

**CIVIL BEAT**

# **SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS SURVEY REPORT**

Submitted by  
Anthology Marketing Group  
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[ANTHOLOGY]

**FINN**

PARTNERS

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# METHODOLOGY

## Overview

Civil Beat contracted Anthology Research to conduct a quantitative statewide survey of Hawaii residents regarding the topic of special interest groups and their influence on Hawaii's State and County government. The study's purpose is to gauge residents' general attitudes towards special interest groups and resident reaction to proposals to limit the influence of these groups.

## Data Collection

The study began May 22, 2024, and ended June 6, 2024. A total of n=431 completed surveys were collected during this time period, resulting in a margin of error for the overall sample of +/- 4.72% at the 95% level of confidence. The sample for this online study was provided by third-party online sample providers, augmented by Anthology Research's proprietary panel of Hawaii residents who have opted in to take part in research studies.

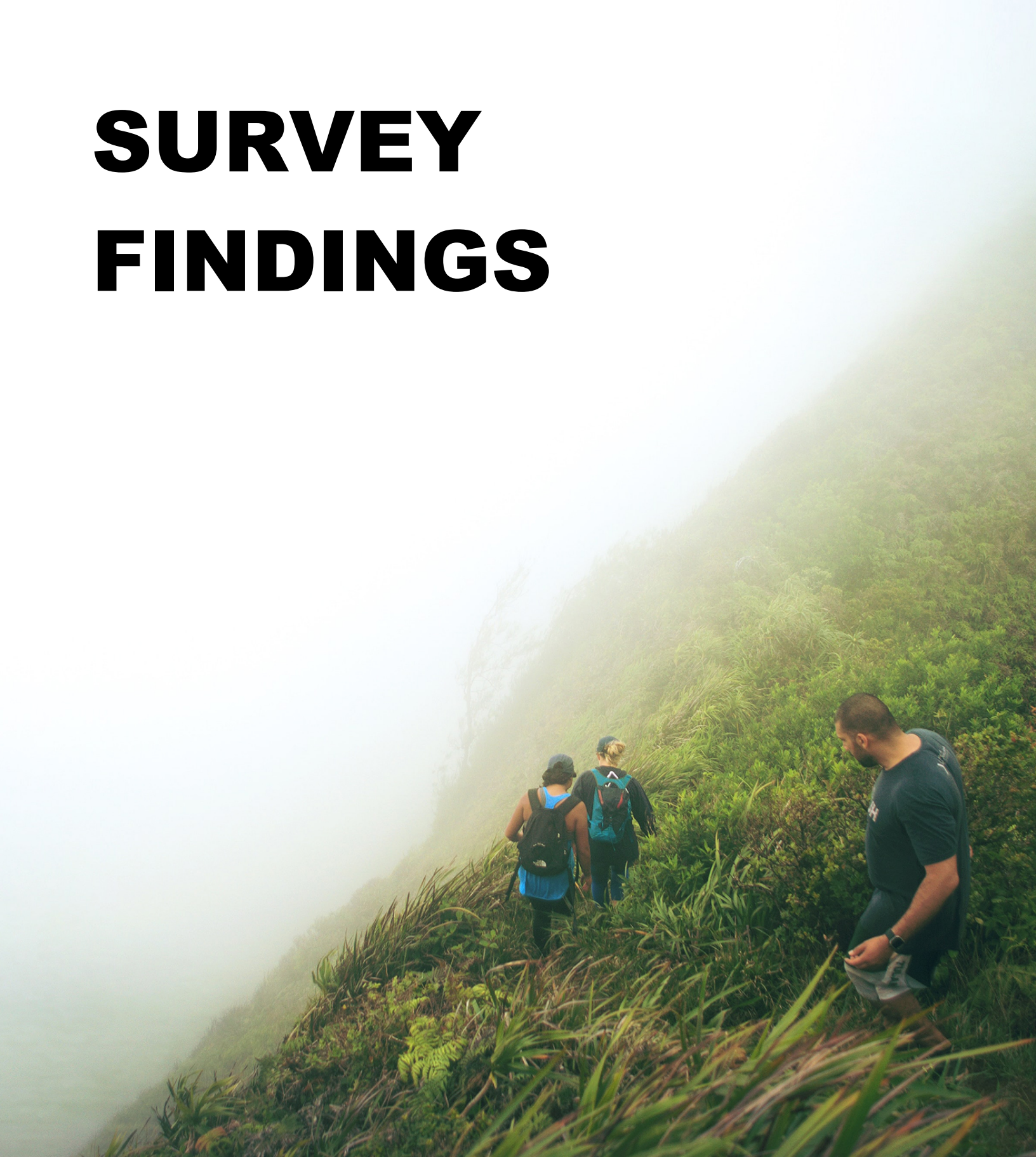
## Data Weighting

The overall totals were weighted to reflect estimates of adult residents on each island by ethnicity. For the purposes of data weighting and segmentation analysis, the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai were collapsed into Maui County.

## Questionnaire Design

Anthology Research developed the questionnaire with input and approval from Honolulu Civil Beat. The actual questionnaire used is located in the appendix of this report.

# SURVEY FINDINGS

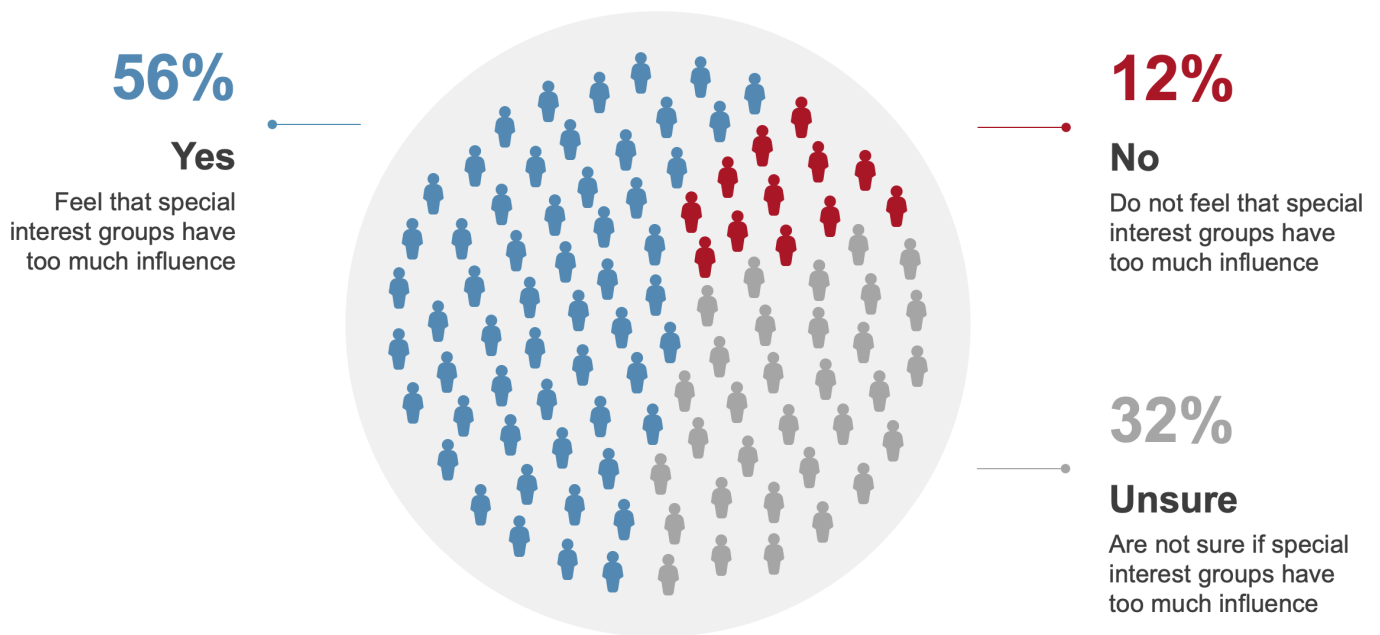


# ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

## OVERALL FINDINGS

At the onset of the survey, respondents were asked the following question: “Do you believe special interest groups have too much influence in State and County government?” The following graphic highlights the overall distribution of responses.

### Influence of Special Interest Groups in Hawaii State and County Government



Base: n=431

Overall, over half (56%) of respondents shared that they believe special interest groups have too much influence in the Hawaii State and County government. Meanwhile, about one-in-ten (12%) mentioned that they do not feel this is the case. It is important to note that about a third (32%) selected “Don’t know/ Not sure,” suggesting that there is a sizable degree of uncertainty when it comes to the topic of special interest groups in Hawaii.

## DEMOGRAPHIC SEGMENTATION

Next, we examine the statistically significant differences amongst demographic segments highlighted throughout the report based on attitudes towards special interest groups.

- *A statistically higher proportion of Oahu residents (14%) did not feel that special interest groups have too much influence in State and County government compared to those residing on the Neighbor Islands (6%). In particular, only two percent of those on Hawaii Island answered “no” to this question.*
- *When segmented by gender, a statistically higher proportion of men (66%) felt that special interest groups have too much influence compared to women (47%). Meanwhile, women were statistically more likely to select “no” (15%) or “don’t know/ not sure” (37%) compared to men (8% and 26%, respectively).*
- *Older respondents aged 50-64 (63%) and 65+ (66%) were statistically more likely to feel that special interest groups have too much influence on State and County government compared to younger residents aged 18-34 (41%). Meanwhile, the youngest age bracket was statistically more likely to be unsure (47%) compared to those aged 50-64 (27%) and 65+ (26%).*
- *More affluent respondents in households earning \$150,000 or more annually were statistically more likely to believe special interest groups have too much influence compared to those in the lowest income bracket of less than \$75,000 annually (69% vs. 49%, respectively). Meanwhile, the lowest income bracket had a statistically higher level of uncertainty (40%) compared to those in households earning \$150,000 or more annually (16%).*
- *Those employed full- or part-time (15%) were statistically more likely to believe special interest groups have too much influence than those with other employment statuses such as unemployed, student, or disabled (8%). Conversely, those with other employment statuses had a statistically higher degree of uncertainty compared to those employed full- or part-time (39% vs. 27%, respectively).*
- *Those without a four-year or advanced degree (43%) were statistically more likely to answer “don’t know/ not sure” compared to college graduates (20%).*
- *Married respondents were statistically more likely to feel like special interest groups have too much influence than those who are single/unmarried (63% vs. 50%, respectively). Meanwhile, those who are single/ not married were statistically more likely to choose “don’t know/ not sure” (37%) compared to married respondents (26%).*

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

The following table highlights respondent profiles, including key demographic information, based on their general attitudes toward the influence of special interest groups in Hawaii.

	Yes n=238	No n=52	Unsure n=141	Comments
<b>AREA</b>				
Oahu	67%	84%	67%	There are statistically higher proportions of Hawaii Island residents among those who selected "Yes" or "Don't know/ Not sure" compared to those who selected "No" to this question.
Hawaii Island	<b>16%</b>	2%	<b>16%</b>	
Maui County	13%	8%	11%	
Kauai	4%	7%	6%	
<b>AGE</b>				
18-34	11%	16%	<b>23%</b>	Those who feel special interest groups have too much influence are statistically older on average with a mean of 54.21 years and median of 55 years. Meanwhile, a statistically higher proportion of those who are unsure are in the youngest age bracket.
35-49	28%	44%	32%	
50-64	34%	24%	26%	
65+	27%	16%	19%	
MEAN	<b>54.21</b>	46.56	48.22	
MEDIAN	<b>55</b>	45	46	
<b>GENDER</b>				
Male	<b>56%</b>	33%	39%	A statistically higher proportion of those who selected "Yes" are men compared to those who
Female	44%	<b>67%</b>	<b>61%</b>	
<b>TIME IN HAWAII</b>				
Born & Raised	54%	63%	60%	
Transplant	46%	37%	40%	
<b>CHILDREN IN HH</b>				
Yes	32%	38%	30%	
No	68%	62%	70%	
<b>ETHNICITY</b>				
Caucasian	32%	22%	26%	
Japanese	31%	28%	24%	
Hawaiian	17%	16%	22%	
Filipino	10%	21%	14%	
Other	11%	13%	14%	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Full-time	<b>53%</b>	<b>66%</b>	36%	A statistically lower proportion of those who are uncertain are employed full-time compared to those who took a stance on the influence of special interest groups.
Part-time	10%	8%	15%	
Retired	25%	17%	24%	
Other	13%	8%	23%	
<b>COLLEGE GRADUATE</b>				
Yes	<b>57%</b>	<b>64%</b>	32%	A statistically higher proportion of those who are unsure do not have a college degree compared to the other groups.
No	43%	36%	<b>68%</b>	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
<\$75,000	37%	39%	<b>53%</b>	Statistically higher proportions of those selecting "Yes" are in the most affluent segment compared to those in the lowest income segment.
\$75,000-\$150,000	36%	37%	29%	
\$150,000+	<b>24%</b>	23%	10%	
Dk/Rf	3%	1%	7%	

\*Figures in **bold red** text are statistically significant compared to figures in light gray text on the same line (horizontally). Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

# PROPOSALS TO REDUCE SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP INFLUENCE

## OVERALL FINDINGS

In this section of the survey, respondents were presented with nine different proposals to reduce the influence of special interest groups in the Hawaii government. They were asked to rate their support for each one on a four-point scale where one (1) is “strongly oppose,” two (2) is “somewhat oppose,” three (3) is “somewhat support,” and four (4) is “strongly support.” Then, a mean score (average) was calculated with a midpoint of 2.50, where mean scores above this value are seen as skewing positive (strong support) and scores below this value as skewing negative (stronger opposition).

**Mean Scores and Ratings for Proposals to Reduce Special Interest Group Influence**

	MEAN	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know/ Not sure
<i>Require full disclosure of all political donations and lobbying activities</i>	<b>3.71</b>	69%	16%	4%	1%	10%
<i>Strengthen ethics laws and enforcement to prevent conflicts of interest</i>	<b>3.65</b>	63%	27%	2%	1%	8%
<i>Enforce stricter regulations and limits on lobbying activities</i>	<b>3.53</b>	53%	28%	6%	1%	13%
<i>Encourage greater public participation and input in the political process</i>	<b>3.49</b>	49%	36%	4%	1%	11%
<i>Impose strict limits on the amount of money individuals and organizations can donate to independent political groups.</i>	<b>3.45</b>	51%	27%	8%	2%	12%
<i>Limit the number of terms that members of the Hawaii State Legislature may serve</i>	<b>3.37</b>	46%	32%	9%	2%	11%
<i>Create a statewide citizens initiative process that allows citizens to propose and vote on laws or constitutional amendments</i>	<b>3.30</b>	35%	42%	8%	1%	15%
<i>Implement full public financing for political campaigns to reduce candidates' dependence on special interest money</i>	<b>3.06</b>	31%	29%	12%	7%	21%
<i>Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups</i>	<b>2.74</b>	17%	37%	18%	11%	17%

Base: n=431. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



Overall, all nine proposals received average ratings (mean scores) above 2.50, indicating that they all skewed towards general support. The proposals receiving the stronger support from survey respondents in terms of mean score and TopBox (“strongly support”) ratings were “*Require full disclosure of all political donations and lobbying activities*” (3.71 and 69%, respectively) and “*Strengthen ethics laws and enforcement to prevent conflicts of interest*” (3.65 and 63%, respectively). Meanwhile, “*Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups*” received the lowest mean score of 2.74, and only 17% of respondents mentioning that they strongly support this proposal.

Additionally, the proportion of respondents selecting “Don’t know/ Not sure” may highlight proposals that are more confusing or have too much gray area to make an informed decision and would need more clarification to receive support. For instance, “*Implement full public financing for political campaigns to reduce candidates’ dependence on special interest money*” and “*Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups*” received the highest proportion of respondents selecting “Don’t know/ Not sure” (21% and 17%, respectively); these proposals may need more clarification or detail before residents can decide whether they support or oppose them.

## DEMOGRAPHIC SEGMENTATION

Next, we examine the statistically significant differences in mean scores amongst demographic segments highlighted throughout the report based on attitudes toward special interest groups.

	Statistically Significant Differences
Require full disclosure of all political donations and lobbying activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistically higher ratings from men than women (3.78 vs. 3.64)</li> <li>Significantly greater average ratings from those aged 65+ (3.84) compared to those aged 18-34 (3.56) and 35-49 (3.60)</li> <li>Statistically higher ratings from those with a household income of \$75K-150K (3.80) and \$150K+ (3.78) compared to &lt;\$75K (3.58)</li> <li>College graduates gave statistically higher scores (3.78 vs. 3.62)</li> <li>Married respondents rated this proposal higher (3.77 vs. 3.65)</li> <li>Those without children in the household had stronger support (3.76 vs. 3.60)</li> <li>Transplants gave statistically higher scores compared to those born and raised in Hawaii (3.77 vs. 3.66)</li> </ul>
Strengthen ethics laws and enforcement to prevent conflicts of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistically higher ratings from men than women (3.72 vs. 3.58)</li> <li>Significantly greater average ratings from those aged 65+ (3.78) compared to those aged 18-34 (3.52) and 35-49 (3.53)</li> <li>Statistically higher ratings from those with a household income of \$75K-150K (3.72) and \$150K+ (3.74) compared to &lt;\$75K (3.56)</li> <li>College graduates gave statistically higher scores (3.74 vs. 3.54)</li> <li>Those without children in the household had stronger support (3.70 vs. 3.55)</li> </ul>
Enforce stricter regulations and limits on lobbying activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistically higher ratings from men than women (3.61 vs. 3.45)</li> <li>Significantly greater average ratings from those aged 35-49 (3.50), 50-64 (3.67) and 65+ (3.65) compared to those aged 18-34 (3.06)</li> <li>Japanese respondent gave statistically stronger support compared to Hawaiian respondents (3.65 vs. 3.36)</li> <li>Statistically higher ratings from those with a household income of \$75K-150K (3.65) and \$150K+ (3.61) compared to &lt;\$75K (3.38)</li> <li>College graduates gave statistically higher scores (3.61 vs. 3.42)</li> <li>Those without children in the household had stronger support (3.58 vs. 3.41)</li> </ul>
Encourage greater public participation and input in the political process	<i>No statistically significant differences in demographic segments</i>
Impose strict limits on the amount of money individuals and organizations can donate to independent political groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistically higher ratings from men than women (3.55 vs. 3.35)</li> <li>Significantly greater average ratings from those aged 50-64 (3.49) and 65+ (3.65) compared to those aged 18-34 (3.09)</li> <li>Statistically higher ratings from those with a household income of \$75K-150K (3.62) compared to &lt;\$75K (3.30)</li> <li>College graduates gave statistically higher scores (3.56 vs. 3.31)</li> <li>Those without children in the household had stronger support (3.53 vs. 3.27)</li> </ul>

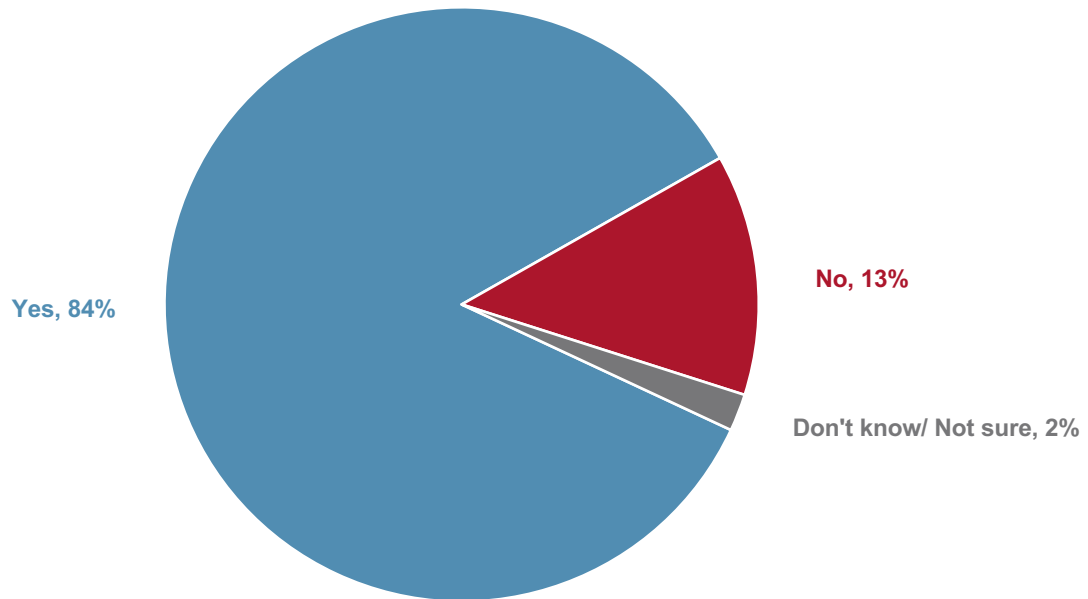
**- CONTINUED -**

	<b>Statistically Significant Differences</b>
Limit the number of terms that members of the Hawaii State Legislature may serve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbor Island residents gave statistically higher scores on average compared to those residing on Oahu (3.51 vs. 3.31)</li> <li>• Statistically higher ratings from those with a household income of \$75K-150K (3.50) compared to &lt;\$75K (3.22)</li> <li>• Married respondents rated this proposal higher (3.47 vs. 3.28)</li> </ul>
Create a statewide citizens initiative process that allows citizens to propose and vote on laws or constitutional amendments	<i>No statistically significant differences in demographic segments</i>
Implement full public financing for political campaigns to reduce candidates' dependence on special interest money	<i>No statistically significant differences in demographic segments</i>
Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly greater average ratings from those aged 65+ (2.94) compared to those aged 50-64 (2.57)</li> </ul>

## VOTER STATUS

In this section of the survey, respondents were asked if they were registered to vote at their Hawaii address. The chart below shows the total distribution of the results.

**Market Share of Primary Financial Institutions in Hawaii**



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Base: n=431. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Overall, over four-in-five (84%) respondents in the survey sample shared that they are registered to vote at their Hawaii address. Meanwhile, about a tenth (13%) shared that they are not registered to vote, and two percent were unsure of their voter status.

The following page gives a detailed breakdown of the demographic profiles for the registered voter and not registered-to-vote respondent groups.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

The following table highlights respondent profiles, including key demographic information, based on whether or not they are registered to vote at their Hawaii address.

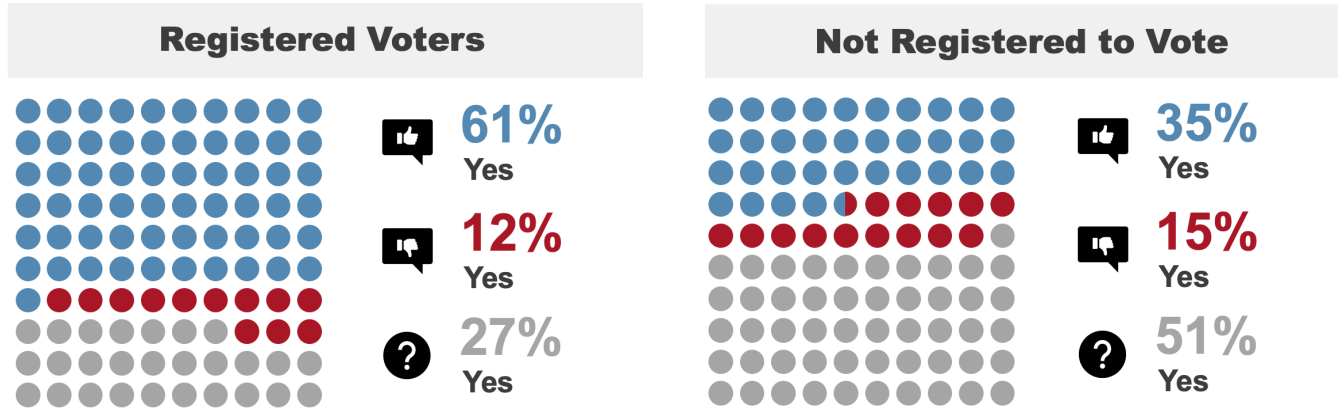
	Registered n=364	Not Registered n=56	Comments
<b>AREA</b>			
Oahu	67%	78%	
Hawaii Island	15%	14%	
Maui County	13%	6%	
Kauai	5%	2%	
<b>AGE</b>			
18-34	14%	22%	Registered voters are statistically older on average with a mean of 52.44 years, median of 52 years, and a significantly higher proportion of residents aged 65+ years.
35-49	30%	40%	
50-64	30%	29%	
65+	<b>26%</b>	8%	
MEAN	<b>52.44</b>	45.57	
MEDIAN	<b>52</b>	43	
<b>GENDER</b>			
Male	<b>51%</b>	31%	A statistically higher proportion registered voters are men compared to those not registered to vote.
Female	49%	<b>69%</b>	
<b>TIME IN HAWAII</b>			
Born & Raised	57%	58%	
Transplant	43%	42%	
<b>CHILDREN IN HH</b>			
Yes	32%	34%	
No	68%	66%	
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
Caucasian	27%	38%	There is a statistically greater proportion of Filipino residents among registered voters compared to those not registered to vote. It is important to note the smaller sample size of Filipino respondents being n=35.
Japanese	29%	28%	
Hawaiian	19%	19%	
Filipino	<b>14%</b>	4%	
Other	12%	10%	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Full-time	<b>52%</b>	37%	A statistically higher proportion of registered voters work full-time or are retired while there is a higher proportion of "Other" employment statuses among those not registered to vote, resulting from a larger proportion of unemployed respondents.
Part-time	11%	16%	
Retired	<b>26%</b>	11%	
Other	12%	<b>36%</b>	
<b>COLLEGE GRADUATE</b>			
Yes	<b>54%</b>	33%	A statistically higher proportion of registered voters have a college degree compared to those without a four-year or advanced degree.
No	46%	<b>67%</b>	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
<\$75,000	38%	<b>62%</b>	Statistically higher proportions of those not registered to vote are in the least affluent segment compared to registered voters (62% vs. 38%).
\$75,000-\$150,000	<b>37%</b>	21%	
\$150,000+	21%	12%	
Dk/Rf	4%	5%	

\*Figures in **bold red** text are statistically significant compared to figures in light gray text on the same line (horizontally). Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## ATTITUDES TOWARDS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Subsequently, the data is segmented by those who shared that they are registered voters and those who shared that they are not registered to vote. The following graphic highlights the overall distribution of responses across both respondent segments.

### Influence of Special Interest Groups in Hawaii State and County Government (Segmented by Voter Status)



Base: Registered voters, n=364 | Not registered to vote, n=56. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

When segmented by voter status, a statistically higher proportion of registered voters feel that special interest groups have too much influence on State and County government compared to those who are not registered to vote (61% vs. 35%, respectively). Meanwhile, a statistically higher proportion of those who are not registered to vote (51%) shared that they are unsure about the influence of special interest groups. The proportion of those who do not feel special interest groups have too much influence is relatively consistent between registered voters and those not registered to vote (12% vs. 15%, respectively). While 56% of the overall sample selected “Yes” to this question, registered voters who are more likely to submit a ballot had a slightly higher proportion of those who feel special interest groups have too much influence.

## PROPOSALS TO REDUCE SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP INFLUENCE

Subsequently, the data is segmented by those who shared that they are registered voters and those who shared that they are not registered to vote. The following table highlights the overall distribution of mean scores and TopBox (“strongly support”) ratings. Statistically significant differences are highlighted in the table, with values in **bold red** being statistically greater than those in light gray text.

**Mean Scores and Ratings for Proposals to Reduce Special Interest Group Influence**  
(Segmented by Voter Status)

	TOTAL Mean	Registered Voters	Not Registered to Vote	TOTAL TopBox	Registered Voters	Not Registered to Vote
<i>Require full disclosure of all political donations and lobbying activities</i>	3.71	3.73	3.58	69%	<b>74%</b>	49%
<i>Strengthen ethics laws and enforcement to prevent conflicts of interest</i>	3.65	<b>3.68</b>	3.46	63%	<b>68%</b>	41%
<i>Enforce stricter regulations and limits on lobbying activities</i>	3.53	<b>3.57</b>	3.18	53%	<b>58%</b>	29%
<i>Encourage greater public participation and input in the political process</i>	3.49	3.51	3.43	49%	<b>52%</b>	38%
<i>Impose strict limits on the amount of money individuals and organizations can donate to independent political groups.</i>	3.45	<b>3.51</b>	3.08	51%	<b>56%</b>	31%
<i>Limit the number of terms that members of the Hawaii State Legislature may serve</i>	3.37	3.41	3.22	46%	<b>49%</b>	31%
<i>Create a statewide citizens initiative process that allows citizens to propose and vote on laws or constitutional amendments</i>	3.30	3.31	3.22	35%	36%	27%
<i>Implement full public financing for political campaigns to reduce candidates' dependence on special interest money</i>	3.06	3.08	3.00	31%	33%	22%
<i>Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups</i>	2.74	2.72	2.89	17%	17%	21%

Base: Total, n=431 | Registered voters, n=364 | Not registered to vote, n=56

Overall, six of the nine proposals tested received statistically higher proportions of TopBox ratings from registered voters compared to those not registered to vote; this highlights the increased support these proposals would likely receive from those more likely to go to the polls and submit a ballot. Of proposals tested, only “Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups” received directionally more TopBox ratings from those not registered to vote.

# APPENDIX



## PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

	TOTAL	Comments
<b>AREA</b>		
Oahu	69%	Maui County is the combination of 11% percent of respondents residing on Maui Island and <1% residing on Lanai.
Hawaii Island	14%	
Maui County	11%	
Kauai	5%	
<b>AGE</b>		
18-34	15%	The average age of survey respondents was 51.39 years old, with a median age of 51 years old.
35-49	31%	
50-64	30%	
65+	23%	
MEAN	51.39	
MEDIAN	51	
<b>GENDER</b>		
Man	48%	
Woman	52%	
<b>TIME IN HAWAII</b>		
Born & Raised	57%	
Transplant	43%	
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Married	49%	The “Single/Not Married” category include those who are single, living in a committed relationship, divorced, or widowed.
Single/Not married	50%	
Refused	1%	
<b>CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD</b>		
Yes	32%	
No	68%	
<b>ETHNICITY</b>		
Caucasian	29%	The survey data was weighted to accurately reflect ethnicity by island distributions from the 2020 United States census.
Japanese	28%	
Hawaiian	19%	
Filipino	12%	
Other	12%	
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>		
Full-time	49%	In the segmentation analysis, “Other” employment status includes the combination of retired, unemployed, disabled, student, and other options.
Part-time	11%	
Retired	24%	
Other	17%	
<b>COLLEGE GRADUATE</b>		
Yes	50%	College graduates include respondents with either a Bachelor’s or advanced degree, but not those with an Associate’s degree.
No	50%	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
<\$75,000	43%	
\$75,000-\$150,000	34%	
\$150,000+	19%	
Dk/Rf	4%	

## SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Aloha,

We are Anthology Research, a market research company based here in Hawaii, and we're conducting a market research survey. This is strictly market research as we do no product promotion or selling. All of your answers are confidential and will be reported only in combination with other respondents.

### [SCREENING QUESTIONS – STANDARD]

SA1. Are you 18 years of age or older?

1. Yes
2. No **[TERMINATE]**

SA. Are you a resident of Hawaii (live in the state at least 6 months out of the year)?

**IF “NO,” THANK AND TERMINATE,  
IF “YES,” CONTINUE**

SB. On which island do you reside?

- 1 Oahu
- 2 Hawaii Island
- 3 Maui
- 4 Lanai
- 5 Molokai
- 6 Kauai
- 7 Prefer not to say **[TERMINATE]**

SB1. Which of the following best describes where you live?

- 1 Metropolitan Honolulu
- 2 East Honolulu
- 3 Windward Oahu / North Shore
- 4 Central Oahu
- 5 West Oahu

SB2. Which of the following best describes where you live?

- 1 East Hawaii/ Hilo
- 2 West Hawaii/ Kona

SC. Are you or is anyone in your household employed in marketing, market research, advertising or public relations, active-duty military?

- 1 Yes [TERMINATE]
- 2 No

*The next few questions focus on public policy and government in Hawaii.*

CB1. Do you believe special interest groups have too much influence in State and County government?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know / Not sure

CB2. There are a number of proposals to reduce the influence of special interest groups in Hawaii government. How much do you support or oppose each of the following proposals for Hawaii? [ROTATE LIST ITEMS]

Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know / Not sure
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- 1. Require full disclosure of all political donations and lobbying activities.
- 2. Impose strict limits on the amount of money individuals and organizations can donate to independent political groups.
- 3. Implement full public financing for political campaigns to reduce candidates' dependence on special interest money.
- 4. Enforce stricter regulations and limits on lobbying activities.
- 5. Strengthen ethics laws and enforcement to prevent conflicts of interest.
- 6. Encourage greater public participation and input in the political process.
- 7. Use taxpayer money to fund educational initiatives to inform the public about the influence of special interest groups.
- 8. Create a statewide citizens initiative process that allows citizens to propose and vote on laws or constitutional amendments.
- 9. Limit the number of terms that members of the Hawaii State Legislature may serve.

**[DEMOGRAPHICS – STANDARD]**

D1. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?

- 1 Less than high school graduate
- 2 High school graduate
- 3 Some college (AA degree/ tech school)
- 4 College graduate (bachelor's degree)
- 5 Postgraduate and beyond

- D2. What was your age on your last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_
- D3 What is your current marital status?
- 1 Married
  - 2 Single, never married
  - 3 Divorced
  - 4 Widowed
  - 5 Living in a committed relationship
  - 6 Prefer not to say
- D4 Which of the following best describes your employment status?
- 1 Employed fulltime
  - 2 Employed part-time
  - 3 Unemployed, looking for work
  - 4 Unemployed, not looking for work
  - 5 Retired
  - 6 Student
  - 7 Disabled
  - 8 Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- D5. Do you have children under 18 years of age in your household?
1. Yes
  2. No
- D6. Were you born in Hawaii?
1. Yes [SKIP 2a]
  2. No
- D6a. How many years have you lived in Hawai'i? Would you say....?
1. Five years or less
  2. Six to 10 years
  3. Eleven to 20 years
  4. More than 20 years
  5. Prefer not to say
- D7. What is your ethnic identification? [IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK, "With which do you identify the most."]
1. African American
  2. Caucasian
  3. Chinese
  4. Filipino
  5. Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian

6. Japanese
7. Mixed (Not Hawaiian/ part-Hawaiian)
8. Other ethnicity not listed above (Please specify:) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Prefer not to say

D8. Are you registered to vote in Hawaii at this address?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know / Not sure

D9. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or in some other way?

1. Man
2. Woman
3. Some other way

D10. Please choose the category that includes your household's income before taxes for 2023.

Please consider and include in your thinking the income of all persons living in your household as well as income from all sources, including investments, retirement funds, etc.

Again, just choose the correct category.

1. Less than \$25,000
2. \$25,000 but less than \$50,000
3. \$50,000 but less than \$75,000
4. \$75,000 but less than \$100,000
5. \$100,000 but less than \$150,000
6. \$150,000 or more
7. Prefer not to say