

Crime and Justice IN HAWAII



1997 Hawaii Household Survey Report



STATE OF HAWAII

Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

January 1998

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 community and state agencies have been essential in attaining this goal. Through the efforts of each of the five branches within CPJA, Research and Statistics, Community & Crime Prevention, Missing Child Center - Hawaii, Grants and Planning, and the Juvenile Justice Information System, the Department of the Attorney General hopes to continue ongoing efforts to create a safer Hawaii.

This survey and report were prepared under the direction of the Chief of Research and Statistics, Paul A. Perrone, by Michelle M. Kunitake, Ryan L. Yamashiro, Karen J.M. Blake, and James B. Richmond. For more information about this project, contact the Research and Statistics Branch at (808) 586-1150.

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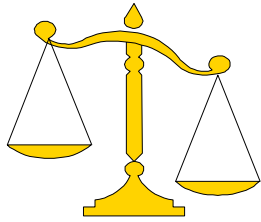
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"It seems criminals have more rights than the victims . . .

WE NEED TO HELP THE VICTIMS MORE
NOT THE CRIMINALS!"

"The current revolving doorway must close!

Otherwise, there is not any point in having laws, arrests, trials, and sentencing!"

"I talked to some inmates who have cable tv, a gym, good food, place to live free. All for breaking the laws."

"Releasing of criminals because of 'good behavior' or 'rehabilitated' is a farce. They go out and repeat crimes of violence. Why do they need gyms and all kinds of special quarters when our beautiful children go to school in dilapidated buildings with poor cafeterias and inadequate libraries. Who is more important? Our children or those people that prefer to violate the rules of society?"

"We no longer believe that the entire system does its best to help protect the victim and punish the criminal(s). I feel awful to have to believe this but that's what we experienced."

"My tax dollars pay for prisoners to have free electricity, water, 3 square meals, hot baths, etc. Something is wrong here when I can barely break even much less save money."

"We need to get back to making people ACCOUNTABLE for their actions. I am tired of being the victim, aren't you?!!!"

1997 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, in 1996 Hawaii had the twelfth 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, ranking fourth for property crime in 1996 and third in 1995, due in large part to second place rankings for larceny-theft in both years (data derived from FBI, 1996, 1995).

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 1996*, 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 approximately two of every three crimes committed each year are not reported to the police. 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 41st 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 1996 and represent the fourth consecutive annual crime victimization survey. The survey used a well-designed sample and was carefully conducted and analyzed.

In addition to the random sample of Hawaii residents, a second and third group are part of this year's analysis.

The second group consists of respondents from the 1996 survey who agreed to participate for two consecutive years. This is the group's second year of responding to our survey.

The third group consists of respondents from the 1995 survey who agreed to participate for three consecutive years. This is the group's third year of responding to our survey.

While neither group constitutes a representative sample of Hawaii residents for reasons that will be discussed later, the groups do provide an interesting perspective from which to consider the results of the current random sampling.

HIGHLIGHTS

The major findings from the 1997 first year respondents are as follows:

- In 1996, a total of 54.5% of those surveyed said they were the victim of any crime, including attempts, with a higher percentage being females (56.1%) than males (53.0%). About 12% of the respondents were victims of violent crimes; 14.3% of males and 10.1% of females. Just under half (49.3%) were property crime victims; 51.8% of females and 47.0% of males.

- Three-fourths of the violent attacks committed by strangers or casual acquaintances were against males, compared to one-quarter of the attacks against females. Sixty-six percent of the attacks committed by a well-known person were against females. Females were the victims in all of the attacks by a family member (17.0% of total attacks).
- A total of 26.7% of the survey respondents had something stolen from their motor vehicle; another 14.7% said someone tried to break into their motor vehicle.
- Of all survey respondents, 1.4% believed they were the victim of a hate crime, while 1.9% believed they were victimized by a gang member.
- The two reasons most often cited for not reporting a crime to the police were that the offense was not important enough and that the police could not do anything about the crime.
- 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. Just under half of those surveyed (46.9%) are afraid to walk in certain areas around their home and the fear of crime prevents almost 70% (69.6%) 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, 96.9% said it was very serious or somewhat serious. Participants in all three years ranked crime first as the problem that worries them the most.
- About six percent felt that the crime problem in their neighborhood has gotten better during the past three years, while 37.8% said that the problem has worsened. During the next three years, 13.4% expect the crime problem in their neighborhood to get better, while 39.4% expect the crime problem to become worse.
- About sixty percent (59.2%) of the respondents think that law enforcement in their neighborhood is doing a good or an excellent job. However, 63.2% feel the criminal justice system is too easy and, as a result, contributes a great deal to the crime problem. Seventy-four 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 (83.3%), followed by television (75.0%), radio (54.8%), and relatives (49.9%).
- The most frequently reported method of securing one's home or apartment in 1996 was installing extra door locks and security lights. Followed by purchasing a dog (5.4%), and installing window guards (5.4%). A total of 4.9% of the respondents reported purchasing pepper spray in 1996, while 0.6% said they purchased a weapon to defend themselves.
- Less than 1% said they purchased a firearm in 1996 in order to feel safer or to protect their property. Overall, 9.0% of the respondents said they keep a firearm in their home primarily for protection, 10.6% for a sporting purpose, and 1.7% for another reason, most often work-related. Overall, more than one in five respondents (21.3%) said they keep a gun in their home.
- Many of the victimization statistics are likely overstated due to an unknown number of respondents who reported crimes that had been committed against them prior to 1996. In addition, there is concern that crime victims and persons who are particularly fearful, worried, and/or angry about crime are disproportionately likely to agree to participate in this type of survey. As such, the survey statistics are perhaps best considered as a "ceiling" for estimates of the actual extent of crime in Hawaii.

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 three 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 five parts. Part 1 examines the results from respondents who were randomly sampled and first participated in 1997, including a description of the survey methodology, tables, and a copy of the questionnaire (Appendix A) along with the percentage of these respondents who answered affirmatively to each question. Parts 2 and 3 examine the results of the survey for those who participated for the second and third year, and also include a brief description of the survey methodology and data tables. Part 4 is a discussion of the implications of the survey results. Part 5 is a summary of all the comment sections throughout the survey for participants in all three years.

PART 1 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. About 55% of the first year respondents said that they were the victim of any crime or attempted crime in 1996, up from 39.0% in 1993, 44.0% in 1994, and 45.9% in 1995. As Table 1.1 indicates, women were more likely to be victims of a crime than males, although the difference was not significant¹: 56.1% versus 53.0%, respectively. Additionally, 51.8% of the females were property crime victims compared to 47.0% of the males, a difference which also was not statistically significant. With violent crime, the sex of the victim was again not a significant factor, however males (14.3%) were more likely to be a violent crime victim compared to females (10.1%)².

"Once a person becomes a victim of a crime - you do things to be more safe, but it's really hard to ever feel safe again!"

Age was a significant factor in understanding crime victimization among respondents in the first year for any crime and violent crime (Table 1.2). In

¹Statistical 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.

²The distribution of the first year respondents by sex almost exactly mirrored the population. According to the 1990 census, 49.3% of the state's population age 16 years and older was comprised of females, while this group made up 49.5% of the respondents.

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 year-old age group.

"Our young and old people are easy targets and should be able to feel safe."

Race and ethnicity were significant factors for any crime, property crime, and violent crime (Table 1.3). Among the four largest groups, "other" category had the highest percent of crime victims, followed by Korean, African American, and Hispanic.

The relationship between household income and crime victimization was not statistically significant. Based on household income, first year respondents who earned between \$35,000 to \$49,999 per year and \$75,000 to \$99,999 were slightly more likely to be the victims of any crime, property crimes, and violent crimes. There was a tie in the second highest category for property crime between \$75,000 to \$99,999 and \$25,000 to \$34,999 (Table 1.4).

Table 1.5 shows the relationship between employment status and crime victimization. Those more likely to be the victim of any crime include "other" (73.3%), the unemployed (65.5%), and students (60.9%). The employment statuses related to property crime victimization include "other" (62.5%), unemployed (62.1%) and student (56.9%). Violent crime victims were more likely to be disabled (29.4%), "other" (21.4%), and unemployed (19.2%). Respondents who were retired were less likely to be victims in each of the three crime categories.

Marital status was significantly related to crime victimization for violent crime (Table 1.6). Those who were separated (66.7%) or divorced (61.2%) were most likely to be victims of any crime. Property crime victims were most likely to be divorced (51.9%) or single (51.8%). Those who are separated (40.0%) are overwhelmingly the most likely to be a victim of a violent crime, followed by those who are divorced (22.4%) and single (17.3%).

About three out of four respondents from the

first year group have lived in Hawaii for 18 years or more. There was no significant relationship between any of the three measures of crime and how long the respondents have lived in Hawaii (Table 1.7). However, those who were a Hawaii resident 3-5 years were most likely to be a victimized. Similarly, there was no significant relationship between how long a person had lived at his or her current address and crime victimization (Table 1.8).

Table 1.9 reveals that the educational level of the first year respondents was not significantly related to crime victimization. The data indicate that respondents with an advanced degree or some college course work were somewhat more likely to be the victims of any crime.

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 any crime. However, the number of people living in the respondent's home was not significantly related to crime victimization (Table 1.10).

The relationship between county and crime victimization was not significant (Table 1.11).

Motor Vehicle Theft

A total of 6.2% of the first year respondents said that a car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle was stolen from them in 1996 (question #28), of these respondents, 6.4% were male and 6.0% were females. The average number of incidents was 1.2 thefts per victim, with 84.8% of the victims victimized one time. The average age of motor vehicle theft victims was 40.3 years. Of all motor vehicle thefts, 97.5% were reported to the police.

"In 1994-1995 my car had been broken into twice (radio stolen once and damaged the second time) and in 1995 my brand new car was stolen. I work very hard for the things I have and it is extremely frustrating being the victim."

Thefts From Motor Vehicles

Among first year respondents, 26.7% had

something stolen from inside their car or truck in 1996 (question #29). Of the male respondents, 25.5% were victimized, while 28.2% of the females were victimized. The average number of thefts per victim was 1.7, with 60.5% experiencing one theft and 28.0% experiencing two. Over half of the thefts from motor vehicles (56.5%) were reported to police. The average age of these theft victims was 42.9 years.

About half as many respondents (14.7%) found that someone broke into or tried to break into their motor vehicle and did not steal something (question #30), including 14.2% of the males and 15.4% of the females. The average number of attempted break-ins per victim was 1.6, with 62.4% victimized one time and 29.4% victimized two times. A total of 40.2% of these offenses were reported to police, with an average victim age of 41.7 years.

Burglary and Attempted Burglary

About 11% (11.2%) of the first year respondents had something stolen from inside their home (question #31), including 11.6% of the males and 10.7% of the females. The average number of burglaries was 1.6, with 73.6% of victims victimized once and 12.6% twice. Of all thefts from inside homes, 74.4% were reported to the police. The average age of burglary victims was 48.0 years

A total of 11.5% 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 #32). A slightly higher percentage of victims were females than males: 12.8% versus 10.4%, respectively. The average number of break-ins, or attempted break-ins, was 1.9, with 59.5% of the respondents victimized one time and 24.1% victimized two times. About 68% of these offenses were reported to police. The average age of the victims were 46.6 years.

Thefts Not Reported Elsewhere in the Survey

Among respondents, 15.0% said something was stolen from them (question #33), of these, 15.5%

were males and 14.6% were females. The average number of other thefts per victim was 1.8, with slightly over half (50.9%) of the victims having something taken once and a little over a third (34.9%) having something taken twice. About 37% (36.7%) of the thefts were reported to the police. The average age of these victims was 45.5 years.

"I never remembered having to be afraid of being robbed or my car stolen."

Robbery and Attempted Robbery

A total of 0.4% of the respondents said that something was taken directly from them by force or the threat of force (question #34), including 0.5% of the males and 0.3% of the females. All of the robbery victims reported being victimized one time. Of all robberies, 66.7% were reported to police. The average age of robbery victims was 43.3 years.

Another 1.4% of the respondents said that someone attempted to rob them by force or used the threat of force (question #35), 1.8% of the males and 1.0% of the females. The average number of attempted robberies per victim was 1.7, with 66.7% victimized once and 22.2% twice. Eleven percent reported the incident to the police. The average age of the respondents who were victims of an attempted robbery was 39.9 years.

Assault and Threatened Assault

One percent of the respondents reported they had been attacked with a knife, gun, or some other weapon (question #36), this included 1.8% of the males and 0.3% of the females. The average number of assaults per victim was 1.3, with 87.5% involving one attack and 12.5% involving two attacks per victim. Of these attacks, 80.0% were reported to the police. Assault victims averaged 32.2 years of age.

Strangers committed the majority (62.5%) of the assaults with a weapon. A casual acquaintance, well-known person, and another family member each committed one of the three remaining assaults by weapon. Males were more likely than females to be assaulted (87.5% of the assaults were against males).

Male victims were assaulted most often by a stranger, casual acquaintance, or well-known person. Only females were assaulted by family members.

More people were threatened than actually attacked (question #37): 5.1% of all respondents, 6.4% of the males and 3.7% of the females. The average number of threats per victim was 1.9, with 50.0% threatened once and those threatened twice and three times each accounting for 22.2%. Among those respondents who were threatened, 38.2% of the threats were reported to the police. The average age of all respondents who were threatened was 38.4 years.

Over half (55.9%) of the threats involved strangers. Males were threatened more often than females (64.7% and 35.3%, respectively). Males were most often threatened by a stranger (72.7%), followed by a casual acquaintance (22.7%), and a well-known person (4.5%). Females were most threatened by a stranger or spouse, each accounting for 25.0% of all threats against a female.

About 2% of the respondents reported they had been beaten, attacked, or hit with something, such as a rock or bottle (question #38): 1.8% of the males and 2.1% of the females. The average number of attacks per victim totalled 1.9, with 53.3% of the victims attacked one time, 26.7% attacked twice, and 13.3% attacked three times. About 62% of all attacks were reported to the police. The average age of those who were attacked without a weapon was 40.4 years.

"Weapons, be they guns, knives, clubs or fists, give criminals the upper hand over their victims and allow them to commit violent confrontational type crimes in addition to property crimes. This is what we all fear the most because it places our lives in danger. Property can always be replaced, but your health and life can't."

Strangers committed 53.3% of the attacks. Females were more likely than males to be beaten by someone (60.0% versus 40.0% of the victims, respectively). Females were most often attacked by a stranger or a well-known person, each accounting for

33.3% of attacks against females. Male victims were attacked mostly by strangers, 83.3%, followed by casual acquaintances at 16.7%.

Rape and Other Sexual Assault

Of the first year respondents, 1.0% replied that they had been forced to have sex in 1996 (question #39), with all victims being female. The average number of attacks per victim was 1.7, with 50% raped once, 33.3% raped twice, and 16.7% raped three times. About 33% of the rape victims reported the offense(s) to the police. The average age of the victims was 28.7 years. The attacks committed by a stranger, a well-known person, and a spouse each accounted for 33.3%.

Fewer respondents were victims of some other form of unwanted sexual activity (question #40): 0.6% of the total, all of whom were females. The average number of attacks was 1.8, with 75% of the victims attacked one time. Half of the victims reported the offense to the police, and the average age of the victims was 30.5 years. Half the assaults were committed by a person well known to the victims, one-quarter by strangers, and the other quarter by a casual acquaintances.

Attacks Not Reported Elsewhere

A total of 3.2% of the respondents were the victim of an attack other than the types of incidents mentioned above (question #41), including 4.1% of the males and 2.3% of the females. The average number of attacks equalled 2.4, though 61.9% of those attacked were attacked one time. About 43% of the attacks were reported to the police. The average age of those who were attacked was 35.2 years.

About 43% of these attacks involved a stranger. Men were more likely to be the victims of these attacks (66.7%), with half committed by a stranger, followed by a casual acquaintance (35.7%), and a well-known person (14.3%). Women were most often attacked by a spouse (71.4%), or a stranger (28.6%).

Summary of Relationship Between Victim and Offender

Overall, half of all violent attacks in 1996 were committed by a stranger. Attacks by a casual acquaintance accounted for 18.2% of all violent attacks, followed by a well-known person (14.8%), spouse (12.5%) and another family member or child (2.3% each). All attacks committed by another family member was against females.

There were important differences between males and females in their relationships to their attackers. About 67% of the attacks on males were committed by a stranger, compared to 28% of the attacks on females. Three-fourths of all the attacks committed by a stranger were against male victims.

A total of 10.3% of the attacks against females were committed by casual acquaintances, compared to 24.5% of the attacks against males. About one-quarter (23.1%) of the attacks against females were perpetrated by well-known persons, versus 8.2% of the attacks against males.

Hate Crimes

A total of 1.4% 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 "hate crime" (question #42)³. Of all the respondents, 1.3% of the males and 1.4% of the females believed they were hate crime victims. Among the victims, 66.7% were victimized one time, with the average per victim equalling 1.3. Of all hate crimes, 33.3% were reported to the police. The average age of hate crime victims was 42.1 years.

The most frequently cited reasons for hate crimes was race/ethnicity accounting for 37.5% of the incidents, followed by age or job, each accounting for 25.0%. The sex of the victim was believed to be the

³It should be noted that the term "hate crime" has not been legally defined in Hawaii.

motivation in 12.5% of the hate crimes, followed by sexual orientation (5.3%) and job (police officer - 5.3%).

The victims of hate crimes were equally females and males. Males (50%) cited race/ethnicity and females cited job (50%) as the cause of their hate crimes.

Gang-Related Crimes

A few (1.9%) respondents believed that at least one of the crimes committed against them was carried out by a gang member (question #43), including 2.2% of the males and 1.7% of the females. The average number of offenses committed against this group of respondents was 1.3, with 66.7% victimized one time and 20.0% twice. Over half of these offenses (66.7%) were reported to the police. The average age of those who were victims of a gang-related crime was 38.5 years.

Respondents believed that street gangs in their neighborhood tend to commit thefts (43.0%) and graffiti or vandalism (42.0%) (question #20). Slightly over 60% of all crime victims believed that thefts and graffiti are problems caused by street gangs in their neighborhood.

Missing Children

Of the respondents who had a minor child, 0.1% said their child was kept from them over 24 hours in violation of a custody order. The incident occurred one time and was not reported to the police or to the Missing Children's Clearinghouse⁴.

Half a percent said the other natural parent took their minor child out of Hawaii without either court approval or their permission. This too, occurred one time and the incident was not reported.

No respondents said that someone else other than the natural parent unlawfully detained or kept their minor child for any length of time.

Reasons For Not Reporting Crime

The percentage of crimes reported to the police varied widely depending on the crime, ranging from 11.1% for attempted robbery to 97.5% for motor vehicle theft. Respondents were asked, "If you feel that you were a victim of one or more crimes in 1996, but DID NOT report ALL of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report?" (question #45). Respondents had nine reasons to choose from, and could check as many as applied; some respondents who were non-reporting crime victims did not check any reason.

The most frequently cited reason for not reporting a crime was that the victim felt the offense was not important enough to report, accounting for 26.0% of all reasons given for not reporting. Victims also felt that the police couldn't do anything about the offense (21.3% of all reasons given), followed by a tie of 11.7% for having no confidence in the criminal justice system and deciding to deal with the offense in another way.

The top three reasons cited for not reporting a crime to the police slightly varied for males and females. The reasons for males not reporting a crime to the police were because they felt it was not important enough (27.0%), the police couldn't do anything (20.1%), and they dealt with it in another way (14.0%). Females felt the crime was not important enough or that the police couldn't do anything, each accounting for 23.1%, followed by a tie of 11.6% for being afraid of the offender and having no confidence in the criminal justice system.

Location of Crime Victimization

Crime victims in 1996 chose from a list of 9 locations where their last victimization occurred (questions #44). The highest percentage of crime occurred in the victim's home or apartment (8.3%), followed by parking lot (3.6%), and on the street (2.4%).

⁴The Missing Children's Clearinghouse is now known as the Missing Child Center - Hawaii.

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 problem in Hawaii (question #1): 96.9% said crime is a very serious or somewhat serious problem, including 96.6% of the males and 97.1% of the females.

For the first time in the past three years, crime has become the number one worry for all respondents. In the previous two years, the cost of living was the number one problem (question #2). In 1997 a total of 57.3% of the respondents chose crime as one of the two most serious problems, followed by the cost of living (56.0%). Unemployment was a distant third at 22.3%.

"I never go out alone at night to go shopping or visiting. If I do go out, it is usually early evening and with someone else. I feel too vulnerable alone at night because of the possibility of being a victim of crime."

The most frequently used indicator of fear in national surveys asks whether respondents feel afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of their homes (question #3). A higher percentage of females than males expressed this fear: 63.4% versus 30.9%, respectively, with 46.9% overall. Respondents who were victims of crime in 1996 were more likely to express fear of walking alone at night near their home (48.4%), compared to respondents who were not victimized (45.2%).

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, 69.6% of all respondents said that the fear of crime frequently or sometimes prevents them from doing things they would like to do (question #4), 67.7% among males and 79.8% among females. Male crime victims were much more likely to express fear than nonvictims: 67.7% versus 58.0%. Similarly, female crime victims were more likely to express fear than nonvictims: 79.8% versus 74.0%. Female nonvictims were also much more fearful than male

nonvictims.

"I like to hike . . . with a local group of mostly retired folks We've had to give up many of our favorite hikes (Tantalus, Judd, Maunawili, Hau'ula, and other windward sites) because our cars are broken into so regularly when we are gone, especially when the kids are out of school (summers and holidays) . . . I don't know the solution, but it would sure be nice if we could park again where we wish without fear of damage to our cars."

Almost three-fourths (73.7%) of the respondents think, at least some of the time, that when they leave their home it will be broken into or vandalized. Crime victims were more likely than non-victims (77.3% versus 70.2%, respectively) to sometimes think about their home being broken into or vandalized. More females (76.6%) than males (70.8%) thought that their home would be broken into or vandalized.

Over half (56.0%) of the respondents think, at least sometimes, that when they leave their home, or apartment, they will be robbed or physically assaulted. A higher percentage of females (65.7%) and crime victims (64.1%) expressed this fear than did males (50.8%) and non-victims (51.6%).

The majority (79.7%) of the respondents worry about their loved ones being hurt by criminals. Just a slightly higher percentage of the females (81.0%) than males (78.4%) reported this concern.

Respondents were given a list of factors and asked the degree to which those factors contribute to crime problems (question #27). The highest percentage of respondents indicated the use of drugs (90.8%) as contributing "a lot" to the crime problem, followed by "other" (80.5%), gangs (78.9%), the breakdown of family life (71.6%), and too little parental discipline (71.0%).

When asked which drugs contribute to the crime problem in their neighborhoods (question #19), the greatest percentage of respondents cited alcohol (42.5%), followed closely behind by crystal methamphetamine (ice, batu) (42.3%), and marijuana (36.1%). The least problematic were thought to be

"other drugs" (2.0%), and heroin (10.5%), while 8.4% said that drugs do not contribute to the crime problem in their neighborhoods.

"My family has been deeply affected by drugs. My brother is hooked on ice. I fear he will be dead some day either by the drug or because he owes money. Another distant family member just died from his addiction with drugs, I have a childhood friend who went crazy on drugs and died from heart failure, and a classmate's brother is missing . . . all due to drugs."

Respondents believed that between 1992 and 1995 juvenile arrests in Hawaii have increased (92.0%). Of those who said juvenile arrests increased, the majority believed it was a large increase (66.8%). About 8% (7.9%) believed there was no change or a decrease in juvenile crime. Juvenile arrests, in fact, decreased approximately 9.0% during this period.

People develop opinions and make decisions based on the information that is available to them (question #24). Most respondents get information about crime in their neighborhood from the local newspapers (83.3%), television (75.0%), and radio (54.8%). The top three responses in sum indicated that the media act as respondents' primary source of crime information. When asked how the respondents felt about the media's portrayal of crime in Hawaii (question #25) the largest proportion of respondents (40.7%) indicated that the media were accurate in their portrayals of crime.

"Police should not be sued when a person is shot or killed while committing a crime."

Overall, Hawaii's police departments received favorable ratings (question #23). Almost 60% (59.2%) said the job done by police was excellent or good, 32.5% said fair, and 8.3% said poor. Among crime victims, slightly over half (50.7%) said that the police were doing an excellent or good job, 37.8% said fair, and 11.6% said poor. Table 1.14 summarizes respondents ratings of law enforcement performance by county and crime victims.

A total of 37.8% of the respondents felt that the crime problem in their neighborhoods had wors-

ened during the past three years, while 47.5% said it had remained the same and 5.6% said the problem had gotten better. An additional 9.1% said that there was no crime problem in their neighborhoods (question #18).

"I feel that the crime rate is increasing in our quiet older neighborhood."

Crime victims were much more likely than non-victims to say that the crime problem in their neighborhood had become worse in the past three years. Respondents who were the victims of violent crime in 1996 were understandably the most pessimistic: 56.6% felt that the crime problem had worsened. Among all crime victims, 43.2% felt the crime problem had worsened. Of those who said there was no crime problem in their neighborhood, 53.3% were not crime victims in 1996.

Looking to the future, 47.2% believe that the crime problem will stay the same, 39.4% believe it will become worse, and 13.4% believe the problem will lessen (question #22). Among the non-crime victims, the highest percentage (51.2%) believed that crime will stay the same in the next three years. On the other hand, those who were crime victims (46.5%) believed crime will get worse in the next three years.

The majority of the respondents (74.1%) want convicted persons to serve full sentences in prison (question #24). Only one percent approved of releasing prisoners due to overcrowding.

SECURITY MEASURES

"It's unfortunate we always worry about being ripped off- we all work so hard for whatever we own."

Question #50 examined the 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 1995 or earlier, during 1996, or during 1996 only after they became a crime victim.

The most common forms of security taken in 1995 or earlier were installing extra door locks, a

measure taken by 29.4% of the respondents, installing outside security lights, 20.5% of the respondents, and purchasing a dog, 20.1%. Among respondents who had taken security measures in 1995 or earlier, those who had installed locks were the least likely to be a crime victim in 1996, followed by those who took no action, and those who purchased a dog and installed outside lights.

Just under 6% of the respondents who had become victims in 1995 did not take action to improve security measures around their home. The most common security measures to be taken included extra door locks (2.3%), installing window guards (1.4%), outside security lights (0.9%), purchasing a dog (0.8%) and displaying security company i.d. stickers (0.8%). The least common were purchasing a gun or taking a self defense course.

A little over one-fifth (21.3%) of the respondents said they keep a firearm in the home (question #49). This figure is substantially less than national estimates that approximately 50% of U.S. households have at least one firearm. A total of 9.0% of the respondents keep a firearm primarily for protection, 10.6% for sporting purposes, and 1.7% for another purpose, usually related to work or as a collector. Approximately 4.1% 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 staff, is based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) utilized 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 relevant to conditions and situations in Hawaii.

This year's survey was changed slightly. Four questions were modified and seven questions were added to this year's survey. Question 3, 4, 15, and 28 were modified. Question 20, 21, 25, 44, 46, 47, and 48 were added.

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 908,908. From the lists, a total of 1325 Hawaii residents were randomly selected to participate as first year respondents in the 1997 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 2712 residents (first, second, and third year recipients) with current mailing addresses.⁵ A follow-up postcard was mailed in late January to remind survey recipients to return the survey. In late March, additional questionnaires were mailed to individuals who had not responded to the original mailing. The response to the mail question-

naire is summarized in Table 1.15.

Table 1.16 summarizes the return responses by first, second, and third year respondents. The third year respondents had the highest rate of return (75.6% of all third year respondents).

Table 1.17 summarizes the response rate by four characteristics: sex, age, race/ethnicity, and county of residence.

Using the margin of error and population estimates, it is possible to estimate the number of male and female victims. On July 1, 1996 in the state, there were estimated to be 455,571 males 16 years of age or older and 453,023 females 16 years of age or older. Therefore, the number of male crime victims statewide in 1996 can be estimated as ranging from 218,264 to 264,642 (53.0%, minus or plus 5.09% for male crime victims), while the number of female crime victims can be estimated as ranging from 230,997 to 277,295 (56.6%, minus or plus 5.11% for female crime victims). The number of male violent crime victims totals 48,610 to 81,684 (14.3%, minus or plus 3.63% for male violent crime victims); the number of female violent crime victims totals 31,394 to 60,116 (10.1%, minus or plus 3.17% for female violent crime victims).

⁵In 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

Missing values excluded from tables.

Table 1.1: Crime Victimization and Sex of Victim

Sex	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Male	53.0%	47.0%	14.3%
Female	56.1%	51.8%	10.1%
Total	54.5%	49.4%	12.2%

Table 1.2: Crime Victimization and Age of Victim

Age Groups	Any Crime*	Property Crime	Violent Crime**
16-18	66.7%	53.8%	16.7%
19-24	72.9	62.7	27.1
25-34	60.4	55.8	17.6
35-44	54.6	51.6	13.3
45-54	53.3	48.7	10.3
55-64	43.4	39.0	7.0
65-74	47.3	43.2	1.5
75+	48.8	44.4	2.6

* $p < .02$ ** $p < .0002$

Table 1.3: Crime Victimization and Race/Ethnicity of Victim

Race/Ethnicity	Any Crime*	Property Crime**	Violent Crime**
Caucasian	54.8%	47.7%	15.1%
African American	66.7	66.7	0.0
Hispanic	66.7	66.7	25.0
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	46.0	43.1	11.7
Japanese	45.0	42.3	5.4
Filipino	56.6	52.4	6.4
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	64.4	58.1	17.9
Korean	73.7	66.7	15.8
Samoan	37.5	37.5	12.5
Other	79.2	69.2	12.5

* $p < .006$ ** $p < .05$

Table 1.4: Crime Victimization and Income

Income	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< \$15,000	46.7%	36.4%	19.3%
\$15,000-24,999	49.3	45.6	8.3
\$25,000-34,999	55.1	51.8	9.6
\$35,000-49,999	62.5	57.0	15.6
\$50,000-74,999	50.0	45.9	10.9
\$75,000-99,999	57.5	51.8	14.1
> \$100,000	48.5	47.1	4.6

Table 1.5: Crime Victimization and Employment Status

Employment Status	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Full-time	55.0%	50.1%	14.1%
Part-time	59.0	52.8	12.8
Self-employed	52.4	46.7	13.9
Homemaker	56.0	51.0	13.0
Student	60.9	56.9	15.9
Unemployed	65.5	62.1	19.2
Retired	46.8	43.2	6.2
Disabled	57.9	50.0	29.4
Other	73.3	62.5	21.4

Table 1.6: Crime Victimization and Marital Status

Marital Status	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime*
Single	57.8%	51.8%	17.3%
Married	52.9	48.9	8.8
Divorced	61.2	51.9	22.4
Widowed	42.9	40.0	4.0
Separated	66.7	33.3	40.0

*p < .0006

Table 1.7: Crime Victimization and Years as a Hawaii Resident

Years in Hawaii	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< 3	50.0%	44.8%	7.7%
3-5	70.4	64.3	25.9
6-9	55.6	48.9	8.9
10-17	58.3	56.5	11.3
18+	53.0	47.7	12.1

Table 1.8: Crime Victimization and Years at Current Address

Years at Current Address	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
< 3	60.5%	55.2%	12.3%
3-5	55.2	48.6	14.6
6-9	55.1	50.9	12.6
10-17	53.1	49.6	17.1
18+	49.8	44.4	7.8

Table 1.9: Crime Victimization and Education

Education Level	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
6th Grade or Less	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%
7th-9th	26.7	25.0	0.0
10th-11th	57.1	42.9	17.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	49.2	44.6	7.0
Some College	57.8	53.1	15.8
College	54.0	49.0	12.5
Advanced Degree	61.7	57.6	13.8

Table 1.10: Crime Victimization and Number Living in Home

Number	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Alone	50.8%	43.5%	10.3%
2	52.5	48.6	9.5
3	52.4	46.9	14.3
4	55.5	51.1	11.4
5 or More	58.7	52.9	14.0

Table 1.11: Crime Victimization and County of Residence

County	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Honolulu	55.9%	51.6%	12.2%
Hawaii	52.1	43.1	15.6
Maui	51.6	48.5	5.0
Kauai	46.0	37.7	14.6

Table 1.12: Attitudes Toward Crime

	Total	Men	Women
<i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i>			
Very Serious	63.0%	61.5%	64.6%
Somewhat Serious	33.9	35.1	32.5
Minor	2.7	3.1	2.4
No Problem	0.4	0.3	0.5
<i>What problems worry you the most (top 3)?</i>			
	1. Crime	1. Crime	1. Crime
	2. Cost of Living	2. Cost of Living	2. Cost of Living
	3. Unemployment	3. Unemployment	3. Education
<i>Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?</i>			
Yes	46.9%	30.9%	63.4%
No	53.1	69.1	36.6
<i>How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</i>			
Frequently	14.8%	11.5%	18.2%
Sometimes	55.0	50.9	59.1
Rarely	24.2	29.0	19.3
Never	6.0	8.7	3.4
<i>How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?</i>			
Very often	37.2%	36.5%	37.9%
Sometimes	42.5	41.9	43.1
Rarely	16.8	17.8	15.8
Never	3.5	3.8	3.1
<i>How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?</i>			
Very often	24.0%	18.8%	29.3%
Sometimes	40.3	36.1	44.5
Rarely	30.1	38.1	22.0
Never	5.6	7.0	4.2

Table 1.13: Fear Versus Experience

Afraid to walk alone in area around home at night:

Total	46.9%
Male victims	31.8%
Male nonvictims	29.5%
Female victims	64.7%
Female nonvictims	62.0%

Fear prevents doing things most or some of the time:

Total	69.6%
Male victims	67.7%
Male nonvictims	58.0%
Female victims	79.8%
Female nonvictims	74.0%

Expect property to be stolen in coming year:

Total	78.7%
Male property crime victims	90.4%
Male nonvictims	69.0%
Female property crime victims	90.2%
Female nonvictims	65.2%

Expect to be robbed in coming year:

Total	39.9%
Male robbery victims	62.5%
Male nonvictims	33.2%
Female robbery victims	60.0%
Female nonvictims	45.8%

Expect to be attacked with a weapon in coming year:

Total	40.4%
Male assault victims	61.3%
Male nonvictims	35.7%
Female assault victims	76.5%
Female nonvictims	41.1%

Expect to be raped in coming year:

Total	21.2%
Male rape victims	(No male rape victims among respondents)
Male nonvictims	10.7%
Female rape victims	63.6%
Female nonvictims	30.9%

Table 1.14: Law Enforcement Performance

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Honolulu County	10.8%	49.7%	31.7%	7.8%
Hawaii County	7.8	39.8	40.8	11.7
Maui County	10.8	49.2	32.3	7.7
Kauai County	9.4	58.5	24.5	7.5
Victim of any crime	8.0	42.7	37.8	11.6
Property crime victim	8.4	43.5	37.0	11.1
Violent crime victim	4.9	32.9	40.2	22.0
Not a crime victim	12.0	55.5	27.9	4.6

Table 1.15: Response to Mail Questionnaire

Outcome	Number	Percentage
Total mailed	2712	100.0%
Deceased	1	0.0%
No response or invalid	921	34.0%
Returned	1790	66.0%

Table 1.16: Response to Mail Questionnaire By Respondents Year

Respondents	Total mailed	Total returned	Percentage
First year	1325	784	59.2%
Second year	535	362	67.7%
Third year	852	644	75.6%
Total	2712	1790	66.0%

Table 1.17: Sample Size and Response Rates

	1990 Census Percentages	1996 Response Distribution
<u>Sex:</u>		
Male (16+ years old)	50.7%	50.5%
Female (16+ years old)	49.3	49.5
<u>Age Groups:</u>		
16-18	5.0	1.8
19-24	11.2	8.4
25-34	20.6	15.9
35-44	22.0	21.8
45-54	15.2	22.2
55-64	10.3	11.4
65-74	9.6	11.6
75+	6.1	7.0
<u>Race/Ethnicity:</u>		
Caucasian	33.4	26.7
Japanese	22.3	26.7
Filipino	15.2	14.2
Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	12.5	14.3
Chinese	6.2	9.1
African American	2.5	0.4
Korean	2.2	2.8
Samoaan	1.4	1.1
American Indian	0.5	0.1
Hispanic	0.0	0.4
Other	3.8	3.5
<u>County of residence:</u>		
Honolulu	75.5	71.3
Hawaii	10.9	13.5
Maui	9.1	8.4
Kauai	4.6	6.8

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 two consecutive years, 1997 & 1998. From the original pool of 1,754 respondents, 535 agreed to participate and 362 or 67.7% 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. Keeping in mind that this group is not representative of the entire state, it is possible to compare their crime-related experiences in 1996 with those of the previous year.

CRIME VICTIMIZATION

A slightly lower percentage of second year respondents was victimized by a crime and/or property crime in 1996 than in 1995: Any crime, 44.8% in 1996 versus 45.1% in 1995, and property crime, 41.3% in 1996 versus 42.6% in 1995. The violent crime victimization increased to 10.9% in 1996 from 9.6% in 1995. Table 2.1 summarizes these data.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

The 1996 respondents selected crime (58.0%) as the most serious problem facing Hawaii residents, followed by cost of living (51.4%). In 1995, they selected cost of living (58.9%) as the most serious problem, followed by crime (51.4%). Table 2.2 summarizes the second year respondents' attitudes concerning crime.

In 1995, respondents were asked whether they thought specific crimes were likely to happen to them during 1996. Table 2.3 summarizes the accuracy of the predictions made in 1995.

Second year respondents were slightly more optimistic about the crime problem in their neighborhood in 1996 than in 1995. In 1996, 37.5% said the

crime problem in their neighborhood would get worse, compared to the 40.2% in 1995. In 1996, 9.7% said it would get better, a slight increase from 1995 (8.4%). There was also an increase in 1996 (52.8%) from 1995 (51.4%) of those saying it would stay about the same.

Police received a higher rating in 1996 than in 1995. In 1996, 64.1% said the police were doing an excellent or good job, up from 1995 (55.3%).

"I think our problem in this community is lack of parental control, broken homes, and loss of family strength and closeness."

The factors which contribute most to the crime problems in Hawaii varied within the year. In 1996, the second year respondents ranked drugs (93.0%) and the breakdown of family life (81.0%) as the two factors which contribute most to the crime problem in Hawaii. Respondents also cited other factors which they felt contributed to the crime problem: Gangs (79.7%), too little parental discipline (76.9%), and the criminal justice system is too easy (72.3%). In 1995, these respondents had ranked drugs (92.7%) and gangs (76.8%) as the two factors which contribute most to the crime problem in Hawaii.

Second year respondents continued to get their information about crime from the newspaper (84.0% in 1996, 87.2% in 1995) and television (73.2% in 1996, 80.2% in 1995).

Respondents were tougher concerning the conditions under which convicted persons should be released from prison. The highest percentages of respondents in both years believed that prisoners should be released from prison only after serving a full sentence (75.7% in 1996 and 73.2% in 1995). In both years, respondents did not favor releasing prisoners due to overcrowding: 0.3% in 1996 and 0.7% in 1995.

SECURITY MEASURES

In 1996, 18.0% of the second year respondents did nothing extra to protect themselves or their property. Of those who took security measures,

8.5% participated in the Neighborhood Watch Program, 7.6% installed outside security lights, and 6.5% purchased a dog. In 1995, the various types of security measures the respondents took included installing extra locks (28.1%) and outside security lights (23.5%), purchasing one or more dogs (19.0%), and participating in Neighborhood Watch programs (16.5%).

"Neighborhood watch programs are very helpful. More people should get involved. The police can't do it all - the community must take action!"

A few (1.1%) said they purchased a gun in 1996. In 1996, 8.4% said they kept a gun in the home primarily for sporting purposes, 7.8% for protection, and 3.8 for other purposes. About one-fifth (21.1%) keep a firearm in their homes.

PART 2: SECOND YEAR RESPONDENTS TABLES

**Table 2.1: Crime Victimization, Second Year Respondents,
1995 and 1996**

	1995	1996
Any Crime	45.1%	44.8%
Violent Crime	9.6	10.9
Property Crime	42.6	41.3
Motor vehicle theft	6.9	3.9
Theft from motor vehicle	22.3	21.3
Break into motor vehicle	11.3	10.3
Stolen from home	7.5	8.6
Break into home	7.9	9.4
Any other stolen property	12.5	14.7
Take by force	1.2	1.1
Attempted robbery	1.1	1.1
Attacked with weapon	1.0	0.6
Threatened with violence	5.2	4.5
Attacked with other weapon	1.3	1.9
Forced or attempted sex	0.4	0.8
Other sexual assault	0.3	0.3
Other attack	2.6	3.4
Hate crime	1.6	2.9
Gang crime	1.5	1.5

Table 2.2: Attitudes Toward Crime

	1995	1996
<i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i>		
Very Serious	61.1%	68.3%
Somewhat Serious	35.1	28.0
Minor	3.4	3.4
No Problem	0.3	0.3

What problems worry you the most (top 3)?

1. Cost of living	1. Crime
2. Crime	2. Cost of living
3. Unemployment	3. Unemployment

Is there any area right around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? (1996: Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?)

Yes	56.8%	47.4%
No	43.2	52.6

How much does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (1996: How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?)

Very much (1996: Frequently)	15.5%	14.7%
Somewhat (1996: Sometimes)	49.2	50.4
Rarely	28.0	25.5
Never	7.3	9.4

How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?

Often (1996: Very often)	33.7%	30.4%
Sometimes	45.2	42.8
Rarely	17.3	21.5
Never	3.7	5.2

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

Often (1996: Very often)	20.4%	17.0%
Sometimes	40.2	42.5
Rarely	32.4	33.5
Never	7.0	7.0

Table 2.3: Likely to Happen versus Did Happen

Crime	Likely to Happen	Did Happen
Break into home and take something	55.2%	24.1%
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle	76.3	27.6
Taking something by force or threat of force	36.3	1.9
Beat or attacked with knife, gun, club, or other weapon	31.7	7.3
Forced to have sex	15.9	0.8
Attacked by a member of your family or household	4.7	1.7

PART 3

THIRD YEAR RESPONDENTS

As previously mentioned, a third group of Hawaii residents participated in this year's crime victimization survey. In 1994, 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 to participate, 866 responded to the 1995 survey and 644 responded in 1996.

While this provided excellent return rates, it must be stated that this group does not constitute a representative sample. Keeping this in mind, it is still possible to compare third year respondents' crime-related experiences in 1996 with those of the previous year.

CRIME VICTIMIZATION

The proportion of respondents in the three-year group who have been the victims of any crimes and/or property crimes has decreased each year. Victims of any crimes have decreased to 41.8% in 1996, from 42.0% in 1995 and 49.8% in 1994. Property crime victimization decreased to 38.5% in 1996, from 39.5% in 1995, and from 45.4% in 1994. On the other hand, violent crime victimization over the past three years has increased: 7.8% in 1996, up from 7.6% in 1995 and 5.0% in 1994. Table 3.1 summarizes these data.

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

Table 3.2 summarizes the third year respondents' attitudes concerning crime. Even though the group was victimized at a lower rate in 1996, these respondents may have become more pessimistic. For example, in 1996, crime (62.0%) became respondents most serious problem facing Hawaii residents followed by cost of living (55.4%). In 1995, respondents selected cost of living (57.0%) and crime (55.3%). In 1994, respondents chose cost of living (61.9%) and crime (48.2%).

In 1995, these respondents were asked whether they thought specific crimes were likely to happen to them during 1996. Table 3.3 summarizes the accuracy of their 1995 predictions.

Third year respondents were not as pessimistic about the crime problem in their neighborhood in 1996 as they were in 1995 and 1994. The percentage of respondents who thought the crime problem would get better during the next three years has increased over time: 9.5% in 1996, 6.9% in 1995, and 7.0% in 1994. The percentage who thought the crime problem would get worse decreased from 1994: 37.1% in 1996, 43.5% in 1995, and 41.1% in 1994.

Police received a higher rating in 1996 than in 1994 or 1995. In 1996, 64.7% said the police were doing an excellent or good job, up from 55.2% in 1995 and 53.1% in 1994.

In 1996, respondents ranked drugs and the breakdown of family life as the two factors which contribute most to the crime problem in Hawaii, as opposed to drugs and gangs in 1994 and 1995. In 1995 and 1996, alcohol and ice topped the list of the two most problematic drugs. In 1994, respondents chose alcohol and marijuana.

Over the three years, respondents have become tougher concerning the conditions under which convicted persons should be released from prison. In 1996, 11.6% of the respondents felt prisoners should get time off for good behavior, a decrease from 1995 (14.3%) and 1994 (17.8%). The numbers reflecting respondents' acceptance of releasing prisoners due to prison overcrowding have decreased since 1994: (0.9% in 1996, 0.7% in 1995, and 1.6% in 1994).

SECURITY MEASURES

Various security measures were taken by respondents this year. In 1996 this group was most likely to take no security measures: 15.1% did nothing extra to protect themselves or their property. For those who took security measures, 10.5% in-

stalled extra locks, 8.1% installed outside security lights, and 6.1% purchased pepper spray. For those taking security measures in 1995, the most common action was to install extra locks (33.5%), followed by purchasing a dog (23.4%), and installing outside security lights (21.9%).

Less than 1% (0.3%) said they purchased a gun in 1996. In 1996, 10.3% of the respondents said they kept a gun in the house primarily for sporting purposes, followed by 10.2% keeping the gun for protection. About one-quarter (22.5%) keep a firearm in their homes.

PART 3: THIRD YEAR RESPONDENTS TABLES

**Table 3.1: Crime Victimization, Third Year Respondents,
1994, 1995, and 1996**

	1994	1995	1996
Any Crime	49.8%	42.0%	41.8%
Violent Crime	15.0	7.6	7.8
Property Crime	45.4	39.5	38.5
Motor vehicle theft	5.6	4.9	2.5
Theft from motor vehicle	21.4	20.5	17.3
Break into motor vehicle	18.1	12.5	12.5
Stolen from home	14.8	6.3	6.0
Break into home	10.5	7.7	7.5
Any other stolen property	9.6	12.2	12.4
Take by force	1.9	0.6	0.3
Attempted robbery	2.2	0.9	0.5
Attacked with weapon	2.0	0.6	0.3
Threatened with violence	7.2	3.5	3.0
Attacked with other weapon	2.6	1.9	0.8
Forced or attempted sex	1.6	0.1	0.2
Other sexual assault	1.6	0.9	0.3
Other attack	4.0	3.0	2.0
Hate crime	3.7	1.7	1.1
Gang crime	6.6	1.4	1.8

Table 3.2: Attitudes Toward Crime

	1994	1995	1996
<i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i>			
Very Serious	53.9%	61.6%	64.6%
Somewhat Serious	41.8	36.5	33.1
Minor	4.1	1.7	2.0
No Problem	0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>What problems worry you the most (top 3)?</i>			
	1. Cost of living	1. Cost of living	1. Crime
	2. Crime	2. Crime	2. Cost of Living
	3. Education	3. Education	3. Unemployment
<i>Is there any area right around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? (**1996: Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?)</i>			
Yes	58.2%	62.8%	47.8%
No	41.8	37.2	52.2
<i>How much does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do? (**1996: How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?)</i>			
Very much (1996: Frequently)	14.3%	15.6%	14.0%
Somewhat (1996: Sometimes)	48.3	51.8	57.0
Rarely	31.2	28.8	25.0
Never	6.2	3.8	4.0
<i>How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?</i>			
Often (1996: Very often)	31.0%	31.9%	33.5%
Sometimes	44.3	47.3	45.4
Rarely	20.8	17.7	17.3
Never	3.9	3.1	3.7
<i>How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?</i>			
Often (1996: Very often)	19.4%	17.1%	17.6%
Sometimes	40.3	41.6	42.8
Rarely	35.1	36.8	34.0
Never	5.1	4.4	5.6

Table 3.3: Likely to Happen versus Did Happen

Crime	Likely to Happen	Did Happen
Break into home and take something	53.8%	21.7%
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle	73.8	25.6
Taking something by force or threat of force	36.8	0.8
Beat or attacked with knife, gun, club, or other weapon	37.2	4.9
Forced to have sex	16.1	0.5
Attacked by a member of your family or household	3.3	1.2

PART 4 DISCUSSION

In the four years of conducting the Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii, the 1997 survey participants had the highest return rate: 59.2% for first year participants, 67.7% for the second year participants, and 75.6% for the third year participants. Crime is the number one concern of the residents in the State of Hawaii.

Hawaii's residents are not only concerned about crime, but are also fearful of being victimized. Over 30.0% of the men and 63.4% of the women of the first year respondents are afraid to walk alone at night in areas within a mile of their home; about 68.0% of the men and about 80.0% of the women indicated that the fear of crime 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 and third year respondents support the notion that fear exceeds experience. For example, in 1996, 52.9% of the second year participants thought it was likely that someone would break into their home and take something during that year. In 1997, 15.8% of that group reported that someone actually did break into their home in 1996. Similar results were found for the third year participants: 50.9% of the respondents in 1996 thought it was likely that someone would break into their home and take something while, 12.1% of the group reported that this actually happened.

When comparing victimization rates in 1996 for first, second, and third year respondents, a progressively smaller percentage of second and third year respondents reported being crime victims. First year respondents reported the highest rates of victimization for all three groups in any crime (54.5%), property crime (49.4%), and violent crime (12.2%). Second year respondents reported the next highest rate of victimization in any crime (44.8%), property crime (41.3%), and violent crime (10.9%). Third year respondents reported the lowest rates of victimization, with 41.8% for any

crime, 38.5% for property crime, and 7.8% for violent crime.

One explanation for the decline in victimization is that the 1994 and 1995 rates were slightly inflated by respondents' inability to recall in which year they were a crime victim. For example, a respondent may, for a variety of reasons, report that her car was stolen within the last year, when in fact the crime had actually occurred 15 months ago. Part of the rationale for having residents participate for several consecutive years is to establish parameters for their recollections. *With this in mind, it is strongly cautioned that the victimization statistics reported for first year respondents may have been significantly over-reported.*

An additional, and critical, concern is the possibility that crime victims and/or residents who are especially fearful, worried, or angry about crime are disproportionately likely to agree to participate in the survey. *If this were true it would be reasonable to assume that the levels of victimization, as well as the general fear of crime and pessimism the participants indicated, are overstated in the results reported herein.* Just as it is widely believed that Uniform Crime Report statistics, which are based on arrests and the number of offenses reported to the police, are essentially "too low," it is probable that Hawaii's victimization survey statistics are "too high." Unfortunately, resources are not available to conduct the very costly face-to-face interviews that could increase response rates up to the 95% range of the National Crime Victimization Survey. This is what would be necessary, however, to eliminate most of the possibility that non-victims and people who are not particularly concerned about crime frequently choose not to participate in the survey.

Another possible explanation is that the second and third year respondents were simply victimized less often in 1996 than in 1995 or 1994, contrary to the trend reported for the first year respondents. Perhaps the second and third year respondents were more cautious in 1996 than in 1995 or 1994. It is also possible that the security measures taken in 1994 and 1995, plus those taken in 1996,

cumulatively led to a reduction in crime victimization.

Other important distinctions should be made in the course of comparing the victimization survey results with Uniform Crime Report statistics:

- First, 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 in a manner 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, 26.7% 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 214,338 to 270,852, yet the number of crimes of this type reported to the police in 1996 equalled only 24,676. A 1% increase in the number of victims reporting their victimization could change official counts of the offense by about 10%. 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.

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

Many 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.

After four 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.

PART 5 COMMENTS

INDIVIDUAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

Slightly over 70% of the surveys were randomly selected to analyze the comments in each section.

1. A total of 68 respondents, or 3.8%, of the total respondents identified other areas of concern in question #2. The top two most problem areas identified by respondents were: 22.9% the poor economy and 17.1% the government. Other areas of concern included family issues, drugs, insurance, immigrants, and welfare.
2. Twenty-eight respondents wrote comments for question #19. Of those respondents, 27.6% were not aware of a drug problem or what drugs might contribute to the crime problem in their neighborhood. Seventeen and two-tenths percent identified drugs that were a stated response (heroin, cocaine, marijuana), while 13.8% felt kava, poison mushrooms, prozac, and needles are contributors to the problem.
3. Thirty-nine respondents wrote comments for question #20. The top two answers given were: 21.9% re-stated a response already given in the list (graffiti, drug usage, loitering/hanging out) and 15.6% were unsure if there were gangs in the neighborhood.
4. A total of seventy-eight individuals responded in writing to question #24. Fifty percent of the respondents re-stated a given response (for example, a newspaper or groups and organizations). Other than those listed, the three most common sources cited include: 16.7% who indicated school or work, 11.5% who personally observed or experienced crime directly or indirectly, and 9.0% who received information from police scanners.
5. One-hundred forty respondents wrote additional comments for question #26: 26.4% of respondents said early release from prison should depend on the nature of the offense, usually indicating that violent criminals should not be released; 12.2% said offenders should serve their entire sentence; 8.6% were in support of capital punishment; and 7.1% felt that offenders should serve the vast majority of their sentences. Six and four-tenths percent of respondents also insisted that the offender be fully rehabilitated before being released.
6. There were 209 specific responses to "other" contributors to the crime problem in Hawaii in question #27. The top three areas include the following: 20.7% are related to social problems such as lack of morals, values, and respect, working mothers, divorce, peer pressure, and cultural differences; 19.2% are related to the criminal justice system in areas such as slow prosecution, courts favor criminals, inequitable enforcement of the laws, inadequate police coverage and slow response time, and lack of effective punishments for crime; and 12.4% identified economic contributors such as lack of jobs, financial difficulties, cutting of welfare, and cost of living.
7. Ten respondents cited actual areas where they were victimized (question #44). The responses included a school (2 victims), a garage, the harbor, a church, on the freeway, bus stop, a hotel, a cabin, and in the ocean.
8. There were four respondents who stated reasons for not reporting a crime. The reasons given were: no time to wait for police, scared offender away, felt sorry for the friend whose husband was the offender, and didn't know if the police would do anything.
9. Thirty-one respondents cited reasons for keeping a firearm in their home other than those listed in question #49. The three most common reasons included 30.6% who maintain a firearms collection; 19.4% who are required to use the firearm for work; and 19.4% who own an heirloom, inherited a firearm, or received a firearm as a gift.
10. Five respondents stated security measures they took to improve their home or apartment. These measures included: Building a fence (two respondents), installing a garage door, removing valuables

from the car, and locking the gate.

11. More than 6 out of 10 (61.1%) responses which did not fit into one of the categories in question #54 involved mixed race/ethnicity. Examples include: Japanese/Irish/Chinese and Portugese/German/Italian.

12. Other responses for the type of employment included military.

ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS ABOUT THE CRIME PROBLEM IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR IN THE STATE, OR ABOUT THIS SURVEY

About one-fifth (18.5%) of the 1790 respondents wrote a comment. There were several themes that emerged, including prisoners and the correctional system, the judicial system, family breakdown, victims' experiences, and respondents' fears and worries of becoming a victim.

A number of respondents suggested various solutions to alleviate Hawaii's prison overcrowding problem. Their ideas included capital and corporal punishment, deportation of immigrant offenders to their home countries, and purchasing an island to turn into a prison colony.

DEPORTATION

"Persons not born in Hawaii [who] continue to cause crimes in our state should be DEPORTED back to their place of birth."

"State should be able to revoke naturalize citizenship of a person who commit serious or violent crime or repeat offenses."

"Convicted aliens should be sent back to their own country, their family members too. Would be nice if we could send convicted mainlanders to their own states."

PRISONERS PAY FOR THEIR STAY

"Why should I or any other tax payer have to pay for the food, medicine, housing and other items for a killer of innocent people - that's stupid for us to pay."

"Why waste our money (we don't have any, we're having a

tough time . . .) on hot showers, a clean bed, breakfast, lunch, dinner, toothpaste, soap, etc. - the necessitates of life Let them pay for it, we're paying for it. Isn't that ridiculous?"

"I think whoever goes to prison for a crime should from the very first day be put to work to pay for their keep. Let them clean the highway, weeding, planting some flowers . . . in other words no laying around or watching t.v. all day. Let them do work so they'll think twice before they do any more crime."

"Make the prisoners work for their room and board. Set-up work camps. State run farms, auto garages, road repair, or have the prisoners do anything that will benefit the community as a whole. Properly operated endeavors may even be profitable for the state."

PRISONERS' LOSS OF RIGHTS

"It seems they (the inmates) have more rights than their victims. Prisoners should be treated as such because of what they did. Maybe it would serve as a better deterrent."

"Adapt stricter prison environment (foreign countries - Japan, etc.) - too much emphasis on individual rights - people who break the law should lose their privileges and suffer the consequences."

"Why isn't there a law which says, "Violaters will lose their rights?"

PRISON

"If you want to lower the crime rate, prison must be someplace no one wants to go to. Too many offenders either like prison or know they won't have to serve much time."

"Just a thought - we should purchase an island . . . a place like the North Pole where there's no civilization, and send the rapist, terrorist, murderers, etc. there. Give them as much chance (I'm sure no chance) as they gave their victims."

"I would like to see people be held accountable for their actions."

JUDICIAL SYSTEM & SENTENCING

"Criminals' property should be seized more often to repay their victims."

"Thieves' property if they own any, should be confiscated."

"As a former law enforcement officer, FBI, I think it is a travesty that an individual can be arrested 40, 50, 60 times or more and still be on the streets while on parole or probation. I still feel that the swift adjudication and sentencing is a strong deterrent."

"I strongly believe that the truth-in-sentencing law being proposed is a step in the right direction for the criminal justice system. It's not much of a deterrent if criminals know that they will only serve a very small fraction of their sentence because of prison overcrowding and the current system of early parole . . ."

FAMILY BREAKDOWN AND JUVENILE CRIME

"When parents fail or lack discipline themselves, how would they be able to teach their offspring? CANNOT!"

"Too many . . . students coming from the elementary to intermediate have no respect for authority and/or adults . . . All of these types of behaviors come from lack of attention and peer pressure, and many other factors."

"Teens tend toward trouble when they have too much time and too little structure."

"Youths with history of violent crimes should be held accountable for their deeds."

"More accountability of parents perhaps sentencing them to community service with their child and requiring them to attend all court proceedings and sentencing with their child could help."

"Parents should pay full price for graffiti that their kids do."

CRIME VICTIMS' EXPERIENCES

"I don't understand why someone with 18 arrests for theft and other crimes goes to court then walks out to do it again. I don't have the answer, but I hope someone does. I am referring to a problem we had at work. This man seemed to be making a career of committing crimes and walking away. I went to court to testify, he was guilty and nothing happened to the guy."

"Programs that the accused are subject to attend aren't very effective- that's what I feel being involved with it. In 1992 - the assailant in our case was put through anger management and substance abuse . . . then by chance my family and I encountered that person about 1 year later. He then threatened and punched my car windshield. Called 911 and the restraining order papers were not physically on me - 'Nothing could be done.'"

FEAR OF CRIME

". . . I live in fear expecting this criminal to someday take his revenge."

"Because we are both retired, someone is usually home which is a deterrent. However, I am in my seventies and feel already vulnerable at malls. I am afraid to take an elevator unless someone is with me. I now use a "fanny pack" instead of carrying a purse. I no longer carry credit cards unless I plan to use one, and then I carry it in a deep pocket close to my body. I don't go out alone at night (a real sacrifice) and feel uneasy in parks where I once enjoyed them."

"We moved to a safer area in 1995. Our move was done at great expense. The move was motivated due to the deteriorating environment at the old location. Drug dealing and prostitution became widespread. It seems when the Mayor attempted to clean up Chinatown the bad influences relocated to nearby areas . . . It was not a good environment for our 5 year old."

"In our neighborhood our problem is homeless alcoholics or mentally impaired who sleep across the street at our neighborhood county pool. They drink all day, litter our neighborhood. They scream, fight, and scream obscenities. We need to call the police 6-10 times a month . . . the children and elderly are afraid to go outside because they are intimidated by all the rift raft that hang around . . . On this stretch of road is a county pool, a church, a convent, and a school and (it is) unsafe to walk to them."

CRIME PREVENTION

". . . we take a common sense approach to prevention. We design safety into our day-to-day lives. We are NOT Pollyannas who believe if we don't look at crime (in the media) it will go away. We KNOW crime is all around us, and we POSITION ourselves out of its way. For example:

- *when we park the car at night, it's always in a well lit area, preferably near where many can see it.*
- *we don't walk alone in the neighborhood after dark.*
- *we take part in the Neighborhood Watch Program and talk with our neighbors about safety issues. WE COMMUNICATE WITH OUR NEIGHBORS and make sure we're on good terms with them, and encourage a "Team" feeling around here that provides a natural desire to watch over each other's interest.*
- *our neighbors on both sides have dogs who react instantly when a stranger is near.*

While there's certainly no guarantee that these efforts will keep crime from us inevitably, it certainly reduces our exposure and therefore, our risk."

OTHER OPINIONS

"Help to care for the good citizens; not the bad."

"We have to stop protecting our criminals and their rights and start focusing on the rights of law-abiding citizens!!!"

"Sex under 14. Are we the only state that infers a 14 year old can create and raise a family?"

APPENDIX A: 1997 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii

This survey contains questions about your opinions on crime and the criminal justice system, and some of your experiences **during the past year (1996)**. 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 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 allow for more than one answer. For these questions, please check all answers that apply to you.*

Attitudes toward crime in Hawaii

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</p> <p>63.1% <input type="checkbox"/> A very serious problem</p> <p>33.8% <input type="checkbox"/> A somewhat serious problem</p> <p>2.7% <input type="checkbox"/> A minor problem</p> <p>0.4% <input type="checkbox"/> No problem</p> | <p>4. How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</p> <p>14.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Frequently</p> <p>54.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p>24.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</p> <p>6.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p> |
| <p>2. Which TWO of the following problem areas in Hawaii worry you the MOST? (CHECK TWO.)</p> <p>56.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of Living</p> <p>22.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment/Under Employment</p> <p>57.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Crime</p> <p>9.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Population Growth</p> <p>11.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Taxes</p> <p>5.2% <input type="checkbox"/> Housing</p> <p>10.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic</p> <p>18.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Education</p> <p>4.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Other; please specify _____</p> <p>_____</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>32.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p>41.3% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p>20.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</p> <p>5.6% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p> |
| <p>3. Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?</p> <p>46.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>53.1% <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>16.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p>41.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p>31.6% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</p> <p>10.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p> |
| | <p>7. How often do you worry about your loved ones being hurt by criminals?</p> <p>37.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Very often</p> <p>42.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</p> <p>16.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</p> <p>3.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p> |

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

- 7.5% Very often
- 35.1% Sometimes
- 39.3% Rarely
- 18.1% Never

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

- 23.9% Very afraid
- 40.2% Somewhat afraid
- 30.4% Rarely afraid
- 5.6% Never afraid

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

- 21.2% Yes
- 78.8% No

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

- 6.9% Yes
- 93.1% No

How well is the criminal justice system working in Hawaii?

Do you think any of the following crimes are likely to happen to you in Hawaii during 1997?

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

- 60.0% Yes
- 40.0% No

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

- 59.8% Yes
- 40.2% No

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

- 70.3% Yes
- 29.7% No

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

- 39.9% Yes
- 60.1% No

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

- 35.5% Yes
- 64.5% No

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

- 36.0% Yes
- 64.0% No

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

- 5.6% Gotten better
- 47.5% Stayed about the same
- 37.8% Gotten worse
- 9.1% There is no crime problem in my neighborhood

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

- 22.6% Cocaine
- 27.6% Crack or rock cocaine
- 42.3% Crystal Methamphetamine (ice, batu)
- 10.5% Heroin
- 36.1% Marijuana
- 42.5% Alcohol
- 2.0% Other drugs; please specify _____

8.4% Drugs do not contribute to the crime problem in my neighborhood.

33.0% I don't know which drugs contribute to the crime problem in my neighborhood.

20. What, if any, are the problems caused by street gangs in your neighborhood? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

- 43.0% Thefts
- 42.0% Graffiti or other vandalism
- 29.3% Drugs (selling or using)
- 15.3% Intimidation
- 20.3% Assaults and fights
- 18.9% Gang influence on younger children
- 32.5% Loitering
- 2.3% Other: _____
- 37.4% There are no street gang problems in my neighborhood.

21. To the best of your knowledge, the number of juvenile arrests in Hawaii between 1992 and 1995 showed:
- 66.8% A large increase
 - 25.2% A small increase
 - 5.5% No change
 - 2.0% A small decrease
 - 0.4% A large decrease

22. During the next three years, do you believe that the crime problem in your neighborhood will:
- 13.4% Get better
 - 47.2% Stay about the same
 - 39.4% Become worse

23. How would you rate the job being done by the police in your neighborhood?
- 10.3% Excellent
 - 48.9% Good
 - 32.5% Fair
 - 8.3% Poor

24. Where do you get information about crime in your neighborhood? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 75.0% Television
 - 54.8% Radio
 - 83.3% Local newspaper
 - 12.0% Police
 - 49.9% Relatives, friends
 - 36.6% Neighborhoods
 - 12.9% Groups/organizations
 - 22.6% Newsletters
 - 4.6% Other; please specify _____

25. "Local news media make Hawaii's crime problem seem _____ it really is."
- 14.8% Better than
 - 17.9% Worse than
 - 40.7% About the same as
 - 26.6% (Not sure)

26. Under what conditions should a convicted person be released from prison? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 13.6% Time off for good behavior
 - 1.0% To ease prison overcrowding
 - 36.7% The offender is considered to be rehabilitated
 - 74.1% Only after the full sentence has been served
 - 7.1% Other; please specify _____

27. 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
Criminal justice system is too easy	7.4	29.4	63.2
Breakdown of family life	4.4	24.0	71.6
Population increase	13.7	42.5	43.7
Moral decay	4.0	33.0	63.0
Use of drugs	2.1	7.1	90.8
Television and movie violence	9.1	48.5	42.4
Availability of guns	9.7	26.5	63.7
The economy	7.8	44.0	48.1
Too much leisure time	22.3	42.4	35.3
Gangs	2.6	18.4	78.9
Use of alcohol	4.1	35.9	60.0
Too little parental discipline	2.6	26.4	71.0
Too much parental discipline	47.9	44.0	8.1
Other; please specify _____	8.5	11.0	80.5

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1996

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

28. Did anyone steal your car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle (not including mopeds)?
 93.8% No range = 1-3
 6.2% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.2
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 97.5%

29. Did anyone steal things from inside or outside **ANY** car or truck, such as packages, clothing, hubcaps, hood ornaments, etc.?
 73.3% No range = 1-20
 26.7% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.7
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 56.5%

30. Did anyone break in or try to break into your car or truck and **NOT** steal anything (not including any incidents reported above)?
 85.3% No range = 1-10
 14.7% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.6
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 40.2%

31. Was anything stolen from inside your home?
 88.8% No range = 1-10
 11.2% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.6
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 74.4%

32. Did anyone break in or try to break into your home or some other building on your property (not including any incidents reported in #31)?
 88.5% No range = 1-10
 11.5% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.9
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 68.1%

33. Was anything else stolen from you, for example items outside your home (not including any incidents reported above)?
 85.0% No range = 1-10
 15.0% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.8
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 36.7%

34. Did anyone take something directly from you by threatening or using force, such as by a stick-up or mugging?
 99.6% No range = 1
 0.4% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.0
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 66.7%

35. Did anyone **ATTEMPT** to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you (not including incidents reported in #34)?
 98.6% No range = 1-5
 1.4% Yes ➔ w many times? average = 1.7
 ➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 11.1%

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1996

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

99.0% N range = 1-3
 1.0% Y ➡ w many times? average = 1.3

➡ v many of these incidents did report to the police? 80.0%

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

62.5% A stranger or unknown person
 12.5% A casual acquaintance
 12.5% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 12.5% A family member
 0.0% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 12.5% Other family member
 0.0% Child

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

94.9% No range = 1-5
 5.1% Yes ➡ How many times? average = 1.9

➡ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 38.2%

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

55.9% A stranger or unknown person
 20.6% A casual acquaintance
 8.8% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 14.6% A family member
 8.8% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 2.9% Other family member
 2.9% Child

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

98.0% No range = 1-7
 2.0% Yes ➡ How many times? average = 1.9

➡ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 61.5%

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

53.3% A stranger or unknown person
 13.3% A casual acquaintance
 20.0% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 13.4% A family member
 6.7% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 0.0% Other family member
 6.7% Child member

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

99.0% No range = 1-3
 1.0% Yes ➡ How many times? average = 1.7

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

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

33.3% A stranger or unknown person
 0.0% A casual acquaintance
 33.3% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 33.3% A family member
 33.3% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 0.0% Other family member
 0.0% Child member

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1996

40. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to engage in any unwanted sexual activity (not including incidents reported in #39)?

99.4% No range= 1-4
 0.6% Yes ➔ How many times? average = 1.8

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 50.0%

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

25.0% A stranger or unknown person
 25.0% A casual acquaintance
 50.0% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 0.0% A family member
 0.0% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 0.0% Other family member
 0.0% Child

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

96.8% No range = 1-10
 3.2% Yes ➔ How many times? average = 2.4

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 42.9%

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

42.9% A stranger or unknown person
 23.8% A casual acquaintance
 9.5% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
 23.8% A family member
 23.8% Spouse 0.0% Brother or sister
 0.0% Parent 0.0% Other family member
 0.0% Child

42. 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)?

85.0% I was not a victim of a crime in 1996
 13.6% I was a crime victim in 1996, but I do not believe that any of the offenses against me were hate crimes

1.4% Yes ➔ I was a hate crime victim range = 1-3
 ➔ How many times? average = 1.3

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

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

12.5% Sex
 37.5% Race/Ethnicity
 0.0% Religion
 0.0% Sexual Orientation
 25.0% Age
 0.0% Handicap
 25.0% Job

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

83.7% I was not a victim of a crime in 1996
 14.3% I was a crime victim in 1996, 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

1.9% Yes, I was a victim of a crime carried out by a gang member range = 1-4
 ➔ How many times? average = 1.5

➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 66.7%

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1996

44. If you were the victim of any crime in 1996, where did the last victimization occur?
- 79.6% I was not victimized in 1996
 - 8.3% At my home or apartment
 - 0.6% At the offender's home or apartment
 - 0.6% At some other home or apartment
 - 0.6% At a bar
 - 2.4% On the street
 - 3.6% In a parking lot
 - 1.2% At a park or beach (but not in the parking lot)
 - 1.9% At a business location
 - 1.2% Other: _____

45. If you feel that you were a victim of one or more crimes in 1996, but **DID NOT** report **ALL** of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.**)
- 2.8% Afraid of the offender
 - 4.5% Dealt with it another way
 - 9.9% Not important enough - minor offense
 - 1.5% Felt sorry for the offender
 - 2.8% Crime due to my own carelessness
 - 2.6% Did not want to get involved
 - 8.2% Police couldn't do anything
 - 4.5% No confidence in the criminal justice system
 - 1.5% Other; please specify _____

The following questions refer only to parents of children who were minors (less than 18 years old) at the time the described events occurred, and only to things that happened between January 1 and December 31, 1996.

46. If you are separated, divorced, or a single parent, was your minor child kept from you over 24 hours in violation of a custody order?
- 55.1% I am married, or don't have any minor children, or don't have a custody order.
 - 44.7% No range = 1
 - 0.3% Yes ➔ How many times? average = 1
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 0.0%
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the Missing Children's Clearinghouse? 0.0%

47. Regardless of your marital status, did the other natural parent take your minor child out of Hawaii without either court approval or your permission?
- 36.0% I don't have any minor children.
 - 63.1% No range = 1
 - 1.0% Yes ➔ How many times? average = 1.0
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 0.0%
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the Missing Children's Clearinghouse? 0.0%

48. Did anyone other than the child's other natural parent unlawfully detain or keep your minor child for any length of time?
- 34.8% I don't have any minor children.
 - 65.2% No range = 0
 - 0.0% Yes ➔ How many times? average = 0.0
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 0.0%
 - ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the Missing Children's Clearinghouse? 0.0%

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

- 0.0% Another relative
- 0.0% A person known to the family but not related
- 0.0% A stranger
- 0.0% Not sure

Security measures

49. Do you keep a firearm in your home
- 9.0% For protection
 - 10.6% For sporting purposes
 - 1.7% For another purpose; please specify _____
 - 78.8% Do not keep a firearm in the home

50. 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 1995 or earlier</u>	<u>In 1996</u>	<u>In 1996, but only after I became a crime victim</u>
Taken self-defense course	9.5	1.3	0.1
Installed burglar alarms	9.4	2.3	0.5
Installed extra door lock	29.4	8.6	2.3
Installed window guards	14.3	4.0	1.4
Purchased gun(s)	4.7	0.6	0.1
Displayed Police Department i.d. stickers	2.4	1.3	0.5
Displayed security company i.d. stickers	7.9	2.0	0.8
Participated in Neighborhood Watch	13.1	4.4	0.3
Purchased dog(s)	20.1	4.7	0.8
Installed outside security lights	20.5	6.9	0.9
Purchased "pepper" spray	6.8	4.3	0.6
Carried something to defend myself	9.8	4.0	0.5
Other; please specify _____	1.5	1.0	0.1
Did not take any action	15.5	10.0	5.7

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

51. What is your sex?
50.5% Male
49.5% Female

52. Are you currently:
25.7% Single
62.9% Married
6.7% Divorced
4.0% Widowed
0.8% Separated

average age = 47.7
 median age = 46.0
 range = 1908-1981

53. In what year were you born? _____

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

- 26.7%** White
- 0.4%** Black or African American
- 1.2%** Hispanic
- 0.1%** American Indian or Alaskan Native
- 9.1%** Chinese
- 26.7%** Japanese
- 14.2%** Filipino
- 14.3%** Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian
- 2.8%** Korean
- 1.1%** Samoan
- 3.5%** Other; please specify _____

55. How long have you lived in Hawaii?

- 3.7%** Less than 3 years
- 3.7%** 3-5 years
- 6.1%** 6-9 years
- 10.9%** 10-17 years
- 75.6%** 18 or more years

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

- 21.2%** Less than 3 years
- 14.6%** 3-5 years
- 14.0%** 6-9 years
- 17.5%** 10-17 years
- 32.7%** 18 or more years

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

- 1.8%** 6th grade or less
- 2.2%** 7th-9th grade
- 4.7%** 10th-11th grade
- 24.7%** High school graduate or GED
- 29.8%** Some college
- 25.6%** College degree
- 11.2%** Advanced college degree

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

- 8.1%** Live alone
- 27.6%** 2
- 22.8%** 3
- 17.4%** 4
- 24.2%** 5 or more

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

- 9.1% Under \$15,000
- 11.0% \$15,000 to \$24,999
- 15.4% \$25,000 to \$34,999
- 20.4% \$35,000 to \$49,999
- 23.2% \$50,000 to \$74,999
- 11.5% \$75,000 to \$99,999
- 9.4% \$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.

Comment: 15.6%
No Comment: 84.4%

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

- 52.4% Employed full-time
 range = 1-5
 number of full-time jobs average = 1.0
- 16.2% Employed part-time
 range = 1-3
 number of part-time jobs average = 1.2
- 11.6% Self-employed
- 6.6% Homemaker
- 8.3% Student
- 2.6% Disabled
- 3.8% Unemployed
- 19.8% Retired
- 2.0% Other; please specify _____

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 (1998 and 1999). Please check the appropriate box below.

- 60.1% **Please keep me on the crime survey mailing list for 1998 and 1999.** I understand that my name and address will be kept in the strictest confidence.
- 39.9% **Please remove my name and address from the crime survey mailing list.** I do not wish to complete the survey in 1998 or 1999.

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