

# CRIME AND JUSTICE IN HAWAII

1998 Household Survey Report



Research & Statistics Branch  
Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division  
Department of the Attorney General

December 1998

*Crime and Justice in Hawaii* can be downloaded from the  
Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division's Web site:

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

Lari Koga, Administrator

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 & Statistics, Community & Crime Prevention, Missing Child Center - Hawaii, Grants & Planning, and the Juvenile Justice Information System, the Department of the Attorney General hopes to continue ongoing efforts to create a safer Hawaii.

For more information about this project, contact the  
Research & Statistics Branch at (808) 586-1150.

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*Special thanks to those who took the time and effort to participate in the survey.*

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CRIME PREVENTION & JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

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## 1998 CRIME AND JUSTICE IN HAWAII

Hawaii is generally considered to be one of the safest states in which to live. In 1997, based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Hawaii had a low violent crime rate, ranking 41st among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. However, Hawaii continued to have one of the highest total crime rates, due largely to high rates of property crime. The state ranked sixth for property crime and ninth for total crime in 1997 (data derived from FBI, 1996, 1997).

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 1997* (available from the Department of the 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 results represent the fifth consecutive annual crime victimization survey and cover events which occurred during 1997. The survey used a well-designed sample and was carefully conducted and analyzed. This report examines several new research areas and provides more detailed analyses than have previously been published. Additions to this year's report include:

- County-by-county analysis, including levels and types of victimization by district and attitudes toward crime.
- Victimization trends over the past five years, including a comparison with officially reported crime rates compiled using UCR statistics.
- More detailed analyses of attitudes and fears, including statistical inquiries into age, ethnicity, security measures, and media exposure.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Major findings from the 1998 survey respondents revealed that:

- In 1997, a total of 48.0% of those surveyed said they were the victim of any crime, including attempts, with a higher percentage being males (51.1%) than females (45.0%). About 12% of the respondents were victims of violent crimes; 13.0% of males and 10.1% of females. Forty-five percent (45.0%) were property crime victims; 48.0% of males and 42.1% of females.
- The overall rate of victimization decreased for the first time since the inception of the survey five years ago.

- Male victims were more than two and a half times more likely than female victims to be violently victimized by a stranger (69.7% to 27.3%). Conversely, nearly three-fourths (72.7%) of female violent crime victims indicated that the perpetrator was someone they knew either casually or intimately. Males knew their assailant slightly less than one-third of the time (30.3%).
- Respondents under the age of 35 were 2 to 3 times more likely than older respondents to be the victim of a violent crime in the previous year. Notably, over one-fourth (26.1%) of those 16-18 years old said that they were violently victimized, along with one-fifth of those 19-24 (19.6%) and 25-34 (19.7%) years of age.
- Nearly one in five (18.0%) survey respondents reported that someone broke into or attempted to break into their home or another building on their property. Reported break-ins or attempts have increased over the past three years, but rates of actual burglary have remain unchanged.
- Victimization rates and residents' fears are not evenly shared among the state's four counties and the districts therein. According to its respondents, the City & County of Honolulu and its districts are the most affected by crime.
- Of all survey respondents, 2.3% believed they were the victim of a hate crime and 0.9% believed they were victimized by a gang member. Rate trends for hate crime victimizations have remained unchanged, while suspected gang member victimization has decreased to its lowest level.
- Less than half of all respondent victimizations were reported to the police (49.9% reporting rate for property crimes, and 35.4% for violent crimes). Reasons most often cited for not reporting crime were that the offense was not important enough and that the police could not do anything about it.
- When asked about the seriousness of Hawaii's crime problem, over half (52.2%) felt that it was very serious. This was the first decline in this statistic over the past five years.
- 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. Over forty percent of those surveyed (41.2%) are afraid to walk at night within a half-mile of their home. Fear of crime prevents over sixty percent (61.4%) of the respondents from doing things that they would like to do, at least some of the time.
- Over three-fourths of the respondents (77.0%) expect to be victimized by crime in the current year; 75.5% expect to be property crime victims, and 39.4% expect to be violent crime victims.
- Nearly 7 of every 8 respondents aged 16-18 expects to be victimized in the upcoming year (87.0%), and nearly half (47.8%) expect to be the victim of a violent crime.
- Over sixty percent (61.7%) of the respondents feel that the police in their neighborhood are doing a good or excellent job, the fourth straight rate increase in as many years. However, 56.4% feel that the criminal justice system is too easy and, as a result, contributes a great deal to the crime problem.
- Respondents strongly support truth in sentencing for offenders. Seventy percent (70.1%) feel that convicted offenders should be released only after the full sentence has been served. Only 1.7% of those surveyed feel that convicted prisoners should be released to ease prison overcrowding.
- Ten percent (9.7%) of the respondents, for protection purposes, possess a firearm in their home; these respondents, generally, are older and have higher household incomes. Less than 1% of those surveyed said that they purchased a firearm in 1997 in order to feel safer or to protect their property.
- High levels of media exposure are associated with more negative attitudes and fearfulness about crime. Increased levels of media exposure also coincided with higher rates of expected victimization in the upcoming year.

## 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, thus providing results that 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, 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 five years, the *Crime and Justice in Hawaii* survey has endeavored to address this gap in criminal justice reporting; this year's results build on those efforts.

This report consists of five parts. Part I examines victimization patterns, including: characteristics of crime victims, reported rates of property and violent offenses, rates by county/district, and victimization trends over the past five years. Part II explores the attitudes, fears, and reactions associated with crime victimization, including: county/district residents' perceptions, attitudinal trends over the past five years, security and protection issues, and the role of media. Part III discusses the implications of the survey results. Part IV highlights some of the written comments offered by the respondents. Part V provides a brief summary of the research methodology.

## PART I: CRIME VICTIMIZATION

### General Rates of Victimization

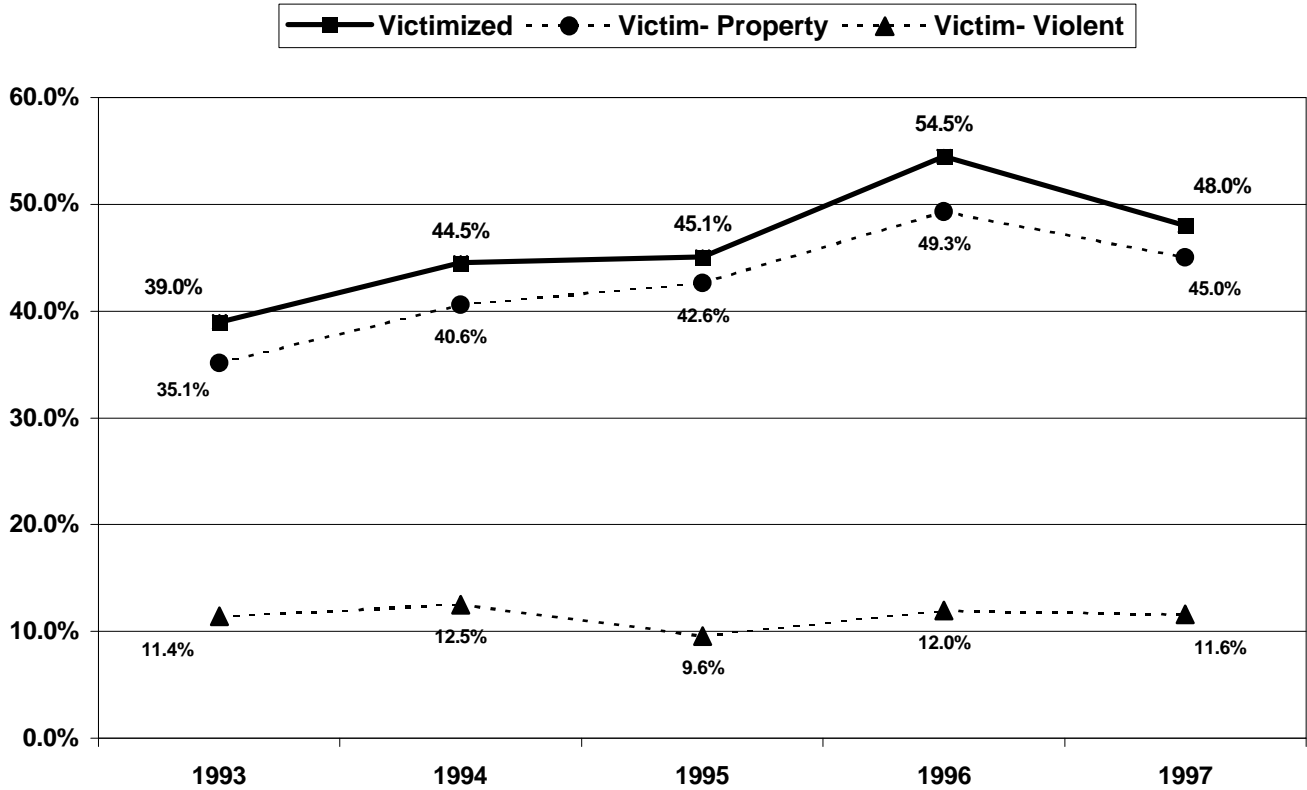
The survey results indicate that 48.0% of the respondents were the victim of a crime or attempted crime in the previous year (1997); 45.0% were victims of property crime and 11.6% were victims of violent crime (Table 1.0).



The overall rate of victimization showed a decrease for the first time since the inception of the survey five years ago (Chart 1-A).

decreases in both property and violent victimization levels occurred as the individual reached the age of 35.

**Chart 1-A: Victimization Rates, 1993-1997**



**Profile of Crime Victims**

**Gender**

Overall, males were more likely than females to be victimized: 51.1% to 45.0%, respectively. Specifically, males were more likely than females to be victims of property crime (48.0% to 42.1%) and violent crime (13.0% to 10.1%) (Table 1.1).

**Age**

Age and victimization had an inverse relationship: the older the respondent, the less likely s/he was to have been victimized in the previous year (Table 1.2). Generally, statistically significant<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Statistical significance, as measured by chi-square, refers to the relationship between two variables or characteristics. If the survey responses do not differ from what would be expected by chance, then the relationship is *not considered* statistically significant. Likewise, if the responses fall outside of

**Race/Ethnicity**

Race and ethnicity of the respondents were not significant factors in crime victimization, due in part to low numbers of Korean, Hispanic, Samoan, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and African American respondents (generally less than 10 respondents per ethnic group). Overall, Chinese respondents had the highest rate of victimization (52.1%) among the better represented groups in the survey, primarily due to having the highest rate of property crime victimization (47.9%). Filipinos and Hawaiians

a distribution that one could expect by chance, the relationship is *considered* statistically significant. This does not mean that there is a causal relationship between variables nor that the relationship between the variables is necessarily strong, simply that a relationship exists that cannot be attributed to a normal (chance) distribution. Unless otherwise indicated, the significance level was set at .05; that is, at most, a particular outcome could be expected by chance in 5 of 100 cases.

were most likely to be violent crime victims (14.8% and 14.3%, respectively), while Japanese and Caucasians were the least likely (6.8% and 10.2%, respectively) (Table 1.3).

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### **Household Income**

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Generally, individuals indicating lower household income were more likely to be victimized (Table 1.4). Respondents with a household income less than \$15,000 were the most victimized income group in the sample; nearly sixty percent (58.2%) were the victim of a property crime, while over one-fourth (25.3%) were the victim of a violent crime (significant to the .05 level).

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### **Employment Status**

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Individuals most likely to be victimized in the previous year were unemployed (67.9%), employed part-time (63.3%), or a student (62.1%) (Table 1.5). Those least likely to be victimized were retirees (30.9%), had "other" employment (40.0%), or were disabled (43.5%). Roughly half (51.6%) of the respondents employed full-time indicated that they were crime victims in the past year. The rates of property and violent victimizations generally paralleled overall victimization patterns; unemployed individuals and students were the most likely to be violent crime victims (28.6% and 22.4%, respectively), and property crime victimization rates were highest for unemployed respondents (60.7%) and those employed part-time (57.6%). Also of note is that one-fifth (21.7%) of disabled respondents indicated being violently victimized in the previous year.

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### **Marital Status**

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Married respondents were less likely to be crime victims (42.8%) than their unmarried counterparts (Table 1.6). Victimization levels were highest for individuals who were separated (81.8%)<sup>2</sup> or

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<sup>2</sup> Eleven (11) respondents, or 1.3% of the entire sample, indicated that they were separated. Frequencies this small expressed as rates should be examined with caution. Although the relationship between marital status and victimization is statistically significant, categorical rates based on so few cases may not necessarily provide an accurate statewide profile.

divorced (62.7%). Of the better represented groups in the sample, divorced and single respondents were more likely to be property crime victims (57.6% and 48.5%, respectively), and violent crime victims (18.6% and 17.8%, respectively). About forty percent (41.6%) of married respondents were property crime victims, and seven percent (7.0%) were victims of violent crime.

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### **Residence: In Hawaii & At Current Address**

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Long-time Hawaii residents were more likely to be victimized than recent residents (Table 1.7). One-third (33.3%) of new Hawaii residents (less than 3 years) were crime victims in the previous year, whereas roughly one-half of those who had been living in the state more than five years were victimized (6 to 9 years, 50.8%; 10 to 17 years, 51.9%; 18 or more years, 48.2%). Figures for victimization by the respondent's length at current address are, generally, similar across all groups except for respondents who have been at their current address for 18 years or more (Table 1.8). Slightly over half (50.7% to 53.1%) of the respondents who have lived at their current address less than 18 years were the victim of a crime in the previous year. Individuals who have lived at their current address for 18 years or more were about ten percent less likely to be victimized (40.5%).

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### **Education Level<sup>3</sup>**

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Over half (56.4%) of the respondents who indicated that they had completed "some college" were victimized in the previous year (Table 1.9). This figure is more than ten percentage points higher than the next three most victimized groups: "college," "high school/G.E.D.," and "advanced degree." Nearly one in five (18.2%) individuals who had completed 10th-11th grade and sixteen percent (16.0%) of those who had completed some college were the victim of a violent crime.

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<sup>3</sup> The profiling of victims by education level is best used in conjunction with a discussion of respondents' ages. For example, many of those surveyed were not old enough to have completed high school or college, and thus it should not necessarily be assumed that these figures represent respondents' full educational attainment.

	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
<b>Total Percent</b>	48.0%	45.0%	11.6%

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Type of Victimization</b>		
	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
<b>Male</b>	51.1%	48.0%	13.0%
<b>Female</b>	45.0%	42.1%	10.1%

<b>Age</b>	<b>Type of Victimization</b>		
	<b>Any Crime*</b>	<b>Property Crime*</b>	<b>Violent Crime*</b>
<b>16-18</b>	60.9%	52.2%	26.1%
<b>19-24</b>	64.3%	51.8%	19.6%
<b>25-34</b>	59.1%	54.5%	19.7%
<b>35-44</b>	49.5%	47.3%	9.9%
<b>45-54</b>	53.2%	50.6%	12.7%
<b>55-64</b>	36.3%	33.7%	8.8%
<b>65-74</b>	32.6%	32.6%	0.0%
<b>75+</b>	20.4%	20.8%	2.0%

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Type of Victimization</b>		
	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	47.1%	44.2%	10.2%
<b>Japanese</b>	42.0%	39.4%	6.8%
<b>Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian</b>	48.7%	47.5%	14.3%
<b>Filipino</b>	48.1%	44.4%	14.8%
<b>Chinese</b>	52.1%	47.9%	10.4%
<b>Korean</b>	58.8%	52.9%	17.6%
<b>Hispanic</b>	53.8%	41.7%	30.8%
<b>Samoan#</b>	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
<b>American Indian/AK Nat.</b>	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
<b>African American#</b>	-----	-----	-----
<b>Other</b>	51.2%	51.2%	12.2%

<b>Income</b>	<b>Type of Victimization</b>		
	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime*</b>
<b>&lt; \$15,000</b>	62.0%	58.2%	25.3%
<b>\$15,000-24,999</b>	45.5%	42.5%	10.7%
<b>\$25,000-34,999</b>	41.5%	39.7%	9.3%
<b>\$35,000-49,999</b>	47.5%	43.3%	10.1%
<b>\$50,000-74,999</b>	49.7%	47.4%	10.9%
<b>\$75,000-99,999</b>	47.1%	42.9%	14.1%
<b>&gt; \$100,000</b>	51.8%	48.2%	9.6%

For all tables: \*= $\leq .05$ , \*\*= $p < .01$

# indicates less than 10 respondents

**Table 1.5: Crime Victimization and Employment Status**

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Type of Victimization</u>		
	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
Full-time	51.6%	48.1%	12.4%
Part-time	63.3%	57.6%	16.9%
Self-employed	44.1%	41.4%	10.8%
Homemaker	43.1%	39.7%	15.5%
Student	62.1%	55.2%	22.4%
Unemployed	67.9%	60.7%	28.6%
Retired	30.9%	31.5%	2.2%
Disabled	43.5%	45.5%	21.7%
Other	40.0%	32.0%	8.0%

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

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Type of Victimization</u>		
	Any Crime*	Property Crime**	Violent Crime*
Single	54.8%	48.5%	17.8%
Married	42.8%	41.6%	7.0%
Divorced	62.7%	57.6%	18.6%
Widowed	43.2%	43.2%	9.1%
Separated	81.8%	45.1%	54.5%

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

<u>Years in Hawaii</u>	<u>Type of Victimization</u>		
	Any Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime
less than 3	33.3%	28.6%	4.8%
3-5	43.2%	37.8%	10.8%
6-9	50.8%	50.8%	10.2%
10-17	51.9%	47.1%	16.3%
18 or more	48.2%	45.3%	11.4%

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

<u>Years at Current Address</u>	<u>Type of Victimization</u>		
	Any Crime*	Property Crime	Violent Crime
less than 3	51.7%	48.5%	16.3%
3-5	50.7%	45.1%	12.5%
6-9	51.0%	48.5%	11.5%
10-17	53.1%	49.4%	12.5%
18 or more	40.5%	39.0%	8.2%

**Table 1.9: Crime Victimization and Education Level**

<u>Education Level</u>	<u>Type of Victimization</u>		
	Any Crime*	Property Crime**	Violent Crime**
6th Grade or Less	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
7th-9th grade	23.8%	23.8%	4.8%
10th-11th grade	38.6%	36.4%	18.2%
High School/G.E.D.	45.4%	42.3%	11.6%
Some College	56.4%	52.6%	16.0%
College	45.5%	43.5%	7.0%
Advanced Degree	45.4%	41.7%	9.3%

For all tables: \*= $p < .05$ , \*\*= $p < .01$

**Household Size**

Despite being statistically significant, the relationship between victimization and household size does not show a discernable pattern (Table 1.10). Overall, respondents who live with one other person (two total in household) were the least likely to be a crime victim in the previous year (38.5%).

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

Number	Type of Victimization		
	Any Crime*	Property Crime**	Violent Crime
Alone	50.0%	48.1%	13.8%
2	38.5%	36.7%	8.8%
3	50.0%	45.9%	12.8%
4	54.4%	51.5%	11.8%
5 or more	49.5%	45.4%	12.9%

Over half (54.4%) of the individuals living in a household with three other people (four total) were the victim of any crime, the highest rate among all household size categories.

**County and District Victimization Rates**

Higher rates of victimization were found in counties with larger populations (Table 1.11). Over half (50.8%) of City & County of Honolulu respondents indicated that they were the victim of

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

County	Type of Victimization		
	Any Crime*	Property Crime*	Violent Crime
Honolulu	50.8%	48.1%	11.7%
Hawaii	47.9%	41.4%	13.7%
Maui	41.1%	38.4%	9.8%
Kauai	28.6%	29.2%	8.2%

a crime in the past year, followed by Hawaii County (47.9%), Maui County (41.1%), and Kauai County (28.6%). Of all four counties, only the City & County of Honolulu had an overall victimization rate higher than the statewide sample average (Hawaii County’s overall rate was the same as the statewide sample, while Maui and Kauai Counties had rates that were lower). The City & County of Honolulu had the highest rate of property crime victims (48.1%), again followed by Hawaii County (41.4%), Maui County (38.4%),

and Kauai County (29.2%). Violent crime victimization was highest in Hawaii County (13.7%), followed by the City & County of Honolulu (11.7%), Maui County (9.8%), and Kauai County (8.2%). A discussion of levels of victimization within each county by district follows (refer to Table 1.12).

**City & County of Honolulu Districts**

Of the City & County of Honolulu’s eight districts, Districts 3<sup>4</sup> and 6 had the highest rates of victims of any crime (59.8% and 64.3%, respectively) in the past year. District 1 had the lowest rate of crime victims (39.4%). Sixty percent (60.4%) of District 3 respondents reported being the victim of a property crime in the past year, the highest among all districts.<sup>5</sup> Reported violent crime victimizations were highest in District 2 (16.9%)<sup>6</sup> and District 3 (13.0%).

**Hawaii County Districts**

Hawaii County consists of eight districts, but only Districts 1, 6, and 8 had enough respondents to warrant discussion.<sup>7</sup> Over fifty-five percent (55.6%) of District 1 respondents reported being a crime victim in the previous year; 53.3% for property crime and 15.6% for violent crime. Over half (52.0%) of District 6 respondents were the victim of any crime, with 48.0% being property crime victims and 4.0% violent. District 8 had the lowest overall rate of victimization in the county (45.5%); one-third (33.3%) for property and 18.2% for violent.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Also the highest rate among all districts statewide (including only districts with at least 40 respondents surveyed).

<sup>5</sup> See previous footnote.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote number 4.

<sup>7</sup> Other districts represented in the sample had less than ten (10) respondents; a discussion of rates based on such small numbers of cases would not be meaningful.

<sup>8</sup> Despite its inclusion in the discussion, District 8 only had 22 respondents. Therefore, caution is emphasized as outlined in footnote 7.

**Table 1.12: General Victimization Patterns by District**

		District	N=	Any Crime	Property	Violent	Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)
<b>City &amp; County of Honolulu</b>	1	66	39.40%	34.80%	10.60%	Downtown, Makiki	
	2	59	54.20%	45.80%	16.90%	Haleiwa, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua	
	3	92	59.80%	60.40%	13.00%	Aiea, Kunia, Pearl City, Waipahu	
	4	116	50.00%	48.30%	11.20%	Hauula, Kaawa, Kahuku, Kailua, Kaneohe, Laie, Waimanalo	
	5	100	50.00%	46.50%	12.00%	Kapalama, Navy Cantonment	
	6	14	64.30%	57.10%	7.10%	Eaton Square, Waikiki	
	7	80	47.50%	45.00%	8.80%	Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai, Manoa, Moiliili, Waiialae Kahala	
	8	65	50.80%	50.80%	10.80%	Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae	
<b>Hawaii County</b>	1	45	55.60%	53.30%	15.60%	Hilo, Honomu, Papaikou	
	2	2	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	Ninole, Ookala	
	3	3	[66.7%]	[33.3%]	[33.3%]	Honokaa	
	4	8	[25.0%]	[0.0%]	[25.0%]	Hawi, Kapaa	
	5	9	[22.2%]	[22.2%]	[11.1%]	Kamuela, Waikoloa	
	6	25	52.00%	48.00%	4.00%	Capt. Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou	
	7	3	[66.7%]	[66.7%]	[0.0%]	Naalehu, Pahala	
	8	22	45.50%	33.30%	18.20%	Keaau, Kurtistown, Mountain View, Pahoa, Volcano	
<b>Maui County</b>	1	81	43.20%	40.70%	11.10%	Haiku, Kahalui, Kihei, Kula, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Pukalani, Wailuku	
	2	4	[25.0%]	[0.0%]	[25.0%]	Lanai	
	3	1	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	Hana	
	4	19	36.80%	36.80%	5.30%	Lahaina	
	5	7	[42.9%]	[42.9%]	[0.0%]	Molokai	
<b>Kauai County</b>	1	9	[55.6%]	[55.6%]	[11.1%]	Lihue	
	2	9	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	[0.0%]	Hanapepe, Kaumakani, Kekaha	
	3	9	[33.3]	[33.3]	[22.2]	Eleele, Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawai	
	4	14	14.30%	15.40%	0.00%	Kapaa, Kealia	
	5	8	[50.0%]	[50.0%]	[12.5%]	Hanalei, Kilauea, Princeville	

[ ] - denotes column/row response tallies are less than 10 respondents per cell.

**Maui County Districts**

Of Maui County’s five districts, only District 1 and District 4 will be discussed due to the small number of cases gathered from the other districts. District 1 had the highest rate of respondents who reported being victimized in the previous year (43.2%); slightly over forty percent (40.7%) were property crime victims and 11.1% were violent crime victims. Thirty-seven percent (36.8%) of District 4 respondents were the victim of any crime; thirty-seven percent (36.8%) were property crime victims and slightly over five percent (5.3%) were violent crime victims.

**Kauai County Districts**

Analysis of Kauai County districts does not warrant discussion due to the small number of cases per district (refer to Table 1.12 for frequencies and percentage rates). On a county level, however, Kauai County had the lowest victimization rate among the state’s four counties.

## Reported Victimization by Offense Type

The following discussion examines the victimization reporting rate for specific offenses (see Appendix B for a survey form with percentages). Refer to Appendix A for the corresponding tables and charts: Table-Chart A.1 (Property Crime Victimization Trends 1994-1997), Table-Chart A.2 (Violent Crime Victimization Trends 1994-1997), and Table A.3 (Victimization Rates by Offense and District).

### Motor Vehicle Theft

A total of 7.1% of the respondents said that a car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle was stolen from them in 1997. The average number of incidents was 1.8 thefts per victim; over forty percent (40.4%) of those who reported having a vehicle stolen were victimized more than once. Of all motor vehicle thefts, 91.2% were reported to the police. The highest rates of vehicle theft victimization generally occurred in the City & County of Honolulu districts (with District 5 having the highest individual frequency). Over the past four years,<sup>9</sup> reported vehicle theft victimization has increased by about 1.5%.

### Thefts From Motor Vehicles

Nearly one out of four respondents (24.4%) had something stolen from inside their car or truck in 1997. The average number of thefts per victim was 1.6, with 61.1% experiencing one theft and 38.9% experiencing two or more. About one half of the thefts from motor vehicles (50.8%) were reported to police. The highest rates of theft from vehicles generally occurred in the City & County of Honolulu Districts (the highest notable rates were observed in Districts 2 and 7). In 1997, the rate of thefts from vehicles was down from the high mark set in 1996.

<sup>9</sup> This victimization survey has been administered for five years; however, due to the modification of questions after the first survey, many of the questions were not fully consistent with the following four years. Thus, four-year trends, unless otherwise noted, are herein analyzed.

## Vehicle Break-Ins & Attempts

About one-seventh of the respondents (14.7%) reported that in 1997 someone broke into or attempted to break into their motor vehicle without stealing something. The average number of break-ins or attempts per victim was 1.4, with over three-fourths (77.5%) being victimized one time and 22.5% two or more times. One-third (33.3%) of these offenses were reported to police. The highest frequencies and rates of vehicle break-in/attempt occurred in the City & County of Honolulu districts (with the highest notable rates occurring in Districts 3 and 4). The victimization rate for vehicle break-in/attempt has been the same over the past two years.

### Burglary

About nine percent (9.1%) of the 1997 respondents indicated that they had something stolen from inside their home. The average number of burglaries was 1.8 per victim, with 63.5% of the victims being victimized once and 37.5% two or more times. Of all thefts from inside homes, 68.7% were reported to the police. The highest frequencies and rates of burglaries occurred in the City & County of Honolulu districts (with the highest notable rates occurring in Districts 8, 4, and 3). Over the past four years, reported victimization rates for burglary showed a 2% decrease from 1996 and a 5% decrease from 1994.

### Break-Ins/Attempts with Nothing Stolen

Reported victimization rates for home break-ins or attempts have increased over 220% during the past three years (from a low of 7.9% in 1995 to the current rate of 18.0% in 1997). Almost one in five 1997 respondents (18.0%) reported 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). The average number of break-ins or attempted break-ins was 1.8 per victim, with 57.0% of the respondents being victimized once, one-fourth (25.0%) two times, and 18.0% three or more times. Over three-fourths (77.4%) of the attempted burglary incidents were reported to the

police. City & County of Honolulu respondents reported the highest frequencies and rates of attempted burglaries (with the highest notable rates occurring in Districts 8 and 3).

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### **Other Thefts**

Fourteen percent (14.1%) of the respondents said that something was stolen from them in 1997 (excluding vehicle thefts and thefts from home). The average number of other thefts per victim was 1.1, with slightly over half (52.7%) of the victims being victimized once, 31.3% being victimized twice, and 16.0% three or more times. About one-third (33.6%) of the thefts were reported to the police. City & County of Honolulu respondents reported the highest victimization frequencies for larceny-theft; however, high rates were also reported in Hawaii county (with the highest notable rates occurring in Hawaii District 1 and Honolulu District 8). The victimization rate for larceny-theft reflected a 1% decrease from 1996.

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### **Robbery**

Eleven respondents, or 1.2% of the total respondents, said that something was taken directly from them by force or the threat of force. Of these robbery victims, eight were victimized once, while the other three reported two or more victimizations. Half of the robbery victims reported the offense to the police.<sup>10</sup> The reported victimization rate for robbery showed a 0.2% decrease from 1996, to match its lowest rate of 1.2% set in 1995.

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### **Attempted Robbery**

Nine respondents, or 1.2% of all the survey participants, said that someone attempted to rob them by force or the threat of force in 1997. The median number of attempted robberies per victim was one (1.0), with three of the victimized respondents (33.3%) reporting two or more times. Half of those victimized reported at least one of

their incidents to the police.<sup>11</sup> Reported victimization for robbery attempts, like that for robbery, decreased by 0.2% from 1996 and nearly matched its lowest rate of 1.1% set in 1995.

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### **Assault with a Weapon**

Eight respondents, or one percent (1.0%) of the total respondents, reported that they had been attacked with a knife, gun, or some other weapon in 1997. The median number of weapon assaults per victim was one point five (1.5), with four victims reporting one attack and the other four reporting two or more such incidents. Of these attacks, two-thirds (67.7%) were reported to the police.<sup>12</sup> Over the past three years (1995-1997), victimization rates for assault with a weapon have remained unchanged at 1.0%.

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### **Threatened Assault with a Weapon**

About six times as many people were threatened with weapons than were actually attacked. Almost six percent (5.9%) of the respondents reported being threatened with a weapon in 1997. The average number of threats per victim was 1.9, with 62.2% being threatened one time, 17.8% two times, and one-fifth (20.0%) three or more times. Among the respondents who reported being threatened with a weapon, less than one-third (31.1%) of the incidents were reported to the police. Males were slightly more likely than females to be threatened (6.5% to 5.4%, respectively). About half (46.7%) of the weapon threats involved strangers. Of those who were threatened, males were over two times more likely than females to be threatened by a stranger (65.1% to 26.3%, respectively). Nearly one-third (31.3%) of females threatened with a weapon (n=19) were threatened by their spouse, whereas only 1 of the 26 male respondents (3.8%) reported being threatened by his spouse. The highest frequency and rate of being threatened with a weapon occurred in the City & County of Honolulu, with the highest notable rates therein occurring in Districts 3 and 5.

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<sup>10</sup> Rates of victim reports to the police may not coincide with frequencies due to incomplete incident reporting data.

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<sup>11</sup> See footnote 10.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 10.



The rate of weapon threat victimizations increased 0.8% from 1996, but the victimization rate has remained in the 5-6% range over the past three years.

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### **Assault with Other Weapon**

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Two percent (2.1%) of the 1997 respondents (n=17) reported being beaten, attacked, or hit with something other than a knife or a gun, such as a rock or bottle. The median number of attacks per victim was one (1.0), with 70.6% of the victims being attacked one time, and 29.4% two times or more. About forty percent (41.2%) of the attacks were reported to the police. The rate of these types of weapon victimizations remained basically unchanged from the previous year (2.1% to 2.0%), and has stayed in the 1-2% range over the past four years.

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### **Rape and Attempted Rape**

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Eight respondents, or approximately one percent (0.9%) of the survey participants, reported being rape or attempted rape victims in 1997, with all of the victims being female. The median number of attacks per victim was one (1.0), with 5 of the 8 victims (62.5%) being raped once, and 3 of the 8 (37.5%) two or more times. One-fifth (20.0%) of the rape victims reported the offense to the police.<sup>13</sup> Over the past four years, the rate of rape or attempted rape victimization has remained around 1%.

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### **Other Sexual Assault**

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In 1997, seven respondents, or 0.8% of the total respondents, were victims of some form of unwanted sexual activity other than rape. All of the victims were female. The median number of attacks was one (1.0), with 6 of the 7 victims (85.7%) being attacked once, and 1 of the 7 (14.3%) two times. None of the victims reported the offense to the police.

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### **Other Violent Attacks**

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Three point four percent (3.4%) of those surveyed, or 26 respondents, were the victim of an

attack other than the types mentioned previously (e.g., with hands or feet). For those attacked, the median number of attacks was one (1.0), with 65.4% being attacked once and 34.6% two or more times. Less than one-third (29.2%) of the attacks were reported to the police.

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### **Summary of Victim-Offender Relationship in Violent Victimization**

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Male violent crime victims were more than two and a half times more likely than female victims to be attacked by a stranger (69.7% to 27.3%). Conversely, nearly three-fourths (72.7%) of females who were victims of a violent crime indicated that the perpetrator was someone they knew either casually or intimately. Males knew their assailant less than one-third of the time (30.3%).

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### **Hate Crimes**

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Eighteen respondents, or slightly over two percent (2.3%) of the total respondents, who were crime victims in 1997 believed that at least one of the crimes committed against them was motivated by the offender's hatred of the victim's gender, race/ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, or handicap (i.e., "hate crime").<sup>14</sup> The most frequently cited reasons for hate crimes were race/ethnicity, accounting for one-half (50%) of the incidents, and gender (25.0%). Of hate crime victims, the median number of incidents was one (1.0), with 11 of the 18 respondents (61.1%) reporting one incident, and 38.9% reporting two or more. Less than half (44.4%) of the incidents were reported to the police. Rates of hate crime victimization over the past five years have not significantly changed, and have generally comprised less than 3% of all victimizations (Chart 2-B).

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### **Victimizations by Suspected Gang Members**

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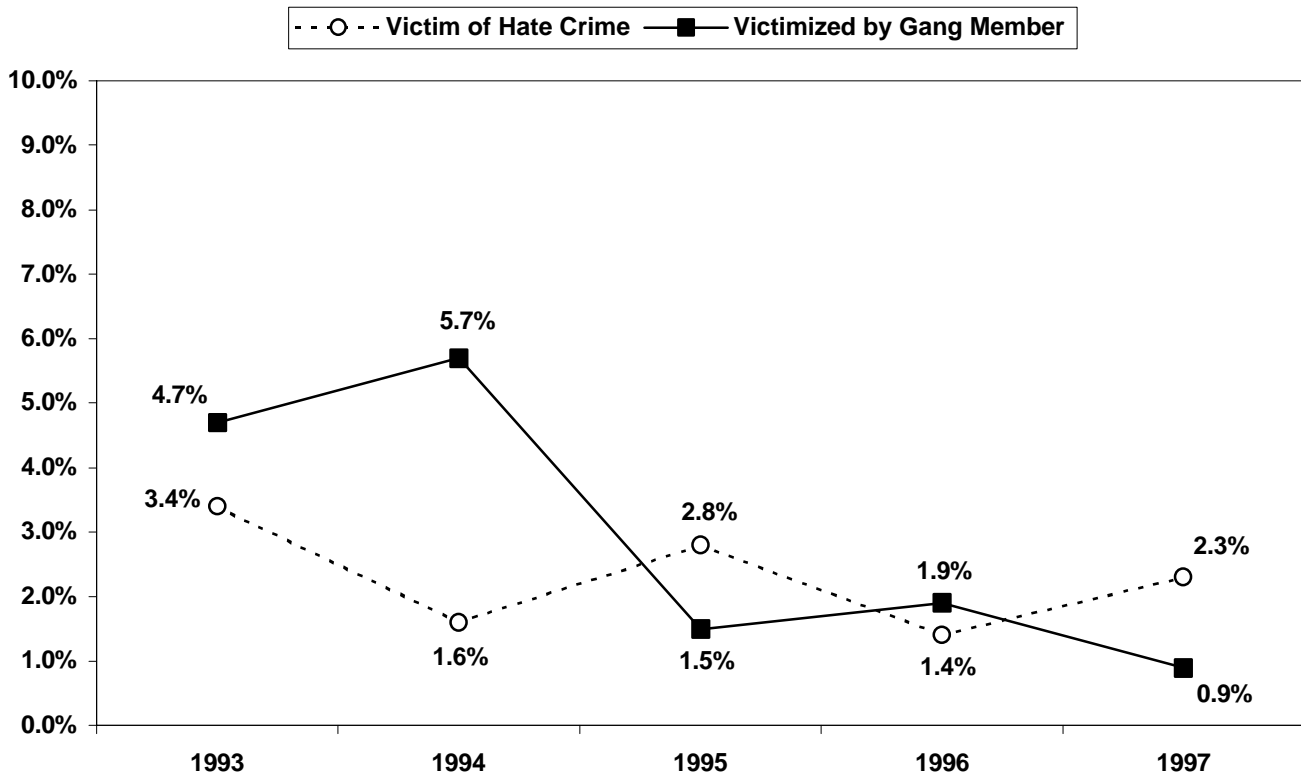
About one percent (0.9%) of self-reported crime victims in 1997 suspected that at least one of the crimes committed against them was carried out by

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<sup>13</sup> See footnote 10.

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<sup>14</sup> The term "hate crime" has not been legally defined in Hawaii.

**Chart 2-B: Victim of Hate Crime or Suspected Gang Member, 1993-1997**

a gang member (n=8). The median number of offenses committed against this group of respondents was one (1.0), with 5 of the 8 (62.5%) being victimized one time and the remaining three (37.5%) being victimized two or more times. Three of these victims (37.5%) reported at least one of the offenses to the police. Over the past five years, victimization rates for crimes committed by suspected gang members have decreased (Chart 2-B). A substantial decrease has occurred since 1994 when nearly 6% of those surveyed believed that they were victimized by a gang member.

### Location of Crime Victimization

Crime victims in 1997 chose from a list of nine locations where their last victimization occurred. Rates of victimization were highest within the victim's home or apartment (9.2%). Rates were substantially lower in public or unfamiliar areas; about 3% occurred "in a parking lot" or "on the street" (the second and third most frequent locations).

### Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes

Respondents who were victimized in 1997 but did not report all of the incidents to the police were asked why they chose not to do so. The most commonly selected reasons were: (1) not important enough—minor offense, (2) police couldn't do anything, (3) no confidence in the criminal justice system, and (4) dealt with it another way.

### Comparison of Victimization & UCR Rates

As mentioned earlier, official statistics from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are only able to capture data on crimes that are reported to the police. It is generally accepted that these figures yield consistent, but low-end, estimates of actual incidence rates. Surveys of victimization experiences have been implemented in order to assess the extent of crime that goes unreported. The validity of self-report victim experiences has been difficult to assess due to some respondents' inability to accurately remember incidents (e.g., the inclusion of too

many or older offenses, and the exclusion of minor or forgotten offenses).<sup>15</sup> While both measurement methods are imperfect, the use of the two together may provide a more complete picture of the nature and extent of crime, and of the reporting patterns of victims. For the following discussion, refer to Appendix A for charts and tables.

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### **UCR and Victimization Rates in Hawaii**

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Over the past three years (1995-1997), official UCR statistics indicate a general decline in the crime rate (Chart A.4).<sup>16</sup> As discussed earlier, the victimization survey has not shown the same trend; until 1997, the overall crime victimization rate had increased in each of the four previous years (Chart 1-A). Chart A.5 displays the differences between UCR and victimization survey crime rates over the past four years. In 1997, for every 13 crimes reported to the UCR Program, there were 100 reported through the victimization survey. This is further broken down for property crimes (12.5 UCR per 100 victimization survey) and violent crimes (2.4 UCR per 100 victimization survey). The percentage of UCR larceny-theft rates in relation to victimization survey rates has decreased by over 50% (58.9 UCR offenses per 100 victimization survey offenses in 1994, compared to a ratio of 29.3 to 100 in 1997) (see Chart A.6).

## **PART II: ATTITUDES, FEARS AND REACTIONS**

Victimization surveys are especially helpful in measuring public attitudes and fears associated with crime. The following discussion examines general fears and attitudes, respondent profile differences (gender, age, ethnicity), attitudinal trends over the past five years, profile of county and district respondents, security actions taken, and media exposure patterns. Refer to tables and charts throughout the text and Appendix A.

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<sup>15</sup> A general comparison of the UCR and victimization reporting and crime estimations can be found in Reid's *Crime and Criminology*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., 1997.

<sup>16</sup> Rates for the UCR have been adjusted to reflect rates per 100 population in order to compare with the victimization survey.

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### **Crime as a Statewide Problem**

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Table 2.0 reports respondent attitudes concerning crime. As indicated in the table, over half of the respondents (52.1%) believe that crime is a very serious problem in Hawaii. This figure is down from 63.1% in 1996, and represents the first decline for this statistic in the survey's five year history (Chart 3-C). Crime is no longer the number one worry of survey respondents, as it was in 1997; it is now superceded by the cost of living, and followed by unemployment. Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to feel that crime is a very serious problem in Hawaii (see Appendix A for Chart A.8).

### **Measurements of Fear**

The section examines respondents' fear of crime, the effects of past victimization experiences, and expected levels of victimization for the upcoming year.<sup>17</sup> Fear by county/district is not discussed, but the rates are reported in Appendix A, Tables A.12 and A.13. By county/district, it was found that higher rates of negative attitudes and fears generally were found in counties/districts with higher victimization rates.

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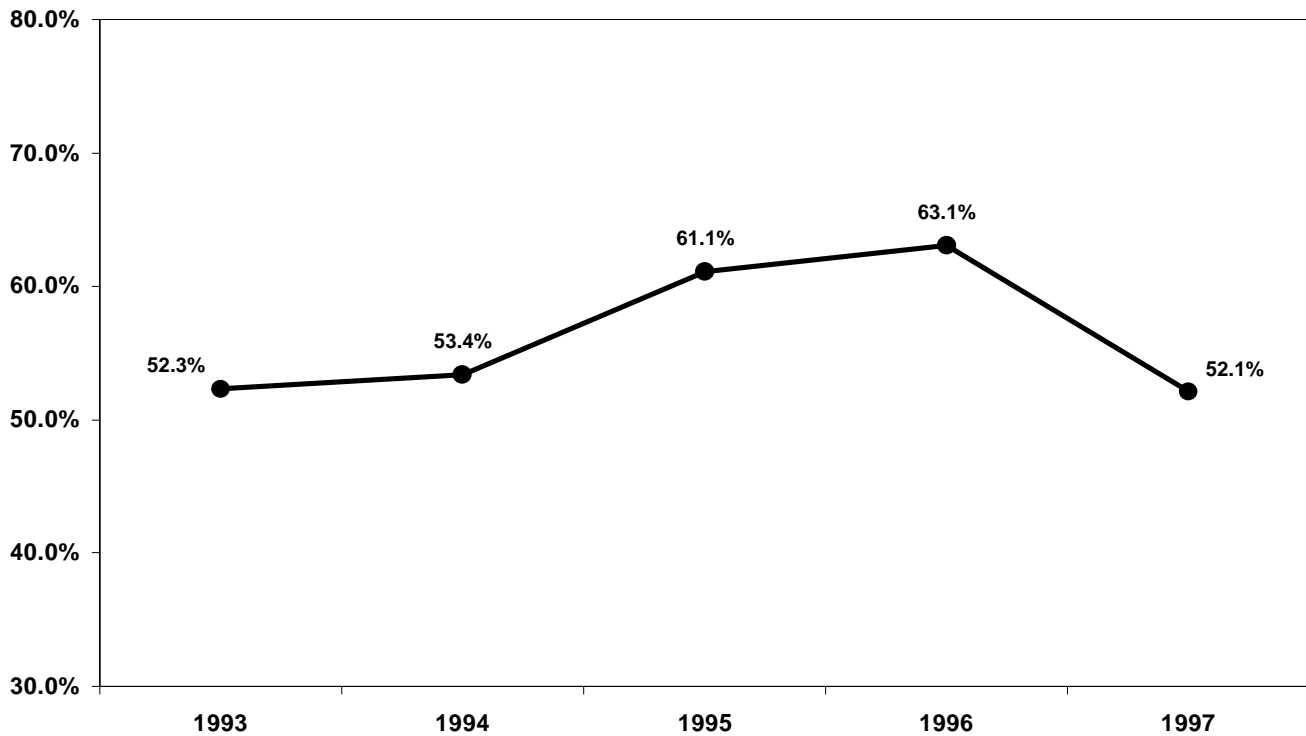
### **Walking Alone at Night**

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The most frequently used indicator of fear in national surveys asks respondents if they are afraid to walk alone at night in their neighborhoods. Over forty percent (41.2%) of those in the Hawaii survey expressed this fear; 24.2% of males and 59.1% of females (Table 2.0). Respondents who were crime victims in 1997 were more likely to express the fear of walking alone at night near their home than were non-victimized respondents (60.0% versus 58.4% for female victims and non-victims, and 24.7% versus 23.8% for male victims and non-victims) (see Appendix A for Chart A.7).

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<sup>17</sup> Due to changes in question contents and formats over the years, attitudinal/fear trends are examined only for those items that have remained consistent over the full five years of the survey.

**Chart 3-C: Crime is a "Very Serious" Problem in Hawaii, 1993-1997**


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### **Adjusting Lifestyle Due to Fear of Crime**

Over sixty percent (61.4%) of all respondents said that the fear of crime prevents them from doing things that they would like to do, at least some of the time; 53.6% of males and 68.9% of females expressed this fear (Table 2.0). Respondents who were crime victims in 1997 were more likely than non-victims to avoid doing things that they would otherwise like to do (Chart A.7).

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### **Fear of Loved Ones Being Victimized**

Over three-fourths (75.7%) of the respondents worried about their loved ones being hurt by criminals, at least some of the time; 75.0% of males and 76.3% of females (Table 2.0). In 1998, the rate of those who "very often" worry about their loved ones being victimized decreased for the first time (Chart 4-D).

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### **Fear of Being a Violent Crime Victim**

Nearly sixty percent (59.0%) of all respondents indicated that they were sometimes or frequently fearful of being violently victimized; half (49.5%) of males and two-thirds (67.9%) of females. Those individuals who were victimized in 1997 were slightly more likely to be very afraid of being violently victimized than were non-victims (26.5% versus 26.3% for females, and 12.2% versus 11.3% for males) (Chart A.7). When considering age, respondents 19-24 and 65-74 years old reported the highest rates of being very afraid (24.1% and 24.2%, respectively) (Chart A.8). Of the better represented ethnic groups,<sup>18</sup> over one-third of Filipino (36.9%) and Korean (35.3%) respondents said that they were very afraid of being violently victimized; Caucasians and Hispanics had the lowest rates (4.9% and 8.3%,

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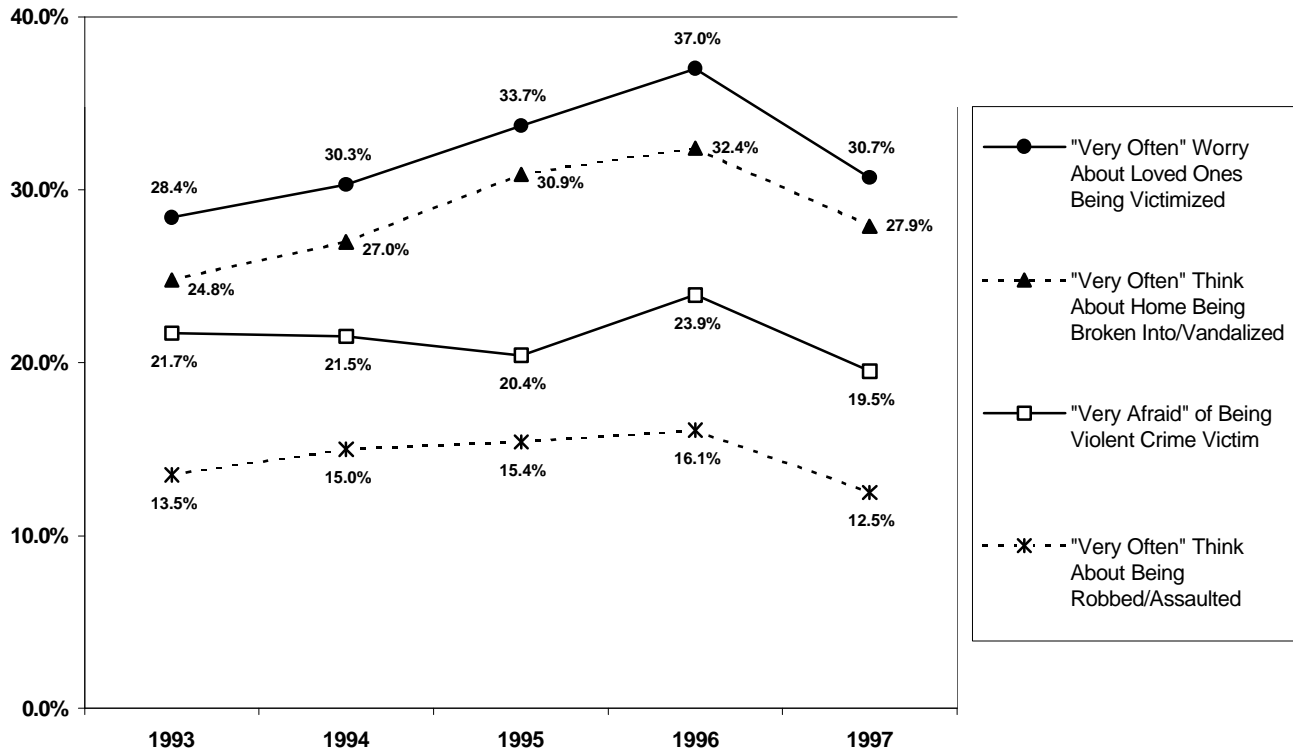
<sup>18</sup> While over half (55.6%) of Samoan respondents indicated being very afraid of being violently victimized, there were only 9 total Samoan respondents. Also, none of the American Indian/Alaskan Native respondents reported being very afraid, but only 4 were included amongst the respondents.

respectively) (see Appendix A for Chart A.10).  
 The overall rate of respondents being very afraid  
 of violent victimization fell from 23.9% in

1996 to 19.5% in 1997, the lowest rate over the  
 five year span of the survey (Chart 4-D).

<b>Table 2.0: Attitudes Toward &amp; Fear of Crime by Gender</b>			
<b><i>How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
<b>Very Serious</b>	52.2%	51.8%	52.5%
<b>Somewhat Serious</b>	43.4%	41.7%	45.0%
<b>Minor</b>	4.0%	5.8%	2.3%
<b>No Problem</b>	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%
<b><i>What problems worry you the most (top 3)?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
	1. Cost of Living 2. Crime 3. Unemployment	1. Cost of Living 2. Crime 3. Unemployment	1. Cost of Living 2. Crime 3. Unemployment
<b><i>Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
<b>Yes</b>	42.1%	24.2%	59.1%
<b>No</b>	57.9%	75.8%	40.9%
<b><i>How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
<b>Frequently</b>	13.6%	8.8%	18.2%
<b>Sometimes</b>	47.8%	44.8%	50.7%
<b>Rarely</b>	29.8%	34.0%	25.8%
<b>Never</b>	8.8%	12.4%	5.4%
<b><i>How often do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
<b>Very often</b>	30.6%	32.1%	29.1%
<b>Sometimes</b>	45.1%	42.9%	47.2%
<b>Rarely</b>	19.6%	20.0%	19.2%
<b>Never</b>	4.7%	5.0%	4.5%
<b><i>How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?</i></b>			
	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
<b>Very often</b>	19.3%	11.8%	26.4%
<b>Sometimes</b>	39.7%	37.7%	41.5%
<b>Rarely</b>	34.8%	42.1%	28.0%
<b>Never</b>	6.2%	8.4%	4.1%

**Chart 4-D: Fear of Crime, 1993-1997**



**Expected Victimization for Upcoming Year**

Over three-fourths (77.0%) of the respondents believed that they would be victimized by crime in the upcoming year (75.5% for property crimes and 39.4% for violent crimes). Understandably, those who have been victimized in the past tend to believe that they will be victimized in the future, as illustrated in Chart 5-E. In general, victims of the previous year were 35% more inclined than non-victims to believe that they would be victims in the current year. By county, higher expectations for crime victimization in the current year were consistent with each county's victimization ranking for the past year (Tables 1.11 and A.12).

**Age Differences in Expected Victimization**

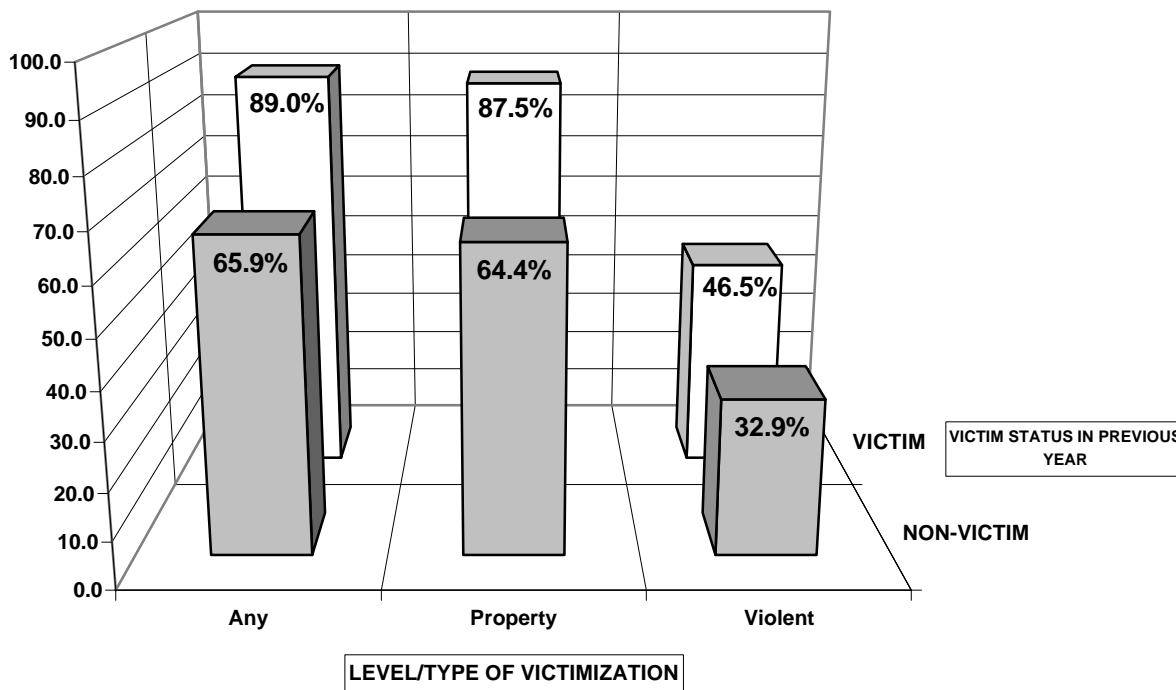
Generally, negative attitudes and increased crime-associated fears were highest for the younger and oldest age categories. Nearly 7 out of every 8 respondents (87.0%) who were 16-18 years old expected to be victimized in the upcoming year

(Chart 6-F). Almost half (47.8%) of 16-18 year-old respondents expected to be violently victimized. Age category rate changes are apparent in Chart A.9 (Appendix A) which shows expected violent victimization rates by age for specific offenses. Rates of individuals expecting to be victimized for these offenses are similarly higher for the youngest and oldest respondents, while lower rates were found in the categories encompassing 25 to 54 years of age.

**Racial & Ethnic Differences in Expected Victimization**

In the 1997 survey, Chinese respondents had the highest rates of expected victimization for the upcoming year; 7 out of 8 (87.5%) expected to be crime victims, 83.3% for property crime, and 56.3% for violent crime (see Chart A.11 in Appendix A). Expected victimization rates for property crimes were similar across all other ethnic groups, ranging from 70.6% to 77.8%. Violent crime expectations for other groups were

**Chart 5-E: Expected Victimization in Upcoming Year by Victimization in Previous Year**



varied;<sup>19</sup> half of Hispanics (53.8%), Koreans (52.9%), and Filipinos (49.2%) expected to be violently victimized; Caucasian and Japanese respondents reported lower expectation levels (30.6% and 36.3%, respectively).

**Other Attitudes Toward Crime**

Refer to Appendices A and B for the following discussion (Table A.12 and survey questions 18 through 26).

**Neighborhood Crime Problem—Past 3 Years**

Over one-fourth (28.1%) of the respondents felt that the crime problem in their neighborhood had worsened during the past three years; 53.5% said it had remained the same, 7.1% said it had gotten better, and 11.2% reported that there was no crime problem in their neighborhood. One-third (33.6%) of Hawaii County respondents felt that

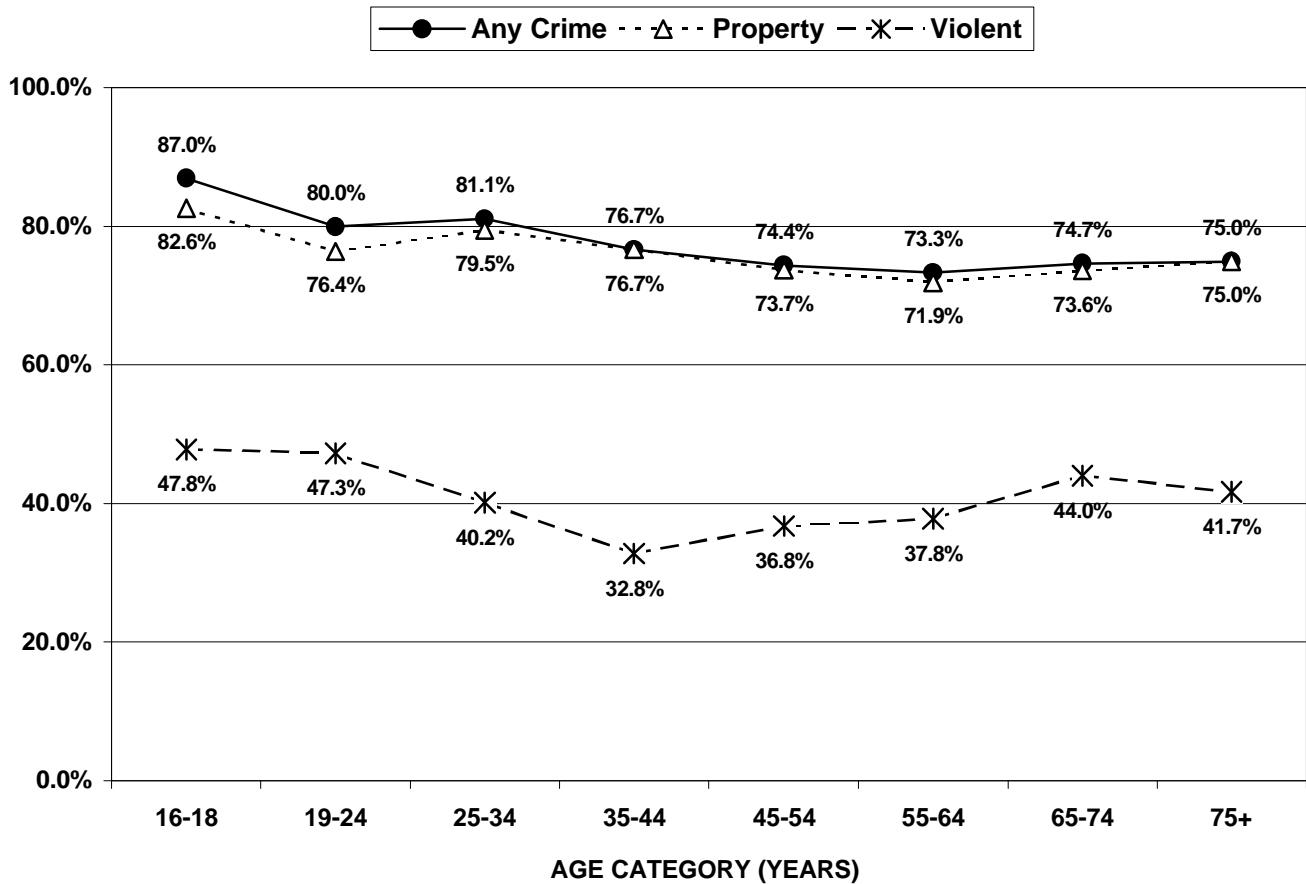
neighborhood crime had become worse, followed by those from Maui County (29.1%), the City & County of Honolulu (27.4%), and Kauai County (20.8%) (Table A.12).

**Neighborhood Crime Problem—Next 3 Years**

Looking to the future, 10.7% of the respondents believe that the crime problem in their neighborhood will get better in the next three years; 58.0% feel it will stay the same, and 31.3% think it will become worse. Among the counties, Maui respondents were more likely to feel that the neighborhood crime problem would get better (14.3%). However, Maui County also had the highest rate of respondents who thought crime would become worse (36.2%) (Table A.12). In general, Kauai County respondents were the least pessimistic about future neighborhood crime levels, with Maui and Hawaii County residents being the most negative. The majority of City & County of Honolulu respondents (60.6%) believed that neighborhood crime levels would remain about the same.

<sup>19</sup> Samoans, African-Americans, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives are not included in this discussion due to low numbers of respondents.

**Chart 6-F: Expected Victimization for Upcoming Year by Age**



**Contributing Factors to the Crime Problem**

Respondents were given a list of factors and asked the degree to which those factors contribute to crime problems. Of the problems that respondents felt contributed “a lot” to the crime problem, the “use of drugs” ranked highest (91.0% of those surveyed), followed by “breakdown of family life” and “gangs” (both with 69.7%), and “too little parental discipline” (68.8%). When asked which drugs contributed to the crime problem in their neighborhoods, alcohol and crystal methamphetamine were cited most often (36.9% and 36.7%, respectively); 32.5% said marijuana, and 23.0% cited crack/rock cocaine. Slightly over ten percent (10.4%) of those surveyed said that drugs do not contribute to the crime problem in their neighborhoods. When questioned about specific crime problems in their neighborhood caused by gangs, theft ranked highest (40.7%), followed by graffiti or other vandalism (35.5%), and drugs and

loitering (both 29.0%). Forty-four point one percent (44.1%) of the respondents indicated that there was no street gang problem in their neighborhood.

**Attitudes Toward Convicted Criminals**

Seventy percent (70.1%) of the respondents indicated that convicts should be released from prison “only after the full sentence has been served.” When “the offender is considered to be rehabilitated” was a distant second (40.5%), and “time off for good behavior” was a very distant third (17.3%). Only 1.7% of those surveyed felt that convicted prisoners should be released to “ease prison overcrowding.”

**Local Law Enforcement Performance**

Overall, Hawaii’s police departments received favorable ratings (Table 3.0). Over sixty percent (61.7%) of the respondents said that the job done



by police in their neighborhood was excellent or good, 30.4% said fair, and 8.0% said poor. Kauai County respondents were most satisfied with neighborhood police performance, with 66.0% giving excellent or good ratings, followed by Maui (65.1%), Honolulu (63.8%), and Hawaii (50.0%) (Table A.12). The City & County of Honolulu had the lowest rate of respondents (5.9%) dissatisfied with neighborhood police performance. Satisfaction with law enforcement was significantly associated with victimization experiences in the past year (Table 3.1)—respondents who were not victimized in the previous year were most likely to give good ratings, while those who were violent crime victims were the most likely to rate police performance as poor. Over the past five years, statewide ratings of neighborhood police performance have become more favorable; good to excellent ratings

**Table 3.0: Law Enforcement Performance by County Respondents**

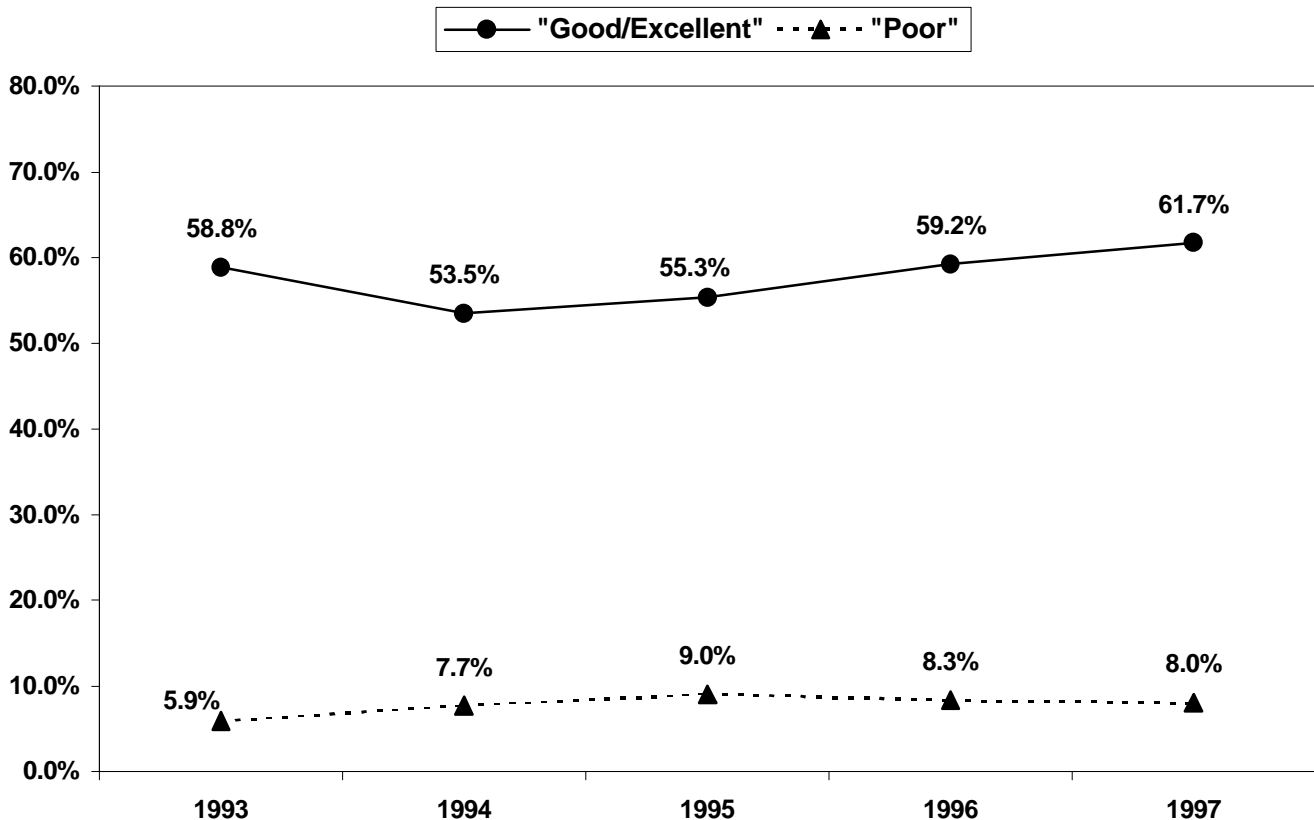
County	Law Enforcement Performance			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Honolulu County	10.8%	53.0%	30.3%	5.9%
Hawaii County	9.6%	40.4%	36.0%	14.0%
Maui County	12.8%	52.3%	23.9%	11.0%
Kauai County	6.4%	59.6%	27.7%	6.4%

**Table 3.1: Law Enforcement Performance by Crime Victimization**

Level(s) of Victimization	Law Enforcement Performance			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Victim of any crime*	7.8%	48.0%	33.4%	10.7%
Property crime victim**	7.6%	49.0%	33.0%	10.5%
Violent crime victim*	10.2%	32.7%	39.8%	17.3%
Not a crime victim*	13.1%	54.0%	27.5%	5.4%

have increased in each of the past three years (Chart 7-G below).

**Chart 7-G: Rating of Neighborhood Police Performance, 1993-1997**



## Security Measures & Protection Issues

Question #46 examined the type of security measures respondents had taken to protect their home or person. The question asked respondents to indicate whether they had taken each security measure in 1996 or earlier, during 1997, or during 1997 only after they became a crime victim.

### Specific Security Actions Taken

Nearly eighty percent (79.8%) of all respondents, at one time or another, had taken some action to secure their home or person. The most common forms of security taken in 1996 or earlier were installing extra door locks, (29.4% of the respondents), purchasing a dog (22.2%), and installing outside security lights (18.8%). Over four-fifths (83.2%) of those who had taken some type of security action expected to be victimized in the upcoming year, compared to 55.1% of those who had not taken any action (Chart A.13).

### Firearms for Protection

Slightly over one-fifth (20.7%) of the respondents said that they keep a firearm in the home (a figure that is substantially less than some national estimates of 50%). A total of 9.7% of the respondents keep a firearm in their home for protection, 10.0% for sporting purposes, and 1.7% for other purposes (e.g., work, collectibles/antiques). Chart A.14 profiles firearm possession by gender, marital status, age<sup>20</sup>, race/ethnicity, and household income. Respondents 19 to 24 years old were the least likely to have a firearm in their home for protection (3.6%), while those with a household income of \$100,000 or more had the highest rate of firearm possession for protection (18.1%).

In general, those who possess a firearm for protection in their home are slightly more fearful of crime than are individuals who do not own a firearm; more of those who very often fear having

their home broken into/vandalized, and those who very often think about being robbed or assaulted, reported keeping a firearm for protection (Chart A.15).

Respondents who own a firearm for protection were more likely to have been victimized in the past year (62.4%, versus 47.0% for those who do not own a firearm for protection) (Chart A.16). Expectations for victimization in the upcoming year were also slightly higher for those who own a firearm for protection than for those who do not (82.1% to 75.3%, respectively). Over half (51.2%) of the respondents who own a firearm for protection expected to be violently victimized in the upcoming year, while 38.4% of those without a firearm reported this expectation.

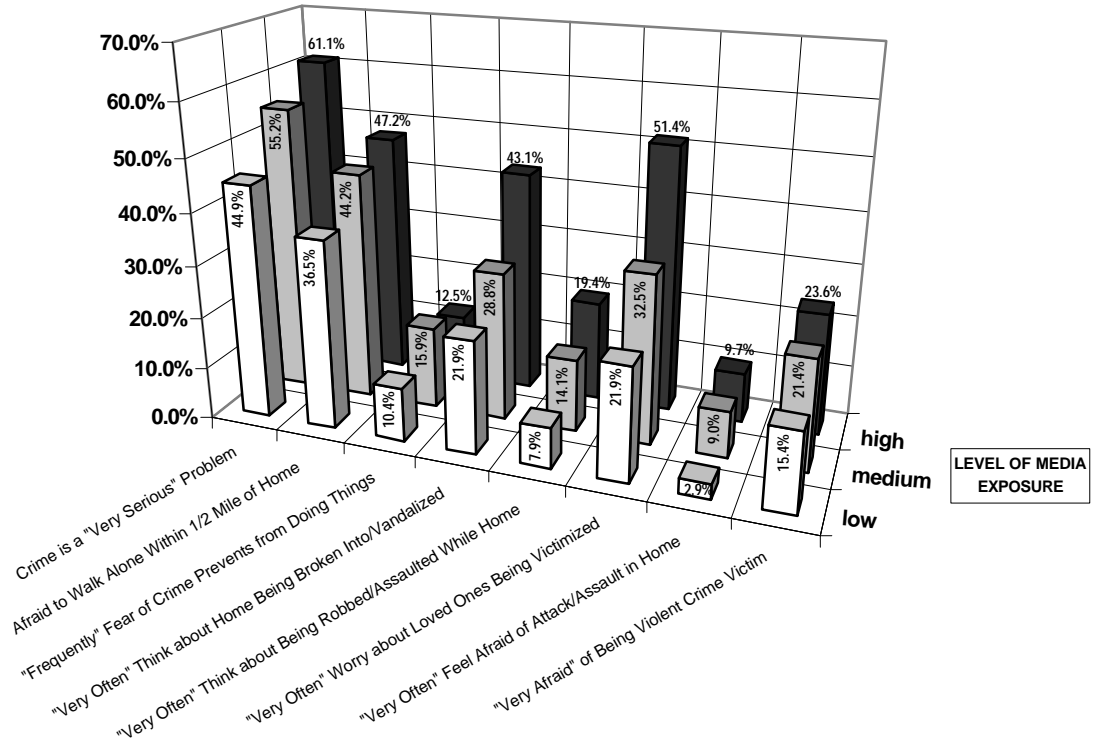
## Media Relationship Patterns

People form opinions and make decisions based on the information that is available to them. Most of those surveyed reported that they obtain crime information from local newspapers (78.2%), television (65.9%), and relatives/friends and radio (48% each). The top three responses indicate that mass media are the primary sources of crime information. When respondents were asked how they felt about the media's portrayal of crime in Hawaii, the largest proportion of respondents (47.6%) indicated that the media were accurate in their portrayals of crime (23.8% were "not sure"). Chart 8-H illustrates the relationship of media exposure to negative attitudes and fears associated with crime.<sup>21</sup> Those respondents with the highest levels of media exposure were most likely to have negative attitudes about and be especially fearful of crime. Increased levels of media exposure also coincided with higher rates of expected victimization for any, property, and violent crime (Chart A.17 in Appendix A). For higher level media exposure groups, non-victims' expectations for future victimization increasingly paralleled the expectations reported by actual crime victims. As illustrated in Chart A.18, there was a 34.1% rate difference for expected victimization between

<sup>20</sup> Note: when examining rates by age, especially when considering age restrictions for gun ownership, it is likely that many of the younger respondents who indicated having a firearm in their home may be referring to parents, relatives, or older siblings.

<sup>21</sup> Media exposure was collapsed into three levels: low (1-3 sources of information), medium (4-5), high (6 or more).

**Chart 8-H: Crime Attitudes, Fears and Media Exposure**



victims and non-victims who were exposed to low levels of media, but only a 10.1% difference between victims and non-victims exposed to high levels of media.

**PART III: DISCUSSION**

In the five years of conducting the *Crime and Justice in Hawaii* survey, this year's participants had the highest response rate (60.0%). Victimization rates and the fear of crime are down for the first time in the survey's history, and the cost of living has replaced crime as the respondents' number one concern.

This is not to say, though, that Hawaii's residents are not concerned about crime or being victimized. Over half (52.2%) feel that crime is a very serious problem in Hawaii, 41.2% are afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of their home, and the fear of crime prevents 61.4% of them from doing things that they would like to do, at least some of the time.

The respondents generally report high expectations for victimization for the upcoming year; these rates are usually much higher than the actual rates of victimization in the past year. In this light, it is apparent that victimization expectations are not accurately aligned with victimization experiences (for a further discussion of this phenomenon, refer to *Crime & Justice in Hawaii 1997* which found that, when 1995 and 1996 respondents were surveyed again in 1996 and 1997, their victimization experiences had fallen far short of their earlier expectations).

The reporting behaviors of victims are difficult to delineate, bringing into question some of the victimization statistics. About half (49.9%) of all property crime victims said that they reported the offense to the police, while only 35.4% said they reported violent crime victimizations. In addition, the number one reason why respondents indicated not reporting crimes was because they felt that the crime was not important enough to report. It is curious that property crimes were reported at a

substantially higher rate than violent crimes, especially given the serious nature of the latter.

Another critical concern is that crime victims and/or residents who are especially fearful, worried, or angry about crime may be more likely to participate in the survey. *Given this, it is a reasonable assumption that the levels of victimization, as well as the general fear of crime and pessimism the participants indicated, are overstated in the survey results.*

Just as it is widely believed that UCR statistics, which are based on arrests and the number of offenses reported to the police, provide low estimations of crime rates, it is probable that Hawaii's victimization survey statistics yield high estimations. Unfortunately, resources are not available to conduct the very costly in-person 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.

Other important distinctions should be made in the course of comparing the victimization survey results with Uniform Crime Reporting 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 whether or not a particular event occurred. This is an important distinction, as it was not uncommon for respondents to indicate that they were (for example) assaulted, and later in the survey respond to a question in a manner that indicated that they didn't believe they were a crime victim.

- The third important distinction between these two crime measures is that slight changes in reporting behavior on the part of victims can drastically affect official statistics. For example, 24.4% of the respondents said that something was stolen from inside or outside their car or truck. Based on the total state population and the margin of error for this attribute, the number of victims should range between 197,468 to 249,492, yet the number of crimes of this type reported to the police in 1997 equaled only 19,775. A mere 1% increase in the number of victims reporting their victimization could change official counts of the offense by about a full 10%. Without sound estimates of actual victimization, it is impossible to know whether increases in reported offenses are the result of an increase in the commission of those crimes, or rather an increase in the rate of reporting.

Hawaii's 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 also 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 many with a great deal of passion (see the following section).

After five 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 breadth of data is beginning to create a more complete picture of crime victimization in Hawaii. Despite the inadequacies of official and unofficial crime statistics, the consistent application and refining of these methods should provide clarity to the question of crime in Hawaii.

## PART IV: COMMENTS

About one-fifth (18.9%) of the 1,465 respondents wrote a comment. Several themes emerged. This section highlights these themes and includes corresponding comments supplied by randomly chosen survey respondents.

### Community Needs

“Good people lose hope. Not enough prevention (in early childhood, teen programs, education and intervention) . . . [we] need more activity centers and facilities for youth and families in neighborhoods.”

“As a community, we should provide better places for leisure time.”

“I feel strongly that getting to know your neighbors controls crime through communication. Dinner parties at my house often have over half the neighborhood. Problems get talked about. I think lack of community causes crime.”

“State should pay citizens who keep and organize community watch programs and promote community service projects.”

### Crime Problem in Hawaii

“After living in [Los Angeles, California and Boston, Massachusetts], Hawaii, especially where I reside in Kaneohe, seems to have a much lower crime rate, and I feel much safer and less likely to become a victim of crime. The downturn in the economy, however, may have the greatest impact on the crime rate as the social services have significantly decreased when people need the assistance most.”

“I feel my life is fairly crime free because I take precautions. I had a lot of crime around me in the mainland and moved to Hawaii partly because of the lower and less violent crime rate here. I take precautions. I think we are better than a lot of the mainland, but could improve.”

“I feel much safer living in Hawaii, rather than the mainland. Keep up the good work!”

### Criminal Justice System & Laws

“I have lost faith in our ‘system’. The police gave our burglary little priority . . . [our] prisons are overcrowded so only ‘violent’ criminals are incarcerated.”

“Higher sentences for violent crimes.”

“It seems police officers are out to bust people instead of help people, that’s why people sometimes hesitate to call.”

“I believe we need to be tougher on violent criminals, repeat offenders and sex offenders. Be easier on marijuana-related crime as it does not appear to induce violent activity. Spend the time and energy used for eradication, etc. on the more dangerous drug offenders, i.e. crack, ice, etc.”

“The originally sentenced prison time for criminals should be completed before they are paroled.”

“I just saw the Hawaii version of *Cops* on K-5. It revealed a lot of our crime situation. As far as keeping people in jail—they should keep them in there ‘til they complete their time.”

“In my opinion the crimes are committed by the same people over and over. Seems they get caught—put in jail—out of jail—do it again.”

“I believe the police and criminal justice system is doing a satisfactory job. Any complaints I have about the system are directly related to the poor economic and political climate. Poor urban planning, unemployment, and inadequate education are directly related to crime.”

### Family Life

“I believe only a strong family unit will be able to solve the increase in crime—not a government agency.”

“Hawaii needs to get back to family values and have morals.”

“I think as a parent we need to tell our children why [crime] isn’t worth it, and provide a happy

environment for them at home and in [the] community.”

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### **Economy & Education**

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“I think the lack of jobs [contributes] to the increase in crime. People are becoming more desperate about their income or lack of income that they feel justified in getting something for nothing.”

“Improve education in public schools.”

“CRIME is directly related to ECONOMICS . . . the greater economic opportunity for Hawaii, the more jobs become available, the greater the hope for potential felons to become gainfully employed.”

“More parents and teachers in schools should keep pushing the issue on our kids in [Hawaii] about drugs and crime.”

“Being constantly aware, and taking the precautions in my activities, I plan to minimize the possibilities of falling victim to crime.”

## **PART V: METHODOLOGY**

The survey instrument, developed by the Research & 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.

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 in-person 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 primary

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, and (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. In order to obtain permission from the counties to use the lists, the Research & Statistics Branch had to guarantee that the lists would not be redistributed and that 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 totaled approximately 908,908. From the lists, a total of 1,465 Hawaii residents were randomly selected to participate as the respondents for the 1998 Survey of Crime and Justice.

The questionnaires, with a cover letter from the Attorney General and a stamped return envelope, were bulk mailed in mid-January to the 1,465 residents with current mailing addresses.<sup>22</sup> A follow-up postcard was mailed in early March to remind survey recipients to return the survey. In early April, additional questionnaires were mailed to individuals who had not responded to the original mailing.

Table 4.0 summarizes the response rate by four characteristics: gender, 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 457,269 males 16 years of age or older and 458,633 females 16 years of age

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<sup>22</sup> In the first week of January, a postcard from the Attorney General was mailed to all individuals randomly chosen for the sample, notifying each recipient that a questionnaire would arrive shortly and briefly explaining the purpose of the survey. The postcards were mailed first class to obtain forwarding addresses and notification of undeliverable addresses.

or older. Therefore, the number of male crime victims statewide in 1997 can be estimated as ranging from 212,859 to 256,391 (51.1%, minus or plus 4.76% for male crime victims), while the number of female crime victims can be estimated as ranging from 185,242 to 227,528 (45.0%, minus or plus 4.61% for female crime victims). The number of male violent crime

victims totals 44,812 to 74,078 (13.0%, minus or plus 3.20% for male violent crime victims); the number of female violent crime victims totals 33,526 to 59,118 (10.1%, minus or plus 2.79% for female violent crime victims).

**Table 4.0: Sample Characteristics (n=879) and Response Rates**

	<u>1990 Census Percentages</u>	<u>1997 Response Distribution</u>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male (16+ years old)	50.7%	48.6%
Female (16+ years old)	49.3%	51.4%
<b>Age Groups</b>		
16-18	5.0%	2.9%
19-24	11.2%	7.2%
25-34	20.6%	16.9%
35-44	22.0%	23.2%
45-54	15.2%	20.2%
55-64	10.3%	11.6%
65-74	9.6%	11.7%
75+	6.1%	6.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	33.4%	26.1%
Japanese	22.3%	25.4%
Filipino	15.2%	15.6%
Hawaiian/ Part Hawaiian	12.5%	13.8%
Chinese	6.2%	5.6%
African American	2.5%	0.0%
Korean	2.2%	2.0%
Samoan	1.4%	1.0%
American Indian/Alaska Nat.	0.5%	1.5%
Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%
Other Asian	0.0%	0.0%
Other Mixed Asian	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	0.0%	1.5%
Other	3.8%	7.6%
<b>County of residence</b>		
Honolulu	75.5%	68.0%
Hawaii	10.9%	13.5%
Maui	9.1%	12.9%
Kauai	4.6%	5.6%

APPENDIX A: TABLES & CHARTS

Table-Chart A.1: Property Crime Victimization Trends, 1994-97

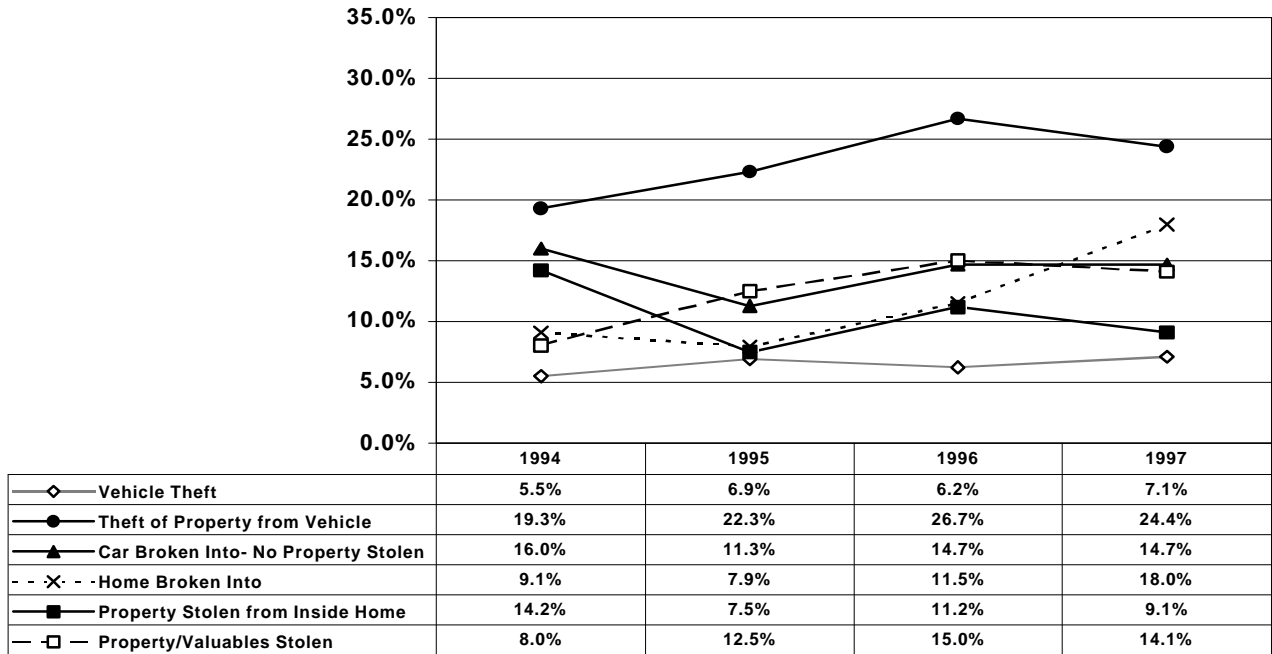
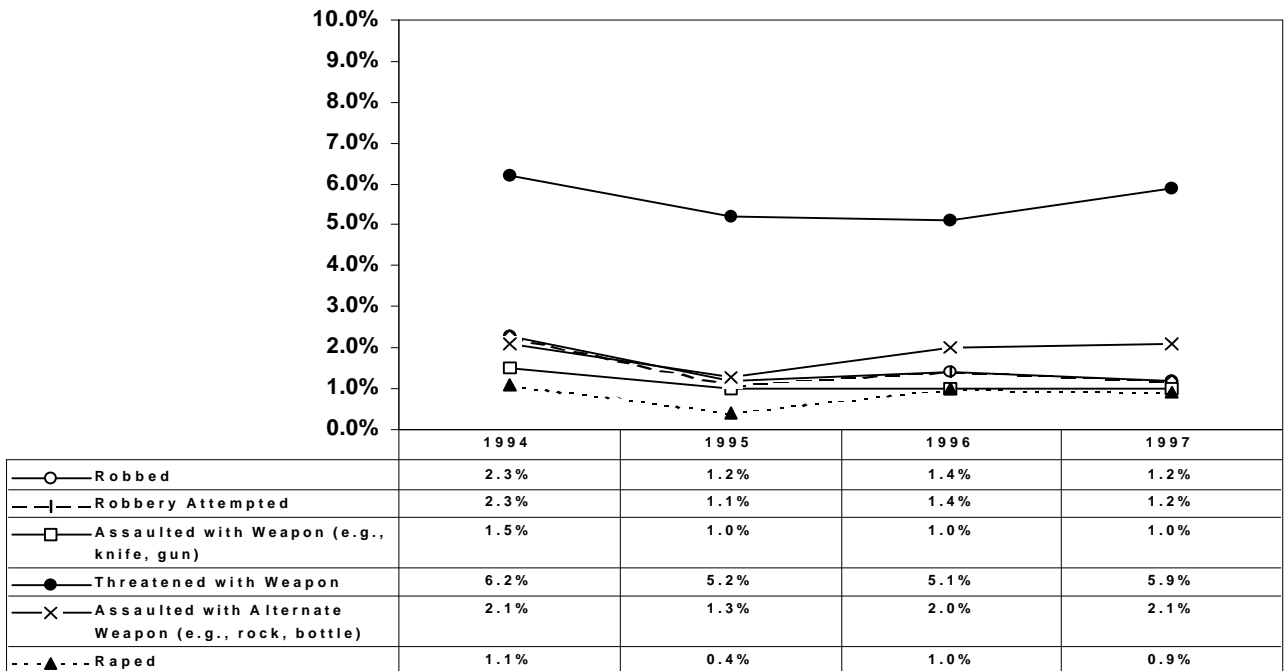


Table-Chart A.2: Violent Crime Victimization Trends, 1994-1997





(percentage rates)

**Table A.3: Victimization Rates by Offense and District**

City & County of Honolulu	District	Total Respondents	Victimization Rates													Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)	
			Vehicle Theft	Steal Things In or Around Vehicle	Break Into Car/Attempt & Not Steal Anything	Break Into Home/Attempt	Things Stolen from Inside Home	Things Stolen- Not in Home	Robbed	Robbery Attempted	Assaulted with Weapon	Threatened with Violence/Weapon	Beaten or Beaten with Weapon	Raped/Attempted	Other Sexual Assault		Other Physical Attack
	1	66	3.1	24.2	13.6	7.6	6.1	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.5	Downtown, Makiki
	2	59	8.5	32.8	10.7	22.4	8.8	12.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	6.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.2	Haleiwa, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua
	3	92	6.6	28.9	20.2	25.3	11.0	15.6	1.1	3.3	0.0	9.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Aiea, Kunia, Pearl City, Waipahu
	4	116	5.2	21.6	19.5	19.5	11.4	16.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	6.0	Hauula, Kaawa, Kahuku, Kailua, Kaneohe, Laie, Waimanalo
	5	100	14.1	25.5	16.3	22.4	6.4	15.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	9.2	4.1	2.1	0.0	4.0	Kapalama, Navy Cantonment
	6	14	14.3	50.0	21.4	28.6	21.4	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Eaton Square, Waikiki
	7	80	8.8	31.3	11.4	16.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai, Manoa, Moiliili, Waialae Kahala
	8	65	8.8	28.6	15.9	27.0	12.9	19.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae

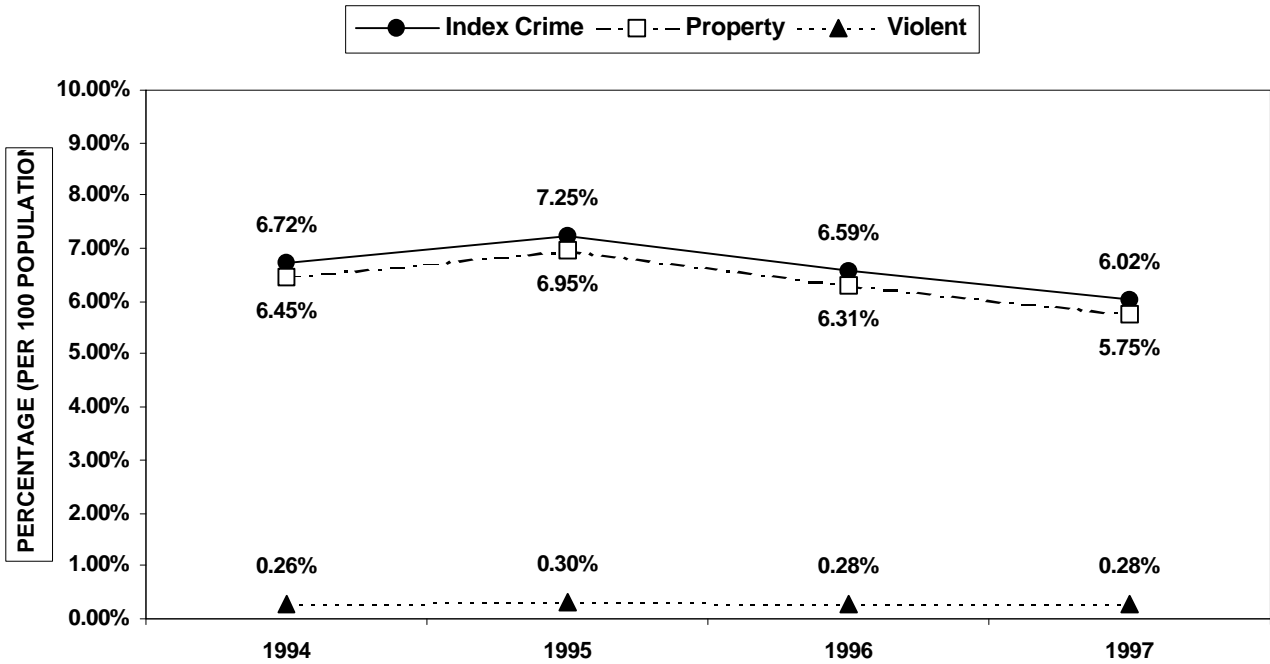
Hawaii County	District	Total Respondents	Victimization Rates													Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)	
			Vehicle Theft	Steal Things In or Around Vehicle	Break Into Car/Attempt & Not Steal Anything	Break Into Home/Attempt	Things Stolen from Inside Home	Things Stolen- Not in Home	Robbed	Robbery Attempted	Assaulted with Weapon	Threatened with Violence/Weapon	Beaten or Beaten with Weapon	Raped/Attempted	Other Sexual Assault		Other Physical Attack
	1	45	4.4	24.4	4.4	17.8	11.1	24.4	2.2	2.2	6.7	8.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	Hilo, Honoumuli, Papaikou
	2	2	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Ninole, Ookala
	3	3	[0.0]	[33.3]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[33.3]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Honokaa
	4	8	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[12.5]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[12.5]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Hawi, Kapaau
	5	9	[0.0]	[11.1]	[11.1]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Kamuela, Waikoloa
	6	25	8.3	16.0	0.0	16.0	11.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Capt. Cook, Holuaioa, Honaunau, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou
	7	3	[0.0]	[33.3]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[33.3]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Naalehu, Pahala
	8	22	0.0	19.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	19.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.5	4.8	0.0	4.5	9.1	Keaau, Kurtistown, Mountain View, Pahoa, Volcano

Maui County	District	Total Respondents	Victimization Rates													Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)	
			Vehicle Theft	Steal Things In or Around Vehicle	Break Into Car/Attempt & Not Steal Anything	Break Into Home/Attempt	Things Stolen from Inside Home	Things Stolen- Not in Home	Robbed	Robbery Attempted	Assaulted with Weapon	Threatened with Violence/Weapon	Beaten or Beaten with Weapon	Raped/Attempted	Other Sexual Assault		Other Physical Attack
	1	81	4.9	18.5	11.1	11.1	8.8	11.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	Haiuku, Kahului, Kihei, Kula, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Pukalani, Wailuku
	2	4	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[25.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Lanai
	3	1	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Hana
	4	19	5.3	15.8	21.1	15.8	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Lahaina
	5	7	[14.3]	[28.6]	[0.0]	[28.6]	[14.3]	[28.6]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Molokai

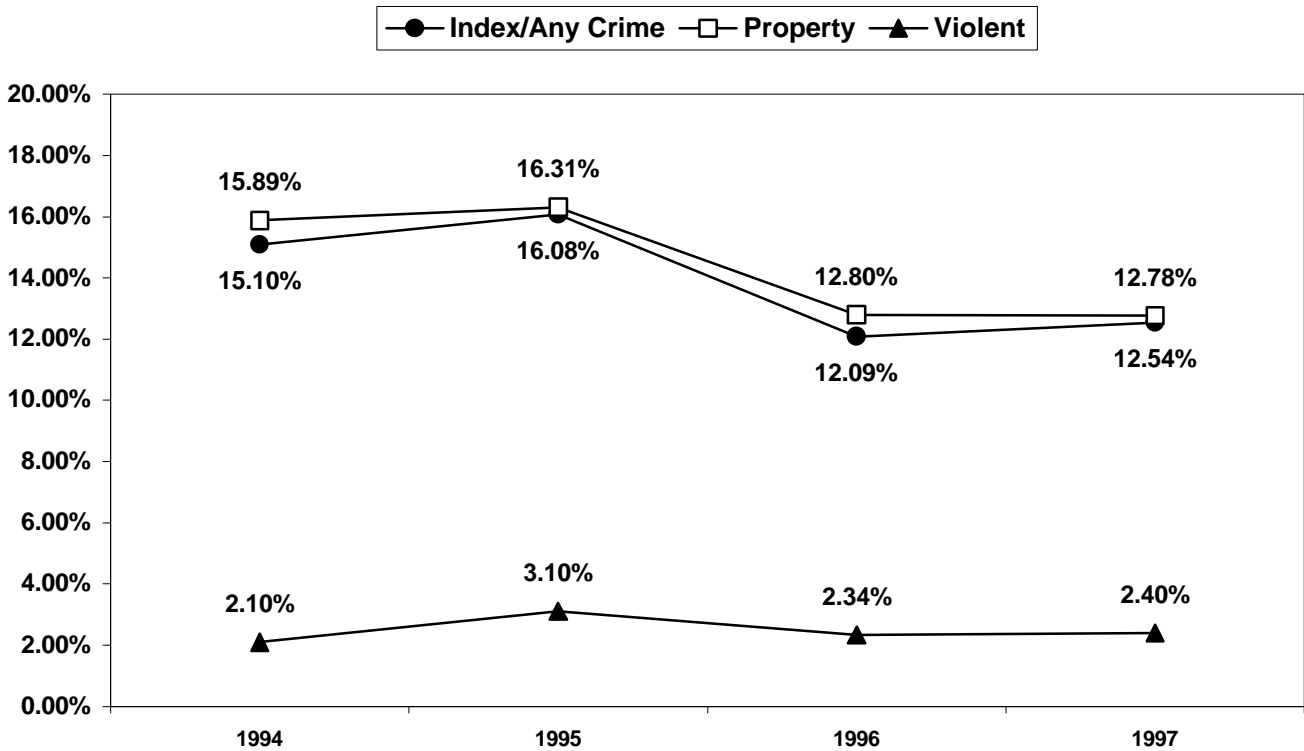
Kauai County	District	Total Respondents	Victimization Rates													Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)	
			Vehicle Theft	Steal Things In or Around Vehicle	Break Into Car/Attempt & Not Steal Anything	Break Into Home/Attempt	Things Stolen from Inside Home	Things Stolen- Not in Home	Robbed	Robbery Attempted	Assaulted with Weapon	Threatened with Violence/Weapon	Beaten or Beaten with Weapon	Raped/Attempted	Other Sexual Assault		Other Physical Attack
	1	9	[22.2]	[44.4]	[0.0]	[11.1]	[11.1]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Lihue
	2	9	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Hanapepe, Kaunakakai, Kekaha
	3	9	[11.1]	[11.1]	[22.2]	[22.2]	[11.1]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[6.7]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[11.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Elelee, Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawai
	4	14	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kapaa, Kealia
	5	8	[0.0]	[25.0]	[12.5]	[25.0]	[14.3]	[12.5]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[12.5]	[0.0]	Hanalei, Kilauea, Princeville

[ ] denotes less than 10 total respondents

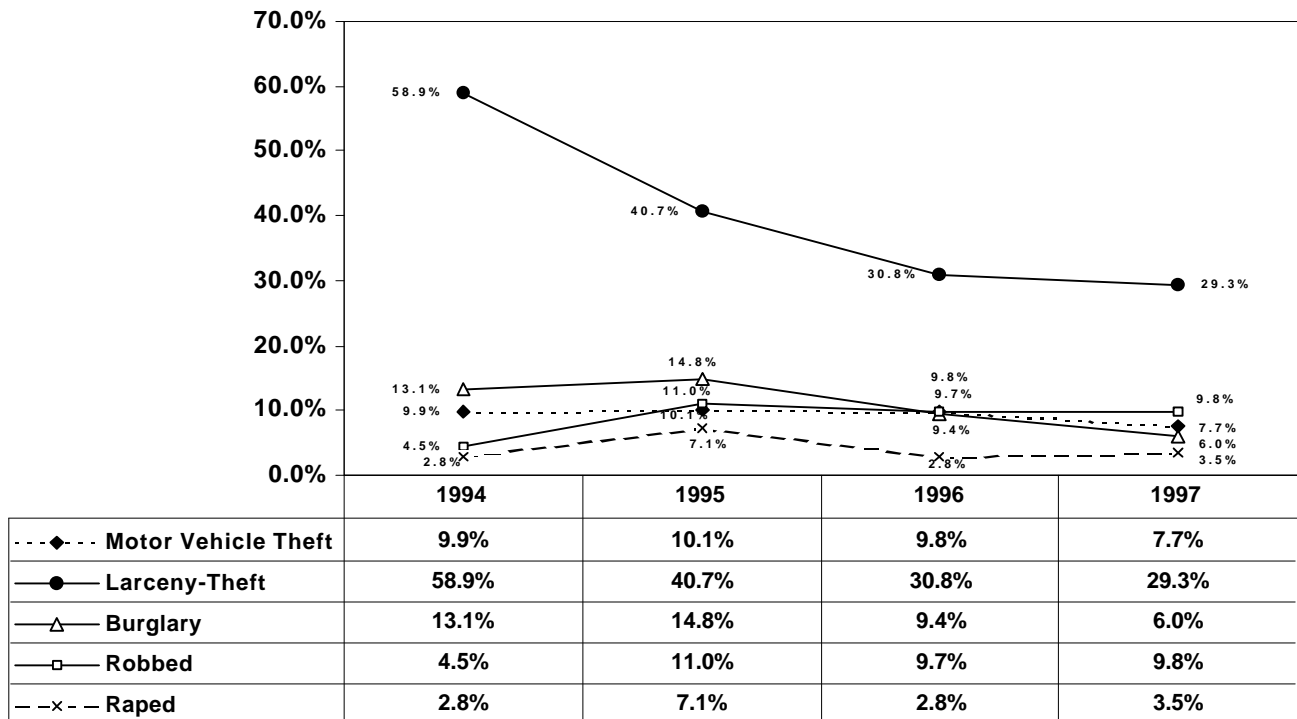
**Chart A.4: UCR Trends in Reported Offenses, 1994-1997**



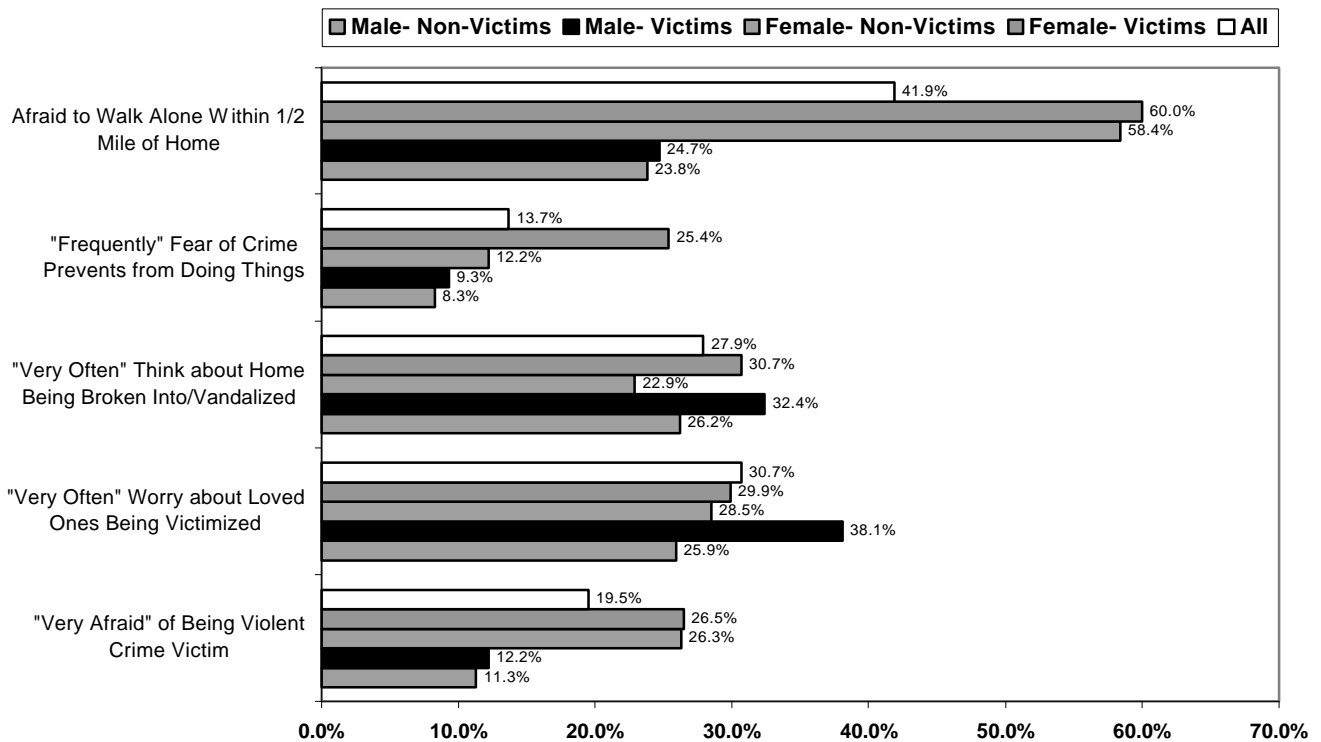
**Chart A.5: UCR Rates as a Percentage of Victimization Rates, 1994-97**



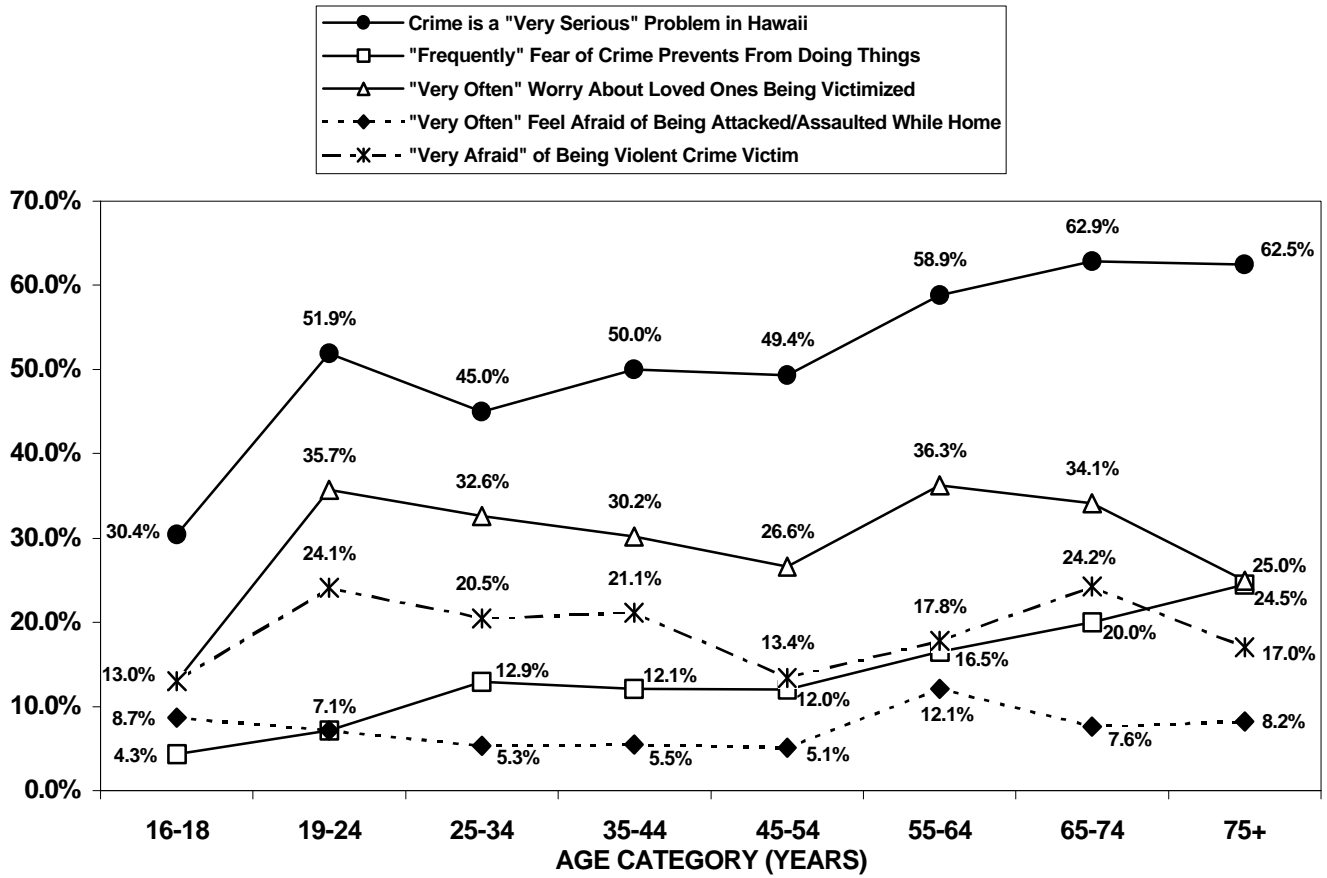
**Chart A.6: UCR Rates as a Percentage of Victimization Rates- Specific Offenses, 1994-97**



**Chart A.7: Fear of Crime by Victimization Experience in Past Year**



**Chart A.8: Attitudes Toward & Fear of Crime by Age**



**Chart A.9: Expected Violent Victimization for Upcoming Year by Age**

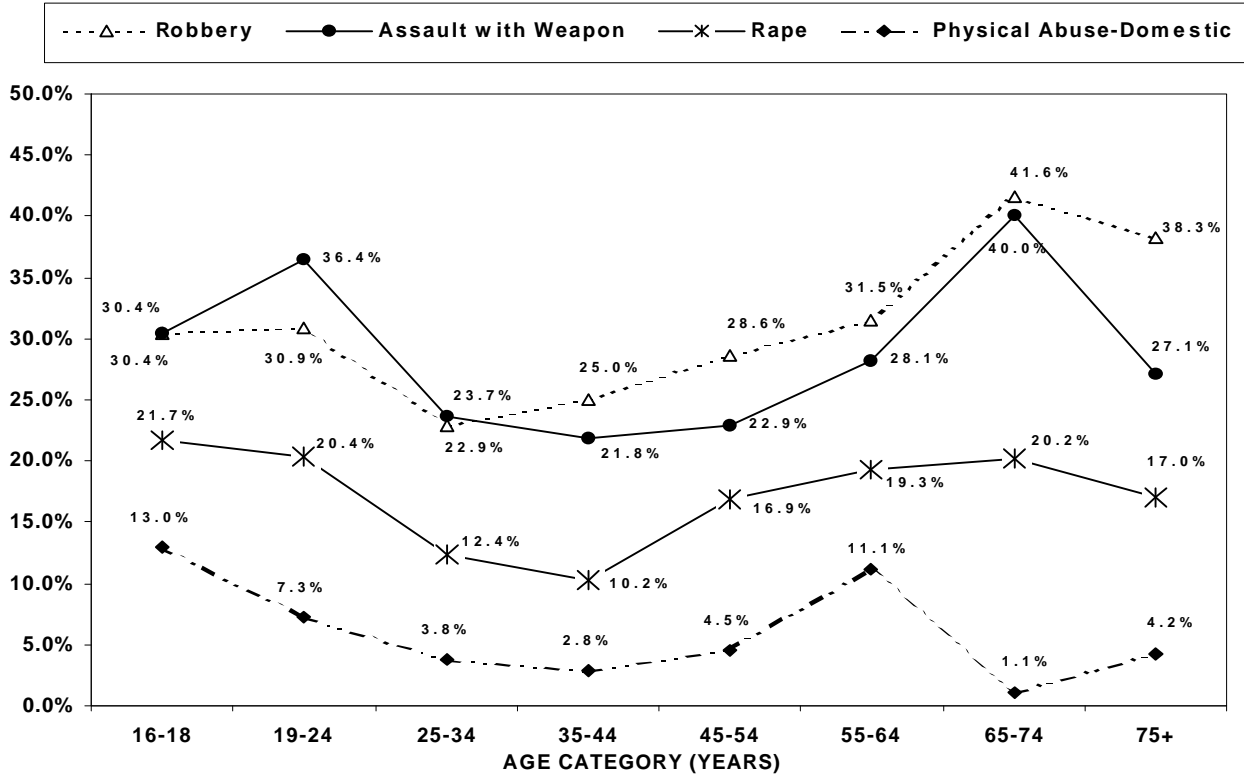


Chart A.10: "Very Afraid" of Being Violent Crime Victim by Ethnicity

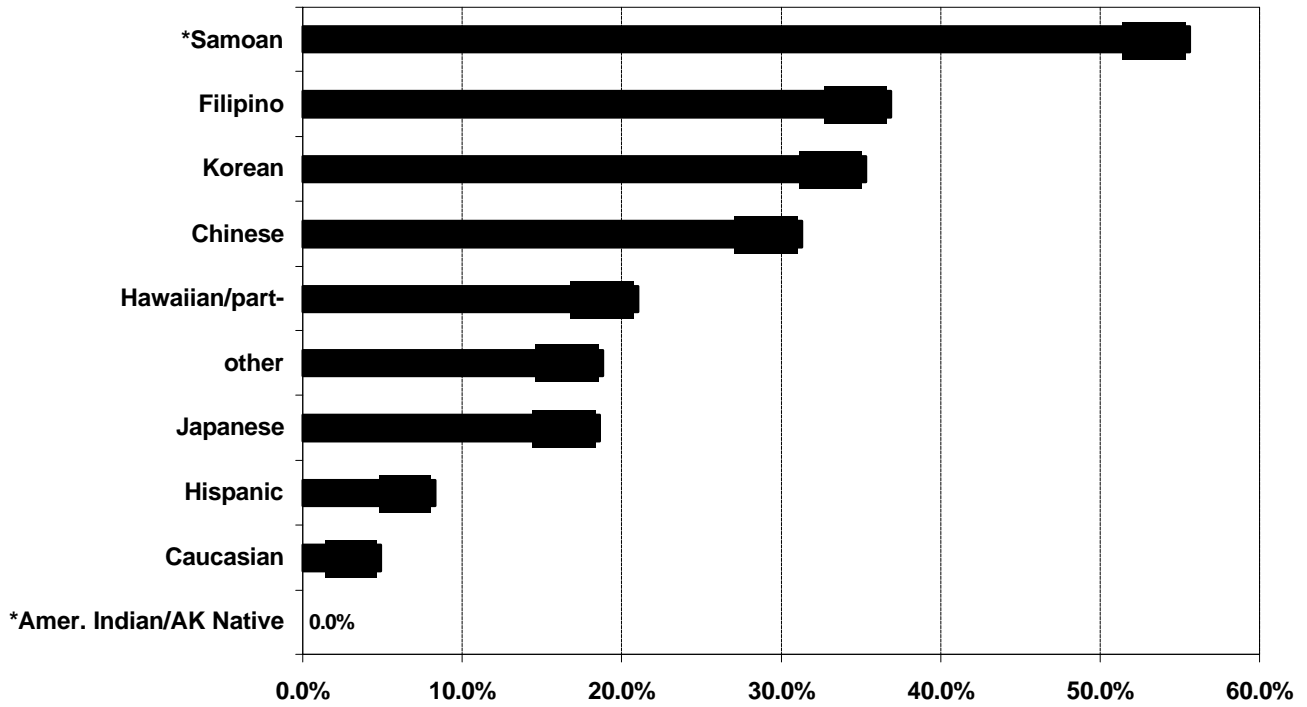
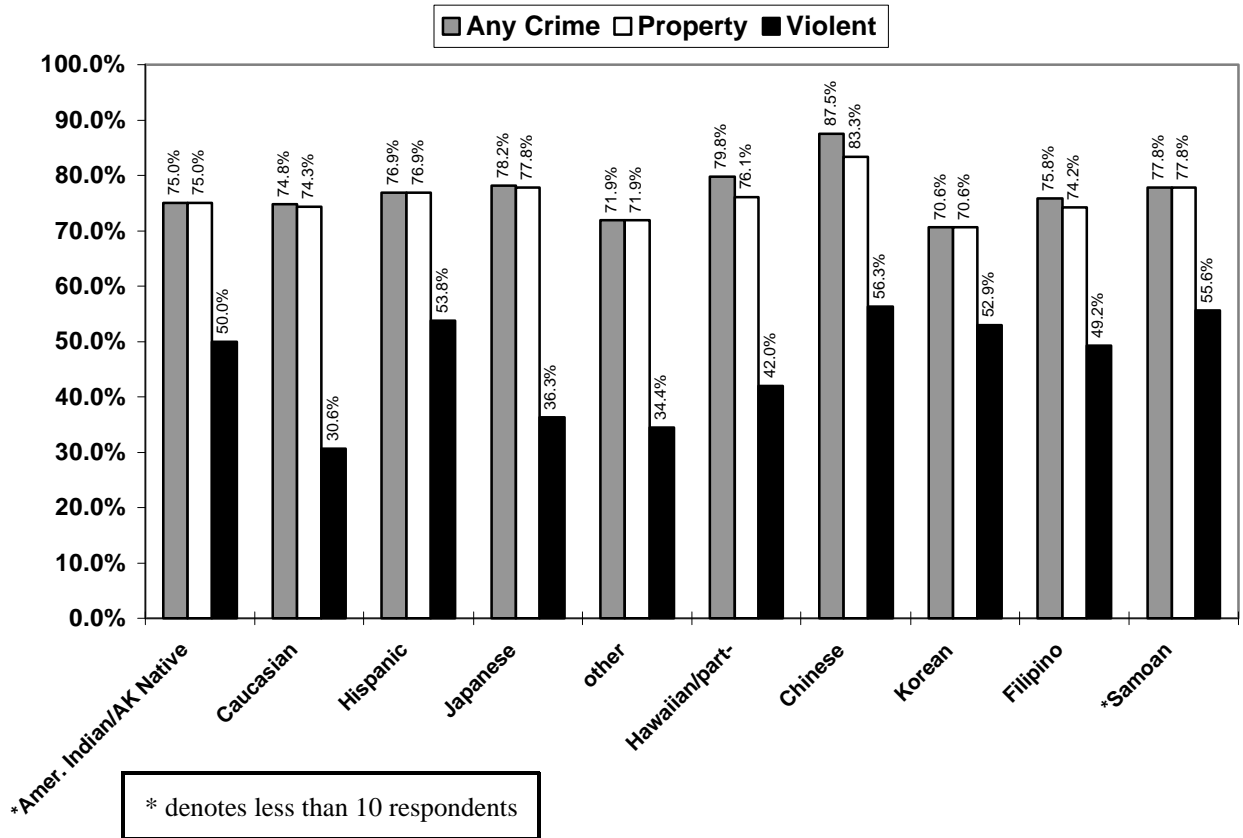


Chart A.11: Expected Victimization in Upcoming Year by Ethnicity



**Table A.12: Attitudes & Fears Associated with Crime by County**

<b>Attitudes Toward/Fear of Crime</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State Total</b>
Crime is a "Very Serious" Problem in Hawaii	53.0%	55.3%	49.1%	42.9%	52.1%
Afraid to Walk Alone Within 1/2 Mile of Home	43.1%	37.6%	45.0%	37.5%	41.2%
"Frequently" Fear of Crime Prevents From Doing things	15.3%	8.5%	12.5%	8.2%	13.7%
"Very Often" Think About Home Being Broken Into/Vandalized	29.0%	28.2%	22.3%	22.9%	27.9%
"Very Often" Think About Being Robbed/Assaulted	13.6%	12.0%	6.3%	10.4%	12.5%
"Very Often" Worry About Loved Ones Being Victimized	31.6%	33.3%	24.1%	28.6%	30.7%
"Very Often" Feel Afraid of Being Attacked/Assaulted While Home	8.0%	5.1%	3.6%	4.2%	7.1%
"Very Afraid" of Being Violent Crime Victim	19.0%	15.7%	21.6%	27.1%	19.5%

<b>Expectations for Victimization during Upcoming Year</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State Total</b>
Expect to be a Victim of Any Crime During Next Year	80.1%	76.7%	65.8%	64.6%	77.0%
Expect to be a Property Crime Victim During Next Year	79.2%	73.3%	64.0%	64.6%	75.5%
Expect to be a Violent Crime Victim During Next Year	40.0%	44.0%	35.1%	29.2%	39.4%

<b>Attitudes Toward Neighborhood Crime- Past &amp; Future</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State Total</b>
Past 3 Years Crime in Neighborhood has "Gotten Better"	8.4%	5.2%	5.5%	0.0%	7.1%
Past 3 Years Crime in Neighborhood has "Become Worse"	27.4%	33.6%	29.1%	20.8%	28.1%
Next 3 years- Crime Problem in Neighborhood will "Get Better"	9.7%	10.7%	14.3%	12.5%	10.7%
Next 3 Years- Crime Problem in Neighborhood will "Become Worse"	29.7%	33.9%	36.2%	29.2%	31.3%

<b>Attitudes Toward Neighborhood Law Enforcement</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State Total</b>
"Good/Excellent" Rating of Neighorhood Police Performance	63.8%	50.0%	65.1%	66.0%	61.7%
"Poor" Rating of Neighborhood Police Performance	5.9%	14.0%	11.0%	6.4%	8.0%

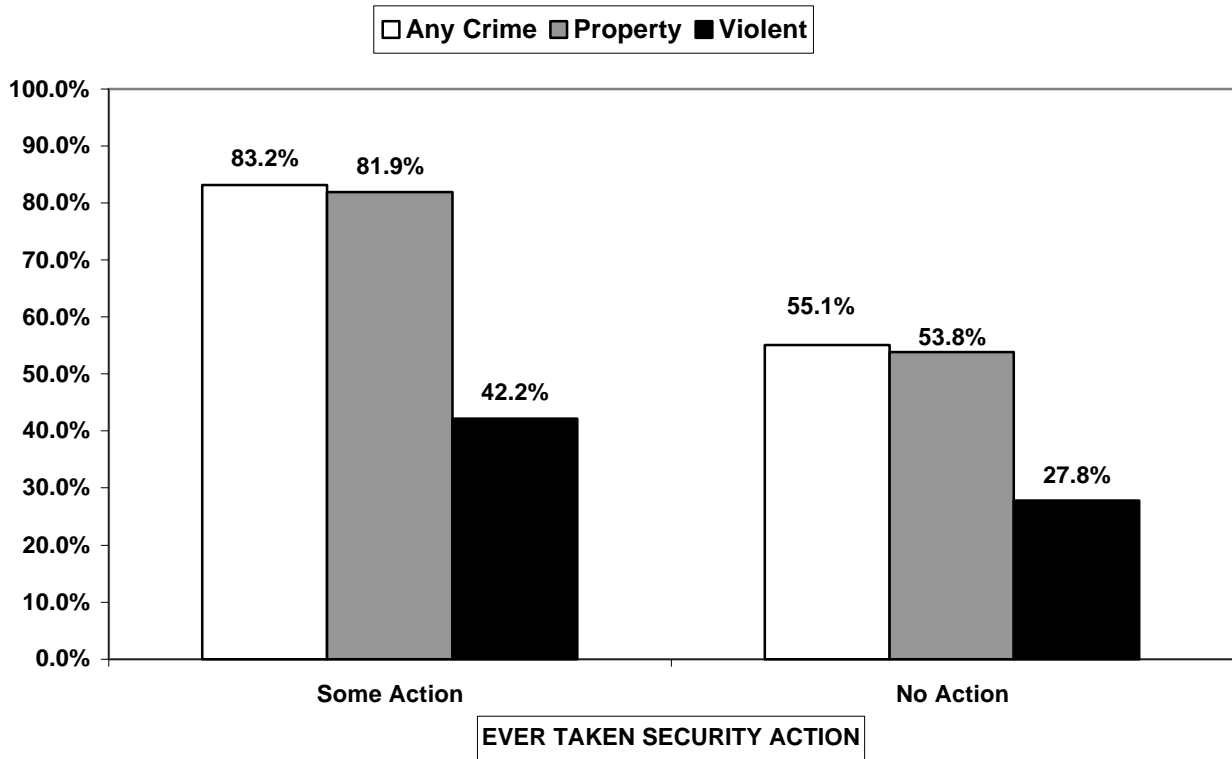
<b>Protecting Self From Crime (Security Measures)</b>	<b>Honolulu</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>Maui</b>	<b>Kauai</b>	<b>State Total</b>
Taken "Some Action" by Increasing Security in Past/Present	78.9%	69.4%	75.8%	59.5%	79.8%
"For Protection" Keep a Firearm in Home	9.0%	12.8%	12.5%	2.0%	9.7%

**Table A.13: Attitudes & Fears by District (Percentages)**

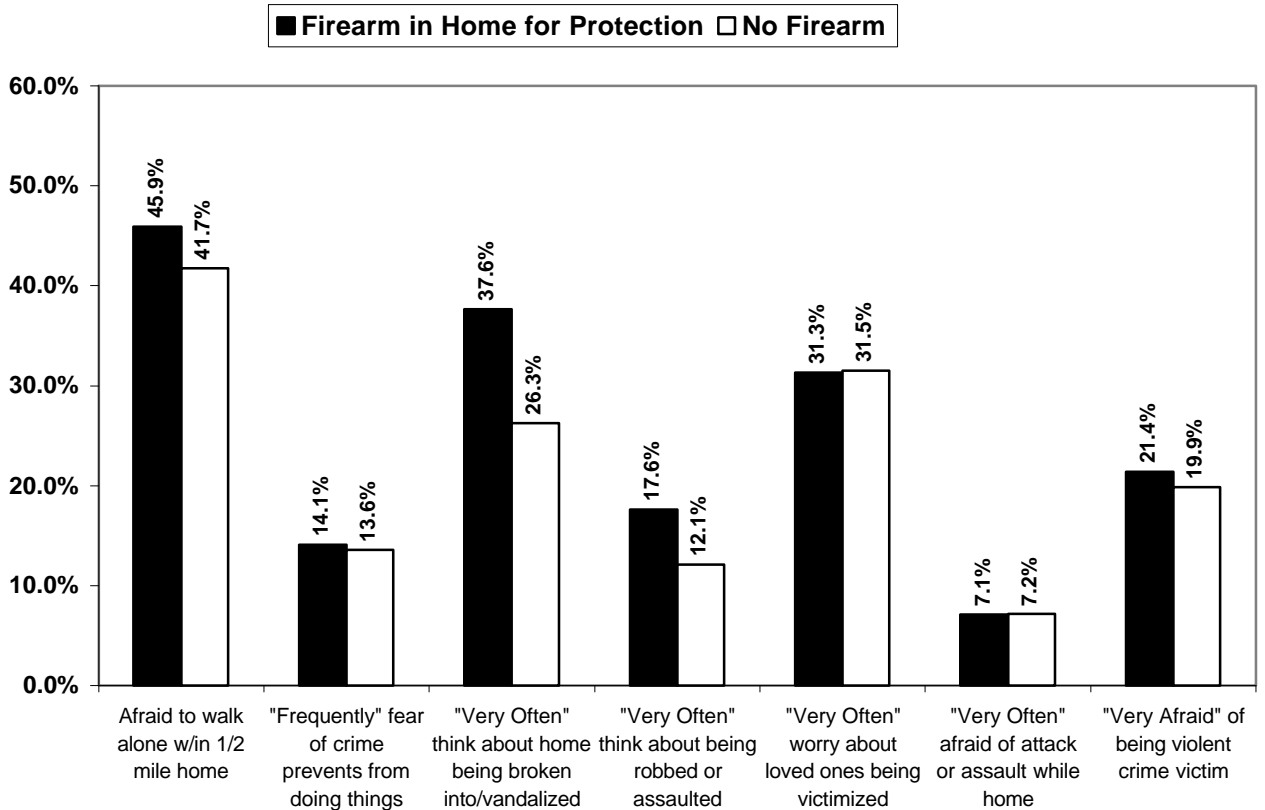
District	Total Respondents	Areas Covered (per respondent zip code)								
		Afraid to Walk Alone Within 1/2 mile home	"Frequently" Fear of Crime	"Very Often" Think About Home Being Broken Into/Vandalized	"Very Often" Think About Home Being Robbed/Assaulted	"Very Often" Worry About Loved Ones Being Victimized	"Very Afraid" of Being Attacked/Assaulted	"Very Often" Think About Home Being Broken Into/Vandalized	"Very Often" Think About Home Being Robbed/Assaulted	"Very Often" Worry About Loved Ones Being Victimized
City & County of Honolulu	1	66	37.9	10.6	16.7	6.1	21.2	4.5	10.6	Downtown, Makiki
	2	59	37.3	8.5	44.1	15.3	40.7	8.5	19.0	Haleiwa, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua
	3	92	45.7	10.9	28.3	14.1	28.6	6.5	15.6	Aiea, Kunia, Pearl City, Waipahu
	4	116	45.7	18.3	36.2	12.9	35.7	9.6	16.4	Hauula, Kaawa, Kahuku, Kailua, Kaneohe, Laie, Waimanalo
	5	100	52.0	20.2	27.6	14.3	32.3	11.1	29.6	Kapalama, Navy Cantonment
	6	14	50.0	28.6	38.5	21.4	28.6	7.1	30.8	Eaton Square, Waikiki
	7	80	30.4	12.8	18.8	11.3	25.0	7.5	19.2	Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai, Manoa, Moiliili, Waialae Kahala
	8	65	45.3	20.3	29.2	20.3	39.1	6.2	18.8	Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae
Hawaii County	1	45	44.4	6.7	28.9	15.6	40.0	6.7	15.9	Hilo, Honomu, Papaikou
	2	2	[50.0]	[0.0]	[50.0]	[0.0]	[50.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Ninole, Ookala
	3	3	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Honokaa
	4	8	[25.0]	[12.5]	[37.5]	[25.0]	[25.0]	[12.5]	[37.5]	Hawi, Kapaau
	5	9	[44.4]	[11.1]	[44.4]	[0.0]	[44.4]	[0.0]	[22.2]	Kamuela, Waikoloa
	6	25	36.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	28.0	4.0	8.0	Capt. Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou
	7	3	[33.3]	[33.3]	[33.3]	[66.7]	[100.0]	[0.0]	[66.7]	Naalehu, Pahala
	8	22	31.8	9.1	31.8	4.5	18.2	4.5	9.5	Keaau, Kurtistown, Mountain View, Pahoehoe, Volcano
Maui County	1	81	48.8	14.8	25.9	7.4	24.7	4.9	20.0	Haiku, Kahului, Kihei, Kula, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Pukalani, Wailuku
	2	4	[25.0]	[25.0]	[50.0]	[0.0]	[25.0]	[0.0]	[50.0]	Lanai
	3	1	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	Hana
	4	19	36.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	26.3	0.0	15.8	Lahaina
	5	7	[42.9]	[0.0]	[14.3]	[0.0]	[14.3]	[0.0]	[42.9]	Molokai
Kauai County	1	9	[44.4]	[22.2]	[25.0]	[11.1]	[33.3]	[11.1]	[22.2]	Lihue
	2	9	[55.6]	[11.1]	[22.2]	[22.2]	[44.4]	[11.1]	[33.3]	Hanapepe, Kaunakakai, Kekaha
	3	9	[11.1]	[0.0]	[11.1]	[12.5]	[22.2]	[0.0]	[25.0]	Eleele, Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawai
	4	14	46.2	7.1	35.7	7.1	35.7	0.0	35.7	Kapaa, Kealia
	5	8	[25.0]	[0.0]	[12.5]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[12.5]	Hanalei, Kilauea, Princeville

[ ] denotes less than 10 respondents.

**Chart A.13: Security Action Taken (Ever) by Expected Victimization in Upcoming Year**

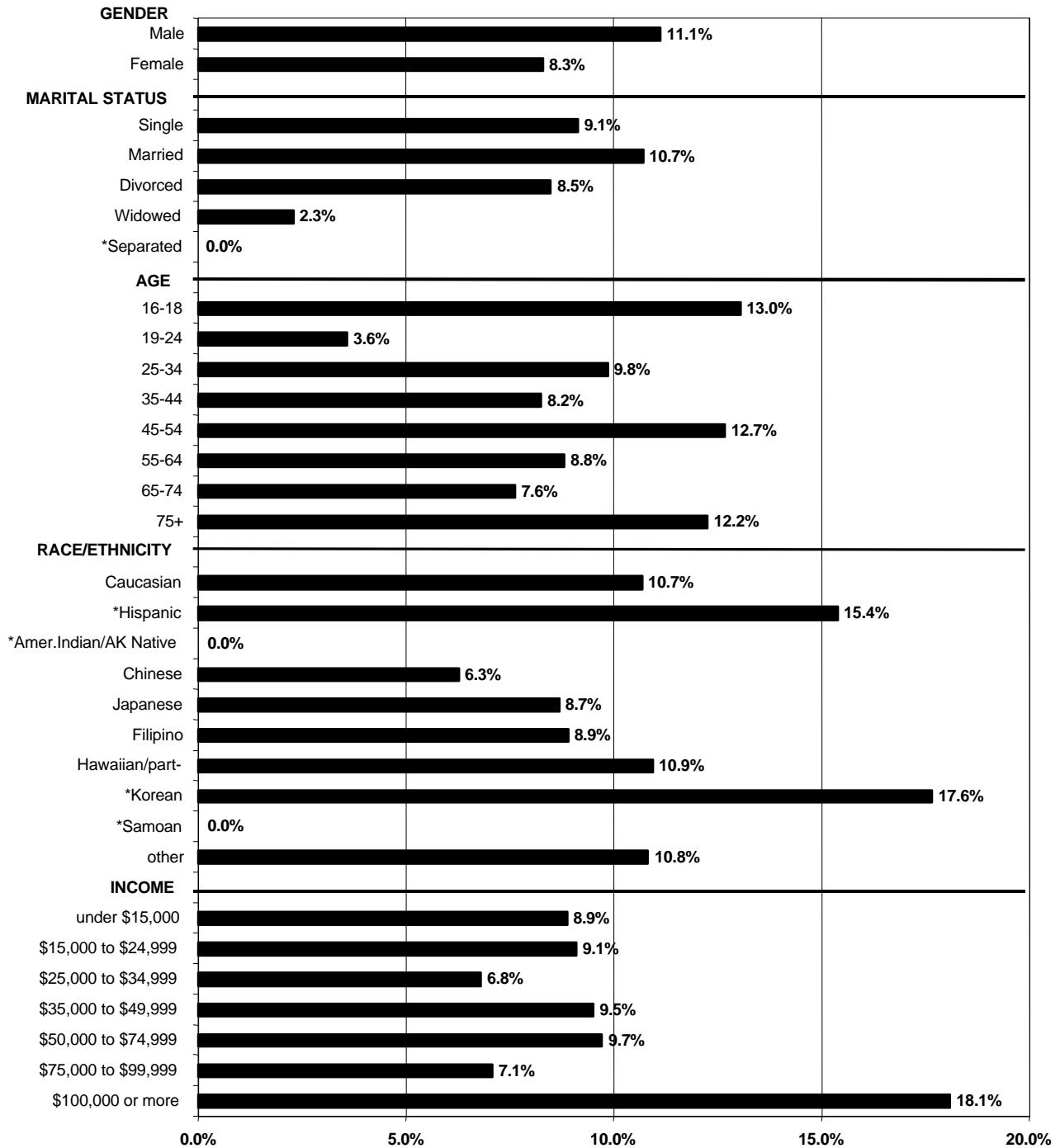


**Chart A.15: Fear of Crime by Firearm Possession**





**Chart A.14: Keep a Firearm "For Protection" Among Different Demographic Categories**

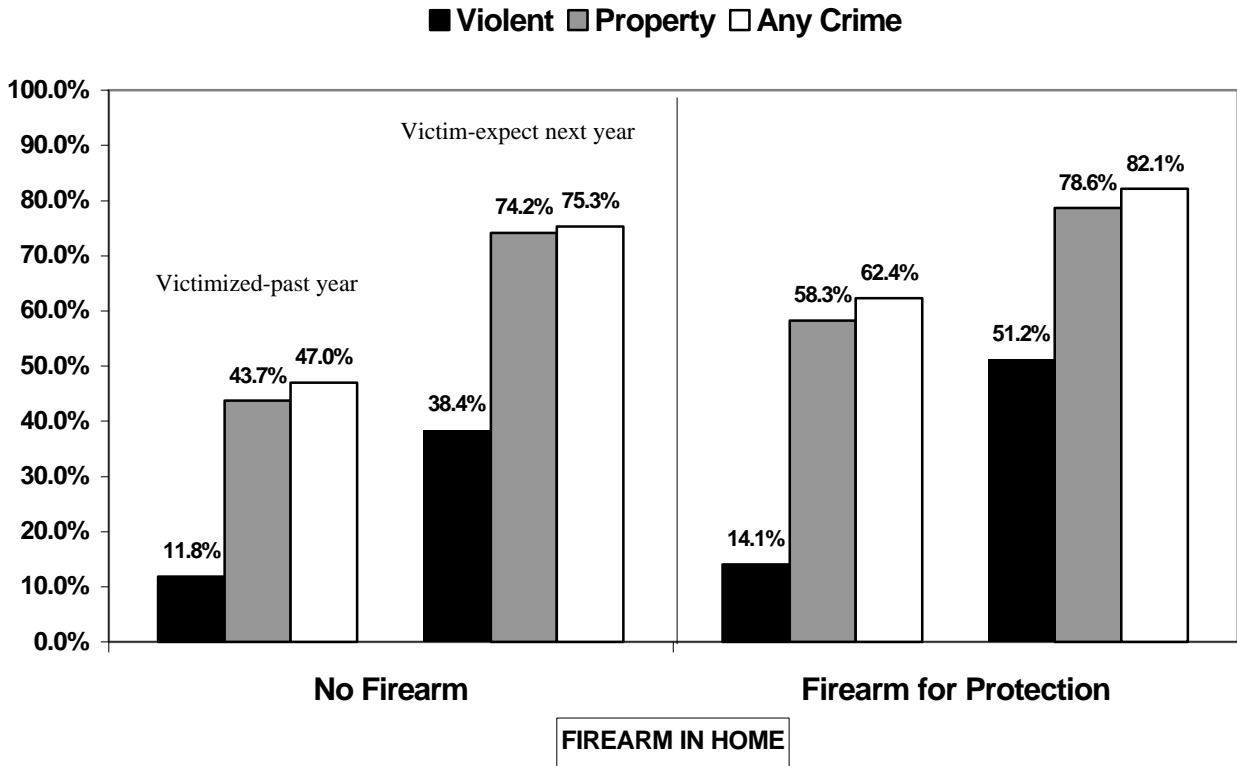


\* denotes less than 10 respondents.

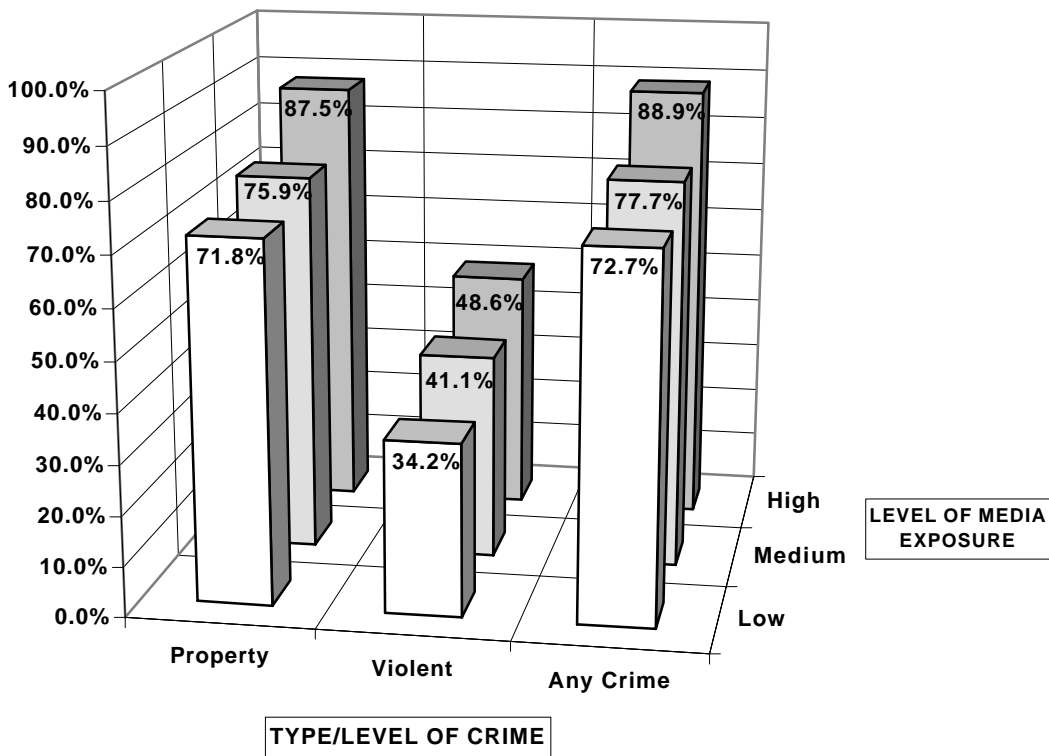
Note: Rates in this table are displayed within each corresponding category (e.g., 10.7% of Caucasians own a firearm for protection; this should not be interpreted as 10.7% of all respondents who own a firearm "for protection" are Caucasian).

Note: When examining rates by age, especially when considering age restrictions for gun ownership, it is likely that many of the younger respondents who indicated having a firearm in their home may be referring to parents, relatives, or older siblings.

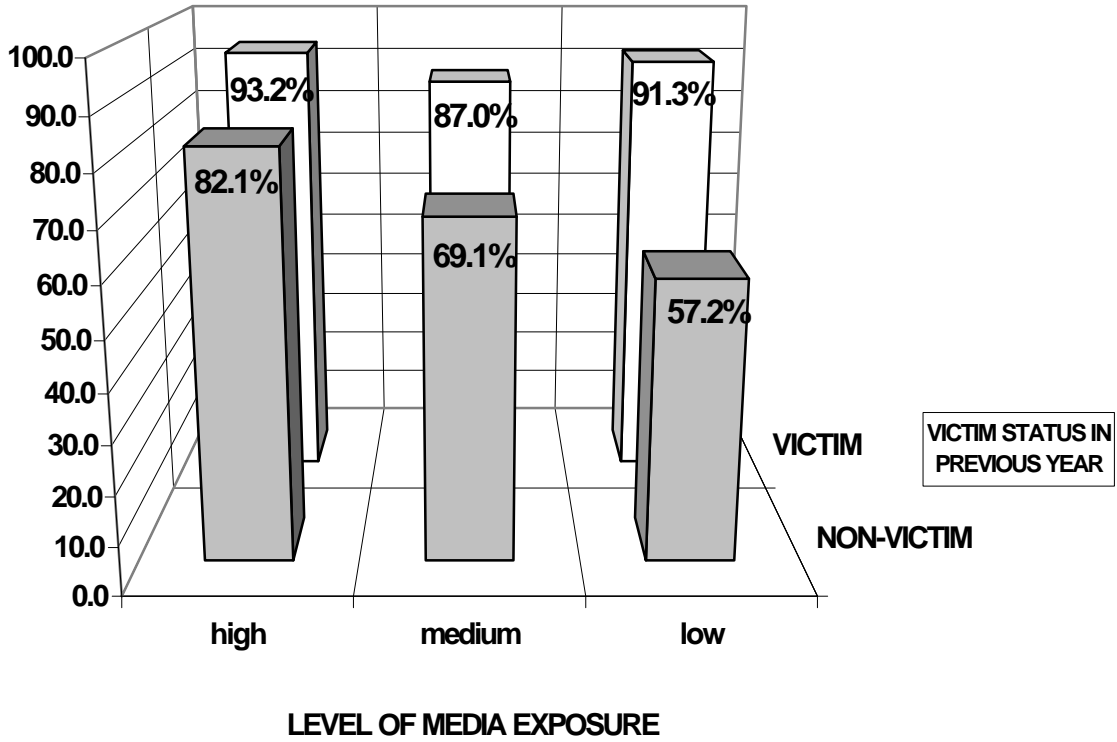
**Chart A.16: Victimization & Expected Victimization by Firearm Possession**



**Chart A.17: Expected Victimization by Level of Media Exposure**



**Chart A.18: Expected Victimization for Any Crime in Upcoming Year  
by Victimization in Previous Year and Media Exposure**



## APPENDIX B: 1998 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 (1997)**. 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 1,700 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

- How much of a problem is crime today in the State of Hawaii?  
52.1%  A very serious problem  
43.5%  A somewhat serious problem  
3.9%  A minor problem  
0.5%  No problem
- Which **TWO** of the following problem areas in Hawaii worry you the **MOST?** (**CHECK TWO**)  
58.6%  Cost of Living  
32.8%  Unemployment/Under-Employment  
41.4%  Crime  
8.3%  Population Growth  
10.8%  Taxes  
4.8%  Housing  
10.2%  Traffic  
20.9%  Education  
5.0%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are you afraid to walk alone at night within a half-mile of your home?  
41.9%  Yes  
58.1%  No
- How often does fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?  
13.7%  Frequently  
47.8%  Sometimes  
29.6%  Rarely  
8.8%  Never
- When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you're away?  
27.9%  Very often  
41.4%  Sometimes  
24.5%  Rarely  
6.3%  Never
- When you leave your home, or apartment, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted?  
12.5%  Very often  
39.0%  Sometimes  
37.3%  Rarely  
11.3%  Never
- How often do you worry about your loved ones being hurt by criminals?  
30.7%  Very often  
45.1%  Sometimes  
19.4%  Rarely  
4.7%  Never
- When you're home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted?  
7.1%  Very often  
31.3%  Sometimes  
42.5%  Rarely  
19.2%  Never

9. How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime?
- 19.5%  Very afraid  
 39.6%  Somewhat afraid  
 34.6%  Rarely afraid  
 6.2%  Never afraid

**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 1998?**

10. Someone breaking into your home and taking something or attempting to take something.
- 54.4%  Yes  
 45.6%  No
11. Someone stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle belonging to you.
- 56.0%  Yes  
 44.0%  No
12. Someone stealing other property or valuable things belonging to you.
- 66.2%  Yes  
 33.8%  No
13. Someone taking something from you by force or threat of force.
- 30.3%  Yes  
 69.7%  No
14. Someone beating or attacking you with a knife, gun, club or other weapon.
- 27.1%  Yes  
 72.9%  No
15. Someone beating you with his or her fist, feet or other bodily attack.
- 28.7%  Yes  
 71.3%  No
16. Someone forcing you to have sexual intercourse against your will.
- 16.0%  Yes  
 84.0%  No
17. Being beaten or attacked by a member of your family or someone in your household.
- 5.2%  Yes  
 94.8%  No

18. Over the past three years, do you believe the crime problem in your neighborhood has:
- 7.1%  Gotten better  
 53.5%  Stayed about the same  
 28.1%  Gotten worse  
 11.2%  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.)**
- 19.1%  Cocaine  
 23.0%  Crack or rock cocaine  
 36.7%  Crystal Methamphetamine (ice, batu)  
 10.4%  Heroin  
 32.5%  Marijuana  
 36.9%  Alcohol  
 1.6%  Other drugs; please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.4%  Drugs do not contribute to the crime problem in my neighborhood.  
 38.2%  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.)
- 40.7%  Thefts  
 35.5%  Graffiti or other vandalism  
 29.0%  Drugs (selling or using)  
 13.4%  Intimidation  
 17.5%  Assaults and fights  
 16.3%  Gang influence on younger children  
 29.0%  Loitering  
 1.6%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 44.1%  There are no street gang problems in my neighborhood.

21. During the next three years, do you believe that the crime problem in your neighborhood will:
- 10.7%  Get better
  - 58.0%  Stay about the same
  - 31.3%  Become worse

22. How would you rate the job being done by the police in your neighborhood?
- 10.6%  Excellent
  - 51.1%  Good
  - 30.4%  Fair
  - 8.0%  Poor

23. Where do you get information about crime in your neighborhood? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 65.9%  Television
  - 47.7%  Radio
  - 78.2%  Local newspaper
  - 9.8%  Police
  - 47.8%  Relatives, friends
  - 38.7%  Neighborhoods
  - 12.3%  Groups/organizations
  - 20.6%  Newsletters
  - 6.3%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_

24. "Local news media make Hawaii's crime problem seem \_\_\_\_\_ it really is."
- 13.8%  Better than
  - 14.9%  Worse than
  - 47.6%  About the same as
  - 23.8%  (Not sure)

25. Under what conditions should a convicted person be released from prison? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 17.3%  Time off for good behavior
  - 1.7%  To ease prison overcrowding
  - 40.5%  The offender is considered to be rehabilitated
  - 70.1%  Only after the full sentence has been served
  - 8.0%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_

26. 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	7.8%	35.7%	56.4%
Breakdown of family life	3.8%	26.5%	69.7%
Population increase	13.7%	46.3%	40.0%
Moral decay	6.7%	30.0%	63.3%
Use of drugs	2.5%	6.5%	91.0%
Television and movie violence	10.3%	50.5%	39.2%
Availability of guns	9.6%	29.3%	61.1%
The economy	5.7%	41.1%	53.2%
Too much leisure time	18.6%	48.7%	32.7%
Gangs	4.6%	25.7%	69.7%
Use of alcohol	5.1%	36.3%	58.6%
Too little parental discipline	3.0%	28.1%	68.8%
Too much parental discipline	46.0%	46.9%	7.1%
Other; please specify _____	3.3%	14.3%	82.4%

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1997**

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

27. Did anyone steal your car, truck, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle (not including mopeds)?

92.9%  No  
7.1%  Yes ➔ w many times? average=1.79  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 91.2%

31. Was anything stolen from inside your home? (not including any incidents reported in #30)?

90.9%  Yes  
9.1%  No ➔ w many times? average=1.78  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 68.7%

28. Did anyone steal things from inside or outside your car or truck, such as packages, clothing, hubcaps, hood ornaments, etc.?

75.6%  No  
24.4%  Yes ➔ w many times? average=1.61  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 50.8%

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

85.9%  Yes  
14.1%  No ➔ w many times? average=1.14  
range=1-5  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 33.6%

29. 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  
14.7%  Yes ➔ w many times? average=1.40  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 33.3%

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

98.6%  Yes  
1.4%  No ➔ w many times? average=2.09  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 50.0%

30. Did anyone break in or try to break into your home or some other building on your property?

82.0%  No  
18.0%  Yes ➔ w many times? average=1.80  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 77.4%

34. Did anyone **ATTEMPT** to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you (not including incidents reported in #33)?

98.8%  Yes  
1.2%  No ➔ w many times? average=2.44  
range=1-10  
➔ w many of these incidents did you report to the police? 50.0%

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1997**

35. Were you knifed, shot at or attacked with some other weapon (not including incidents reported above)?
- 99.0%  No  
1.0%  Yes
- How many times? **average=4.13**  
**range=1-15**
- How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **66.7%**

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

57.1%  A stranger or unknown person  
28.6%  A casual acquaintance  
14.3%  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

36. 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)?
- 94.1%  No  
5.9%  Yes
- How many times? **average=1.89**  
**range=1-10**
- How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **31.1%**

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

46.7%  A stranger or unknown person  
17.8%  A casual acquaintance  
17.8%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
17.8%  A family member  
15.6%  Spouse 2.2%  Brother or sister  
0.0%  Parent 0.0%  Other family member  
0.0%  Child

37. Did anyone beat you, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle (not including any incidents reported above)?
- 97.9%  No  
2.1%  Yes
- How many times? **average=1.94**  
**range=1-10**
- How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **41.2%**

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

61.1%  A stranger or unknown person  
11.1%  A casual acquaintance  
0.0%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
27.9%  A family member  
16.7%  Spouse 5.6%  Brother or sister  
5.6%  Parent 0.0%  Other family member  
0.0%  Child

38. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?
- 99.1%  No  
0.9%  Yes
- How many times? **average=1.63**  
**range=1-3**
- How many of these incidents did you report to the police? **20.0%**

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

25.0%  A stranger or unknown person  
62.5%  A casual acquaintance  
12.5%  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



**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1997**

39. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to engage in any unwanted sexual activity (not including incidents reported in #38)?

- 99.2%  No  
 0.8%  Yes ➔ How many times? average=1.14  
 range=1-2  
 ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 0.0%

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

- 14.3%  A stranger or unknown person  
 42.9%  A casual acquaintance  
 28.6%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 14.3%  A family member  
 14.3%  Spouse 0.0%  Brother or sister  
 0.0%  Parent 0.0%  Other family member  
 0.0%  Child

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

- 96.6%  No  
 3.4%  Yes ➔ How many times? average=1.77  
 range=1-10  
 ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 29.2%

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

- 55.6%  A stranger or unknown person  
 14.8%  A casual acquaintance  
 18.5%  A person well known to you (but not a family member)  
 11.1%  A family member  
 0.0%  Spouse 0.0%  Brother or sister  
 3.7%  Parent 3.7%  Other family member  
 3.7%  Child

41. 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)?

- 82.5%  I was not a victim of a crime in 1997  
 15.2%  I was a crime victim in 1997, but I do not believe that any of the offenses against me were hate crimes  
 2.3%  Yes ➔ How many times? average=1.83  
 range=1-6  
 ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 44.4%

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

- 25.0%  Sex  
 50.0%  Race/Ethnicity  
 0.0%  Religion  
 6.3%  Sexual Orientation  
 6.3%  Age  
 0.0%  Handicap  
 12.5%  Job

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

- 82.4%  I was not a victim of a crime in 1997  
 16.8%  I was a crime victim in 1997, 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  
 0.9%  Yes, I was a victim of a crime carried out by a gang member  
 ➔ How many times? average=1.63  
 range=1-4  
 ➔ How many of these incidents did you report to the police? 37.5%

**The following questions refer only to things that happened to you in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 1997**

43. If you were the victim of any crime in 1997, where did the last victimization occur?
- 78.8%  I was not victimized in 1997  
 9.2%  At my home or apartment  
 0.1%  At the offender's home or apartment  
 0.7%  At some other home or apartment  
 0.4%  At a bar  
 3.2%  On the street  
 3.3%  In a parking lot  
 1.3%  At a park or beach (but not in the parking lot)  
 1.1%  At a business location  
 1.9%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_

44. If you feel that you were a victim of one or more crimes in 1997, but **DID NOT** report **ALL** of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 2.4%  Afraid of the offender  
 5.6%  Dealt with it another way  
 10.8%  Not important enough - minor offense  
 1.6%  Felt sorry for the offender  
 2.4%  Crime due to my own carelessness  
 2.6%  Did not want to get involved  
 8.4%  Police couldn't do anything  
 6.4%  No confidence in the criminal justice system  
 2.0%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Security measures**

45. Do you keep a firearm in your home **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 9.7%  For protection  
 10.0%  For sporting purposes  
 1.7%  For another purpose; please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 79.3%  Do not keep a firearm in the home

46. 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 1996 or earlier</u>	<u>In 1997</u>	<u>In 1997, but only after I became a crime victim</u>
Taken self-defense course	10.4%	2.6%	0.2%
Installed burglar alarms	9.4%	2.6%	0.3%
Installed extra door locks	29.4%	7.5%	1.7%
Installed window guards	12.9%	3.6%	0.8%
Purchased gun(s)	5.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Displayed Police Department i.d. stickers	3.6%	0.8%	0.0%
Displayed security company i.d. stickers	8.8%	2.6%	0.2%
Participated in Neighborhood Watch	14.3%	4.2%	0.5%
Purchased dog(s)	22.2%	6.9%	0.5%
Installed outside security lights	18.8%	5.0%	0.7%
Purchased "pepper" spray	5.6%	2.8%	0.8%
Carried something to defend myself	9.6%	4.6%	1.0%
Other; please specify _____	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%
Did not take any action	16.9%	17.8%	6.8%

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

47. What is your sex?  
 48.6%  Male  
 51.4%  Female
48. Are you currently:  
 27.7%  Single  
 59.1%  Married  
 6.8%  Divorced  
 5.1%  Widowed  
 1.3%  Separated
- average age=46.7  
median age=45
49. In what year were you born? range=1910-1982

50. What is your race or ethnic background?  
**(PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE.)**
- 26.1%  White
  - 0.0%  Black or African American
  - 1.5%  Hispanic
  - 0.5%  American Indian or Alaskan Native
  - 5.6%  Chinese
  - 25.4%  Japanese
  - 15.6%  Filipino
  - 13.8%  Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian
  - 2.0%  Korean
  - 1.0%  Samoan
  - 8.6%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

51. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- 2.4%  Less than 3 years
  - 4.2%  3-5 years
  - 6.8%  6-9 years
  - 11.9%  10-17 years
  - 74.6%  18 or more years

52. How long have you lived at your current address?
- 19.7%  Less than 3 years
  - 16.5%  3-5 years
  - 11.9%  6-9 years
  - 18.4%  10-17 years
  - 33.4%  18 or more years

53. Please check the category which describes your highest level of education:
- 1.4%  6th grade or less
  - 2.4%  7th-9th grade
  - 5.0%  10th-11th grade
  - 24.7%  High school graduate or GED
  - 31.4%  Some college
  - 22.8%  College degree
  - 12.3%  Advanced college degree

54. How many people live in your home or apartment?
- 9.2%  Live alone
  - 27.5%  2
  - 21.6%  3
  - 19.4%  4
  - 22.3%  5 or more

55. Of these categories, which describes your **TOTAL HOUSEHOLD** income?
- 9.6%  Under \$15,000
  - 14.8%  \$15,000 to \$24,999
  - 14.4%  \$25,000 to \$34,999
  - 19.3%  \$35,000 to \$49,999
  - 21.4%  \$50,000 to \$74,999
  - 10.4%  \$75,000 to \$99,999
  - 10.1%  \$100,000 or more

56. What describes **YOUR** present employment status? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**
- 49.4%  Employed full-time
    - ➡ Number of **full-time** jobs average=1.1  
range=1-6
  - 18.9%  Employed part-time
    - ➡ Number of **part-time** jobs average=1.1  
range=1-2
  - 12.6%  Self-employed
  - 6.6%  Homemaker
  - 6.6%  Student
  - 2.6%  Disabled
  - 3.2%  Unemployed
  - 20.6%  Retired
  - 2.8%  Other; please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Comments Offered: 18.9%**  
**No Comment: 81.1%**

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

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In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336, this material is available in an altered format, upon request. If you require an altered format, please call the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division at (808) 586-1150. TDD: Oahu, 586-1298; neighbor islands, 1-877-586-1298.

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## **Evaluation Form For** *Crime and Justice in Hawaii, 1998*

1. For what purpose(s) did you use this report?

2. Was the publication adequate for that purpose? (check one)

Very adequate    Somewhat adequate    Neutral    Somewhat inadequate    Very inadequate

3. Are there data or analyses not included that you would find particularly useful or interesting?

4. What changes, if any, would you recommend for subsequent reports?

5. Can you point out specific tables, charts, or data that were not clear, or additional terms which needed to be defined?

6. In what capacity did you use this report? (check all that apply)

Criminal justice/law enforcement agency employee (function/area: \_\_\_\_\_)

Other government employee

Private citizen

Educator

Researcher

Student

Legislator

Media

Other (please specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

7. Additional comments:

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*Thank you for your feedback!*

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PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

Research & Statistics Branch  
Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division  
Department of the Attorney General  
425 Queen Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2950

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