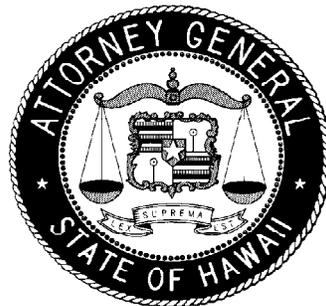




# Crime and Justice IN HAWAII



1996 Hawaii Household Survey Report



**STATE OF HAWAII**

Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

**September 1996**

# **HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

Since 1990, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division has provided the community with opportunities to learn more about crime in Hawaii and effective measures to prevent its occurrence. Collaborative efforts with the community and state agencies have been essential in attaining this goal. Through the efforts by each of the five branches within the division, Research and Statistics, Education and Training Services, Hawaii State Clearinghouse on Missing Children, Juvenile Justice Information Systems Branch (JJIS), and the Grants and Planning Branch, the Department of the Attorney General hopes to continue its on-going efforts to create a safer Hawaii.

The crime survey and report was prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch of the division: Thomas M. Green, Ph.D., James B. Richmond, JoAnn E. Taira, Sheri N. Sakamoto-Cheung, and Michelle M. Kunitake. For information about the survey or the report, contact the Research and Statistics Branch at (808)586-1150.

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Special thanks to those who took the time and effort to complete and return their survey.

## **DEDICATION**

The division would like to dedicate this publication to Thomas M. Green, Ph.D. We thank him for his support, guidance, and hard work and wish him the very best.

## 1996 CRIME AND JUSTICE IN HAWAII

Hawaii is generally considered to be one of the safest states in which to live. Based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Hawaii has the eighth lowest violent crime rate among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. However, Hawaii continues to have one of the highest total crime rates and property crime rates, ranking fourth for both in 1994, due in large part to a second place ranking for larceny-theft (Department of the Attorney General 1996).

While the UCR Program is the nation's longest-running, most consistent source of data on crime, it is limited only to crimes reported to the police and has several programmatic idiosyncracies. For further discussion of the UCR Program, see *Crime in Hawaii 1995*, available from the Department of Attorney General.

In order to develop a more accurate estimate of the actual number of crimes committed annually, the U.S. Department of Justice conducts the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The cumulative NCVS results indicate that nearly two of every three crimes committed each year are not reported to the police. Interestingly, the NCVS results also indicate that the level of crime in the nation has decreased since its peak in 1981.

Hawaii residents are included in the NCVS survey, but the results are not published separately. The number of interviews per state is determined by the population distribution among all states. Since Hawaii has a relatively small population, ranking 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, there are too few survey respondents to report the results separately. Moreover, the NCVS interviews are limited only to the City and County of Honolulu and are not representative of the entire state.

In 1994, the Department of the Attorney General conducted the first, comprehensive survey of crime victimization in the state. The results, published in *Crime and Justice in Hawaii 1994*, provided a heretofore unexamined view of the nature and extent

of crime in Hawaii during calendar year 1993. That first survey provided useful information to criminal justice agencies, lawmakers, researchers, and service providers, and helped to establish a baseline for victimization studies.

This year's survey results cover events which occurred during 1995 and represent the third consecutive annual crime victimization survey. The survey used a well-designed sample and was carefully conducted and analyzed. The results are sound and provide more detail than the previous crime victimization surveys.

In addition to the random sample of Hawaii residents, a second group is part of this year's analysis. The second group consists of respondents from the 1995 survey who agreed to participate for three consecutive years. This is the group's second year of responding to our survey. While this group does not constitute a representative sample of Hawaii residents for reasons that will be discussed later, the group does provide some interesting information.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The major findings from the 1996 first year respondents are as follows:

- In 1995, 45.1% of those surveyed said they were the victim of any crime, including attempts; 9.6% were violent crime victims and 42.6% were property crime victims. In 1994, 44.5% were crime victims, 12.5% of violent crimes and 40.6% of property crimes.
- A higher percentage of females were victims compared to males: 46.7% versus 43.5% respectively.
- Three-fourths of the attacks against males were committed by a stranger, compared to one-third of the attacks against females. Females were the victims in all of the attacks by a family member (12.2% of total attacks).
- A total of 22.7% of the survey respondents had

something stolen from their motor vehicle; another 11.5% said someone tried to break into their motor vehicle.

- Of all survey respondents, 1.6% believed they were the victim of a hate crime, while 1.5% believed they were victimized by a gang member.
- Crime victims were most likely to be young, employed part-time or a student, single or divorced, and with a 10th to 11th grade or some college education.
- The reasons most often cited for not reporting a crime to the police were that the offense was not important enough, that the police would not be able to do anything about the crime, and that the victim lacked confidence in the criminal justice system.
- The question most often used by national surveys as an indicator of the fear of crime is whether respondents feel safe walking alone at night near their home. A majority of those surveyed (56.8%) are afraid to walk in certain areas around their home and the fear of crime prevents 64.7% of the respondents from doing things they would like to do, at least some of the time.
- When asked about the seriousness of today's crime problem in Hawaii, 96.2% said it was very serious or somewhat serious. Crime ranked second only to the cost of living as a problem which worries Hawaii residents.
- Five percent felt that the crime problem in their neighborhood has lessened during the past three years, while 36.3% said that the problem had worsened. During the next three years, 40.2% expect the crime problem to become worse, while 8.4% expect things to get better.
- Over half (55.3%) of the respondents think that law enforcement in their neighborhood is doing a good or an excellent job. However, 59.2% feel the criminal justice system is too easy and, as a result, contributes a great deal to the crime problem. Seventy-three percent believe that convicted offenders should be released only after the full sentence has been served.
- The greatest percentage of survey respondents get their information about crime from the newspaper (87.2%), followed by television (80.2%), radio (61.7%), and relatives (51.7%).
- The most frequently reported method of securing one's home or apartment in 1995 was installing extra door locks and security lights. A total of 5.8% of the respondents reported carrying pepper spray in 1995, while 4.8% said they carried a weapon to defend themselves.
- Less than 1.0% of the respondents said they purchased a firearm in 1995 in order to feel safer or protect their property. Overall, 9.3% keep a firearm in their home for protection, 8.6% for a sporting purpose, and 2.4% for another reason, most often work-related. Over 80.0% of the respondents said they do not keep a gun in the home.
- The year-to-year changes in the victimization estimates derived from this survey are important indicators in attempting to determine changes in the actual numbers of crimes being committed. A change in offenses reported to UCR may be due to a change in the proportion of actual crimes that are reported, as well as to a change in the number of crimes actually occurring. For example, while 1995 statewide UCR data show 27,282 reports of thefts from or parts of motor vehicles, the result of the first year respondents suggests that the incidence of these crimes is perhaps eight times as high. Therefore, a 1.0% change in the rate of reporting the actual crimes could translate into about an 8.0% change in the UCR. Although the reported violent crimes in the state were up almost 13.0% in 1995, results from the 1996 random sample victimization survey suggest that the increase could be due to an increase in the rate of reporting. The increasing severity of some violent crimes may be driving an increase in the proportion of violent crimes reported.

## INTRODUCTION

At the national level, the United States Department of Justice administers two statistical

programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The two programs differ in methodology and crime coverage, and therefore, the results from the two programs are complementary, rather than strictly comparable and consistent.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) UCR Program began in 1930. The program collects information on the following "Index Crimes" reported to law enforcement agencies: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In addition, reporting agencies submit information on arrests, law enforcement personnel, the characteristics of homicides, and the value of property stolen and recovered. Approximately 95.0% of the total U.S. population live in areas where their law enforcement agencies participate in the UCR Program.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) NCVS, which began in 1973, collects information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, personal robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault, household burglary, personal and household theft, and motor vehicle theft. U.S. Census Bureau personnel conduct interviews of all household members, 12 years of age or older, in a nationally representative sample of approximately 84,000 households and more than 165,000 individuals. The NCVS collects this information regardless of whether those crimes were reported to law enforcement, and it details the reasons given by victims for reporting or for not reporting.

Hawaii has participated in the UCR Program since statehood, 1959. From 1959 to 1975, the county police departments contributed data directly to the FBI. In 1975, the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), housed within the State Judiciary, took over the collection and reporting of police department data to the FBI. In 1981, the SAC and the UCR Program were transferred to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center and in 1991 to the Crime Prevention Division, which, in 1995, became the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJA). The Data Center

and CPJA are divisions of the Department of the Attorney General.

A major drawback of the UCR Program is that only offenses which are reported to the police are available for analysis. The NCVS was implemented to address this deficiency. While Hawaii is included in the NCVS, interviews are conducted only in the City and County of Honolulu, and the number of interviews is insufficient to report even those results separately. Therefore, estimates of the extent of unreported crime in Hawaii based on a survey of the general population were previously unavailable. For the past two years, the *Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii* has endeavored to address this gap in criminal justice reporting; this year's results build on those efforts.

This report is organized in three parts. Part 1 examines the results from respondents who were randomly sampled and first participated in 1996, including a description of the survey methodology, data tables, and a copy of the questionnaire along with the percentage of these respondents who answered affirmatively to each question. Part 2 examines the results of the survey for those who participated for the second year and also includes a brief description of the survey methodology and data tables; Part 2 does not include a copy of the questionnaire and responses for this group. Part 3 is a discussion of the implications of the survey results.

## **PART 1**

### **1996 FIRST YEAR RESPONDENTS**

#### **CRIME VICTIMIZATION**

##### **Individual Characteristics of Crime Victims**

Separate analyses were conducted for each of three measures of victimization: any crime, violent crime, and property crime. Just over 45.0% of the first year respondents said that they were the victim of any crime or attempted crime in 1995, up from 39.0% in 1993 and 44.0% in 1994. As Table 1.1 indicates, women were more likely to be victims of a crime than

males, although the difference was not significant<sup>1</sup>: 46.7% versus 43.5%, respectively. Additionally, 42.9% of the females were property crime victims compared to 42.4% of the males, a difference which was also not statistically significant. With violent crime, the sex of the victim was again not a significant factor: 9.3% of the female respondents were violent crime victims compared to 10.2% of the males<sup>2</sup>.

Age was a significant factor in understanding crime victimization among respondents in the first year (Table 1.2). In general, younger respondents were the most likely to be the victims of any crime, property crimes, and violent crimes, peaking in the 19 to 24 and 25 to 34 year old age groups<sup>3</sup>.

Race and ethnicity were not significant factors for any of the three crime victimization categories (any crime, property crime, and violent crime) (Table 1.3). Overall, the proportion of each racial/ethnic group in the sample is similar to the proportion accounted for by each group among the victims of crime. Among

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<sup>1</sup>Statistical significance, as measured by chi-square, refers to the relationship between two variables or characteristics. If the survey responses do not differ from what would be expected by chance, then the relationship is not considered statistically significant. If, however, the responses fall outside a distribution that one could expect by chance, the relationship is significant. This does not mean that one characteristic caused another to happen, or that the relationship between the characteristics is necessarily strong, just that something is going on in the relationship that cannot be explained by the normal (chance) distribution. Unless otherwise indicated, the significance level was set at .05; that is, a particular outcome could be expected by chance in, at most, 5 of 100 cases.

<sup>2</sup>Females were slightly overrepresented among first year respondents. According to the 1990 census, 49.3% of the state's population was comprised of females age 16 years and older, while this group made up 52.9% of the respondents. When the survey data were weighted to correct for this overrepresentation, the results were virtually unchanged and not statistically significant. Therefore, all results by gender are presented unweighted.

<sup>3</sup>The youngest from the first year respondents were those 16 to 18 years old, were underrepresented in this sample drawn from driver's license records. When the age distribution of the respondents was adjusted to reflect the 1990 census, the overall rate of crime victimization increased slightly but not significantly. Thus, the relationship holds true: the older one becomes, the less likely he or she will be a crime victim.

the four largest groups, Caucasians had the highest percent of crime victims, followed by Hawaiians/part Hawaiians, Filipinos, and Japanese. Once again, weighting did not significantly affect the results.

Based on household income, first year respondents who earned less than \$15,000 per year and between \$25,000 and \$34,999 were slightly more likely to be the victims of any crime, property crimes, and violent crimes, although the relationship was not significant (Table 1.4). Weighting by income did not significantly alter the results.

Survey respondents were given the opportunity to select one or more employment statuses to describe their situation (see the questionnaire at the end of Part 1). Approximately one-fifth of the first year respondents checked more than one status. With respect to crime victimization, this analysis compared respondents indicating each employment status with those selecting the remaining statuses, requiring several statistical procedures of the same type to cover all combinations, rather than attempting to maintain the distinction among all of the employment status options in a single performance of the procedure.

There were several statistically significant relationships between employment statuses and crime victimization (Table 1.5). Those more likely to be the victim of any crime include students and those employed part-time. The employment statuses significantly related to property crime victimization include full-time employed, who were less likely to be victimized than those who checked other statuses, and student (more likely to be victimized). Violent crime victims were more likely to be students, the unemployed, and those employed part-time. First year respondents who were retired were significantly less likely to be victims in each of the three crime categories: any crime, property crime, and violent crime.

**"The break down of the family is one of the biggest contributors to our problems."**

Marital status was also significantly related to crime victimization (Table 1.6). Those who were single or divorced were most likely to be victims of

any crime, violent crime, and property crime, while married and widowed respondents were least likely to be victims.

Nearly three out of four respondents from the first year group have lived in Hawaii for 18 years or more. There was not a significant relationship between any of the three measures of crime and how long the respondent has lived in the state (Table 1.7). Similarly, there was not a significant relationship between how long a person has lived at his or her current address and crime victimization (Table 1.8).

Table 1.9 reveals that the education level of the first year respondents was significantly related to being a victim of any crime, but not to violent or property crime victimizations. The data indicate that respondents with a 10th to 11th grade education or some college course work were more likely to be the victims of any crime. This finding is consistent with the finding that students in this sample are the most likely to be victimized.

There is some indication that the more people who live in the respondent's home, the more likely he or she will be the victim of a crime. However, the number of people living in the respondent's home was not significantly related to crime victimization (Table 1.10).

The percentage of respondents who were victimized in each of the three measures of crime by county of residence was approximately equal to the statewide percentage of respondents who were victimized in each crime measure. Therefore, the relationship between county and crime victimization was not significant (Table 1.11).

### Motor Vehicle Theft

A total of 6.9% of the first year respondents said that a car, truck, motorcycle, moped, or other motor vehicle was stolen from them in 1995 (question #25), involving 7.8% of the male respondents and 6.2% of the females. The average number of incidents was 1.1 thefts per victim, with 89.0% of the victims victimized one time. The average age of motor vehicle

theft victims was 41.5 years. Of all motor vehicle thefts, 88.7% were reported to the police.

### Thefts From Motor Vehicles

Among first year respondents, 22.7% had something stolen from inside their car or truck in 1995 (question #26). Of the male respondents, 22.6% were victimized, while 22.8% of the females were victimized. The average number of thefts per victim was 1.4, with 72.0% experiencing one theft and 19.1% experiencing two. Less than one-half of the thefts from motor vehicles (47.4%) were reported to police. The average age of these theft victims was 39.9 years.

About half as many respondents (11.5%) found that someone broke into or tried to break into their motor vehicle and did not steal something (question #27), including 11.5% of the males and 11.3% of the females. The average number of attempted break-ins per victim was 1.4, with 71.6% victimized one time and 21.1% victimized two times. A total of 27.9% of these offenses were reported to police, with an average victim age of 40.0 years.

**"Persons convicted of property crimes (along with other categories of crimes) should serve the FULL sentence prescribed by law, even if it's a misdemeanor."**

### Burglary and Attempted Burglary

Seven and six-tenths percent of the first year respondents had something stolen from inside their home (question #28), including 6.9% of the males and 8.3% of the females. The average number of burglaries was 1.5, with 76.7% of victims victimized once. Of all thefts from inside homes, 55.0% were reported to the police. The average age of burglary victims was 44.0 years.

A total of 8.0% of the respondents indicated that someone broke into, or attempted to break into, their home or some other building on their property, exclusive of those burglary victims described above (question #29). A slightly higher percentage of males were break-in victims than females: 8.3% versus

7.6%, respectively. The average number of break-ins, or attempted break-ins, was 1.5, with 71.2% of the respondents victimized one time and 17.8% victimized two times. Sixty-five percent of these offenses were reported to police. All victims of these attempts averaged 45.4 years of age.

### **Thefts Not Reported Elsewhere in the Survey**

Among respondents, 12.7% said something not specified in a survey question was stolen from them (question #30), including 13.2% of the males and 12.1% of the females. The average number of other thefts per victim was 1.9, with 55.0% of the victims having something taken once and 27.5% having something taken twice. Only 21.6% of the thefts were reported to the police. The average age of these victims was 39.4 years.

### **Robbery and Attempted Robbery**

A total of 1.3% of the respondents of the first year said that something was taken directly from them by force or the threat of force (question #31), including 1.8% of the males and 0.8% of the females. Almost all of the robbery victims (91.7%) reported being victimized one time, for an average of 1.2 robberies per victim. Of all robberies, 28.6% were reported to police. The average age of robbery victims was 42.3 years.

Another 1.2% of the respondents said that someone attempted to rob them by force or the threat of force (question #32), 1.8% of the males and 0.8% of the females. The average number of attempted robberies per victim was 1.4, with one-third reported to the police. The average age of the respondents who were victims of an attempted robbery was 34.0 years.

### **Assault and Threatened Assault**

One percent of the respondents reported they had been attacked with a knife, gun, or some other weapon (question #33), including 0.9% of the males and 1.2% of the females. The average number of assaults per victim was 1.5, with 72.7% involving one

attack and 18.2% involving two attacks per victim. Of these attacks, 37.5% were reported to the police. Assault victims averaged 30.0 years of age.

**"Criminals have too many rights.  
Victims have NO rights -  
they are either dead or badly disabled  
with no insurance."**

Strangers committed the majority of the assaults with a weapon: 63.6%. Casual acquaintances and one of the victims' children each committed one of the two remaining 18.2% portions of the assaults by weapon. Men were more likely than women to be assaulted by a stranger (80.0% of the assaults against males and 50.0% of the assaults against females). All of the assaults by a child were perpetrated against a female.

More people were threatened than actually attacked (question #34): 5.2% of all respondents, 6.4% of the males and 4.2% of the females. The average number of threats per victim was 1.6, with 64.0% threatened once. Among those respondents who were threatened, only 26.7% of the threats were reported to the police. The average age of all respondents who were threatened was 37.4 years.

Half of the threats involved strangers. About three-fifths (58.0%) of those threatened with violence were men. Males were most often threatened by a stranger (69.0%), followed by a casual acquaintance (24.1%), and a well-known person (6.9%). Females were equally as likely to be threatened by a stranger or a casual acquaintance (23.8%), followed by a well-known person (19.0%), a spouse (14.3%), another family member (9.5%), a child (4.8%), and a brother or a sister (4.8%).

Other attacks in which a weapon was not used involved 1.4% of the survey respondents (question #35): 1.3% of the males and 1.4% of the females. The average number of attacks per victim totalled 1.2, with 84.6% of the victims attacked one time. Forty percent of all attacks were reported to the police. The average age of those who were attacked without a weapon was 30.0 years.

Strangers committed 69.2% of the attacks not involving a weapon. Attacks against males accounted for 46.2% of all attacks not involving a weapon; all of the attacks against males were committed by a stranger. Females were most often attacked by a stranger or a well-known person, each accounting for 42.9% of attacks against females, followed by spousal attacks (14.3% of attacks not involving a weapon).

"Major crimes are committed and in a few years criminals are set free for behavior or overcrowding prison. NOT justice." good  
This is

### Rape and Other Sexual Assault

Of the first year respondents, 0.4% replied that they had been forced to have sex in 1995 (question #36), 0.0% of the males and 0.8% of the females. The average number of attacks per victim was 2.0, excluding one respondent who said she was raped "many" times. None of the rape victims reported the offense(s) to the police. The average age of the victims was 27.0 years, one of the youngest groups of victims. Half of the victims were raped by a casual acquaintance, one-quarter by a stranger, and one-quarter by another family member (not including the husband).

Fewer respondents were victims of some other form of unwanted sexual activity (question #37): 0.3% of the total, all of whom were females. The average number of attacks was 1.7, with two-thirds of the victims attacked two times. None of the victims reported the offense to the police, and the average age of the victims was 17.5 years. Two-thirds of the attacks were committed by a casual acquaintance, one-third by a well-known person.

### Attacks Not Reported Elsewhere

A total of 2.6% of the respondents were the victim of an attack other than the types of incidents mentioned above (question #38), including 2.9% of the males and 2.4% of the females. The average number of attacks equalled 1.8, though 56.0% of those attacked were attacked one time. More than one-third (34.8%) of the attacks were reported to the

police. The average age of those who were attacked was 29.6 years.

The majority of these attacks (60.9%) involved a stranger. Men were slightly more likely to be the victims of these attacks (56.6%), usually by a stranger (69.2%). Men were also attacked by a well-known person (23.1%) and a casual acquaintance (7.7%). As with men, women were most often attacked by a stranger (50.0%), followed by a casual acquaintance (20.0%), a spouse (20.0%), and a brother or sister (10.0%).

### Summary of Relationship Between Victim and Offender

Overall, just over half (53.7%) of all violent attacks in 1995 were committed by a stranger. Attacks by a casual acquaintance accounted for 18.3% of all violent attacks, followed by a well-known person (15.9%), spouse (4.9%), another family member (3.7%), brother or sister (2.4%), and child (1.2%).

There were important differences between males and females in their relationships to their attackers. Three-fourths of the attacks on males were committed by a stranger, compared to one-third of the attacks on females. Of all the attacks committed by a stranger, 68.2% involved a male victim.

A total of 1.0% of the first year respondents were attacked by a family member: 0.0% involved males, while 2.0% involved females. Attacks by a family member accounted for 12.2% of all attacks and 23.8% of all attacks against females.

A total of 21.4% of the attacks against females involved a casual acquaintance, compared to 15.0% for males. Similarly, 21.4% of the attacks against females involved a well-known person, versus 10.0% for males.

### Hate Crimes

A total of 1.6% of the first year respondents were crime victims who believed that at least one of

the crimes committed against them was motivated by the offender's hatred of the victim's sex, race/ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, or handicap; that is, a bias-motivated, or hate, crime (question #39). Of the respondents who believed they were hate crime victims, 1.1% were males and 2.0% were females. Among the victims, 89.5% were victimized one time, with the average per victim equalling 1.1. Of all hate crimes, 38.0% were reported to the police<sup>4</sup>. The average age of hate crime victims was 32.8 years.

Race or ethnicity were the most frequently cited reasons for hate crimes, accounting for 78.9% of the incidents. The sex of the victim was believed to be the cause in 10.5% of the hate crimes, followed by sexual orientation (5.3%) and job (police officer - 5.3%).

The victims of hate crimes were slightly more likely to be females than males: 57.9% versus 42.1%, respectively. Most males (87.5%) cited race/ethnicity as the cause of their hate crime, as did females (72.7%). However, 18.2% of the females believed a hate crime was committed against them because they are female.

"The children - - including teens do not have safe places to play or alternative constructive activities. Many will not use the nearby park due to gangs."

### Gang-Related Crimes

One and one-half percent of survey respondents believed that at least one of the crimes committed against them was carried out by a gang member (question #40), including 1.8% of the males and 1.2% of the females. The average number of offenses committed against this group of respondents was 1.3, with 83.3% victimized one time. Just under half of these offenses (47.8%) were reported to the police. The average age of those who were victims of a gang-related crime was 38.9 years.

### Reasons For Not Reporting Crime

The percentage of crimes reported to the police varied widely depending on the crime, ranging from 0.0% for rape to 88.7% for motor vehicle theft. Respondents were asked, "If you feel that you were a victim of one or more crimes in 1995, but DID NOT report ALL of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report?" (question #41). Respondents had nine reasons to choose from, and could check as many as applied; some respondents who were the victim of a crime and did not report, did not check any reason.

The most frequently cited reason for not reporting a crime was the victim felt that the offense was not important enough to report, accounting for 28.1% of all reasons given for not reporting and 10.4% of all respondents. Victims also felt that the police couldn't do anything about the offense (22.8% of all reasons given, 8.5% of all respondents), followed by deciding to deal with the offense in another way (15.6% and 5.8%, respectively), and not having confidence in the criminal justice system (14.7% and 5.5%, respectively).

Males and females did not vary much in the reasons given for not reporting crimes. Both males and females cited as their top four reasons the four listed above. There were several interesting differences in the percentages of each reason given by males and females, however. Females were more likely to not report a crime because the crime was due to their own carelessness (60.0% of those who cited that reason). Males were more likely to not report because they did not want to get involved (68.8% of those who cited that reason), because they did not have confidence in the criminal justice system (58.5%), and because the police couldn't do anything about it (55.6%).

### ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

Table 1.12 reports respondents' attitudes concerning crime. As indicated in the table, the overwhelming majority believe that crime is a serious

<sup>4</sup>It should be noted that bias-motivated, or hate, crime has not been legally defined in Hawaii.

problem in Hawaii (question #1): 96.2% said crime is a very serious or somewhat serious problem, including 95.7% of the males and 96.8% of the females.

For the second year in a row, the cost of living was the number one problem for the first year respondents (question #2). A total of 58.9% of the respondents, 56.3% of the males, and 61.4% of the females chose cost of living as one of the two most serious problems. Crime ranked second, with 51.4% of respondents, 52.3% of males and 50.4% of females, selecting crime as one of the two most serious problem areas. Males selected unemployment as a distant third, while females were more concerned about education.

**"I use to walk alone and feel safe in my community.  
Now I am afraid to walk alone."**

The most frequently used indicator of fear in national surveys asks whether respondents feel afraid to walk alone at night near their home (question #3). A higher percentage of females than males expressed fear: 68.4% versus 44.1%, respectively, with 56.8% overall. Respondents who were victims of crime in 1995 were more likely to express fear of walking alone at night near their home (61.4%), compared to respondents who were not victimized (53.0%). A total of 60.8% of all respondents who live alone expressed fear of walking alone at night, and 77.8% of the females who live alone expressed fear, compared to 46.2% of the males who live alone.

The fear of crime prevents many adults in Hawaii from doing things they would like to do. That fear is very much influenced by the sex of the respondent and their crime victimization experience (Table 1.13). For example, 64.7% of all respondents said that the fear of crime very much or somewhat prevents them from doing things they would like to do (question #4), 58.8% among males and 70.1% among females. Male crime victims were much more likely to express fear than nonvictims: 64.6% versus 54.3%. Similarly, female crime victims were more likely to express fear than nonvictims: 73.4% versus 67.2%. Female nonvictims were also much more fearful than male nonvictims.

The first year respondents were also more likely to expect to be crime victims in 1996 than direct experience in 1995 would suggest. Table 1.13 illustrates some of the differences between expectations and experiences for males and females, victims and nonvictims.

A total of 36.3% of the respondents felt that the crime problem in their neighborhood had worsened during the past three years, while 46.6% said it had remained the same and 4.9% said the problem had gotten better. An additional 12.2% said that there was no crime problem in their neighborhood (question #18).

Crime victims were much more likely to say that the crime problem in their neighborhood had become worse in the past three years than those who were not crime victims. Respondents who were the victims of violent crime in 1995 were understandably the most pessimistic: 51.1% felt that the crime problem had worsened. Among all crime victims, 46.9% felt the crime problem had worsened, and 47.4% of property crime victims. Of those who said there was no crime problem in their neighborhood, 75.7% were not crime victims in 1995.

**"I believe crime will continue to become worse as long as there is as much pressure to survive in an economy where every penny must go for living expenses."**

Looking to the future, 51.4% believe that the crime problem will stay the same, 40.2% believe it will become worse, and 8.4% believe the problem will lessen (question #20). Those who were not crime victims in 1995 were more optimistic about the future: 63.3% of those who said the crime problem will get better were not crime victims. At the same time, 49.7% of those who were crime victims said the crime problem would get worse, compared to 32.1% of those who were not crime victims.

Respondents were given a list of factors and asked the degree to which those factors contribute to crime problems (question #22). The highest percentage of respondents indicated the factor which contributed a lot to the crime problem was the use of drugs

(92.7%), followed by gangs (76.8%), too little parental discipline (74.3%), and the breakdown of family life (69.9%).

**"I believe the marked increase in crime in Hawaii is largely drug related and therefore feel if our drug problem is brought under control, crime would decrease."**

When asked which drugs contribute to the crime problem in their neighborhood (question #19), the greatest percentage of first year respondents cited alcohol (34.3%). The second most problematic drug was thought to be ice (31.0%), followed by marijuana (27.7%). The least problematic drug was thought to be heroin (7.8%), while 5.0% said drugs do not contribute to the crime problem.

People develop opinions and make decisions based on the information that is available to them (question #23). Most respondents get information about crime in their neighborhood from the newspaper (87.2%), television (80.2%), and radio (61.7%).

Overall, Hawaii's police departments received favorable ratings (question #21) from the first year respondents: 10.0% said the job done by police was excellent, 45.3% said good, 37.0% said fair, and 7.7% said poor. Crime victims were more likely to rate police performance as poor. Table 1.14 summarizes respondents opinions about police performance, including the ratings for the different counties.

**"We need stiffer penalties and more police officers."**

Respondents wanted convicted persons to serve longer sentences. When respondents were asked under what conditions a convicted person should be released from prison (question #24), 73.2% said only after the full sentence had been served. Respondents did not favor releasing prisoners due to overcrowding: only 0.7% said this was an appropriate reason.

## SECURITY MEASURES

Question #43 examined what type of security

measures respondents have taken to protect their home or person. The question asked respondents to indicate whether they had taken each security measure in 1994 or earlier, during 1995, or during 1995 only after they became a crime victim.

The most common forms of security taken in 1994 or earlier were installing extra door locks, a measure taken by 27.3% of the respondents, installing outside security lights, 20.8% of the respondents, and purchasing a dog or dogs, 19.4%. Among respondents who had taken security measures in 1994 or earlier, those who had installed a burglar alarm were the least likely to be a crime victim in 1995, followed by those displaying a police department identification sticker or security company sticker, and those who had purchased a dog or dogs.

Ironically, those who took no action in 1994 or earlier were the least likely of all respondents to be a crime victim in 1995. National surveys reveal that some persons are rarely, if ever, crime victims, while others may be victimized several times every year. It is possible that those who took no action have not been victimized and are at low risk for becoming victims, while those who employed a variety of security measures have been victimized and remain at higher risk.

This explanation may apply to those who purchased a gun, carried something to defend themselves, or purchased pepper spray in 1994 or earlier: respondents in these categories were the most likely to be crime victims in 1995. It is likely that those who have been historically victimized will most often take strong measures to defend themselves.

The most common security measures to be taken after respondents had become victims in 1995 included installing window guards, outside security lights, extra door locks, and burglar alarms. The least common were purchasing a gun or taking a self defense course.

Approximately 20% of the respondents (19.8%) said they keep a firearm in the home (question #42). This figure is substantially less than national

estimates that approximately 50% of U.S. households have at least one firearm. A total of 9.3% of the respondents keep a firearm for protection, 8.6% for sporting purposes, and 2.4% for another purpose, usually related to work or as a collector. Approximately 3.5% of the respondents cited more than one reason for keeping a firearm in the home.

## METHODOLOGY

The survey instrument, developed by the Research and Statistics Branch<sup>5</sup> staff, is based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), utilized

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<sup>5</sup>The Research and Statistics Branch of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division of the Department of the Attorney General fulfills three different, but complementary, roles: 1) it works in concert with the other four branches of the Division (Education/Training Services, Grants and Planning, the Hawaii State Clearinghouse on Missing Children, and the Juvenile Justice Information System); 2) it is the clearinghouse for the UCR Program; and 3) it functions as the state SAC.

In its SAC role, the Research and Statistics Branch is responsible for:

- collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data on criminal justice issues;
- producing statistical reports on crime, criminal offenders, and the criminal justice system;
- providing and coordinating technical assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies and the courts in statistics and related areas;
- providing state and local governments with access to federal resources in criminal justice statistical information;
- promoting the development of criminal justice statistical systems in the state;
- providing a central point of contact in the state for BJS of the U.S. Department of Justice and other criminal justice practitioners and serving as a dissemination point for statistical products and technology;
- providing information to BJS about data sets in the state that can be used for statistical purposes; and
- providing data to BJS for multi-state and national compilations.

In order to fulfill its role as the state SAC, the Research and Statistics Branch receives a federal grant from BJS. The grant monies are used primarily to fund a full-time clearinghouse researcher position to help meet the SAC's responsibilities. Additional funds were received for the grant period beginning July 1, 1995 and ending June 30, 1996, to conduct the state's third, comprehensive crime victimization survey. The 1996 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii was funded, in part, by BJS grant 92-BJ-CX-K023.

by the U.S. Department of Justice, and similar victim surveys in other states. The basic questioning strategy (i.e. question order, phrasing, and categories of information) mirrors the NCVS; however some questions were modified to be more readable and to be relevant to conditions and situations in Hawaii.

There are a number of differences between the NCVS and the Hawaii survey, the most important of which involves the administration of the survey instrument. The NCVS uses mostly face-to-face interviews. As a result, the survey is very detailed and expensive. The Hawaii survey uses a mailed questionnaire, which necessitates a shorter format. A mailed questionnaire was chosen over face-to-face and telephone interviews for three reasons:

- 1) Mailed questionnaires are much less costly than face-to-face interviews.
- 2) Mailed questionnaires provide more anonymity for respondents than telephone questions, especially in cases where the victim and offender share the same home.
- 3) Several states use mailed questionnaires with instruments and methodology virtually identical to Hawaii's.

The random sample of residents was selected through lists of licensed drivers obtained from the four counties (City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, County of Maui, and County of Kauai). In order to obtain permission from the counties to use the lists, the CPJA Division had to guarantee that the lists would not be redistributed and the names would not be released. The lists were aggregated, arranged alphabetically, and a systematic sample was drawn. The number of names in the driver's license records from which the sample was drawn totalled approximately 966,000. From the lists, a total of 1,985 Hawaii residents were randomly selected to participate in the *1996 Survey of Crime and Justice*.

The questionnaires, with a cover letter from the Attorney General and a stamped return envelope, were bulk mailed in mid-January to the 1,754 resi-

dents with current mailing addresses.<sup>6</sup> A follow-up postcard was mailed in late January to remind survey recipients to return the survey. In late March, 400 additional questionnaires were mailed to individuals who had not responded to the original mailing. The response to the mail questionnaire is summarized in Table 1.15.

Table 1.16 summarizes the response rate by four characteristics: sex, age, race/ethnicity, and county of residence. While the sample over- and underrepresented some groups, as most surveys do, weighting the sample to adjust for the discrepancies produced no significant differences from the unweighted sample, thus reflecting the validity of the sample. The sample data are reported unweighted.

The adjusted response rate for the random sample was 57.3%, exceeding the rate of the prior two surveys of 53.6% in 1995 and 54.3% in 1994. The size of the respondent group resulted in an overall margin of error of not more than plus or minus 3.15% at the 95.0% confidence level. This sample error is less than the 5.0% industry standard for survey research of this type.

Using the margin of error and population estimates, it is possible to estimate the number of male and female victims. On July 1, 1995 in the state, there were estimated to be 456,051 males 16 years of age or older and 451,991 females 16 years of age or older. Therefore, the number of male crime victims statewide in 1995 can be estimated as ranging from 177,540 to 219,224 (43.5%, minus or plus 4.57% for male crime victims), while the number of female crime victims can be estimated as ranging from 191,464 to 230,696 (46.7%, minus or plus 4.34% for female crime victims). The number of male violent crime victims totals 33,793 to 59,241 (10.2%, minus or plus 2.79% for male violent crime victims); the number of

female violent crime victims totals 30,600 to 53,470 (9.3%, minus or plus 2.53% for female violent crime victims).

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<sup>6</sup>In the first week of January, a postcard from the Attorney General was mailed to all individuals randomly chosen for the sample, notifying each recipient that a questionnaire would arrive shortly and briefly explaining the purpose of the survey. The postcards were mailed first class to obtain forwarding addresses and notification of undeliverable addresses.

## PART 1: FIRST YEAR RESPONDENTS TABLES

**Table 1.1: Crime Victimization and Sex of Victim**

Sex	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Male	43.5%	42.4%	10.2%
Female	46.7%	42.9%	9.3%
Total	45.1%	42.6%	9.6%

Missing values excluded from table (0.6% of respondents).

**Table 1.2: Crime Victimization and Age of Victim**

Age Groups	Any Crime*	Property Crime*	Violent Crime
16-18	55.2%	55.2%	31.0%
19-24	63.3	57.1	16.3
25-34	63.6	60.6	12.9
35-44	44.2	42.4	8.7
45-54	43.5	38.7	10.5
55-64	42.7	41.7	5.2
65-74	30.0	28.9	2.2
75+	19.4	19.4	0.0
Missing <sup>1</sup>	41.8	39.3	10.0

\*p < .001

<sup>1</sup>24.7% of all respondents.

**Table 1.3: Crime Victimization and Race/Ethnicity of Victim**

Race/Ethnicity	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Caucasian	47.5%	44.0%	12.4%
African American	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	41.7	41.7	8.3
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	42.6	42.6	6.6
Japanese	42.7	41.6	5.0
Filipino	45.0	44.2	10.0
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	45.7	39.1	13.8
Korean	35.0	35.0	20.0
Samoan	75.0	75.0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	100.0	100.0	0.0
Other Asian	25.0	25.0	0.0
Other Mixed Asian	53.3	46.7	20.0
Other <sup>1</sup>	52.9	50.0	11.8
Missing <sup>2</sup>	46.2	46.2	0.0

<sup>1</sup>3.6% of all respondents.

<sup>2</sup>1.3% of all respondents.

**Table 1.4: Crime Victimization and Income**

Income	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< \$15,000	51.3%	45.0%	17.5%
\$15,000-24,999	36.4	31.3	10.1
\$25,000-34,999	53.1	49.7	12.9
\$35,000-49,999	39.9	38.2	9.2
\$50,000-74,999	47.4	46.0	7.9
\$75,000-99,999	45.2	44.1	8.6
> \$100,000	46.7	44.0	6.7
Missing <sup>1</sup>	38.8	38.8	4.7

<sup>1</sup>8.8% of all respondents

**Table 1.5: Crime Victimization and Employment Status <sup>1</sup>**

Employment Status	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Full-time	48.0%	45.7%*	9.0%
Part-time	53.7*	49.7	18.4***
Self-employed	46.3	43.1	13.0
Homemaker	48.2	41.1	12.5
Student	61.9***	58.3**	22.6***
Unemployed	56.1	53.7	22.0**
Retired	31.5***	30.5***	3.0***
Disabled	55.6	50.0	22.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	71.4**	67.9**	21.4*

\* $p < .05$  \*\* $p < .01$  \*\*\* $p < .001$

<sup>1</sup>Each employment status was treated as a dichotomous variable.

<sup>2</sup>2.9% of all respondents.

**Table 1.6: Crime Victimization and Marital Status**

Marital Status	Any Crime**	Property Crime*	Violent Crime**
Single	54.0%	49.6%	16.7%
Married	40.2	38.6	5.5
Divorced	58.7	54.7	20.0
Widowed	38.3	36.2	4.3
Separated	44.4	44.4	22.2

\* $p < .01$  \*\* $p < .001$

Missing values excluded from table (0.7% of respondents).

**Table 1.7: Crime Victimization and Years as a Hawaii Resident**

Years in Hawaii	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< 3	34.8%	32.6%	10.9%
3-5	43.8	40.6	9.4
6-9	45.7	43.5	13.0
10-17	47.2	44.7	12.2
18+	45.3	42.5	8.9

Missing values excluded from table (0.9% of respondents).

**Table 1.8: Crime Victimization and Years at Current Address**

Years at Current Address	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< 3	50.3%	47.2%	10.3%
3-5	43.7	41.1	11.3
6-9	48.3	45.8	10.2
10-17	42.3	39.9	9.2
18+	42.8	40.7	8.4

Missing values excluded from table (0.6% of respondents).

**Table 1.9: Crime Victimization and Education**

Education Level	Any Crime*	Property Crime	Violent Crime
6th Grade or Less	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
7th-9th	29.2	29.2	0.0
10th-11th	48.1	48.1	13.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	42.9	40.1	7.9
Some College	49.7	45.3	11.8
College	46.6	44.7	12.5
Advanced Degree	42.2	42.2	4.6
Missing <sup>1</sup>	36.4	36.4	0.0

\* $p < .05$

<sup>1</sup>1.1% of all respondents.

**Table 1.10: Crime Victimization and Number Living in Home**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Alone	43.9%	41.8%	10.2%
2	42.9	41.0	8.4
3	38.8	35.1	9.0
4	50.8	48.2	11.2
5 or More	48.6	46.2	9.9
Missing <sup>1</sup>	45.5	45.5	9.1

<sup>1</sup>1.1% of all respondents.

**Table 1.11: Crime Victimization and County of Residence**

<b>County</b>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Honolulu	46.7%	44.7%	9.2%
Hawaii	37.2	34.7	10.7
Maui	42.9	41.8	7.7
Kauai	41.9	33.9	11.3
Missing <sup>1</sup>	70.0	60.0	30.0

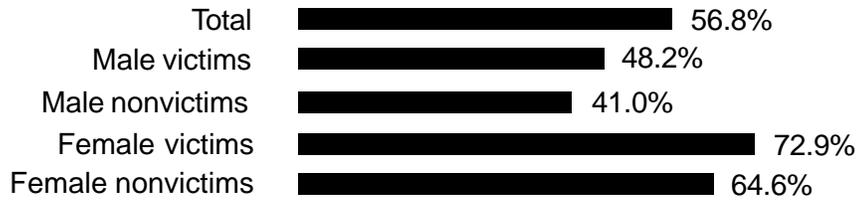
<sup>1</sup>1.0% of all respondents.

**Table 1.12: Attitudes Toward Crime**

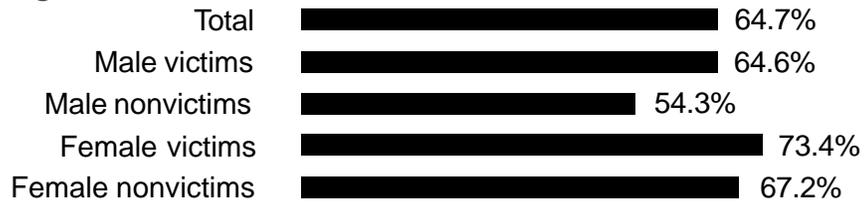
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b><i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i></b>			
Very Serious	61.1%	57.6%	64.1%
Somewhat Serious	35.1	38.1	32.7
Minor	3.4	4.0	2.8
No Problem	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b><i>What problems worry you the most (top 3)?</i></b>			
	1. Cost of living	1. Cost of living	1. Cost of living
	2. Crime	2. Crime	2. Crime
	3. Unemployment	3. Unemployment	3. Education
<b><i>Is there any area right around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?</i></b>			
Yes	56.8%	44.1%	68.4%
No	43.2	55.9	31.6
<b><i>How much does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</i></b>			
Very much	15.5%	14.2%	16.4%
Somewhat	49.2	44.6	53.7
Rarely	28.0	30.8	25.3
Never	7.3	10.4	4.6
<b><i>How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?</i></b>			
Often	33.7%	34.5%	33.0%
Sometimes	45.2	43.1	47.0
Rarely	17.3	18.4	16.4
Never	3.7	4.0	3.6
<b><i>How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?</i></b>			
Often	20.4%	15.1%	25.3%
Sometimes	40.2	35.4	44.4
Rarely	32.4	38.3	26.9
Never	7.0	11.1	3.4

**Table 1.13: Fear Versus Experience**

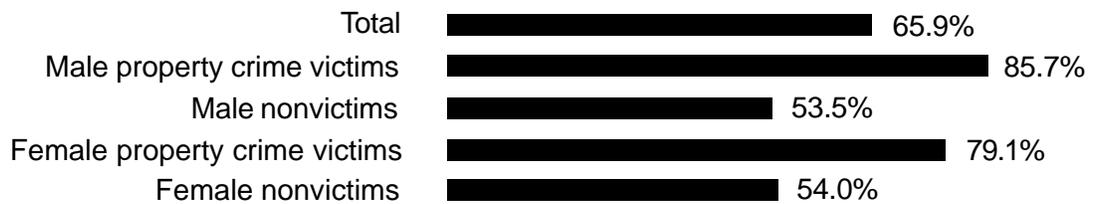
**Afraid to walk alone in area around home at night:**



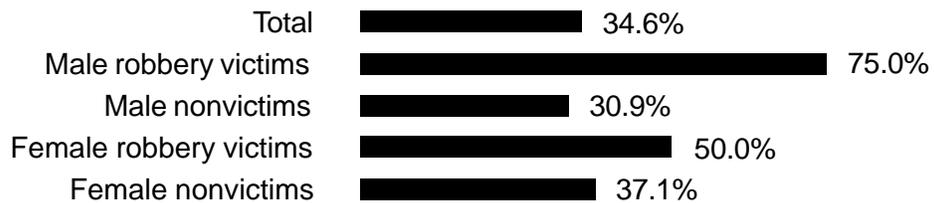
**Fear prevents doing things most or some of the time:**



**Expect property to be stolen in coming year:**



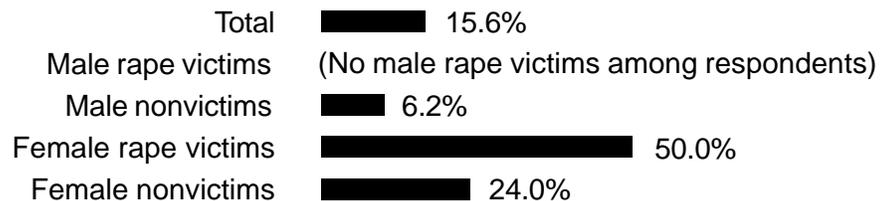
**Expect to be robbed in coming year:**



**Expect to be attacked with a weapon in coming year:**



**Expect to be raped in coming year:**



**Table 1.14: Law Enforcement Performance**

	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
Honolulu County	10.2%	47.1%	35.8%	6.9%
Hawaii County	10.1	33.6	44.5	11.8
Maui County	8.0	43.2	38.6	10.2
Kauai County	11.5	54.1	31.1	3.3
Victim of any crime	8.1	38.6	41.9	11.4
Property crime victim	7.1	39.2	42.1	11.6
Violent crime victim	9.9	33.0	39.6	17.6
Not a crime victim	11.5	50.9	32.9	4.7

**Table 1.15: Response to Mail Questionnaire**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Adjusted<sup>1</sup> Percentage</b>
Total mailed	1,754	100.0%	
Forwarding address expired	48	2.7	
Moved	11	0.6	
Deceased	7	0.4	
Total valid surveys	1,688	96.2	100.0%
Returned	967	55.1	57.3
No response or refused	721	41.1	42.7

<sup>1</sup>The adjusted percentage removes from the base number those questionnaires that cannot be completed.

**Table 1.16: Sample Size and Response Rates**

	1990 Census Percentages	1996 Response Distribution <sup>1</sup>
<b><u>Sex:</u></b>		
Male (16+ years old)	50.7%	47.1%
Female (16+ years old)	49.3	52.9
<b><u>Age Groups:</u></b>		
16-18	5.0	4.0
19-24	11.2	6.7
25-34	20.6	18.1
35-44	22.0	23.6
45-54	15.2	17.0
55-64	10.3	13.2
65-74	9.6	12.4
75+	6.1	4.9
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity:</u></b>		
Caucasian	33.4	27.1
Japanese	22.3	29.2
Filipino	15.2	12.6
Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	12.5	14.5
Chinese	6.2	6.4
African American	2.5	0.1
Korean	2.2	2.1
Samoan	1.4	0.4
American Indian	0.5	0.1
Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.2
Other Asian	0.0	0.8
Other Mixed Asian	0.0	1.6
Hispanic	0.0	1.3
Other	3.8	3.6
<b><u>County of residence:</u></b>		
Honolulu	75.5	71.4
Hawaii	10.9	12.6
Maui	9.1	9.5
Kauai	4.6	6.5

<sup>1</sup>Valid percents (excludes missing values).

## PART 2

### SECOND YEAR RESPONDENTS

As previously mentioned, a second group of Hawaii residents participated in this year's crime victimization survey. Last year, survey recipients were asked if they would be willing to participate in the survey for three consecutive years; nearly 53.0% agreed. From the original pool of 1,193 who agreed, 866 or 73.0%, responded to this year's survey.

While this is an excellent return rate, it must be stated that this group does not constitute a representative sample. Those who volunteered to participate for three years had a significantly higher rate of victimization than those who did not volunteer: for any crime, 49.8% versus 38.3%, respectively; for property crime, 45.4% versus 35.0%, respectively; and for violent crime, 15.0% versus 9.6%, respectively. The average age of the volunteers is 43.3 years, with a median age of 42.0 years, compared to those who did not volunteer with an average age of 48.1 years and a median age of 46.0 years. Keeping in mind that this group is not representative of the entire state, it is possible to compare their crime-related experiences in 1995 with those of the previous year.

#### CRIME VICTIMIZATION

A smaller percentage of second year respondents was victimized of any crime in 1995 than in 1994: 42.0% versus 49.8%. Violent crime victimization declined, from 15.0% in 1994 to 7.6% in 1995, and property crime victimization decreased, from 45.4% to 39.5%. There was only one offense for which crime victims in 1995 had a higher percentage than those in 1994: "Was anything else stolen from you (other than any incidents already mentioned)?" Table 2.1 summarizes these data.

#### ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

Table 2.2 summarizes the second year respondents' attitudes concerning crime. Even though the group was victimized at a lower rate in 1995, these

respondents may have become more pessimistic. For example, in 1994, 61.9% picked cost of living as one of the two most serious problems facing Hawaii residents, with 48.2% selecting crime. In 1995, the gap was narrower, with 57.0% selecting cost of living and 55.3% selecting crime.

In 1994, these respondents were asked whether they thought specific crimes were likely to happen during 1995. Table 2.3 summarizes the accuracy of the predictions made in 1994.

Second year respondents were slightly more pessimistic about the crime problem in their neighborhood in 1995 than in 1994. In 1994, 41.1% thought the crime problem would get worse during the next three years, with 7.0% saying it would get better, and 52.0% saying it would stay about the same. In 1995 (the first of those "three years"), 43.5% said the crime problem in their neighborhood would get worse, with 6.9% saying it would get better, and 49.6% saying it would stay about the same.

Police received a higher rating in 1995 than in 1994. In 1994, 53.1% said the police were doing an excellent or good job; in 1995, that figure was up to 55.2%.

Both years, respondents ranked drugs and gangs as the two factors which contribute most to the crime problem in Hawaii. In 1994, respondents felt that alcohol and marijuana were the two most problematic drugs, while alcohol and ice topped the list in 1995.

Second year respondents continued to get their information about crime from the newspaper (87.6% in 1994, 90.0% in 1995) and television (75.9% in 1994, 81.2% in 1995). Respondents were decidedly tougher concerning the conditions under which convicted persons should be released from prison. In 1994, 17.8% felt prisoners should get time off for good behavior; in 1995, only 14.3% supported time off. Even fewer respondents in 1995 than in 1994 felt prisoners should be released due to prison overcrowding: 0.7% versus 1.6%, respec-

tively. Releasing an offender considered to be rehabilitated was supported by 45.7% in 1994 and 42.5% in 1995.

## **SECURITY MEASURES**

This group of respondents was most likely to take no security measures in 1995: 25.9% did nothing extra to protect their person or their property. For those taking security measures in 1995, the most common action was to install extra locks (12.3%), followed by carrying pepper spray (9.5%), installing outside security lights (8.4%), and carrying something to defend themselves (7.8%). Less than 1% (0.7%) said they purchased a gun in 1995. Overall, 10.6% of the 1994 respondents and 10.4% of the 1995 respondents said they kept a gun in the house for protection.

## PART 2: SECOND YEAR RESPONDENTS TABLES

	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>
Any Crime	49.8%	42.0%
Violent Crime	15.0	7.6
Property Crime	45.4	39.5
Motor vehicle theft	5.6	4.9
Theft from motor vehicle	21.4	20.5
Break into motor vehicle	18.1	12.5
Stolen from home <sup>1</sup>	14.8	6.3
Break into home	10.5	7.7
Any other stolen property	9.6	12.2
Take by force	1.9	0.6
Attempted robbery	2.2	0.9
Attacked with weapon	2.0	0.6
Threatened with violence	7.2	3.5
Attacked with other weapon	2.6	1.9
Forced or attempted sex	1.6	0.1
Other sexual assault	1.6	0.9
Other attack	4.0	3.0
Hate crime	3.7	1.7
Gang crime	6.6	1.4

<sup>1</sup>1994: "Was anything stolen from your home?"

1995: "Was anything stolen from inside your home?"

**Table 2.2: Attitudes Toward Crime**

	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b><i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i></b>		
Very Serious	53.9%	61.6%
Somewhat Serious	41.8	36.5
Minor	4.1	1.7
No Problem	0.2	0.1
<b><i>What problems worry you the most (top 3)?</i></b>		
	1. Cost of living	1. Cost of living
	2. Crime	2. Crime
	3. Education	3. Education
<b><i>Is there any area right around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?</i></b>		
Yes	58.2%	62.8%
No	41.8	37.2
<b><i>How much does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</i></b>		
Very much	14.3%	15.6%
Somewhat	48.3	51.8
Rarely	31.2	28.8
Never	6.2	3.8
<b><i>How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?</i></b>		
Often	31.0%	31.9%
Sometimes	44.3	47.3
Rarely	20.8	17.7
Never	3.9	3.1
<b><i>How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?</i></b>		
Often	19.4%	17.1%
Sometimes	40.3	41.6
Rarely	35.1	36.8
Never	5.1	4.4

**Table 2.3: Likely to Happen versus Did Happen**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Likely to Happen</b>	<b>Did Happen</b>
Break into home and take something	50.9%	7.7%
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle	49.7	4.9 <sup>1</sup>
Taking something by force or threat of force	31.7	0.9
Beat or attacked with knife, gun, club, or other weapon	25.6	0.6
Forced to have sex	14.0	0.7
Attacked by a member of your family or household	4.0	1.1 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Does not include attempts.

<sup>2</sup>Includes spouse, brother or sister, and other family members.

## PART 3: DISCUSSION

The 1996 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii results support the idea that residents of the state are concerned about crime. In addition to selecting crime as their second most often cited problem, the high response rates indicate that citizens care about criminal justice issues: for the random sample 57.3% responded, the highest return rate in the three years the survey has been done; 73.0% of those who participated in 1995 and volunteered for 1996 and 1997 responded in 1996; and 58.3% of those surveyed for the first time in 1996 agreed to participate in 1997 and 1998. One-fifth of the survey respondents took the time and effort to write additional comments at the end of the questionnaire, some at great length and most with a great deal of passion.

Hawaii's residents are not only concerned about crime, but are also fearful of being victimized. Over 44.0% of the men and 68.0% of the women of the first year respondents are afraid to walk alone at night in areas within a mile of their home; 59.0% of the men and 70.0% of the women indicated that the fear of crime very much or somewhat prevents them from doing things they would like to do.

These results appear disproportionate to the rate of victimization, and the results from the second year respondents support the notion that fear exceeds experience. For example, in 1995, 50.9% of the second year participants thought it was likely that someone would break into their home and take something during that year. In 1996, 7.7% of that group reported that someone actually did break into their home in 1995. Over one-fourth of the second year respondents thought it was likely they would be beaten or attacked with a knife, gun, club, or other weapon, and only 0.6% were actually attacked.

Results from first year respondents indicate that rates of overall and property crime victimization in the State of Hawaii increased in 1994 and 1995, while violent crime victimization increased in 1994 and decreased in 1995. While overall and property crime victimization trends are consistent with official statistics, violent crime victimization trends are different.

According to official statistics, the violent crime rate decreased in 1994 and increased in 1995 (Department of the Attorney General 1996).

Several important differences between these two measures of crime should be made in the course of interpreting the above results:

- First of all, the overall, property, and violent crime rates as measured by the crime victimization survey are much broader measures than those used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
- Second, the survey questionnaire did not ask recipients if they were the victim of a crime, but rather whether a particular event occurred. This is a surprisingly important distinction: it is not uncommon for respondents to indicate that they were (for example) threatened, and later in the survey respond to a question that indicates they were not a crime victim.
- The third important distinction between these two measures concerns reporting. Even a very slight change in reporting behavior on the part of victims can drastically affect official statistics. For example, 22.7% of the first year respondents said something was stolen from inside or outside their car or truck. Based on the total population and the margin of error for this attribute, the number of victims could range from 181,972 to 230,280. The number of crimes of this type reported to the police in 1995 equalled 27,282 (Department of the Attorney General 1996). A 1.0% increase in the number of victims reporting their victimization could change official counts of the offense by around 8.0%. Without sound estimates of actual victimization, it is impossible to know whether increases in reported offenses are the result of an increase in committing those crimes, or an increase in the rate of reporting.

Based on the first year respondents surveyed, females are slightly more likely than males to be the victims of crime, though the difference is not statistically significant. Other general characteristics of crime victims in 1995 include: under age 35 years, student or employed part-time, single or divorced, and with a 10th to 11th grade or some college education.

Hawaii residents are generally supportive of the efforts of the police to combat crime and express concern over the use of drugs, the role of gangs, the breakdown of family life, and moral decay as major contributors to the crime problem. Respondents favored tougher sanctions for law violators.

The second year respondents provide an interesting contrast to the first year respondents. In 1994, the second year respondents was somewhat more likely to be crime victims than those who chose not to participate a second year. In 1995, the percentage of respondents who were crime victims was 42.0%, down from 49.8% in 1994. The 1995 rate for the second year respondents is lower than the 45.1% rate for the first year respondents.

A smaller percentage of second year respondents were victimized for each type of offense except one (other stolen property) in 1995 than in 1994.

- One explanation for the decline in victimization is that the 1994 rate was slightly inflated by respondents' inability to recall in which year they were a crime victim. They recalled and included events which occurred prior to the study period. Part of the rationale for having residents participate for several consecutive years is to establish parameters for their recollections.
- Another possible explanation is that the second year respondents were simply victimized less often in 1995 than in 1994, contrary to the trend reported for the first year respondents and in official crime statistics. Perhaps the second year respondents were more cautious in 1995 than in 1994. They did not take more security actions in 1995 than in 1994, except for added outside security lights in 1995 than in 1994. However, it is also possible that the security measures taken in 1994, plus those taken in 1995, cumulatively led to a reduction in crime victimization.

After three years of victimization surveys, many questions remain unanswered. However, the data continue to make it abundantly clear that the true volume of crime significantly exceeds official reports. It is also clear that the consistency of the data is

beginning to create a picture of crime victimization in Hawaii, which should become increasingly focused as future studies are completed.

## REFERENCES

*Crime in Hawaii 1995*. Department of the Attorney General. Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. (1996).

## Appendix A: 1996 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii with Percentages of Valid Responses

This survey contains questions about your opinions on crime and the criminal justice system, and some of your experiences **during the past year (1995)**. Your cooperation in answering these questions will help in the fight against crime in Hawaii.

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey from a computerized list. This survey has been numbered so we can keep track of the 3,000 surveys without using your name and address.

All responses are **strictly confidential**. Your name does not appear anywhere in this survey and will not be recorded along with any of your answers.

Thank you for your assistance in working with us to make Hawaii a better place to live.

**Instructions:** *Please take a few minutes to read and answer the following questions. Some questions have more than one answer. For these questions, please check all answers that apply to you.*

### Attitudes toward crime

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</p> <p>61.1% <input type="checkbox"/> A very serious problem<br/>           35.1% <input type="checkbox"/> A somewhat serious problem<br/>           3.4% <input type="checkbox"/> A minor problem<br/>           0.3% <input type="checkbox"/> No problem</p>  | <p>4. How much does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</p> <p>15.5% <input type="checkbox"/> Very much<br/>           49.2% <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat<br/>           28.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely<br/>           7.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>                                |
| <p>2. Which <b>TWO</b> of the following problem areas in Hawaii worry you the <b>MOST</b>? (<b>CHECK TWO</b>.)</p> <p>58.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of Living<br/>           20.6% <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment/Under Employment<br/>           51.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Crime<br/>           12.6% <input type="checkbox"/> Population Growth<br/>           13.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Taxes<br/>           9.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Housing<br/>           9.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic<br/>           19.8% <input type="checkbox"/> Education<br/>           5.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Other; please specify <u>(See Note #1, _____)</u></p> | <p>5. When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you're away?</p> <p>30.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often<br/>           41.8% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes<br/>           20.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely<br/>           6.5% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p> |
| <p>3. Is there any area around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?</p> <p>56.8% <input type="checkbox"/> Yes<br/>           43.2% <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>   | <p>6. When you leave your home, or apartment, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted?</p> <p>15.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often<br/>           39.5% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes<br/>           33.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely<br/>           11.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>  |
|  | <p>7. How often do you worry about your loved ones being hurt by criminals?</p> <p>33.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often<br/>           45.2% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes<br/>           17.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely<br/>           3.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>  |

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8. When you're home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted?

- 8.0%  Very often  
 32.6%  Sometimes  
 40.0%  Rarely  
 19.5%  Never

9. How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?

- 20.4%  Very afraid  
 40.2%  Somewhat afraid  
 32.4%  Rarely afraid  
 7.0%  Never afraid

**Do you think any of the following crimes are likely to happen to you during 1996?**

10. Someone breaking into your home and taking something or attempting to take something.

- 52.9%  Yes  
 47.1%  No

11. Someone stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle belonging to you.

- 56.3%  Yes  
 43.7%  No

12. Someone stealing other property or valuable things belonging to you.

- 65.9%  Yes  
 34.1%  No

13. Someone taking something from you by force or threat of force.

- 34.6%  Yes  
 65.4%  No

14. Someone beating or attacking you with a knife, gun, club or other weapon.

- 30.3%  Yes  
 69.7%  No

15. Someone threatening or beating you with his or her fist, feet or other bodily attack.

- 32.6%  Yes  
 67.4%  No

16. Someone forcing you to have sexual intercourse against your will.

- 15.6%  Yes  
 84.4%  No

17. Being beaten or attacked by a member of your family or someone in your household.

- 4.4%  Yes  
 95.6%  No

**How well is the criminal justice system working?**

18. Over the past three years, do you believe the crime problem in your neighborhood has:

- 4.9%  Gotten better  
 46.6%  Stayed about the same  
 36.3%  Gotten worse  
 12.2%  There is no crime problem in my neighborhood (Please go to Question #20.)

19. **If there is a crime problem in your neighborhood**, which drugs, if any, contribute to that problem? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

- 18.9%  Cocaine  
 20.8%  Crack or rock cocaine  
 31.0%  Crystal Methamphetamine (ice)  
 7.8%  Heroin  
 27.7%  Marijuana  
 34.3%  Alcohol  
 0.7%  Other drugs; please specify (See Note #2.)

**Page 36 )**

5.0%  Drugs do not contribute to the crime problem in my neighborhood.

31.3%  I don't know which drugs contribute to the crime problem in my neighborhood.

20. During the next three years, do you believe that the crime problem in your neighborhood will:

- 8.4%  Get better  
 51.4%  Stay about the same  
 40.2%  Become worse

21. How would you rate the job being done by the police in your neighborhood?

- 10.0%  Excellent  
 45.3%  Good  
 37.0%  Fair  
 7.7%  Poor

22. How much do you think each of the following contributes to the crime problem in Hawaii? Please rate each factor suggested below from 1 to 3, where

1=Does **NOT** contribute to the crime problem  
 2=Contributes a **LITTLE** to the crime problem  
 3=Contributes a **LOT** to the crime problem

PLEASE CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH REFLECTS YOUR OPINION	Does NOT Contribute	Contributes a LITTLE	Contributes a LOT
	1	2	3
Criminal justice system is too easy	5.8% 1	34.9% 2	59.2% 3
Breakdown of family life	4.1% 1	26.0% 2	69.9% 3
Population increase	9.7% 1	43.6% 2	46.6% 3
Moral decay	4.3% 1	29.4% 2	66.3% 3
Use of drugs	1.1% 1	6.3% 2	92.7% 3
Television and movie violence	9.5% 1	49.5% 2	41.1% 3
Availability of guns	6.8% 1	27.7% 2	65.5% 3
The economy	5.2% 1	44.8% 2	50.0% 3
Too much leisure time	22.4% 1	45.0% 2	32.6% 3
Gangs	2.6% 1	20.6% 2	76.8% 3
Use of alcohol	3.3% 1	38.1% 2	58.5% 3
Too little parental discipline	2.3% 1	23.3% 2	74.3% 3
Too much parental discipline	53.5% 1	38.6% 2	8.0% 3
Other; please specify _____ <u>(See Note #3, Page 36)</u>	5.5% 1	5.5% 2	89.1% 3

23. Where do you get information about crime in your neighborhood? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

- 80.2%  Television
- 61.7%  Radio
- 87.2%  Local newspaper
- 10.7%  Police
- 51.7%  Relatives, friends
- 38.4%  Neighborhoods
- 13.9%  Groups/organizations
- 27.9%  Newsletters
- 4.2%  Other; please specify (See Note #4,

Page 36)

24. Under what conditions should a convicted person be released from prison? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

- 16.0%  Time off for good behavior
- 0.7%  To ease prison overcrowding
- 38.5%  The offender is considered to be rehabilitated
- 73.2%  Only after the full sentence has been served
- 8.3%  Other; please specify (See Note #5,

Page 36)

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you between January 1 and December 31, 1995**

**Instructions:** Please read the following questions carefully: some involve **ATTEMPTS**, and some involve **COMPLETED ACTS**.

25. Did anyone steal your car, truck, motorcycle, moped, or other motor vehicle?

- 93.1%  No Range = 1-3
  - 6.9%  Yes Average = 1.1
- ▶ How many times? ▶ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **88.7%**

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you between  
January 1 and December 31, 1995**

26. Did anyone steal things from inside or outside **ANY** car or truck, such as packages, clothing, hubcaps, hood ornaments, etc.

77.7%  No **Range = 1-10**  
22.3%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.4**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **47.4%**

27. Did anyone break in or try to break into your car or truck and **NOT** steal anything (not including any incidents reported above)?

88.7%  No **Range = 1-10**  
11.3%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.4**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **27.9%**

28. Was anything stolen from inside your home?

92.5%  No **Range = 1-10**  
7.5%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.5**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **55.0%**

29. Did anyone break in or try to break into your home or some other building on your property (not including any incidents reported in #28)?

92.1%  No **Range = 1-5**  
7.9%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.5**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **65.0%**

30. Was anything else stolen from you, for example items outside your home (not including any incidents reported above)?

87.5%  No **Range = 1-10**  
12.5%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.9**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **21.6%**

31. Did anyone take something directly from you by threatening or using force, such as by a stick-up or mugging?

98.8%  No **Range = 1-3**  
1.2%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.2**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **28.6%**

32. Did anyone **ATTEMPT** to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you (not including incidents reported in #31)?

98.9%  No **Range = 1-5**  
1.1%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.4**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **33.3%**

33. Were you knifed, shot at or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all (not including incidents reported above)?

99.0%  No **Range = 1-4**  
1.0%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.5**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **37.5%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

0.7%  A stranger or unknown person

0.2%  A casual acquaintance

0.0%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)

0.2%  A family member

Spouse  Brother or sister

Parent  Other family member

0.2%  Child

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you between  
January 1 and December 31, 1995**

34. Did anyone **THREATEN** to beat you or **THREATEN** you with a knife, gun or some other weapon **NOT** including telephone threats (not including any incidents reported above)?

14.8%  No **Range = 1-8**  
 5.2%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.6**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **26.7%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

2.6%  A stranger or unknown person  
 1.2%  A casual acquaintance  
 0.6%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 0.7%  A family member  
     0.3%  Spouse   0.1%  Brother or sister  
      Parent   0.2%  Other family member  
     0.1%  Child

35. Did anyone beat you, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle (not including any incidents reported above)?

18.7%  No **Range = 1-2**  
 1.3%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.2**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **40.0%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

0.9%  A stranger or unknown person  
 0.0%  A casual acquaintance  
 0.3%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 0.1%  A family member  
     0.1%  Spouse    Brother or sister  
      Parent    Other family member  
      Child

36. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?

99.6%  No **Range = 1-3**  
 0.4%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 2.0**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **0.0%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

0.1%  A stranger or unknown person  
 0.2%  A casual acquaintance  
 0.0%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 0.1%  A family member  
      Spouse    Brother or sister  
      Parent   0.1%  Other family member  
      Child

37. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to engage in any unwanted sexual activity (not including incidents reported in #36)?

99.7%  No **Range = 1-2**  
 0.3%  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.7**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **0.0%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

0.0%  A stranger or unknown person  
 0.2%  A casual acquaintance  
 0.1%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 0.0%  A family member  
      Spouse    Brother or sister  
      Parent    Other family member  
      Child

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you between January 1 and December 31, 1995**

38. Did anyone try to attack you in some other way, e.g. with hands or feet (not including any incidents reported above)?

**97.4%**  No **Range = 1-10**  
**2.6%**  Yes ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.8**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **34.8%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident done by

- 1.4%**  A stranger or unknown person
- 0.1%**  A casual acquaintance
- 0.5%**  A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 0.3%**  A family member
  - 0.2%**  Spouse    **0.1%**  Brother or sister
  - Parent         Other family member
  - Child

39. Do you believe that any of the crimes committed against you could be considered a hate crime (that is, motivated by the offender's hatred of your sex, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, or handicap)?

**57.5%**  I was not a victim of a crime in 1995  
**40.9%**  I was a crime victim in 1995, but I do not believe that any of the offenses against me were hate crimes  
**1.6%**  Yes, I was a hate crime victim **Range = 1-2**  
 ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.1**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **38.1%**

If you answered **YES** to this question, was the most recent incident committed because of your

- 0.2%**  Sex
- 1.6%**  Race/Ethnicity
- 0.0%**  Religion
- 0.1%**  Sexual Orientation
- 0.0%**  Age
- 0.0%**  Handicap
- 0.1%**  Job

40. Do you believe that any of the crimes committed against you were carried out by a gang member?

**57.3%**  I was not a victim of a crime in 1995  
**41.2%**  I was a crime victim in 1995, but none of the crimes against me was carried out by a gang member, or I don't know if it was a gang member  
**1.5%**  Yes, I was a victim of a crime carried out by a gang member **Range = 1-4**  
 ➔ How many times? **Average = 1.3**

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **47.8%**

41. If you feel that you were a victim of one or more crimes in 1995, but **DID NOT** report **ALL** of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.**)

- 1.4%**  Afraid of the offender
- 5.8%**  Dealt with it another way
- 10.4%**  Not important enough - minor offense
- 0.6%**  Felt sorry for the offender
- 2.2%**  Crime due to my own carelessness
- 1.7%**  Did not want to get involved
- 8.5%**  Police couldn't do anything
- 5.5%**  No confidence in the criminal justice system
- 1.1%**  Other; please specify (See Note #6, Page 36)

**Security measures**

42. Do you keep a firearm in your home

- 9.3%**  For protection
- 8.6%**  For sporting purposes
- 2.4%**  For another purpose; please specify (See Note #7, Page 36)

**80.2%**  Do not keep a firearm in the home

43. Which, if any, of the following have you done or placed in your home or apartment to make you feel safer from crime? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

	<u>In 1994 or earlier</u>	<u>In 1995</u>	<u>In 1995, but only after I became a crime victim</u>
Taken self-defense course	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.7%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1%
Installed burglar alarms	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.7%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.9%
Installed extra door locks	<input type="checkbox"/> 27.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.9%
Installed window guards	<input type="checkbox"/> 12.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0%
Purchased gun(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.8%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1%
Displayed Police Department i.d. stickers	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.1%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.2%
Displayed security company i.d. stickers	<input type="checkbox"/> 8.8%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.9%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.7%
Participated in Neighborhood Watch	<input type="checkbox"/> 12.0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 6.4%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.4%
Purchased dog(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19.4%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.7%
Installed outside security lights	<input type="checkbox"/> 20.8%	<input type="checkbox"/> 8.1%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0%
Purchased "pepper" spray	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.9%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.8%
Carried something to defend myself	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.4%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.4%
Other; please specify <b>(See Note #8, Page 36)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.8%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.6%
Did not take any action	<input type="checkbox"/> 6.3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 34.2%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.2%

**Your characteristics  
(will be used for statistical analysis only)**

44. What is your sex?  
**47.1%**  Male  
**52.9%**  Female

45. Are you currently:  
**26.3%**  Single  
**60.1%**  Married  
**7.8%**  Divorced  
**4.9%**  Widowed  
**0.9%**  Separated

**Average Age = 45.4**  
**Median Age = 43.0**  
**Range = 1905-1980**

46. In what year were you born?

47. What is your race or ethnic background?  
**(PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE.)**

- 27.1%**  White
- 0.1%**  Black or African American
- 1.3%**  Hispanic
- 0.1%**  American Indian or Alaskan Native
- 6.4%**  Chinese
- 29.2%**  Japanese
- 12.6%**  Filipino
- 14.5%**  Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian
- 2.1%**  Korean
- 0.4%**  Samoan
- Other; please specify Other Pacific Islander=0.2%  
Other Asian=0.8%; Other Mixed Asian=1.6%; Other=3.6%  
**See Note #9, Page 36)**

48. How long have you lived in Hawaii?

- 4.8%**  Less than 3 years
- 3.3%**  3-5 years
- 4.8%**  6-9 years
- 12.8%**  10-17 years
- 74.2%**  18 or more years

49. How long have you lived at your current address?

- 20.3%**  Less than 3 years
- 15.7%**  3-5 years
- 12.3%**  6-9 years
- 17.0%**  10-17 years
- 34.8%**  18 or more years

50. Please check the category which describes your highest level of education:

- 1.4%**  6th grade or less
- 2.5%**  7th-9th grade
- 5.6%**  10th-11th grade
- 26.4%**  High school graduate or GED
- 31.0%**  Some college
- 21.8%**  College degree
- 11.4%**  Advanced college degree

51. How many people live in your home or apartment?

- 10.3%**  Live alone
- 27.3%**  2
- 19.7%**  3
- 20.6%**  4
- 22.2%**  5 or more

52. Of these categories, which describes your **TOTAL HOUSEHOLD** income?

- 9.1%  Under \$15,000  
 11.2%  \$15,000 to \$24,999  
 16.7%  \$25,000 to \$34,999  
 19.6%  \$35,000 to \$49,999  
 24.4%  \$50,000 to \$74,999  
 10.5%  \$75,000 to \$99,999  
 8.5%  \$100,000 or more

If you have additional thoughts about the crime problem in your neighborhood or in the state, or about this survey, please write them here. If you do not have enough space, please attach a separate sheet of paper.

(See Note #11, Page 36-37)

53. What describes **YOUR** present employment status? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.**)

50.5%  Employed full-time

Range = 1-3

➤ Number of full-time jobs Average = 1.4

15.2%  Employed part-time

Range = 1-6

➤ Number of part-time jobs Average = 1.3

12.7%  Self-employed

5.8%  Homemaker

8.7%  Student

1.9%  Disabled

4.2%  Unemployed

20.7%  Retired

2.9%  Other; please specify (See Note #10, \_\_\_\_\_)

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We would very much like to be able to compare **groups** of people who respond to our survey from year to year. In order to do that, we would like to ask you if you will be willing to participate in our survey during each of the next two years (1997 and 1998). Please check the appropriate box below.

58.3%  **Please keep me on the crime survey mailing list for 1997 and 1998.** I understand that my name and address will be kept in the strictest confidence.

41.7%  **Please remove my name and address from the crime survey mailing list.** I do not wish to complete the survey in 1997 or 1998.

***Thank you for your cooperation! Please put the completed survey in the return envelope we have provided and drop it in the mail.***

**NOTES: SURVEY COMMENTS**

1. A total of 55 respondents wrote comments to question #2. The top five issues identified by respondents were: 21.8% of respondents felt that the government is ineffective; 14.5% cited drugs as a problem; 12.7% felt high car and home insurance rates are problems; 7.2% cited gang and juvenile violence; and 7.2% cited racial discrimination as a problem. Other respondents cited the welfare system, immigration, and environment as problems in Hawaii.
2. Twenty-eight respondents wrote comments to question #19. Of those respondents, 32.1% did not know what drugs contribute to the crime problem. Seventeen and eight-tenths percent cited their feeling that no drug is a safe drug; 10.7% felt solvents (gas, paint, and other chemical substances) are problem drugs; and 3.5% cited Batu, LSD, acid, speed, black tar heroin, cigarettes, and crack as contributors to the drug problem in Hawaii.
3. One hundred fifty-two individuals responded to question #22 who indicated other problems they felt contributed to the crime problem in Hawaii. The results include 16.4% feeling unhappy with the education system, 8.5% citing immigrants as a problem, 7.2% commenting on inadequate sentencing, 6.5% indicating that children and youth need to be better supervised by their parents, and 6.0% citing unemployment as a problem influencing crime in Hawaii.
4. Seventy-eight individuals responded to question #23 who said they learn about crime from sources other than those listed. The three most common other sources cited include 25.6% who personally observed or experienced crime directly or indirectly, 15.4% who indicated work, and 14.1% who cited neighbors as a source. Others commented on learning information from school, Neighborhood Watch programs, condominium associations, and churches.
5. A total of 138 respondents wrote additional comments to question #24. Survey respondents had strong feelings about the release of prisoners: 18.8% of respondents said it depends on the nature of the offense, usually indicating that violent criminals should not be released; 14.5% said offenders should serve their entire sentence; and 12.3% were in support of capital punishment. Seven and two-tenths percent of respondents also insisted that the offender be fully rehabilitated, participate in work and education programs, and compensate victims.
6. Eighteen respondents stated reasons for not reporting a crime other than those listed in question #41. One-third said they were unable to identify the offender. Many expressed their concern over not receiving any assistance from the police.
7. Nineteen respondents cited reasons for keeping a firearm in their home other than those listed in question #43. The three most common reasons included 63.1% who maintain a firearms collection; 15.8% who are required to use the firearm for work, and 10.1% who use hunting rifles for pleasure.
8. Fifty-six respondents indicated other security measures they had taken in question #43. The most common measures taken included 23.2% installing sensor alarms around their home (light sensors, door sensors, and window sensors); 19.6% installing fences, locking doors, and windows when leaving the house; and 10.7% carrying personal alarms (whistles, key chain alarms, and pepper spray). Other respondents carried cellular phones for emergencies and still others hid baseball bats under their beds.
9. All of the responses which did not fit into one of the categories in question #47 (73 respondents) involved mixed race/ethnicity. Examples include: Japanese/Irish/Chinese and Portugese/German/Italian.
10. Most of the 51 respondents who wrote in their employment status in question #53 described the type of work they did. The most common answers were private business employment, 31.3%; state employment, 13.7%; community volunteer work, 9.8%; and university or community college student, 9.8%.
11. A total of 370 individuals wrote additional comments (20% of all respondents) at the end of the

survey, covering 42 separate topics. There were 83 pages of detailed suggestions and concerns related to the criminal justice system. The following topics were the most common issues raised by respondents, including those from individuals who expressed concern over multiple issues:

- Stricter penalties for convicted offenders
- Increased availability and use of drugs
- Support for the death penalty
- The need for more police
- The lack of rights for victims of crime
- The need for police to investigate cases thoroughly and treat victims appropriately
- Holding juveniles accountable for their crimes
- Educating the public about crime prevention

Seventy respondents wrote at length about increasing penalties for offenders. Fifty-five respondents felt that crime is a result of drug use and distribution and 33 respondents believed that the state should consider the death penalty for those who commit violent acts of crime.

Many respondents had comments regarding agencies of the criminal justice system. Thirty respondents felt that criminal activity occurs due to the lack of police patrols in neighborhoods; 18 respondents felt that the police do not investigate cases thoroughly and treat victims of crime inappropriately; and 10 respondents felt that judges, prosecutors, and police need to be better educated about victims of crime.

Twenty-one respondents strongly expressed their concern about the lack of rights for victims of crime; 17 respondents believed that a major solution to the increase in juvenile crime is to make juveniles accountable for the crimes they commit; and 15 respondents expressed their concern over the public not being educated enough about issues surrounding crime prevention. With

this past year's media coverage of hostage situations, murders, domestic violence, rapes, and suicides, many respondents acknowledged their concern over the kinds of news provided to the public, especially to youth.

Many respondents wanted to have more prevention, intervention, and treatment programs established and to have immigrants who commit crimes deported. A number of comments supported the building of more and stricter prisons with higher security and fewer rights for offenders. Others expressed their concern over the present legislature and the need for change.

Most of the individuals who responded seemed frustrated and angry; very few had words of praise. From reading the comments, it seems safe to say that the respondents are frustrated by increasing crime rates and by the apparent lack of government crime control.