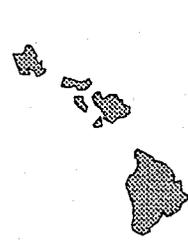


Crime and Justice IN HAWAII



151442

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Hawaii Dept. of the Attorney General

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



STATE OF HAWAII
Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention Division

July 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

Most people would agree that Hawaii is one of the safest states in which to live. Based on the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Hawaii has the eighth lowest violent crime rate among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. However, Hawaii also has the dubious distinction of having the fifth highest property crime rate (Crime Prevention Division 1994).

While the UCR Program is the nation's longest-running, most consistent source of data on crime, it is limited to crimes reported to the police. 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 of research indicate that nearly two-thirds of all crimes are not reported to the police. Interestingly, the NCVS results also indicate that the level of crime 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 are 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. Moreover, the NCVS interviews are limited to the City and County of Honolulu and are not representative of the entire state.

The 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii represents the first, comprehensive survey of crime victimization in the state. The purpose of the Survey is to provide

useful information about the nature and extent of crime in Hawaii to criminal justice agencies, lawmakers, researchers, and service providers, and to serve as a baseline for future victimization studies. The survey used a well designed random sample, and was carefully conducted, and analyzed. The results are sound and more than a little surprising.

The major findings of this survey are as follows:

- Thirty-nine percent of those surveyed said they were the victim of a crime in 1993; 11.4 percent were violent crime victims and 35.1 percent were property crime victims.

- Over one-quarter (26.5 percent) of the survey respondents were the victims of someone breaking into, or trying to break into their car, truck, or home; 17.1 percent had something stolen from their car or truck, and 13.2 percent had something stolen from their home.

- A total of 3.4 percent of the respondents were the victims of hate crimes, and 4.7 percent were victims of a crime committed by someone they believe to be a gang member.

- A higher percentage of females were victims, 42.3 percent, compared to 37.5 percent for males.

- Crime victims were more likely to be under 45 years of age, American Indian, Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, or Caucasian, live in the City and County of Honolulu, and be unemployed or a student.

- The reasons most often cited for not reporting a crime to the police were that the offenses were not important enough (too minor)

and that the police would be unable to do anything about them.

- The question most often used by national surveys as a indicator of the fear of crime is whether respondents feel safe walking alone at night near their home. A majority of those surveyed (51.5 percent) are afraid to walk in certain areas around their home and the fear of crime prevents 62 percent of the respondents from doing things they would like to do at least some of the time.

- When asked about the seriousness of today's crime problem in Hawaii, 96 percent said it was very serious or somewhat serious. Crime ranked above the economy, education, and taxes as a problem area for Hawaii residents.

- Only 6 percent felt that the violent crime problem in their neighborhood has lessened during the past 3 years, while 22 percent said that the problem has worsened. During the next 3 years, 30 percent said they expect the violent crime problem to become worse, while 9 percent expect things to get better.

- Nearly half (48.8 percent) of the respondents think the job being done by law enforcement in their neighborhood is good. However, 63 percent feel the criminal justice system is too easy, and 86 percent believe that convicted offenders should serve their full sentence and not be released early for good behavior, prison overcrowding, or successful rehabilitation.

- The most frequently reported method of securing one's home or apartment was installing extra door locks (42.4 percent of the respondents), followed by installing outside

security lights. The least frequently reported method was purchasing a gun (5.3 percent).

Also surveyed were 124 adult homeless people and shelter residents. Since the methods used to obtain these surveys were not as rigorous as the main part of the study, the sample of the homeless and shelter residents cannot be considered representative in the strictest sense. However, the relatively large number of surveys returned (2.5 percent of the homeless population, based on a high estimate of 5,000 statewide) makes the results interesting, if not scientifically reliable. Highlights include the following findings:

- Victimization is almost twice as high among the homeless and shelter residents than among the random sample: 70 percent overall, 74 percent for males, and 68 percent for females. More than 4 times as many (nearly 52 percent) were the victims of a violent crime in 1993 compared to the random sample.

- Fear of crime is also much higher among the homeless and shelter residents: 68.5 percent expressed fear of walking around alone at night (compared to 51.5 percent of the random sample).

- While 64 percent of the homeless feel that crime is a serious problem in Hawaii, it is not the problem of greatest concern to those surveyed. The problem areas of greatest concern, in order of importance, are: housing, the economy, crime, and unemployment.

- Forty-eight percent believe that the violent crime problem has gotten worse during the past three years and 45 percent expect it to get

worse during the next three years.

- Forty-nine percent rated the job being done by law enforcement as excellent or good, compared to 59 percent for the random sample; 16.7 percent rated the job being done as poor, compared to 5.9 percent for the random sample.

INTRODUCTION

At the national level, the United States Department of Justice administers two statistical programs to measure the magnitude, nature, and impact of crime: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The two programs differ in methodology and crime coverage, and, therefore, the results from the two programs are not strictly comparable nor consistent, but rather complementary.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (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 98 percent of the total U.S. population live in areas where their law enforcement agencies participate in the strictly voluntary UCR Program.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey, which began in 1973, collects information on the frequency and nature of the crimes of rape, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, personal and household theft, and motor vehicle theft. U.S. Census Bureau personnel

conduct interviews of all household members, at least 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 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In 1975, the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), housed within the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, took over the collection and reporting of police department data to the FBI. In 1991, the SAC and the UCR Program were transferred to the Crime Prevention Division of the Department of the Attorney General.

One of the weaknesses of the UCR Program is that the only offenses included for analysis are those which are reported to the police. The NCVS was implemented to address this weakness. While Hawaii is included in the NCVS, the number of interviews is not sufficient to report the data separately. As a result, there has been no accounting of the extent of unreported crime in the state. The purpose of the Hawaii Survey was to find out how many Hawaii residents were crime victims in 1993 and to assess their perceptions of crime and crime prevention. The 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii is an effort to fill the void in current data collection efforts created by crimes which go unreported.

THE ORIGIN OF THE 1994 SURVEY OF CRIME AND JUSTICE IN HAWAII

The research and statistics branch of the Crime Prevention Division

(CPD) of the Department of the Attorney General fulfills three different, but complementary, roles: 1) it works in concert with the other two branches of the Division (education/training and multi-media services) to plan and implement crime prevention activities; 2) it is the clearinghouse for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program; and 3) it functions as the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

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

In order to fulfill its role as the state SAC, the research and statistics branch receives a federal grant from BJS. The grant monies are used primarily to fund a full-time clearinghouse researcher position to help meet the SAC's responsibilities. Additional funds were received for the grant period beginning July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 1994 to conduct the first, comprehensive statewide crime victimization prevalence survey. The 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii is funded, in part, by BJS grant 92-BJ-CX-K023.

A copy of the 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii is attached to this report. Unless otherwise indicated, the responses contained in this report are from the random sample.

RESULTS

Well over one in three, or 39 percent of the Hawaii residents randomly selected for the survey said that they were victims of crime in 1993. As Table 1 indicates, females were much more likely to be victims of crime than males, and the homeless/shelter residence respondents were even more likely to be crime victims than respondents in the randomly selected sample.

The actual number of male and female crime victims can be estimated based on census data published in *The State of Hawaii Data Book 1992*. In 1993, approximately 75.7 percent of the state's estimated population of 1,171,592 were 18 years old and over, a total of 887,012 people. Of those residents 18 years and over, approximately 50.5 percent were male (447,923), and 49.5 percent were female (439,089). Based on the survey responses from the random sample, as reported in Table 1, an estimated 167,971 males and 185,734 females were victims of crime in 1993.

survey of the homeless and shelter residents a representative sample.

Turning to the characteristics of crime victims reported in Table 2, over half of the survey respondents aged 25 to 44 reported that they were victims of a crime in 1993. Female survey respondents were more likely to be victims of crime, both violent and property crimes. Among the relatively small number of Native Americans (American Indians) who responded to the survey, over 70 percent had been victims of crime, while half of the Hawaiians/part Hawaiians reported that they were crime victims. Contrary to the NCVS, persons of African-American ancestry were the least likely to be victims of violent crime in Hawaii, 5.9 percent of those surveyed. Crime victimization in 1993 tended to increase with household income, particularly crimes involving property offenses. Those respondents whose income was under \$15,000, and those who were students were most likely to be victims of violent crime in 1993. By county, the greatest proportion of crime victims lived on Maui, the lowest on Kauai.

Compared to the random sample respondents, a much higher percentage of the homeless and shelter residents reported that they were crime victims: 70 percent, overall. Among the homeless and shelter residents, crime

Table 1

VICTIM OF ANY CRIME		
	MALE	FEMALE
Sample	37.5%	42.3%
Homeless/Shelter	73.8%	67.6%

These calculations cannot be made for the other demographic breakdowns contained in this report, nor for the homeless or shelter residents. In the former case, accurate breakdowns by race/ethnicity and age are not available. In the latter case, an accurate census is not available, nor is the

victimization was slightly higher among males than among females for both violent and property crimes. Those respondents 18 to 24 years of age and those 45 to 54 had the highest rates of victimization. Only three racial/ethnic groups were represented among the homeless and shelter

residents in sufficient numbers for analysis, with Caucasians most likely to be crime victims, followed by Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians and Filipinos, respectively. Individuals whose combined family income was less than \$25,000 or between \$50,000 and \$75,000¹ had the highest percentage of criminal victimizations. The homeless and shelter residents from the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui were equally as likely to be victims, while one-third of those on Kauai reported that they were crime victims.

Two categories of crime not reported in national victim surveys are hate crimes and crimes committed by gang members. In this survey, a hate crime was defined as one "motivated by the offender's hatred of your sex, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, or handicap." Of those responding to the survey, 3.4 percent believed they were victims of a hate crime, including 2.9 percent of the males and 4.3 percent of the females. Males most often cited race as the motivation for the crime, while

females cited sex, followed by race. Males were more likely than females to state they were victims of an offense committed by a gang member: 5.3 percent versus 3.8 percent, respectively. Approximately 1 out of every 20 survey respondents (4.7 percent) reported that they were victims of gang-related crime.

Many of the survey respondents suffered multiple victimizations. For those who reported that something was taken from them by force, the average

Table 2

	VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS					
	RANDOM SAMPLE			HOMELESS/SHELTER		
	VICTIM OF ANY CRIME	VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME	VICTIM OF PROPERTY CRIME	VICTIM OF ANY CRIME	VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME	VICTIM OF PROPERTY CRIME
SEX						
Male	37.5%	10.5%	34.1%	73.8%	54.8%	54.8%
Female	42.3	13.1	36.7	67.6	50.0	48.5
AGE						
18-24	36.4	18.2	31.8	81.8	63.6	54.5
25-34	51.7	19.2	44.8	75.0	55.6	61.1
35-44	53.0	18.3	47.8	64.1	43.6	46.2
45-54	40.3	10.1	36.2	83.3	66.7	55.6
55-64	39.4	9.6	35.4	*	*	*
65-74	25.3	5.2	23.0	*	*	*
75 +	23.4	4.4	20.3	*	*	*
RACE/ETHNICITY						
Caucasian	39.0	12.7	34.6	74.4	58.1	48.8
African-American	35.3	5.9	29.4	*	*	*
American Indian	71.4	57.1	71.4	*	*	*
Chinese	41.8	16.5	35.2	*	*	*
Japanese	33.2	6.1	30.5	*	*	*
Filipino	43.8	11.5	38.5	57.1	28.6	42.9
Hawaiian/Part	50.8	17.7	43.8	69.8	51.2	53.5
Korean	40.0	15.0	40.0	*	*	*
Samoan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Mixed Asian	36.8	15.8	36.8	*	*	*
Other	43.2	10.8	40.5	60.0	60.0	40.0

Table 2 (Cont.)

	RANDOM SAMPLE			HOMELESS/SHELTER		
	VICTIM OF ANY CRIME	VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME	VICTIM OF PROPERTY CRIME	VICTIM OF ANY CRIME	VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME	VICTIM OF PROPERTY CRIME
INCOME						
Under \$15,000	31.9	14.3	26.9	71.4	52.4	49.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	34.7	9.8	29.0	71.4	57.1	47.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.1	9.3	32.5	62.5	37.5	56.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	42.1	13.4	38.9	60.0	50.0	50.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	43.6	12.2	39.9	71.4	71.4	42.9
\$75,000-\$99,999	42.4	11.2	39.2	*	*	*
\$100,000+	45.5	13.6	40.0	*	*	*
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Full-time	46.2	14.4	40.9	69.2	51.3	53.8
Part-time	40.2	13.4	37.8	37.5	37.5	12.5
Homemaker	42.5	15.0	37.5	61.1	38.9	50.0
Student	52.6	26.3	47.4	66.7	44.4	33.3
Unemployed	33.3	5.6	33.3	82.1	64.1	56.4
Retired	25.9	5.5	23.1	*	*	*
COUNTY						
Honolulu	40.1	11.7	35.9	69.6	52.2	52.2
Hawaii	29.7	9.4	28.3	70.0	70.0	50.0
Maui	45.6	8.0	41.6	69.6	50.0	46.4
Kauai	28.6	12.5	19.6	33.3	25.0	25.0

*Note: Five or fewer respondents.

number of individual victimizations was 2.8. Among survey respondents who were threatened with violence, the average number of times they reported being threatened was 1.6; 41 percent of those threatened were threatened more than once during 1993. Thirty percent of the women who reported being raped in 1993 were raped more than one time; the average among rape victims was 1.4 offenses per person. Additional information concerning the average number of offenses per victim is included at the end of this report in the copy of the 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii.

Table 3 (see page 6) reports on the relationship between victim and

offender. In 1993, 6.8 percent of all male respondents and 6.9 percent of all female respondents were attacked or threatened with a knife, gun, or other weapon. Of those who reported that they were the victims of a crime, the majority of attacks or threats with a weapon, 56.8 percent, involved a stranger, and 43.2 percent involved an acquaintance, well-known person, or family member. Among those who were attacked or threatened, both males and females were most likely to be attacked or threatened by a stranger (64.6 percent and 40.0 percent, respectively); however, 23.3 percent of the attacks or threats against females involved a family member, compared to 3.1 percent for males.

Females were slightly more likely to be beaten up or attacked without a weapon compared to males: 5.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Similar to the findings for attacks and threats with a weapon, males were most likely to be assaulted by a stranger (80.0 percent of the total), while females were almost equally as likely to be assaulted by a family member (29.2 percent), well-known person (25.0 percent), stranger (25.0 percent), or acquaintance (20.8 percent).

Only two-tenths (0.2) of 1 percent of male respondents reported that they were raped in 1993 and only 0.1 percent reported that they were victims

of any other unwanted sexual activity. In contrast, 2.2 percent of female respondents reported that they had been raped, while 1.1 percent were victims of any other unwanted sexual activity. All of the males who were sexually assaulted were attacked by strangers, whereas females were most often raped by acquaintances (70.0 percent of the total) while other sexual assaults were by strangers.

Table 4 (see page 7) reports attitudes concerning crime. As indicated in Table 4, the overwhelming majority of survey respondents believe that crime is a serious problem in Hawaii. Among men and women in the random sample, crime ranked first among a list of concerns, followed by the economy, taxes (males), and education (females). Not surprisingly, both male and female respondents among the homeless and shelter residents were less concerned about crime than they were about housing and the economy.

The most frequently used indicator of fear in national surveys asks whether respondents feel afraid to walk alone at night near their home. A higher percentage of females than males expressed fear about walking in an area around their home: 63.4 percent versus 45.2 percent. However, males in Hawaii were nearly two-times as likely to express fear than males in a recent survey in Minnesota (Minnesota Planning 1994). Respondents who were victims of crime in 1993 were more likely to express fear of walking alone at night near their home (59.4 percent), compared to respondents who were not victimized (46.3 percent). Sixty-three percent of all respondents who live alone expressed fear of walking alone at night, and 74.3 percent of the females who live alone expressed fear.

The fear of crime prevents many adults in Hawaii from doing things they would like to do. Three out of five survey respondents who said that fear prevents them from doing things they enjoy were crime victims in 1993,

Table 3

Relationship	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER								
	ATTACKED OR THREATENED WITH A WEAPON			BEATEN UP OR ATTACKED			RAPE OR OTHER SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Stranger	56.8%	64.6%	40.0%	58.5%	80.0%	25.0%	42.1%	100.0	28.7%
Acquaintance	20.0	21.5	16.7	15.4	12.5	20.8	42.1	0.0	53.3
Well-Known Person	13.7	10.8	20.0	12.3	5.0	25.0	10.5	0.0	13.3
Family Member	9.5	3.1	23.3	13.8	2.5	29.2	5.3	0.0	6.7

while three of four respondents who said fear never prevents them from doing things were not crime victims. The majority of both men and women worry about their loved ones becoming victims of crime regardless of whether they were victimized.

Nearly half (48.3 percent) of the random sample respondents felt that the violent crime problem in their neighborhood remained the same during the past 3 years, while 22.1 percent felt the problem had worsened. Crime victims were much more likely than those who were not crime victims to say that the violent crime problem in their neighborhood had become worse in the past three years: 57 percent versus 43 percent, respectively. Of those who said there is no violent crime problem in their neighborhood, 80 percent were not crime victims during 1993. Looking to the future, 60.7 percent believe that the violent crime problem will stay about the same, 30.1 percent believe it will become worse, and 9.2 percent believe the problems will lessen. Those who were not crime victims in 1993 were the most optimistic about the future: 71 percent of those who said the violent crime problem will get better were not crime victims. Conversely, 93.5 percent of the survey respondent who were crime victims in 1993 said the violent crime problem in their neighborhood would stay about the same or get worse.

The public's perception of the extent of crime and the fears and concerns which result from that perception are not necessarily the result of a personal experience as a victim, at least not within the past year. Just over half (51.5 percent) of all survey respondents expressed fear of walking alone in an area around their home. Among males, 54.4 percent of those who expressed fear were crime victims in 1993, compared to 40.2 percent who were not victims. Among females, 71.7 percent of those who expressed fear were crime victims in 1993, compared to 58.0 percent who were not victims. The fears expressed by those who were not victims in 1993 may be the result of media reports, which tend to exaggerate the extent of crime. It is also very likely that past experience (prior to 1993) and the experience of relatives, friends, and neighbors fuel people's fears.

Survey respondents were also more likely to expect to be crime victims in 1994 than direct experience in 1993 would suggest. Table 5 illustrates the differences between expectations and experiences for males and females, victims and nonvictims.

One fact that is clear from the results of 20 years of national crime surveys is that many victims do not report crimes committed against them. In this Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii, 17.4 percent of all respondents indicated that they reported to the

Table 4

	RANDOM SAMPLE			HOMELESS/SHELTER		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<i>How much of a problem is crime in Hawaii?</i>						
Very serious	52.3%	53.2%	50.1%	64.2%	66.7%	62.7%
Somewhat serious	43.5	42.3	46.2	33.0	31.0	34.3
Minor	4.1	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.0
No Problem	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>What problems worry you the most? (top 3)</i>						
	1. Crime	1. Crime	1. Crime	1. Housing	1. Housing	1. Housing
	2. Economy	2. Economy	2. Economy	2. Economy	2. Economy	2. Economy
	3. Education	3. Taxes	3. Education	3. Crime	3. Unemployment	3. Crime
<i>Afraid to walk within a mile of home at night?</i>						
	51.5	45.2	63.4	68.5	63.4	71.6
<i>Does the fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?</i>						
Most of the time	7.8	6.3	10.6	12.8	2.4	19.4
Sometimes	54.2	52.9	56.5	59.6	66.7	55.2
Rarely	29.9	32.2	25.8	20.2	23.8	17.9
Never	8.0	8.6	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5
<i>How much do you worry about your loved ones being crime victims?</i>						
Often	28.4	29.5	26.1	42.6	35.7	47.0
Sometimes	47.3	47.2	47.5	35.2	40.5	31.8
Rarely	19.0	17.8	21.4	16.7	19.0	15.2
Never	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.8	6.1
<i>In the past 3 years, has the violent crime problem in your neighborhood</i>						
Gotten better	6.3	5.5	8.0	13.8	7.1	17.9
Stayed about the same	48.3	47.6	49.6	33.0	40.5	28.4
Gotten worse	22.1	21.9	22.7	46.8	50.0	44.8
There is no problem	23.2	25.0	19.8	6.4	2.4	9.0
<i>During the next 3 years, do you expect the violent crime problem to</i>						
Get better	9.2	8.8	9.9	15.1	7.1	20.3
Stay about the same	60.7	60.9	60.5	39.6	40.5	39.1
Become worse	30.1	30.3	29.6	45.3	52.4	40.6

locks, 27.9 percent installed outside security lights, 17.4 percent installed window guards, and 12.6 percent installed burglar alarms. In addition, 7.0 percent said they took a self-defense course, and 5.3 percent purchased a gun. Based on the survey

respondents were not sure which drugs actually contribute to crime, the drug by far most often cited was alcohol. Other frequently cited contributors to the violent crime problem include: the breakdown of family life, a criminal justice system that is too easy on

METHODOLOGY

The survey instrument, developed by the CPD staff, is based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) utilized by the U.S. Department of Justice and a similar victim survey used by the state of North Carolina. The basic questioning strategy (i.e. question order, phrasing, and categories of information) mirrors the NCVS, however some questions were modified to be more readable and to be relevant to conditions and situations in Hawaii.

There are a number of differences between the NCVS and the Hawaii survey, the most important of which involve the administration of the survey instrument. The NCVS uses mostly face-to-face interviews, with some telephone interviews. As a result, the survey is very detailed and expensive. The Hawaii survey used a mailed questionnaire, which necessitated a shorter format. A mailed questionnaire was chosen over face-to-face and telephone interviews for three reasons. First of all, mailed questionnaires are much less costly than face-to-face interviews. Second, mailed questionnaires illicit more detailed information than telephone questions. Third, both North Carolina and

Table 6

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING CRIMES		
	MALE	FEMALE
Afraid of offender	2.2%	2.8%
Dealt with it another way	3.6	5.2
Not important enough	9.6	10.3
Felt sorry for the offender	0.9	1.1
Crime due to own carelessness	3.2	2.6
Did not want to get involved	1.9	3.2
Police couldn't do anything	8.8	7.1
No confidence in the criminal justice system	6.9	4.9

results, 11.4 percent of Hawaii residents keep a gun in the home for self-protection. (Some survey respondents indicated they have a gun, but not for protection.)

Over 55 percent of the survey respondents who purchased a gun for protection were crime victims in 1993, and 25.7 percent were victims of a violent crime. Moreover, those who reported keeping a gun for self-protection were more likely to have been victims of crime: 51.0 percent, versus 39.2 percent for the total sample. It should be noted that it is not possible to determine whether survey respondents purchased and keep a gun as the result of being crime victims, or whether those who keep a gun for protection are somehow more likely to be targets for criminals.

The greatest percentage of survey respondents (81.4 percent) believe that the use of drugs is at least partially responsible for the violent crime problem in Hawaii. While many

criminals, gangs, and the availability of guns. Survey respondents were generally tough on criminals: over 85 percent felt that convicted offenders sent to prison should serve the full sentence rather than being released early for any reason.

Table 7

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERFORMANCE				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Crime Victim	6.7%	41.0%	43.4%	8.9%
Violent Crime Victim	5.1	34.4	47.1	13.4
Property Crime Victim	6.7	40.5	43.5	9.4
Not a Crime Victim	12.1	54.0	30.0	3.9

Minnesota used mailed questionnaires with instruments and methodology virtually identical to Hawaii's.

Three thousand Hawaii residents were randomly selected to participate in the 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice from a list derived from the 1990 census. The questionnaires, with a cover letter from Attorney General Robert A. Marks and a stamped return envelope, were bulk-mailed in mid-January, 1994. A follow-up postcard was mailed first-class in early February to remind survey recipients to return the survey and to identify those questionnaires which were undeliverable. Additional questionnaires were mailed to those who moved and left a forwarding address. The response rates to the mail questionnaire are summarized in Table 8.

The sample frame was comprised of a random sample of 3,000 individuals aged 18 and over from all islands in the State of Hawaii. Out of the 2,537 who had a current mailing address, 1,377 returned a survey. With the names of people without a current mailing address deleted, the total adjusted response rate for the survey was a respectable 54.3 percent.

As indicated in Table 9⁵, the geographic distribution of responses closely followed the state's population by island. These results indicate that the geographic distribution of the

Table 8

RESPONSE TO MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE		
OUTCOME	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Returned Complete and Eligible	1,377	45.9
Returned Ineligible ²	107	3.6
Unlocatable ³	354	11.8
No Response or Refused to Answer ⁴	1,162	38.7
Total Mailed	3,000	100.0

responses is representative and that geographic weighting is unnecessary.

With respect to the racial/ethnic distribution of the responses, as reported in Table 10, the distribution is very close for Caucasians and Chinese; Filipinos and Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians are underrepresented, and Japanese are overrepresented. These results indicate that race/ethnicity weighting might be appropriate; however, the weighted responses for race/ethnicity varied less than the margin of error for most categories. Therefore, the weighting was deemed unnecessary. Moreover, race and

ethnicity data is highly suspect, especially in Hawaii. The main problem is that the categories are not mutually exclusive: respondents typically fall into several categories. Knowing how people self-identify their race/ethnicity allows for some interesting analysis, but the data cannot be considered definitive nor the basis for weighting.

Table 11 reports the income distribution for the random sample. As indicated by the comparison of the survey distribution and the 1990 census, the distribution of the survey responses by income closely mirrors

Table 9

SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATES BY ISLAND					
	1990 CENSUS PERCENTAGES	ORIGINAL SAMPLE	SAMPLE FRAME	RESPONSES	RESPONSE DISTRIBUTION
Oahu	74.7	2,184	72.8	1,058	76.8
Hawaii	11.3	291	9.7	138	10.0
Maui	8.5	323	10.8	112	8.1
Kauai	4.7	173	5.8	56	4.1
Molokai	0.6	21	0.7	7	0.5
Lanai	0.2	8	0.3	6	0.4

Table 10

SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY		
	1990 CENSUS PERCENTAGES	RESPONSE DISTRIBUTION
Caucasian	33.4	34.4
Japanese	22.3	31.9
Filipino	15.2	9.4
Hawaiian	12.5	9.4
Chinese	6.2	6.6
African-American	2.5	1.2
Korean	2.2	1.5
Samoaan	1.4	0.2
American Indian	0.5	0.5
Other	3.8	4.8

the income distribution of the state's population. Therefore, the random sample is representative of all income groups and no weighting by income groups is necessary.

Table 12 (see page 12) reports the gender distribution of respondents. The overrepresentation of male respondents indicated that a weighting adjustment might be necessary. However, when the sample was weighted to reflect the percentage of females in the state's population, there were no significant differences from the unweighted sample in the responses to individual questions. Therefore, the sample data are reported unweighted.

The size of the original sample and the return rate resulted in an overall margin of error of plus or minus 1.3 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. This sample error is far less than the 5 percent industry standard for survey research of this type.

The original design of the Survey of Crime and Justice called for a random selection of those who, by

design, were excluded from the original sample frame: the homeless and shelter residents. However, at the request of several service providers, questionnaires were mailed to the service providers who, in turn, distributed the surveys to their clients.

Since no effort was made to randomly select questionnaire recipients among the homeless and shelter residents, the responses cannot be

considered representative of their populations. On Oahu, questionnaires were mailed to and distributed at the Institute for Human Services, Homeless Solutions, Inc., Catholic Charities, and the Waikiki Health Center; on the island of Hawaii, to the East Hawaii Coalition for the Homeless and CARAVAN; on Maui, to the Maui Shelters and Feeding Kitchens; and on Kauai, to Kauai Economic Opportunity, Kauai Transitional Housing, and Kauai Temporary Housing.

Surveys in Hawaii, Minnesota, and North Carolina use nearly identical wording and ordering of their survey questions as the NCVS. Differences in how the samples were obtained, how the surveys were administered, and demographic differences in populations may limit comparability to some degree, however, comparisons between the Hawaii survey, other state victim surveys, and the NCVS are reasonable.

While comparisons of the Survey of Crime and Justice and Hawaii's Uniform Crime Reporting Program are also warranted, the two measures of crime have some important differences. The Hawaii survey relies on an individual's perception of crime, rather than on an official definition. Moreover, some individuals may consider

Table 11

SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATE BY INCOME		
	1990 CENSUS PERCENTAGE	RESPONSE DISTRIBUTION
Under \$15,000	10.3%	9.0%
\$15,000-24,999	13.6	14.5
\$25,000-34,999	14.3	17.9
\$35,000-49,999	20.1	18.6
\$50,000-74,999	23.5	22.3
\$75,000-99,999	10.1	9.4
\$100,000+	8.1	8.3

Table 12

SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATES BY SEX		
	1990 CENSUS PERCENTAGES	RESPONSE DISTRIBUTION
Male	50.9	66.2
Female	49.1	33.8

certain acts criminal while others do not.

Discretion affects reporting for both victim surveys and official reports. A crime victim's decision whether to report a crime may depend on the seriousness of the offense, the relationship between victim and offender, the value of property stolen, past victimizations, whether force or a weapon was used, whether there were injuries, or whether the victim was engaged in an illegal act at the time of the offense. Police discretion in reporting an event as a crime can be influenced by the wishes of the victim, the seriousness of the offense, the likelihood of obtaining a conviction, time constraints, and the level of professionalism within the police department.

Crimes where the victim is not directly affected are not covered in most victim surveys, including Hawaii's. Some offenses not covered include white-collar crimes, vandalism to public buildings or parks, and environmental pollution.

One shortcoming of the 1994 Survey is that the statewide random sample included only adults. In contrast, the Minnesota crime survey included citizens 15 years of age and older; the NCVS includes those who are 12 years of age and older. Consequently, it would be inappropriate to generalize to the entire population from a sample which includes only adults. This shortcoming will be addressed in the 1995 Survey, if funding is available.

A specific problem for victim surveys involves the time frame in which a crime occurred. Survey respondents were asked in January 1994 to recall events which transpired between January 1 and December 31, 1993. The survey was designed so that potential respondents would be contacted soon after the new year and asked to recall events during the preceding calendar year with the intent of increasing reporting accuracy. It is possible that some respondents reported events which took place prior to January 1993 (leading to overreporting). Conversely, some respondents may have forgotten events which occurred during 1993 (leading to underreporting).

SUMMARY

It is clear from the results of the 1994 Survey of Crime and Justice that the citizens of Hawaii are concerned about crime. An indicator of that concern is the good response rate to the questionnaire: 54.3 percent of those with a current mailing address, or 1,377 people statewide, returned their questionnaire.

As second indicator that Hawaii's citizens are concerned about crime is, of course, the actual responses of those surveyed. From a list of 8 problem areas facing Hawaii residents, crime was, by far, the issue of greatest concern. More than half of Hawaii's residents are afraid to walk alone in at night in areas around their home, are prevented from doing things they would like to do because of the fear of

being a crime victim, and worry that their loved ones will be hurt by criminals. In addition, over 60 percent of the residents of Hawaii expect to have their personal property stolen during the coming year.

Nearly 2 out of every 5 adult residents statewide said they were crime victims in 1993. Women were more likely than men to be crime victims, including victims of violent crimes. There is also strong evidence that those who are homeless and who reside in shelters are nearly two times as likely to be crime victims as those in the random sample who have a permanent address. The incidence of violent crime among the homeless and shelter residents is closer to 5 times that of the random sample respondents.

Twenty years of data from national surveys indicate that many crimes are not reported to the police. The results of the Hawaii survey are consistent that finding: 25 percent of crime victims said they reported crimes to the police which occurred in 1993 only sometimes, while 24 percent said they never reported crimes to the police. The reasons most frequently cited for not reporting crimes included thinking the crime was not important enough to report, that the police would be unable to do anything about it, and a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system.

Over 84 percent of the respondents think the police are doing a good or fair job, but specify a number of factors working against the resolution of the violent crime problem in Hawaii, including the use of drugs, the breakdown of family life, a criminal justice system that is too easy, and gangs. It is clear from the results of the survey that Hawaii residents want tougher penalties for convicted offenders: 86 percent said criminals should serve their full sentence and not be released early for any reason.

ENDNOTES

¹ Among the homeless and shelter resident respondents, 7 reported household incomes ranging from \$50,000 to \$74,999.

² Returned Ineligible: deceased (n=21); moved out of state (n=84); no English (n=2).

³ Unlocatable: undeliverable (n=354).

⁴ No Response: no response (n=1,160); refused (n=2).

⁵ All 1990 census data for Tables 9-12 were obtained from *The State of Hawaii Data Book 1992*.

REFERENCES

Crime Prevention Division, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii. 1994. *Crime in Hawaii 1993*.

Gottfredson, Michael R. 1986. Substantive Contributions of Victimization Surveys. *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research* 6:251-287.

Gottfredson, Michael R. and Don M. Gottfredson. 1988. The Victim's Decision to Report Crime. *Decision Making in Criminal Justice: Toward the Rational Exercise of Discretion*. New York: Plenum Press.

Minnesota Planning. 1994. *Troubling Perceptions*. Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission. 1992. *Survey of Crime and Justice in North Carolina*.

Skogan, Wesley G. 1974. The Validity of Official Crime Statistics: An Empirical Investigation. *Social Science Quarterly* 55(1):5-38.

Skogan, Wesley G. 1990. The Polls - A Review: The National Crime Survey Redesign. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 54:256-272.

The State of Hawaii Data Book 1992. 1993. The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1992. *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1993. *Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims*.

APPENDIX

Survey of Crime and Justice in Hawaii with Percentages of Valid Responses

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SURVEY OF CRIME AND JUSTICE IN HAWAII

This survey contains questions about your views of crime, the criminal justice system, and some of your experiences during the past year. Your cooperation in answering these questions will help in the fight against crime by helping us understand the true nature and extent of crime in Hawaii.

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey from a computerized list of all Hawaii residences. This survey has been numbered so we can keep track of the 3,000

surveys without using your name or address.

All responses are strictly confidential.

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

[NOTE: Percentages shown are for valid responses only; missing values are not included in the calculations.]

Attitudes Toward Crime

1. How much of a problem is crime in the State of Hawaii today?
52.3% A very serious problem
43.5% A somewhat serious problem
4.1% A minor problem
0.1% No problem

2. Which two of the following problem areas worry you the most as a Hawaii resident? (Check two.)
37.1% Economic conditions
11.4% Unemployment
48.4% Crime
18.6% Population growth
21.0% Taxes
18.3% Housing
18.5% Traffic
24.3% Education
6.1% Other; please specify _____

3. Is there any area right around your home - that is, within a mile - where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?
51.5% Yes
48.5% No

4. Does the fear of crime prevent you from doing things you would like to do?
7.8% Most of the time
54.2% Sometimes
29.9% Rarely
8.0% Never

5. When you leave your home or apartment, how often do you think about being robbed or physically assaulted?
13.5% Very often
40.3% Sometimes
34.4% Rarely
11.8% Never

6. When you leave your home, how often do you think about it being broken into or vandalized while you are away?
24.8% Very often
42.1% Sometimes
24.7% Rarely
8.3% Never

7. How much do you worry that your loved ones will be hurt by criminals?
28.4% Often
47.3% Sometimes
19.0% Rarely
5.3% Never

8. When you are in your home, how often do you feel afraid of being attacked or assaulted?
5.6% Often
29.1% Sometimes
45.2% Rarely
20.0% Never

9. Are you afraid of being the victim of a violent crime?
21.7% Very afraid
38.4% Somewhat afraid
32.7% Rarely afraid
7.2% Never afraid

Do you think any of the following crimes are likely to happen to you during the next year?

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

47.3% Yes

52.7% No

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

48.9% Yes

51.1% No

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

62.0% Yes

38.0% No

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

33.9% Yes

66.1% No

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

30.9% Yes

69.1% No

15. Someone threatening you with their fist, feet or other bodily attack.

40.3% Yes

59.7% No

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

15.3% Yes

84.7% No

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

5.2% Yes

94.8% No

How Well Is The Criminal Justice System Working?

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

6.3% Gotten better

48.3% Stayed about the same

22.1% Gotten worse

23.2% There is no problem in my neighborhood

19. If there is a violent crime problem in your neighborhood, which drugs, if any, contribute to that problem.

(Check all that apply.)

21.5% Cocaine

19.7% Crack or rock cocaine

24.4% Crystal methamphetamine (ice)

6.2% Heroin

27.0% Marijuana

41.8% Alcohol

1.2% Other drugs; please specify _____

4.1% Drugs do not contribute to the violent crime problem

34.8% There is no violent crime problem in my neighborhood

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

9.2% Get better

60.7% Stay about the same

30.1% Become worse

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

10.0% Excellent

48.8% Good

35.3% Fair

5.9% Poor

22. Which of the following do you believe are responsible for the violent crime problem in Hawaii? (Check all that apply.)

63.1% Criminal justice system is too easy

66.1% Breakdown of family life

38.4% Population increase

46.5% Moral decay

81.4% Use of drugs

42.3% Television and movie violence

53.0% Availability of guns

35.6% The economy

18.1% Too much leisure time

60.8% Gangs

51.7% Use of alcohol

50.5% Parental discipline

0.7% There is no violent crime problem

5.8% Other; please specify _____

23. When a convicted offender is sent to prison, do you think he/she should:

86.4% Serve the full sentence

13.6% Be released early for any reason (good behavior, overcrowding, rehabilitated, etc.)

The following questions refer only to things that happened to you during 1993, between January 1 and December 31, 1993:

24. Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stick-up, mugging or threat?
 98.6% No Range = 1-15
 1.4% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 2.8

25. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you (other than any incident already mentioned)?
 98.5% No Range = 1-9
 1.5% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 2.1

26. Were you attacked with a knife, gun, or other weapon by anyone at all (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
 99.1% No Range = 1-2
 0.9% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.1

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 41.7% A stranger or unknown person
- 16.7% A casual acquaintance
- 25.0% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 16.7% A family member

27. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun or some other weapon NOT including telephone threats (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
 94.0% No Range = 1-5
 6.0% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.6

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 59.0% A stranger or unknown person
- 20.5% A casual acquaintance
- 12.0% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 8.4% A family member

28. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something such as a rock or bottle (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
 98.5% No Range = 1-15
 1.5% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 2.2

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 47.6% A stranger or unknown person
- 9.5% A casual acquaintance
- 14.3% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 28.6% A family member

29. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you to have sexual intercourse with them?
 99.1% No Range = 1-5
 0.9% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.8

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 25.0% A stranger or unknown person
- 58.3% A casual acquaintance
- 8.3% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 8.3% A family member

30. Did anyone force you, or attempt to force you, to engage in any unwanted sexual activity (other than those incidents already mentioned)?
 99.6% No Range = 1-5
 0.4% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.8

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 71.4% A stranger or unknown person
- 14.3% A casual acquaintance
- 14.3% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 0.0% A family member

31. Did anyone try to attack you in some other way (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
 96.5% No Range = 1-5
 3.5% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.7

Was this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) done by

- 63.6% A stranger or unknown person
- 18.2% A casual acquaintance
- 11.4% A person well known to you (but not a family member)
- 6.8% A family member

32. Did anyone break in or try to break into your car or truck, home or some other building on your property?
 73.5% No Range = 1-11
 26.5% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.7

33. Did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck (such as packages or clothing)?
 82.9% No Range = 1-12
 17.1% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.6

34. Was anything stolen from your home while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling.
- 86.8% No Range = 1-10
- 13.2% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.5

35. Was anything else at all stolen from you (other than any incidents already mentioned)?
- 92.0% No Range = 1-10
- 8.0% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.6

36. 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)?
- 47.9% No Range = 1-10
- 3.4% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 2.0
- 48.7% I was not a victim of a crime

For this incident (or the most recent of these incidents) was the crime committed because of your

- 22.9% Sex
- 37.1% Race
- 20.0% Ethnicity
- 2.9% Religion
- 5.7% Sexual orientation
- 8.6% Age
- 2.9% Handicap

37. Do you believe that any of the crimes committed against you were carried out by a gang member?
- 36.8% No Range = 1-4
- 4.7% Yes ➔ How many times? Average = 1.3
- 58.5% I was not a victim of a crime

Security Measures

38. 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.)
- 7.0% Taken self-defense course(s)
- 12.6% Installed burglar alarms
- 42.3% Installed extra door locks
- 17.4% Installed window guards
- 5.3% Purchased gun(s)
- 5.7% Displayed Police Department identification stickers
- 17.1% Purchased dog(s)
- 27.9% Installed outside security lights
- 28.4% No action taken
- 8.4% Other; please specify _____

39. If anything happened to you last year which you thought was a crime, did you report it to the police?
- 17.4% Always
- 8.3% Sometimes
- 8.1% Never
- 66.1% Was not a crime victim

40. If you feel that you were a victim of a crime but did not report the crime to the police, what were the reasons for not reporting it? (Check all that apply.)
- 2.5% Afraid of the offender
- 4.1% Dealt with it another way
- 9.9% Not important enough - minor offense
- 0.9% Felt sorry for the offender
- 3.0% Crime due to my own carelessness
- 2.3% Did not want to get involved
- 8.2% Police couldn't do anything
- 6.3% No confidence in the criminal justice system
- 1.5% Other; please specify _____

41. Do you keep a gun in your home for protection from criminals?
- 11.4% Yes
- 88.6% No

Your Characteristics (will be used for statistical analysis only):

42. In what year were you born? Range = 1896 to 1975
- Age Range = 19 to 98 Average Age = 53.7

43. What is your sex?
- 66.2% Male
- 33.8% Female

44. Are you currently:
- 13.4% Single
- 69.2% Married
- 9.3% Divorced
- 7.2% Widowed
- 0.9% Separated

45. How long have you lived in Hawaii?
- 6.1% Less than 3 years
- 7.5% 3-5 years
- 6.1% 6-9 years
- 9.6% 10-17 years
- 70.6% 18 or more years

46. What is your race or ethnic background? (Check only one.)
- 34.4% White
 - 1.2% African American
 - 0.5% American Indian or Alaskan Native
 - 6.6% Chinese
 - 31.9% Japanese
 - 9.4% Filipino
 - 9.4% Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian
 - 1.5% Korean
 - 0.2% Samoan
 - 4.8% Other; please specify Other Pacific Islander = 0.3%;
Other Asian = 0.4%; Other Mixed Asian = 1.4%;
Other = 2.7%

47. Please check the category that describes your highest level of education:
- 2.5% 6th grade or less
 - 6.1% 7th-9th grade
 - 3.8% 10th-11th grade
 - 21.9% High school graduate or GED
 - 26.1% Some college
 - 25.3% College degree
 - 14.3% Advanced college degree

48. How many people live in your home or apartment?
- 14.3% Live alone
 - 34.1% 2
 - 19.3% 3
 - 16.7% 4
 - 15.6% 5 or more

49. Of these categories, which describes your total family income?
- 9.0% Under \$15,000
 - 14.5% \$15,000 to \$24,999
 - 17.9% \$25,000 to \$34,999
 - 18.6% \$35,000 to \$49,999
 - 22.3% \$50,000 to \$74,999
 - 9.4% \$75,000 to \$99,999
 - 8.3% \$100,000 or more

50. What is your present employment status? (Check only one.)
- 53.5% Employed full-time
 - 5.9% Employed part-time
 - 2.9% Homemaker
 - 1.4% Student
 - 1.3% Unemployed
 - 31.3% Retired
 - 3.7% Other; please specify _____