

# **Crime & Justice in Hawaii:**

## 2005 Household Survey Report



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

June 2007

This report can be downloaded from the Crime  
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**[hawaii.gov/ag/cpja](http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja)**

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## 2005 Household Survey Report



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## Introduction

In 2005, based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Hawaii ranked 39<sup>th</sup> highest for violent crimes and third highest for property crimes, among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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 idiosyncrasies. For further discussion of the UCR Program, see *Crime in Hawaii 2005* (available from the Department of the Attorney General's website at [hawaii.gov/ag/cpja](http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja)).

In order to develop an alternative estimate of the number of crimes committed annually, the U.S. Department of Justice conducts the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS results indicate that far more crimes are committed than are reported to the police. The NCVS results also indicate that the level of crime in the nation as a whole 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, there are too few survey respondents to report the results separately.

In 1994, the State of Hawaii's Department of the Attorney General conducted its first comprehensive survey of crime victimization in the state. The results, published in *Crime & 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 trend studies. Additional surveys were published annually through 1998, with each survey asking about respondents' criminal victimization from the prior year, as well as their current concerns about crime-related issues.

After an eight-year hiatus, the Department of the Attorney General's Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance (CPJA) Division recommenced its crime victimization survey in 2006. The survey is an effort put forth to better understand the nature and extent of crime in Hawaii. The survey was administered in mid-May of 2006 and covers crimes committed from January to December of 2005. The survey aims at assessing fear of crime, crime awareness and perceptions, security measures taken, victimization during the prior year, and knowledge and utilization of victim assistance resources. Several questions were added, deleted, or otherwise changed since this survey was last administered. Some questions were added to decipher the public's opinion about emergent national issues such as terrorism and identity theft, as well as more localized concerns, such as traffic. In conjunction with funding sources for the victimization survey, questions were also added to assess the public's knowledge and use of various resources that are available for victims of certain crimes. The survey report also presents results via the use of county maps depicting police beat districts.

## Highlights

Major findings of this survey of Hawaii residents concerning their experiences with crime and the criminal justice system in 2005 include the following:

- Total crime victimization decreased from 48.0% of respondents in 1997 (the last time this survey was conducted) to 44.0% in 2005. The rates of property (45.0% versus 39.1%) and violent (11.6% versus 9.8%) crime victimization also decreased.
- Eight percent (8.0%) of all survey respondents noted being victims of motor vehicle thefts in 2005. Although this rate is higher than the 1997 rate (7.1%), the 2005 victimization survey added an additional motor vehicle type (mopeds) to this question.
- In 2005, slightly over one in five (21.5%) survey respondents reported that someone stole items from in or around their motor vehicles, while nearly one in seven (13.4%) stated that items were stolen from outside their homes.
- About fifteen percent (14.6%) of respondents reported that someone broke in or attempted to break in to their homes or some other building on their property, marking a decrease from 1997 (24.4%).
- Although rates of robbery (1.6%), assault (2.7%), and threats of assault (7.2%) were slightly higher in 2005 as compared to 1997 (1.4%, 1.0%, and 5.9%, respectively), there were multiple robbery and assault-related questions in the 1997 survey which were shortened and collapsed into two questions in the 2005 survey. This, presumably, could lead to higher victimization rates in 2005, as respondents may have conceptualized certain crime types differently.
- Fewer respondents reported being victims of rape/attempted rape (0.4%) or other unwanted sexual activities (0.4%) in 2005, as compared to 1997 (0.9% and 0.8%, respectively).
- The cost of living (58.8%) and crime (33.3%) continue to be the top two concerns for Hawaii residents in 2005, as they were in 1997 (58.6% and 41.4%, respectively).
- Respondents' concerns over employment opportunities have decreased, from 32.8% of respondents selecting employment as one of their top two concerns in 1997, to 7.4% in 2005. On the other hand, concerns over traffic-related issues in 2005 nearly tripled (27.8% in 2005 versus 10.2% in 1997), and concerns over housing almost quadrupled (4.8% in 1997 versus 18.7% in 2005).
- Three-fourths (75.7%) of the survey respondents were fearful of becoming the victim of a property crime during the 12 months following the survey.

- Almost half (49.8%) of the respondents feel fearful that they or a loved one will become a direct victim of terrorism.
- The question most often used by national surveys as an indicator of the fear of crime is whether respondents feel safe doing certain daily activities alone. Roughly half of the respondents feel completely safe driving their cars (44.3%), staying at home (48.2%), and walking in their neighborhoods (51.2%) alone during the day. These figures decreased to 15.3%, 25.8%, and 14.4%, respectively, when asked about engaging in the same activities at night.
- Approximately three-fifths (59.1%) of the respondents felt that Hawaii's crime rate at the time of the survey was higher than usual; in actuality, the rate was well below average historical levels.
- At the time of the survey, almost four-fifths (79.0%) of the respondents felt that the crime problems in their neighborhoods would either stay the same or become worse during the next three years.
- Compared to 1997 (61.7%), considerably fewer (47.1%) respondents feel that the police in their neighborhood are doing a good or excellent job.
- The vast majority of respondents (91.6%) believe that illegal drug use contributes "a lot" to Hawaii's crime problem. Over three-fifths (64.5%) of respondents believe that the breakdown of family life also contributes "a lot" to crime in Hawaii.
- More than one out of seven respondents installed extra door locks (15.8%) and/or outside security lights (14.6%) for further protection from crime during 2005.
- Of the 5.7% of respondents who were victims of identity theft in 2005, 62.5% had their personal information used to exploit existing credit cards or credit card numbers.
- Nearly one in five (18.1%) respondents who were crime victims in 2005 did not report these crimes to the police. These victims did not report because: they felt the police couldn't do anything about it (45.7%); it could be handled another way (29.3%); or the crime was not important enough (27.6%).
- One's own home remains the most common location (42.6%) for serious crimes committed against the survey respondents.
- Burglary, drugs and domestic violence are the top three crime-related concerns for respondents from three of Hawaii's four counties.
- Approximately two-fifths of the respondents (41.6%) support sending inmates to jails and prisons in other states in order to ease Hawaii's prison overcrowding.

- A little over half (51.6%) of the respondents are against the notion of building a drug treatment center for non-violent offenders near their homes.
- Cell phone use (52.7%) was identified by survey respondents as the top traffic-related concern.
- Only 3.9% of the respondents who were violent crime victims in 2005 received assistance from a professional victim counselor or advocate. Among the 96.1% of “respondent-victims” who did not receive such assistance, only 13.3% were informed that these services are available.
- Only 11.1% of the respondent-victims were aware that the State’s Crime Victim Compensation Commission can assist with medical expenses and other financial losses suffered as the result of violent crime, although none of these respondent-victims actually applied for such assistance.
- Nearly three-fifths (59.9%) of the survey respondents were aged 45 and above at the time they completed the survey. In contrast, this age group comprised only 40.0% of Hawaii’s resident population in 2005.
- Considerably more females than males completed the survey (55.1% versus 44.9% of all returned surveys, respectively.)

## Methodology

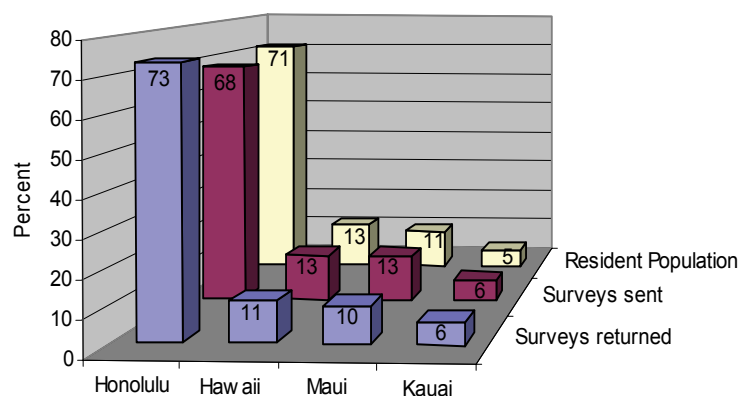
The Research and Statistics Branch staff revised its 1997 victimization survey in order to accomplish new goals. In an attempt to gain a higher response rate, it was decided to utilize a shorter survey instrument (six pages in 2005, versus eight pages in 1997). Thus, some questions were removed or shortened. In light of certain events that have occurred since 1997, questions were added to assess the public's opinion on these emergent issues, including terrorism, victim services, identity theft, and traffic.

With the approval of the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Information Technology provided a list of licensed drivers in the State of Hawaii. A random sample of 2,500 names was selected to be survey recipients.

As in 1997, mailed questionnaires were used for the following reasons: (1) they are inexpensive to administer; and (2) they allow for more anonymity, especially in cases where a victim and an offender share the same home. Advance notice postcards were initially mailed out to 2,500 Hawaii residents. Aside from notifying Hawaii residents of the forthcoming survey and its purpose, the postcards were also useful for eliminating undeliverable addresses. The surveys were then mailed, along with a cover letter from the Attorney General and a stamped return envelope, to the 2,060 (82.4%) Hawaii residents with a valid Hawaii mailing address. Reminder postcards were mailed out in June to survey recipients who had not yet completed and returned the survey. Completed and returned surveys (745) represented a response rate of 36.2%, with a margin of error of  $\pm 3.5\%$ .

Although more victimization surveys were sent to and returned from respondents from the City & County of Honolulu, the numbers of surveys sent and returned per capita were roughly proportional to Hawaii's 2005 resident population distribution. Slightly more surveys were returned from respondents from the City & County of Honolulu and Kauai County than were expected, while fewer surveys were received from respondents from Hawaii and Maui Counties.

**Chart 1.0: Victimization Surveys Sent & Returned versus Resident Population Distribution (2005)**



The victimization survey drew responses from considerably more females (55.1%) than males (44.9%). More than half (59.9%) of the respondents were at least 45 years old. Over four-fifths (85.2%) of the respondents were representative of four races/ethnicities: Japanese (30.8%), White (26.6%), Filipino (14.7%), and Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian (13.1%). Surveys were received mostly from married respondents (59.2%) and from respondents who have lived in Hawaii (78.4%) and at their current address (40.8%) for 18 years or more. More surveys were returned by respondents with at least some college education (72.0%) and with a total household income of at least \$50,000 (55.2%).

**Table 1.0: Respondent Demographics, 1997 vs. 2005**

	1997 n=879 (60% response rate)	2005 n=745 (36% response rate)	Age		
<b>Gender</b>			15-18	2.9%	<b>3.9%</b>
Male	48.6%	<b>44.9%</b>	19-24	7.2%	<b>7.3%</b>
Female	51.4%	<b>55.1%</b>	25-34	16.9%	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>			35-44	23.2%	<b>15.5%</b>
Single	27.7%	<b>27.2%</b>	45-54	20.2%	<b>20.2%</b>
Married	59.1%	<b>59.2%</b>	55-64	11.6%	<b>18.3%</b>
Divorced	6.8%	<b>7.9%</b>	65-74	11.7%	<b>9.7%</b>
Widowed	5.1%	<b>5.3%</b>	75+	6.3%	<b>11.7%</b>
Legally separated	1.3%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>Resident of Hawaii</b>		
<b>Household Income</b>			Less than 3 years	2.4%	<b>3.0%</b>
Under \$15,000	9.6%	<b>8.0%</b>	3-5 years	4.2%	<b>4.5%</b>
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.8%	<b>9.7%</b>	6-9 years	6.8%	<b>4.7%</b>
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.4%	<b>11.2%</b>	10-17 years	11.9%	<b>9.4%</b>
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.3%	<b>15.9%</b>	18 or more years	74.6%	<b>78.4%</b>
\$50,000-\$74,999	21.4%	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>Resident at Current Address</b>		
\$75,000-\$99,000	10.1%	<b>15.5%</b>	Less than 3 years	19.7%	<b>17.5%</b>
\$100,000 or more	10.1%	<b>17.9%</b>	3-5 years	16.5%	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>			6-9 years	11.9%	<b>11.9%</b>
Black	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>	10-17 years	18.4%	<b>16.5%</b>
Chinese	5.6%	<b>7.2%</b>	18 or more years	33.4%	<b>40.8%</b>
Filipino	15.6%	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>Highest Education Level</b>		
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	13.8%	<b>13.1%</b>	6th grade or less	1.4%	<b>0.7%</b>
Hispanic	1.5%	<b>1.8%</b>	7th-9th grade	2.4%	<b>1.3%</b>
Japanese	25.4%	<b>30.8%</b>	10th-11th grade	5.0%	<b>4.3%</b>
Korean	2.0%	<b>2.1%</b>	High school graduate or GED	24.7%	<b>21.7%</b>
Other	7.6%	<b>2.9%</b>	Some college	31.4%	<b>29.7%</b>
Samoan	1.0%	<b>0.5%</b>	Undergraduate college degree	22.8%	<b>24.4%</b>
White	26.1%	<b>26.6%</b>	Post-graduate college degree	12.3%	<b>17.9%</b>

## Crime Victimization

Over two-fifths (44.0%) of the survey respondents reported being the victims of any crime(s) during 2005. Property crimes claimed 39.1% of the respondents, while violent crimes claimed 9.8%.

	1997	2005
Property Crime	45.0%	39.1%
Violent Crime	11.6%	9.8%
Any Crime	48.0%	44.0%

Of the property crime victims, 39.8% indicated that they were victimized more than once during 2005. With the exception of motor vehicle theft, at least 91% of the victims of other types of property crime noted that the stolen items were not recovered. The monetary value of stolen property ranged from \$0 to \$80,000. Of the various violent crime types, at least half of the victims were victimized once, and most often by a stranger or unknown person.

A question regarding identity theft was added to this year's survey; 5.7% of the respondents noted being identity theft victims during 2005.

### *Victimization by Offense Type*

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** Almost one in ten (8.0%) survey respondents reported that a car, truck, motorcycle, moped, or other type of motor vehicle was stolen from them during 2005. A little over half (54.5%) of the motor vehicles were recovered by the time the respondents completed the survey in mid-2006.

**Theft from Motor Vehicles:** Just over one-fifth (21.5%) of the respondents noted having items such as packages, clothing, hubcaps, hood ornaments, etc., stolen either from the inside or outside of their cars or trucks. About six percent (5.9%) of the respondents stated that their property was recovered.

**Break-Ins/Attempts:** Approximately fifteen percent (14.6%) of the survey respondents stated that someone broke in or attempted to break in to their homes or some other building on their property. Of the victims who had property stolen during the break-ins, 5.6% recovered their property.

**Other Thefts:** Aside from the thefts described above, 13.4% of the respondents claimed to have been the victims of other types of thefts in 2005, such as having items stolen from outside their homes. Nearly two-thirds (66.3%) of the "other theft victims" were victimized one time during 2005, and 8.7% of the stolen items were recovered.

**Robbery:** Twelve (1.6%) respondents had property taken directly from them by threat or the actual use of physical force. Four of these victims (33.3%) experienced being robbed on three separate occasions during 2005. A 30.0% property value recovery rate was reported by robbery victims.

**Injuries from Assaults:** Twenty (2.7%) respondents noted being injured as a result of someone illegally using physical force against them. An injury was defined as any bruise, scratch, cut of any kind, etc. Over half (62.5%) of these victims reported that they received



their injuries through assaults perpetrated by a stranger or other unknown person.

**Threats of Physical Assault:** Fifty-three (7.2%) respondents noted being threatened with physical assault during 2005. A little over half of these victims reported being threatened once (53.1%) and by a stranger or unknown person (54.3%).

**Rape and Attempted Rape:** Three (0.4%) respondents reported either being raped or being the victim of an attempted rape during 2005. Of the three affirmative respondents to this question, two were adult males, and the female was under 18 years of age at the time of the incident. Two-thirds (66.7%) of the victims of rape or attempted rape reported that the act was committed by a friend or casual acquaintance.

**Other Sexual Assault:** Three other respondents, apart from the rape and attempted rape victims, stated that someone forced or attempted to force them to engage in other types of unwanted sexual activity during 2005. All three respondents reported being victimized by a different type of offender, including a stranger, a friend, and a family member.

**Identity Theft:** Forty (5.7%) respondents reported having been the victims of identity theft during 2005. Personal information was used to exploit existing credit cards or credit card numbers for the majority (62.5%) of these victims. The amount of money stolen by the offenders ranged from \$0 to \$10,000. The average number of hours spent working to resolve identity theft-related issues was 47, or almost two full days.

## ***Location of Crime Victimization***

Victims of crimes in 2005 were asked to select one of nine options to indicate where their most serious victimization had occurred. Over two-fifths (42.6%) of the victims were victimized in their home or apartment; 13.9% at a park or beach (including the parking lot); and 13.9% at “other” locations. Respondents who identified “other” locations were mostly victimized either via the Internet (i.e., identity theft crimes) or in an area immediately outside of their home.<sup>1</sup>

## ***Reasons for Not Reporting Crimes to the Police***

Almost one in five (18.1%) respondents who were crime victims in 2005 did not report the incident(s) to the police for various reasons. The top three reasons why crimes were not reported were that the victim: felt the police could not do anything about it (45.7%); dealt with it in another way (29.3%); or felt that the crime was not important enough to be reported (27.6%). (Refer to Footnote 1, below.)

## ***Profile of Crime Victims***

**Gender:** Overall, male respondents were more likely than their female counterparts to have been crime victims in 2005 (45.1% versus 40.2% total victimization rates for males and females, respectively). More specifically, males and females were equally likely to have been property crime victims (37.5% ver-

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<sup>1</sup> Although 43.9% of respondents reported being victimized in 2005, approximately 80% of respondents selected “I was not victimized in 2005” as their response to questions 22-24. Responses to these questions should be examined with caution.



sus 37.3%), but males were more than twice as likely to have been violent crime victims (14.1% versus 6.4%).

**Age:** Total and property crime victimization rates were highest in the 15-18 year old age group (58.3% and 50.0%, respectively), while the violent crime victimization rate was highest (22.2%) for the 19-24 year-old age group. The victimization rates generally trend downwards as respondent ages advance.

**Marital Status:** No clear patterns are apparent when assessing victimization rates by marital status. Notably higher and lower rates for legally separated and widowed respondents, respectively, are probably attributable to the very small numbers of responses received from members of those groups. In addition, the statistics for the widowed group are, at least to some degree, likely a factor of age (see above).

**Race/Ethnicity:** Total crime victimization rates were highest for Samoan respondents (66.7%) and lowest for Korean respondents (38.5%). Property crime victimization rates were highest for Samoan respondents (66.7%) and lowest for Japanese respondents (34.2%). Violent crime victimization rates were highest for Samoan respondents (66.7%) and lowest for Black, Korean, and "Other" respondents (0.0%). As was the case with marital

status, the very small numbers of responses received from members of certain groups may have significantly impacted these statistics (e.g., only three surveys were received from Samoan respondents).

**Resident Status:** No clearly discernible patterns exist in crime victimization rates based on the amount of time that survey respondents have resided in Hawaii, apart from somewhat higher property crime victimization rates for the two groups who have resided in Hawaii for the longest periods of time.

**Education Level:** Somewhat surprisingly, total, property, and violent crime victimization rates were highest (53.3%, 48.2%, and 13.9%, respectively) for respondents with an undergraduate college degree. The victimization rates consistently decrease as educational attainment levels also decrease below the undergraduate degree level.

**Household Income:** The total crime victimization rate was highest (48.7%) for respondents with the highest-earning households (>\$99,000 per year). The property crime victimization rate was highest (43.0%) for respondents with the second highest-earning households (\$75,000-\$99,000), while the violent crime victimization rate was highest (13.5%) for respondents with the lowest-earning household (<\$15,000).

## Crime Victimization Rates, by Victim Demographics

**Table 2.1: Crime Victimization and Gender**

<b>Gender</b> <i>(n = 681 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Male	45.1%	37.5%	14.1%
Female	40.2%	37.3%	6.4%

**Table 2.2: Crime Victimization and Age of Victim**

<b>Age</b> <i>(n = 602 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
15-18	58.3%	50.0%	12.5%
19-24	51.1%	46.7%	22.2%
25-34	45.7%	37.0%	15.0%
35-44	54.3%	45.7%	16.0%
45-54	46.3%	43.0%	9.8%
55-64	40.9%	36.9%	6.3%
65-74	25.9%	20.7%	3.4%
75+	20.3%	17.4%	4.3%

**Table 2.3: Crime Victimization and Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b> <i>(n = 680 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Single	44.0%	37.0%	17.7%
Married	44.3%	39.5%	6.0%
Divorced	41.5%	37.7%	17.0%
Widowed	16.2%	16.2%	0.0%
Legally separated	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%

**Table 2.4: Crime Victimization and Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b> <i>(n = 647 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Black	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Chinese	39.1%	34.8%	11.1%
Filipino	38.8%	34.7%	5.2%
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	44.7%	40.0%	9.3%
Hispanic	58.3%	41.7%	16.7%
Japanese	38.8%	34.7%	5.6%
Korean	38.5%	38.5%	0.0%
Other	47.4%	47.4%	0.0%
Samoan	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
White	45.1%	38.5%	15.0%

*(Table continues on next page.)*

## Crime Victimization Rates, by Victim Demographics (cont.)

<b>Years in Hawaii</b> <i>(n = 677 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Less than 3 years	33.3%	23.8%	9.5%
3-5 years	43.3%	26.7%	16.7%
6-9 years	30.3%	27.3%	9.1%
10-17 years	44.4%	38.1%	9.4%
18 or more years	43.4%	39.2%	9.6%

<b>Years at Current Address</b> <i>(n = 681 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Less than 3 years	42.6%	37.7%	12.3%
3-5 years	48.9%	44.6%	12.0%
6-9 years	45.1%	40.2%	14.6%
10-17 years	47.3%	40.7%	10.8%
18 or more years	37.7%	33.0%	6.2%

<b>Highest Level of Education</b> <i>(n = 682 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
6th grade or less	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%
7th-9th grade	22.2%	22.2%	0.0%
10th-11th grade	33.3%	30.0%	7.1%
High school graduate or GED	36.2%	32.2%	8.7%
Some college	43.8%	37.9%	9.9%
Undergraduate college degree	53.3%	48.2%	13.9%
Post-graduate college degree	37.2%	31.4%	7.4%

<b>Total Household Income</b> <i>(n = 644 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>Violent Crime</b>
Under \$15,000	35.8%	35.8%	13.5%
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.5%	35.5%	8.1%
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.8%	30.4%	7.2%
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.7%	38.8%	10.6%
\$50,000-\$74,999	45.8%	39.2%	10.5%
\$75,000-\$99,000	48.0%	43.0%	9.1%
\$100,000 or more	48.7%	39.1%	11.2%

## County & District Victimization Rates

Higher rates of victimization were noted in counties with larger populations. Per county, Hawaii County had the highest total victimization rate (46.1%), followed by the City & County of Honolulu (45.6%), Maui County (42.5%), and Kauai County (22.7%). Hawaii County respondents also reported the highest victimization rate for both property (43.4%) and violent (13.2%) crimes. City & County of Honolulu respondents reported the second highest victimization rates, at 40.3% for property crimes and 10.0% for violent crimes, followed by Maui County respondents, with 37.8% for property crimes and 8.2% for violent crimes. Kauai County respondents, again, reported the lowest total victimization rates, 18.2% for property crimes and 4.5% for violent crimes. Table 2.10 shows crime victimization rates, by district. Refer to the county maps on pages 18-19 for specific district locations.

<i>(n = 724 valid responses)</i>	<b>Any Crime</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Violent</b>
<b>City &amp; County of Honolulu</b>	45.6%	40.3%	10.0%
<b>Hawaii County</b>	46.1%	43.4%	13.2%
<b>Maui County</b>	42.5%	37.8%	8.2%
<b>Kauai County</b>	22.7%	18.2%	4.5%

**Table 2.10: Crime Victimization Rates, by District**

City & County of Honolulu	District	# of Resps	Any Crime	Property	Violent	Areas Covered
	1	80	43.8%	40.0%	13.3%	Downtown, Makiki
2	50	60.0%	52.0%	12.2%	Haleiwa, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua	
3	84	47.6%	45.2%	8.3%	Aiea, Kunia, Pearl City, Waipahu	
4	96	40.6%	33.3%	10.4%	Hauula, Kaawa, Kahuku, Kailua, Kaneohe, Laie, Waimanalo	
5	73	45.2%	39.7%	8.2%	Kapalama	
6	18	50.0%	44.4%	17.6%	Eaton Square, Waikiki	
7	77	45.5%	37.7%	9.1%	Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai, Manoa, Moiliili, Waialae Kahala	
8	53	39.6%	37.7%	5.7%	Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae	
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>		

Hawaii County	District	# of Resps	Any Crime	Property	Violent	Areas Covered
	1	24	50.0%	50.0%	8.3%	Hilo, Honomu, Papaikou
2	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ninole, Ookala	
3	5	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Honokaa	
4	5	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	Hawi, Kapaa	
5	2	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Kamuela, Waikoloa	
6	23	56.5%	56.5%	17.4%	Capt. Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou	
7	4	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	Naalehu, Pahala	
8	13	38.5%	46.2%	7.7%	Keaau, Kurtistown, Mountain View, Pahoa, Volcano	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>		

Maui County	District	# of Resps	Any Crime	Property	Violent	Areas Covered
	1	54	40.7%	35.2%	7.4%	Haiku, Kahalui, Kula, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Pukalani, Wailuku
2	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Lanai	
3	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Hana	
4	10	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	Lahaina	
5	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	Molokai	
6	4	100.0%	80.0%	50.0%	Kihei	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>		

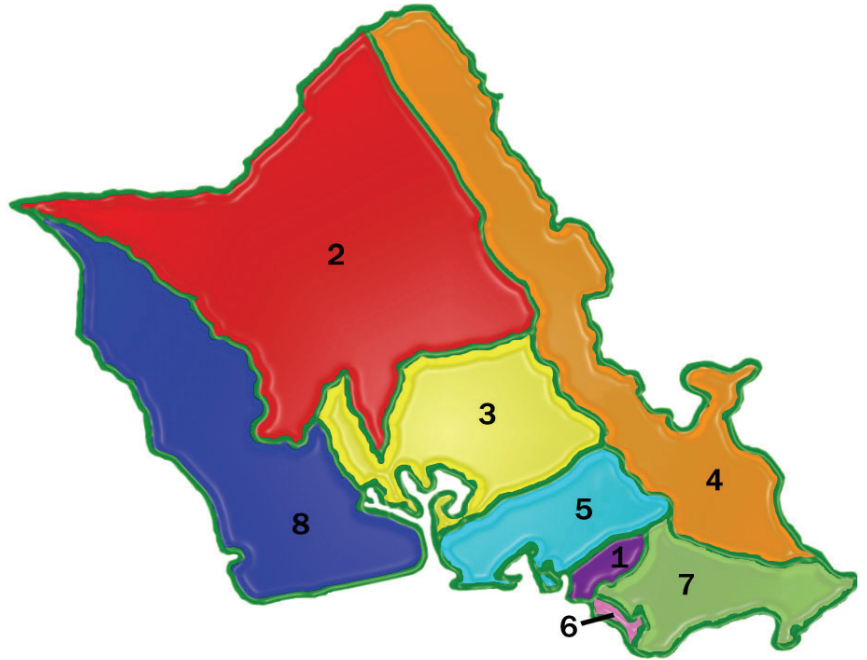
  

Kauai County	District	# of Resps	Any Crime	Property	Violent	Areas Covered
	1	12	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	Lihue
2	6	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	Hanapepe, Kaunakakai, Kekaha	
3	10	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	Eleele, Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawai	
4	14	35.7%	28.6%	7.1%	Kapaa, Kealia	
5	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	Hanalei, Kilauea, Princeville	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>		

## City & County of Honolulu Police Districts

### DISTRICTS:

- 1 Downtown, Makiki
- 2 Haleiwa, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua
- 3 Aiea, Kunia, Pearl City, Waipahu
- 4 Hauula, Kaaawa, Kahuku, Kailua, Kaneohe, Laie, Waimanalo
- 5 Kapalama
- 6 Eaton Square, Waikiki
- 7 Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai, Manoa, Moiliili, Waialae, Kahala
- 8 Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Waianae

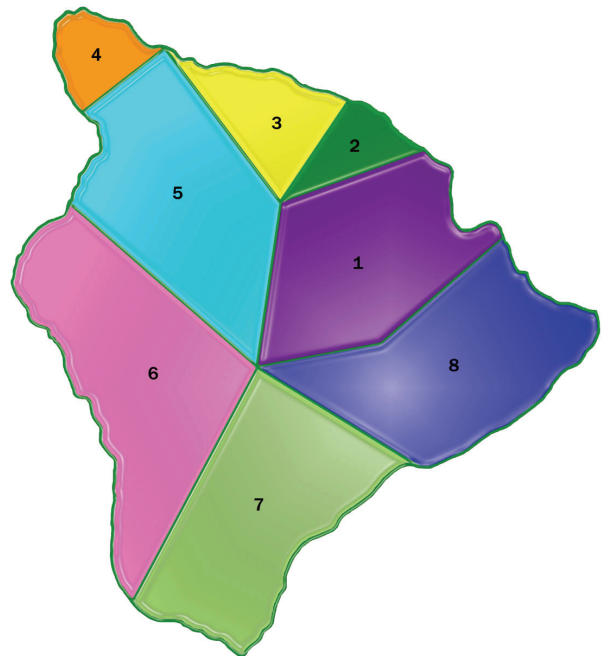


## Hawaii County Police Districts

### DISTRICTS:

- 1 Hilo, Papaikou, Papaaloa, Pepeekeo
- 2 North Hilo\*
- 3 Honokaa, Paauilo
- 4 Hawi, Kapaau
- 5 Kamuela
- 6 Captain Cook, Holualoa, Hoonau, Keauhou, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou
- 7 Naalehu, Pahala
- 8 Keaau, Mountain View, Pahoa, Volcano

\* No Responses



## Maui County Police Districts

### DISTRICTS:

1 Haiku, Kahului, Kula, Makawao, Paia, Puunene, Pukalani, Wailuku

2 Lanai

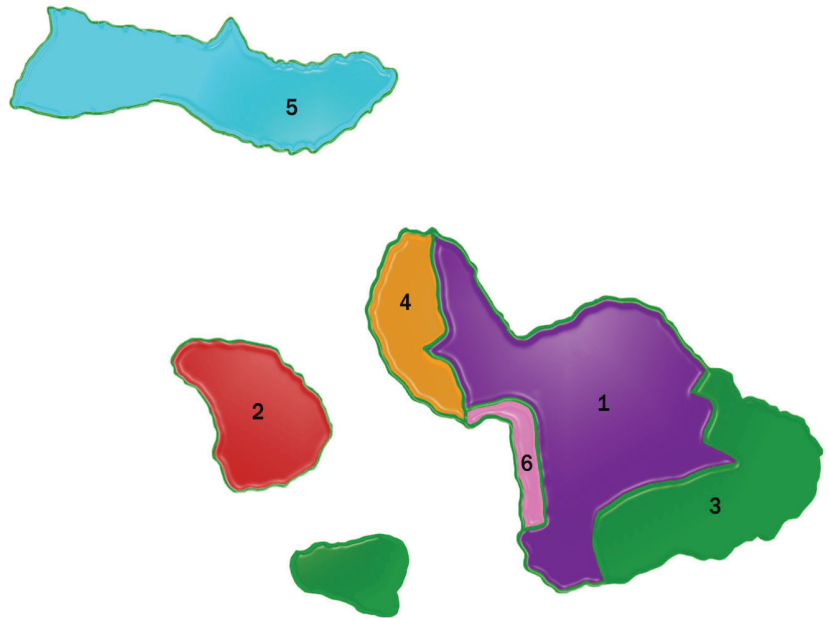
3 Hana\*

4 Lahaina

5 Hoolehua, Kaunakakai (Molokai)

6 Kihei

\* No Responses



## Kauai County Police Districts

### DISTRICTS:

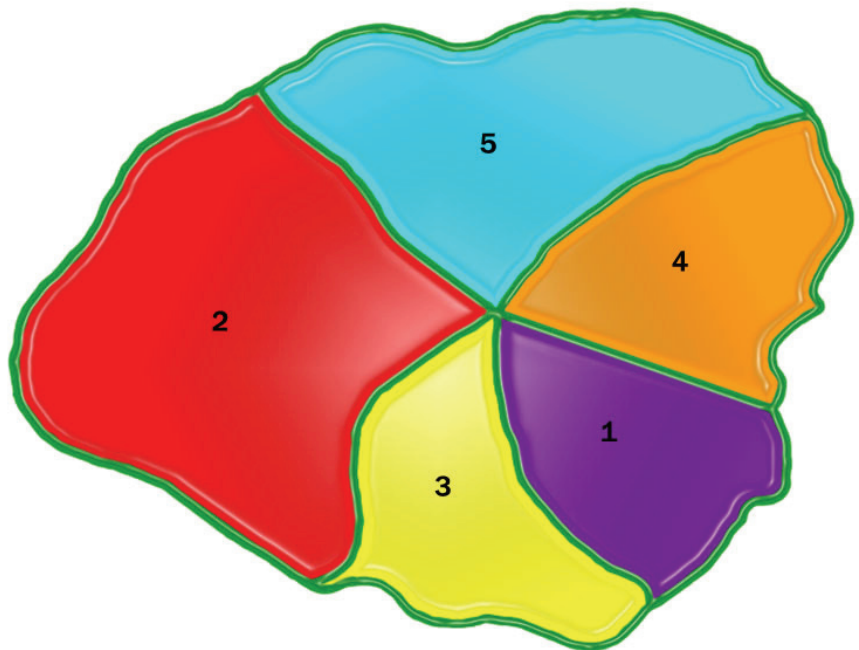
1 Lihue

2 Hanapepe, Kaumakani, Kekaha

3 Kalaheo, Koloa, Lawai

4 Anahola, Kapaa, Kealia

5 Hanalei, Kilauea

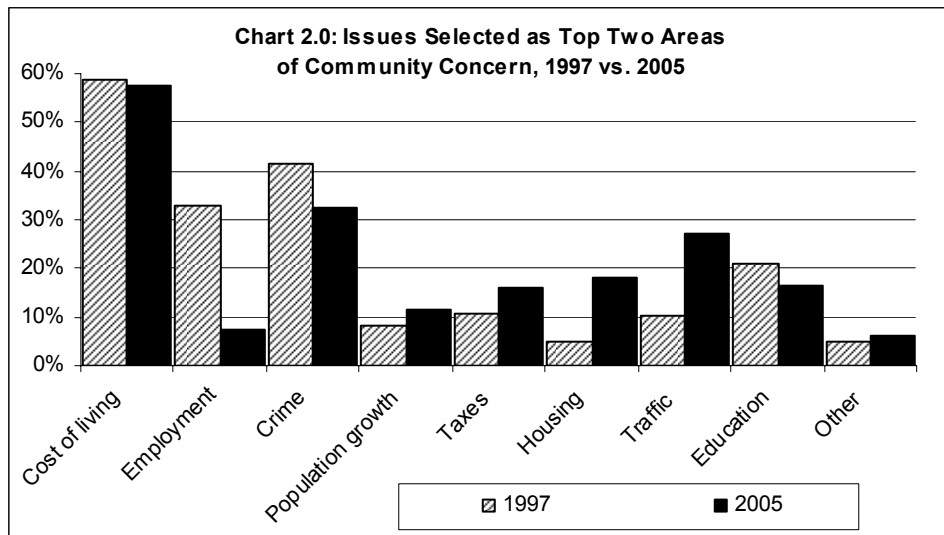


# Community Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System

## Community-Related Concerns

Although survey respondents' top two community-related concerns have not changed since this survey was last conducted in 1997, concerns over other issues have changed dramatically. The cost of living (58.8%) continues to be the top community-related concern for respondents in 2005, as it was in 1997 (58.6%). The cost of living is an equal concern across the board, regardless of gender, race/ethnicity, county, income, education, or age. Crime remains respondents' second greatest, albeit less pronounced, concern (33.3% in 2005 versus 41.4% in 1997). The most noticeable changes in respondents' concerns in 2005 are in the areas of employment opportunities,

housing, and traffic. In January of 2006, the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations noted that Hawaii held the nation's lowest unemployment rate. Thus, it is not



surprising to see how concerns over employment opportunities dropped from 32.8% of respondents selecting this as one of their top two concerns in 1997, to 7.4% in 2005. On the other hand, traffic concerns nearly tripled (from 10.2% in 1997 to 27.8% in 2005) and housing concerns increased from 4.8% in 1997 to 18.7% in 2005. For the 6.3% of respondents reporting other top concerns, over two-fifths (43.5%) reported being concerned about drugs in their neighborhoods. (Refer to Appendix B on page 29 for a detailed listing of community-related concerns, by county and district).

## Crime-Related Concerns

Overall, survey respondents indicated that their top three crime-related concerns in Hawaii include burglary (64.7%), selling or using illicit drugs (54.9%), and graffiti (48.2%). The top three crime-related concerns for survey respondents from Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai Counties were, in rank order, drugs, burglary and domestic vio-



lence. (Refer to Appendix C on page 31 for a detailed view on crime-related concerns, by county and district.)

Within the City & County of Honolulu's eight districts, respondents from District 6 were the most likely (71.4%) to include graffiti as one of their top crime-related concerns. (Refer to the map for the City & County of Honolulu on page 18 for specific district locations.)

**Overpopulation of Hawaii's Correctional Facilities:** Respondents were asked to give their opinions on possible solutions to resolving Hawaii's problems with prison and jail overcrowding. Over two-fifths (41.6%) of the respondents indicated that inmates should be sent to correctional facilities in other states. Building new jails and prisons (37.2%) was the second most popular response, followed by sentencing drug offenders to substance abuse treatment programs (35.1%). The largest proportion (22.1%) of respondents who marked "other" stated that capital punishment should be instituted in Hawaii. Other opinions offered as ways to resolve the overpopulation of Hawaii's jails and prisons included having prisoners work off their debt by serving the community, providing treatment for substance abusers while they are incarcerated, focusing on transitioning offenders back into the community, etc.

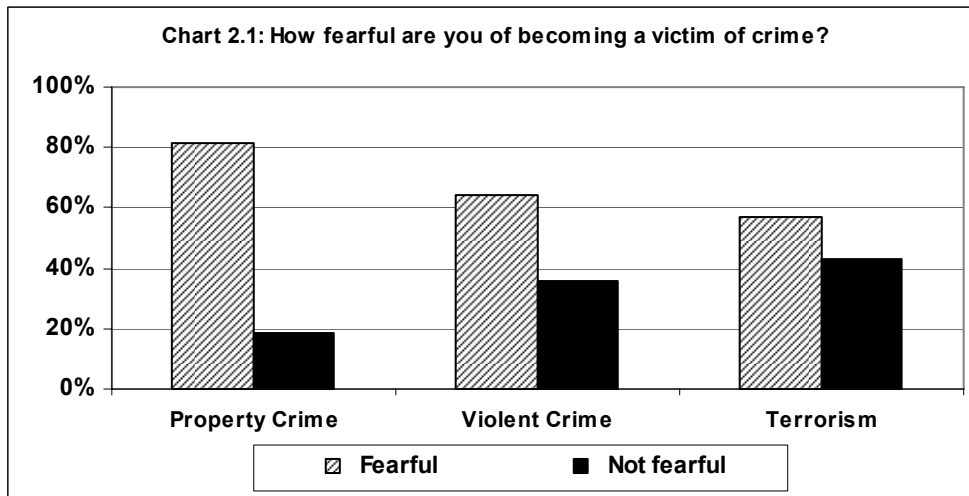
**Support for Drug Treatment Centers:** Less than one-quarter of the respondents (23.1%) from the City & County of Honolulu were supportive of the notion of building a drug treatment center for non-violent criminal offenders within one mile of their homes. The numbers of respondents from the other counties were too few to draw conclusions.

### ***Factors Contributing to Crime***

The survey respondents were also asked to rate the contribution of various factors to the crime problem in Hawaii. The majority of respondents reported that illegal drug use (91.6%), the breakdown of family life (64.5%), and alcohol abuse (63.5%) are the largest contributors to crime problems in Hawaii.

### ***Fear of Crime***

The victimization survey also asked respondents to comment on their fear of three different types of crime: violent, property, and terrorist-related crimes. Over half (57.5%) felt fearful (12.2% very fearful; 45.3% somewhat fearful) of being the victim of a violent crime during the next 12 months. About three-fourths (75.7%) of the respondents felt fearful (23.1% "very fearful"; 52.6% "somewhat fearful") of being a property crime victim during the next 12 months. Due to the 9/11 terrorist attacks of 2001 as well as ongoing terrorism-related situations, respondents were asked to comment on their fear, either for themselves or for loved ones, of becoming a direct victim of terrorism. Almost half (49.8%) of survey respondents were at least somewhat fearful that they or someone in their families will become a direct victim of terrorism.



Another way to measure the fear of crime is to ask people how safe they feel in certain situations. Although 44.3% of the survey respondents feel completely safe driving their cars alone during the day, only 15.3% of the respondents feel the same way when the scenario is switched to driving alone at night. Almost half of the respondents (48.2%) feel completely safe when alone at home during the day, whereas only about one-quarter (25.8%) feel the same after dark. The same pattern was observed when respondents were asked about walking around their neighborhoods; a little over half (51.2%) reported feeling safe walking around their neighborhoods during the day, but this percentage dropped to 14.4% for the same activity taking place at night.

### ***Perception of Crime Rates***

According to Uniform Crime Reports, Hawaii’s crime rate for the past decade or so has remained at or well below average historical levels. In contrast, most of the survey respondents (59.1%) believed that Hawaii’s crime rate at the time of the survey was higher than historical average levels. With regard to forecasting future crime problems in one’s own neighborhood, over two-fifths (42.7%) of the respondents believed that the crime problem in their neighborhoods would stay the same during the next three years. Respondents were also asked to compare the crime in their own neighborhoods to that of the state as a whole. Over two-fifths (42.8%) of the respondents felt that their neighborhood was “safer” than the state as a whole.

### ***Crime Prevention***

Hawaii residents can reduce the chance of crime victimization by taking various protective measures within their homes and communities. The survey respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had taken certain steps towards securing their safety. The most common precautions include installing extra door locks

(15.8%) and outside security lights (14.6%). For a time frame of greater than 12 months, more respondents installed outside lights (33.9%) and/or owned dog(s) (32.3%), as compared to the other security measures listed. For respondents who were victims of crime during 2005, the largest proportion (16.6%) installed extra door locks. Respondents who were not victims of crime were more likely to install outside security lights. Respondents who noted taking “other” security measures most commonly reported fencing up their property and locking their doors. In addition, respondents who resided in condominiums also added security officers as another type of protective measure. When asked about protective actions taken only during the prior 12 months, 15.7% of respondents reported that they did not take any such actions.

### ***How Crime Affects a Victim’s Life***

Respondents who were victimized in 2005 were asked to rate how the most serious crime committed against them affected six different areas of their lives: financial, physical, psychological, family relationships, work relationships, and relationships with friends/acquaintances. The majority of victims indicated that they were affected psychologically (81.1%) and financially (69.7%), but were *not* affected physically (77.5%) or in terms of relationships with their co-workers (75.5%), families (68.1%), or friends/acquaintances (65.8%). (Refer to footnote 1 on page 12.)

### ***Police Performance***

Overall, the performance of Hawaii’s police departments received “fair” to “good” ratings from the survey respondents, and roughly equal proportions of “excellent” and “poor” ratings.

**Table 3.0: Police Performance as Rated by All Survey Respondents, by County**

<b>County</b>	<b>Police Performance</b> <i>(n = 739 valid responses)</i>				
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure/ no opinion
City & County of Honolulu	7.8%	41.4%	37.0%	7.6%	6.3%
Hawaii County	7.7%	38.5%	28.2%	20.5%	5.1%
Maui County	3.9%	32.9%	47.4%	11.8%	3.9%
Kauai County	4.5%	36.4%	38.6%	13.6%	6.8%
<b>State of Hawaii</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

By county, the largest proportions of respondents who were crime victims during 2005 rated the Honolulu Police Department's performance as "fair" (44.5%); the Hawaii County Police Department's performance as "good" (40.0%); the Maui Police Department's performance as "fair" (51.6%); and the Kauai Police Department's performance as equally "fair" and "poor" (30.0%).

**Table 3.1: Police Performance as Rated by Crime Victims, by County**

County	Police Performance (n = 314 valid responses)					Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure/ no opinion	
City & County of Honolulu	6.3%	32.4%	44.5%	11.8%	5.0%	100.0%
Hawaii County	2.9%	40.0%	25.7%	22.9%	8.6%	100.0%
Maui County	6.5%	16.1%	51.6%	25.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Kauai County	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Overall, more than two-fifths (42.5%) of the survey respondents who were crime victims during 2005 rated Hawaii's police departments as "fair." Hawaii's police departments received more positive ratings (i.e., "excellent" or "good") from non-victims (55.1%) than from crime victims (37.1%).

**Table 3.2: Police Performance, by Victimization Type**

Victimization	Police Performance (n = 739 valid responses)				
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure/ no opinion
Victim of any crime	6.0%	31.1%	42.5%	15.2%	5.1%
Property crime victim	5.7%	29.5%	43.8%	15.3%	5.7%
Violent crime victim	7.2%	30.4%	40.6%	18.8%	2.9%
Not a crime victim	8.1%	47.0%	32.3%	5.9%	6.7%
<b>All Survey Respondents</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

There were no appreciable differences in opinion concerning police performance based on the respondents' gender or race/ethnicity. The police departments did, however, receive, more positive ratings from older respondents (80.5% positive for respondent's age 35 and over) as compared to the ratings offered by younger respondents (19.5% positive for respondent's age 34 and under).

### **Awareness and Utilization of Victim Assistance Resources**

A special section was added to the 2005 survey in order to assess awareness and use of services that are available to assist victims of violent crime. The section asked respondents to complete these questions only if they were victims of a violent crime during 2005. However, 28.7% of the respondents who replied to this section did not, earlier in the survey, indicate having been a violent crime victim in 2005.

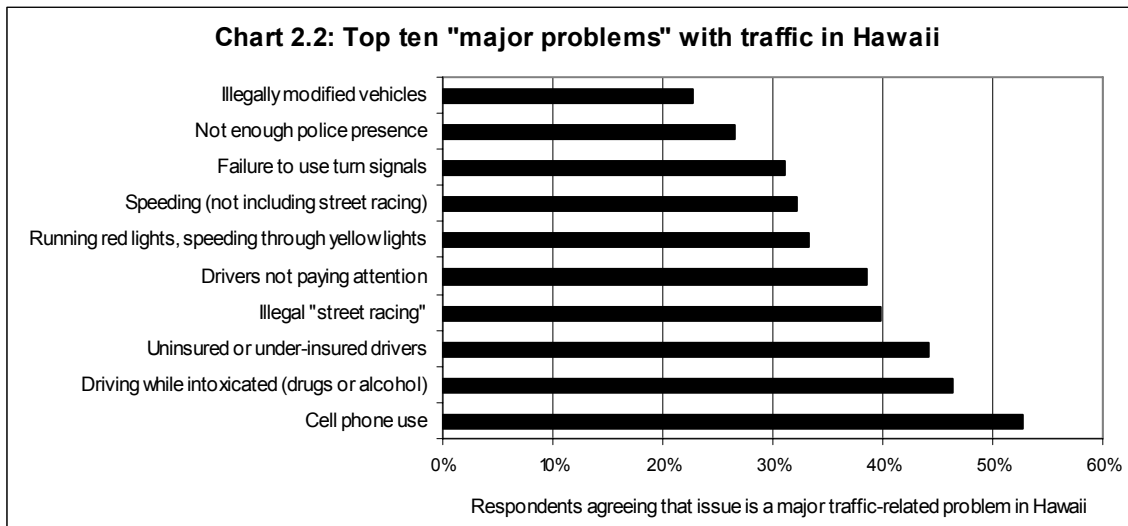
Statistics are herein reported only for the responses of actual “respondent-victims” (67, or 71.3% of all respondents who completed this section).

Only 3.9% of the respondent-victims received assistance from a professional victim counselor or advocate; one of these individuals received assistance from a government agency, and the other received assistance from a private non-profit agency. Among the 96.1% of respondent-victims who did not receive such assistance, only 13.3% were informed that these services are available.

Only 11.1% of the respondent-victims were aware that the State’s Crime Victim Compensation Commission can assist with medical expenses and other financial losses suffered as the result of violent crime, although none of these respondent-victims actually applied for such assistance.

### **Traffic-Related Concerns**

Although an increase in the number of cars and the lack of new roads have been the primary cause of Hawaii’s traffic congestion problems, other traffic-related issues were explored in the survey. The top three factors that were rated as a “major problem” by survey respondents include cell phone use (52.7%), driving while intoxicated (46.3%), and uninsured and underinsured drivers (44.2%). At the opposite end of the scale, 56.5% of the respondents agreed that differences in speed limits in certain areas are “not a problem.” Other traffic-related concerns listed by survey respondents include drivers being too old or too young, lack of roads, road construction during daytime, jaywalking, etc.



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Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (January 24, 2006). *Hawaii unemployment rate drops to 2.7 percent for month of December; lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 2005*. Press Release. Retrieved September 28, 2006 from <<http://hawaii.gov>>.



**Appendix A:**

Property & Violent Crime Victimization Rates,  
by County & District

## Property & Violent Crime Victimization Rates, by County & District

	Property Crimes					Violent Crimes						
	Total Victimization	Motor Vehicle Theft	Property Stolen In or Around Vehicle	Forcible entry/attempt	Things Stolen- Outside Home	Total Property Crime Rate	Robbery	Assault	Threaten to Assault	Rape/Attempt	Other Sexual Assault	Total Violent Crime Rate
Honolulu District 1	43.8	17.1	24.1	11.0	9.8	40.0	3.6	3.6	9.6	0.0	1.2	13.3
Honolulu District 2	60.0	9.8	33.3	19.6	11.8	52.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	12.2
Honolulu District 3	47.6	13.3	28.6	18.8	11.8	45.2	2.4	3.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Honolulu District 4	40.6	6.3	20.8	14.6	9.4	33.3	2.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	10.4
Honolulu District 5	45.2	12.2	18.9	12.2	13.5	39.7	2.8	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	8.2
Honolulu District 6	50.0	0.0	22.2	22.2	16.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.6	5.6	17.6
Honolulu District 7	45.5	1.3	14.1	15.4	15.4	37.7	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.3	9.1
Honolulu District 8	39.6	11.3	24.5	15.1	11.3	37.7	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Hawaii District 1	50.0	4.2	20.8	20.8	25.0	50.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3
Hawaii District 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hawaii District 3	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii District 4	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Hawaii District 5	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Hawaii District 6	56.5	0.0	26.1	30.4	30.4	56.5	4.3	4.3	13.0	4.3	0.0	17.4
Hawaii District 7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii District 8	38.5	0.0	38.5	23.1	23.1	46.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Maui District 1	40.7	1.9	13.0	7.5	18.5	35.2	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	7.4
Maui District 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
Maui District 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maui District 4	30.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maui District 5	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maui District 6	100.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Kauai District 1	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kauai District 2	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kauai District 3	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Kauai District 4	35.7	0.0	14.3	7.1	7.1	28.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Kauai District 5	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>State of Hawaii</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>





## **Appendix B:**

Community-Related Concerns, by County & District

### Community-Related Concerns, by County & District (Percentages)

	# of Respondents	Cost of living	Employment	Crime	Population growth	Taxes	Housing	Traffic	Education	Other
Honolulu District 1	81	53.1	4.9	30.9	13.6	14.8	21.0	28.4	21.0	8.6
Honolulu District 2	50	60.0	6.0	38.0	12.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	16.0	8.0
Honolulu District 3	83	47.0	4.8	50.6	9.6	16.9	15.7	38.6	9.6	7.2
Honolulu District 4	96	64.6	7.3	27.1	8.3	21.9	17.7	19.8	25.0	7.3
Honolulu District 5	75	69.3	6.7	40.0	5.3	10.7	18.7	26.7	17.3	2.7
Honolulu District 6	18	55.6	22.2	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	33.3	5.6	5.6
Honolulu District 7	77	53.2	6.5	40.3	9.1	27.3	18.2	29.9	13.0	1.3
Honolulu District 8	53	66.0	11.3	32.1	9.4	15.1	11.3	37.7	7.5	5.7
<b>C&amp;C Honolulu Total</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Hawaii District 1	24	70.8	20.8	33.3	4.2	12.5	20.8	8.3	16.7	4.2
Hawaii District 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hawaii District 3	5	100.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Hawaii District 4	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	20.0
Hawaii District 5	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Hawaii District 6	22	54.5	4.5	18.2	4.5	13.6	22.7	50.0	18.2	13.6
Hawaii District 7	6	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	16.7	16.7
Hawaii District 8	13	61.5	15.4	30.8	15.4	0.0	30.8	7.7	15.4	7.7
<b>Hawaii Co. Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Maui District 1	56	57.1	7.1	25.0	28.6	12.5	21.4	17.9	19.6	8.9
Maui District 2	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Maui District 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maui District 4	10	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	0.0
Maui District 5	4	25.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Maui District 6	5	80.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
<b>Maui Co. Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Kauai District 1	11	54.5	0.0	18.2	18.2	9.1	45.5	18.2	18.2	9.1
Kauai District 2	6	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	50.0	16.7	16.7
Kauai District 3	10	70.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
Kauai District 4	14	28.6	7.1	21.4	42.9	21.4	14.3	35.7	21.4	7.1
Kauai District 5	2	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
<b>Kauai Co. Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>State of Hawaii</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>



## **Appendix C:**

Crime-Related Concerns, by County & District

### Crime-Related Concerns, by County & District (Percentages)

	# of Respondents	Graffiti or other vandalism	Drugs (selling or using)	Assaults and fights	Burglary	Robbery	Motor vehicle theft	Domestic violence	Prostitution	Panhandling/begging	Youth gangs
Honolulu District 1	65	60.0	52.3	30.8	58.5	7.7	49.2	32.3	7.7	20.0	10.8
Honolulu District 2	42	59.5	50.0	28.6	73.8	14.3	45.2	28.6	9.5	21.4	19.0
Honolulu District 3	68	66.2	47.1	16.2	77.9	5.9	66.2	14.7	1.5	7.4	19.1
Honolulu District 4	73	52.1	67.1	20.5	58.9	9.6	41.1	31.5	5.5	9.6	11.0
Honolulu District 5	62	51.6	45.2	19.4	66.1	9.7	59.7	29.0	12.9	17.7	17.7
Honolulu District 6	14	71.4	42.9	50.0	42.9	21.4	28.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	14.3
Honolulu District 7	58	48.3	19.0	5.2	74.1	1.7	32.8	10.3	3.4	1.7	8.6
Honolulu District 8	43	53.5	65.1	34.9	69.8	9.3	48.8	34.9	9.3	14.0	25.6
<b>C&amp;C Honolulu Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Hawaii District 1	14	35.7	50.0	28.6	50.0	7.1	21.4	42.9	14.3	7.1	28.6
Hawaii District 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hawaii District 3	4	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii District 4	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii District 5	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Hawaii District 6	14	7.1	64.3	14.3	71.4	7.1	14.3	50.0	0.0	7.1	7.1
Hawaii District 7	5	40.0	80.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii District 8	12	8.3	91.7	25.0	66.7	8.3	41.7	41.7	0.0	8.3	16.7
<b>Hawaii Co. Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Maui District 1	34	14.7	64.7	26.5	73.5	2.9	17.6	44.1	2.9	2.9	8.8
Maui District 2	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maui District 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maui District 4	7	42.9	100.0	14.3	42.9	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0
Maui District 5	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maui District 6	5	20.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
<b>Maui Co. Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Kauai District 1	6	16.7	83.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kauai District 2	4	25.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kauai District 3	5	40.0	80.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Kauai District 4	6	33.3	66.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7
Kauai District 5	2	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Kauai Co. Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>State of Hawaii</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>



**Appendix D:**  
Survey Instrument and Responses

This survey contains questions about your opinions on crime and the criminal justice system, and some of your experiences last year (2005). 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 2,500 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. Different staff will be assigned to track the mailings and review the responses.

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.

1. Which TWO of the following matters in Hawaii are you most concerned about? (CHECK TWO)

- 58.8% Cost of living
- 7.4% Employment opportunities
- 33.3% Crime
- 11.8% Population growth
- 16.5% Taxes
- 18.7% Housing
- 27.8% Traffic
- 17.0% Education
- 6.3% Other: (i.e.: drugs, environment, etc.)
- 0.4% Not sure/no opinion

2. How fearful are you of being the victim of a MOLENT crime sometime during the next 12 months?

- 12.2% Very fearful
- 45.3% Somewhat fearful
- 32.3% Not at all fearful
- 10.1% Not sure/no opinion

3. How fearful are you of being the victim of a PROPERTY crime sometime during the next 12 months?

- 23.1% Very fearful
- 52.6% Somewhat fearful
- 17.4% Not at all fearful
- 6.9% Not sure/no opinion

4. How fearful are you that you or someone in your family will become a direct victim of terrorism?

- 17.7% Very fearful
- 32.1% Somewhat fearful
- 37.5% Not at all fearful
- 12.7% Not sure/no opinion

5. How safe from crime do you feel in the following situations?

PLEASE CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH REFLECTS YOUR OPINION	Completely safe	Fairly safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
Driving your car alone during the day	44.3%	47.3%	7.1%	1.4%
Driving your car alone after dark	15.3%	47.7%	29.0%	8.0%
Alone in your home during the day	48.2%	44.2%	6.5%	1.1%
Alone in your home after dark	25.8%	48.2%	21.2%	4.7%
Walking in your neighborhood during the day	51.2%	41.6%	6.2%	0.9%
Walking in your neighborhood after dark	14.4%	42.4%	32.8%	10.4%

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

6. To the best of my knowledge, Hawaii's current crime rate is \_\_\_\_\_ than [as] its historical average level.

- 18.5% Much higher
- 40.6% Somewhat higher
- 18.6% About the same
- 6.5% Somewhat lower
- 1.0% Much lower
- 14.8% Not sure/no opinion

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

- 6.9% Get better
- 42.7% Stay the same
- 36.3% Become worse
- 14.1% Not sure/no opinion

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

- 7.2% Excellent
- 39.9% Good
- 37.2% Fair
- 9.9% Poor
- 5.9% Not sure/no opinion

9. With regard to crime, my neighborhood is \_\_\_\_\_ than [as] the state as a whole.

- 42.8% Safer
- 13.1% Less safe
- 34.0% As safe
- 10.1% Not sure/no opinion

10. How much do you think each of the following contributes to the crime problem in Hawaii?

PLEASE CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHICH REFLECTS YOUR OPINION	Does NOT Contribute	Contributes a LITTLE	Contributes a LOT
Criminal justice system is too easy	10.5%	43.6%	45.9%
Breakdown of family life	4.6%	30.9%	64.5%
Population increase	10.3%	44.5%	45.2%
Moral decay	5.1%	38.1%	56.8%
Illegal drug use	1.6%	6.7%	91.6%
Television and movie violence	14.5%	50.7%	34.8%
The economy	9.8%	52.3%	37.9%
Too much leisure time	28.9%	48.2%	22.9%
Alcohol abuse	3.7%	32.8%	63.5%
Other: (i.e.: homelessness, high cost of living, lack of education, etc.)	0.1%	1.5%	7.4%

## Security Measures

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

	Within the last 12 months	More than 12 months ago
Taken self defense course	4.0%	15.4%
Installed burglar alarms	4.8%	17.5%
Installed extra door locks	15.8%	31.1%
Installed extra window guards	8.3%	19.4%
Possess firearm(s)	2.8%	9.4%
Displayed police department ID stickers	3.2%	6.4%
Displayed security company ID stickers	4.1%	14.7%
Own dog(s)	9.5%	32.3%
Installed outside security lights	14.6%	33.9%
Installed security camera(s)	2.9%	4.8%
Possess mace or "pepper spray"	3.7%	7.6%
Have a specific weapon(s) other than a gun or mace	4.7%	9.4%
Other: (i.e.: fenced up property, locked doors, condo has security, get to know neighbors, leave lights on at night, etc.)	1.5%	3.5%
Did not take any action	15.7%	7.5%

**The following questions refer only to things that have happened to you  
in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 2005.  
Please do NOT include any incidents that occurred prior to or after these dates!**

12. Did anyone steal your car, truck, motorcycle, moped, or other motor vehicle?  
92.0% No  
8.0% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 1.4  
→ What was the TOTAL value of property taken? Avg.: \$7,605.00  
→ Was any of your property recovered?  
54.5% Yes 45.5% No
13. Did anyone steal things from inside or outside your car or truck, such as packages, clothing, hubcaps, hood ornaments, etc.?  
78.5% No  
21.5% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 14.4  
→ What was the TOTAL value of property taken? Avg.: \$735.00  
→ Was any of your property recovered?  
5.9% Yes 94.1% No
14. Did anyone break in or try to break into your home or some other building on your property?  
85.4% No  
14.6% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 1.4  
→ What was the TOTAL value of property taken? Avg.: \$2,278.00  
→ Was any of your property recovered?  
5.6% Yes 94.4% No
15. Was anything else stolen from you, for example, items outside your home (not including any incidents reported above)?  
86.6% No  
13.4% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 1.5  
→ What was the TOTAL value of property taken? Avg.: \$550.00  
→ Was any of your property recovered?  
8.7% Yes 91.3% No
16. Did anyone take something directly from you by threatening or using physical force?  
98.4% No  
1.6% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 2.7  
→ What was the TOTAL value of property taken? Avg.: \$1,154.00  
→ Was any of your property recovered?  
30.0% Yes 70.0% No
17. Were you injured, even slightly, in 2005 when someone used physical force against you? By injuries, we mean bruises, scratches, cuts of any kind, etc.  
97.3% No  
2.7% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 3.2  
If YES, most or all of the incidents were done by:  
62.5% A stranger or unknown person  
6.3% A friend or casual acquaintance  
12.5% A co-worker  
12.5% An intimate partner or ex-intimate partner  
6.3% A family member (other than intimate partner)
18. Did anyone seriously THREATEN to physically assault you?  
92.8% No  
7.2% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 2.0  
If YES, most or all of the incidents were done by:  
54.3% A stranger or unknown person  
19.6% A friend or casual acquaintance  
4.3% A co-worker  
19.6% An intimate partner or ex-intimate partner  
2.2% A family member (other than intimate partner)
19. Did anyone force you against your will, or attempt to force you, to have sexual intercourse with them?  
99.6% No  
0.4% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 19.0  
If YES, most or all of the incidents were done by:  
0.0% A stranger or unknown person  
100.0% A friend or casual acquaintance  
0.0% A co-worker  
0.0% An intimate partner or ex-intimate partner  
0.0% A family member (other than intimate partner)



**The following questions refer only to things that have happened to you  
in Hawaii between January 1 and December 31, 2005.  
Please do NOT include any incidents that occurred prior to or after these dates!**

20. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to engage in any other unwanted sexual activity (not including incidents reported in #19)?

99.6% No  
0.4% Yes → How many times? Avg.: 3.0

If YES, most or all of the incidents were done by:  
33.3% A stranger or unknown person  
33.3% A friend or casual acquaintance  
0.0% A co-worker  
0.0% An intimate partner or ex-intimate partner  
33.3% A family member (other than intimate partner)

21. In 2005, were you a victim of identity theft, where your personal information was used to: **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

94.3% I was not a victim of identity theft in 2005

0.9% Create new accounts  
3.3% Misuse existing credit card or credit card number  
0.8% Misuse existing non-credit card account or account number  
1.6% Other (i.e.: information stolen from work computers, personal information stolen via HMSA/HGEA databases, non-existing phone line with AT&T, etc.)

→ If you were a victim, how much money was charged/spent by the offender? Avg.: \$1,194.00

→ How many hours did you spend working to resolve the identity theft? Avg.: 47.1

22. If you were a victim of one or more crimes in 2005, but DID NOT report ALL of these crimes to the police, what were the reasons you decided not to report? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)**

81.9% I was not victimized in 2005  
1.6% Afraid of the offender  
4.6% Dealt with it in another way  
4.3% Not important enough - minor offense  
0.5% Felt sorry for the offender  
1.2% Crime due to my own carelessness  
0.4% Did not want to get involved  
7.1% Police couldn't do anything about it  
3.7% No confidence in the criminal justice system  
3.1% Other (i.e.: resolved by the credit card companies, bad experience with police the first time, etc.)

23. If you were the victim of any crime in 2005, where did the **most serious** victimization occur?

82.9% I was not victimized in 2005  
7.3% At my home or apartment  
0.0% At the offender's home or apartment  
0.0% At some other home or apartment  
0.4% At a bar  
1.6% On the street  
2.4% In a parking lot (other than at a beach or park)  
0.9% At a park or beach (including the parking lot)  
2.1% At a business location  
2.4% Other (i.e.: driveways/garages, malls, internet, etc.)

24. If you were a victim of crime in 2005, how significantly did the **most serious** crime committed against you affect the following areas of your life? (Circle the appropriate number for each category.)

	Did NOT affect	SOMEWHAT affected	VERY MUCH affected
80.9% I was not victimized in 2005			
Financial	30.3%	44.3%	25.4%
Physical	77.5%	16.2%	6.3%
Psychological	18.9%	55.1%	26.0%
Family relationships	68.1%	23.9%	8.0%
Work relationships	75.5%	18.2%	6.4%
Relationships with friends/acquaintances	65.8%	25.2%	9.0%

## Community Issues

25. What, if any, are the crime problems in your neighborhood? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- 24.1% I am not aware of any crime problems in my neighborhood
- 48.2% Graffiti or other vandalism
- 54.9% Drugs (selling or using)
- 22.5% Assaults and fights
- 64.7% Burglary
- 7.8% Robbery (mugging, stick-up)
- 42.0% Motor vehicle theft
- 29.6% Domestic violence
- 7.3% Prostitution
- 12.0% Panhandling/begging
- 14.2% Youth gangs

26. What, in your opinion, are the **TWO BEST** ways to resolve the overpopulation of Hawaii's jails and prisons? (CHECK TWO.)

- 41.6% Send inmates to jails and prisons in other states
- 10.4% Only sentence those who have committed serious crimes to jail/prison terms
- 12.3% Sentence non-violent offenders to shorter jail/prison terms
- 37.2% Build new jails/prisons
- 6.7% Parole more non-violent offenders
- 35.1% Sentence drug offenders to substance abuse treatment programs
- 13.5% Other (i.e.: death penalty, develop more offender transition and re-entry programs, impose fines, community service, rehabilitation for drug offenders, send offenders to Iraq, have offenders work to pay expenses for imprisonment, etc.)
- 10.3% Not sure/no opinion

27. Would you support building a drug treatment center for non-violent criminal offenders within one mile of your home?

- 24.3% Yes
- 51.6% No
- 24.0% Not sure/no opinion

28. How much a problem do you believe the following traffic issues are in Hawaii?

	Not a problem	A moderate problem	A major problem
(CIRCLE <b>ONE</b> RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM.)			
Aggressive or rude gestures	16.3%	39.2%	15.9%
Drivers not paying attention	1.8%	0.4%	38.6%
Driving too slow in the passing (far left) lane	11.4%	33.5%	20.6%
Driving too slow/fast when merging	7.8%	8.0%	20.4%
Driving while intoxicated (drugs or alcohol)	2.4%	23.8%	46.3%
Failure to use turn signals	4.0%	30.5%	31.1%
Illegal "street racing"	5.0%	23.1%	39.8%
Illegally modified vehicles	13.2%	30.2%	22.8%
Not enough police presence	9.1%	32.7%	26.5%
Poorly programmed traffic lights	12.7%	32.0%	21.1%
Running red lights, speeding through yellow lights	4.7%	25.9%	34.2%
Shouting at other drivers/pedestrians	17.6%	31.9%	11.7%
Speed limits too high in some areas	37.6%	21.5%	7.2%
Speed limits too low in some areas	18.9%	31.3%	14.5%
Speeding (not including street racing)	5.3%	28.8%	32.1%
Stopping or parking in inappropriate locations	5.8%	33.3%	22.7%
Tailgating	6.5%	33.7%	21.5%
Cell phone use	3.0%	18.3%	52.7%
Uninsured and under-insured drivers	5.1%	22.8%	44.2%
Vehicles blocking pedestrian crosswalks	12.2%	30.9%	18.0%
Other; please specify: (i.e.: drivers are too old or too young, not enough roads, pedestrians crossing crosswalks against light, need more traffic lights at certain intersections, road constructions during daytime, not following traffic rules properly, etc.)	3.8%	10.0%	75.0%

## Victim Assistance

**Only respond to Questions #29-30 if you were a victim of a violent crime during 2005.** By a "violent crime," we mean that someone (1) beat or attacked you or threatened to do so; (2) took property directly from you by threatening or using force; or (3) forced you, or attempted to force you, to engage in unwanted sexual activity. If you were the victim of multiple violent crimes during 2005, please base your responses on the ONE incident that you feel was the most serious or severe. (\*)

29. Did a professional victim counselor or advocate assist you (for example, by providing counseling, referral to another agency that could help you, legal assistance or recommendations, etc.)?

96.1% No → Were you informed that these services are available?  
13.3% Yes 86.7% No

3.9% Yes → Was the service provided by (check all that apply):  
50.0% a government agency (for example, a prosecutor's victim/witness unit)  
50.0% a non-profit agency (for example, a domestic violence shelter, sex assault crisis agency, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, etc.)

30. Were you aware that the State's Crime Victim Compensation Commission can reimburse violent crime victims for their medical expenses and other financial losses?

88.9% No  
11.1% Yes → Did you apply for compensation?  
0.0% Yes 100.0% No

## Your characteristics (to be used for statistical analysis only)

31. What is your gender?  
44.9% Male  
55.1% Female

32. Age (from date of birth):  
3.9% 15-18  
7.3% 19-24  
13.4% 25-34  
15.5% 35-44  
20.2% 45-54  
18.3% 55-64  
9.7% 65-74  
11.7% 75+

33. Are you currently:  
27.2% Single  
59.2% Married  
7.9% Divorced  
5.3% Widowed  
0.4% Legally separated

34. What is your primary race or ethnic background?  
26.6% White  
0.3% Black  
1.8% Hispanic  
0.0% American Indian or Alaskan Native  
7.2% Chinese  
30.8% Japanese  
14.7% Filipino  
13.1% Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian  
1.9% Korean  
0.5% Samoan  
2.9% Other (i.e.: mixed, Portuguese, Guamanian, Tongan, Tahitian, Taiwanese, etc.)

35. How long have you lived in Hawaii?  
3.0% Less than 3 years  
4.5% 3-5 years  
4.7% 6-9 years  
9.4% 10-17 years  
78.4% 18 or more years

36. How long have you lived at your current address?  
17.5% Less than 3 years  
13.4% 3-5 years  
11.9% 6-9 years  
16.5% 10-17 years  
40.8% 18 or more years

37. What is your highest level of education?  
0.7% 6th grade or less  
1.3% 7th-9th grade  
4.3% 10th-11th grade  
21.7% High school graduate or GED  
29.7% Some college  
24.4% Undergraduate college degree  
17.9% Post-graduate college degree

38. Which category best describes your TOTAL HOUSEHOLD income?  
8.0% Under \$15,000  
9.7% \$15,000 to \$24,999  
11.2% \$25,000 to \$34,999  
15.9% \$35,000 to \$49,999  
21.8% \$50,000 to \$74,999  
15.5% \$75,000 to \$99,000  
17.9% \$100,000 or more

**Mahalo for taking the time  
to fill out our survey!**

(\*) Data received from respondents who did not indicate earlier in the survey that they were violent crime victims in 2005 were excluded from analysis.



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 and Justice Assistance Division, at (808) 586-1150.