



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

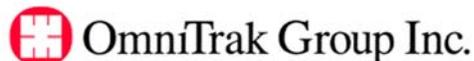
**Summary of Findings for UH Community Colleges:
Hawai‘i Community College, Honolulu Community College,
Kapi‘olani Community College,
Kaua‘i Community College, Leeward Community College,
Maui College, Windward Community College**

Authored by

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

With Analytical Input from

Tao Feng, Chris Kam, Alan Ellis and Rowena Vila, OmniTrak



The Marketing, Research & Planning Professionals
Davies Pacific Center 1250
841 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

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The University of Hawai‘i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-based Violence was a major undertaking. It is one of the first studies of an entire university system, encompassing four-year universities, community colleges and graduate and professional schools. It also assessed sexual harassment and gender-based violence on one of the most diverse university systems in the nation.

This survey was the first comprehensive report of sexual harassment and gender-based violence across all the University of Hawai‘i System’s 10 campuses. A project this innovative and complex required high levels of expertise, experience, rigor, dedication and teamwork among the university’s stakeholders, including students, administrators, faculty, staff and consultants. Throughout this process, the cooperation was outstanding.

UH President David Lassner led this survey initiative with a call for a comprehensive and transparent assessment of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, with the resulting information used to enhance the University of Hawai‘i’s student campus climate. Vice President for Administration Jan Gouveia and Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) Director Jennifer Solidum Rose administered implementation, ensuring UH goals were met and that multiple stakeholders had input throughout the process. Besides leadership in the Office of the President, the dedication shown by OIE leadership further facilitated the success of this undertaking, notably Director Rose, whose leadership and commitment set a high bar. Senior Advisor Jan Tamura shepherded the project from the outset. OIE staff David Yamashiro, Cu Ri Lee, Michelle Rocca, and Mychal “Mykie” Ozoa also contributed meaningfully to this survey.

We sincerely thank the UH Office of Institutional Equity’s Campus Climate Study Advisory Group for their excellent input and collaboration provided.

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Fact-finding is but the first step in any assessment. We look forward to action steps that will be informed by the results of this survey to enhance even further the UH Student Campus Climate surrounding sexual harassment and gender-based violence. *I mua!*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Hawai‘i (UH) is dedicated to maintaining and promoting safe and respectful campus environments that are free from sex discrimination and gender-based violence. Under UH President David Lassner’s leadership, the University has prioritized various initiatives to create and support a foundation of respectful and nonviolent relationships for students, faculty and staff at UH and address all forms of sexual misconduct. In an effort to implement a system-wide approach to policy and programmatic development, the University, under legislative mandate, created the system-wide Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) in 2015.

Since 2015, OIE has coordinated and overseen initiatives including: the Act 222 Affirmative Consent Task Force; the University’s Executive Policy 1.204 Sex Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence; launch of accessible, online and live Title IX (TIX) training for University employees and students; development of online Title IX case management and intake system; and the development of partnerships with direct service providers in the community.

As a result of extensive community and University stakeholder dialogue, OIE received legislative support to carry out President Lassner’s commitment to assess the prevalence and incidence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and to measure student awareness and perception of resources and rights system-wide. To achieve this goal, OIE contracted with OmniTrak Group, Inc., an independent market research company based in Honolulu, Hawai‘i, to administer a comprehensive climate survey on sexual harassment and gender-based violence for undergraduate, graduate and professional students enrolled at the 10 UH campuses. Additionally, OIE commissioned an advisory group of UH employees and students to provide subject matter expertise, advise on survey development, and promote student participation.

Based on the survey findings, OIE and its various stakeholders are developing an action plan to address the needs of each UH campus and improve campus climate system-wide.

Project Structure and Process

The purpose of the survey was to gather information from students about:

- Their campus environment as related to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- How well students believe the UH community responds to and addresses their concerns regarding sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- Their awareness of resource and reporting options for those experiencing sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact.
- Prevalence (i.e., how many people experienced) and incidence (i.e., how many times experienced) of sexual harassment, stalking, dating/domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact on UH campuses. (See Definition).

The survey gathered information on one of the most diverse university systems in the nation. Although the University of Hawai‘i has conducted smaller-scaled surveys in the past, this is 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, and is the largest known online survey to date in Hawai‘i.

Student focus groups, implemented between September 12 and September 19, 2016, provided design input from all campuses and different student constituencies. Using national and local input, OmniTrak designed and cognitively tested the survey. Pre-test results were presented to OIE before its approval of the final questionnaire.

To complete the survey, UH students were emailed an invitation from President Lassner and a link to the survey, including a Consent Form to which students were required to agree before starting the questionnaire. Surveys were completed from January 20 to February 20, 2017. The one-month field period was recommended to permit UH students with different academic and work schedules to participate and reflected OmniTrak’s experience with completion times for Hawai‘i internet surveys. The self-administered online web survey used for data collection was accessible across multiple devices. Students also had the option of requesting a printed questionnaire and business reply envelope in which to return the survey. Key sections (Consent Form, Instructions and Definitions) translated into Tagalog, Korean, Mandarin, or Japanese were also available to students in the online survey via a link.

To encourage participation in the survey, students were offered incentives of gift cards in \$10 and \$5 increments for early responses. Survey completion was not required to win.

Description of the Sample

The sample frame for the survey was a census of 44,671 adult students enrolled in the 2017 Spring Semester across all 10 UH campuses. UH provided a database of student email addresses, screening them against the following characteristics: 1) Currently enrolled in the UH Spring 2017 semester; and 2) Aged 18 years or older.

Of the students system-wide who received an invitation to participate in the survey, 7,810 (17.5%) started the survey and either submitted or left their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. These surveys were analyzed to determine if they met the two criteria required to define a “completed” survey: 1) The survey participant spent at least five minutes before submitting and, 2) For partial surveys where the submit button was not pressed, at least one question in each of the gender violence sections was answered, except for Section F which requires screening for a partnered relationship. Of all surveys started, 6,311 met the criteria for “completed surveys” resulting in a completed survey response rate of 14.1 percent.

To assess sample bias, OmniTrak compared participants' demographic characteristics with the UH System-wide Profile compiled by UH from Spring 2017 enrollment data (Table 1). Overall, the UH system-wide profile and that of participants was quite representative for age, ethnicity, education, and campus location, though it skewed in representativeness by gender and campus.

Table 1: UH Student and Survey Participants Profiles			
		UH Students	Survey Participants All UH Campuses
GENDER	Male	41.6%	29.2%
	Female	57.5%	68.3%
	TGQN ¹ /Decline/Unknown	0.8%	2.5%
AGE	18 to 19 years	20.7%	20.0%
	20 to 21 years	21.8%	21.5%
	22 to 24 years	19.5%	17.7%
	25 to 29 years	16.0%	16.4%
	30 to 34 years	8.2%	9.0%
	35 and older	13.8%	15.4%
ETHNICITY	Caucasian	17.7%	18.0%
	Chinese	4.7%	5.2%
	Filipino	14.4%	11.8%
	Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	22.4%	21.2%
	Hispanic	1.9%	3.1%
	Japanese	7.4%	6.7%
	Pacific Islander	2.1%	1.7%
	Mixed	22.2%	23.9%
All Other	7.2%	8.4%	
EDUCATION LEVEL	Undergraduate	89.3%	82.0%
	Graduate/ Professional School	10.7%	16.7%
	Unknown	--	0.3%
CAMPUS	UH Mānoa	34.6%	46.0%
	UH Hilo	7.2%	10.9%
	UH West O'ahu	5.6%	7.5%
	Community Colleges Subtotal	52.6%	34.7%
	Hawai'i	5.3%	3.7%
	Honolulu	7.1%	3.4%
	Kapi'olani	13.6%	8.9%
	Kaua'i	2.5%	1.7%
	Leeward	13.4%	9.0%
	Maui	5.9%	4.8%
	Windward	4.6%	3.2%
	Unknown	--	1.0%
GEOGRAPHY	O'ahu	79.1%	78.0%
	Neighbor Island	20.9%	21.1%

¹TGQN - Transgender/genderqueer/questioning or non-conforming.

Based on the above comparison, data were weighted by gender at the campus level, which adjusted bias toward both female and university students. Although sample age and ethnicity distribution was close to the overall student census, data were weighted using a secondary weighting scheme balancing age and ethnicity by campus. There were eight gender categories in

the survey, and the official UH data only identified two gender categories. Thus, a Transgender Woman was grouped into the Female cohort, and a Transgender Man was grouped into Male. Other gender categories were randomly imputed from cases with similar characteristics. This was for weighting purpose only, and gender tabulation in final report specifies Female, Male, TGQN, and Decline.

Table 2: UHCC Student Profile by Gender									
	UH ALL CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Gender Distribution Among Student Population:									
Male	41.6%	41.9%	39.1%	58.2%	40.9%	35.4%	41.1%	36.7%	35.9%
Female	57.5%	56.8%	59.0%	41.1%	58.6%	60.9%	58.4%	59.8%	62.5%
Unknown	0.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	3.6%	0.5%	3.5%	1.6%
Gender Distribution Among Survey Participants:									
Male	29.2%	31.2%	28.2%	43.9%	31.7%	26.4%	30.8%	28.7%	27.1%
Female	68.3%	66.3%	68.8%	52.8%	65.5%	72.7%	67.3%	68.3%	70.4%
TGQN/Decline	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	3.3%	2.8%	0.9%	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%

Table 3: UHCC Student Profile by Age									
	UH ALL CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Age Distribution Among Student Population:									
18 to 19 years	20.7%	23.5%	26.0%	20.7%	20.7%	31.1%	25.6%	24.6%	22.8%
20 to 21 years	21.8%	21.0%	18.8%	17.5%	23.5%	19.6%	22.6%	17.7%	20.9%
22 to 24 years	19.5%	17.0%	13.9%	18.5%	19.4%	13.6%	17.2%	13.0%	17.0%
25 to 29 years	16.0%	15.5%	15.0%	17.7%	17.8%	12.2%	13.5%	13.4%	15.4%
30 to 34 years	8.2%	8.1%	7.8%	10.2%	7.6%	7.1%	7.3%	9.0%	7.6%
35 years and over	13.8%	15.0%	18.6%	15.3%	11.1%	16.4%	13.8%	22.2%	16.3%
Age Distribution Among Survey Participants:									
18 to 19 years	20.0%	22.3%	20.5%	22.0%	20.3%	30.9%	23.7%	22.0%	22.1%
20 to 21 years	21.5%	16.8%	16.7%	22.0%	17.6%	14.5%	18.1%	13.7%	11.6%
22 to 24 years	17.7%	14.0%	9.0%	16.4%	16.2%	10.0%	15.3%	12.3%	12.1%
25 to 29 years	16.4%	16.9%	15.8%	16.4%	22.8%	12.7%	13.4%	15.3%	17.1%
30 to 34 years	9.0%	9.7%	12.4%	8.4%	10.7%	13.6%	8.8%	8.3%	7.5%
35 years and over	15.4%	20.3%	25.6%	15.0%	12.5%	18.2%	20.7%	28.3%	29.6%

Table 4: UHCC Student Profile by Ethnicity									
	UH ALL CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Ethnicity Distribution Among Student Population:									
Caucasian	17.7%	13.9%	16.8%	10.0%	12.1%	19.0%	10.7%	22.3%	17.8%
Chinese	4.7%	3.5%	0.6%	3.8%	8.5%	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%	2.0%
Filipino	14.4%	17.7%	9.7%	22.9%	14.7%	20.7%	23.0%	21.6%	6.4%
Hawaiian / Part- Hawaiian	22.4%	26.5%	42.9%	23.0%	16.0%	30.3%	25.7%	30.5%	39.1%
Japanese	7.4%	6.7%	4.5%	7.3%	12.4%	3.5%	4.7%	2.1%	5.2%
Pacific Islander	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%	1.7%	1.1%	2.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Mixed	22.2%	21.7%	18.0%	21.8%	23.3%	21.3%	24.0%	15.6%	22.3%
All Other	9.1%	7.9%	5.0%	8.5%	11.2%	3.6%	7.7%	5.9%	6.0%
Ethnicity Distribution Among Survey Participants:									
Caucasian	18.0%	13.6%	15.4%	8.4%	12.1%	16.4%	10.0%	22.7%	16.6%
Chinese	5.2%	2.7%	0.4%	3.7%	7.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Filipino	11.8%	15.2%	9.0%	20.1%	14.4%	16.4%	19.3%	18.0%	2.5%
Hawaiian / Part- Hawaiian	21.2%	28.9%	41.0%	28.0%	14.9%	31.8%	28.3%	34.0%	47.7%
Japanese	6.7%	4.8%	3.8%	6.5%	8.5%	4.5%	3.3%	1.3%	3.5%
Pacific Islander	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	2.0%
Mixed	23.9%	22.9%	20.9%	21.5%	25.4%	21.8%	26.0%	16.0%	21.1%
All Other	11.5%	10.7%	8.5%	11.2%	14.9%	8.2%	10.7%	8.0%	6.0%

Key Findings - Areas of Strength

1. Bystander intervention

- The survey asked students if, at any time while enrolled at UH, they had experienced the following: 1) You suspected a friend had been sexually assaulted; 2) You saw someone you thought had too much alcohol heading off for what looked like a sexual encounter; 3) You saw (or heard) someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way toward someone else. If they had, survey participants were asked what, if anything, they did the last time this happened.
- While each of the individual situations were witnessed by between five to six percent of UHCC students, just over 1 in 6 (17.5%) survey participants reported seeing any of the three.
- Among these student bystanders, a significant percentage indicated that they undertook pro-active interventions to assist the student. Three in four (74%) said that they assisted friends whom they suspected of being sexually assaulted. More than half (52.7%) intervened after witnessing a drunk person heading for a sexual encounter. Three in 7 (42.6%) who saw someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way against someone else reported taking preventive action.

2. Campus Climate: Perception of Risk of Gender Violence

- Overall, UH students participating in the survey did not feel at risk for sexual harassment or gender violence.
- By a margin of 5:1, students did not perceive sexual assault or harassment to be problematic at UHCC with 64.8 percent reporting it was little/no problem and 13.1 percent assessing it as a very or extremely problematic.
- A comparable majority of 2 in 3 (66.4%) of UHCC survey participants felt it was unlikely that they would personally experience sexual harassment or gender violence on campus.

3. Satisfaction of survey participants who contacted UH resources

- Among survey participants who reported experiencing sexual harassment or stalking and who contacted campus officials, a significant majority found the programs extremely or very useful in dealing with their experience - 97.5 percent of those experiencing sexual harassment and 59.3 percent stalking. (The sample size for students who indicated nonconsensual sexual contact experiences did not meet the reporting minimum.)

4. Student Perceptions of the Campus Officials Involved in the Reporting Process

- All student participants in the survey rated campus officials involved in the reporting process based on their perceptions.
- Clearly more students than not perceived that campus officials would treat students experiencing gender violence with respect (55.1%), protect their privacy (54.6%) and their safety (53%).
- By a large margin of 6:1, survey participants perceived it was likely that a student reporting an incident would be believed (50.2% extremely or very likely; 9.3 percent little or not likely at all). Further six-fold more students perceived officials as competent to advise them on options (50.9 percent extremely or very likely; 8.2 percent little or not likely at all).

Key Findings – Opportunities for Improvement

1. Rates of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

- Just under 1 in 25 UHCC student survey participants (3.7%) reported nonconsensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled at UHCC. Sexual touching was two times more prevalent than sexual penetration at 3.1 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

2. Prevalence of Stalking or Sexual Harassment

- One in 12 (8.2 percent) of survey participants reported experiencing stalking and 1 in 14 (7.0%) experiencing sexual harassment at any time while enrolled at UHCC though harassment approached 10 percent at two campuses.

3. High Rates of Dating and Domestic Violence

- As with the overall UH system-wide report, dating and domestic violence had the highest prevalence rate among all UHCC participants.
- Of the survey participants in a partnered relationship since entering UH, just under 1 in 5 (18.9 percent) reported experiencing dating or domestic violence.

4. Vulnerable Populations

- While higher incidents of gender-based violence were reported by students with the following characteristics, these patterns among UHCC students were not as consistent as with the UH student population overall. Rather, higher prevalence rates were evident among by some characteristics for some types of gender violence.
 - Undergraduate females reported higher prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact, stalking and dating and domestic violence than other undergraduates.

- In contrast to UH 10-campus findings, UHCC second and third year students reported higher rates of gender violence than in the first year.
- Lesbian/ gay/ bisexual/ questioning and not listed (LGBN) students had higher prevalence for 3 of 4 gender-violence experiences, the exception being sexual harassment.
- More students with disabilities reported experiencing stalking and sexual harassment.
- Transgender/ genderqueer/ questioning or non-conforming (TGQN) students had a higher prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact.
- Students in sports, athletics and sororities/ fraternities reported higher prevalence of gender violence.
- Characteristics of vulnerable populations were similar to national patterns.

5. Consequences of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration

- Significant majorities of UHCC student survey participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual penetration reported adverse health and academic impacts from the incidents, despite fewer reporting physical consequences.
- Health impacts, experienced by 78.6 percent overall, ranged from hopelessness reported by almost half (46.5%) to increased drug and alcohol use by almost 1 in 5 (18.1%).
- 61.9 percent or more than 3 in 5 reported adverse academic impacts, including difficulty concentrating (52.9%) to lower grades (35.3%).
- 24.0 percent reported physical impacts of nonconsensual sexual penetration, ranging from physical injury e.g. bruises, cuts, internal vaginal or anal injury to contraction of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

6. Contact with UH Resources after Gender Violence

- Overall, 12.7 percent of UHCC survey participants experiencing gender violence reported contacting UH resources.
- For nonconsensual sexual penetration, only 1 in 10 (10.6%) contacted UH programs. Most frequent reasons for not making contact included close to half (46.4%) who felt “*too embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too difficult emotionally*” to report. Another third (37.1) doubted that their experience of nonconsensual sexual penetration (legally defined as rape) was “*serious enough*” to report.

7. Awareness of UH Policies and Processes

- A majority of 3 in 5 UH students participating in the survey (59.5%) had little or no knowledge of what happens after a student reports a gender violence incident. Almost

as many (54.9%) had little or no knowledge of the rights of students in making a report.

- Almost half (46.8%) did not know where to go to make a report.

8. Perceptions of the Investigative and Reporting Process

- Although students generally perceived that campus officials interact with students experiencing gender violence with respect and protect their privacy and safety, less than half felt officials will take action against offenders (43%) or conduct a fair investigation (46.3%). These perceptions were skewed in part because of a large minority who answered “Don’t Know” rather rating programs. This Don’t Know cohort ranged from 23.0 to 28.8 percent in this section.
- Among UHCC Survey Participants who contacted UH Resources, students experiencing dating and domestic violence indicated split attitudes regarding their contact. More students perceived that UH resources contacted were not at all or only a little useful (60.2%) than extremely or very useful (46.3%).

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 took pro-active steps to address these issues. UH instituted a system-wide focus on sexual harassment and gender-based violence to enhance consistency of policies and procedures across all 10 campuses, forming in 2015 a new Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) under the Vice President for Administration. Jennifer Solidum Rose, J.D. was appointed to lead OIE as its founding director.

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

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

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

The *University of Hawai‘i Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence* (hereafter referred to as the UH Survey) is one of the first studies in the nation 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 University of Hawai‘i Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) coordinated this survey as part of its larger mission. To advise UH on the development of the survey and data analysis, OIE formed a Campus Climate Study Advisory Group, with diverse statewide representation from employees, students, and faculty members on campuses. This group contributed to all stages of the survey. They actively participated in the kickoff planning, design and methodological meetings. Their input ranged from approving the final questionnaire to reviewing analytical directions and the draft report.

UH contracted with OmniTrak Group, Inc. to undertake the survey in collaboration with the Campus Climate Study Advisory Group. OmniTrak, an independent Hawai‘i-based market research company is led by a former United Nations social development planner with 35 years of expertise researching sensitive subjects in the State. It utilized a national-local team to administer this survey. For this survey, OmniTrak teamed with two well-known national subject-matter experts: Professor Sandra L. Martin, Ph.D., Associate Dean of Research at the Gillings School of Global Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and Professor Bonnie S. Fisher, Ph.D., of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati and author of *Unsafe in the Ivory Tower: The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Both Drs. Martin and Fisher consulted on the *Association of American Universities (AAU) 2015 Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. They joined OmniTrak’s team in the pre-planning stage, and they remained actively involved through analysis, writing and presentation of results. To provide a Hawai‘i practitioner’s perspective, Nanci Kreidman, Chief Executive Officer of the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC), also consulted on this research, including DVAC’s review of multi-lingual questionnaire translations.

CAMPUS CLIMATE APPROACH

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

For its benchmark survey of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, the UH adopted the AAU approach. The AAU questionnaire, which is in the public domain, was utilized because it had previously undergone testing among students at 27 universities. Further, a methodological report was available, analyzing the instrument and recommendations for change. Local focus groups among UH students representing all campuses and covering all Islands supplemented nationally derived input during the questionnaire development phase. The scope of UH inquiry into the campus climate included the percentage of students experiencing four types of gender-based violence, perceptions of safety on campus and off; whether students experiencing gender violence felt they had been treated with respect and with consideration for their privacy and safety; and knowledge and attitudes of UH policies, programs and processes of sexual harassment and misconduct.

METHODOLOGY

To provide an empirical assessment of students experiencing sexual harassment and gender-based violence across the 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; on tactics used system-wide as well as for each university campus, for the aggregated community colleges, and for undergraduates and students in graduate and professional schools. Separate estimates were calculated for relevant student sub-groups.

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument included 125 questions organized into 11 sections. The questions were designed to identify conduct in which UH is interested in preventing, and for student accessibility. The scope of inquiry included:

- Incidence and prevalence of sexual harassment and gender-based violence (including, sexual harassment, stalking, dating and domestic violence [also referenced as intimate partner violence], and nonconsensual sexual contact)
- The section with questions about nonconsensual sexual contact (including both sexual penetration and sexual touching/non-penetration) also asked about the following four types of tactics used by offenders. Differentiation by these tactics was important because the first two may rise to the level of criminal conduct in addition to being potential policy violations.
 - Physical force or threat of physical force;
 - Incapacitation due to drugs, alcohol or being unconscious, asleep or passed out;
 - Coercive threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards;
 - Absence of active, on-going, 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 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 2016 term - This “current academic year” question captured only those events that occurred during one full semester (Fall 2016) and the first month or two of the second semester (Spring 2017).

The survey instrument included the following sections:

- Section A: Background
- Section B: Perceptions of Risk
- Section C: Resources
- Section D: Sexual Harassment
- Section E: Stalking
- Section F: Dating and Domestic Violence (only asked of students who have ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH)
- Section G: Nonconsensual Sexual Contact Screener
- Section G(A): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Penetration
- Section G(B): Detailed Incident Forms for Sexual Touching
- Section H: Sexual Assault and Harassment 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, and whether or not they contacted UH resources about the incident.

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

Validity

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

Although the UH survey was based on the AAU survey, it was refined in light of input from a variety of sources. Both Drs. Fisher and Martin, national subject matter experts, offered guidance throughout the survey development process. In addition, the UH survey was reviewed in detail by the UH Campus Climate Survey Advisory Group subject matter experts. OmniTrak also

conducted 10 focus groups among UH students from across the System's 10 campuses. Focus group members provided information on the clarity of the survey questions, including the definitions used for the types of gender violence. Working in collaboration with Drs. Fisher and Martin, OmniTrak staff, OIE and the Advisory Group reviewed the AAU Survey Methodological Report, focus group results, and recommendations made by the two national consultants and OmniTrak before approving the questionnaire for testing. OmniTrak then conducted cognitive testing among 51 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 all 44,671 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 2017 semester; and
- Were age 18 years or older.

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

Data Collection

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

The data collection process was multi-phased:

- A pre-survey implementation program promoted the survey across all 10 campuses in heavily trafficked areas.
- The University of Hawai'i Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) organized a Student Roll Out Committee of student representatives from across the state that planned and executed campus-specific promotional programs leading up to survey implementation.
- UH President David Lassner sent a letter to all Spring 2017 Semester enrolled students 18 years or older inviting participation in the survey through an OmniTrak account. Each email included a unique link for the student to access the online survey. Students were requested to click on the link to complete the survey. The link enabled students to save answers and to return to the survey at a later date. When done, students submitted their surveys anonymously, and their identity and the completed survey were de-linked. Data

were stored securely in OmniTrak's encrypted server accessible only to staff with security certification.

- OmniTrak administered a reminder program, thanking students for their responses and requesting students who had not yet responded to complete the survey. Reminders included a written request from UH chancellors to complete the survey. Others within the university system also had the option of sending reminders to students. In some classes, professors orally encouraged survey participation. In addition to faculty and administrators promoting participation in the survey, student-to-student activities included a promotional video by a well-recognized UH woman student athlete.
- During the survey execution stage, UH OIE's Student Roll Out Committee on different campuses conducted tabling events that promoted the survey and answered students' questions.

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 20, 2017 and was completed on February 20, 2017. The UH Survey field period was longer than the AAU average by about one week and was recommended given OmniTrak's experience with the length of data collection time in Hawai'i for internet surveys.

Data Analysis

Definition of Completed Surveys to Estimate Survey Response Rates.

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

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

UH students system-wide who submitted a completed survey were analyzed as a percent of the total adult student enrollment for the Spring 2017 semester to derive an overall response rate. Additionally, students' self-reported data from completed surveys were used to categorize survey

participants and the number of completed surveys was analyzed as a percent of UH’s sub-group enrollment numbers to compute sub-group response rates.

Non-Response Bias Analysis

In addition to response rates, non-response bias analyses (NBA) was conducted for the UH System and for its campuses. Although all adult students enrolled in Spring Semester 2017 were invited to participate in the survey, students self-selected or made an individual decision whether or not to do so. This self-selection process made it possible that certain behavioral or attitudinal characteristics were correlated with survey participation.

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

To probe the issue of non-response bias, OmniTrak analyzed the percentage of survey participants who reported experiencing the four types of gender violence, comparing the “early” participants to the “late” participants (note that participants who completed surveys in the first half of the data collection period were defined as “early” participants and those who completed surveys in the last half of the data collection period were defined as “late” participants). For sexual harassment and stalking, the prevalences were statistically higher among early participants than late participants (Table 5). However, the prevalence of dating and domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact were not statistically different between early and late participants.

Table 5: Percent of Survey Participants Experiencing Different Types of Gender Violence At Any Time While Enrolled by Date of Survey Completion						
	All UH CAMPUSES (N=6311)		EARLY SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (N=3689)		LATE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS (N = 2622)	
	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error	%	Standard Error
Type of Gender Violence						
Sexual Harassment	9.3%	0.4%	10.1%*	0.5%	8.1%	0.5%
Stalking	9.7%	0.4%	10.4%*	0.5%	8.6%	0.5%
Dating and domestic violence ¹	19.1%	0.6%	19.1%	0.6%	19.1%	0.8%
Nonconsensual sexual contact	6.3%	0.3%	6.8%	0.5%	5.6%	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 (79% of all participants). The total number of early participants included for dating and domestic violence estimate was 2,869, and the total number of late participants was 2,115.

Results showed that both the early and late survey participants experienced each of the types of gender violence. However, since significantly greater percentages of early participants, compared to late participants, experienced sexual harassment and stalking, it is plausible that UH students were somewhat more likely to participate in the survey if they had experienced these two forms of gender violence. The AAU Survey Methodological Report found similar results between early and late survey participants. For almost all compared outcomes but coercion and bystander intervention, the differences were statistically significant and in the direction of a positive bias. In other words, late participants were less likely to report gender violence than early participants.

Data Weighting

Students who submitted completed surveys were then compared with UH-provided demographic and academic characteristics of its Spring 2017 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 what data were available within the UH census. For example, there were eight gender identity categories in the survey and the official UH data only identified two gender categories.

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

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

Descriptive Statistics

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

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

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

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

Statistical Significance Testing

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

Reliability

Cronbach's Alpha was calculated to measure one type of reliability, namely, internal consistency (how closely related a set of survey items are as a group) of responses between multi-item statements. Internal consistency analyses were conducted on each of three banks of questions that used Likert scales: 1) perception of campus climate (survey items B1 – B3); 2) knowledge of UH policies and procedures of sexual assault and sexual harassment (survey items C2a – C2e);

and 3) perception of reporting on sexual assault and sexual harassment (survey items I1 – I9). Results found that the Cronbach's Alpha for perception of campus climate was 0.738, for knowledge of UH policies and procedures of sexual assault and sexual harassment was 0.908, and perception of reporting on sexual assault and sexual harassment was 0.928. (See Appendix V for the survey items analyzed and detailed results of these analyses.) These results indicated moderate to high levels of internal consistency for the three series of questions since all of the Cronbach Alpha results were above the value of 0.7, which is considered an acceptable level of internal consistency (UCLA Institute for Digital Research and Education, 2017).

DEFINITIONS

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

Prevalence, a measure of the percent of persons who experienced the event of interest during a particular time period, can be estimated by dividing the number of survey participants experiencing one or more such events during the time period of interest by the total number of survey participants (Truman & Langton, 2015). Since multiple events (incidents) of a particular type of gender violence can be experienced by an individual within a particular time period (e.g., an individual is sexually harassed three times during a one year period), survey questions also asked about the number of times each of the forms of gender violence occurred during the current academic year and during any time while enrolled at UH. Summing the numbers of events experienced by all survey participants during a particular time period results in a measure of incidence (the number of events that occurred during a time period of interest) (National Institute of Justice, 2008).

7. **Survey Participants** – This references the base of students who answered a specific question. It is the denominator used in calculating the percent if used in a table or graph. Survey participants are referenced as “n =.”
8. **Tactics** – This refers to the techniques used by offenders to commit gender violence against a student. For nonconsensual sexual contact, for example, tactics include physical force (completed or attempted); incapacitation due to drugs, alcohol or being unconscious, asleep or passed out; coercion or threats of non-physical harm or promised rewards; absence of active, on-going, voluntary agreement.
9. **UH System** – Refers to all UH students enrolled across all 10 UH campuses.

UHCC SURVEY RESULTS

OVERALL SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Survey Response Rates

This report of the University of Hawai'i (UH) Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence covers findings from students of UH's seven (7) community colleges on aggregated basis and by campus --- Hawai'i Community College, Honolulu Community College, Kapi'olani Community College, Kaua'i Community College, Leeward Community College, Maui College, and Windward Community College. Community college findings were also analyzed by student and demographic characteristics where prevalence and incidence rates of sexual assault and sexual misconduct were significantly different.

Of the 23,489 UHCC students who received an invitation to participate in the survey, 2,658 started the survey (11.3%) and either submitted or left their responses in their survey account without pressing the submit button. Of all UHCC surveys started, 2,188 met the criteria for "completed surveys" resulting in a UHCC completed survey response rate of 9.3 percent.

The completed survey response rates varied by campus, gender, enrollment status, and ethnicity (Table 6).

Description of the Sample

To determine demographic sample bias, OmniTrak compared the UH System student profile with the demographic characteristics of students who completed the survey. The UH profile was provided by the University's OIE and was compiled by the UH Administration. The profile from the UH was derived from Spring 2017 enrollment data analyzing composition of all enrolled students provided by UH and was the basis for comparing survey participants to UH's student body for weighting the sample.

The composition comparison showed that overall, the sample of students who completed the survey and the UH system-wide census profile were fairly well aligned. The sample was quite representative to the UH student characteristics profile as provided by UH in terms of age, ethnicity, education level and geographic location of the campus. However, the comparison indicated sample bias towards female students and students from the three university campuses. Therefore, we undertook weighting the data by gender at campus level, which corrected both bias towards female and university students. Although the age, school year, and ethnicity distribution of the sample were close to those of the UH student census, further analysis by campus was conducted, resulting in utilization of a secondary weighting scheme balancing age, school year and ethnicity by campus.

The table below shows comparison between unweighted and weighted community college student composition by key characteristics, along with response rate for each sub-group (Table 6). The weighted sample was representative of the UH community colleges' student population. At a 95 percent confidence level, the total UH community college sample size carries a sampling error of +/- 2.0 percent.

Table 6: Comparison of UHCC Students and Students with Completed Surveys, and Completed Survey Response Rates, by Student Characteristics							
	UHCC Adult Student Population System-wide (Est. N =)	UHCC Adult Student Population System-wide (%)	Survey Participants Unweighted (n)	Survey Participants Unweighted (%)	Survey Participants Weighted (n)	Survey Participants Weighted (%)	Survey Response Rate (%)
TOTAL	23,489	100%	2,188	100%	3,304	100%	9.3%
GENDER							
Male	9,847	41.9%	682	31.2%	1,330	40.2%	6.9%
Female	13,345	56.8%	1,450	66.3%	1,878	56.8%	10.9%
TGQN/Decline/Unknown (Not Comparable)	297	1.3%	56	2.5%	97	3.0%	N/A
AGE							
18 to 19 years	5,522	23.5%	488	22.3%	791	23.9%	8.8%
20 to 21 years	4,921	21.0%	368	16.8%	575	17.4%	7.5%
22 to 24 years	3,998	17.0%	306	14.0%	521	15.8%	7.7%
25 to 29 years	3,638	15.5%	370	16.9%	540	16.3%	10.2%
30 to 34 years	1,892	8.1%	212	9.7%	288	8.7%	11.2%
35 and older	3,518	15.0%	444	20.3%	589	17.8%	12.6%
ETHNICITY							
Caucasian	3,272	13.9%	298	13.6%	429	13.0%	9.1%
Chinese	820	3.5%	58	2.7%	86	2.6%	7.1%
Filipino	4,168	17.7%	332	15.2%	604	18.3%	8.0%
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	6,231	26.5%	633	28.9%	965	29.2%	10.2%
Hispanic	401	1.7%	76	3.5%	93	2.8%	19.0%
Japanese	1,578	6.7%	106	4.8%	186	5.6%	6.7%
Pacific Islander	476	2.0%	27	1.2%	36	1.1%	5.7%
Mixed	5,094	21.7%	500	22.9%	709	21.5%	9.8%
All Other	1,449	6.2%	158	7.2%	196	5.9%	10.9%
COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS							
Kapi'olani	6,087	25.9%	562	25.7%	863	26.1%	9.2%
Leeward	6,004	25.6%	569	26.0%	851	25.8%	9.5%
Honolulu	3,183	13.6%	214	9.8%	450	13.6%	6.7%
Windward	2,073	8.8%	199	9.1%	291	8.8%	9.6%
Hawai'i Island	2,369	10.1%	234	10.7%	331	10.0%	9.9%
Maui College	2,652	11.3%	300	13.7%	365	11.0%	11.3%
Kaua'i	1,121	4.8%	110	5.0%	153	4.6%	9.8%

Summary of Gender Violence Prevalence

This University of Hawai‘i Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Gender-Based Violence measured four types of behaviors:

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

More detailed descriptions precede each section on the type of gender violence and identity questions in the survey instrument.

Overall, students at UH Community College campuses report a slightly lower prevalence of sexual harassment or gender-based violence behaviors than students system-wide. As with prevalences system-wide and on 4-year university campuses, dating and domestic violence rates were highest and nonconsensual sexual contact (NSC) lowest. The rank ordering of prevalence while enrolled at UH was consistent with system-wide results:

- Almost 1 in 5 (18.8%) of UHCC student participants experience dating and domestic violence
- One in 12 (8.2%) stalking
- One in 14 (7.0%) sexual harassment
- One in 25 (3.7%) nonconsensual sexual contact

The UHCC campus specific prevalence rates show variations by campus. Subsequent sections detail findings of each type of behavior.

Table 7: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	All UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai‘i	Hono- lulu	Kapi‘o- lani	Kaua‘i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Sexual Harassment	9.3%	7.0%	5.4%	6.0%	8.0%	9.9%	5.9%	5.6%	10.4%
Stalking	9.7%	8.2%	8.3%	6.5%	9.2%	6.2%	7.8%	8.5%	9.1%
Dating & Domestic Violence ¹	19.1%	18.8%	20.0%	18.9%	18.7%	18.8%	18.8%	18.5%	19.5%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact	6.3%	3.7%	3.9%	2.1%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%	4.4%	3.3%

1. The estimate of Dating/Domestic Violence was based on responses of students who had ever been in a partnered relationship while enrolled at UH (79% of all UHCC survey participants).

Factors Associated with Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence By Demographic Variables

According to this survey, risk of gender violence was higher for community college students depending on gender identity, sexual orientation, and whether or not the student has a disability.

For dating and domestic violence, female, TGQN and LGBN students faced higher levels of risk. Female students (22.2%) had a significantly higher risk of dating and domestic violence while enrolled at UHCC than male students (12.8%). Female community college student prevalences were statistically comparable to TGQN students (29.6%) and those who declined to state their gender (20.5%). By sexual orientation, LGBN students also had a higher risk of dating and domestic violence with 26.9 percent reporting this experience, compared with 17.3 percent for heterosexuals.

In terms of stalking, the highest prevalence across demographic characteristics analyzed was among students with disabilities. Twice as many disabled students (16.9%) reported experiencing stalking compared with 7.6 percent of students without disabilities. Female students had more than double the prevalence rate than males (10.6% and 4.7% respectively), and two percentage points higher than TGQN students. LGBN students were also more at risk than heterosexuals (11.6% and 7.4% respectively).

For sexual harassment, TGQN students reported the highest directional prevalence (18.3%) followed by students who declined to disclose gender identity (16.6%) and those with disabilities (14.6%).

TGQN students had the highest prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact experience. Twenty percent (20.0%) of TGQN students attending community college reported experiencing these incidents of gender violence. This was higher than the rate for female students of 4.7 percent. However, female students were at significantly more risk than their male peers (1.7%). Another at risk cohort was LGBN students, who had a prevalence of 6.6 percent, twice that of heterosexuals. Regarding activities, students involved in athletics/sports or fraternities or sororities reported higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contact than students involved in other activities or those who were not involved.

Table 8: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by Gender Identity				
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)
Sexual Harassment	8.5%	4.0%	18.3%	16.6%
Stalking	10.6%*	4.7%	8.2%	8.8%
Dating and Domestic Violence	22.2%*	12.8%	29.6%	20.5%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	4.7%*	1.7%	20.0%*	4.3%

* shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Table 9: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by Sexual Orientation			
	Heterosexual (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Sexual Harassment	6.2%	10.9%	8.3%
Stalking	7.4%	11.6%*	9.7%
Dating and Domestic Violence	17.3%	26.9%*	19.3%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	3.3%	6.6%*	--

Table 10: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by Ethnicity					
	Caucasian (n=429)	Hawaiian (n=965)	Japanese (n=186)	Filipino (n=604)	Other (n=1047)
Sexual Harassment	8.4%	6.5%	7.0%	4.8%	7.5%
Stalking	6.1%	8.1%	8.9%	7.2%	9.6%*
Dating and Domestic Violence	18.7%	19.5%	16.9%	18.2%	19.4%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	3.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.4%	4.7%*

* shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Table 11: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by Disability Status		
	With Disability (n=207)	Without Disability (n=3073)
Sexual Harassment	14.6%*	6.5%
Stalking	16.9%*	7.6%
Dating and Domestic Violence	24.7%	18.5%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	2.0%	3.8%

* shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

By Academic Characteristics

Two variables related to their student status influenced reporting prevalences of sexual assault and sexual misconduct among UH community college students: Enrollment year and student activities. Across all four gender violence behaviors assessed, community college students in Years 2 and 3 in general reported significantly higher prevalences than Year 1 and Year 4 students (Table 12). It was noteworthy that this pattern held across prevalences of stalking, dating and domestic violence and nonconsensual sexual contact. As shown in the accompanying table, Year 1 students reported the lowest prevalence, which rises markedly one and a half to twofold in Year 2 and again but incrementally in Year 3 (except for stalking, which declines). In Year 4 rates declined over the previous year.

Table 12: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by School Year				
	1st Year (n=1247)	2nd Year (n=1062)	3rd Year (n=515)	4th Year or Higher (n=426)
Sexual Harassment	4.3%	7.7%*	10.0%*	8.4%*
Stalking	5.6%	10.6%*	9.6%*	6.9%
Dating and Domestic Violence	13.8%	20.2%*	25.9%*	19.5%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	2.2%	4.5%*	5.4%*	4.1%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

By student activities, those who were in athletic programs and intramural sports reported highest prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact (13.1%), followed by students in Fraternities, Sororities or Social Clubs (8.8%) (Table 13). In terms of sexual harassment, students involving in community services or cultural clubs were at the highest risk, significantly different from students in other activities including Student Government and Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Table 13: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing the Four Types of Gender Violence by Club Participation					
	Academic Clubs & Honor Societies (n=538)	Athletic & Intramural Sports (n=151)	Community Services & Cultural Clubs (n=659)	Fraternities, Sororities & Social Clubs (n=328)	Student Gov., ROTC & Other (n=631)
Sexual Harassment	11.9%	11.4%	12.8%*	9.9%	7.8%
Stalking	12.0%	15.0%	12.9%	11.0%	11.1%
Dating and Domestic Violence	24.8%	27.7%	24.8%	22.6%	20.4%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Any of 4 tactics)	7.0%	13.1%*	6.4%	8.8%*	4.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

**Activity participation was not exclusive, i.e., students can participate more than one activity.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT SECTION

Survey Questions Used to Identify Sexual Harassment

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

- At any time while enrolled at UH
- Since the beginning of the Fall 2016 term or the current academic year

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

- Made sexual remarks or jokes that are insulting or offensive to you
- Made inappropriate offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities
- Said crude or gross sexual things to you or made unwelcomed attempts to get you to talk about sexual matters
- Emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant-messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you
- Continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said no

The second set of questions (survey item D6) focused on impact, asking students who experienced at least one of the aforementioned sexually harassing behaviors, if at least one of these incidents:

- Interfered with their academic or professional performance; participation in an academic program; interaction with professors, other students or others for academic purposes; or attendance on campus; or
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment.

To be included in estimates of sexual harassment, survey participants had to answer “yes” to both sets of questions.

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

Student participants at UH community colleges who have experienced any type of sexual harassment since enrollment were fewer than for the UH system-wide. UHCC students reported a prevalence of 7.0 percent, two percentage points less than system-wide. While on most campuses sexual harassment rates hovered between six and eight percent, Windward and Kaua'i community college students reported the highest rates about 10 percent.

Table 14: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment at Any Time While Enrolled, by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9.3%	7.0%	5.4%	6.0%	8.0%	9.9%	5.9%	5.6%	10.4%

During their tenure at UH, 9 percent of Female community college students in Year 4 or higher indicated experiencing sexual harassment. This was 5 percentage points lower than UH students system-wide, with the experience of this cohort comparable across campuses.

Among female first year students, 6 percent across the community college system reported sexual harassment with rates generally comparable by campus.

Table 15: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment at Any Time While Enrolled Among Females by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Female Year 4 or higher	14%	9%	9%	13%	12%	17%	2%	9%	11%
Female 1 st Year	7%	6%	7%	5%	7%	10%	5%	3%	2%

Percent of Students Sexually Harassed During the Current Academic Year

As seen in the Table 16, 4.4 percent of UHCC students reported sexual harassment during the current academic year. While prevalence rates differed somewhat by community college campus, they were statistically comparable.

Table 16: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment during Current Academic Year, by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5.7%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	5.0%	7.8%	3.3%	3.0%	7.2%

Types of Sexual Harassment Experienced

Prevalences of specific sexual harassment tactics varied somewhat. Offensive or insulting verbal remarks were most common, reported by 5.3 percent of UHCC students, followed by inappropriate comments about physical appearance or acts at 5 percent. Sexually-related conversation was reported by 3.2 percent, attempts to engage socially despite refusals by 2.9 percent, and transmission of sexual content such as messages, photos or videos by 2.2 percent. Windward students had the highest prevalence of insulting sexual remarks (8.6%) and sexual conversation (6.1%).

Table 17: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Sexual Harassment from a University-Associated Individual At Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
<i>UH associated individuals</i>	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6311)	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono-lulu (n=450)	Kapi'o-Lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee-Ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind-ward (n=291)
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	7.2%	5.3%	4.3%	3.7%	6.5%	6.7%	4.7%	4.0%	8.6%*
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	7.2%	5.0%	3.6%	4.2%	5.9%	8.2%	4.2%	4.0%	6.6%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	4.8%	3.2%	2.1%	2.3%	3.8%	5.7%	2.2%	2.9%	6.1%*
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	3.9%	2.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	4.7%	3.1%	2.2%	4.2%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	3.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	4.0%	1.3%	1.6%	4.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Factors Associated with Experiencing Sexual Harassment

By gender identity and sexual orientation, students who decline gender identity, TGQN, females, and LGBN had a higher rate of sexual harassment. TGQN (16.7%) and female (6.3%) students had higher prevalences than males overall in terms of insulting remarks or inappropriate personal comments. Percentage point differences hovered around 10 points among gender identity subgroups, and four points among sexual orientation cohorts.

Table 18: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment at Any Time While Enrolled by Tactic and by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
<i>UH associated individuals</i>	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=692)	TGQN (n=36)	Decline (n=22)	Hetero (n=1809)	LGBN (n=359)	Decline (n=40)
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	6.3%*	3.3%	16.7%*	18.2%	5.3%	8.4%*	7.5%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	6.0%*	2.9%	16.7%*	18.2%	4.7%	8.6%	7.5%
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	3.7%	1.9%	13.9%	9.1%	2.8%	6.4%	5.1%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	2.5%	1.5%	2.8%	13.6%	2.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	3.9%	1.0%	11.1%	4.5%	2.7%	5.3%	2.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Prevalences across gender identity showed current year sexual harassment rates for TGQN and female students that were multiple times higher than for men. TGQN students had four times the prevalence and female students two times that of male students: TGQN 10.2 percent; female 5.1

percent, and males 2.7 percent. Given sample sizes, the female to male prevalences were statistically significant and TGQN directionally different. Among sexual orientation cohorts, LGBN students had a significantly higher prevalence of sexual harassment at 6.7 percent compared with heterosexual students at 3.9 percent.

Table 19: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment During Current Academic Year by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
<i>UH associated individuals</i>	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)	Hetero (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Sexual Harassment	5.1%*	2.7%	10.2%	15.8%	3.9%	6.7%*	8.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

By enrollment level, community college students in Year 3 reported experiencing higher rate of sexual harassment across all tactics, and the differences were significant relative to insulting remarks, inappropriate personal comments, trying to engage in sexual conversation, and transmitting offensive remarks/jokes/pictures. For example, 8.5 percent of Year 3 students reported someone associated with UH have made sexual or insulting remarks, compared to 3.7 percent of students in Year 1.

Table 20: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment at Any Time While Enrolled by Tactic by Enrollment Level				
<i>UH associated individuals</i>	Year 1 (n=1247)	Year 2 (n=1062)	Year 3 (n=515)	Year 4 or higher (n=426)
Made sexual remarks, or insulting/offensive jokes or stories	3.7%	5.4%	8.5%*	5.2%
Made inappropriate comments regarding body, appearance, or sexual activity	2.9%	4.8%	7.5%*	6.9%*
Said crude or gross sexual things or tried to engage in sexual conversation	2.7%	2.6%	5.6%*	3.0%
Transmitted offensive sexual remarks, stories, jokes, pictures, videos	1.5%	1.4%	4.7%*	1.7%
Asked to go out, get dinner, drinks, or have sex, despite refusal	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

By enrollment levels, 3.9 percent of Female first year students disclosed sexual harassment against them during the current academic year. Third year students showed a larger current academic year prevalence of sexual harassment of 8.9 percent significantly higher than the prior year. As with some of the other behaviors reported, prevalences of sexual harassment declined from the third to fourth years.

Table 21: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment During Current Academic Year Among Females by School Year				
	1st year (n=662)	2nd year (n=627)	3rd year (n=302)	4th year or higher (n=261)
Sexual Harassment	3.9%	4.8%	8.9%*	3.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Number of Persons Who Sexually Harassed a Student

Among all community college students, the number of sexual offender reported was somewhat fragmented. A plurality of 46.2 percent of UHCC reported being sexually harassed by one person. Another 31.3 percent reported two harassers, and 22.5 percent reported three. Results were statistically consistent across community college campuses, gender identity, sexual orientation and enrollment levels, largely due to small sample sizes.

	UHCC (n=230)	Hawai'i (n=18)	Honolulu (n=27)	Kapi'o- lani (n=69)	Kaua'i (n=15)	Leeward (n=50)	Maui (n=20)	Wind- ward (n=30)
1 person	46.2%	33.8%	63.6%	39.4%	60.0%	44.1%	44.8%	50.8%
2 persons	31.3%	47.0%	23.7%	31.5%	17.9%	36.2%	36.8%	23.6%
3 or more persons	22.5%	19.2%	12.7%	29.2%	22.1%	19.7%	18.4%	25.6%

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

Two-thirds of community college students experiencing sexual harassment reported that incidents happened during the current school year (Table 23). 30.6 percent had one or two incidents, while 36.4 percent three or more incidents. 7.7 percent disclosed that they had experienced extremely high frequency of incidents (10 or more times) since Fall 2016. By campuses, students from Leeward Community College tended to have more than one incident compared to those from Kapi'olani Community College and Windward Community College.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=558)	UHCC (n=216)	Hawai'i (n=17)	Hono- lulu (n=25)	Kapi'o- lani (n=64)	Kaua'i (n=14)	Lee- ward (n=47)	Maui (n=20)	Wind- ward (n=29)
0 times	35.7%	33.0%	21.0%	31.4%	33.2%	N/R	41.1%	44.9%	27.8%
1 time	17.9%	18.2%	22.6%	18.1%	23.9%*	N/R	7.4%	9.3%	30.4%*
2 times	16.2%	12.4%	20.5%	11.5%	9.4%	N/R	21.2%	4.5%	--
3-5 times	21.1%	24.9%	21.4%	25.4%	21.0%	N/R	22.4%	37.2%	27.1%
6-9 times	3.5%	3.8%	7.8%	--	2.3%	N/R	2.8%	4.1%	4.2%
10 or more	5.6%	7.7%	6.8%	13.7%	10.2%	N/R	5.2%	--	10.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

A large majority of community college students who experience sexual harassment reported being sexually harassed by other students (80%). Those associated with the UH in official capacity were next most mentioned (27.9%). Across all the community colleges, 21.4 percent specifically identified the harasser as a faculty member or instructor, a level that rises to a statistically higher prevalence at Kapi'olani (29%).

Table 24: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled and Offender's Association Or Non-Association With UH by CC Campus								
	UHCC (n=230)	Hawai'i (n=18)	Hono- lulu (n=27)	Kapi'o- lani (n=69)	Kaua'i (n=15)	Lee- ward (n=50)	Maui (n=20)	Wind- ward (n=30)
Student	80.0%	92.6%	83.7%	75.5%	78.5%	81.0%	78.9%	79.3%
Associated with UH (Net, ex. students)	27.9%	18.3%	23.3%	39.3%*	21.5%	23.5%	35.5%	17.3%
Faculty or instructor	21.4%	7.4%	16.0%	29.0%*	21.5%	21.3%	26.6%	13.3%
Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant	3.4%	-	5.5%	4.6%	-	-	7.9%	5.3%
Coach or trainer	1.5%	-	-	2.8%	-	-	7.9%	N/R
Administrator	1.9%	-	-	5.2%	-	-	3.9%	N/R
Other staff	4.8%	5.6%	-	5.7%	-	4.5%	5.0%	9.2%
Other person associated with a university program e.g. internship, study abroad)	2.7%	5.3%	7.3%	3.8%	-	N/R	3.9%	N/R
The person was not associated with UH	7.4%	13.7%	10.9%	3.9%	8.4%	7.8%	5.3%	9.2%
Don't know association with UH	12.7%	6.4%	18.4%	12.4%	9.5%	10.6%	15.9%	14.9%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

Sexual Harasser's Relationship to Student Participant Experiencing Harassment

UHCC students who have been sexually harassed often have a relationship to the offender. Students experiencing sexual harassment reported offenders as friends, acquaintances or classmates (63.3%), strangers (34%), and a teacher or advisor (20.2%). In contrast, one third said they were strangers (34.0%). Windward Community College students had the highest prevalence of friends/classmates harassing them (79.3%). Directionally more Maui (26.6%) and Kapi'olani (26.2%) Community College students reported offenders were teachers or advisors. Given small sample sizes, segmentation by gender identity, sexual orientation and enrollment level do not produce significant differences.

Table 25: Percent of Sexually Harassed UH Student Participants at Any Time While Enrolled and Harasser's Relationship to Students by CC Campus							
	UHCC (n=229)	Hawai'i (n=18)	Hono- lulu (n=27)	Kaua'i (n=15)	Lee- ward (n=50)	Maui (n=20)	Wind- ward (n=30)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	4.4%	--	--	--	6.6%	--	8.0%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	1.2%	5.8%	--	--	3.3%	--	--
Teacher or advisor	20.2%	12.7%	5.5%	21.5%	21.3%	26.6%	17.3%
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	4.5%	--	--	--	--	13.3%	--
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	63.3%	65.0%	65.7%	53.1%	67.8%	64.9%	79.3%
Stranger	34.0%	33.1%	23.4%	30.5%	31.9%	48.1%	37.0%
Other	8.0%	7.2%	12.8%		8.2%	8.8%	9.2%
Don't know	6.9%	6.4%	7.3%	25.4%	2.7%	11.0%	6.0%

STALKING SECTION

Survey Questions Used to Identify Stalking

To meet the UH Survey definition of stalking, students had to have answered affirmatively to 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 UHCC

UH community college students reported stalking prevalences at any time since enrollment of 8 percent, two percentage points lower than for the UH system-wide. Stalking rates ranged from 9 percent at Kapi'olani, Windward and Maui community colleges to 6 percent on Kaua'i and were statistically comparable across campuses given small sample sizes.

Prevalence of students' being stalked over their UHCC tenure as measured by female students in year 4 or more was 7 percent.

Female students in Year 1 showed a 7 percent prevalence as well with Leeward community college students reporting a statistically higher rate of 9 percent.

Table 26: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Stalking Among Females by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
STALKING SINCE UH ENROLLMENT	10%	8%	8%	7%	9%	6%	8%	9%	9%
Female 4 th Year or more	12%	7%	14%	12%	5%	--	2%	10%	6%
Female 1 st Year	7%	7%	7%	4%	6%	7%	9%*	11%	4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Percent of Students Stalked During Current Academic Year

During the current academic year, 5 percent of UH community college students reported being stalked.

Table 27: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During Current Academic Year by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
STALKING CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%	4%	7%

Types of Stalking Experienced

Across the UH community college system, the most common stalking tactics used were either telecommunications (4.9%) or in-person (4.9%). Unwanted phone calls, rumors, text or social media messaging as a means of stalking showed similar rates across UHCC campuses. In-person stalking on the other hand, was higher for Kapi'olani (4.8%), Leeward (5.3%), Windward (6.5%), Hawai'i (5.4%) and Maui (5.8%) than Kaua'i (0.8%) community colleges.

Table 28: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6311)	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono-lulu (n=450)	Kapi'o-lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee-ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind-ward (n=291)
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	6.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	6.2%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	7.3%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%*	3.9%	4.8%*	0.8%	5.3%*	5.8%*	6.5%*
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices	4.0%	3.5%	4.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.6%	3.4%	3.9%	3.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Factors Associated with Stalking

Overall, LGBN students reported the highest rate of stalking (11.6%) among students by gender identity and sexual orientation. Female students experienced the next highest rate of 10.6 percent, with prevalences were higher than for male students across all three tactics evaluated with in-person stalking most common (6.9% for female students versus 2.3% for male students).

Table 29: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Stalking at Any Time While Enrolled by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)	Hetero (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Percent of Students Reporting Stalking	10.6%*	4.7%	8.2%	8.8%	7.4%	11.6%*	9.7%
Made unwanted phone calls, spread rumors about you, or sent emails, voice, text or instant messages	5.9%*	3.3%	5.2%	8.8%	4.3%	6.8%	9.7%
Showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there	6.9%*	2.3%	5.6%	-	4.6%	7.1%	-
Spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices	4.3%*	2.3%	3.1%	4.6%	3.3%	4.4%	3.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

In terms of current academic year prevalence by gender identity, TGQN and female students had higher prevalences of stalking at 8.5 percent and 6.8 percent though the latter difference was statistically significant. LGBN students had the highest prevalence by sexual orientation at 8.2 percent in comparison with 4.8 percent for heterosexuals and 5 percent for those who decline to disclose.

Table 30: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During Current Academic Year by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)	Hetero (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Stalking	6.8%*	3.3%	8.5%	5.3%	4.8%	8.2%*	5.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

The pattern of prevalence rates increasing among community college female students in years 2 and 3 and then dropping in year 4 held for stalking.

Table 31: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Stalking During Current Academic Year by Enrollment Level and Female				
	ENROLLMENT LEVEL/FEMALE			
	1st year (n=662)	2nd year (n=627)	3rd year (n=302)	4th year or Higher (n=261)
Stalking	6.2%	8.0%	8.9%	2.7%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Number of Persons Who Stalked a Student

Most community college students who were stalked reported one offender (70.4%), though 20.6 percent reported two persons, and 9 percent three persons. As shown in the table below, more students from Windward CC (90%) reported one stalker. Leeward and Maui community colleges had significantly more students stalked by two persons.

Results remained consistent across gender identity, sexual orientation and enrollment level.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=599)	UHCC (7) (n=264)	Hawai'i (n=27)	Hono-lulu (n=29)	Kapi'o-lani (n=78)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee-ward (n=63)	Maui (n=30)	Wind-ward (n=26)
1 person	70.2%	70.4%	67.3%	62.8%	73.0%	N/R	62.0%	69.4%	90.0%*
2 persons	19.8%	20.6%	22.3%	28.1%	17.5%	N/R	27.4%*	22.5%*	4.0%
3+ persons	10.0%	9.0%	10.4%	9.1%	9.5%	N/R	10.5%	8.2%	6.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

Among community college students who reported experiencing stalking, two-thirds overall reported having had incidents during the current academic year. 22 percent reported that it happened one time since Fall 2016, 17.1 percent had two incidents, while over a quarter (27.2%) reported three or more incidents. Percentage of those were stalked 10 or more times stood at 4.9 percent. By campuses, fewer Maui College students had incidents during the current academic year, while Leeward Community College had more survey participants experiencing two incidents.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=603)	UHCC (n=268)	Hawai'i (n=27)	Hono-lulu (n=29)	Kapi'o-lani (n=79)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee-ward (n=65)	Maui (n=31)	Wind-ward (n=26)
0 times	37.4%	33.7%	34.2%	35.5%	36.5%	N/R	27.2%	50.1%*	26.6%
1 time	21.4%	22.0%	24.9%	36.4%	19.4%	N/R	19.7%	10.3%	29.9%
2 times	15.3%	17.1%	4.7%	6.2%	14.0%	N/R	31.6%*	17.3%	12.5%
3-5 times	16.6%	16.4%	18.6%	16.2%	14.2%	N/R	14.0%	19.7%	19.9%
6-9 times	5.5%	5.9%	13.4%	--	8.3%	N/R	3.0%	2.6%	6.0%
10 or more	3.9%	4.9%	4.2%	5.8%	7.5%	N/R	4.5%	--	5.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

Among community college students who experienced being stalked while enrolled at UH, two thirds (67.7%) reported their stalker was another student, a rate that held across campuses. Stalkers other than students who were nonetheless associated with UH were reported by 10.4

percent of UHCC students who reported being stalked. One in four (24.7%) of students indicated that their stalkers was not associated with the UH, and 10.9 percent didn't know the association, if any.

Given small sample sizes, no significant differences were found by gender identity, sexual orientation or enrollment levels. Please note results for Kaua'i CC were not reported because the base was fewer than 15 students.

Table 34: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Stalked While Enrolled at UH and Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=601)	UHCC (n=267)	Hawai'i (n=27)	Hono- lulu (n=29)	Kapi'o lani (n=79)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee- ward (n=63)	Maui (n=31)	Wind- ward (n=26)
Student		67.7%	82.2%	70.0%	68.9%	N/R	67.4%	59.6%	63.7%
UH Associated (NET, ex. students)		10.4%	--	18.7%	12.1%	N/R	13.8%	2.6%	12.1%
Faculty or instructor		5.0%	--	9.9%	7.4%	N/R	5.7%	2.6%	--
Teaching assistant, research assistant, or graduate assistant		1.3%	--	--	2.5%	N/R	--	--	6.0%
Coach or trainer		1.2%	--	--	2.5%	N/R	1.9%	--	--
Administrator		1.2%	--	--	3.9%	N/R	--	--	--
Other staff		4.7%	--	--	5.5%	N/R	8.0%	--	12.1%
Other person associated with a university program (ex. internship, study abroad)		3.3%	--	8.8%	5.5%	N/R	2.7%	--	--
The person was not associated with UH		24.7%	21.9%	30.0%	18.3%	N/R	26.7%	31.0%	20.0%
Don't know association with UH		10.9%	10.4%	--	14.5%	N/R	10.1%	18.7%	4.1%

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Stalker's Relationship to Survey Participants Experiencing Stalking

Students experiencing stalking often have a relationship with the stalker. Just over 4 in 9 (46.1%) reported that the stalker was a friend, acquaintance or classmates - 12 percentage points more than students stalked by stranger (34.9%). One fifth (19.5%) indicated involvement or intimacy with the stalker --- 11.2 percent at the time of the event and 8.3 percent previously. By community college campus, significantly more students from Hawai'i (23.5%) and Kapi'olani (11.9%) than Leeward (1.9%) reported stalking from a person from a prior involvement.

	UHCC (n=267)	Hawai'i (n=27)	Hono- lulu (n=29)	Kapi'o- lani (n=79)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee- ward (n=63)	Maui (n=31)	Wind- ward (n=26)
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.2%	23.5%*	15.6%	11.9%*	N/R	1.9%	14.2%	10.2%
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	8.3%	6.3%	--	6.7%	N/R	6.3%	19.5%	18.8%
Teacher or advisor	4.1%	--	5.0%	6.0%	N/R	3.8%	2.6%	6.0%
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	4.7%	--	5.0%	7.5%	N/R	2.1%	6.8%	6.0%
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	46.1%	45.1%	49.4%	45.4%	N/R	52.2%	25.3%	54.3%
Stranger	34.9%	31.8%	39.9%	35.0%	N/R	33.7%	39.0%	24.8%
Other	11.5%	14.9%	8.8%	10.7%	N/R	15.8%	11.1%	--
Don't know	4.9%	15.0%	8.8%	3.1%	N/R	1.9%	8.5%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

Survey Questions Used to Identify Dating/Domestic Violence

The measure of dating and domestic violence captured violence associated with intimate relationships that would not be captured in other questions about gender-based violence. In contrast to questions on other types of sexual harassment or misconduct that were posed to all students, 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. A partnered relationship included (see survey questions A13):

- Casual relationship or hook-up,
- Steady or serious relationship, or
- Marriage, civil union, domestic partnership or living together with a romantic partner

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

The question of dating and domestic violence was only asked of students in a partnered relationship at any time while enrolled at UH. Partnered relationships include casual relationships or hookups; steady or serious relationships, and marriages, civil unions, domestic partnerships or living together with a romantic partner. Among UH community college students, 78.5 percent met the dating and domestic violence screening criteria and were asked if they had experienced dating and domestic violence, also referred to as intimate partner violence. Two time periods were queried --- “at any time while enrolled at UH,” and “since the beginning of Fall 2016.”

Since UH enrollment, 19 percent of UHCC students ever in partnered relationships experienced dating and domestic violence. This prevalence was statistically comparable across the seven campuses and across types of campuses.

Table 36. Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence at Any Time Since While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Dating and Domestic Violence	18.8%	18.9%	18.5%	18.7%	18.8%	18.8%	19.5%	16.4%	20.0%

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

For the current academic year 11 percent report dating and domestic violence with less than a four percentage point difference across the seven campuses, and none significant.

Table 37. Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence During Current Academic Year by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Dating and Domestic Violence	11%	11%	13%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%	12%

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

Types of Dating/Domestic Violence Experienced

Dating and domestic violence tactics that were measured in this study include the following actions by an intimate partner: Controlling or trying to control what a student does; threatening to physically harm the student, or someone or something loved; using any kind of physical force against the student; isolating or trying to control relationships or social activities; controlling how others see the student or the student's self-image in a manipulating, negative or harmful way.

Dating and domestic violence prevalence at UH community colleges at any time while enrolled were similar to those system-wide and on university campuses. The dating and domestic violence tactic of controlling a partner's image was most common at 11.8 percent, followed by isolating or controlling social relationships or activities at 11 percent and controlling what one does at 9.3 percent. Students in intimate relationships disclose that 8.7 percent have received physical threats and 7.3 percent have had physical force used against them. These tactics occur at comparable prevalences across UH community colleges.

Table 38: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=4984)	UHCC (n=2594)	Hawai'i (n=287)	Hono-lulu (n=335)	Kapi'o-lani (n=681)	Kaua'i (n=120)	Lee-ward (n=665)	Maui (n=273)	Wind-ward (n=232)
Partner controlled or tried to control what you do	9.5%	9.3%	9.1%	6.6%	9.4%	5.9%	10.1%	11.6%	10.0%
Partner threatened to physically harm you	8.6%	8.7%	11.0%	7.4%	9.0%	5.9%	8.1%	7.8%	11.5%
Partner used any kind of physical force against you	7.5%	7.3%	9.1%	7.4%	6.8%	3.9%	7.4%	7.0%	8.1%
Partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationship	10.8%	11.0%	12.1%	9.8%	10.3%	7.4%	12.6%	9.9%	12.5%
Partner controlled how others see you	11.8%	11.8%	12.3%	12.7%	13.0%	7.4%	10.7%	11.9%	11.3%

Factors Associated with Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence

Female community college students reported higher prevalence rate than male students did across all dating and domestic violence tactics. The difference in overall prevalence of dating and domestic violence was 10 percentage points higher for female students (22.2%) than male students (12.5%). For specific tactics, female rates ranged from 5 to 9 points higher than males. Although directional due to small sample sizes, TGQN students indicated the highest rate of dating and domestic violence at 28.6 percent.

By sexual orientation, significantly more LGBN students reported dating and domestic violence experiences than others --- 27.6 percent for LGBN, 18.1 percent for heterosexuals, and 20 percent for those who declined to state their sexual orientation. For specific tactics, LGBN students showed statistically higher prevalences than heterosexuals for controlling relationships through isolation etc. (16.5% and 10.5% respectively) and for threatening physical harm (12.9% and 8.7% respectively).

Table 39: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Various Types of Dating/Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1553)	Male (n=505)	TGQN (n=28)	Decline (n=19)	Hetero (n=1459)	LGBN (n=279)	Decline (n=25)
Percent of Students in Partnered Relationships Reporting Dating and domestic violence	22.2%*	12.5%	28.6%	21.1%	18.1%	27.6%*	20.0%
Partner controlled or tried to control what you do	11.3%*	5.8%	7.4%	11.1%	9.2%	12.3%	16.0%
Partner threatened to physically harm you	11.1%*	4.6%	7.4%	15.8%	8.7%	12.9%*	-
Partner used any kind of physical force against you	9.1%*	4.8%	3.6%	-	7.4%	9.4%	4.2%
Partner isolated you from or tried to control your relationship	13.3%*	7.0%	17.9%	10.5%	10.5%	16.5%*	8.0%
Partner controlled how others see you	15.1%*	6.0%	14.3%	15.8%	12.0%	16.5%	12.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Table 40: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled Among Females by School Year and by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Female Students in Partnered Relationship in 4 th Year or Higher	26%	23%	34%*	7%	28%*	N/R	22%	26%*	32%
Female Students 1 st Year	15%	15%	16%	24%	12%	18%	13%	14%	16%

*Shaded cell shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Investigating further by cohorts of gender identity and sexual orientation, more LGBN and female students reported experiencing dating and domestic violence in the current academic year. Rates for both were statistically comparable with 11.2 percent for the former and 10.6 percent for the latter.

Table 41: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence During Current Academic Year by Gender Identity And Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TQGN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)	Hetero- Sexual (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Dating and Domestic Violence	10.6%*	5.3%	8.5%	7.9%	8.0%	11.2%*	5.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Female students by year of enrollment reported different rates of dating and domestic violence. The pattern showed first year female students with a lower prevalence than those in their second or third year of enrollment, and a comparable rate to those in their fourth year.

Table 42: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence During Current Academic Year Among Females by Enrollment Level				
	1st year (n=662)	2nd year (n=627)	3rd year (n=302)	4th year or higher (n=261)
Dating and Domestic Violence	7.9%*	13.2%	12.3%	8.8%*

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

To estimate dating and domestic violence risk over students' tenure at UHCC, the average rate among Female students in Year 4 or higher was analyzed. Among this cohort, the pattern of dating and domestic violence showed more fluctuation by campus. Across all seven community colleges, one fourth (23%) reported dating and domestic violence at any time while enrolled at UH. However, prevalences were statistically higher for Hawai'i , Kapi'olani and Maui community colleges at 34 percent, 28 percent and 26 percent respectively.

Fifteen percent of first year female students in the community college system reported incidents of dating and domestic violence. The prevalence at Honolulu Community College (24%) was twice that of Kapi'olani (12%) and Leeward (13%) but the difference was directional due to sample sizes.

Table 43: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence at Any Time While Enrolled Among Females by School Year and by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Female Students in Partnered Relationship in 4 th Year or Higher	26%	23%	34%*	7%	28%*	N/R	22%	26%*	32%
Female Students 1 st Year	15%	15%	16%	24%	12%	18%	13%	14%	16%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

**N/R: Non-Reportable due to base of fewer than 15 students

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

While 42.9 percent of the UHCC students reporting experiencing dating and domestic violence had zero incidents during the current academic year, almost 3 in 5 (57.1%) had had at least one incident since Fall 2016 (Table 44). More than a quarter of students reporting dating and domestic violence had one or two incidents, and almost 30 percent reported three or more incidents. One in 12 (7.9%) suffered extremely high frequency of dating and domestic violence (10 or more times) against them. The number of incidents was relatively comparable across campuses, except at Kaua‘i Community College which was more likely to report one incident.

Table 44: Among All UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence While Enrolled at UH, Percent of Student Participants Experiencing Dating/Domestic Violence by Number of Incidents During Current Academic Year by CC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=948)	UHCC (n=488)	Hawai‘i (n=58)	Hono- lulu (n=63)	Kapi‘o- lani (n=128)	Kaua‘i (n=20)	Lee- ward (n=125)	Maui (n=49)	Wind- ward (n=45)
0 times	44.4%	42.9%	34.3%	48.2%	41.3%	36.9%	47.3%	47.9%	35.7%
1 time	14.0%	13.5%	13.4%	10.7%	11.1%	37.4%*	14.8%	12.6%	11.3%
2 times	14.2%	13.8%	9.2%	12.1%	15.8%	5.8%	15.8%	13.6%	14.4%
3-5 times	16.1%	17.3%	23.8%	19.5%	19.0%	13.4%	11.7%	11.9%	24.7%
6-9 times	4.3%	4.6%	11.7%	5.0%	3.0%	--	3.3%	4.3%	5.7%
10 or more	6.9%	7.9%	7.6%	4.5%	9.9%	6.5%	7.0%	9.7%	8.2%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT SECTION

Survey Questions Used to Identify Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

Nonconsensual sexual contact information was probed using a number of variables --- Time period, types of contact, and tactics used --- and was analyzed both discretely and in different combinations.

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

- At any time while enrolled at UH; and
- During the current academic year (Fall 2016 to present Spring 2017 when the survey was launched).

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

- Sexual Penetration
Examples of sexual penetration included:
 - Sexual penetration: When one person 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
- Sexual Touching (also referenced as non-penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact)
Examples of sexual touching included:
 - 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 was over your clothes

Students were asked about the nonconsensual sexual contact that was the result of the following tactics (see question G1C and G2C):

- Physical force
 - 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 - You were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol
- Coercion - Someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards
- Absence of affirmative consent - It happened without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement

The following 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 specific combinations of tactics.

To assess the overall risk of nonconsensual sexual contact, estimates for the two types of behaviors and the four tactics (physical force or threat of physical force or attempted use of physical force, drugs and alcohol, coercion, and absence of affirmative consent) were calculated for any time while enrolled at UH and during the current academic year (since Fall 2016).

Percent of Students Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Table 45: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ Any Time While Enrolled at UH by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai‘i	Hono-lulu	Kapi‘o-lani	Kaua‘i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT (NSC) TOTAL	6.3%	3.7%	4%	2%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Penetration	2.4%	1.6%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Sexual Touching	5.4%	3.1%	3%	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%

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

University of Hawai‘i’s policy defines nonconsensual sexual contact as both penetration and sexual touching and includes use of any of four tactics including 1) Use or threats of physical force (attempted or completed); 2) Incapacitation due to drugs or alcohol; 3) Coercion (e.g. threats of serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards), and 4) Absence of active, ongoing, voluntary agreement. Penetration includes penetrating someone else’s vagina or anus using penis, fingers, or an object or oral sex, and sexual touching includes kissing, touching, groping, etc.

Nonconsensual sexual contact involving any tactic and including both penetration and touching among UH community college students was two points less directionally than for UH students system-wide, at 4 percent. Although prevalences ranged from 2 percent to 5 percent across the seven campuses, rates were statistically comparable given sample sizes.

Rates of touching (3%) were 1-percentage point higher overall than penetration (2%) among students reporting, but were comparable statistically. Again, prevalences were comparable across the different campuses.

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

In the current academic year, 1.5 percent of community college students reported nonconsensual sexual contact by any of the four tactics. This rate covers “since the Fall of 2016” to the survey’s February 2017 data collection period. Hawai‘i and Kapi‘olani Community College had significantly higher prevalence than Honolulu Community College (2.8%, 1.8%, and 0.3%, respectively).

Table 46: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact ¹ During Current Academic Year by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6311)	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai‘i (n=331)	Hono- lulu (n=450)	Kapi‘o- lani (n=863)	Kaua‘i (n=154)	Lee- ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind- ward (n=291)
NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT (NSC) TOTAL	2.8%	1.5%	2.8%*	0.3%	1.8%*	2.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%
Penetration	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	--	1.0%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Prevalence During UHCC Tenure

Prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact during tenure at UHCC was 4.1 percent across students on all community college campus. Rates varied by campus: Kaua‘i Community College 9.9 percent; Kapi‘olani 7.6 percent; Windward 4.2 percent, and Maui 3.9 percent. Without exception, sexual touching was reported. More frequently than sexual penetration by survey participants.

Table 47: CC Seniors								
	UHCC (n=426)	Hawai‘i (n=42)	Hono- lulu (n=52)	Kapi‘o- lani (n=114)	Kaua‘i (n=19)	Lee- ward (n=97)	Maui (n=68)	Win- ward (n=35)
NONCONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT (NSC) TOTAL	4.1%	--	--	7.6%	9.9%	2.9%	3.9%	4.2%
Penetration	1.3%	--	--	2.4%	--	1.2%	--	4.2%
Sexual Touching	3.5%	--	--	6.6%	9.9%	2.9%	3.9%	--

UHCC Female Students in Year 4 or Higher

As compared with UH system-wide results, female students in their fourth year at a community college had lower cumulative rates of nonconsensual sexual contact than the systemwide prevalence. While the overall system-wide rate stood at 12 percent, community college students reported a 4 percent rate of nonconsensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled. The range by campuses was wide – with a difference of up to 13 percentage points – but were statistically comparable because of small sample sizes.

First year female community college students showed similar prevalences of nonconsensual sexual contact compared with their fourth year peers at 3 percent. However, the spread was less, up to a maximum of 6 percentage points campus to campus.

Table 48: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact¹ Any Time While Enrolled at UH Among Females by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-Ward
NSC among Females in Year 4	11.9%	3.6%	--	--	7.9%	14.5%	1.9%	2.4%	N/R
NSC among Females in Year 1	5.1%	3.3%	7.4	2.0	3.9	5.9	1.4	4.8	N/R

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At UH Community Colleges

Looking more closely at specific tactics offenders used, 2 percent of community college students reported having experienced nonconsensual sexual contact through physical force (completed or attempted) or incapacitation due to being passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol. Use of these tactics generally meets the legal definition of sexual assault or rape if penetration occurs and sexual battery if contact involves touching or kissing.

Just over one percent (1.2%) reported the former, and 1.3 percent the latter. TGQN students had the highest rate of this tactical combination (10.9%) followed by LGBN (5%), and female students (2.6%). LGBN prevalences were significantly higher across most tactics whether contact was penetrative or sexual touching.

Across the seven campuses, Kapi'olani had the highest penetrative nonconsensual contact rates for 4 of 5 tactical combinations, some of which were almost twice the overall community college rates: Penetration by any of the four tactics (2.8% versus 1.6% UHCC overall); Penetration completed using physical force or incapacitation or attempted using physical force (2.2% versus 1.2% overall); Penetration using physical force or incapacitation or coercion or attempted using physical force (2.2% versus 1.2% overall); Penetration completed by physical force or incapacitation (2.0% versus 1.1% overall).

Maui also showed statistically higher rates of nonconsensual sexual contacted completed using physical force or incapacitation. Rates were also higher for sexual touching using two tactical combinations: 2.4 percent for completed using physical force or incapacitation or attempted using physical force; 2.7 percent completed using physical force or incapacitation.

AT ANY TIME WHILE ENROLLED

Across all types of NSC incidents using any of the four tactics and attempted with physical force, sexual touching was most prevalent. Just over three percent of UHCC students participating in

the survey (3.1%) reported experiencing sexual touching. More survey participants from Kapi‘olani Community College experienced sexual penetration by different combinations of tactics than at most other community colleges. KCC prevalence rates in these areas ranged from 2.0 percent to 2.8 percent compared with UHCC average ranging 1.1 percent to 1.6 percent.

Similarly, survey participants from Maui Community College reported higher prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact completed using physical force or incapacitation (2.7%); sexual touching completed using physical force, incapacitation or coercion or attempted using physical force (2.7%); sexual touching completed using physical force or incapacitation or attempted using physical force (2.4%);

Table 49: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus

	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai‘i (n=331)	Hono- lulu (n=450)	Kapi‘o- lani (n=863)	Kaua‘i (n=154)	Lee- ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind- ward (n=291)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	3.9%	2.1%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%	4.4%	3.3%
Penetration	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%	2.8%*	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	2.8%	2.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%	4.0%	1.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.8%	1.8%	0.7%	2.6%*	1.5%	1.8%	2.7%*	0.5%
Penetration	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	2.0%*	0.7%	0.6%	2.0%	--
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	2.4%	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.0%	2.5%	0.7%	3.0%*	1.5%	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%
Penetration	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	2.2%*	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%	--
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	2.4%*	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.3%	2.8%	1.2%	3.1%*	1.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%
Penetration	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	2.2%*	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.8%	2.7%*	0.5%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	2.3%*	0.8%	1.3%	1.9%	--
Penetration	0.7%	0.3%	--	1.3%	--	0.6%	1.7%	--
Sexual Touching	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Tactics Used by the Offender to Commit Nonconsensual Sexual Contact At UH Community Colleges (Current Academic Year)

During the current academic year, prevalence by campus was similar except that Hawai‘i Community College and Kapi‘olani Community College students participating in the survey reported higher prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force. At Hawai‘i Community College, the rate was 2.8 percent, and at Kapi‘olani 1.8 percent.

Table 50: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During Current Academic Year by CC Campus

	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono- lulu (n=450)	Kapi'o- lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee- ward (n=851)	Mau i (n=365)	Win- ward (n=291)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	1.5%	2.8%*	0.3%	1.8%*	2.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%
Penetration	0.5%	0.3%	--	1.0%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	1.4%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.7%	1.0%	--	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	--
Penetration	0.4%	0.3%	--	0.7%	--	0.2%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.6%	--	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.7%	1.7%	--	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	--
Penetration	0.4%	0.3%	--	0.7%	--	0.2%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.5%	1.3%	--	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.8%	1.7%	--	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	--
Penetration	0.4%	0.3%	--	0.7%	--	0.2%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.6%	1.3%	--	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.6%	1.0%	--	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.4%	--
Penetration	0.3%	0.3%	--	0.5%	--	0.2%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.7%	--	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Coercion (Any Time While Enrolled)

Nonconsensual sexual contact using coercion is a violation of UH’s sexual assault and sexual misconduct policies. Coercion is defined as when “someone threatened serious but non-physical harm or promised rewards.” The use of coercion as a tactic for nonconsensual sexual contact was reported by less than 1 percent of students (0.7%) and was more commonly used against students by sexual touching rather than penetration. Given the small sample sizes, rates of coercion were comparable across the community college campuses. No significant differences were evident by enrollment year.

At Any time while enrolled, the prevalence of UHCC student participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact showed no statistically significant differences by gender identity or sexual orientation.

Although directional, TGQN students reported the highest prevalence of coercion against them (5.6%), followed by those who declined to disclose their gender (4.5%). Both of these gender cohorts also reported higher prevalences of penetration than female or male students, with rates of 4.5 percent for those who declined; 2.8 percent TQGN; 0.1 percent female and 0.1 percent males.

Table 51: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6311)	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono-lulu (n=450)	Kapi'o-lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee-ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind-ward (n=291)
Coercion	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Penetration	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	-	-	0.4%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	-

Table 52: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Coercion at Any Time While Enrolled by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation

	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=692)	TQGN (n=36)	Decline (n=22)	Hetero-sexual (n=1809)	LGBN (n=359)	Decline (n=40)
Coercion	0.7%	0.1%	5.6%	4.5%	0.5%	1.7%	-
Penetration	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	4.5%	0.1%	0.6%	-
Sexual Touching	0.7%	-	2.8%	4.5%	0.4%	1.1%	-

Absence of Active, Ongoing Voluntary Agreement (Any Time While Enrolled)

The University of Hawai'i defines nonconsensual sexual contact as including absence of active, ongoing, voluntary agreement. At any time while enrolled at UH, 2.7 percent of students reported experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact without their active affirmative consent. This rate ranged from 1.7 percent at Honolulu Community College to 4.4 percent at Maui Community College, but was statistically comparable across the seven campuses. According to this survey, the tactic of coercion more commonly resulted in sexual touching than penetration (2.3% and 1.0% respectively). This pattern held across all campuses.

By enrollment level, there were no significant differences between Year 1 and 2 students versus Year 3 and 4. It was noteworthy, however, that directionally more students in Years 3 and 4 indicated nonconsensual sexual contact by absence of active agreement (3.6%) compared with 2.3 percent for Year 1 and 2 students.

By gender identity, the pattern seen elsewhere of TGQN students having the highest prevalence rate held with the tactic of coercion. TGQN students (13.9%) reported coercion used against them, followed by female students (3.5%). Male students had statistically the lowest rate of coercion used against them (1.3%).

While the rate of coercion was directional higher for LGBN students than heterosexuals (5.0% and 2.7% respectively), the prevalence of sexual touching resulting was statistically higher for LGBN (4.5%).

Table 53: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact without Active, Ongoing and Voluntary Agreement at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6311)	UHCC (n=3304)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono- lulu (n=450)	Kapi'o- lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee- ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind- ward (n=291)
Absence of affirmative consent	4.7%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	4.3%	2.4%	4.4%	2.8%
Penetration	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	2.0%	1.3%
Sexual Touching	4.0%	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	3.6%	2.3%	4.0%	1.9%

Table 54: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact without Active, Ongoing and Voluntary Agreement at Any Time While Enrolled by School Year		
	1ST & 2ND Year (n=2309)	3rd, 4TH Year & Higher (n=941)
Absence of affirmative consent	2.3%	3.6%
Penetration	0.9%	1.2%
Sexual Touching	1.8%	3.3%

Table 55: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact without Active, Ongoing and Voluntary Agreement at Any Time While Enrolled by Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=692)	TQGN (n=36)	Decline (n=22)	Hetero- sexual (n=1809)	LGBN (n=359)	Decline (n=40)
Absence of affirmative consent	3.5%	1.3%*	13.9%	--	2.7%	5.0%	--
Penetration	1.5%	0.1%*	8.3%	--	1.1%	1.9%	--
Sexual Touching	2.7%	1.3%*	11.1%	--	2.2%	4.5%*	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

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

Gender Identity

UHCC students participating in the survey showed statistically significant differences on prevalence based on gender identity, with rates double digits higher for TGQN than students who were female, male or who declined to report gender. For example, for both sexual penetration and sexual touching by any of the four tactics and attempted using physical force, prevalence for TGQN students was 15 percentage points higher than for females. With this cohort, nonconsensual sexual touching was slightly more prevalent than sexual penetration.

Table 56: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by Gender					
	UHCC (n=3304)	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	4.7%	1.7%	20.0%	4.3%
Penetration	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%	13.8%	4.3%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	3.8%	1.4%	15.1%	4.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.8%	2.3%	0.7%	10.9%	4.3%
Penetration	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	8.9%	4.3%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	10.9%	4.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.0%	2.6%	0.7%	10.9%	4.3%
Penetration	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	8.9%	4.3%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	10.9%	4.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.3%	2.9%	0.7%	17.6%*	4.3%
Penetration	1.2%	1.6%	0.3%	11.4%*	4.3%
Sexual Touching	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%	15.1%*	4.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	6.2%	4.3%
Penetration	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	3.1%	4.3%
Sexual Touching	0.9%	1.3%	0.1%	6.2%	4.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Female Students by School Year

Female students reporting nonconsensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled was also analyzed by year of enrollment. Community college students in their third year showed a higher prevalence across all tactical combinations. For example, more third year students reported incidents using any tactic (7.3%) compared with first year students (3.3%) and those in their fourth year (3.6%). For the most serious of tactics (completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force), women in year 3 reported a 4.8 percent prevalence, twice that of year 1 students (2.1%).

Table 57: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled Among Females by School Year					
	UHCC (n=3304)	1st year (n=662)	2nd year (n=627)	3rd year (n=302)	4th year or higher (n=261)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	3.3%	5.0%	7.3%*	3.6%
Penetration	1.6%	1.4%	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	2.7%	4.0%	6.4%*	3.2%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.8%	1.5%	2.8%	4.8%*	0.5%
Penetration	1.1%	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	3.0%*	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	4.8%*	0.5%
Penetration	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	3.0%*	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	1.2%	2.2%	3.0%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	5.2%*	0.5%
Penetration	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	3.0%*	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	3.3%*	0.5%
Penetration	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	2.0%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Ethnic Background

Overall, nonconsensual sexual contact prevalence rates for UHCC students participating in the survey did not show statistically significant differences by ethnic background. While rates were fairly consistent across ethnicities, student participants of “Other” ethnicities reported a prevalence rate of 4.7 percent, higher than that for other ethnic groups by a range of 0.9 to 2.3 percentage points.

Table 58: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by Ethnicity						
	TOTAL (n=3304)	Caucasian (n=429)	Hawaiian (n=965)	Japanese (n=186)	Filipino (n=604)	Other (n=1047)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.4%	4.7%*
Penetration	1.6%	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%	1.0%	1.5%
Sexual Touching	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%	4.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%
Penetration	1.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%
Penetration	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Penetration	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Sexual Touching	1.6%	1.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Penetration	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Sexual Touching	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Sexual Orientation (see table below)

LGBN students who participated in the survey consistently reported prevalence rates for nonconsensual sexual contact that were higher than heterosexual students and those who declined to state across all five tactical combinations. Depending on tactics used, LGBN prevalence ranged from two to four percentage points more than for heterosexuals.

Table 59: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics at Any Time While Enrolled by Sexual Orientation				
	UHCC (n=3304)	Hetero- sexual (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	4%	3%	7%*	--
Penetration	2%	1%	3%	--
Sexual Touching	3%	3%	6%*	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	2%	1%	5%*	--
Penetration	1%	1%	3%*	--
Sexual Touching	1%	1%	3%*	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	2%	2%	5%*	--
Penetration	1%	1%	3%*	--
Sexual Touching	1%	1%	3%*	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	2%	2%	6%*	--
Penetration	1%	1%	3%*	--
Sexual Touching	2%	1%	4%*	--
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	1%	1%	3%*	--
Penetration	1%	1%	2%	--
Sexual Touching	1%	1%	2%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Factors Associated with Nonconsensual Sexual Contact During Current Academic Year

Gender and Sexual Orientation

During the current academic year, TGQN students reported the highest prevalence of nonconsensual sexual contact (5.1%) followed by female students (1.9%). Statistically, female students were at higher risks than male students by any of the four tactics (1.9% vs 0.8%) as well as any tactics involving sexual touching behaviors (1.7% vs 0.7%). By Sexual Orientation, LGBN students consistently disclosed higher prevalence compared to heterosexuals.

	Gender Identity				Sexual Orientation		
	Female (n=1878)	Male (n=1330)	TGQN (n=59)	Decline (n=38)	Hetero (n=2693)	LGBN (n=537)	Decline (n=60)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	1.9%*	0.8%	5.1%	--	1.3%	2.7%	--
Penetration	0.6%	0.3%	3.1%	--	0.4%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	1.7%*	0.7%	5.1%	--	1.2%	2.4%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.8%	0.3%	5.1%	--	0.4%	2.0%*	--
Penetration	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.2%	5.1%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	0.3%	5.1%	--	0.5%	2.2%*	--
Penetration	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.6%	0.2%	5.1%	--	0.3%	1.4%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	1.1%*	0.3%	5.1%	--	0.6%	2.2%*	--
Penetration	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--
Sexual Touching	0.8%	0.2%	5.1%	--	0.4%	1.6%	--
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.9%*	0.1%	3.1%	--	0.4%	2.0%*	--
Penetration	0.5%	0.1%	--	--	0.3%	0.8%	--
Sexual Touching	0.6%	--	3.1%	--	0.3%	1.2%	--

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

The percentage of community college students who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact during current academic year was also analyzed by year of enrollment. Enrollment years were combined so that the sample was sufficient for meaningful analysis. Students were grouped by Years 1 and 2 and by Years 3 and 4 since community college programs were originally designed as 2-year programs leading to an associate's degree. Using any tactic, students in year 1 and 2 and Years 3 and 4 reported comparable incident rates (1.5% and 1.4% respectively). Use of other tactical combinations were also comparable by the two enrollment level groupings. Although rates of penetration were generally comparable between the two enrollment groups, rates of

sexual touching were slightly higher (by 0.1 to 0.3 percentage points) among Year 1 and 2 than Year 3 and 4 students.

Table 61: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact by Types of Tactics During Current Academic Year by School Year		
	CC Student – By School Year	
	1st & 2nd Year (n=2309)	3rd, 4th Year or Higher (n=941)
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; or Absence of Affirmative Consent; Attempted using Physical force	1.5%	1.4%
Penetration	0.5%	0.5%
Sexual Touching	1.4%	1.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation	0.7%	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.5%	0.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation; Attempted using Physical force	0.8%	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.6%	0.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Incapacitation or Coercion; Attempted using Physical force	0.9%	0.6%
Penetration	0.4%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.7%	0.3%
Completed using Physical Force or Attempted using physical force	0.7%	0.6%
Penetration	0.3%	0.4%
Sexual Touching	0.4%	0.3%

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

Analytical potential for characteristics associated with nonconsensual sexual penetration proved limited because only Kapi‘olani Community College had a sample of students experiencing NCS across all characteristics that met the UHIRB minimal requirement of 15 students. For some characteristics, Leeward and Maui Community Colleges met the minimal sample requirement, and prevalences are reported below. This section is hence primarily descriptive rather than comparative.

Alcohol or Drug Use

Alcohol usage by both offender and assaulted student participants were almost comparable among UHCC students reporting for this survey. Almost 1 in 2 offenders (49.6%) and 4 in 9 assaulted students (44.6%) reportedly consumed alcohol prior to the gender violence incident. In contrast, drug usage was twice as frequent among offenders (21.5%) than assaulted student participants (10.3%).

Among Kapi‘olani Community College students participating in this survey, more reported drug or alcohol usage by offenders. Three in five (62.2%) KCC students completing the survey

reported that offenders used alcohol compared with 47.3 percent of assaulted student participants. Drug usage was reported among twice as many offenders (20.6%) than assaulted students (9.8%).

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=155)	UHCC (n=60)	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani (n=28)	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Offender			Not reported; n = <15	Not reported; n = <15		Not reported; n = <15			
Used Drugs	16.2%	21.5%			20.6%				
Used Alcohol	48.5%	49.6%			62.2%				
Assaulted Student Participant									
Used Drugs	10.5%	10.3%			9.8%				
Used Alcohol	44.6%	45.1%			47.3%				

Number of Persons Sexually Assaulting a Survey Participant

Among UHCC students participating in the survey who experienced nonconsensual sexual contact at any time while enrolled, large majorities reported that there was one offender during the most recent incident, whether sexual penetration (86.5%) or sexual touching (81.3%). This pattern held for Kapi'olani Community College for both sexual penetration (85.8%) and touching (82.1%), and generally for Leeward and Maui Community Colleges for sexual touching (77.4% and 79.1% respectively reported one offender).

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=156)	UHCC (n=60)	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani (n=28)	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Sexual Penetration									
Number of Offenders									
1	83.50%	86.5%			85.8%				
2	10.10%	7.1%			5.5%				
3 or more	6.50%	6.4%			8.7%				
Sexual Touching				(n=17)	(n=41)		(n=28)	(n=17)	
Number of Offenders									
1	81.20%	81.3%		100.0%*	82.1%		77.4%	79.1%	
2	12.40%	13.1%		-	14.8%		10.1%	14.7%	
3 or more	6.40%	5.6%		-	3.1%		12.5%	6.1%	

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Number of Incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

A majority of student participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact across all UHCC campuses reported one incident (52.1% for sexual penetration and 56.6% for sexual touching) at any time while enrolled. However, a significant minority of UHCC students overall reported three or more incidents since enrollment: 2 in 7 or 28.6 percent for sexual penetration and just over 2 in 9 (23.2%) for sexual touching.

While a majority of students at Kapi‘olani (57.9%) and Maui Community Colleges (50.1%) reported one incident of sexual touching at any time since enrolled, at Leeward Community College a plurality reported one (43.8%) and almost 2 in 5 (37.9%) reported two sexual touching incidents.

For sexual penetration at any time while enrolled, a plurality of Kapi‘olani Community College students who have had this experience reported one incident (44.2%) with more than a third (36.2%) reporting three or more.

Table 64: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Percent of Participants Assaulted by Number of Incidents by CC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai‘i	Hono-lulu	Kapi‘o-lani	Kaua‘i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Sexual Penetration	(n=160)	(n=61)			(n=30)				
Number of Incidents									
1 incident	58.5%	52.1%			44.2%				
2 incidents	18.7%	19.3%			19.6%				
3 or more incidents	22.8%	28.6%			36.2%				
Sexual Touching	(n=420)	(n=139)		(n=20)	(n=44)		(n=33)	(n=18)	
Number of Incidents									
1 incident	51.2%	56.6%		80.5%*	57.9%		43.8%	50.1%	
2 incidents	23.6%	20.1%		7.2%	18.8%		37.9%*	14.7%	
3 or more incidents	25.1%	23.2%		12.3%	23.3%		18.3%	35.2%	

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

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

In contrast to findings across all 10 UH four and two year campuses, UHCC students participating in the survey reported a majority of those perpetuating sexual penetration were not associated with UH (54.2%). Just over 3 in 7 (43.5%) of UHCC survey participants reported that the sexual penetration offender was a student. This pattern is similar at Kapi‘olani Community College, with a majority of 52.6 percent of students indicating the offender was not associated with UH.

In terms of nonconsensual sexual touching, the situation was reversed: A majority of UHCC students completing the survey reported the sexual touching offender was a student (61.0%) and just under 2 in 5 reported no association with UH (39.1%). This pattern generally held at Kapi‘olani and Leeward Community Colleges. At Maui Community Colleges, almost the same number of survey participants reported the sexual touching offender was a student (50.9%) as those who reported no UH association (49.1%).

Table 65: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Association or Non-Association with UH During the Most Recent Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Sexual Penetration	(n=156)	(n=60)			(n=28)				
Offender's Association with UH									
Student	50.8%	43.5%			42.0%				
Faculty, Teaching Assistant & Other Staff	3.7%	4.5%			9.6%				
Not associated with UH	45.3%	54.2%			52.6%				
Don't know association with UH	7.1%	6.2%			8.9%				
Sexual Touching	(n=390)	(n=125)		(n=17)	(n=40)		(n=30)	(n=16)	
Offender's Association with UH									
Student	66.0%	61.0%		74.7%	55.5%		55.8%	50.9%	
Faculty, Teaching Assistant & Other Staff	5.1%	3.6%		-	7.1%		-	-	
Not associated with UH	28.0%	39.1%		23.6%	40.6%		44.2%	49.1%	
Don't know association with UH	10.0%	8.0%		26.1%	-		-	12.6%	

Offender's Relationship to Student Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact

For UHCC overall as well as for Kapi'olani Community College students who completed the survey and reported nonconsensual sexual penetration, the offender most often was a friend, acquaintance or classmate (UHCC 44.9%; KCC 51.3%). A significant minority of students reported that the offender was someone with whom the assaulted student was involved with or intimate at the time of the event (UHCC 37.0%; KCC 28.8%).

Sexual touching, patterns varied somewhat more by campus. The majority of student participants experiencing nonconsensual sexual touching reported the offender being a friend, acquaintance or classmate (UHCC 57.5%; Leeward Community College 69.4%; Honolulu Community College 57.1%; Maui Community College 56.8%). However, at Kapi'olani Community College, a plurality of student participants experiencing sexual touching said their offender was a stranger (42.7%).

Table 66: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Offender's Relationship to Assaulted Participants During the Most Recent Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Sexual Penetration	(n=156)	(n=60)			(n=28)				
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship									
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	37.2%	37.0%			28.8%				
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	11.7%	14.2%			11.2%				
Teacher or advisor	0.9%	-			-				
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	5.0%	7.2%			15.5%				
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	44.0%	44.9%			51.3%				
Stranger	15.2%	16.4%			17.2%				
Other	5.9%	8.1%			5.2%				
Sexual Touching	(n=391)	n=125)		(n=17)	(n=40)		(n=30)	(n=17)	
Assaulted Participant-Offender Relationship									
It was someone I was involved or intimate with at the time of the event	11.8%	14.9%		8.7%	15.3%		23.3%	16.3%	
It was someone I was involved or intimate with prior to the time of the event	7.1%	4.1%		8.9%	-		8.7%	-	
Teacher or advisor	2.4%	1.4%		-	-		-	-	
Co-worker, boss or supervisor	4.0%	5.5%		8.7%	2.9%		8.3%	4.7%	
Friend, acquaintance, or classmate	54.8%	57.5%		57.1%	38.2%		69.4%*	56.8%	
Stranger	28.1%	24.9%		23.6%	42.7%*		11.4%	21.5%	
Other	4.7%	6.7%		-	6.9%		8.1%	6.8%	

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Location of Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration (Most Recent Incident)

At UHCC overall and at Kapi'olani Community College, a large majority of more than 4 in 5 reported that the most recent incident did not take place on campus. Among UHCC students overall, 82.4 percent reported nonconsensual sexual penetration incidents occurring off campus or on properties not associated with the university. For KCC, 81.0 percent reported off campus incidents.

Table 67: Among UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact at Any Time While Enrolled, Location of Most Recent Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Location									
Did Incident occur ON CAMPUS or on university associated off-campus property?									
Yes	29.9%	17.6%			19.0%				
No	70.1%	82.4%			81.0%				

REPORTED IMPACTS OF GENDER VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

Survey Questions on Reported Impacts of Gender Violence

The UH Survey asked students about the impacts of sexual harassment and gender violence in different degrees of depth depending on the type of incident. Whether the incidents against students involved offensive sexual remarks or nonconsensual sexual penetration, a significant majority of students suffered academic and health consequences. This section reports on consequences by type of gender violence included in the UH Survey.

Sexual Harassment

The definition of a student who was sexually harassed was based on two questions. Students were first asked if they had experienced sexually-harassing behavior by someone associated with UH at any time while enrolled. Next, students needed to reply with a single Yes/No response if incidents affected them in any of the following ways:

- Interfered with your academic or professional performance
- Interfered with participation in an academic program
- Interfered with your interaction with professors, other students or others for academic purposes
- Interfered with your attendance on campus, or
- Created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment

Only student participants answering “Yes” to both questions were included in the estimate of sexual harassment. Given this requirement, all UH participants system-wide and by campus included in the estimate of sexual harassment de facto reported facing academic consequences or a hostile social, academic or work environment: UH System-wide 9.3 percent; UH Mānoa 13.1 percent; UH Hilo 10.4 percent; UH West O‘ahu 5.4 percent; and UH Community Colleges 7.0 percent.

Stalking

Survey participants who were stalked were not asked separate questions about the consequences of stalking. Instead, consistent with the AAU and other national surveys, stalking consequences were integrated into the questionnaire design. For example, students were asked if they had repeatedly received unwanted phone calls, emails or social network postings “*in a way that made you afraid for personal safety or caused you emotional distress?*” Hence all survey participants experiencing stalking suffered fear for their personal safety or emotional distress.

Dating and Domestic Violence

Among students who experienced dating and domestic violence while enrolled at UH, the survey followed up with two questions relating specifically to physical consequences. Survey participants were asked if they were physically injured as a result of any of the incidents and whether they sought medical attention. Among UH community college survey participants, 18.2

percent reported physical injuries compared to 16.9 percent system-wide. By campus, 1 in 4 (25.5%) student participants at Maui College who experienced dating and domestic violence were physically injured, while the ratio was 1 in 8 (12.4%) at Honolulu Community College. The differences were not significant given the small sample size. Among the injured, 30.5 percent of UHCC survey participants reported seeking medical treatment. By campus, Kapi'olani Community College saw a significantly higher percentage than Leeward Community College (48.4% vs. 16.1%).

	All UH Campuses (n=946)	UHCC (n=486)	Hawai'i (n=58)	Hono-lulu (n=63)	Kapi'o-lani (n=126)	Kauai (n=20)	Lee-ward (n=125)	Maui (n=49)	Wind-ward (n=45)
Physically injured as a result of incidents	16.9%	18.2%	21.8%	12.4%	15.2%	10.4%	19.4%	25.5%	22.4%
Sought medical attention as a result of injuries	27.5%	30.5%	NR	NR	48.4%*	NR	16.1%	NR	NR

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

*NR=Not reportable due to sample size <=15.

Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Penetration)

UHCC students who experienced penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact reported a range of impacts, with 78.6 percent identifying health-related ones, 61.9 percent academic impacts, and 24 percent physical impact. Across the different types of specific consequences, the most students – a majority of 52.9 percent - reported difficulty concentrating on assignments, exams and their studies in general.

Other specific types of consequences relating to penetrative non-consensual sexual contact follow:

- In terms of physical impacts, 17.4 percent reported physical injury, 4.1 percent pregnancy and 2.5 percent sexually transmitted diseases.
- In addition to difficulty concentrating as reported above, students indicated other academic consequences such as lower grade point averages (35.3%) and missed deadlines for academic submissions (31.5%). One quarter considered dropping out of school (25%) and almost as many (23.7%) dropping classes.
- Health-related after effects were experienced by almost four fifths (78.6%). Specific consequences commonly reported include hopelessness (46.5%), detachment (45.6%) and a loss of interest in daily activities. Almost a third (30.7%) considered hurting themselves and a fifth increased use of drugs or alcohol.

Although sample sizes prevent more detailed analysis by sub-groups of students experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact, the pattern of consequences was generally similar among different campuses, and student and demographic characteristics.

Table 69: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration Who Face Academic and Health Consequences from the Most Recent Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=151)	UHCC (n=57)	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o lani (n=27)	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
PHYSICAL IMPACT	20.8%	24.0%			18.9%				
Physical Injury	15.6%	17.4%			14.4%				
Sexually Transmitted Disease	3.8%	2.5%			45.1%				
Pregnancy	2.4%	4.1%			4.5%				
ACADEMIC IMPACT	61.2%	61.9%			43.0%				
Difficulty concentrating on studies, assignments or exams	54.5%	52.9%			38.4%				
Missed deadlines for assignments/missed taking an exam	29.0%	31.5%			27.9%				
Dropped classes due to poor performance	17.3%	23.7%			11.4%				
Lower grades/lower GPA	32.7%	35.3%			27.9%				
Thought about dropping out of school	23.8%	25.0%			22.2%				
Changed living quarters/dorms/moved	12.3%	13.6%			11.4%				
HEALTH IMPACT	73.5%	78.6%			64.7%				
Fearfulness or being concerned about safety	32.3%	33.3%			28.7%				
Loss of interest in daily activities	39.3%	38.9%			33.5%				
Felt helpless and hopeless	48.0%	46.5%			43.0%				
Nightmare or trouble sleeping	31.7%	30.9%			22.3%				
Felt numb or detached	49.6%	45.6%			41.7%				
Felt like hurting myself	28.8%	30.7%			38.6%				
Headaches or stomach aches	20.6%	19.5%			23.1%				
Eating problems or disorders	18.1%	16.7%			22.0%				
Increased drug or alcohol use	17.7%	18.1%			22.9%				

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

Student Disclosures Across Gender Violence Experiences

Similar to students in national campus climate surveys, UHCC students tended to disclose their gender violence experiences to those with whom they have personal rather than academic relationships. Overall almost two thirds (64.9 percent) of UHCC students disclosed their experiences to friends, and just over one third (37.2 percent) to family. This general pattern held across all UHCC campuses.

Disclosing gender-violence incidents to family members was significantly more prevalent among UHCC students on Windward (48.0%), Leeward (42.0%) and Maui (41.3%) campuses. On the other hand, students at Windward, Maui and Kapiolani campuses had higher rates of contacting a faculty member or instructor --- 15.7%, 14.9%, and 11.8% respectively.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=1647)	UHCC (n=762)	Hawai'i (n=78)	Hono- lulu (n=93)	Kapi'o- lani (n=210)	Kaua'i (n=31)	Lee- ward (n=200)	Maui (n=79)	Wind- ward (n=71)
Friend	69.2%	64.9%	65.9%	61.4%	60.6%	57.1%	69.3%	66.1%	70.4%
Family member	35.0%	37.2%	36.4%	38.3%	30.1%	18.9%	42.0%*	41.3%*	48.0%*
Faculty or instructor	11.5%	10.3%	3.5%	9.5%	11.8%*	4.5%	8.8%	14.9%*	15.7%*
Someone else	18.4%	20.6%	26.0%	23.6%	18.4%	18.6%	15.5%	27.7%	24.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Student Participant Contact with UH Services after Experiencing Gender Violence

The dominant majority of 87.3 percent UHCC students experiencing gender violence did not contact official campus programs. Some variation was seen across campuses. Honolulu Community College student participants who experienced gender violence were highly more likely to contact UH programs overall (21.1%) as well as about sexual harassment (48.2%) and stalking incidents (39%) compared to students experiencing incidents on other campus. It was noteworthy that none of Kaua'i community college students experiencing stalking or dating and domestic violence reported contacting UH programs.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Any Types of Gender Violence	15.5%	12.7%	13.7%	21.1%*	14.6%	5.0%	10.7%	7.3%	9.7%
Sexual Harassment	22.7%	18.5%	7.2%	48.2%*	28.1%*	10.1%	5.7%	13.7%	5.3%
Stalking	17.3%	13.7%	13.5%	39.0%*	11.9%	--	8.6%	12.6%	10.2%
Dating and Domestic Violence	12.1%	8.1%	12.2%	13.9%	5.9%	--	9.8%	5.4%	2.7%
Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Penetrative)	16.6%	10.6%	N/R	--	8.8%	--	N/R	--	N/R

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Reasons for Non-Reporting to UH Resources

Except for nonconsensual sexual contact, by far the number one reason for not contacting UH resources was the survey participants' perception that the incident was "*not serious enough.*" Between 37.1 percent and 58.4 percent of UHCC survey participants experiencing gender violence cited this reason which in general held across all campuses.

Behaviors regarding contact of UH resources are discussed in detail below by type of gender-based violence, reason for non-contact, and to whom survey participants disclose incidents of gender violence.

Sexually Harassed Survey Participants

Students who experienced sexual harassment had a generally similar pattern of reporting. While 18.5 percent contacted an official UHCC program, 81.5 percent did not. Significant differences exist by campus: 48.2 percent of Honolulu CC students made official contact with next highest reporting prevalence at Kapi'olani CC (28.1%). Other comparisons do not produce significant differences due to sample sizes.

Reasons for not contacting community college resources on sexual harassment differ in rank order from penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact: A majority of 58.4 percent indicated that they did not think the incident was serious enough to report. One third (33.4%) declined official reporting because of doubts that action would be taken and 26.8 percent felt too embarrassed or stressed to make contact. Another one third (32.9%) acknowledged not knowing where to go or who to tell.

By UHCC campus, "not serious enough to report" was in general the number one reason for all campuses. A lack of confidence that "something would be done" was more evident at Kapi'olani CC where it was mentioned by 49 percent of students and Leeward CC by 38.4 percent.

Table 72: Among UHCC Student Participants Who Experienced Sexual Harassment, Reasons for Not Reporting at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=445)	UHCC (n=185)	Hawai'i (n=17)	Hono-lulu (n=14)	Kapi'o-lani (n=50)	Kaua'i (n=14)	Lee-ward (n=46)	Maui (n=17)	Wind-ward (n=29)
Did not know where to go or who to tell	27.8%	32.9%	36.1%	N/R	30.4%	N/R	32.7%	34.4%	29.6%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	24.6%	26.8%	15.6%	N/R	27.2%	N/R	19.1%	40.2%	29.9%
I did not think anyone would believe me	13.0%	13.5%	15.3%	N/R	9.1%	N/R	11.2%	6.0%	19.2%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	64.7%	58.4%	66.5%	N/R	55.8%	N/R	52.3%	38.7%	64.5%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	17.9%	18.2%	22.6%	N/R	11.3%	N/R	21.4%	22.3%	15.7%
I feared negative social consequences	25.5%	22.1%	15.3%	N/R	18.8%	N/R	23.9%	25.9%	22.6%
I did not think anything would be done	33.8%	33.4%	22.4%	N/R	49.0%*	N/R	38.4%*	16.1%	29.5%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	20.3%	19.4%	15.3%	N/R	21.4%	N/R	12.5%	34.3%	22.1%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	8.9%	9.3%	6.9%	N/R	10.7%	N/R	7.2%	6.0%	14.6%
Incident did not occur while attending school	3.9%	6.1%	6.9%	N/R	10.4%	N/R	2.6%	6.0%	9.7%
I had a past negative experience with campus program	3.8%	2.8%	--	N/R	--	N/R	5.8%	--	3.7%
Other	14.0%	16.4%	20.5%	N/R	13.0%	N/R	14.4%	31.5%	30.4%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

** N/R: Non-reportable data due to base of fewer than 15 students.

Almost 8 in 10 students who experienced sexual harassment reported speaking with someone. A majority of 59.9 percent of UHCC students spoke with a friend, followed by 37.3 percent who discussed their experience with a family member. Honolulu CC had the highest percentage (77.5%) of speaking with friends. Rates of reporting to a faculty/instructor were highest at Maui (33.2%), Windward (27.9%) and Kapi'olani (24.5%). Other differences are shown on the table below.

Table 73: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Sexual Harassment Who Spoke to Someone Else About an Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=582)	UHCC (n=229)	Hawai'i (n=18)	Hono-lulu (n=27)	Kapi'o-lani (n=69)	Kaua'i (n=15)	Lee-ward (n=49)	Maui (n=20)	Wind-ward (n=30)
Friend	68.9%	59.9%	48.7%	77.5%*	53.9%	36.9%	60.4%	69.3%	69.0%
Family member	33.1%	37.3%	33.8%	54.7%	39.1%	--	34.9%	33.7%	44.4%
Faculty or instructor	17.3%	18.0%		24.5%	24.5%*	--	5.1%	33.2%	27.9%*
Someone else	19.5%	22.0%	27.5%	32.3%	22.2%*	15.4%	5.3%	42.2%*	25.9%*
I didn't tell anyone (else)	18.2%	22.0%	38.4%*	0	25.8%*	63.1%*	23.8%*	4.7%	11.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Stalked Survey Participants

Almost half (48.5%) of the students experiencing stalking felt it was not serious enough to report, which was the number one reason for most campuses, and more significantly so for Leeward and Hawai'i Community College. The second reason cited for non contact was they did not know where to go or who to tell, with no significant differences by campus. Windward community college students experiencing stalking were highly doubtful of any outcomes, as nearly half (47.4%) did not believe anything would be done.

Table 74: Among UHCC Student Participants Who Experienced Stalking, Reasons for Not Reporting at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=489)	UHCC (n=229)	Hawai'i (n=24)	Hono- lulu (n=18)	Kapi'o- lani (n=70)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee- ward (n=58)	Maui (n=27)	Wind- ward (n=23)
Did not know where to go or who to tell	26.0%	30.6%	43.8%	33.2%	25.3%	N/R ¹	28.6%	24.6%	35.4%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	21.3%	25.9%	34.4%	14.5%	26.5%	N/R	22.6%	19.6%	25.6%
I did not think anyone would believe me	12.5%	14.5%	12.1%	16.2%	13.8%	N/R	18.3%	13.0%	6.5%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	51.8%	48.5%	62.3% *	57.8%	50.2%	N/R	56.7% *	28.1%	25.1%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	12.5%	12.7%	21.4%	8.1%	10.6%	N/R	15.0%	4.8%	12.3%
I feared negative social consequences	18.0%	18.0%	33.9%	7.8%	15.7%	N/R	15.3%	14.4%	24.7%
I did not think anything would be done	22.6%	20.5%	12.1%	--	29.1%	N/R	16.6%	12.5%	47.4% *
I feared it would not be kept confidential	13.4%	13.1%	9.6%	16.0%	18.5%	N/R	7.7%	14.4%	10.6%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	15.5%	18.5%	10.4%	--	20.9%	N/R	16.7%	27.2%	21.3%
Incident did not occur while attending school	4.1%	5.5%	--	--	5.2%	N/R	9.1%	4.2%	6.5%
I had a past negative experience with the campus program	2.4%	2.4%	--	--	2.4%	N/R	4.2%	--	--
Other	20.8%	21.0%	16.9%	11.5%	23.8%	N/R	18.1%	25.4%	30.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

1. N/R: Non-reportable data due to base of fewer than 15 students.

67.8 percent of students experiencing stalking discussed matters with friends (Table 75). The percentage of students who discussed their experience with friends ranged from 63.0 percent on the Kapi'olani campus to 80.3 percent on the Windward campus. Next most common was to speak with family members, which was reported by 36.4 percent of UHCC students. Students at Honolulu, Leeward, Windward and Maui community colleges were more likely to take this action than students at Kapi'olani or Hawai'i campuses. By gender identity, the only significant difference was among males who experienced stalking: Significantly more male (34.4%) than female students (16.6%) discussed their experience with someone other than a friend, family member or faculty member.

Table 75: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Stalking Who Spoke to Someone Else About an Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=597)	UHCC (n=267)	Hawai'i (n=27)	Hono-lulu (n=29)	Kapi'o lani (n=79)	Kaua'i (n=10)	Lee-ward (n=63)	Maui (n=31)	Wind-ward (n=26)
Friend	71.5%	67.8%	70.8%	63.7%	63.0%	N/R	72.8%	68.5%	80.3%
Family member	35.2%	36.4%	25.8%	49.0%*	22.0%	N/R	47.2%*	50.4%*	43.5%*
Faculty or instructor	13.7%	10.4%		5.8%	9.6%	N/R	13.3%	18.9%	16.0%
Someone else	18.2%	20.0%	35.9%*	5.0%	19.3%	N/R	17.4%	25.3%*	24.6%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	17.0%	20.3%	24.4%*	22.2%	24.3%*	N/R	21.4%*	3.7%	9.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

** N/R: Non-reportable data due to base of fewer than 15 students.

Survey Participants Experiencing Dating and Domestic Violence

Among UHCC students experiencing dating and domestic violence, 91.9 percent did not contact any of their campus resource programs, with statistically comparable rates with one exception. None of Kaua'i community college students experiencing dating and domestic violence reported to any UHCC resources.

Most mentioned reasons students give for not reporting dating and domestic violence follow: 43.6 percent felt it was not serious enough; 36.9 percent said the incident was not on campus or associated with the school; 24.4 percent were embarrassed and did not want the emotional difficulty of reporting, and 20.5 percent did not want the offender to get into trouble. By UHCC campus, students experiencing dating and domestic violence at Honolulu Community College and Maui College were more likely to think it was not serious enough to report, while more Hawai'i Community College students said the incident did not occur while attending UH.

Table 76: Among UHCC Student Participants Experienced Dating and Domestic Violence, Reasons for Not Contacting at Any Time While Enrolled by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=810)	UHCC (n=437)	Hawai'i (n=51)	Hono-lulu (n=50)	Kapi'o-lani (n=115)	Kaua'i (n=20)	Lee-ward (n=112)	Maui (n=47)	Wind-ward (n=43)
Did not know where to go or who to tell	17.6%	19.1%	23.4%	16.8%	23.5%	12.6%	17.4%	11.0%	21.3%
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	23.4%	24.4%	25.2%	14.6%	29.8%	24.3%	22.9%	30.4%	17.9%
I did not think anyone would believe me	5.7%	5.8%	12.0%	4.1%	4.4%	--	5.3%	7.9%	6.4%
I did not think it was serious enough to report	48.9%	43.6%	38.1%	58.7%*	41.8%	24.0%	42.3%	58.1%*	33.5%
I did not want the person to get into trouble	18.8%	20.5%	17.8%	22.0%	24.8%	11.1%	17.6%	18.6%	24.5%
I feared negative social consequences	13.3%	13.6%	20.8%	14.6%	12.9%	11.1%	11.2%	11.5%	15.1%
I did not think anything would be done	14.6%	14.6%	16.8%	16.8%	17.2%	5.6%	13.0%	7.1%	18.7%
I feared it would not be kept confidential	9.7%	10.3%	16.6%	13.7%	5.9%	5.6%	7.4%	17.9%	12.7%
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	33.7%	36.9%	42.6%	34.4%	31.1%	40.5%	39.5%	34.0%	43.5%
Incident did not occur while attending school	11.0%	12.9%	23.1%*	19.9%	7.5%	13.5%	13.2%	10.2%	9.1%
I had a negative experience with the campus program	1.5%	0.9%	--	--	--	--	2.5%	2.0%	--
Other	18.1%	19.5%	23.4%	15.7%	22.8%	25.0%	20.4%	13.6%	11.5%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Despite lack of disclosure with official campus programs by the majority of community college students experiencing dating and domestic violence, contact with others was more common. 61.9 percent communicated with a friend overall and across the seven campuses. About half that number (33.5%) spoke with a family member, with a significantly higher prevalence at Windward Community College. Overall, 2 in 7 or 28 percent did not speak with anyone. Patterns did not change significantly when analyzed by gender identity, sexual orientation or enrollment level.

Table 77: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Experiencing Dating and domestic violence Who Spoke to Someone Else About an Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=932)	UHCC (n=483)	Hawai'i (n=58)	Hono-lulu (n=63)	Kapi'o-lani (n=126)	Kaua'i (n=17)	Lee-ward (n=124)	Maui (n=50)	Wind-ward (n=45)
Friend	63.7%	61.9%	60.4%	58.1%	58.3%	59.0%	67.1%	58.9%	69.0%
Family member	31.5%	33.5%	31.8%	41.9%	23.5%	34.9%	36.0%	31.4%	47.1%*
Faculty or instructor	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	6.3%	4.1%	8.2%	4.3%	9.2%	--
Someone else	12.5%	13.9%	14.8%	12.3%	14.0%	13.6%	11.8%	20.8%	13.3%
I didn't tell anyone (else)	27.1%	28.0%	23.5%	25.9%	33.3%	27.5%	26.7%	32.6%	20.0%

*Shaded cell shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Survey Participants Experiencing Nonconsensual Sexual Contact (Penetration)

Analysis is limited on this subject due to sample sizes below the minimum (n = 15) for most of the UHCC campuses.

UHCC students who had experienced penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact overwhelmingly did not contact university resources. While 10.6 percent reported to UHCC officials, 89.4 percent did not. Results were statistically comparable across campuses, gender identity, sexual orientation and enrollment level, largely due to very small sample sizes.

When asked why contact was not made, students most often cited the following reasons: 47.9 percent said the incident was not on campus or associated with the school; 46.4 percent felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too difficult emotionally to report; 37.1 percent doubted that it was serious enough to report, and 33.9 percent feared negative social consequences. Meaningful comparisons could not be conducted by individual campus, gender identity, sexual orientation or enrollment level because of very small samples.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=120)	UHCC (n=49)	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani (n=22)	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Did not know where to go or who to tell	27.1%	24.9%			26.8%				
Felt embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult	44.5%	46.4%			32.9%				
I did not think anyone would believe me	19.1%	24.1%			13.4%				
I did not think it was serious enough to report	43.3%	37.1%			63.8%				
I did not want the person to get into trouble	24.9%	27.5%			44.6%				
I feared negative social consequences	28.5%	33.9%			25.8%				
I did not think anything would be done	21.7%	13.6%			7.3%				
I feared it would not be kept confidential	17.3%	20.3%			12.3%				
I heard the programs or services were not helpful	1.0%	--			--				
Incident was not on campus or associated with the school	37.8%	47.9%			39.0%				
Incident did not occur while attending school	10.3%	19.8%			12.3%				

Among students experiencing penetrative nonconsensual sexual contact, 59.5 percent spoke to a friend, 22 percent tell family members, 16.3 percent told someone else, and 6.3 percent informed faculty or instructors. This general pattern was statistically comparable across various student, gender and sexual orientation characteristics.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=152)	UHCC (n=59)	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o-lani (n=28)	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
Friend	68.6%	59.5%			55.8%				
Family member	28.6%	22.0%			24.8%				
Faculty or instructor	7.3%	6.3%			4.5%				
Someone else	11.8%	16.3%			8.6%				
I didn't tell anyone (else)	26.6%	34.3%			39.9%				

Satisfaction When Contacting UH Resources

Among UHCC student participants who had experienced gender violence and contacted UH programs, solid majorities found their interaction with UH resources useful. Among UHCC student participants reporting sexual harassment, more than 3 in 5 (60.8%) perceived the contact as extremely useful, and another third (36.7%) very useful.

One third of UHCC students participating in the survey and who contacted UH for stalking rated their most recent UH contact extremely useful (37.2%). Another 22.1 percent felt that UH resources were very useful.

Perceptions were more split students who reported contacting UH resources after experiencing dating and domestic violence. More students said their contact was not at all or a little useful (60.2%) than the number saying it was extremely or very useful (46.3%).

	Sexual Harassment (n=43)	Stalking (n=64)	Dating & Domestic Violence (n=39)	Nonconsensual Sexual Contact
Extremely Useful	60.8%	37.2%	31.3%	Not reported; n = <15
Very Useful	36.7%	22.1%	15.0%	
Somewhat Useful	13.0%	21.3%	29.4%	
A Little Useful	10.6%	3.8%	30.4%	
Not at All Useful	37.7%	15.6%	29.8%	

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

PERCEPTIONS OF UH CAMPUS CLIMATE

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

The UH Survey was intended to provide baseline estimates of sexual harassment and gender-based violence to help inform future UH system policy and program decisions to better serve the needs of its students. It was thus logical to ask students for their assessment of how well the survey achieved that objective. At the conclusion of the survey, students were asked: “How valuable do you think this survey is for developing campus policies related to sexual assault and harassment?”

As shown in Table 81, over two-thirds (68.5%) of UHCC survey participants believed that the survey findings would be “extremely” or “very valuable” for UH policy development. In contrast, only 11.2 percent felt that the survey findings would be “not at all” or “a little” valuable.

Table 81: Percent of UHCC Student Participants with Perceptions of the Value of the Survey in Developing Campus Policies by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=5991)	UHCC (n=3120)	Hawai'i (n=311)	Hono-lulu (n=415)	Kapi'o-lani (n=819)	Kaua'i (n=149)	Lee-ward (n=802)	Maui (n=343)	Wind-ward (n=280)
Extremely	31.2%	35.7%	36.8%	36.1%	30.9%	42.8%*	38.2%*	36.0%	36.8%
Very	34.7%	32.8%	31.7%	30.3%	33.6%	34.6%	31.4%	33.2%	37.6%
Somewhat	22.0%	20.3%	18.2%	22.1%*	22.2%*	11.4%	20.9%*	18.3%	20%*
A little	6.9%	5.9%	7.9%*	6.5%*	7%*	3.4%	4.9%	7.7%*	2.3%
Not at all	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	6.4%	7.8%	4.7%	4.9%	3.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Perceptions of Reporting Processes (All Students)

All UHCC survey participants were asked their perception of the reporting process, regardless of whether they actually used the process or not. The majority of UHCC students held generally positive perceptions: 50.2 percent felt it was extremely or very likely that campus officials would believe them; 55.1 percent expected to be treated sensitively and respectfully; 54.6 percent thought their privacy would be protected; 53 percent felt their safety would be protected, and 50.9 percent saw campus officials as competent to advise on a range of options.

A plurality of students believed the investigation would be extremely or very likely to be fair (43.6%), and or that officials would take action against the offender (43.1%). Although State law requires faculty members to report sexual harassment or gender-based violence allegations to a Title IX coordinator, 44 percent of students were likely to report to faculty members. Retaliation was perceived as extremely or very likely by 24.3 percent, but more (37.6%) answered “Don’t Know.” Except for that question, “don’t know” responses ran between 20.9 and 28.8 percent on perceptual questions about the reporting process.

By gender identity or sexual orientation there were no significant differences in extremely/ very likely or not at all/ little likely responses for reporting perceptions.

Table 82: Percent of Student Participants' Likelihood Ratings of UH Reporting Processes Based on Perceptions by UHCC Campus

	TOTAL (n=3167)	Hawai'i (n=317)	Hono- lulu (n=432)	Kapi'o- lani (n=833)	Kaua'i (n=149)	Leeward (n=800)	Maui (n=350)	Wind- ward (n=285)
I1. Campus officials would believe you								
Not at all	3.8%	3.4%	3.7%	4.6%	4.5%	3.8%	2.8%	2.8%
A little	5.5%	8.1%*	5.1%	4.7%	4.0%	7.2%*	4.9%	2.6%
Somewhat	15.9%	12.4%	16.9%	18.8%*	10.6%	16.7%*	16.1%	10.4%
Very	27.7%	28.8%	24.7%	29.9%	31.2%	25.4%	26.1%	31.1%
Extremely	22.5%	22.0%	24.9%*	17.3%	24.4%	22.3%*	27.0%*	28.6%*
Don't Know	24.6%	25.2%	24.7%	24.7%	25.2%	24.6%	23.1%	24.5%
I2. Campus officials would treat you sensitively and respectfully								
Not at all	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.4%	2.7%	3.6%	2.6%	1.9%
A little	5.0%	7.3%*	5.5%	4.2%	4.3%	6.0%*	4.7%	2.3%
Somewhat	13.5%	13.4%*	12.6%	16.1%*	12.5%	13.3%*	14.8%*	7.0%
Very	30.3%	29.0%	31.8%	33.1%	27.6%	28.7%	27.6%	30.8%
Extremely	24.8%	25.9%	24.5%	20.2%	26.6%	23.1%	30.2%*	34.3%*
Don't Know	23.1%	21.1%	21.8%	23.1%	26.4%	25.2%	20.0%	23.8%
I3. Campus officials would protect your privacy								
Not at all	3.2%	4.7%	2.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	2.5%	1.9%
A little	4.7%	5.2%	4.3%	5.6%*	2.8%	4.5%*	5.8%	1.8%
Somewhat	14.1%	13.8%*	16.2%*	16.4%*	9.6%	14.1%*	14.5%*	6.3%
Very	27.7%	24.5%	30.3%	26.9%	29.1%	27.1%	27.0%	31.7%
Extremely	26.9%	30.6%	23.8%	23.6%	35.3%*	26.0%	30.8%*	31.2%*
Don't Know	23.4%	21.1%	22.7%	24.4%	19.3%	24.8%	19.4%	27.0%
I4. Campus official would protect the safety of the person								
Not at all	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%*	2.6%	1.4%
A little	4.8%	7.8%*	3.3%	6.4%*	1.2%	4.0%*	4.1%	3.8%
Somewhat	15.8%	13.3%	17.8%*	17.7%*	13.9%	15.3%*	17.8%*	9.5%
Very	26.2%	21.6%	28.2%	25.4%	29.9%	27.1%	24.9%	27.9%
Extremely	26.8%	30.1%*	25.5%	22.1%	34.2%*	25.8%	30.6%*	33.0%*
Don't Know	23.0%	23.1%	21.3%	24.8%	17.2%	23.8%	20.0%	24.4%
I5. Campus officials would be competent to advise on a range of options								
Not at all	3.0%	4.3%	2.4%	3.7%	4.5%	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%
A little	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	6.0%*	1.6%	5.6%*	6.5%	2.3%
Somewhat	17.6%	17.1%	18.1%	20.9%*	17.2%	17.2%*	15.7%	11.5%
Very	28.8%	26.5%	32.7%	29.7%	31.0%	25.6%	28.6%	30.4%
Extremely	22.1%	23.0%	20.1%	17.0%	25.2%	23.7%*	25.1%*	28.5%*
Don't Know	23.3%	23.7%	21.6%	22.7%	20.5%	25.2%	21.2%	25.9%
I6. Campus officials would conduct a fair investigation								
Not at all	4.0%	5.5%	3.3%	4.6%*	3.6%	4.6%*	3.0%	1.9%
A little	4.5%	6.8%*	3.6%	6.1%*	0.9%	3.8%*	4.5%*	2.3%
Somewhat	17.9%	14.1%	22.6%*	20.1%*	16.3%	18.6%*	16.0%	10.3%
Very	26.6%	26.7%	30.2%	26.1%	25.9%	24.9%	27.5%	26.3%
Extremely	19.7%	22.0%	17.7%	16.1%	26.3%*	19.3%	20.9%	26.5%*
Don't Know	27.3%	24.9%	22.6%	27.1%	27.1%	28.8%	28.0%	32.8%*
I7. Campus officials would take action against the offender(s)								
Not at all	4.4%	5.2%	3.9%	5.0%	4.5%	4.8%	3.0%	2.8%
A little	6.0%	7.2%*	6.3%	8.3%*	3.5%	4.9%	5.6%	2.6%
Somewhat	17.8%	16.1%	19.8%*	19.2%*	18.0%	18.4%*	16.7%	12.3%
Very	23.0%	24.8%	25.1%	23.0%	26.7%	21.0%	21.7%	23.2%
Extremely	20.1%	20.6%	19.3%	17.3%	19.5%	20.3%	21.5%	26.3%*
Don't Know	28.8%	26.2%	25.6%	27.2%	27.7%	30.7%	31.4%	32.8%
I8. The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate								
Not at all	7.4%	6.0%	7.9%	7.9%	9.8%	7.4%	5.2%	7.6%
A little	8.4%	10.4%	6.2%	9.6%	5.9%	7.3%	8.4%	10.7%
Somewhat	22.3%	22.7%	26.7%*	22.5%	16.9%	19.5%	26.0%*	20.8%
Very	15.0%	13.8%	16.3%	15.0%	19.5%	14.8%	15.8%	11.3%
Extremely	9.3%	11.8%*	11.1%*	9.4%	8.5%	9.9%*	5.8%	6.8%
Don't Know	37.6%	35.3%	31.8%	35.6%	39.4%	41.1%*	38.8%	43.0%*
I9. Recent state law requires that faculty members report sexual								
Not at all	5.8%	5.4%	4.6%	7.3%	7.3%	5.1%	6.2%	4.5%
A little	8.1%	10.8%*	5.5%	10.0%	5.9%	8.0%	5.9%	7.7%
Somewhat	21.3%	24.0%	24.7%*	22.0%	22.6%	20.1%	17.0%	18.7%
Very	22.3%	20.2%	25.8%	21.1%	22.9%	19.8%	27.9%*	22.4%
Extremely	21.7%	21.0%	18.3%	18.7%	22.9%	23.6%	25.9%*	25.1%
Don't Know	20.9%	18.5%	21.1%	20.9%	18.4%	23.4%*	17.0%	21.7%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Awareness of UH Policies and Processes (All Students)

Awareness and familiarity of UH policies and resources to assist with gender-based violence was generally low among community college students.

- A plurality of 37.3 percent students overall had little or no familiarity with UH policy definitions.
- A plurality of 43.2 percent did not know where to get help for sexual harassment or gender-based violence
- A plurality of 46.8 percent know little about how to report an incident
- Most students (54.9%) knew little about students' rights
- Most students (59.5%) did not have much information on the reporting process

Results were generally comparable across campuses, though higher pockets of knowledge exist for UH definitions (higher for Hawai'i community college students); where to go for help (more extremely or very knowledgeable at Honolulu, Windward and Maui campuses), and the reporting process (more extremely or very knowable ratings from Honolulu, Windward, and Maui students).

Table 83: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and How Knowledgeable They Are of UH Policies and Processes by CC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono-lulu	Kapi'o lani	Kaua'i	Lee-ward	Maui	Wind-ward
C2a. How knowledgeable were you about how sexual assault and sexual harassment were defined at UH?									
Base	6264	3271	324	448	853	152	838	365	291
Not at all	16.8%	18.0%	10.3%	18.3%*	21.3%*	25.4%*	18.7%*	11.2%	19.1%*
A little	21.0%	19.3%	18.2%	18.2%	19.6%	15.8%	22.4%*	17.7%	15.9%
Somewhat	31.9%	30.9%	36.6%*	30.8%	31.7%	26.3%	29.1%	33.8%	26.5%
Very	21.7%	22.4%	22.1%	22.9%	19.8%	21.9%	20.6%	27.1%*	29.3%*
Extremely	8.5%	9.4%	12.7%*	9.7%	7.7%	10.6%	9.1%	10.2%	9.2%
C2b. How knowledgeable were you about where to get help at UH if you or someone else experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment?									
Base	6304	3303	331	450	863	154	850	365	291
Not at all	20.5%	22.8%	16.0%	17.2%	28.3%*	30.1%*	25.7%*	13.3%	22.5%*
A little	21.1%	20.4%	18.1%	21.6%	21.7%	18.5%	20.7%	20.9%	16.5%
Somewhat	28.9%	27.3%	33.3%	24.4%	30.8%*	23.2%	23.5%	28.4%	26.1%
Very	19.8%	19.2%	23.4%*	22.8%*	13.1%	15.2%	18.9%*	23.5%*	24.4%*
Extremely	9.7%	10.3%	9.3%	14.0%*	6.0%	12.9%*	11.1%*	13.8%*	10.5%
C2c. How knowledgeable were you about where to make a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?									
Base	6291	3293	329	450	860	149	850	365	291
Not at all	26.8%	28.3%	24.2%	23.3%	34.9%*	38.3%*	29.0%*	18.2%	27.0%*
A little	19.7%	18.5%	16.5%	15.4%	19.8%	14.7%	20.3%	19.1%	17.9%
Somewhat	26.5%	25.3%	29.4%*	25.1%	27.1%*	18.8%	21.8%	28.4%*	25.8%
Very	17.6%	17.2%	21.5%*	21.7%*	12.0%	14.0%	17.9%*	19.2%*	18.1%*
Extremely	9.3%	10.6%	8.4%	14.5%*	6.2%	14.3%*	11.0%*	15.2%*	11.3%*
C2d. How knowledgeable were you about what happens when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?									
Base	6301	3300	331	450	863	154	851	362	289
Not at all	37.0%	38.7%	34.4%	34.7%	43.5%*	46.3%*	39.0%	34.3%	36.4%
A little	22.2%	20.8%	18.2%	22.7%	20.2%	20.0%	21.4%	21.7%	19.9%
Somewhat	24.5%	24.1%	33.6%*	21.6%	23.8%	20.1%	23.4%	22.6%	23.8%
Very	10.7%	10.2%	8.1%	13.3%*	8.5%	6.5%	10.2%	11.8%	12.6%
Extremely	5.6%	6.2%	5.8%	7.6%	4.0%	7.2%	5.9%	9.6%*	7.3%
C2e. How knowledgeable were you about student's rights when a student reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment at UH?									
Base	6298	3296	329	450	861	152	848	365	291
Not at all	32.3%	33.3%	27.9%	28.6%	37.2%*	40.4%*	35.2%*	27.6%	33.6%
A little	22.8%	21.6%	19.8%	24.6%	23.1%	22.3%	19.7%	20.8%	21.1%
Somewhat	25.6%	25.3%	29.8%*	26.7%	24.8%	19.0%	24.7%	26.5%	22.8%
Very	12.7%	12.4%	17.4%*	12.9%	9.8%	9.8%	12.5%	12.6%	14.2%
Extremely	6.6%	7.4%	5.1%	7.2%	5.1%	8.5%	7.9%	12.5%*	8.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

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

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

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

Although most UHCC students (64.8%) perceived sexual harassment and gender-based violence overall was not a problem on campus, indicating it was little or not at all problematic, a significant group of 13.1 percent of all UHCC students felt it was extremely or very serious. At Honolulu Community College, 18.1 percent perceived it more problematic, the highest among all community college campuses.

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6282)	UHCC (n=3303)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono-lulu (n=449)	Kapi'o-lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee-ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind-ward (n=291)
Not at all problematic	30.3%	39.0%	41.6%*	34.3%	33.5%	51.6%*	42.8%*	46.3%*	33.0%
A little problematic	27.2%	25.8%	28.2%	24.0%	26.8%	21.9%	24.1%	27.0%	28.2%
Somewhat problematic	27.8%	22.2%	21.2%	23.7%	26.9%*	14.9%	19.2%	17.0%	26.0%
Very problematic	9.7%	7.7%	6.8%	9.7%*	8.6%*	5.0%	7.5%	4.8%	8.2%
Extremely problematic	5.0%	5.4%	2.2%	8.4%*	4.2%	6.6%	6.4%*	4.9%	4.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Perceived Personal Risk

Perceptions of likelihood of personally experiencing sexual assault or misconduct were low. Two thirds (66.4%) felt there was no risk at all on campus, and 55.3 percent felt similarly about UHCC-sponsored events. By campuses, more students from Leeward, Hawai'i and Maui Community College perceived no risk at all on campus, while more Leeward students felt the same towards UHCC-sponsored events.

Table 85: Percent of UHCC Student Participants and Perceived Likelihood of Being at Personal Risk for Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment While on Campus by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=6282)	UHCC (n=3303)	Hawai'i (n=331)	Hono- lulu (n=449)	Kapi'o- lani (n=863)	Kaua'i (n=154)	Lee- ward (n=851)	Maui (n=365)	Wind- ward (n=291)
Likelihood of experiencing sexual assault or sexual misconduct on campus									
Not at all	59.3%	66.4%	71.4%*	66.3%	61.3%	71.9%*	68.7%*	69.1%*	63.1%
A little	26.0%	22.6%	21.0%	22.9%	25.0%	18.3%	20.3%	22.2%	25.7%
Somewhat	11.3%	8.6%	6.4%	7.1%	11.6%	8.2%	8.5%	6.8%	7.7%
Very	2.4%	1.6%	1.2%	3.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%
Extremely	1.0%	0.8%	-	0.7%	0.9%	-	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%
Likelihood of experiencing sexual harassment or gender-based violence off campus at university-sponsored events									
Not at all	48.4%	55.3%	60.6%	53.1%	51.3%	58.3%	58.8%*	57.0%	50.3%
A little	27.8%	25.9%	24.7%	31.3%*	27.9%*	23.9%	20.2%	25.5%	31.8%*
Somewhat	17.1%	13.6%	12.4%	9.9%	15.0%	11.7%	15.1%*	13.4%	13.4%
Very	5.2%	3.7%	1.8%	3.8%	4.4%*	5.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.6%
Extremely	1.4%	1.4%	0.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%*	0.3%	1.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

Helpfulness of Education in New Student Orientation

Although a plurality of 44.3 percent of UHCC student participants overall said they attended orientation, a majority of 55.7 percent reported not attending or not recalling whether or not they did. Further, 15.7 percent of students attending orientation didn't recall it included information or training on sexual assault or sexual harassment. Among those who did recall training, more than half (51.0%) found the session extremely or very useful.

Attendance at student orientation and recall of a sexual assault/ sexual harassment training differed by campus, with a high of 42.6 percent of Kapi'olani students reporting participation and being trained.

Table 86: Percent of New Entering UHCC Student Participants Who Attended Orientation, Recalled Training, and Their Perceived Usefulness of It by CC Campus

	ALL UH CAMPUSES (n=2064)	UHCC (n=1193)	Hawai'i (n=135)	Hono- lulu (n=160)	Kapi'o- lani (n=284)	Kaua'i (n=66)	Lee-ward (n=333)	Maui (n=106)	Wind- ward (n=109)
I attended orientation <i>with</i> training on gender violence	27.9%	28.6%	28.1%*	20.5%	42.6%*	11.8%	27.7%*	9.6%	35.3%*
Extremely useful	11.9%	14.0%	3.0%	14.1%	9.9%	71.1%*	15.4%*	24.1%	20.3%
Very useful	38.7%	37.0%	36.5%	41.4%	37.1%	13.4%	27.1%	75.9%	50.7%
Somewhat useful	31.3%	31.2%	41.7%	11.4%	37.3%	15.5%	34.4%	-	22.3%
A little useful	14.9%	14.8%	11.9%	24.0%	15.7%	-	17.8%	-	6.6%
Not at all useful	3.2%	3.1%	6.9%	9.1%	-	-	5.3%	-	-
I attended orientation <i>without</i> training on gender violence	14.1%	15.7%	11.5%	24.2%*	10.0%	38.5%*	15.9%*	7.9%	16.7%
I didn't attend orientation	31.9%	26.0%	12.2%	22.8%	29.8%*	28.7%*	19.7%	47.7%*	34.2%*
I don't remember	26.1%	29.7%	48.2%*	32.4%*	17.6%	20.9%	36.6%*	34.7%*	13.8%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across campuses.

STUDENT BYSTANDER PREVALENCE AND BEHAVIOR

Survey Questions Used to Identify Bystander Behavior

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

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

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

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

Percent of Student Bystanders at Any Time While Enrolled at UH

Overall, the large majority of students (82.5%) were not bystanders to any of the situations posed. Among all students answering this set of questions, results show the following:

- 5.7 percent suspected a friend was assaulted, with comparable prevalences across the seven campuses. Prevalences, however, were significantly higher among TGQN students (25.8%) than female or male students, and among LGBN students (10.9%) than among students who were heterosexual or decline their sexual orientation.
- 5.9 percent acknowledged witnessing a drunken person heading for a sexual encounter. This prevalence was higher for Kapi'olani community college than other campuses. Across gender identity and sexual orientation, rates were comparable.
- 6.1 percent reported witnessing someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way.

Percent of Student Bystanders Who Intervened at Most Recent Encounter

- Among those who suspected a friend has been assaulted, three fourths took action. The majority of those with this suspicion (56.6%) encouraged the victim to seek help.
- Among bystanders who witnessed risky drunken behavior, a majority of 52.7 percent did something. Of these, 22.1 percent directly intervened to stop it, 23.1 percent took another

action and 7.4 percent spoke to someone to seek help. Just over 1 in 5 (22.4%) reported not acting because they were not sure what to do.

- Among bystanders witnessing sexually violent or harassing behavior towards another person, 42.6 percent took action, either intervening directly (18.5%) or taking another action (16.3%). Reasons for non-intervention included not being sure that to do (19.5%) or another reason (31.1%).

Table 87: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident by CC Campus									
	ALL UH CAMPUSES	UHCC	Hawai'i	Hono- lulu	Kapi'o- lani	Kaua'i	Lee- ward	Maui	Wind- ward
Bystander of any Situations (NET)	29%	17.5%	17.1%	15.7%	23.7%*	13.1%	15.6%	13.0%	16.1%
Number of Student Participants	(n=5996)	(n=3121)	(n=310)	(n=419)	(n=817)	(n=151)	(n=800)	(n=345)	(n=279)
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	8.9%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	7.1%	3.3%	5.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Did nothing	24.9%	26.0%	37.2%	17.4%	21.1%	77.5%	30.2%	33.6%	0.0%
Did something	74.8%	74.0%	62.8%	82.6%*	78.9%*	22.5%	69.8%*	66.4%	100.0%*
Number of Student Participants	(n=6001)	(n=3126)	(n=310)	(n=419)	(n=818)	(n=151)	(n=801)	(n=346)	(n=280)
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	10.7%	5.9%	6.5%	5.4%	8.1%*	3.7%	5.3%	3.7%	4.7%
Did nothing	49.8%	47.3%	31.4%	57.5%	59.4%*	83.8%*	35.7%	41.7%	21.0%
Did something	49.4%	52.7%	68.6%*	42.5%	40.6%	16.2%	64.3%*	58.3%	79.0%*
Number of Student Participants	(n=5946)	(n=3094)	(n=305)	(n=421)	(n=806)	(n=149)	(n=798)	(n=338)	(n=277)
Witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way	9.7%	6.1%	5.2%	4.6%	8.7%	6.2%	4.5%	5.1%	7.8%
Did nothing	56.4%	57.4%	70.9%	68.7%	61.7%	66.1%	58.1%	16.1%*	51.4%
Did something	43.0%	42.6%	29.1%	31.3%	38.3%	33.9%	41.9%	83.9%*	48.6%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

Table 88: Percent of UHCC Student Participants Who Witnessed Specific Incidents and Percent of Bystanders Who Took Action or Not During Most Recent Incident By Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation							
	GENDER IDENTITY				SEXUAL ORIENTATION		
	Female (n=1768)	Male (n=1271)	TQGN (n=50)	Decline (n=33)	Hetero (n=2547)	LGBN (n=505)	Decline (n=54)
Suspected a friend was sexually assaulted	5.4%	5.3%	25.8%*	10.5%	4.6%	10.9%*	5.6%
Did nothing	35.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	24.3%	100.0%
Did something	64.4%	80.0%	100.0%*	100.0%*	72.2%	75.7%	--
Witnessed drunk person heading for sexual encounter	5.5%	6.3%	3.2%	10.0%	5.5%	7.1%	5.4%
Did nothing	49.6%	42.9%	--	100.0%*	51.1%	33.3%	50.0%
Did something	50.4%	57.1%	100.0%	--	48.9%	66.7%	50.0%
Witnessed someone acting in a sexually violent or harassing way	5.8%	6.5%	10.0%	21.1%	5.3%	10.5%	8.1%
Did nothing	58.0%	55.8%	33.3%	50.0%	54.4%	54.3%	66.7%
Did something	42.0%	44.2%	66.7%	50.0%	45.6%	45.7%	33.3%

*Shows a statistically significant difference across columns.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Results of the UH Student Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence indicated areas of opportunity for UH Community Colleges as well as areas of improvement.

Areas of Strength

Overall, survey results showed that most students perceived UHCC as safe and did not see themselves at personal risk either on campus or at off-campus UH sponsored events. Personal perceptions of risk plausibly influences student engagement and their willingness to experience diverse academic and social opportunities that contribute to the learning environment.

Another strength was UHCC students' attitudes toward UH programs. Among those who experienced sexual harassment or stalking and subsequently contacted UH resources, significant majorities found the support extremely or very useful in dealing with their experiences. Among all students participating in the survey, the majority perceived that campus officials involved in the reporting process believed students of gender violence, treated them with respect, and protected their privacy and safety. In addition, many students who witnessed potential gender violence intervened to support the student or prevent the situation from escalation.

These strengths provide a core for UHCC initiatives to increase reporting and bystander intervention as well as to develop and train in preventive programs.

Areas of Opportunity

UHCC results also identified areas to further enhance the campus climate. While prevalence rates for some areas of gender based violence were less compared with other national studies, dating and domestic violence rates were higher. Further, analysis of vulnerable population characteristics indicated programmatic opportunities to assist higher risk cohorts by gender, sexual orientation, and other demographic characteristics. Across the UHCC system, awareness of gender violence policies, where and how to report, and students' rights in the reporting process showed room for growth. One of the challenges also identified by the survey was perceptions among students who reported gender-based violence that their experience was not "serious enough" to contact to campus programs or officials.

IMPLICATIONS

The UH Survey utilized a tested design of self-reported incidents of four types of gender violence behaviors to scientifically and reliably estimate prevalence across all 10 campuses. It also highlighted statistically significant factors associated with students reporting higher prevalences of gender violence.

As such, the UH Survey fills an important knowledge gap of factual estimates on gender violence in the UH System. It also contributes another source for the State of Hawaii's database on gender

violence. Although most available State data are derived from persons who have contacted programmatic resources, the UH Survey indicated that a high percentage experiencing gender violence chose not to disclose their experience to official programs. Finally, from a national perspective, the UH Survey is among the first nationwide assessments of students enrolled in a university system encompassing four-year and two-year degree granting institutions of higher education; undergraduate programs, graduate departments, and professional schools.

The purpose of this survey is to provide the University of Hawaii with empirical data for decision makers, not to recommend how the information is utilized. That role and the development of action plans informed by survey results rests with the UH, its students, faculty and employees, as well as community stakeholders. Fact finding is but one step toward fulfilling the UH's goal of a campus climate where students can achieve academic success and personal growth in a safe and supportive environment.

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