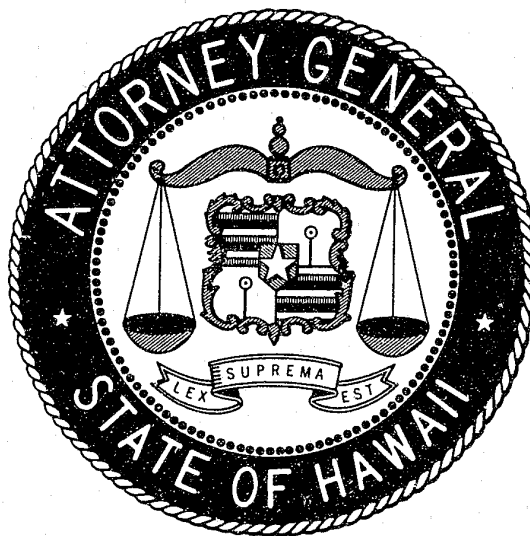


STATE OF HAWAII
Department of the Attorney General



CRIME IN HAWAII

1992

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

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ERRATUM

Please note that the table on page 102, "Race of Juveniles Arrested for Index Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1992," is incorrect. The number of murders committed by Hawaiians should be 0 instead of 1.

145178

CRIME IN HAWAII

1992



A REVIEW OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

145178

U.S. Department of Justice
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JUNE 1993

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Since 1990, the Crime Prevention Division of the Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General has been providing the community with opportunities to learn more about crime in Hawaii and effective measures to prevent its occurrence. Collaborative efforts with the community and state agencies have been essential in attaining this goal. Through efforts by each of the three branches within the Division, the Department of the Attorney General hopes to continue its on-going efforts to create a safer Hawaii.

The Research & Statistics Services branch collects and publishes reports on issues related to crime in Hawaii. The branch coordinates efforts to gather crime statistics for the state which are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and are published annually in Crime in Hawaii. Current efforts also include The Hawaii Statewide Drug Prevention and Control Strategy, a follow up report on the status of drug prevention and control efforts in Hawaii, and the Crime Trend Series, a quarterly report on specific topics such as drug arrests, murder victims and offenders, and juvenile arrests. A statewide crime prevention clearinghouse is currently being developed through this branch which will provide information on crime statistics and state and national publications on crime and crime prevention for the community.

The Multi-Media Resource Services branch provides information to the general public through the use of multi-media with particular emphasis on television and print media. Prevention Communiqué is a quarterly newsletter which highlights current events and information pertaining to crime prevention. The branch has also produced numerous informational and educational video programs which were aired on prime time television. These include full-length documentaries, short informational features and public service announcements dealing with crime and crime prevention issues. Recent efforts include, Youth Gangs - Hawaii's Homeboyz, A Community in Conflict - Has Hate Come to Town? and Lover, Batterer - A Look at Domestic Violence in Hawaii.

The Education and Training Services branch provides the community with statewide conferences and community events focusing on empowering individuals, families and the community in order to effectively prevent crime. Recent events include a statewide seminar which was a collaborative effort between state agencies, one-day seminars for service providers, and Safety Action Seminars, which were held on each of the four major islands and focused on community mobilization. This branch is also responsible for the statewide McGruff campaign which includes school curriculum for elementary schools, McGruff school assemblies, the McGruff Truck program and McGruff appearances at community events where crime prevention is a focus.

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FOREWORD

Crime in Hawaii 1992 is a comprehensive report concerning the extent and nature of crime in our state. This report is based upon the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's monthly offense and arrest reports which are voluntarily submitted by the four county police departments to the Crime Prevention Division of the Department of the Attorney General. We then forward the reports to the FBI. As a strictly voluntary program, the compilation of these data would not be possible without the cooperation and support of Chief Calvin Fujita of the Kauai Police Department, Chief Michael Nakamura of the Honolulu Police Department, Chief Howard Tagomori of the Maui Police Department, Chief Victor Vierra of the Hawaii Police Department, and their respective staffs. Special thanks go to the UCR data collection and records personnel in each of the counties. Much of what we know about crime in Hawaii is due to the efforts of the county law enforcement agencies.

As the data in this report indicate, the overall crime rate in Hawaii increased two and one-half percent from 1991 to 1992. While the crime rate in Hawaii remains below the rates of ten and fifteen years ago and compares favorably with those of other states, it is necessary to maintain our success and increase our efforts to target specific offenses that are problematic.

Crime and the way in which it impacts our lives is an important concern of the citizens of Hawaii. An accurate view of the extent and nature of crime is vital to understanding both the problems associated with crime and developing solutions to those problems. As resources at the federal, state, and local levels become more scarce, reliable information plays a critical role in the decision making process about how we address the problems of crime in our communities.

This edition of Crime in Hawaii marks the second year that the Crime Prevention Division has been responsible for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Arrest totals by county have been added to this edition in response to reader requests. In addition, information on the number of law enforcement officers assaulted or killed during the past fifteen years is in this edition for the first time. A user survey has also been included with Crime in Hawaii 1992 to better address the interests and needs of recipients of this publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Marks".

Robert A. Marks
Attorney General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hawaii is different in many respects from the other 49 states. An island chain stretching 1,523 miles, Hawaii consists of 8 major islands and 129 minor islands with a total area of 6,425 square miles and 750 miles of coastline. The state is located 2,557 miles from Los Angeles, California and 3,847 miles from Tokyo, Japan.

In 1992, 6.5 million people visited Hawaii. People are attracted to Hawaii's exotic, tropical environment and rich cultural heritage. Hawaii has one of the most racially and ethnically diverse populations in the United States, and the interaction between residents and visitors from every part of the world adds to that diversity.

The nature and extent of crime in Hawaii is also much different from many parts of the country. Nationally, 87 percent of the Index Crimes in 1991 (the last year for which national data are available) were property crimes; 13 percent were violent crimes. In Hawaii, 96 percent of the Index Crimes in 1991 were property crimes and only 4 percent were violent crimes; these percentages are the same for 1992. From 1990 to 1991, the number of Index Crimes reported to police nationwide increased 3 percent, while in Hawaii the number of Index Crimes increased only 0.1 percent. From 1991 to 1992, the total number of reported Index Crimes increased 5 percent in Hawaii. Nationally, property crimes increased 2 percent and violent crimes increased 5 percent from 1990 to 1991. In Hawaii, property crimes increased 0.7 percent and violent crimes decreased 11.9 percent from 1990 to 1991. From 1991 to 1992 in Hawaii, property crimes increased 4.4 percent and violent crimes increased 9.3 percent.

In 1991, Hawaii was ranked 40th among the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the basis of resident population and 44th for violent crime. Nevada, the 38th most populous state, and Rhode Island, the 43rd most populous state, were ranked 18th and 32nd, respectively, in violent crime. Washington, D.C. was ranked 48th in population and 1st in total crime, violent crime, and property crime in 1991.

In addition to those mentioned above, major findings of this report include:

- While the population of the State increased approximately 24.5 percent from 1978 to 1992, the total number of reported Index Offenses increased 10.9 percent.
- In 1992, there were fewer murders, robberies, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts in the State than in 1978.
- The total number of reported Index Offenses in the City and County of Honolulu increased 4.9 percent from 1991 to 1992. Increases were reported in 7 of 8 Index Offenses.
- There was a 4.6 percent decrease in the total number of reported Index Offenses in Hawaii County from 1991 to 1992. The total number of reported offenses decreased 8.5 percent in the South Hilo District and 1.8 percent in the balance of the County.
- From 1991 to 1992, Maui County experienced an 11.4 percent increase in the total number of reported Index Offenses.
- The total number of reported Index Offenses increased 5.1 percent in Kauai County from 1991 to 1992.

- The total number of arrests statewide increased 2.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The total number of adults arrested decreased 0.7 percent while the number of juveniles arrested increased 11.5 percent.
- Adults accounted for 71.0 percent of all arrests statewide in 1992, including 75.4 percent of violent Index Offenses and 58.4 percent of Index property offenses.
- Total drug arrests statewide increased 15.2 percent from 1991 to 1992. The number of adults arrested for drug-related offenses increased 16.3 percent and the number of juveniles arrested increased 7.2 percent from 1991 to 1992 statewide.
- In 1991, 7,933 adults and 57 juveniles were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI). In 1992, 5,521 adults and 38 juveniles were arrested for DUI, representing decreases of 30.4 percent and 33.3 percent, respectively.

STATE OF HAWAII

The total crime rate in the State of Hawaii is slightly higher than the national crime rate, but 9.7 percent lower than in the Pacific States of Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii.

The 42 murders in the State in 1992, down from 45 in 1991, account for only 0.06 percent of the total Crime Index. The greatest number of individuals were killed by handguns (12), followed by strongarm (11). Of the 42 murder victims, 22 (52.4 percent) were males, 20 (47.6 percent) were females. Of the known offenders, 86 percent were male. All of the 7 murder victims killed by their spouse were women.

The number of reported forcible rapes increased 17.3 percent from 1991 to 1992 and has increased 90.5 percent during the past 15 years. The 1992 rape rate is the highest of the past 15 years.

Reported property crimes have generally declined since 1978. This is especially true of burglary: the 1992 burglary rate is 9 percent below the 1991 rate and is the lowest of the past 15 years.

While the number of offenses in which property was stolen increased 4.7 percent from 1991 to 1992, the total value of the property reported stolen decreased 11.6 percent. The greatest amount of property reported stolen was taken from buildings, followed by property stolen from motor vehicles, and daytime residential burglaries.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

In 1992, 74.6 percent of the State population resided in the City and County of Honolulu. During 1992, 75.5 percent of the State's total Index Crimes, 79.5 percent of the violent crimes, and 75.4 percent of the property crimes were reported in Honolulu.

Among cities of comparable size (500,000 to 999,999), the total crime rate in Honolulu is much lower. In 1991 (the last year for which national figures are available), the total crime rate in those cities was 59.2 percent higher than in Honolulu.

The violent crime rate increased 14 percent from 1991 to 1992. Double-digit increases occurred in the rates for forcible rape (16.7 percent), robbery (16.1 percent), and aggravated assault (11.5 percent) from 1991 to 1992.

The 1992 property crime rate increased 3 percent from the rate in 1991. The burglary rate decreased 9.4 percent from 1991 to 1992. The number of offenses in which property

was stolen increased 4.8 percent from 1991 to 1992 while the total value of the stolen property decreased 16.8 percent.

HAWAII COUNTY

Unlike other counties in the State, Hawaii County has 2 UCR areas: the City of Hilo (South Hilo District) and the balance of the County. Since 1978, over 88 percent of the county's population growth has taken place in the areas outside the City of Hilo.

From 1991 to 1992, the Index Crime rate decreased 9.2 percent in Hilo and decreased 6.1 percent in the balance of the County; violent crimes decreased 5.0 percent in Hilo and decreased 36.6 percent in the balance of the County; and property crimes decreased 9.3 percent in Hilo and decreased 4.3 percent in the balance of the County.

Index Crime rates for Hawaii County have declined for all 8 offenses from 1991 to 1992. The most dramatic changes in the crime rates for the County have occurred in the area described as the balance of the County. From 1991 to 1992, the forcible rape rate declined 29.1 percent, the aggravated assault rate declined 42.9 percent, the burglary rate declined 12.2 percent, and the motor vehicle rate declined 8.2 percent.

The overall property crime rate declined 6.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The number of offenses in which property was reported stolen increased 3.7 percent while the value of the property stolen decreased 0.8 percent from 1991 to 1992.

MAUI COUNTY

The total number of Index Crimes in Maui County increased 11.5 percent from 1991 to 1992. During that period, the total crime rate, violent crime rate, and property crime rate increased 7.4 percent, 12.5 percent, and 7.2 percent, respectively.

From 1991 to 1992, the murder and aggravated assault rates declined 35.1 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively. During that same period, the forcible rape rate increased 50.5 percent and the robbery rate increased 53.5 percent.

While the overall property crime rate increased from 1991 to 1992, the burglary rate decreased 7.6 percent. Larceny-theft offenses, which comprise 71.0 percent of all Index Crimes in Maui County, showed a rate increase of 12.6 percent from 1991 to 1992.

The number of offenses in which property was reported stolen increased 11.8 percent from 1991 to 1992. The total value of property stolen decreased 2.1 percent and value of property recovered increased 8.2 percent from 1991 to 1992. Overall, Maui County had the highest percentage of the value of stolen property recovered in the State: 38.5 percent.

KAUAI COUNTY

The 1992 total crime rate in Kauai County increased 1.3 percent from a 15-year low in 1991. The 1992 rate is 16.8 percent below the County's 15-year average and is by far the lowest crime rate in the State.

The violent crime rate decreased 29.0 percent from 1991 to 1992 due primarily to a 71.2 percent decrease in the robbery rate and a 24.6 percent decrease in the aggravated assault rate. There was 1 murder and 20 forcible rapes reported in Kauai County in 1992.

The overall property crime rate increased 2.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The burglary and motor vehicle theft rates increased 9.9 and 74.3 percent, respectively. The largest category of property crime, larceny-theft, had a declining rate for the third consecutive year.

The number of offenses in which property was reported stolen increased 5.7 percent from 1991 to 1992 and the total value of reported stolen property increased 59.6 percent.

Overall, Kauai County had the second highest rate of recovery of stolen property among the counties of the State: 35.2 percent.

ARREST STATISTICS

Arrest statistics include the age, sex, and race/ethnicity of the offender. Under the UCR Program, arrest data are collected each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses.

Among adults, 75.4 percent of all arrests for Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii in 1992 were male; 42.3 percent were males under the age of 30. For Part II Offenses, 82 percent of all arrests involved males, 37.5 percent were males under the age of 30.

Whites, who comprised approximately one-third of the State's population in 1990, accounted for 39.3 percent of arrests of adults for Index Offenses in 1992. Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians, who made up 12.5 percent of the State's population according to the 1990 census, accounted for 21.0 percent of the adult arrests for Index Offenses. Similar percentages were reported for Part II arrests: Whites, 36.6 percent and Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians, 20.2 percent of the total.

Juvenile males accounted for 74.5 percent of all juvenile arrests for Index Crimes statewide in 1992. Over one-third of all juveniles arrested for Index Crimes were 13 to 14 years old. Females accounted for a much larger share of Part II Crimes than for Index Crimes: 40.5 percent versus 25.5 percent, respectively. Over half of the arrests of females for Part II Offenses in 1992 involved the status offense of running away.

The distribution of arrests of juveniles by race in 1992 was quite different than for adults. For Index Crimes, 21.0 percent were White and 34.1 percent Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian; for Part II Crimes, 19.8 percent were White and 35.3 percent were Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian.

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INTRODUCTION

FEDERAL UCR PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was initiated in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to meet a recognized need for a nationwide system to collect crime statistics. The national UCR program is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI provides report forms, tally sheets, and training to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Crime data are collected by over 16,000 local enforcement agencies and reported to the FBI. The FBI assembles, publishes, and distributes a comprehensive annual publication entitled Crime in the United States, as well as periodic special reports.

In an effort to streamline procedures and provide consistency and comparability of data, the FBI promoted the development of state UCR Programs. The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is to collect data from local law enforcement agencies and assure compliance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and IACP. Conditions were established under which a state program is developed and by which it must operate:

1. The state program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports' standards, definitions, and information required. These requirements do not prohibit the state from gathering other statistical data beyond the national collection.
2. The state criminal justice agency must have a proven, effective, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.
3. Coverage within the state by a state agency must be at least equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.
4. The state agency must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist local contributing agencies in record practices and crime reporting procedures.
5. The state agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes.
6. The state agency must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports' publication deadlines.

The FBI also has responsibilities to the states for the UCR Program:

1. The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality;
2. The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the state where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the state agency;
3. Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the state with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the state agency; and
4. The FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the state should circumstances develop whereby the state agency cannot provide the data required by the national program.

CRIME STATISTICS

Consistent with the UCR objectives of providing the best representation of total crime and providing the most meaningful data to police departments, the UCR Program collects data on reported offenses and arrests. While it is widely understood that offenses known to police are an underrepresentation of the total number of crimes committed, a truly reliable measure of unreported crimes is difficult to obtain. In addition, police departments can only act on crimes of which they are aware. Moreover, the use of reported offenses as official statistics can be verified, compared between jurisdictions, and compared over time.

Because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence, 7 offenses were initially chosen by the IACP to comprise a Crime Index and serve as indicators of our nation's crime experience: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny-theft; and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, a congressional mandate added arson as the eighth Crime Index Offense.

The 8 Crime Index offenses plus the crime of negligent manslaughter are referred to as Part I offenses. Information reported for Part I offenses includes: the number of crimes committed; the number of offenses cleared by arrest or by exceptional means¹; and the number of persons arrested. Part II offenses include all other offenses not included in Part I. Only arrest data are collected and reported for Part II offenses.²

Since there are numerous differences in criminal codes throughout the United States, the UCR program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance to these definitions rather than local statutes. This standardization allows for interjurisdictional comparisons and internal validity of national totals. Specific definitions of offenses, as well as reporting criteria, are contained in the FBI's publication Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

DEVELOPMENTS

In 1982, the United States Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, authorized a study of the national UCR program. The study, conducted by Abt Associates, Inc., contained nearly 30 recommendations for improving the quality of the data collected and reported to the FBI. The major recommendation, however, was to change the current summary-based reporting system to an incident-based, or unit-record, reporting system. There are important differences between these 2 methods of reporting.

In the summary reporting system, local law enforcement agencies report counts of offenses, clearances, and arrests, and totals of the value of property stolen and recovered in various categories. In an incident-based reporting system, local agencies would submit separate records for each individual offense and/or arrest. The motivation to implement incident-based reporting stems from the increasing need for law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners to better identify the extent and dimensions of crime.

In 1989, Alabama became the first state to submit magnetic tapes to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). By mid-1991, 13 states and the The Department of the Interior had submitted full or partial data to NIBRS; 8 additional states were expected to submit test tapes during 1992. The end goal is to replace the 60 year old UCR system with an incident-based system which is more reflective of the needs and capabilities of data collection and analysis.

¹ An offense cleared by exceptional means is one in which the offender is known to the law enforcement agency but, for reasons beyond the control of the agency, the offender cannot be arrested. See Appendix A for definition and examples.

² See Appendix B for definitions of Part II Offenses.

The other major development in the UCR program results from the implementation of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990. The Act provides for a 5 year period of data collection of crimes motivated by race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

HAWAII UCR PROGRAM

During fiscal year 1992, the UCR program was transferred from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center to the Research and Statistics Branch of the Crime Prevention Division. Both the Crime Prevention Division, which prior to 1990 was named the Hawaii Criminal Justice Commission, and the Criminal Justice Data Center are part of the Department of the Attorney General.

The Crime Prevention Division serves as a UCR clearinghouse for the FBI. The Division collects, reviews, edits, and records the UCR reports received from the 4 county police departments (2 reports from Hawaii County: Hilo and rural districts) before sending the reports to the FBI. The Division is also responsible for providing technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies as well as serving as the FBI's single point of contact in the state for distributing program information and reconciling reporting problems.

The current UCR program in Hawaii is summary based: that is, it does not collect data on incidents, victim characteristics (except for murder), or differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. Involvement in NIBRS would address these shortcomings but could take several years to implement. Currently, no formal plans exist to change the reporting system.

Local law enforcement agencies do not currently collect data on hate crimes. The 1991-92 State Legislature passed a bill, signed into law as Act 293 by the Governor, which provided funds for the development of a model for the specification and collection of hate crime statistics. The Act also expanded the federal definition of hate crime to include gender, age, and physical and/or mental disability. In January 1993, the State Department of Budget and Finance released the funds. The data collection model is expected to be completed by December 1993.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1992

Crime in Hawaii 1992 presents UCR statistics for the calendar year 1992. Some important issues about statistical reporting in general, and about statistical reporting in Hawaii in specific, should precede the charts, graphs, tables, and narratives contained herein.

The UCR program is generally considered to be an effective national program of data collection of crime statistics. The program, however, is not without shortcomings. In addition to the deficits mentioned above, the UCR falls prey to the same threats to validity that any data collection program suffers. Obtaining data from over 16,000 agencies nationwide involves inconsistencies in data collection and reporting procedures; that is to be expected. The FBI, in conjunction with state-level UCR programs, has made efforts to train local law enforcement personnel to assure the most accurate reporting possible.

Some crimes are inherently difficult to classify. The definition of aggravated assault, for example, is subject to interpretation and may result in large variations between agencies or between years. Some crimes are consistently underreported. Some crimes may not be counted. The UCR system uses the "Hierarchy Rule" in counting offenses in a summary-based program: only the most serious offense is recorded. Therefore, if someone is killed during a robbery, only murder is recorded, not the crime of robbery.

Hawaii has collected arson data since 1980. Nationally, a number of jurisdictions do not report arson data to the FBI. As a result, the FBI does not include arson data in calculating and reporting Total Index Crime rates or Property Crime rates. In order to remain consistent with federal reporting, Hawaii also does not include arson data in Total Index

Crime and Property Crime rates.

Arrest figures do not necessarily correspond to offense figures for any given year. Arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years.

Caution should be taken when interpreting the Crime Clock. The Crime Clock is the most aggregate representation of UCR data, showing the average frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses. The Crime Clock should not be interpreted to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses.

Very few of these concerns are unique to UCR data. All shortcomings aside, the UCR program presents a useful view of the most serious crimes as reported to police and cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

Several considerations should be kept in mind when reviewing Crime in Hawaii 1992. Most important is the distinction between resident and de facto population. Crime rates are based on the number of crimes per 100,000 residents. De facto population includes the number of persons physically present in the state: residents, tourists, non-resident military personnel. Crime rates based on de facto population can be significantly different than rates based on resident population. The UCR program uses resident population to calculate crime rates for all states. However, because of Hawaii's relatively small resident population and large visitor population, crime rates based on resident population are much higher when compared to rates based on the actual number of people in the state. Another important consideration in reviewing Hawaii crime statistics is the overwhelming contribution of property crimes to the total crime rate. Property crimes account for approximately 96% of the total crime rate in Hawaii. Hawaii's ranking as the state with the seventeenth highest total crime rate in 1991 was the result of a eighth place finish in property crime. The violent crime rate ranking for the State in 1991 was forty-fourth out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

An idiosyncrasy in the federal reporting of UCR data also appears in Crime in Hawaii 1992. In both the federal and state reports, a distinction is made between "violent" and "property" crimes. As noted in Appendix A, these terms as used are not mutually exclusive: robbery is a violent crime (because of the force or threat of force element) which also has all the attributes of a property crime. A more accurate distinction would be between violent and nonviolent crimes, or between crimes against person and property. However, to maintain consistency with the federal report, Crime in Hawaii 1992 will use the same convention of reporting robbery as a violent crime.

Crime in Hawaii 1992 will again include the relative contributions of the 2 reporting jurisdictions in Hawaii County to that County's Index Offense crime rate during the past 15 years. Graphs for the Total Index Crime Rate, Violent Crime Rate, Property Crime Rate, and 8 Index Offense Crime Rates include 3 lines: the County total, the City of Hilo (South Hilo District), and the balance of the County (rural districts).

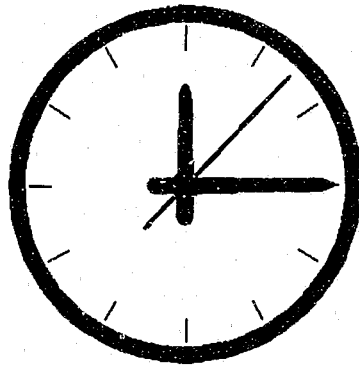
Definitions of terms used in this report appear in Appendices A and B. More detailed descriptions of the UCR program can be obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook published by the FBI of the United States Department of Justice.

More information is collected in the UCR Program for the crime of criminal homicide, i.e. murder, than for any other offense category. A detailed examination of murder victim and offender characteristics is contained in Appendix C.

Since the Uniform Crime Reporting Program began in Hawaii, information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted has been collected and reported to the FBI. The FBI publishes an annual report on these figures. Locally, however, this information was rarely used in reporting crime trends. This is the first edition of Crime in Hawaii in which this information appears (see Appendix D).

Population estimates used to calculate crime rates for Crime in Hawaii 1992 are contained in Appendix E. An explanation of how the population estimates were derived is also contained in Appendix E. Revised population estimates for 1980 to 1991 were used to calculate crime rates for Crime in Hawaii 1992. As a result, some of the rates differ from those published in Crime in Hawaii 1991; however, most changes differ by less than one-half of 1 percent from previously reported rates.

CRIME CLOCK
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992



EVERY 24 HOURS:

1 RAPE
3 ROBBERIES
4 ASSAULTS
36 BURGLARIES
138 LARCENY-THEFTS
12 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS
1 ARSON

1 MURDER WAS REPORTED APPROXIMATELY EVERY 9 DAYS

ONE INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
every 7.4 minutes

ONE VIOLENT CRIME
every 2.9 hours

ONE PROPERTY CRIME
every 7.8 minutes

ONE MURDER
every 8.7 days

ONE BURGLARY
every 40.5 minutes

ONE RAPE
every 20.0 hours

ONE LARCENY-THEFT
every 10.4 minutes

ONE ROBBERY
every 7.6 hours

ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 2.0 hours

ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 6.4 hours

ONE ARSON
every 24.5 hours

**State Ranking by Crime Rates
1991**

State	Population	Rank	<u>Total Crime Index</u>		<u>Violent Crime</u>		<u>Property Crime</u>	
			Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
ALABAMA	4,089,000	22	5,365.6	28	844.2	9	4,521.4	32
ALASKA	570,000	49	5,701.6	21	613.9	22	5,087.7	21
ARIZONA	3,750,000	23	7,405.6	4	670.7	19	6,734.9	4
ARKANSAS	2,372,000	33	5,174.9	31	593.3	23	4,581.7	30
CALIFORNIA	30,380,000	1	6,772.6	5	1,089.9	4	5,682.7	9
COLORADO	3,377,000	26	6,074.1	16	559.3	26	5,514.8	11
CONNECTICUT	3,291,000	27	5,364.1	29	539.7	27	4,824.4	25
DELAWARE	680,000	46	5,869.4	19	714.3	17	5,155.1	19
D.C.	598,000	48	10,768.1	1	2,453.3	1	8,314.7	1
FLORIDA	13,277,000	4	8,547.2	2	1,184.3	2	7,362.9	2
GEORGIA	6,623,000	11	6,493.4	7	738.2	14	5,755.2	7
HAWAII	1,136,600	40	5,962.0	17	241.4	44	5,720.6	8
IDAHO	1,039,000	42	4,195.8	41	290.3	41	3,905.5	40
ILLINOIS	11,543,000	6	6,132.1	15	1,039.2	5	5,092.9	20
INDIANA	5,610,000	14	4,817.8	34	505.3	30	4,312.5	34
IOWA	2,795,000	30	4,134.0	42	303.3	40	3,830.7	43
KANSAS	2,495,000	32	5,534.3	24	499.6	31	5,034.7	24
KENTUCKY	3,713,000	24	3,358.3	48	438.0	34	2,920.3	48
LOUISIANA	4,252,000	21	6,424.5	8	951.0	8	5,473.5	12
MAINE	1,235,000	39	3,767.7	44	132.1	48	3,635.6	44
MARYLAND	4,860,000	19	6,209.2	12	956.2	7	5,253.1	15
MASSACHUSETTS	5,996,000	13	5,322.3	30	736.1	15	4,586.2	29
MICHIGAN	9,368,000	8	6,138.1	14	803.1	12	5,335.0	13
MINNESOTA	4,432,000	20	4,496.3	36	316.0	38	4,180.2	37
MISSISSIPPI	2,592,000	31	4,220.8	40	389.1	35	3,831.7	42
MISSOURI	5,158,000	15	5,415.7	26	763.0	13	4,652.6	27

State Ranking by Crime Rates 1991

State	Population	Rank	<u>Total Crime Index</u>		<u>Violent Crime</u>		<u>Property Crime</u>	
			Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
MONTANA	808,000	44	3,648.1	45	139.9	47	3,508.3	45
NEBRASKA	1,593,000	36	4,354.1	39	334.6	37	4,019.5	39
NEVADA	1,284,000	38	6,298.8	10	677.0	18	5,621.7	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,105,000	41	3,447.8	47	119.3	49	3,328.5	46
NEW JERSEY	7,760,000	9	5,431.3	25	634.8	21	4,796.5	26
NEW MEXICO	1,548,000	37	6,679.3	6	834.8	11	5,844.6	5
NEW YORK	18,058,000	2	6,244.6	11	1,163.9	3	5,080.7	23
NORTH CAROLINA	6,737,000	10	5,888.7	18	658.4	20	5,230.3	17
NORTH DAKOTA	635,000	47	2,793.9	50	65.4	51	2,728.5	50
OHIO	10,939,000	7	5,033.0	33	561.8	25	4,471.2	33
OKLAHOMA	3,175,000	28	5,668.7	22	583.7	24	5,085.0	22
OREGON	2,922,000	29	5,755.1	20	506.3	29	5,248.8	16
PENNSYLVANIA	11,961,000	5	3,558.5	46	450.0	33	3,108.6	47
RHODE ISLAND	1,004,000	43	5,039.3	32	462.0	32	4,577.4	31
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,560,000	25	6,179.2	13	972.5	6	5,206.7	18
SOUTH DAKOTA	703,000	45	3,079.2	49	182.2	46	2,897.0	49
TENNESSEE	4,953,000	18	5,366.7	27	725.9	16	4,640.7	28
TEXAS	17,349,000	3	7,819.1	3	840.1	10	6,979.0	3
UTAH	1,770,000	35	5,607.6	23	286.8	42	5,320.8	14
VERMONT	567,000	50	3,955.2	43	116.8	50	3,838.4	41
VIRGINIA	6,286,000	12	4,607.4	35	373.2	36	4,234.2	35
WASHINGTON	5,018,000	16	6,304.1	9	522.6	28	5,781.5	6
WEST VIRGINIA	1,801,000	34	2,663.4	51	191.0	45	2,472.4	51
WISCONSIN	4,955,000	17	4,465.9	37	277.0	43	4,188.9	36
WYOMING	460,000	51	4,388.9	38	310.2	39	4,078.7	38

Note: Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

STATE OF HAWAII

Highlights

The nature of crime in Hawaii is different from the United States in general. Nationally, violent crimes accounted for 13 percent of the Crime Index in 1991 (the last year for which figures are available), while in Hawaii in 1992 only 4 percent of the Crime Index was comprised of violent crimes.

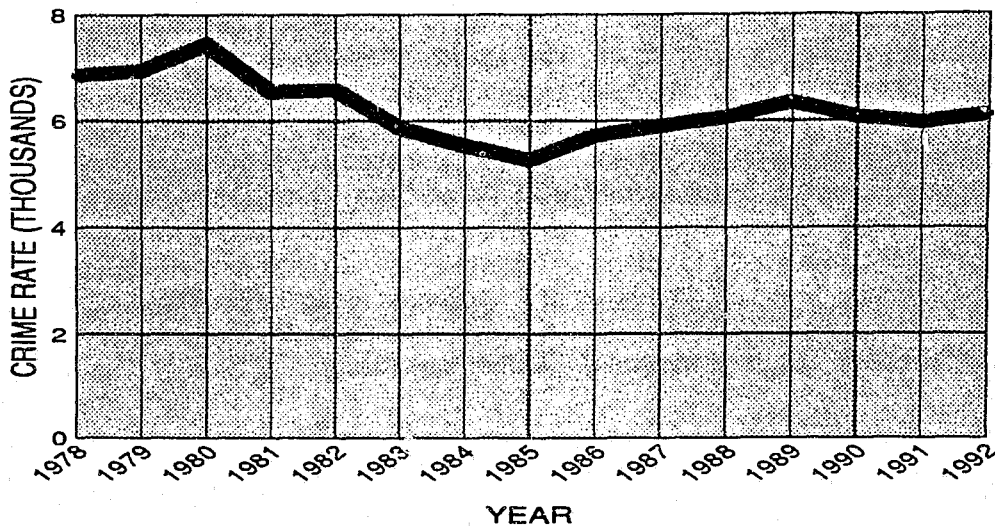
The number of total reported offenses increased 4.6 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Hawaii to the second largest annual total in the past 15 years. During the past year, reported violent offenses increased 9.3 percent and reported property offenses increased 4.4 percent. Overall, the crime rates in Hawaii increased for 5 of the 8 Index Crimes from 1991 to 1992; one Index Crime rate remained unchanged.

The table below lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii during the past 15 years, except arson, for which data have been collected since 1980. Three offense categories show varying degrees of increase since 1978, while the number of reported offenses actually decreased in 5 categories: murder, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

REPORTED OFFENSES STATE OF HAWAII, 1978-1992											
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY- THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	70,899	2,998	67,901	42	440	1,151	1,365	13,006	50,544	4,351	359
1991	67,764	2,744	65,020	45	375	986	1,338	14,011	47,195	3,814	351
1990	67,676	3,113	64,563	44	360	1,013	1,696	13,611	46,735	4,217	445
1989	69,500	2,872	66,628	53	353	919	1,547	14,908	47,354	4,366	391
1988	65,460	2,810	62,650	44	355	919	1,492	13,726	44,946	3,978	413
1987	63,007	2,850	60,157	51	393	1,061	1,345	12,515	43,678	3,964	520
1986	60,230	2,604	57,626	51	329	1,129	1,095	14,218	39,922	3,486	486
1985	54,814	2,313	52,501	43	310	1,048	912	12,164	37,357	2,980	558
1984	56,913	2,408	54,505	34	315	1,202	857	12,588	38,292	3,625	511
1983	59,432	2,579	56,853	57	301	1,330	891	13,636	38,920	4,297	488
1982	65,448	2,542	62,906	31	342	1,560	609	16,477	42,248	4,181	438
1981	64,060	2,424	61,636	47	340	1,453	584	16,726	40,699	4,211	546
1980	72,102	2,887	69,215	84	334	1,835	634	17,811	45,501	5,903	572
1979	66,245	2,647	63,598	66	296	1,688	597	16,522	40,534	6,542	
1978	63,934	2,419	61,515	60	231	1,556	572	17,369	39,027	5,119	

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,862.8	-	1983 - 5,868.7	-14.5%	1988 - 6,062.2	-11.7%
1979 - 6,949.0	1.3%	1984 - 5,536.8	-19.3%	1989 - 6,349.4	-7.5%
1980 - 7,444.7	8.5%	1985 - 5,272.1	-23.2%	1990 - 6,075.6	-11.5%
1981 - 6,548.8	-4.6%	1986 - 5,726.4	-16.6%	1991 - 5,962.0	-13.1%
1982 - 6,585.6	-4.0%	1987 - 5,900.1	-14.0%	1992 - 6,114.1	-10.9%

After declining 6.1 percent the two previous years, the total crime rate in the State of Hawaii increased 2.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 total crime rate is approaching the State's 15-year average total crime rate of 6,197.9 Index Offenses per 100,000 residents. The 1992 total crime rate stands 10.9 percent below the crime rate 15 years ago, 1978.

The total crime rate in the State of Hawaii is slightly higher than the national crime rate. The national rate, which has been increasing for 7 years, was 5,897.8 per 100,000 residents in 1991 (the last year for which figures are available). The total crime rate in the Pacific States¹ in 1991 was 10.7 percent higher than the rate in Hawaii: 6,601.6 versus 5,962.0 per 100,000 residents, respectively.

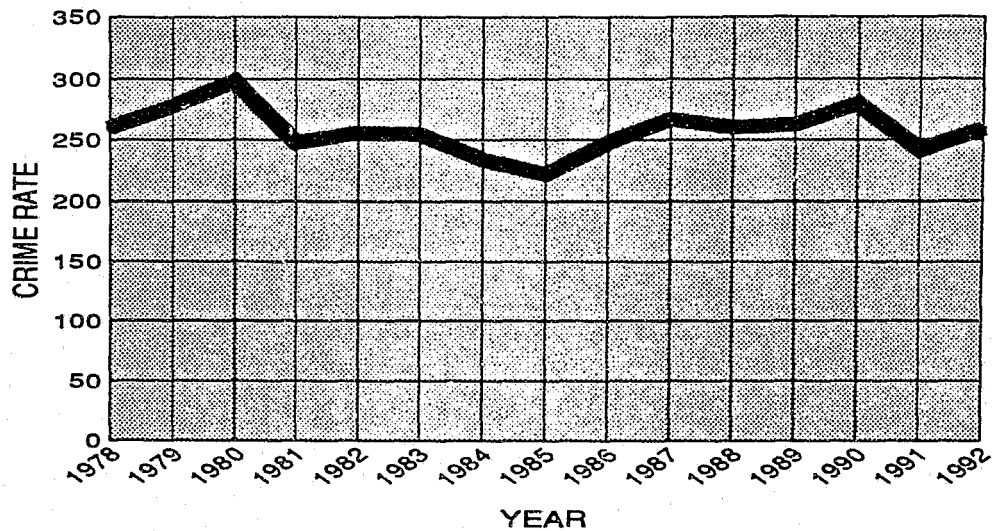
CLEARANCES OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	70,899	13,230	18.7
U.S. (1991)	13,334,099	2,826,829	21.2
Pacific (1991)	2,601,195	561,858	21.6

There were 4.6 percent more reported offenses in the State of Hawaii in 1992 than in 1991. Over the same period, the number of clearances declined 6.8 percent, resulting in a clearance rate of 18.7, 2.3 percentage points below the 1991 clearance rate.

¹ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington

VIOLENT CRIME RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 259.7	-	1983 - 254.7	- 1.9%	1988 - 260.2	0.2%
1979 - 277.7	6.9%	1984 - 234.3	- 9.8%	1989 - 262.4	1.0%
1980 - 298.1	14.8%	1985 - 222.5	-14.3%	1990 - 279.5	7.6%
1981 - 247.8	-4.6%	1986 - 247.6	-4.7%	1991 - 241.4	-7.0%
1982 - 255.8	-1.5%	1987 - 266.9	2.8%	1992 - 258.5	-0.5%

The violent crime rate in the State of Hawaii has fluctuated from a high of 298.1 violent crimes per 100,000 residents in 1980 to a low of 222.5 violent crimes per 100,000 residents in 1985. The violent crime rate for 1992 increased 7.1 percent from 1991 to a level slightly higher than the 15-year average violent crime rate of 257.6 crimes per 100,000 residents. The 1992 violent crime rate is 0.5 percent below the violent crime rate for 1978.

The 1991 violent crime rate in Hawaii was 68 percent below the 1991 national rate of 758.1 per 100,000 residents (1991) and 74 percent below the 1991 Pacific States' rate of 945.4 per 100,000 residents.

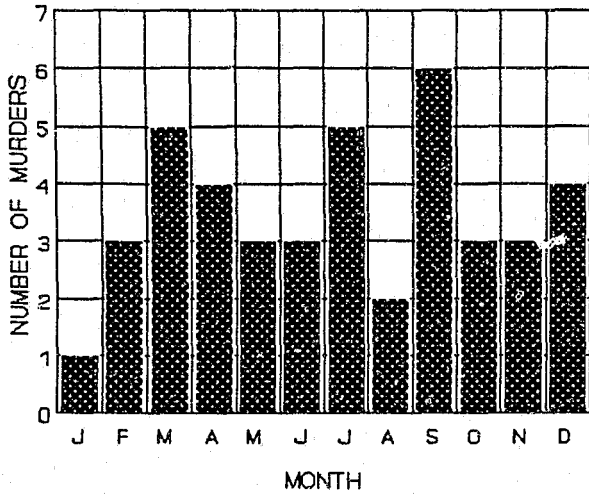
CLEARANCES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	2,998	1,293	43.1
U.S. (1991)	1,682,487	752,072	44.7
Pacific (1991)	373,782	174,556	46.7

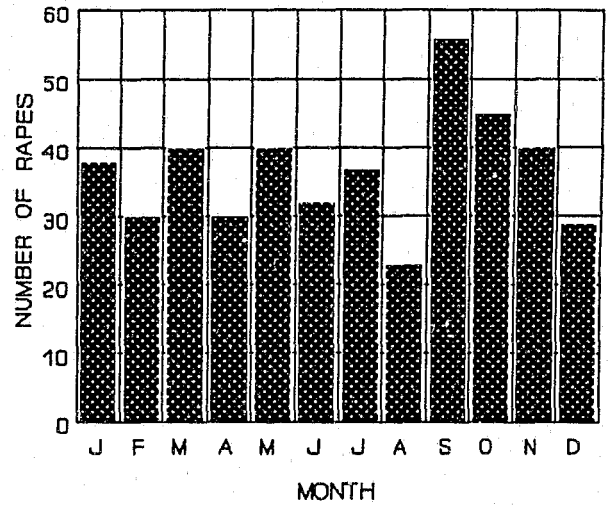
Two hundred fifty-four more violent crimes were reported in 1992 than in 1991, a 9.3 percent increase, while the number of clearances decreased 1.2 percent. The clearance rate for violent crimes in 1992 was 4.6 percentage points lower than in 1991.

VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED BY MONTH
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

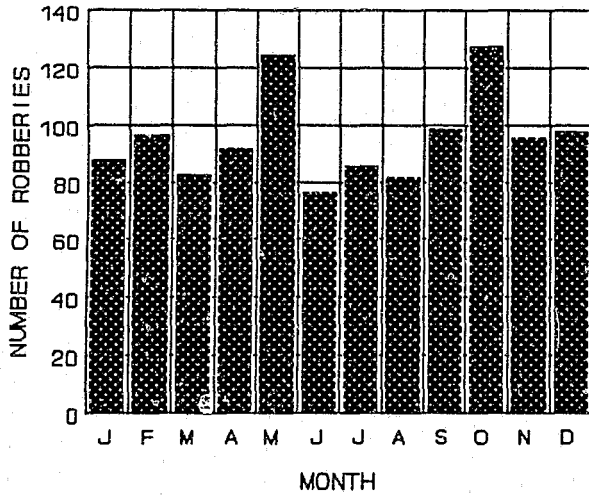
MURDER



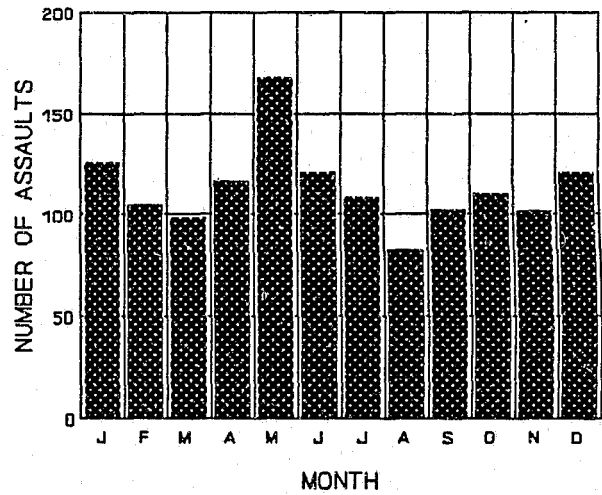
FORCIBLE RAPE



ROBBERY

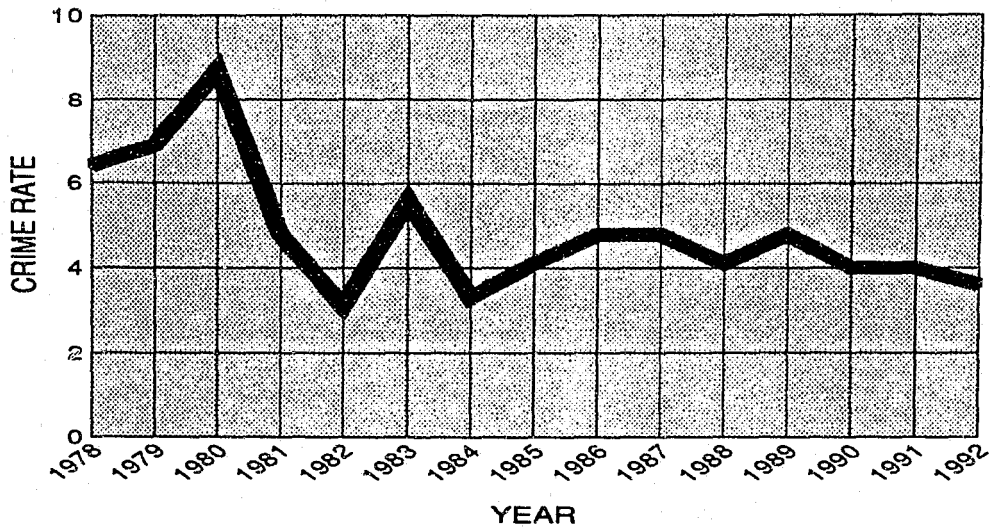


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



An examination of violent crimes by month in 1991 in the State of Hawaii reveals no clear trend. The greatest number of murders were reported in the month of September (6), followed by March and July (5). September also saw the greatest number of rapes (56), followed by October (45), while the greatest number of robberies were reported in October (128) and May (125). Reported assaults were most likely to occur in May (168), followed by January (126). Overall, May had the greatest number of reported violent crimes (336), followed by October (287) and September (264).

MURDER RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6.4	-	1988 - 4.1	-35.9%
1979 - 6.9	7.8%	1989 - 4.8	-25.0%
1980 - 8.7	35.9%	1990 - 4.0	-37.5%
1981 - 4.8	-25.0%	1991 - 4.0	-37.5%
1982 - 3.1	-51.6%	1992 - 3.6	-43.8%
		1983 - 5.6	-12.5%
		1984 - 3.3	-48.4%
		1985 - 4.1	-35.9%
		1986 - 4.8	-25.0%
		1987 - 4.8	-25.0%

Murder represents the smallest portion of the State's total Crime Index. The 42 murders in 1992 account for only 0.06 percent of the total Crime Index and only 1.4 percent of violent crimes. Following a 2-year (1979-1980) upward trend, the State murder rate has generally declined to a rate in 1992 that is 43.8 percent below the murder rate in 1978. The 1992 murder rate of 3.6 offenses per 100,000 residents is 25 percent below the 15-year average of 4.8 murders per 100,000 residents.

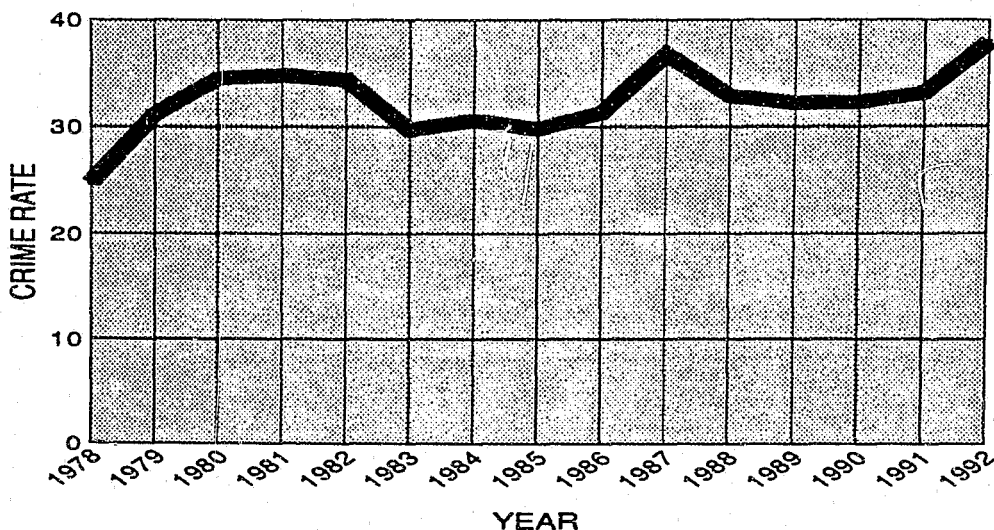
The murder rate in Hawaii is less than half the national rate, which was 9.8 per 100,000 residents in 1991. The Pacific States' murder rate was also much higher than Hawaii's murder rate: 10.7 per 100,000 residents in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF MURDERS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	42	33	78.6
U.S. (1991)	21,924	14,733	67.2
Pacific (1991)	4,228	2,643	62.5

There were 3 fewer murders and 3 fewer clearances in 1992 than in 1991, resulting in a 1992 clearance rate 1.4 percentage points below the 1991 rate. Of all the Crime Index offenses, murder has the highest clearance rate.

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 24.8	-	1983 - 29.7	19.8%	1988 - 32.9	32.7%
1979 - 31.1	25.4%	1984 - 30.6	23.4%	1989 - 32.2	29.8%
1980 - 34.5	39.1%	1985 - 29.8	20.2%	1990 - 32.3	30.2%
1981 - 34.8	40.3%	1986 - 31.3	26.2%	1991 - 33.0	33.1%
1982 - 34.4	38.7%	1987 - 36.8	48.4%	1992 - 37.9	52.8%

In 1992, the reported rape rate in Hawaii reached a 15-year high. The rape rate has generally increased since 1978, and in 1992 it was 52.8 percent higher than 15 years ago, 16.6 percent higher than the 15-year average of 32.5 rapes per 100,000 residents, and 14.8 percent higher than in 1991.

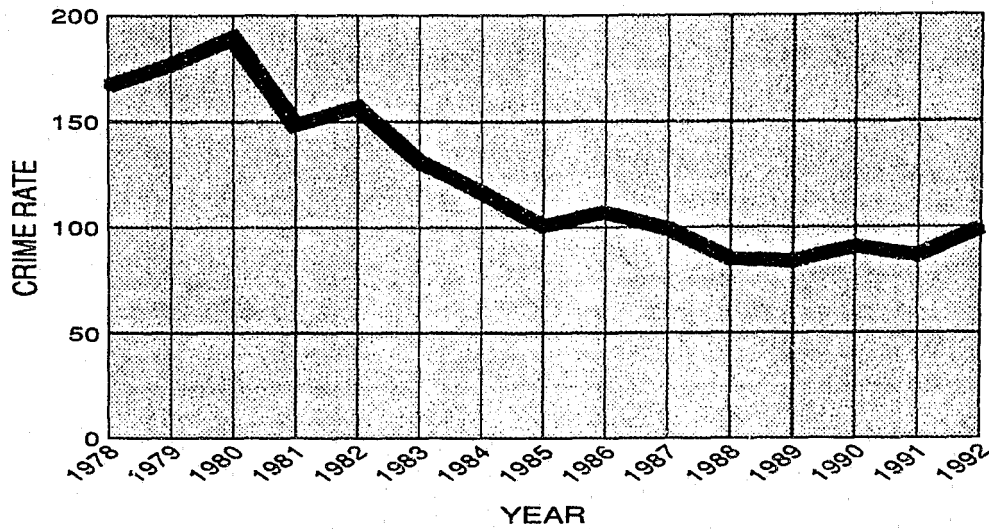
The 1991 Hawaii forcible rape rate was 22 percent lower than the 1991 national rate, which was 42.3 offenses per 100,000 residents and 30 percent lower than the 1991 Pacific States' rate of 47.2 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF FORCIBLE RAPES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	440	277	63.0
U.S. (1991)	92,398	47,862	51.8
Pacific (1991)	18,515	9,387	50.7

The clearance rate for forcible rape in 1992 fell 14.3 percentage points from 1991. In 1991, there were 14.8 percent fewer rapes (375) and 4.7 percent more clearances (290) than in 1992.

ROBBERY RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 167.0	-	1983 - 131.3	-21.4%	1988 - 85.1	-49.0%
1979 - 177.1	6.0%	1984 - 116.9	-30.0%	1989 - 84.0	-49.7%
1980 - 189.5	13.5%	1985 - 100.8	-39.6%	1990 - 90.9	-45.6%
1981 - 148.5	-11.1%	1986 - 107.3	-35.7%	1991 - 86.7	-48.1%
1982 - 157.0	-6.0%	1987 - 99.4	-40.5%	1992 - 99.3	-40.5%

Until 1992, the robbery rate in the State of Hawaii almost steadily declined since reaching a high point in 1980. The State's robbery rate increased 14.5 percent from 1991 to 1992, still 17.8 percent below the 15-year average of 120.8 robberies per 100,000 residents and 40.5 percent below the 1978 robbery rate.

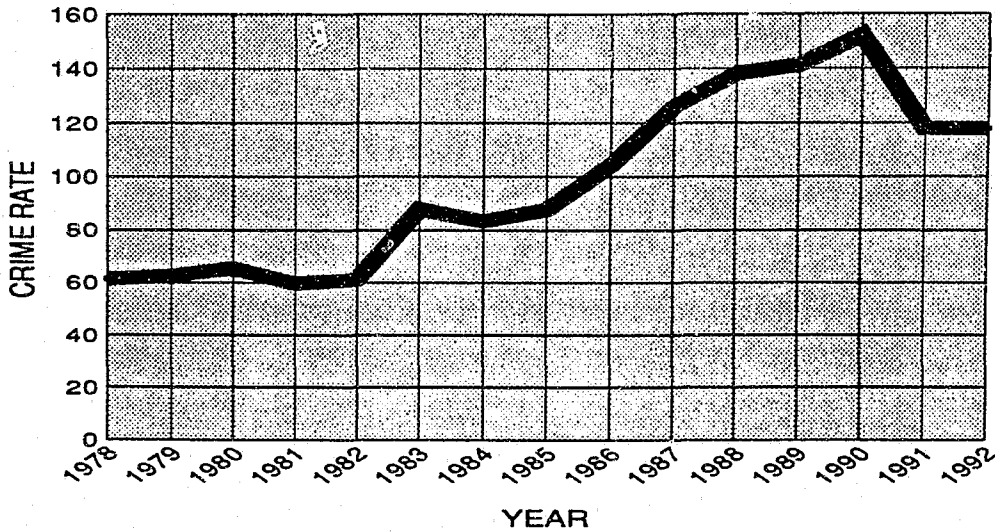
The robbery rates for the United States and the Pacific States far exceed the robbery rate in Hawaii. In 1991, the robbery rate in the U.S. was 272.7 per 100,000 residents, more than 3 times the 1991 rate in Hawaii. In the Pacific States, the robbery rate was 345.4 per 100,000 residents, almost 4 times higher than the 1991 robbery rate in Hawaii.

CLEARANCES OF ROBBERIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	1,151	300	26.1
U.S. (1991)	611,531	148,602	24.3
Pacific (1991)	136,914	33,955	24.8

While there were 16.7 percent more reported robberies in 1992 than in 1991, there were also 4.2 percent more clearances. The 1992 clearance rate for robbery is 3.1 percentage points below the 1991 rate.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 61.4	-	1983 - 88.0	43.3%	1988 - 138.2	125.1%
1979 - 62.6	2.0%	1984 - 83.4	35.8%	1989 - 141.3	130.1%
1980 - 65.5	6.7%	1985 - 87.7	42.8%	1990 - 152.3	148.0%
1981 - 59.7	-2.8%	1986 - 104.1	69.5%	1991 - 117.7	91.7%
1982 - 61.3	-0.2%	1987 - 125.9	105.0%	1992 - 117.7	91.7%

After 6 years of steady increase, the reported aggravated assault rate in the State of Hawaii decreased almost 23 percent from 1990 to 1991 and remained unchanged in 1992. The 1992 rate, while representing a check in a rising tide of reported aggravated assaults, stands 18.3 percent above the 15-year average and 91.7 percent above the 1978 aggravated assault rate.

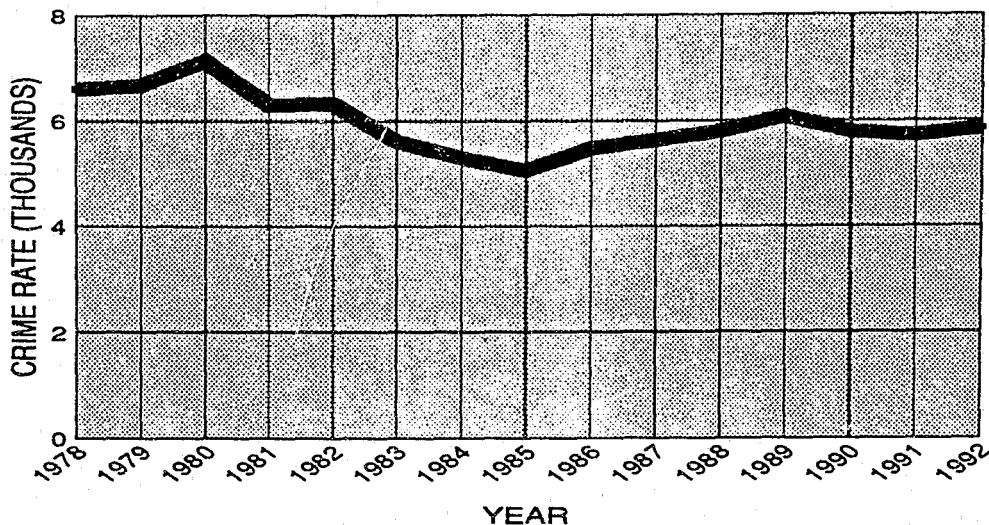
Since 1983, the national assault rate has also steadily risen and stood at 433.3 per 100,000 residents in 1991, over 3-1/2 times Hawaii's rate in 1991. The Pacific States' aggravated assault rate was higher yet: 542.0 per 100,000 residents in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	1,365	683	50.0
U.S. (1991)	956,634	540,498	56.5
Pacific (1991)	214,125	128,689	60.1

The 2.0 percent increase in the number of reported aggravated assaults from 1991 to 1992, combined with a 1.7 percent decrease in the number of clearances, resulted in a clearance rate in 1992, 1.9 percentage points below the 1991 rate.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,603.2	-	1983 - 5,614.0	-15.0%	1988 - 5,802.0	-12.1%
1979 - 6,671.4	1.0%	1984 - 5,302.6	-19.7%	1989 - 6,087.0	-7.8%
1980 - 7,146.6	8.2%	1985 - 5,049.6	-23.5%	1990 - 5,796.1	-12.2%
1981 - 6,301.0	-4.6%	1986 - 5,478.8	-17.0%	1991 - 5,720.6	-13.4%
1982 - 6,329.8	-4.1%	1987 - 5,633.2	-14.7%	1992 - 5,855.6	-11.3%

The property crime rate in the State of Hawaii declined 6.0 percent from 1989 to 1991, only to rise 2.4 percent in 1992. The 1992 property crime rate is 1.4 percent below the 15-year average of 5,940.3 property offenses per 100,000 residents. The property crime rate has declined during the past 15 years to stand at a level 11.3 percent below the 1978 property crime rate.

The property crime rate in Hawaii is higher than the national property crime rate. The national rate steadily increased from 1985 through 1991, while Hawaii's rate has leveled-off. In 1991, the national rate stood at 5,139.7 per 100,000 residents. The 1991 property crime rate in Hawaii was only 1 percent higher than the property crime rate in the Pacific States, 5,656.2 per 100,000 residents in 1991.

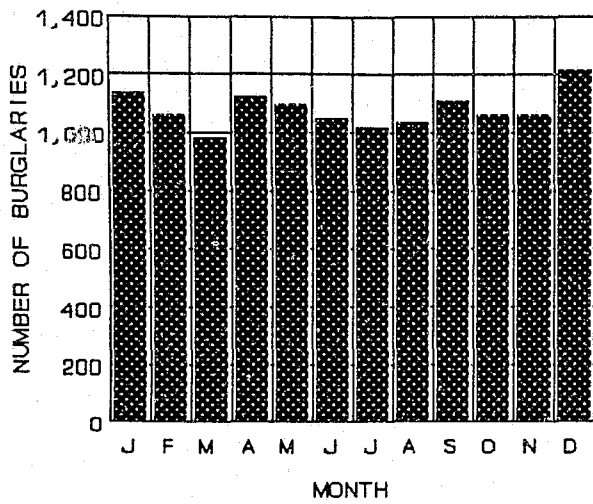
CLEARANCES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	67,901	11,937	17.6
U.S. (1991)	11,651,612	2,073,987	17.8
Pacific (1991)	2,227,413	385,342	17.3

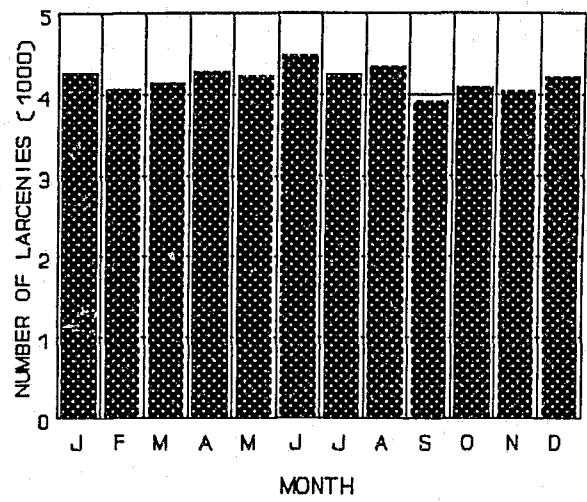
Hawaii's clearance rate for property crimes in 1992 was 2.2 percentage points less than in 1991. In 1992, there were 4.4 percent more reported property crimes and 7.4 percent fewer clearances than in 1991.

**PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED BY MONTH
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

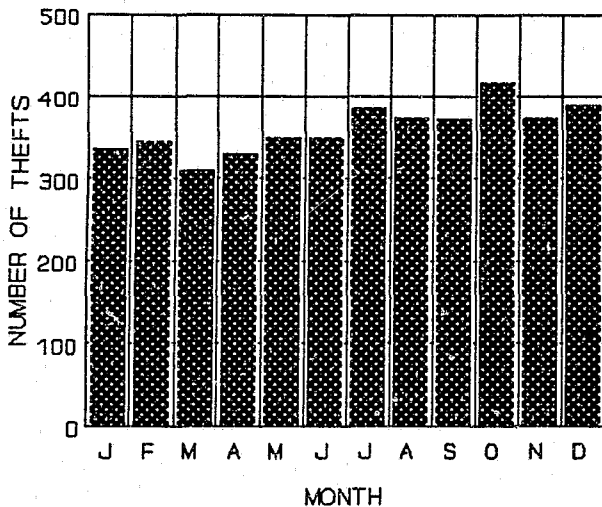
BURGLARY



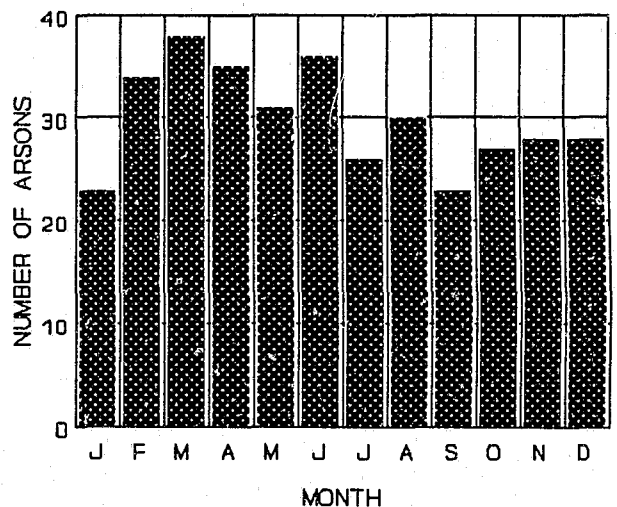
LARCENY-THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



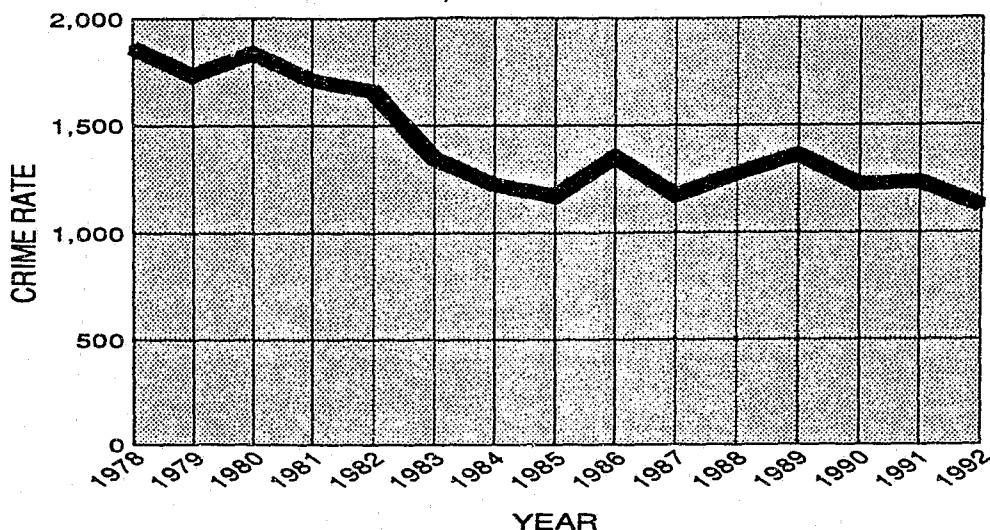
ARSON



In 1992, the greatest number of property crimes was reported to police in the State of Hawaii during the month of June (5,940). This is largely due to the number of larcenies (which comprised 71.3 percent of Hawaii's 1992 total Index Offenses) reported in June (4,500). The second greatest number of property crimes were reported in December (5,879), the month in which the greatest number of burglaries were reported (1,220). The largest number of total Index Offenses (6,173) was reported during June.

The greatest number of motor vehicle thefts (419) was reported during October. The greatest number of arson offenses was reported during March (38), followed by June (36).

BURGLARY RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 1,864.4	-	1983 - 1,346.5	-27.8%	1988 - 1,271.2	-31.8%
1979 - 1,733.1	-7.0%	1984 - 1,224.6	-34.3%	1989 - 1,362.0	-26.9%
1980 - 1,839.0	-1.4%	1985 - 1,170.0	-37.2%	1990 - 1,221.9	-34.5%
1981 - 1,709.9	-8.3%	1986 - 1,351.8	-27.5%	1991 - 1,232.7	-33.9%
1982 - 1,658.0	-11.1%	1987 - 1,171.9	-37.1%	1992 - 1,121.6	-39.8%

The burglary rate in the State of Hawaii declined 9.0 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 burglary rate is 20.2 percent below the 15-year average of 1,404.8 burglaries per 100,000 residents. The 15-year trend suggests that the burglary rate in Hawaii is gradually declining. The 1992 rate stands 39.8 percent below the burglary rate in 1978.

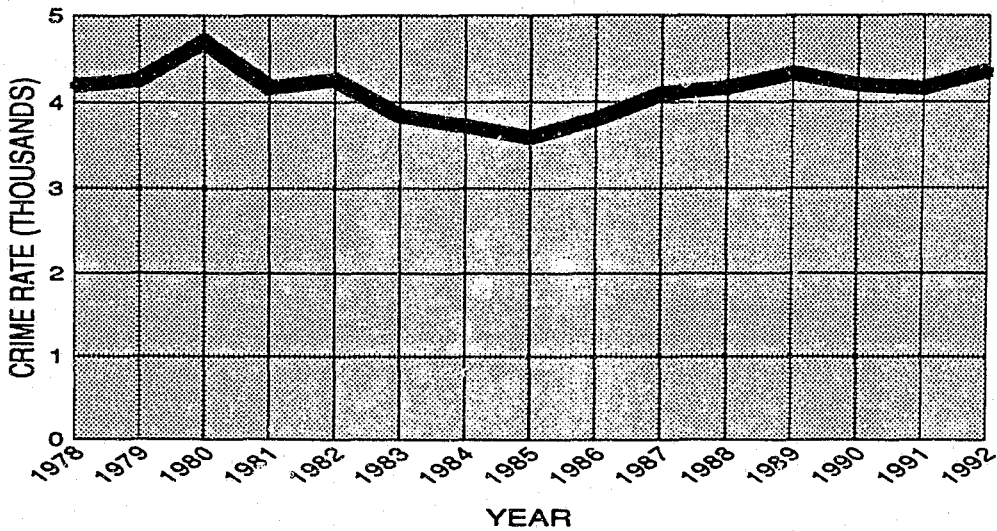
The burglary rate in Hawaii is very near the national burglary rate. The national rate, which decreased in 4 of the past 5 years, was 1,252.0 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991. The 1991 burglary rate in the Pacific States, 1,350.7 offenses per 100,000 residents, was 10 percent higher than the 1991 burglary rate in Hawaii.

CLEARANCES OF BURGLARIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	13,006	1,709	13.1
U.S. (1991)	2,819,548	380,639	13.5
Pacific (1991)	531,004	69,031	13.0

The proportion of burglaries cleared in the State of Hawaii declined 2.9 percentage points in 1992 from 1991. In 1992, there were 7.2 percent fewer burglaries and 23.7 percent fewer clearances than in 1991.

LARCENY-THEFT RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 4,189.2	-	1983 - 3,843.2	-8.3%	1988 - 4,162.4	-0.6%
1979 - 4,252.0	1.5%	1984 - 3,725.3	-11.1%	1989 - 4,326.1	3.3%
1980 - 4,698.1	12.1%	1985 - 3,593.1	-14.2%	1990 - 4,195.6	0.2%
1981 - 4,160.6	-0.7%	1986 - 3,795.6	-9.4%	1991 - 4,152.3	-0.9%
1982 - 4,251.2	1.5%	1987 - 4,090.1	-2.4%	1992 - 4,358.7	4.0%

The larceny-theft rate in the State of Hawaii increased 5.0 percent from 1991 to 1992 after a 4.0 percent decrease in the 2 previous years. The 1992 larceny rate is 5.8 percent above the 15-year average of 4,118.9 thefts per 100,000 residents. The 15-year trend indicates that the larceny-theft rate has increased to a level 4.0 percent above the 1978 rate.

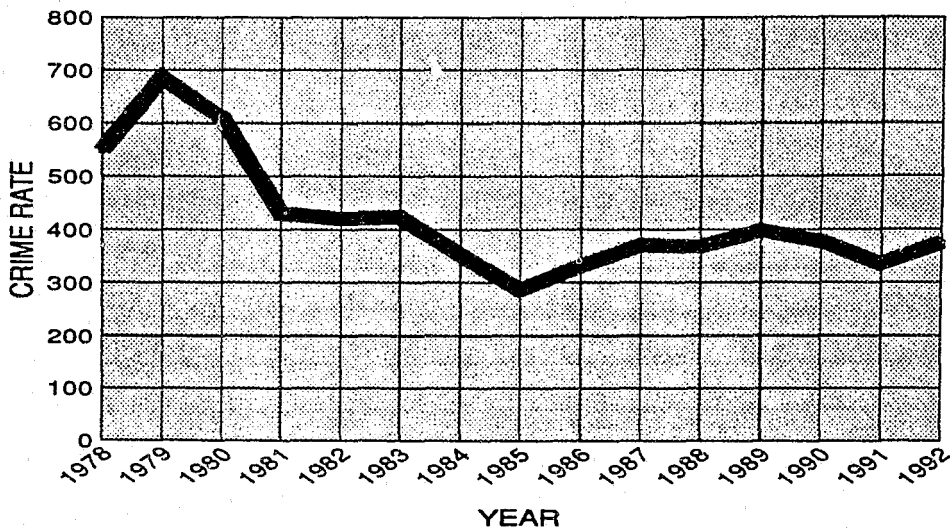
The larceny rate in Hawaii is higher than the national rate for this offense. The national rate increased every year from 1985 through 1991. In 1991, the national rate was 3,228.8 offenses per 100,000 residents, 22 percent less than the 1991 Hawaii rate. The 1991 rate in Hawaii is also 22 percent higher than the rate in the Pacific States, 3,409.5 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF LARCENIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	50,544	9,449	18.7
U.S. (1991)	7,311,302	1,484,194	20.3
Pacific (1991)	1,341,753	275,059	20.5

In 1992, the number of larceny-theft offenses increased 7.1 percent from 1991 and accounted for 71.3 percent of the total Crime Index. There were 4.6 percent fewer clearances of thefts in 1992 than in 1991, resulting in a clearance rate 2.3 percentage points lower.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE 1978-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 549.5	-	
1979 - 686.2	24.9%	
1980 - 609.5	10.9%	
1981 - 430.5	-21.7%	
1982 - 420.7	-23.4%	
1983 - 424.3	-22.8%	
1984 - 352.7	-35.8%	
1985 - 286.6	-47.8%	
1986 - 331.4	-39.7%	
1987 - 371.2	-32.4%	
1988 - 368.4	-33.0%	
1989 - 398.9	-27.4%	
1990 - 378.6	-31.1%	
1991 - 335.6	-38.9%	
1992 - 375.2	-31.7%	

The motor vehicle theft rate in the State of Hawaii fluctuated from a high of 686.2 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1979 to a low of 286.6 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1985. The motor vehicle theft rate increased 11.8 percent from 1991 to 1992 to stand at a level 9.9 percent below the 15-year average and 31.7 percent below the 1978 rate.

Motor vehicle theft rates in the United States and the Pacific States far exceed the rate in Hawaii. In 1991, the national rate was 659.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, while the Pacific States' rate was 896.0 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	4,351	779	17.9
U.S. (1991)	1,520,762	211,386	13.9
Pacific (1991)	354,656	42,204	11.9

The number of motor vehicle thefts increased 14.1 percent and the number of clearances increased 3.5 percent from 1991 to 1992. The clearance rate for motor vehicle thefts decreased 1.8 percentage points from 1991 to 1992.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% OF TOTAL
MURDER	42	600.00	0.0
RAPE	440	2,770.00	0.0
ROBBERY			
Highway	424	180,310.00	0.3
Commercial House	168	233,850.00	0.4
Service Station	15	4,100.00	0.0
Convenience Store	98	49,670.00	0.1
Residence	109	196,860.00	0.3
Bank	33	63,080.00	0.1
Miscellaneous	304	187,590.00	0.3
ROBBERY SUBTOTAL	1,151	915,470.00	1.6
BURGLARY			
Residence - Night	2,279	3,409,180.00	5.9
Residence - Day	4,815	8,310,070.00	14.3
Residence - Unknown	881	1,177,730.00	2.0
Non-Residence - Night	2,193	2,676,430.00	4.6
Non-Residence - Day	2,309	2,268,900.00	3.9
Non-Residence - Unknown	529	605,190.00	1.0
BURGLARY SUBTOTAL	13,006	18,447,510.00	31.8
LARCENY-THEFT			
Pocket Picking	703	348,720.00	0.6
Purse Snatching	430	292,430.00	0.5
Shoplifting	7,094	945,670.00	1.6
From Motor Vehicles	13,726	8,925,160.00	15.4
Motor Vehicle Parts	6,719	2,438,950.00	4.2
Bicycles	3,001	1,224,500.00	2.1
From Buildings	8,804	9,609,020.00	16.6
Coin Machines	638	69,760.00	0.1
All Others	9,429	7,055,680.00	12.2
LARCENY-THEFT SUBTOTAL	50,544	30,909,900.00	53.3
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	4,351	7,717,570.00	13.3
TOTAL	69,534	57,993,810.00	100.0

Values may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

PROPERTY TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED	% RECOVERED
MONEY - NOTES	6,080,210.00	321,000.00	5.3
JEWELS	11,170,510.00	772,150.00	6.9
CLOTHING - FURS	5,853,360.00	204,640.00	3.5
MOTOR VEHICLES	7,806,880.00	6,439,510.00	82.5
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1,602,140.00	97,870.00	6.1
TV - RADIO	5,447,310.00	251,800.00	4.6
FIREARMS	155,410.00	24,140.00	15.5
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	765,760.00	31,650.00	4.1
CONSUMABLE GOODS	374,090.00	31,970.00	8.5
LIVESTOCK	140,400.00	47,600.00	33.9
MISCELLANEOUS	18,597,740.00	1,394,650.00	7.5
TOTAL	57,993,810.00	9,616,990.00	16.6

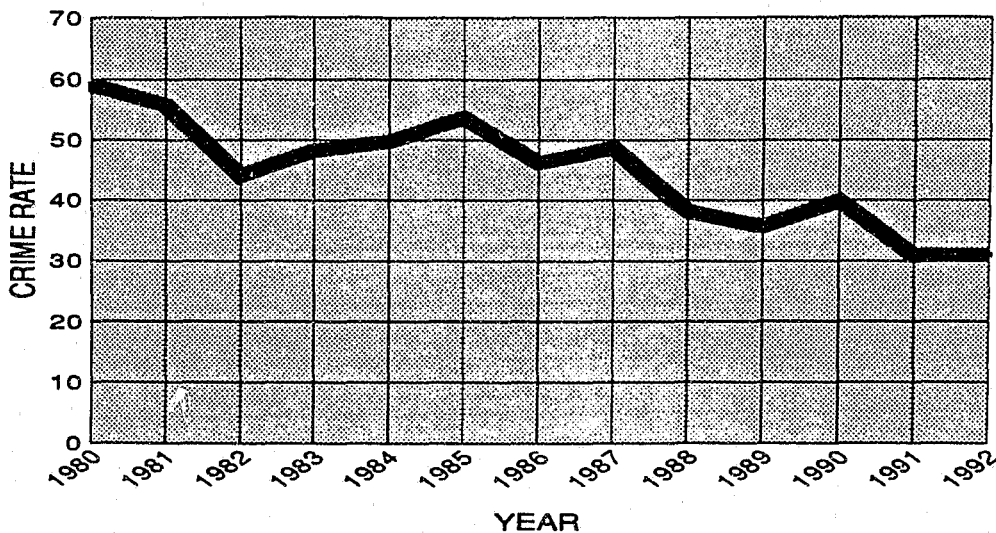
Values may not add to totals due to rounding.

The number of offenses in the categories in which property was reported stolen increased 4.7 percent from 1991 to 1992 in the State of Hawaii. However, the amount of property reported stolen decreased 11.6 percent while the amount of property recovered increased 4.1 percent from 1991 to 1992.

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for 53.3 percent of the value of property stolen in the State of Hawaii in 1992. Thefts from buildings and thefts from motor vehicles together accounted for almost one-third of the total value of stolen property. Within the category of burglary thefts, the sub-category which encompassed the greatest amount of stolen property was daytime residential burglary.

By type of property stolen, the greatest value loss in the State of Hawaii in 1992 was in the form of jewels: 19.3 percent of the total value reported taken. The type of property most often recovered was motor vehicles: 82.5 percent of the value of stolen motor vehicles was recovered statewide. Overall, 16.6 percent of the value of property stolen in the State of Hawaii in 1992 was recovered, up from 14.1 percent in 1991.

ARSON RATE 1980-1992 STATE OF HAWAII



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1980

1980 - 59.1	-	-
1981 - 55.8	-5.6%	
1982 - 44.1	-25.4%	
1983 - 48.2	-18.4%	
1984 - 49.7	-15.9%	
1985 - 53.7	-9.1%	
1986 - 46.2	-21.8%	
1987 - 48.7	-17.6%	
1988 - 38.2	-35.4%	
1989 - 35.7	-39.6%	
1990 - 39.9	-32.5%	
1991 - 30.9	-47.7%	
1992 - 31.0	-47.5%	

Arson offenses have been reported to the UCR Program since 1980. The reported arson rate, virtually unchanged from 1991 to 1992, has declined 47.5 percent during the past 13 years. The 1992 rate is 30 percent below the 13-year average of 44.3 offenses per 100,000 residents.

The 1991 Hawaii arson rate was 36 percent lower than the national rate of 48.3 arsons per 100,000 residents and 45 percent lower than the Western States¹ rate of 56 arsons per 100,000 residents in 1991 (the arson rate is not published for the Pacific States).

CLEARANCES OF ARSONS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii (1992)	359	39	10.9
U.S. (1991)	98,747	15,701	15.9
Pacific (1991)	23,077	3,185	13.8

The clearance rate for arson declined 3.1 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The number of reported arson offenses increased 2.3 percent and the number of clearances decreased 20.4 percent from 1991 to 1992. Arson has the lowest clearance rate of all the Crime Index offenses.

¹ Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY ARSON STATE OF HAWAII, 1992		
PROPERTY TYPE	# OF OFFENSES (% OF TOTAL)	PROPERTY VALUE (% OF TOTAL)
STRUCTURE		
Single Occupancy Residential	32 8.9	1,391,301.00 25.1
Other Residential	22 6.1	16,860.00 0.3
Storage	5 1.4	25,900.00 0.5
Industrial/Manufacturing	0 0	0 0
Other Commercial	26 7.2	1,583,040.00 28.5
Community/Public	50 13.9	1,726,568 31.1
All Other Structures	18 5.0	15,070.00 0.3
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	153 42.6	4,758,739.00 85.8
MOBILE		
Motor Vehicles	117 32.6	426,470.00 7.7
Other Mobile Property	3 0.8	305,300.00 5.5
MOBILE SUBTOTAL	120 33.4	731,770.00 13.2
OTHER	86 24.0	58,880.00 1.1
TOTAL	359 100.0	5,549,389.00 100.0

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Arson of structures accounted for 42.6 percent of the number of arsons in the State of Hawaii in 1992 and 85.8 percent of the value lost as a result of arson. Single occupancy residences were involved in only 8.9 percent of arson offenses but accounted for 25.1 percent of the value of property destroyed by arson. The sub-category with the greatest number of arsons was motor vehicles.

There were only 3 arsons of "other mobile property" structures in 1992, 0.8 percent of the total number of arsons. However, that offense produced the highest average property loss: \$101,767. The lowest average value of property destroyed by arson occurred in the "other" category: \$685 per offense.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Highlights

The character of crime in the State of Hawaii is clearly reflected in offense statistics for the City and County of Honolulu. In 1992, 74.6 percent of the State's population resided in the City and County of Honolulu. During 1992, 75.5 percent of the State's total Index Crimes, 79.5 percent of the violent crimes, and 75.4 percent of the property crimes were reported in the City and County of Honolulu.

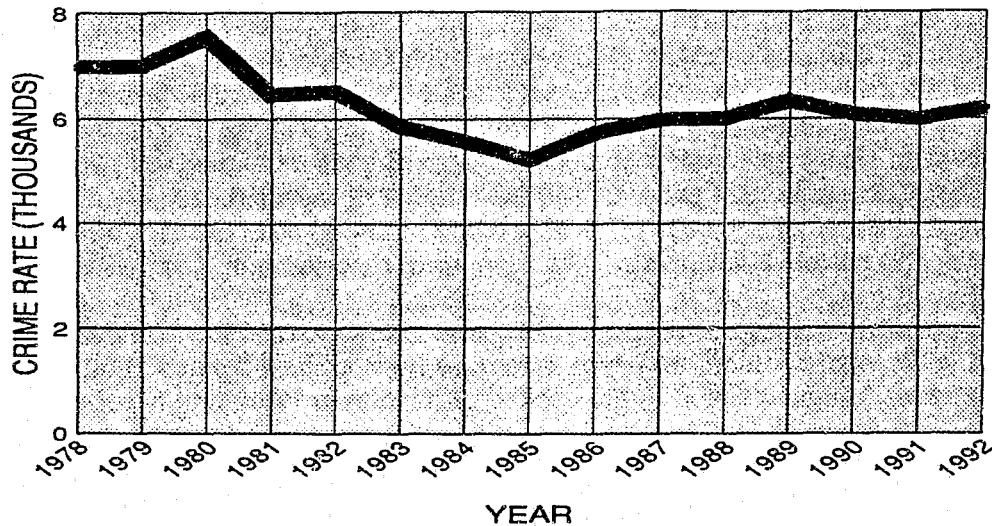
From 1991 to 1992, number of reported offenses for 7 of the 8 Index Crimes increased in the City and County of Honolulu. The total number of reported Index Crimes increased 4.9 percent, the number of reported violent crimes increased 15.7 percent, and the number of reported property crimes increased 4.5 percent. Double-digit increases from 1991 to 1992 occurred in the number of reported rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, and motor vehicle thefts. The number of reported burglaries decreased 8.1 percent from 1991 to 1992.

The table below lists the actual number of reported Index Crimes in the City and County of Honolulu during the past 15 years, except arson, for which data have been collected since 1980. In 1992, there were fewer murders, robberies, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts than in 1978, and fewer arsons than in 1980.

REPORTED OFFENSES CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, 1978-1992											
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	53,558	2,382	51,176	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507	268
1991	51,032	2,058	48,974	29	275	860	894	9,905	36,019	3,050	262
1990	51,028	2,412	48,616	34	278	889	1,211	9,785	35,514	3,317	314
1989	52,682	2,165	50,517	43	269	809	1,044	10,654	36,305	3,558	321
1988	49,469	2,186	47,283	28	283	833	1,042	9,811	34,227	3,245	329
1987	48,949	2,258	46,691	36	322	985	915	9,136	34,239	3,316	422
1986	46,455	2,076	44,379	46	241	1,052	737	10,675	30,846	2,858	387
1985	42,048	1,801	40,247	36	248	965	552	8,989	28,837	2,421	427
1984	44,560	1,950	42,610	25	255	1,117	553	9,320	30,191	3,099	444
1983	46,228	2,136	44,092	45	249	1,243	599	10,044	30,195	3,853	413
1982	50,600	2,151	48,449	25	269	1,457	400	12,381	32,416	3,652	371
1981	49,548	1,965	47,583	40	265	1,320	340	12,576	31,362	3,645	434
1980	57,718	2,456	55,262	65	264	1,729	398	13,848	36,189	5,225	390
1979	52,926	2,196	50,730	48	223	1,568	357	12,803	32,166	5,761	
1978	51,892	2,044	49,848	38	187	1,473	346	13,878	31,567	4,403	

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,987.9	-	1983 - 5,858.3	-16.2%	1988 - 6,002.8	-14.1%
1979 - 7,000.8	0.2%	1984 - 5,585.4	-20.1%	1989 - 6,337.3	-9.3%
1980 - 7,548.8	8.0%	1985 - 5,227.9	-25.2%	1990 - 6,079.1	-13.0%
1981 - 6,454.9	-7.6%	1986 - 5,732.4	-18.0%	1991 - 5,989.7	-14.3%
1982 - 6,519.8	-6.7%	1987 - 5,981.1	-14.4%	1992 - 6,193.1	-11.4%

The total crime rate in the City and County of Honolulu increased 3.4 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 total crime rate is now less than one-half of 1 percent below the 15-year-average of 6,219.2 Index Offenses per 100,000 residents. The 15-year trend reveals that, overall, the total crime rate remains over 11 percent below the 1978 rate.

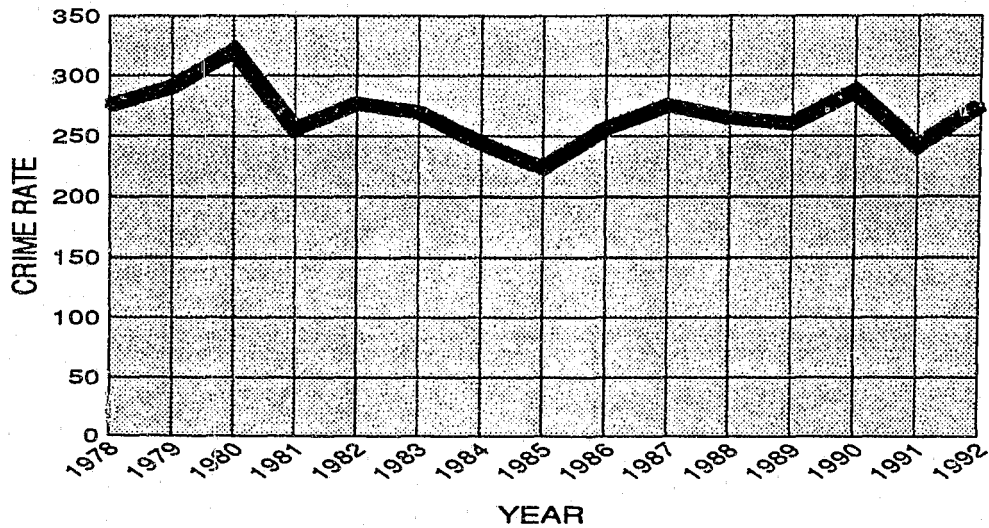
The total crime rate in Honolulu is much lower than the total rate in cities with populations between 500,000 and 999,999. The population of Honolulu in 1991 was 852,000. The average rate in these cities was 9,535.1 per 100,000 residents, 59.2 percent higher than the Honolulu rate for 1991. The total crime rate in cities with populations of 250,000 or more was even higher: 10,113.3 per 100,000 residents, 68.8 percent higher than Honolulu in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	53,558	8,824	16.5
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	1,136,289	212,486	18.7
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	4,213,699	771,107	18.3

The clearance rate for total Index Offenses in Honolulu was 4.1 percentage points lower in 1992 than in 1991. The total number of reported offenses increased 4.9 percent and the number of clearances decreased 16.3 percent from 1991 to 1992.

VIOLENT CRIME RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 275.2	-	1983 - 270.7	-1.6%	1988 - 265.3	-3.6%
1979 - 290.5	5.6%	1984 - 244.4	-11.2%	1989 - 260.4	-5.4%
1980 - 321.2	16.7%	1985 - 223.9	-18.6%	1990 - 287.3	4.4%
1981 - 256.0	-7.0%	1986 - 256.2	-6.9%	1991 - 241.5	-12.2%
1982 - 277.2	0.7%	1987 - 275.9	0.3%	1992 - 275.4	0.1%

The violent crime rate in the City and County of Honolulu increased 14.0 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 violent crime rate was 2.8 percent above the 15-year average of 267.8 offenses per 100,000 residents and 0.1 percent above the violent crime rate in 1978.

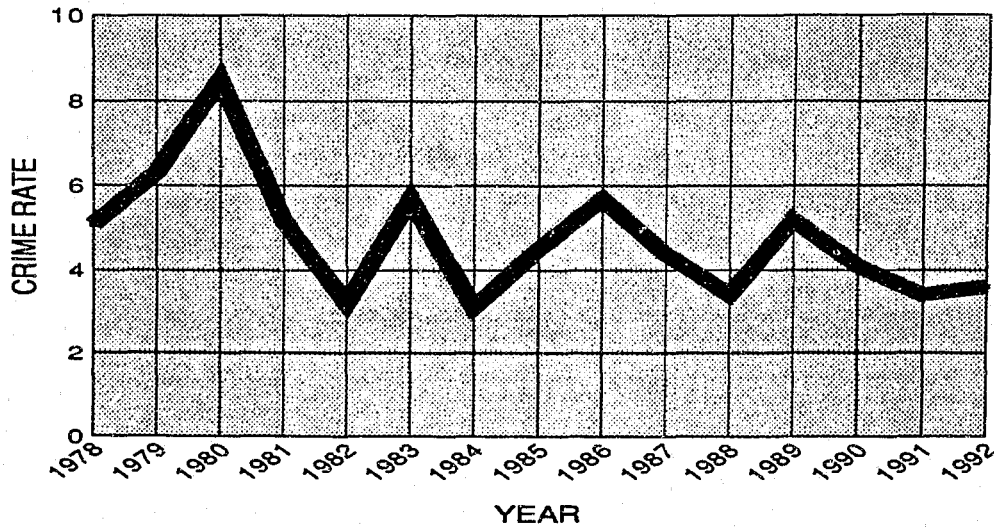
The 1991 violent crime rate in Honolulu was over 5-1/2 times lower than in cities of comparable size. The 1991 violent crime rate in cities with populations of 250,000 or more was 1,890.3 per 100,000; in cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999, the rate was 1,378.5 violent crimes per 100,000.

CLEARANCES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	2,382	905	38.0
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	161,606	63,673	39.4
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	748,515	282,939	37.8

Three hundred twenty-four more violent offenses were reported in 1992 than in 1991, a 15.7 percent increase, while the number of clearances increased by just 0.4 percent. The clearance rate for violent crimes in 1992 was 5.8 percentage points lower than in 1991.

MURDER RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 5.1	-	1983 - 5.7	11.8%	1988 - 3.4	-33.3%
1979 - 6.3	23.5%	1984 - 3.1	-39.2%	1989 - 5.2	2.0%
1980 - 8.5	66.7%	1985 - 4.5	-11.8%	1990 - 4.1	-19.6%
1981 - 5.2	2.0%	1986 - 5.7	11.8%	1991 - 3.4	-33.3%
1982 - 3.2	-37.3%	1987 - 4.4	-13.7%	1992 - 3.6	-29.4%

The murder rate in the City and County of Honolulu increased 5.9 percent from 1991 to 1992 to a level 29.4 percent below the murder rate in 1978. The 1992 murder rate was 23.4 percent below the 15-year average of 4.7 murders per 100,000 residents.

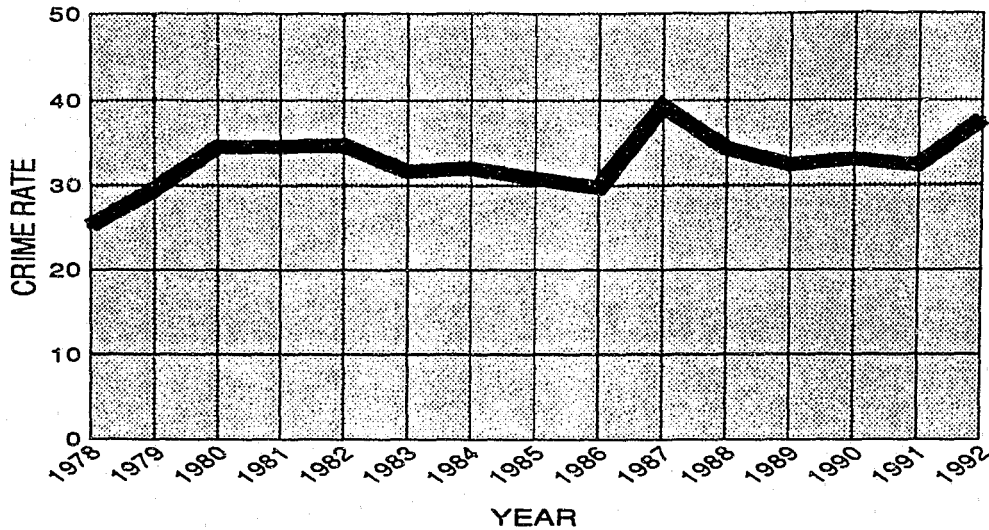
The 1991 murder rate in Honolulu was over 7 times lower than for cities of comparable size. The 1991 murder rate for cities with populations of 250,000 or more was 26.7 per 100,000 residents; for cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999, the murder rate was 24.2 per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MURDERS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu (1992)	31	21	67.7
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999 (1991)	2,789	1,746	62.6
62 cities, 250,000 and over (1991)	10,873	6,850	63.0

There were 2 more murders and five fewer clearances in 1992 than in 1991, resulting in a 1992 clearance rate 22 percentage points below the 1991 rate.

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 25.2	-	1983 - 31.6	25.4%	1988 - 34.3	36.1%
1979 - 29.5	17.1%	1984 - 32.0	27.0%	1989 - 32.4	28.6%
1980 - 34.5	36.9%	1985 - 30.8	22.2%	1990 - 33.1	31.3%
1981 - 34.5	36.9%	1986 - 29.7	17.9%	1991 - 32.3	28.2%
1982 - 34.7	37.7%	1987 - 39.3	56.0%	1992 - 37.7	49.6%

The forcible rape rate in the City and County of Honolulu increased 16.7 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 rape rate exceeded the 15-year average of 32.8 offenses per 100,000 residents by 14.9 percent and was 49.6 percent higher than at the beginning of the 15-year trend in 1978.

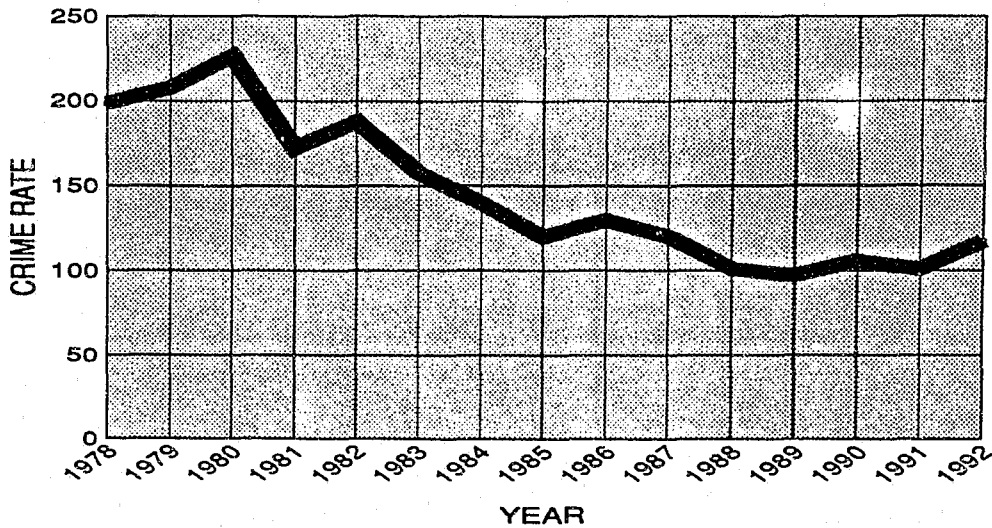
The 1991 rape rate in Honolulu was less than half the rate for cities of comparable size. Cities with populations of 250,000 or more had a rate equal to 72.6 rapes per 100,000 residents in 1991, while cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 had a rate of 77.9 rapes per 100,000 residents in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF FORCIBLE RAPES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	326	217	66.6
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	9,012	5,146	57.1
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	30,642	16,087	52.5

The clearance rate for forcible rape in 1992 fell 17.8 percentage points from 1991. In 1991, there were 15.6 percent fewer rapes (275) and 6.9 percent more clearances (232) than in 1992.

ROBBERY RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 198.4	1983 - 157.5	1988 - 101.1
1979 - 207.4 4.5%	1984 - 140.0 -29.4%	1989 - 97.3 -51.0%
1980 - 226.1 14.0%	1985 - 120.0 -39.5%	1990 - 105.9 -46.6%
1981 - 172.0 -13.3%	1986 - 129.8 -34.6%	1991 - 100.9 -49.1%
1982 - 187.7 -5.4%	1987 - 120.4 -39.3%	1992 - 117.1 -41.0%

While the robbery rate in the City and County of Honolulu has generally declined during the past 15 years, the 1992 rate was 16.1 percent higher than the previous year. The 1992 robbery rate was 18.6 percent less than the 15-year average of 143.8 robberies per 100,000 residents and 41.0 percent less than the robbery rate in 1978.

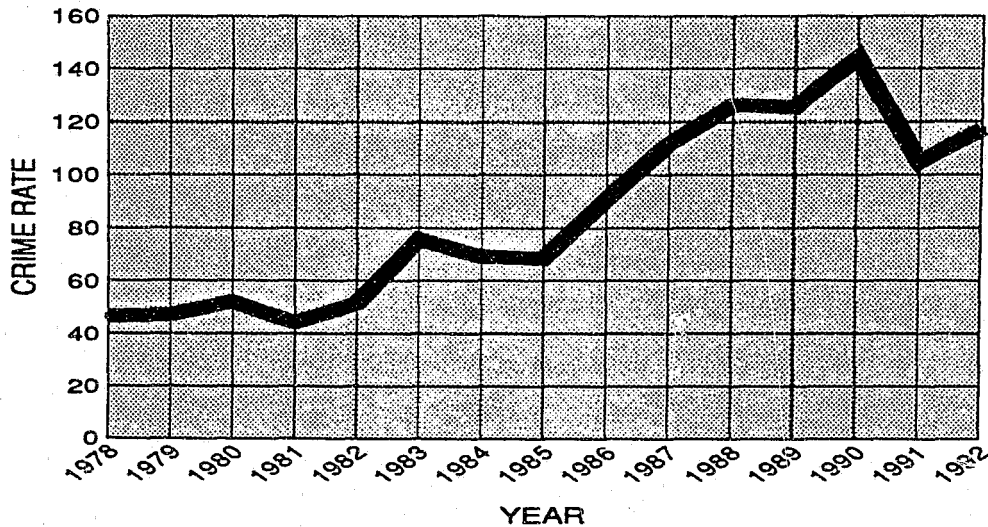
Robbery rates in cities of comparable size were more than 6-1/2 to 9 times greater than in Honolulu in 1991. Cities with populations of 250,000 or more had a robbery rate of 905.2 per 100,000 in 1991; cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 had a robbery rate of 663.7 per 100,000 in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF ROBBERIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu (1992)	1,013	252	24.9
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999 (1991)	76,193	16,991	22.3
62 cities, 250,000 and over (1991)	355,993	77,606	21.8

There were 17.8 percent more reported robberies in 1992 than in 1991 and 5.4 percent more clearances. The 1992 clearance rate for robbery is 2.9 percentage points below the 1991 rate.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 46.6	-	1983 - 75.9	62.9%	1988 - 126.4	171.2%
1979 - 47.2	1.3%	1984 - 69.3	48.7%	1989 - 125.6	169.5%
1980 - 52.1	11.8%	1985 - 68.6	47.2%	1990 - 144.3	209.7%
1981 - 44.3	-4.9%	1986 - 90.9	95.1%	1991 - 104.9	125.1%
1982 - 51.5	10.5%	1987 - 111.8	139.9%	1992 - 117.0	151.1%

The aggravated assault rate in the City and County of Honolulu rose sharply from 1981 to 1990. From 1990 to 1991, the assault rate decreased 27.3 percent, only to rise 11.5 percent from 1991 to 1992. The assault rate in 1992 is at a level 35.4 percent above the 15-year average of 86.4 offenses per 100,000 residents and 151.1 percent above the assault rate in 1978.

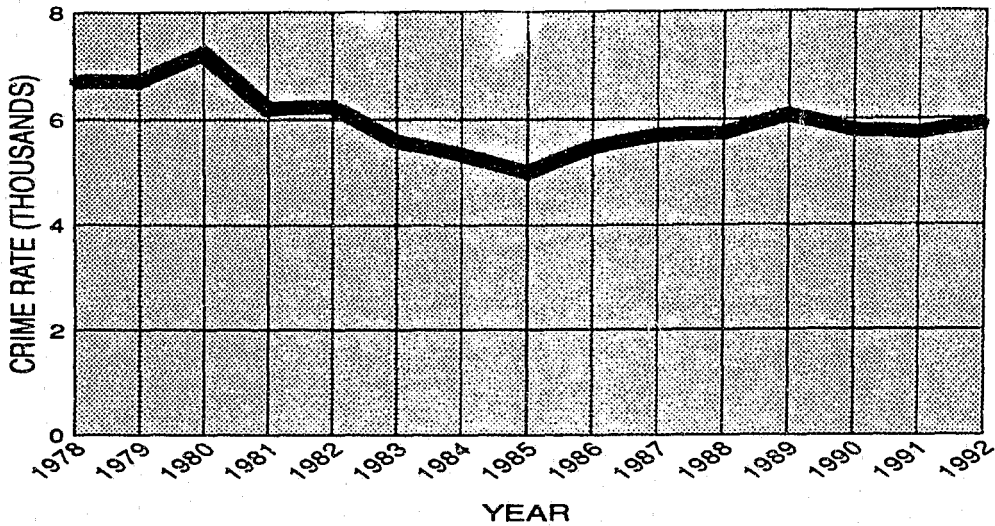
However, the aggravated assault rate in Honolulu is far below the average rate for cities of comparable size. Cities with populations of 250,000 or more had a rate in 1991 of 885.8 assaults per 100,000 residents. Cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 had a 1991 rate of 612.7 assaults per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	1,012	415	41.0
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	73,612	39,677	53.9
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	351,007	182,875	52.1

The 13.2 percent increase in the number of aggravated assaults from 1991 to 1992, combined with a 2.7 percent increase in the number of clearances, resulted in a clearance rate in 1992, 4.2 percentage points below the 1991 rate.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,712.6	-	1983 - 5,587.6	-16.8%	1988 - 5,737.5	-14.5%
1979 - 6,710.3	-0.0%	1984 - 5,340.9	-20.4%	1989 - 6,076.9	-9.5%
1980 - 7,227.6	7.7%	1985 - 5,004.0	-25.5%	1990 - 5,791.8	-13.7%
1981 - 6,198.9	-7.7%	1986 - 5,476.2	-18.4%	1991 - 5,748.1	-14.4%
1982 - 6,242.6	-7.0%	1987 - 5,705.2	-15.0%	1992 - 5,917.7	-11.8%

The 1992 property crime rate in the City and County of Honolulu increased 3.0 percent from the rate in 1991. The property crime rate in Honolulu in 1992 was 0.6 percent below the 15-year average of 5,951.4 offenses per 100,000 residents and 11.8 percent below the property crime rate in 1978.

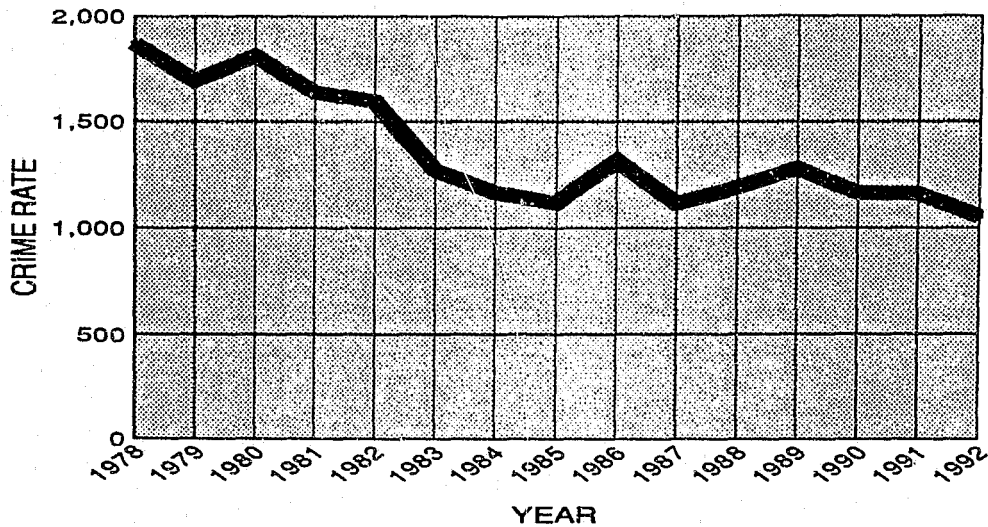
Cities of comparable size have property crime rates approximately 42 percent higher than Honolulu. In 1991, cities with populations of 250,000 or more had a rate of 8,223.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, while cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 had a rate of 8,156.6 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	51,176	7,919	15.5
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	974,683	148,152	15.2
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	3,465,184	488,591	14.1

Honolulu's clearance rate for property crimes in 1992 was 4.2 percentage points less than in 1991. In 1992, there were 4.5 percent more property crimes and 17.8 percent fewer clearances than in 1991.

BURGLARY RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 1,868.8	-	1983 - 1,272.8	-31.9%	1988 - 1,190.5	-36.3%
1979 - 1,693.5	-9.4%	1984 - 1,168.2	-37.5%	1989 - 1,281.6	-31.4%
1980 - 1,811.1	-3.1%	1985 - 1,117.6	-40.2%	1990 - 1,165.7	-37.6%
1981 - 1,638.4	-12.3%	1986 - 1,317.3	-29.5%	1991 - 1,162.6	-37.8%
1982 - 1,595.3	-14.6%	1987 - 1,116.3	-40.3%	1992 - 1,053.0	-43.7%

The 15-year trend for burglary in the City and County of Honolulu reveals a 43.7 percent decrease in the rate per 100,000 residents. The 1992 burglary rate was 9.4 percent lower than the 1991 burglary rate and 22.2 percent lower than the 15-year average of 1,353.2 offenses per 100,000 residents.

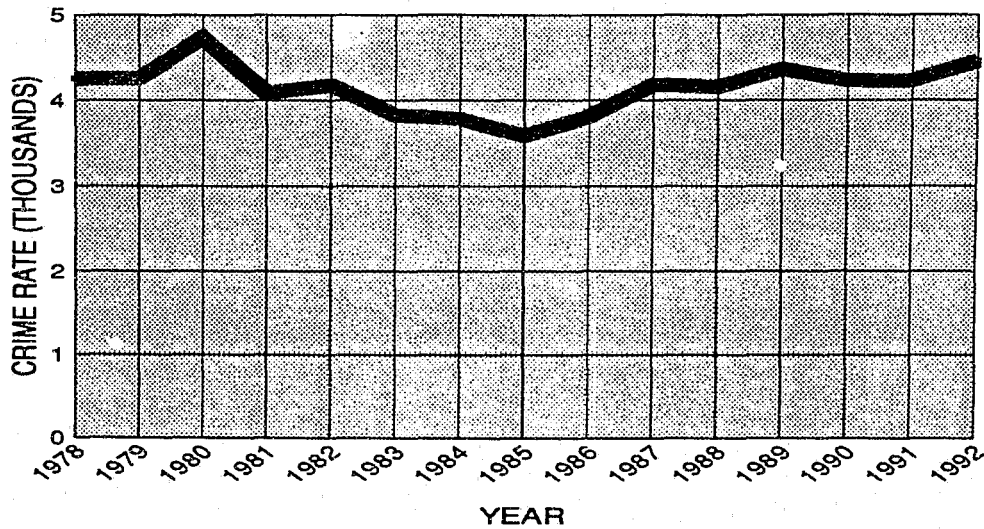
The burglary rate in cities of comparable size is about 67 percent higher than in Honolulu. Cities with populations of 250,000 or more had a 1991 rate of 1,966.5 burglaries per 100,000 residents. The 1991 burglary rate in cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 was 1,938.2 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF BURGLARIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	9,106	1,067	11.7
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	234,596	30,028	12.8
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	834,038	96,748	11.6

The proportion of burglaries cleared in the City and County of Honolulu declined 5.4 percentage points in 1992 from 1991. In 1992, there were 8.1 percent fewer burglaries and 37.0 percent fewer clearances than in 1991.

LARCENY-THEFT RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 4,250.9	-	1983 - 3,826.5 -10.0%
1979 - 4,254.8	0.1%	1984 - 3,784.3 -11.0%
1980 - 4,733.1	11.3%	1985 - 3,585.4 -15.7%
1981 - 4,085.7	-3.9%	1986 - 3,806.3 -10.5%
1982 - 4,176.8	-1.7%	1987 - 4,183.7 -1.6%
		1988 - 4,153.3 -2.3%
		1989 - 4,367.3 2.7%
		1990 - 4,230.9 -0.5%
		1991 - 4,227.6 -0.5%
		1992 - 4,459.2 4.9%

Larceny-theft offenses comprised 72.0 percent of all reported Index Crimes and 75.4 percent of the property crimes in the City and County of Honolulu in 1992. The larceny-theft rate increased 5.5 percent from 1991 to stand 7.7 percent above the 15-year average of 4,142.0 offenses per 100,000 residents and 4.9 percent above the 1978 property crime rate.

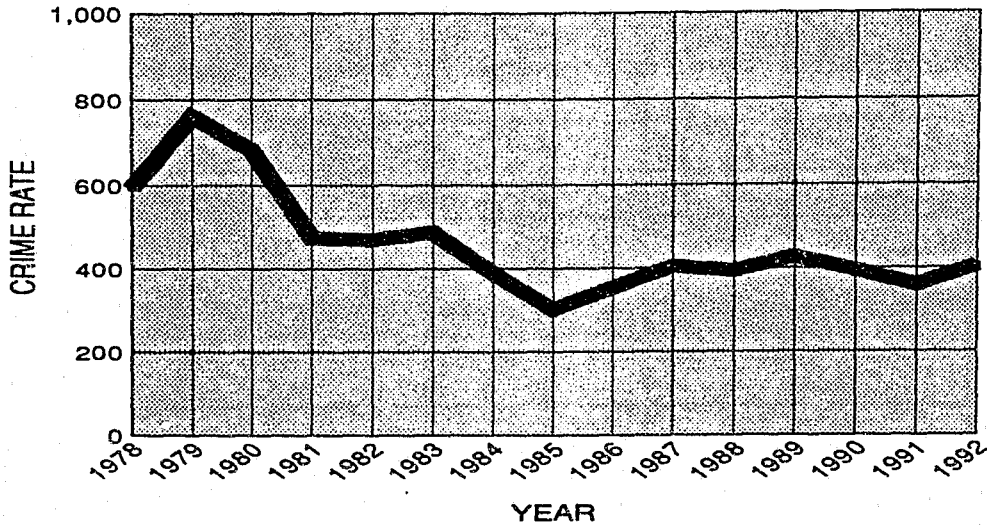
Larceny-theft offense rates in 1991 were 8 to 13 percent lower in Honolulu than in cities of comparable size. The larceny-theft rate in cities with populations of 250,000 or more was 4,575.0 per 100,000 residents in 1991 and 4,846.9 per 100,000 residents in cities of 500,000 to 999,999 population.

CLEARANCES OF LARCENIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	38,563	6,310	16.4
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	574,563	95,377	16.6
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	1,925,214	317,660	16.5

In 1992, the number of larceny-theft offenses reported in the City and County of Honolulu increased 7.1 percent from 1991. There were 14.7 percent fewer clearances of thefts in 1992 than in 1991, resulting in a clearance rate 4.1 percentage points lower.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE 1978-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 592.9	-	1983 - 488.3	-17.6	1988 - 393.8	-33.6%
1979 - 762.0	28.5%	1984 - 388.4	-34.5	1989 - 428.0	-27.8%
1980 - 683.4	15.3%	1985 - 301.0	-49.2	1990 - 395.2	-33.3%
1981 - 474.9	-19.9%	1986 - 352.7	-40.5	1991 - 358.0	-39.6%
1982 - 470.6	-20.6%	1987 - 405.2	-31.7	1992 - 405.5	-31.6%

The offense rate for motor vehicle theft in the City and County of Honolulu in 1992 was slightly more than half of the rate for the peak year, 1979. The offense rate in 1992, 13.3 percent higher than in 1991, was 11.1 percent below the 15 year average of 456.1 thefts per 100,000 residents and 31.6 percent below the rate in 1978.

Cities of comparable size had a motor vehicle theft rate at least 3-1/2 times greater than Honolulu in 1991. The 1991 offense rate in cities with populations of 250,000 or more was 1,681.5 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents, while the rate in cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 was 1,371.4 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu	(1992)	3,507	542	15.5
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999	(1991)	165,524	23,504	14.2
62 cities, 250,000 and over	(1991)	705,932	74,829	10.6

The number of motor vehicle thefts in the City and County increased 15.0 percent, while the number of clearances decreased 0.4 percent from 1991 to 1992. The clearance rate for motor vehicle thefts decreased 2.3 percentage points from 1991 to 1992.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, 1992

OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% OF TOTAL
MURDER	31	600.00	0.0
RAPE	326	1,120.00	0.0
ROBBERY			
Highway	376	153,960.00	0.4
Commercial House	157	227,050.00	0.5
Service Station	9	3,480.00	0.0
Convenience Store	76	43,660.00	0.1
Residence	96	62,420.00	0.1
Bank	27	38,650.00	0.1
Miscellaneous	272	161,250.00	0.4
ROBBERY SUBTOTAL	1,013	690,470.00	1.6
BURGLARY			
Residence - Night	1,672	2,852,800.00	6.7
Residence - Day	3,809	7,029,790.00	16.6
Residence - Unknown	237	448,210.00	1.1
Non-Residence - Night	1,521	2,190,670.00	5.2
Non-Residence - Day	1,760	1,747,250.00	4.1
Non-Residence - Unknown	107	133,250.00	0.3
BURGLARY SUBTOTAL	9,106	14,401,970.00	34.0
LARCENY-THEFT			
Pocket Picking	694	346,190.00	0.8
Purse Snatching	367	251,800.00	0.6
Shoplifting	5,016	779,080.00	1.8
From Motor Vehicles	10,380	6,843,000.00	16.1
Motor Vehicle Parts	5,014	1,887,260.00	4.4
Bicycles	2,564	1,050,620.00	2.5
From Buildings	6,620	7,600,220.00	17.9
Coin Machines	603	65,260.00	0.2
All Others	7,305	5,075,460.00	12.0
LARCENY-THEFT SUBTOTAL	38,563	23,898,880.00	56.3
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	3,507	3,427,330.00	8.1
TOTAL	52,546	42,420,380.00	100.0

Values may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, 1992			
PROPERTY TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED	% RECOVERED
MONEY - NOTES	4,558,230.00	100,860.00	2.2
JEWELS	8,170,150.00	409,870.00	5.0
CLOTHING - FURS	5,474,530.00	149,630.00	2.7
MOTOR VEHICLES	3,427,330.00	2,688,840.00	78.5
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	1,475,090.00	68,760.00	4.7
TV - RADIO	3,967,590.00	119,980.00	3.0
FIREARMS	90,510.00	11,890.00	13.1
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	389,670.00	4,820.00	1.2
CONSUMABLE GOODS	277,680.00	16,590.00	6.0
LIVESTOCK	26,610.00	700.00	2.6
MISCELLANEOUS	14,562,990.00	850,180.00	5.8
TOTAL	42,420,380.00	4,422,120.00	10.4

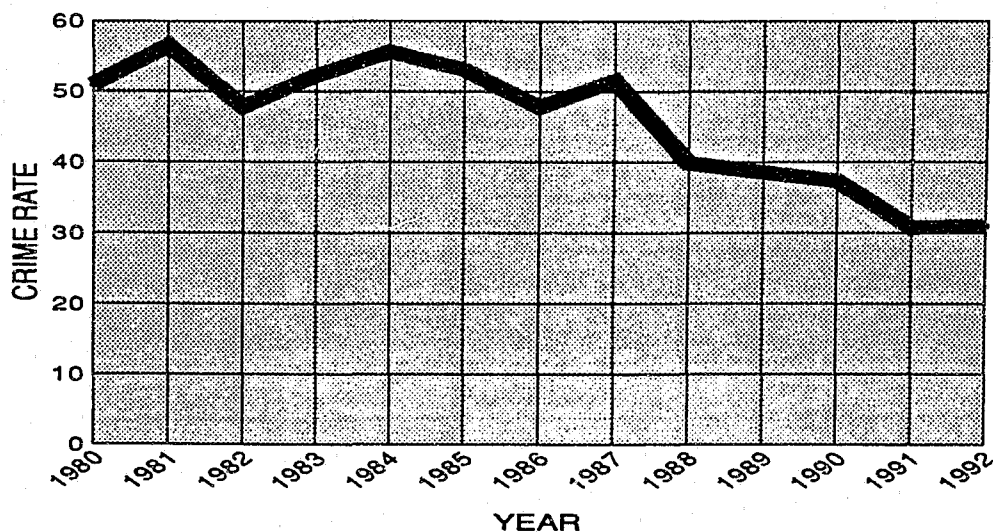
Values may not add to totals due to rounding.

The number of offenses in the categories in which property was reported stolen increased 4.8 percent in the City and County of Honolulu from 1991 to 1992. However, the total value of the stolen property decreased 16.8 percent; the amount of property recovered decreased 5.5 percent from 1991 to 1992.

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for 56.3 percent of the value of property stolen in the City and County of Honolulu in 1992. Thefts from buildings and thefts from motor vehicles contributed the greatest amounts to the larceny-theft subtotal. Residential burglaries which took place during the day resulted in the greatest value of stolen property during burglaries.

By type of property stolen, jewels accounted for the greatest value loss: 19.3 percent of the total. The recovery rate of the value of stolen jewels was 5.0 percent. Motor vehicle theft had the highest rate of value recovered (78.5 percent), followed by firearms (13.1 percent). The proportion of the total value of property stolen which was recovered in the City and County of Honolulu in 1992 was 10.4 percent, up from 9.2 percent in 1991.

ARSON RATE 1980-1992 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1980

1980 - 51.0	-	1985 - 53.1	4.1%	1989 - 38.6	-24.3%
1981 - 56.5	10.8%	1986 - 47.8	-6.3%	1990 - 37.4	-26.7%
1982 - 47.8	-6.3%	1987 - 51.6	1.2%	1991 - 30.8	-39.6%
1983 - 52.3	2.5%	1988 - 39.9	-21.8%	1992 - 31.0	-39.2%
1984 - 55.7	9.2%				

The arson rate in the City and County of Honolulu declined steadily from 1987 to 1991, reaching the lowest rate since arson data have been collected, before increasing 0.6 percent in 1992. The 1992 arson rate was 31.7 percent below the 13-year average of 45.4 arson offenses per 100,000 residents and 39.2 percent below the 1980 rate, when these data were first collected.

Fewer jurisdictions report offense data for arson than for the other Index Crimes. In cities with populations of 250,000 or more which reported arson data, the 1991 arson rate was 89.8 offenses per 100,000 residents, nearly 3 times the Honolulu rate in 1991. In cities with populations of 500,000 to 999,999 which reported arson data in 1991, the rate was 74.2 offenses per 100,000 residents, nearly 2-1/2 times the arson rate in Honolulu in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF ARSONS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Honolulu (1992)	268	23	8.6
U.S. cities, 500,000 to 999,999 (1991)	7,551	1,102	14.6
U.S. cities, 250,000 and over (1991)	35,965	3,776	10.5

The clearance rate for arson in the City and County decreased 2.1 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The number of arson offenses increased 2.3 percent, while the number of clearances decreased 17.9 percent from 1991 to 1992.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY ARSON CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, 1992		
PROPERTY TYPE	# OF OFFENSES (% OF TOTAL)	PROPERTY VALUE (% OF TOTAL)
STRUCTURE		
Single Occupancy Residential	17 6.3	295,960.00 13.8
Other Residential	21 7.8	16,360.00 0.8
Storage	0 0	0 0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0 0	0 0
Other Commercial	20 7.5	12,350.00 0.6
Community/Public	37 13.8	1,176,210.00 54.7
All Other Structures	12 4.5	13,630.00 0.6
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	107 39.9	1,514,510.00 70.5
MOBILE		
Motor Vehicles	96 35.8	312,100.00 14.5
Other Mobile Property	2 0.7	305,200.00 14.2
MOBILE SUBTOTAL	98 36.6	617,300.00 28.7
OTHER	63 23.5	16,630.00 0.8
TOTAL	268 100.0	2,148,440.00 100.0

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Arson of structures accounted for 39.9 percent of the number of arsons in the City and County of Honolulu in 1992 and 70.5 percent of the value lost as a result of arson. Community/public structures were involved in only 13.8 percent of all arsons but accounted for 54.7 percent of the property value destroyed by arson. The category with the greatest number of arsons was motor vehicles: 96.

There were no arsons involving storage or industrial/manufacturing structures in 1992. The highest average loss due to arson occurred in "other mobile property": \$152,600 per offense. The lowest average value of property destroyed by arson involved the "other" category: \$264 per offense.

HAWAII COUNTY

Highlights

In 1992, 11.3 percent of the State's population resided in Hawaii County. During 1992, 9.7 percent of the State's Index Crimes, 8.9 percent of the violent crimes, and 9.8 percent of the property crimes were reported in Hawaii County. From 1991 to 1992, the numbers of reported Index Crimes, violent crimes, and property crimes decreased in the County: 4.6, 24.1, and 3.6 percent, respectively. The numbers of reported offenses in all 8 Index Crime categories decreased from 1991 to 1992, some dramatically: murder, 14.3 percent; rape, 13.7 percent; robbery, 11.5 percent; aggravated assault, 29.3 percent; burglary, 11.8 percent; larceny-theft, 0.1 percent; motor vehicle theft, 8.5 percent; and arson, 13.5 percent.

Unlike other counties in the State of Hawaii, Hawaii County has 2 Uniform Crime Reporting areas: the City of Hilo (South Hilo District) and the balance of the County. In 1992, 35 percent of the County resided in Hilo, 65 percent in other parts of the County. During the past 15 years, the area outside the City of Hilo has experienced greater population growth. In 1978, 53 percent of the County's population resided in areas outside Hilo; in 1992, that proportion of the County population had increased to 65 percent.

Comparisons of the 2 reporting areas reveal interesting differences. With 35 percent of the County's population, Hilo accounted for 40.0 percent of the reported Index Crimes, 40.0 percent of the property crimes, and 40.8 percent of the violent crimes in 1992. From 1991 to 1992 in Hilo, the number of reported crimes decreased in 6 of 8 Index Offense categories. During the same time period, the number of reported crimes also decreased in 6 of 8 Index Offense categories in the balance of the County.

The tables on the following page list the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in the 2 reporting areas of Hawaii County. From 1978 to 1992, the number of reported Index Crimes in the City of Hilo increased 31.4 percent while the population increased 12.7 percent. More dramatic are the changes which have taken place in the balance of the County: from 1978 to 1992, the number of reported Index Crimes increased 76.8 percent while the population increased 87.2 percent.

REPORTED OFFENSES
HAWAII COUNTY - CITY OF HILO (SOUTH HILO DISTRICT), 1978-1992

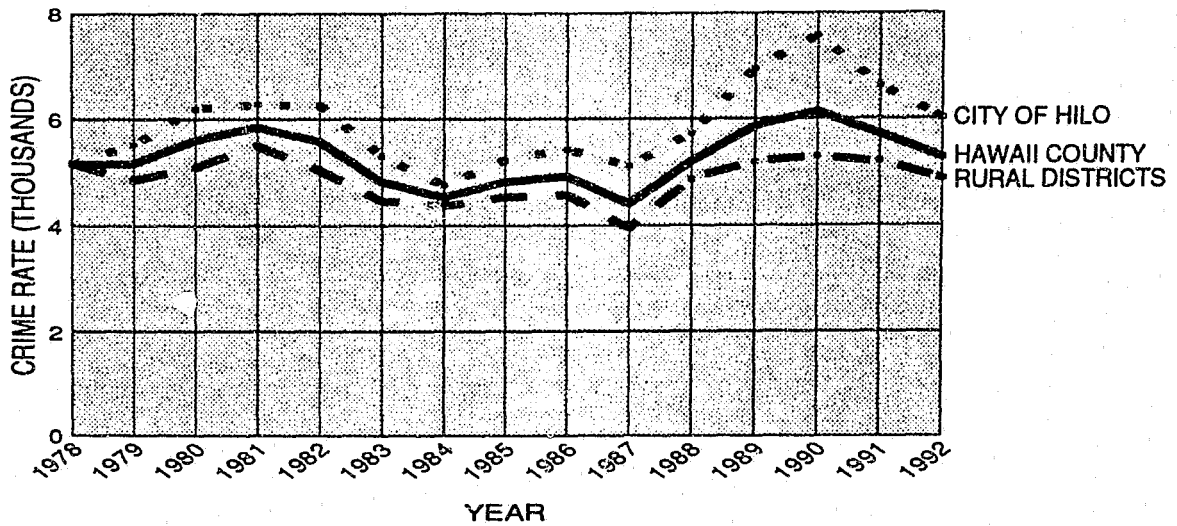
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	2,757	109	2,648	1	18	23	67	569	1,960	119	18
1991	3,014	114	2,900	1	16	29	68	692	2,068	140	22
1990	3,392	155	3,237	4	26	39	86	668	2,392	177	20
1989	3,061	114	2,947	2	19	27	66	653	2,184	110	11
1988	2,517	80	2,437	6	11	14	49	446	1,889	102	11
1987	2,269	74	2,195	5	15	17	37	477	1,625	93	6
1986	2,388	82	2,306	1	18	17	46	543	1,665	98	17
1985	2,296	63	2,233	1	10	15	37	467	1,677	89	15
1984	2,089	60	2,029	2	10	12	36	453	1,466	110	16
1983	2,310	61	2,249	0	12	13	36	484	1,683	82	14
1982	2,726	58	2,668	0	6	19	33	645	1,935	88	23
1981	2,711	85	2,626	1	20	33	31	807	1,729	90	17
1980	2,651	81	2,570	2	10	22	47	761	1,710	99	25
1979	2,296	77	2,219	8	14	19	36	614	1,504	101	
1978	2,098	59	2,039	1	8	20	30	636	1,301	102	

REPORTED OFFENSES
HAWAII COUNTY - RURAL (BALANCE OF COUNTY), 1978-1992

	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	4,138	158	3,980	5	26	23	104	1,032	2,753	195	27
1991	4,212	238	3,974	6	35	23	174	1,123	2,648	203	30
1990	4,068	171	3,897	3	20	32	116	1,043	2,580	274	37
1989	3,770	151	3,619	5	14	20	112	960	2,429	230	18
1988	3,392	122	3,270	6	12	19	85	945	2,168	157	17
1987	2,664	108	2,556	8	12	11	77	721	1,735	100	16
1986	2,951	102	2,849	1	22	20	59	865	1,856	128	14
1985	2,815	101	2,714	3	16	16	66	756	1,841	117	21
1984	2,608	90	2,518	1	13	16	60	710	1,680	128	24
1983	2,559	84	2,475	5	15	17	47	698	1,691	86	35
1982	2,790	95	2,695	2	17	28	48	871	1,731	93	17
1981	2,912	94	2,818	2	12	25	55	956	1,732	130	34
1980	2,556	92	2,464	11	10	26	45	765	1,599	100	74
1979	2,323	94	2,229	3	19	22	50	724	1,407	98	
1978	2,341	79	2,262	8	8	19	44	690	1,466	106	

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 5,167.6	-	1983 - 4,830.4	-6.5%	1988 - 5,210.8	0.8%
1979 - 5,166.7	-0.0%	1984 - 4,538.2	-12.2%	1989 - 5,858.5	13.4%
1980 - 5,605.0	8.5%	1985 - 4,826.3	-6.6%	1990 - 6,139.9	18.8%
1981 - 5,851.2	13.2%	1986 - 4,925.3	-4.7%	1991 - 5,716.8	10.6%
1982 - 5,583.0	8.0%	1987 - 4,416.3	-14.5%	1992 - 5,283.5	2.2%

In 1992, Hawaii County was the only county in the State to experience an overall decrease in the total crime rate. The 1992 total crime rate in Hawaii County decreased 7.6 percent from 1991 to a level 0.05 percent below the 15-year average of 5,286.2 offenses per 100,000 residents and just 2.2 percent above the 1978 total crime rate.

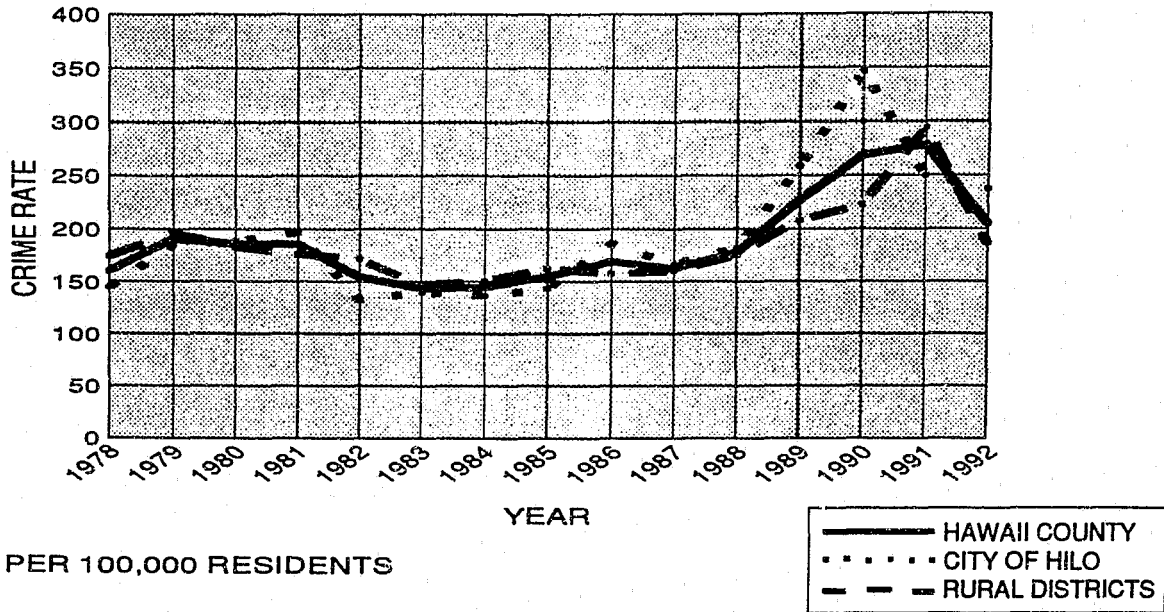
For Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) purposes, Hawaii County is divided into 2 areas, the City of Hilo (South Hilo District), with an estimated 1991 resident population of 45,501, 36 percent of the islandwide total, and the balance of the County, which is classified as a rural area, with a 1991 estimated population of 80,899. The total crime rate in Hilo in 1991, 6,624.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, was 10.5 percent higher than the total crime rate in U.S. cities of 25,000 to 49,999 population, 5,993.5 offenses per 100,000 residents. The total crime rate in the balance of the County, 5,206.5 offenses per 100,000, was more than twice the national rate in rural areas, 2,191.6 offenses per 100,000 in 1991, the last year for which national figures are available.

CLEARANCES OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County	(1992)	6,895	2,103	30.5
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999	(1991)	1,329,740	317,808	23.9
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	565,036	129,393	22.9

The total Index Offense clearance rate increased 1.4 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The total number of reported offenses decreased 4.6 percent, while the number of clearances remained the same from 1991 to 1992.

VIOLENT CRIME RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 160.7	-	1983 - 143.8	-10.5%	1988 - 178.1	10.8%
1979 - 191.3	19.0%	1984 - 144.9	-9.8%	1989 - 227.3	41.4%
1980 - 186.2	15.9%	1985 - 154.9	-3.6%	1990 - 268.3	67.0%
1981 - 186.3	15.9%	1986 - 169.7	5.6%	1991 - 278.5	73.3%
1982 - 154.9	-3.6%	1987 - 162.9	1.4%	1992 - 204.6	27.3%

The violent crime rate in Hawaii County steadily increased from 1988 through 1991, before falling 26.5 percent in 1992. The violent crime rate in 1992 was 7.4 percent higher than the 15-year average of 190.5 offenses per 100,000 residents and 27.3 percent higher than the rate in 1978.

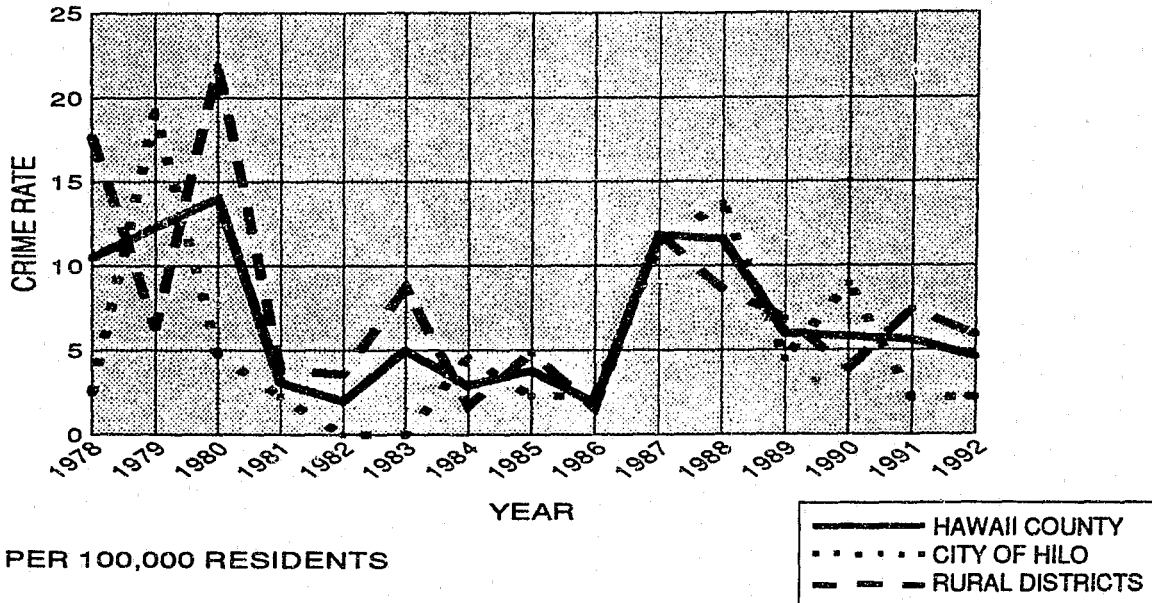
The violent crime rate in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 was 580.1 offenses per 100,000 in 1991, 132 percent higher than the 1991 rate in Hilo. The rate in rural counties, 213.6 violent offenses per 100,000 residents, was 27 percent lower than the 1991 violent crime rate in rural Hawaii County.

CLEARANCES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	267	187	70.0
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	126,935	61,310	48.3
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	55,105	34,716	63.0

The clearance rate for violent crimes in Hawaii County increased 6.1 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The number of reported violent offenses decreased 24.1 percent and the number of clearances decreased 16.9 percent from 1991 to 1992.

MURDER RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 10.5 -	1983 - 5.0 -52.4%	1988 - 10.6 1.0%
1979 - 12.3 17.1%	1984 - 2.9 -72.4%	1989 - 6.0 -42.9%
1980 - 14.0 33.3%	1985 - 3.8 -63.8%	1990 - 5.8 -44.8%
1981 - 3.1 -70.5%	1986 - 1.8 -82.9%	1991 - 5.5 -47.6%
1982 - 2.0 -81.0%	1987 - 11.6 10.5%	1992 - 4.6 -56.2%

The murder rate in Hawaii County fluctuated dramatically during the past 15 years. The 6 murders in Hawaii County in 1992 resulted in a murder rate 16.4 percent lower than the 1991 rate. Overall, the 1992 murder rate was 29.2 percent below the 15-year average of 6.5 murders per 100,000 residents and 56.2 percent below the 1978 rate.

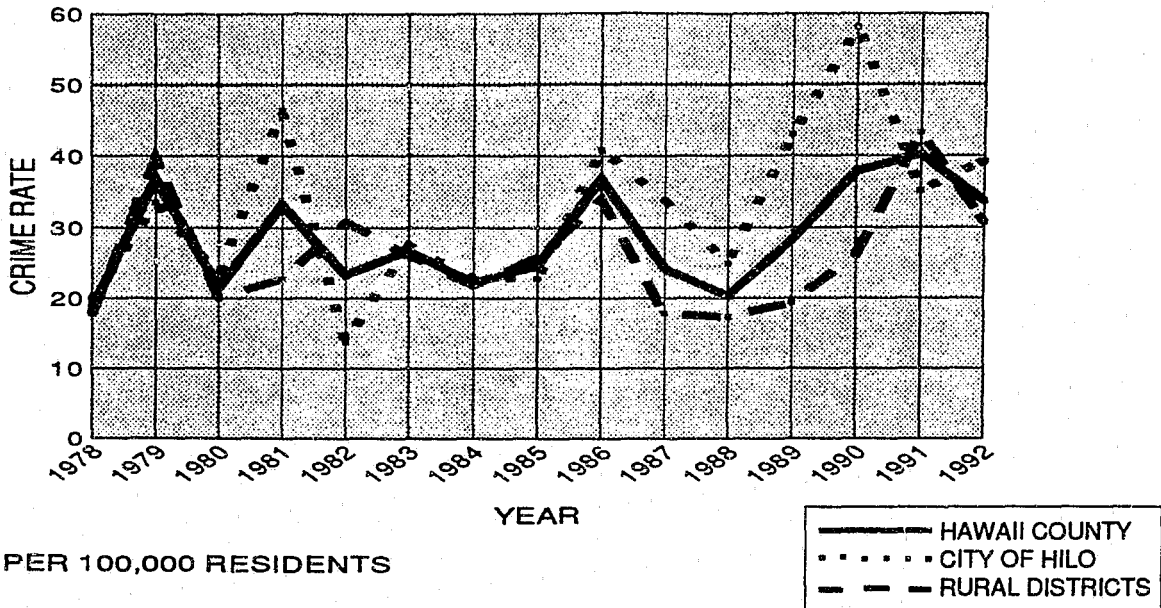
The murder rate in 1991 in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 was more than twice as much as in Hilo in 1991: 5.5 versus 2.2 offenses per 100,000 residents, respectively. The murder rate in rural counties nationally in 1991 was 5.6 offenses per 100,000 residents, 24 percent below the 1991 rate in rural Hawaii County of 7.4 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MURDERS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	6	7	116.7
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	1,192	846	71.0
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	1,465	1171	79.9

With 6 murders and 7 clearances (1 clearance of a previous year's offense) in 1992, the clearance rate for murder in Hawaii County was 116.7 percent, 73.8 percentage points higher than in 1991. There was 1 less murder in 1992 than in 1991 (a 14.3 percent decrease), while the number of clearances increased by 4 (a 133.3 percent increase).

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 18.6	-	1983 - 26.8	44.1%	1988 - 20.3	9.1%
1979 - 36.9	98.4%	1984 - 22.2	19.4%	1989 - 28.3	52.2%
1980 - 21.5	15.6%	1985 - 24.6	32.3%	1990 - 37.9	103.0%
1981 - 33.3	79.0%	1986 - 36.9	98.4%	1991 - 40.3	116.7%
1982 - 23.3	25.3%	1987 - 24.2	30.1%	1992 - 33.7	81.2%

The reported rape rate in Hawaii County decreased 16.4 percent from 1991 to 1992, reversing a 3-year trend which had produced a 98.5 percent increase beginning in 1989 and ending in 1991. The 1992 rate is 16.2 percent above the 15-year average of 29.0 rapes per 100,000 residents and 81.2 percent above the starting point for the 15-year trend, 1978.

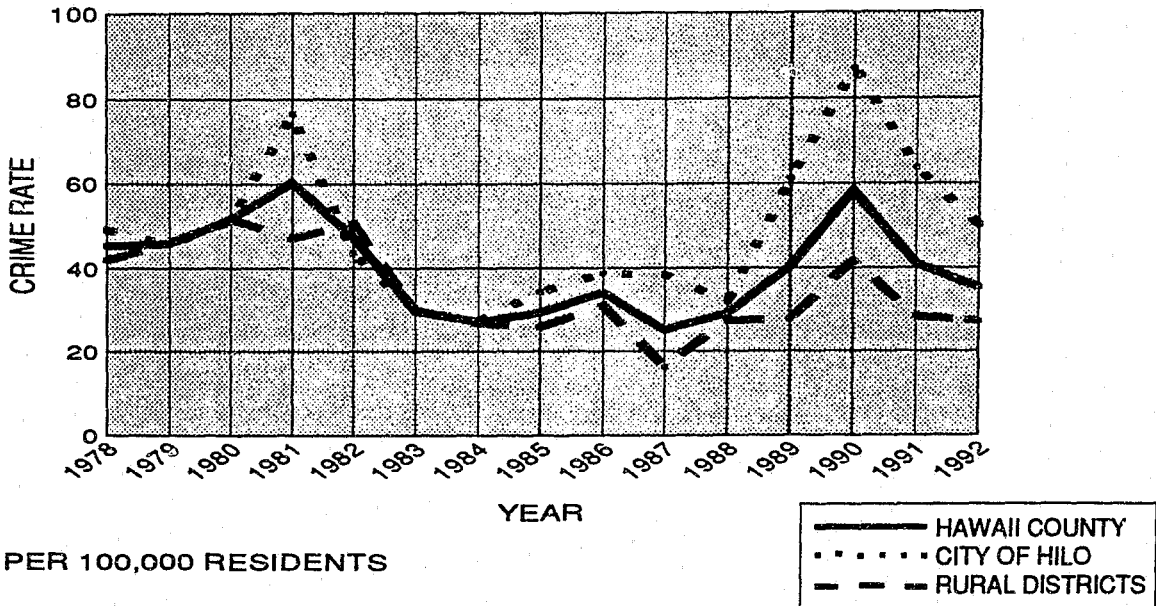
Nationally, cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 had a rape rate of 38.3 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, 8.8 percent higher than Hilo's rate of 35.2 in 1991. Rural counties nationwide had a 41.3 percent lower rate of reported rapes per 100,000 residents than rural Hawaii County in 1991: 25.4 versus 43.3, respectively.

CLEARANCES OF FORCIBLE RAPES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	44	28	63.6
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	7,764	3,913	50.4
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	6,140	3,346	54.5

The clearance rate for forcible rape increased 0.9 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The number of rapes in Hawaii County decreased 13.7 percent and the number of clearances decreased 12.5 percent from 1991 to 1992.

ROBBERY RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 45.4	-	1983 - 29.8	-34.4%	1988 - 29.1	-35.9%
1979 - 45.9	1.1%	1984 - 27.1	-40.3%	1989 - 40.3	-11.2%
1980 - 51.7	13.9%	1985 - 29.3	-35.5%	1990 - 58.4	28.6%
1981 - 60.4	33.0%	1986 - 34.1	-24.9%	1991 - 41.1	-9.5%
1982 - 47.6	4.8%	1987 - 25.1	-44.7%	1992 - 35.2	-22.5%

The robbery rate in Hawaii County has declined 39.7 percent since 1990, 14.4 percent in the past year. The 1992 robbery rate is 11.3 percent lower than the 15-year average of 39.7 robberies per 100,000 residents and 22.5 percent below the robbery rate in 1978.

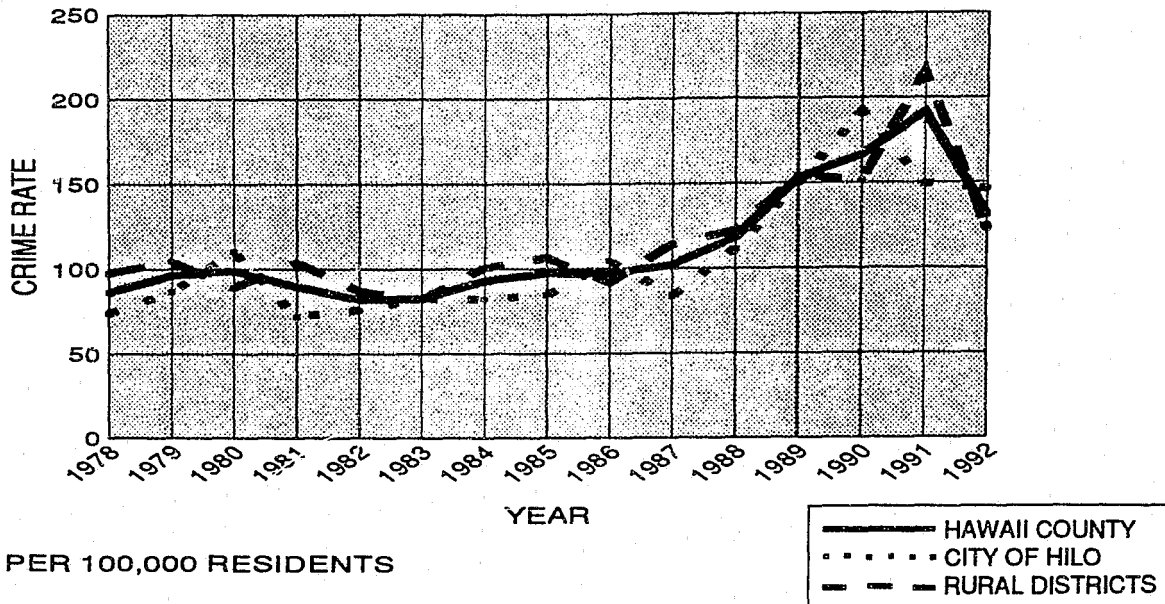
In 1991, cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 had a robbery rate of 164.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, more than 2-1/2 times the rate in Hilo in 1991 (63.7 offenses per 100,000 residents). Rural counties nationwide had a 1991 robbery rate of 17.0 offenses per 100,000 residents compared to rural Hawaii County, which experienced 28.4 robberies per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF ROBBERIES

	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
Hawaii County (1992)	46	12	26.1
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	35,939	10,314	28.7
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	4,156	1,675	40.3

The 1992 clearance rate for robbery in Hawaii County was 29.7 percentage points lower than the 1991 rate. The total number of robberies in Hawaii County decreased 11.5 percent from 1991 to 1992; however, the number of clearances for robbery declined 58.6 percent during the same period.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 86.1	-	1983 - 82.3	-4.4%	1988 - 118.2	37.3%
1979 - 96.2	11.7%	1984 - 92.8	7.8%	1989 - 152.7	77.4%
1980 - 99.0	15.0%	1985 - 97.3	13.0%	1990 - 166.3	93.1%
1981 - 89.5	3.9%	1986 - 96.9	12.5%	1991 - 191.5	122.4%
1982 - 82.0	-4.8%	1987 - 102.1	18.6%	1992 - 131.0	52.1%

The 15-year trend of aggravated assaults in Hawaii County reveals a steep increase in the offense rate to a peak in 1991, 122.4 percent above the rate in 1978. From 1991 to 1992, however, the County aggravated assault rate fell 31.6 percent, led by a 42.9 percent decrease in the rate for the rural districts, outside Hilo. The 1992 assault rate is 13.6 percent above the 15-year average of 115.3 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents and 52.1 percent above the 1978 assault rate.

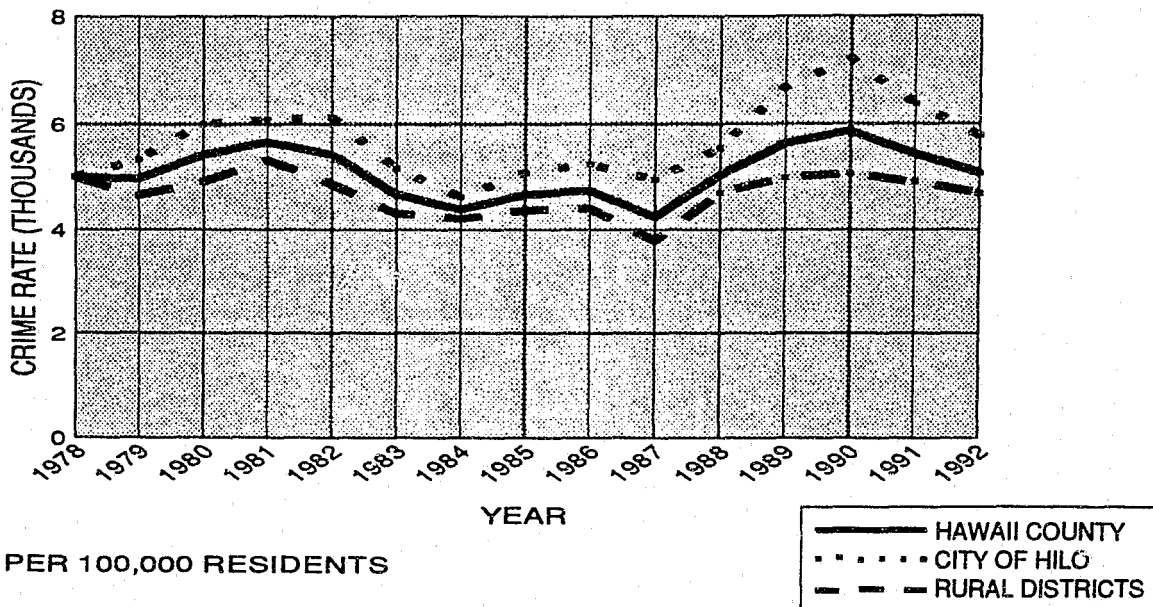
The aggravated assault rate in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 was 372.2 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, 149 percent greater than the rate in Hilo in 1991 of 149.4 offenses per 100,000 residents. The 1991 rate in rural counties nationwide was 165.6 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents, 23 percent below rural Hawaii County's 1991 rate of 215.1 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	171	140	81.9
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	82,040	46,189	56.3
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	43,344	28,520	65.8

The clearance rate for aggravated assault in 1992 was 15.4 percentage points higher than 1991's clearance rate of 66.5 percent. In 1992, there were 29.3 percent fewer aggravated assaults in Hawaii County, while the number of clearances declined by 13.0 percent.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 5,007.0	-	1983 - 4,686.5	-6.4%	1988 - 5,032.6	0.5%
1979 - 4,975.4	-0.6%	1984 - 4,393.2	-12.3%	1989 - 5,631.2	12.5%
1980 - 5,418.7	8.2%	1985 - 4,671.4	-6.7%	1990 - 5,871.6	17.3%
1981 - 5,664.9	13.1%	1986 - 4,755.5	-5.0%	1991 - 5,438.3	8.6%
1982 - 5,428.1	8.4%	1987 - 4,253.4	-15.1%	1992 - 5,078.9	1.4%

The property crime rate in Hawaii County has declined in each of the past two years, a total of 13.5 percent. The 1992 property crime rate dropped 0.3 percent below the 15-year average of 5,095.7 offenses per 100,000 residents to a level just 1.4 percent higher than the property crime rate in 1978.

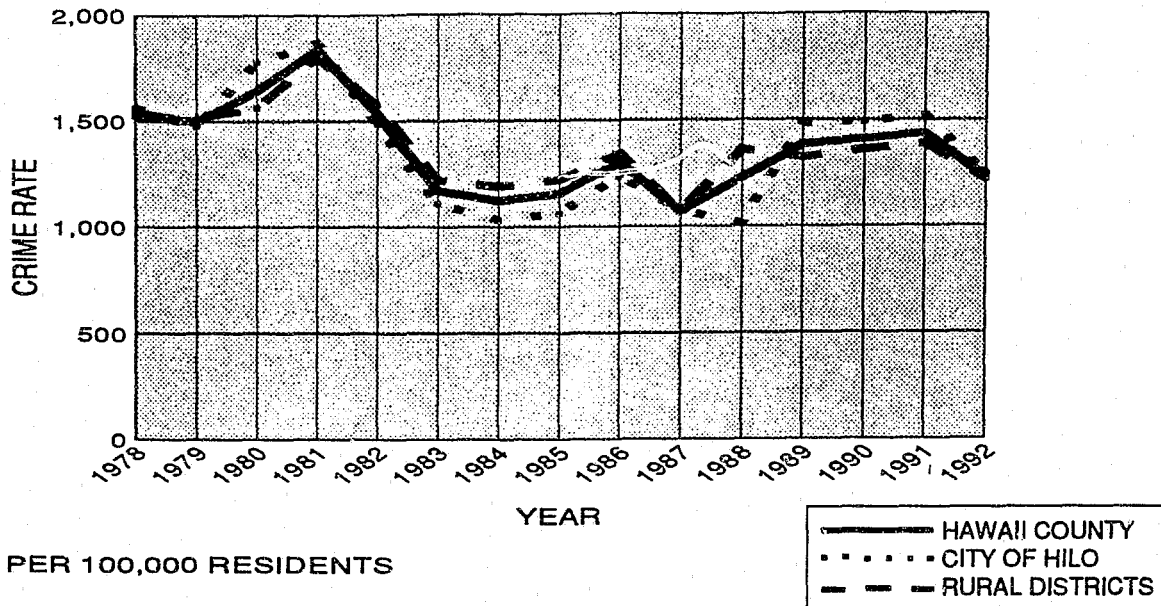
The 1991 property crime rate in cities of 25,000 to 49,999 population was 5,413.4 offenses per 100,000 residents, 15 percent below the 1991 rate in Hilo of 6,373.5 offenses per 100,000 residents. The 1991 rate in U.S. rural counties was 1,978.0 property offenses per 100,000 residents, 60 percent below the 1991 rate in rural Hawaii County of 4,912.3 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared
Hawaii County (1992)	6,628	1,916	28.9
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	1,202,805	256,197	21.3
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	509,931	94,847	18.6

The overall clearance rate for property crimes in 1992 was 1.6 percentage points higher than in 1991. The total number of property crimes decreased 3.6 percent from 1991 to 1992 and the total number of clearances for property crimes increased 2.0 percent.

BURGLARY RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 1,543.7	-	1983 - 1,172.6	-24.0%	1988 - 1,226.6	-20.5%
1979 - 1,496.6	-3.1%	1984 - 1,123.7	-27.2%	1989 - 1,383.4	-10.4%
1980 - 1,642.6	6.4%	1985 - 1,154.9	-25.2%	1990 - 1,408.2	-8.8%
1981 - 1,834.5	18.8%	1986 - 1,298.9	-15.9%	1991 - 1,435.9	-7.0%
1982 - 1,534.4	-0.6%	1987 - 1,072.5	-30.5%	1992 - 1,226.8	-20.5%

The 15-year trend of burglary rates in Hawaii County reveals a modest decrease in the number of burglaries per 100,000 residents. From 1991 to 1992, the burglary rate decreased 14.6 percent, reversing 4 years of increasing rates. The 1992 rate fell 9.7 percent below the 15-year average of 1,359.3 burglaries per 100,000 residents and 20.5 percent below the 1978 burglary rate.

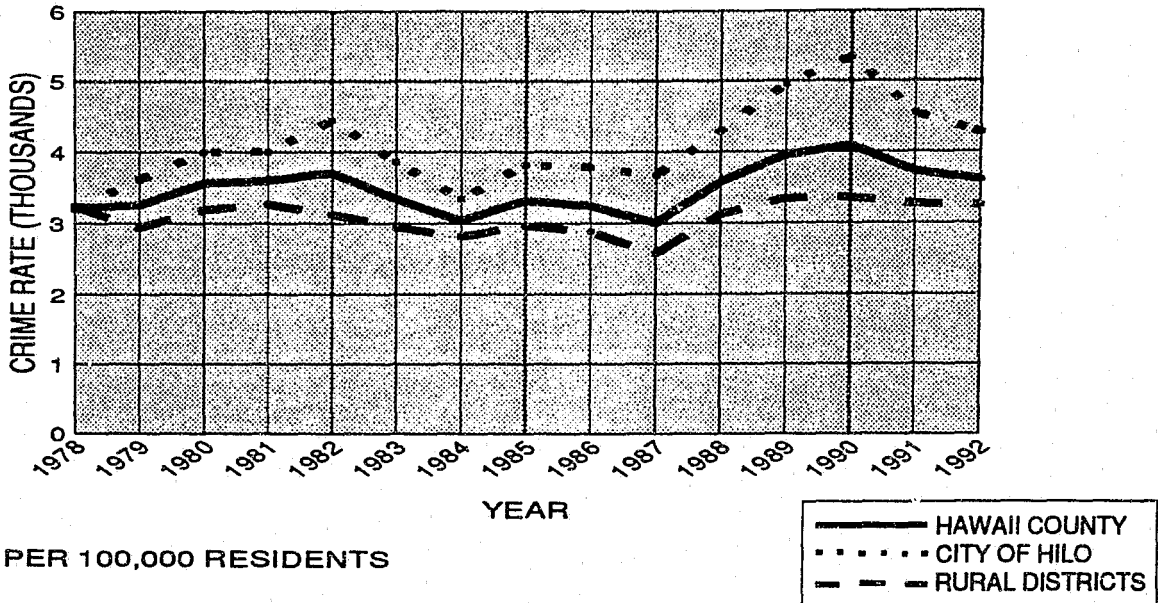
The burglary rate in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 was 1,185.3 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991. The burglary rate in rural counties nationwide in 1991 was 741.0 offenses per 100,000 residents. These rates were 22 percent and 47 percent lower than the 1991 rates in Hilo (1,520.8 offenses per 100,000 residents) and rural Hawaii County (1,388.2 offenses per 100,000 residents), respectively.

CLEARANCES OF BURGLARIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	1,601	336	21.0
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	263,220	37,377	14.2
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	192,810	31,814	16.5

The clearance rate for burglary in Hawaii County increased 4.4 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. During this period, the number of burglaries decreased 11.8 percent, while the number of burglary clearances increased 11.6 percent.

LARCENY-THEFT RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 3,221.2	-	1983 - 3,347.2	3.9%	1988 - 3,577.6	11.1%
1979 - 3,256.2	1.1%	1984 - 3,039.6	-5.6%	1989 - 3,956.3	22.8%
1980 - 3,561.9	10.6%	1985 - 3,322.0	3.1%	1990 - 4,092.2	27.0%
1981 - 3,601.5	11.8%	1986 - 3,248.2	0.8%	1991 - 3,731.0	15.8%
1982 - 3,710.5	15.2%	1987 - 3,008.1	-6.6%	1992 - 3,611.5	12.1%

In 1992, the larceny-theft rate in Hawaii County accounted for 68.4 percent of the total Index Offense rate and 71.1 percent of the property offense rate. The number of larceny-theft offenses per 100,000 residents decreased 3.2 percent from 1991 to 1992, following an 8.8 percent decrease from 1990 to 1991. The 1992 theft rate is 3.1 percent greater than the 15-year average of 3,502.6 thefts per 100,000 residents and 12.1 percent above the rate in 1978.

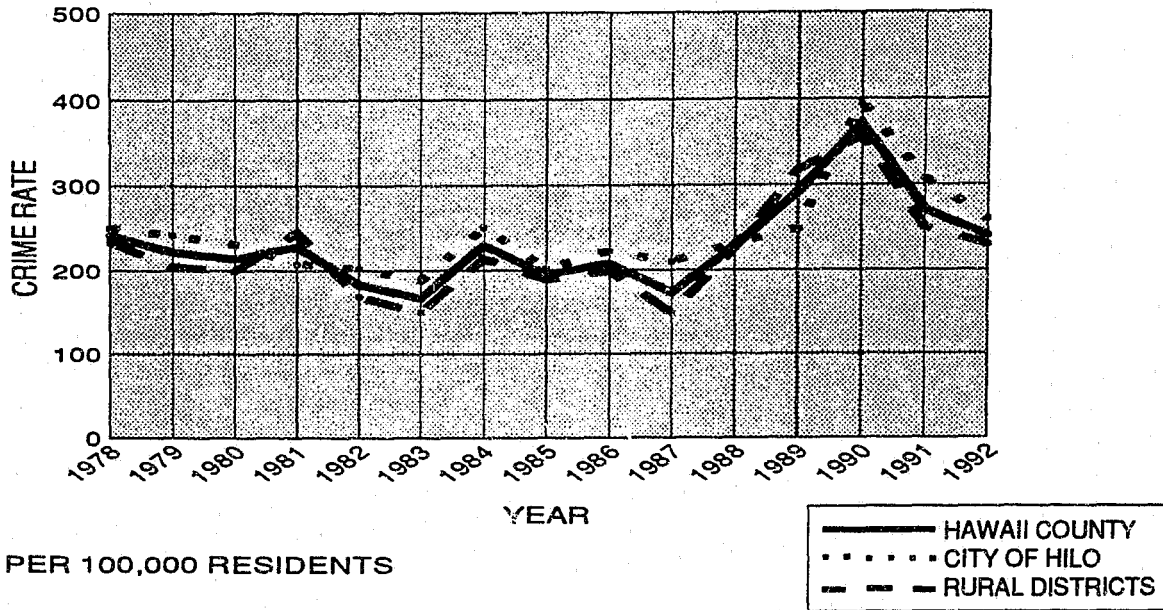
Larceny-theft rates in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 equaled 3,707.0 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, 18 percent lower than the rate of 4,545.0 in Hilo in 1991. U.S. rural counties had a larceny-theft rate in 1991 which was 66 percent lower than the 1991 rate in rural Hawaii County: 1,114.0 and 3,273.2 offenses per 100,000 residents, respectively.

CLEARANCES OF LARCENIES

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	4,713	1,496	31.7
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	824,928	200,458	24.3
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	285,250	52,486	18.4

The clearance rate for larceny-theft offenses increased 0.7 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. There were 3 fewer reported thefts in 1992 than in 1991, a decrease of 0.06 percent; the number of clearances increased by 35, an increase of 2.4 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE 1978-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 242.1	-	1983 - 166.7	-31.1%	1988 - 228.4	-5.7%
1979 - 222.6	-8.1%	1984 - 230.0	-5.0%	1989 - 291.6	20.4%
1980 - 214.2	-11.5%	1985 - 194.5	-19.7%	1990 - 371.2	53.3%
1981 - 228.9	-5.5%	1986 - 208.5	-13.9%	1991 - 271.4	12.1%
1982 - 183.2	-24.3%	1987 - 172.8	-28.6%	1992 - 240.6	-0.6%

After 3 years of sharp increases, the motor vehicle theft rate in Hawaii County fell 26.9 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 11.3 percent from 1991 to 1992. The large reductions in the motor vehicle theft rate were sufficient to bring the rate below the level in 1978, but still remain 2.9 percent above the 15-year average of 233.8 thefts per 100,000 residents.

The incidence of motor vehicle thefts in cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999, 521.0 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, was 69 percent higher than the 1991 rate in Hilo, 307.7 offenses per 100,000 residents. The motor vehicle theft rate in rural counties nationwide in 1991, 123.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, was 51 percent lower than the 1991 rate in rural Hawaii County, 250.9 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	314	84	26.8
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	114,657	18,345	16.0
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	31,871	10,454	32.8

The clearance rate for motor vehicle theft declined 7.0 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. During that time, the number of thefts decreased 8.5 percent, while the number of clearances decreased 27.6 percent.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
HAWAII COUNTY, 1992

OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% OF TOTAL
MURDER	6	0	0
RAPE	44	1,650.00	0.0
ROBBERY			
Highway	19	19,430.00	0.4
Commercial House	2	1,060.00	0.0
Service Station	4	430.00	0.0
Convenience Store	9	1,030.00	0.0
Residence	5	10,250.00	0.2
Bank	1	0	0
Miscellaneous	6	2,720.00	0.1
ROBBERY SUBTOTAL	46	34,930.00	0.8
BURGLARY			
Residence - Night	153	77,520.00	1.7
Residence - Day	435	438,860.00	9.8
Residence - Unknown	524	419,360.00	9.4
Non-Residence - Night	122	85,520.00	1.9
Non-Residence - Day	41	16,770.00	0.4
Non-Residence - Unknown	326	380,930.00	8.5
BURGLARY SUBTOTAL	1,601	1,418,970.00	31.8
LARCENY-THEFT			
Pocket Picking	6	1,600.00	0.0
Purse Snatching	7	2,890.00	0.1
Shoplifting	1,263	72,400.00	1.6
From Motor Vehicles	879	767,680.00	17.2
Motor Vehicle Parts	568	152,050.00	3.4
Bicycles	115	28,210.00	0.6
From Buildings	823	570,790.00	12.8
Coin Machines	22	2,110.00	0.0
All Others	1,030	704,320.00	15.8
LARCENY-THEFT SUBTOTAL	4,713	2,302,050.00	51.6
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	314	706,560.00	15.8
TOTAL	6,724	4,464,160.00	100.0

Values may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED HAWAII COUNTY, 1992			
PROPERTY TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED	% RECOVERED
MONEY - NOTES	392,500.00	13,940.00	3.6
JEWELS	1,024,300.00	168,800.00	16.5
CLOTHING - FURS	118,490.00	18,890.00	15.9
MOTOR VEHICLES	789,120.00	620,200.00	78.6
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	55,680.00	16,150.00	29.0
TV - RADIO	569,470.00	51,620.00	9.1
FIREARMS	32,930.00	4,130.00	12.5
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	115,650.00	6,110.00	5.3
CONSUMABLE GOODS	47,990.00	7,080.00	14.8
LIVESTOCK	33,660.00	820.00	2.4
MISCELLANEOUS	1,284,370.00	109,090.00	8.5
TOTAL	4,464,160.00	1,016,830.00	22.8

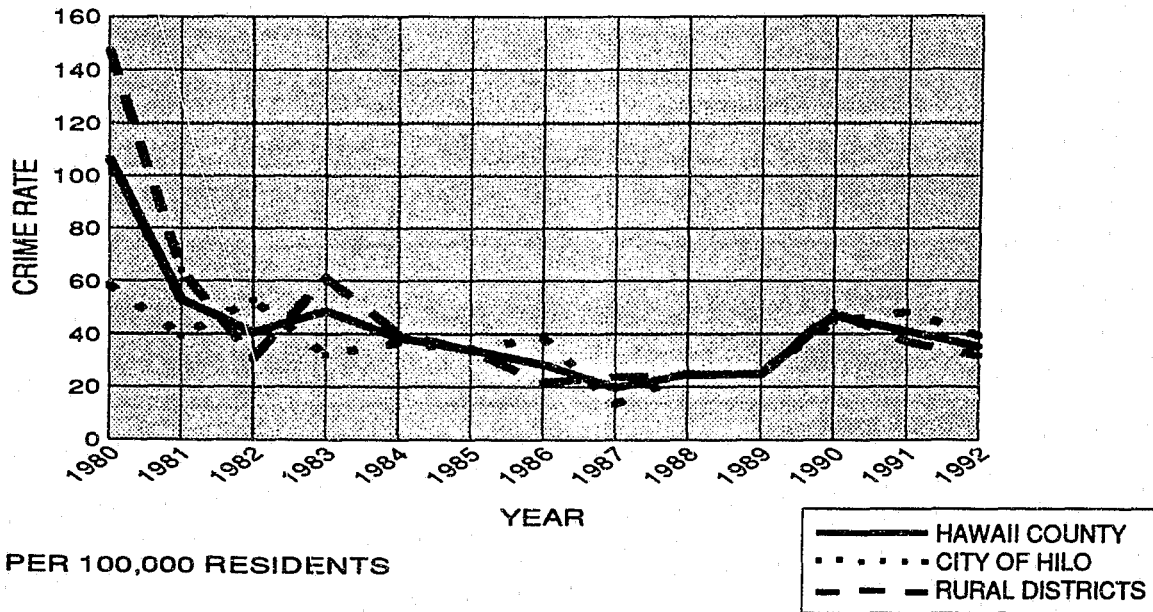
Values may not add to totals due to rounding.

The number of offenses in categories in which property was reported stolen decreased 3.7 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Hawaii County. During the same period, the amount of stolen property recovered increased 2.6 percent.

By type of offense, larceny-thefts accounted for the largest proportion of the value of property stolen in Hawaii County in 1992. Larceny-theft offenses accounted for a smaller proportion of the total value loss than similar offenses statewide and in the City and County of Honolulu but more than in the other counties. The category which accounted for the greatest percent of the total value of stolen property was thefts from motor vehicles. Motor vehicle theft accounted for a much higher percentage of the value of property stolen in Hawaii County than statewide or in the City and County of Honolulu.

The value of stolen jewels comprised 22.9 percent of the value of property stolen in Hawaii County. Of that amount, 16.5 percent was recovered. Stolen motor vehicles had the highest percentage of value recovered: 78.6 percent. Overall, 22.8 percent of the value of property stolen in Hawaii County in 1992 was recovered, up from 22.0 percent in 1991.

ARSON RATE 1980-1992 HAWAII COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1980

1980 - 106.6	-	1985 - 34.0 -68.1%
1981 - 53.1 -50.2%		1986 - 28.6 -73.2%
1982 - 40.5 -62.0%		1987 - 19.7 -81.5%
1983 - 48.6 -54.4%		1988 - 24.7 -76.8%
1984 - 38.6 -63.8%		1989 - 24.9 -76.6%
		1990 - 46.9 -56.0%
		1991 - 41.1 -61.4%
		1992 - 34.5 -67.6%

The 13-year trend of arson rates in Hawaii County reveals a significant decline in the number of reported offenses per 100,000 residents. The arson rate in 1992 is 16.1 percent lower than the rate in 1991, 15.0 percent below the 13-year average of 40.6 offenses per 100,000 residents, and 67.6 percent below the rate in 1980.

Fewer jurisdictions report offense data for arson than for the other Index Crimes. For those cities with populations of 25,000 to 49,999 reporting arson offenses, the 1991 rate was 24 percent lower than the 1991 rate in Hilo: 37.0 and 48.4 arsons per 100,000 residents, respectively. For those rural counties reporting arson offenses, the 1991 rate was 22.1 offenses per 100,000 residents, 40 percent lower than the 1991 rate of 37.1 offenses per 100,000 residents in rural Hawaii County.

CLEARANCES OF ARSONS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Hawaii County (1992)	45	7	15.6
U.S. cities, 25,000 to 49,999 (1991)	7,919	1,338	16.9
U.S. rural police agencies (1991)	5,242	1,148	21.9

The clearance rate for reported arson offenses was 15.2 percentage points lower in 1992 than in 1991. There were 13.5 percent fewer reported arsons in 1992 than in 1991 and 56.3 percent fewer clearances.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY ARSON HAWAII COUNTY, 1992		
PROPERTY TYPE	# OF OFFENSES (% OF TOTAL)	PROPERTY VALUE (% OF TOTAL)
STRUCTURE		
Single Occupancy Residential	11 24.4	605,241.00 47.2
Other Residential	1 2.2	500.00 0.0
Storage	0 0	0 0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0 0	0 0
Other Commercial	3 6.7	70,000.00 5.5
Community/Public	9 20.0	550,168.00 42.9
All Other Structures	5 11.1	1,440.00 0.1
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	29 64.4	1,227,349.00 95.7
MOBILE		
Motor Vehicles	9 20.0	20,200.00 1.6
Other Mobile Property	1 2.2	100.00 0.0
MOBILE SUBTOTAL	10 22.2	20,300.00 1.6
OTHER	6 13.3	34,800.00 2.7
TOTAL	45 100.0	1,282,449.00 100.0

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Arson of structures accounted for 64.4 percent of the number of arsons in Hawaii County in 1992 and 95.7 percent of total value loss as a result of arson. The 11 arson offenses involving single occupancy residential structures accounted for 47.2 percent of the total property loss and resulted in an average loss per offense of \$55,022.

One arson was committed against an "other residential" structure with a loss of \$500. One arson was also reported in the category of "other mobile property", resulting in a loss of \$100. The arson offense subcategory which produced the highest average loss per offense involved community/public structures: \$61,130 per offense.

MAUI COUNTY

Highlights

In 1992, 9.4 percent of the State's population resided in Maui County. During 1992, 11.2 percent of the State's total Index Crimes, 9.3 percent of the violent crimes, and 11.3 percent of the property crimes were reported in Maui County. Offense rates for rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and arson were notably higher in Maui County in 1992 than in the State of Hawaii.

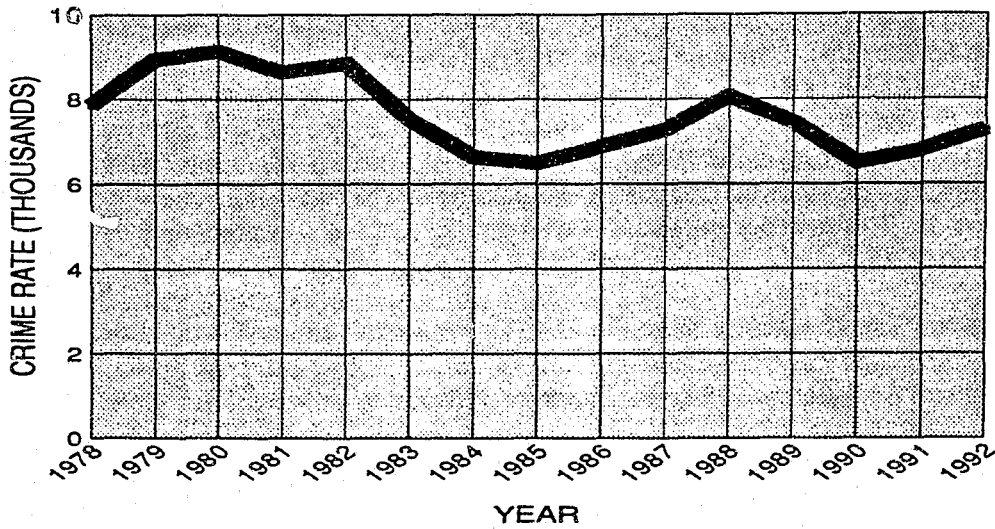
From 1991 to 1992, the total number of reported Index Crimes, violent crimes, and property crimes increased in Maui County: 11.4 percent, 16.7 percent, and 11.3 percent, respectively. For 2 categories of violent crime, the number of reported offenses increased from 1991 to 1992: rape (56.3 percent) and robbery (59.3 percent). The number of reported offenses in 3 of the 4 property crime categories increased from 1991 to 1992 in Maui County: larceny-theft (16.9 percent), motor vehicle theft (10.1 percent), and arson (46.4 percent).

The table below lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in Maui County from 1978 to 1992, except arson, for which data have been collected since 1980. During the past 15 years, the population of Maui County increased 64.7 percent while the number of reported Index Crimes increased 53.0 percent.

REPORTED OFFENSES MAUI COUNTY, 1978-1992											
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY- THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	7,949	279	7,670	4	50	86	139	1,666	5,644	360	41
1991	7,130	239	6,891	6	32	54	147	1,736	4,828	327	28
1990	6,592	262	6,330	3	23	41	195	1,518	4,483	329	65
1989	7,213	345	6,868	2	29	51	263	1,965	4,570	333	34
1988	7,558	335	7,223	1	32	37	265	1,883	4,988	352	32
1987	6,582	332	6,250	2	29	36	265	1,536	4,391	323	64
1986	6,018	243	5,775	2	29	30	182	1,544	3,945	286	58
1985	5,522	265	5,257	1	25	43	196	1,370	3,605	282	84
1984	5,511	201	5,310	5	22	48	126	1,559	3,539	212	15
1983	6,032	204	5,828	4	22	47	131	1,837	3,782	209	19
1982	6,817	181	6,636	4	35	42	100	1,895	4,478	263	22
1981	6,384	187	6,197	2	33	46	106	1,720	4,216	261	54
1980	6,540	163	6,377	5	29	43	86	1,707	4,331	339	71
1979	6,228	179	6,049	5	27	62	85	1,714	3,863	472	
1978	5,197	124	5,073	8	19	27	70	1,458	3,213	402	

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 7,850.5	-	1983 - 7,530.6	-4.1%	1988 - 8,057.6	2.6%
1979 - 8,935.4	13.8%	1984 - 6,639.8	-15.4%	1989 - 7,451.4	-5.1%
1980 - 9,134.1	16.4%	1985 - 6,488.8	-17.3%	1990 - 6,501.0	-17.2%
1981 - 8,627.0	9.9%	1986 - 6,885.6	-12.3%	1991 - 6,790.5	-13.5%
1982 - 8,841.8	12.6%	1987 - 7,272.9	-7.4%	1992 - 7,292.7	-7.1%

The total crime rate in Maui County increased 7.4 percent from 1991 to 1992. However, the 1992 total crime rate, remains 3.2 percent below the 15-year average of 7,536.5 Index Offenses per 100,000 residents. The 15-year trend indicates that the total crime rate, while increasing the past 2 years, remains over 7 percent below the rate in 1978.

Crime statistics for Maui County are reported to the UCR Program in the population category which includes rural counties with a population of 25,000 or more. While Maui County differs from most rural counties on the mainland, especially in terms of population density, the rural population category assignment best fits the UCR criteria.

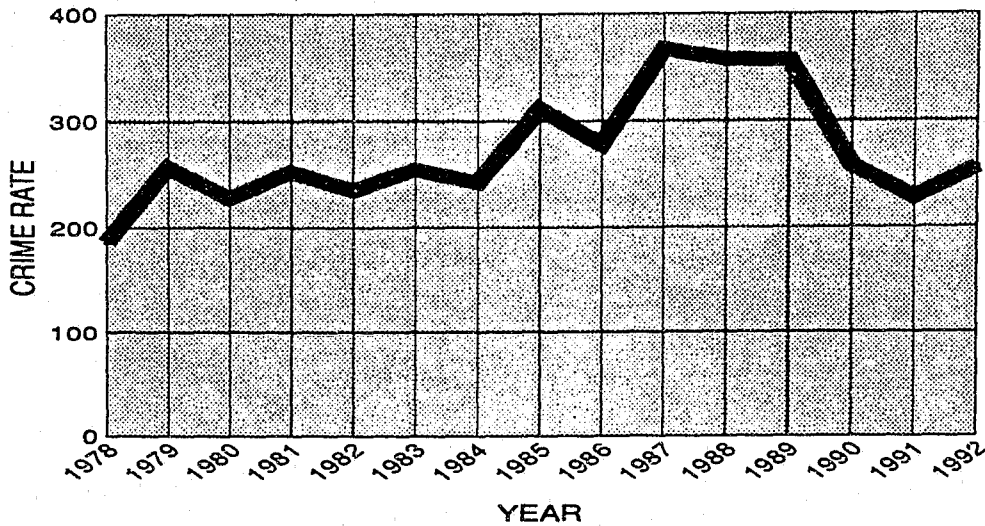
The total crime rate in Maui County is much higher than the total rate in rural counties in the United States. The rate in rural areas nationally was 2,191.6 per 100,000 residents in 1991 (the last year for which figures are available).

CLEARANCES OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	7,949	1,769	22.3
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	565,036	129,393	22.9

The total Index Offense clearance rate in Maui County for 1992 was 8 percentage points higher than in 1991. While the total number of reported offenses increased 11.5 percent, the number of clearances increased 73.4 percent from 1991 to 1992.

VIOLENT CRIME RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 187.3	-	1983 - 254.7	36.0%	1988 - 357.1	90.7%
1979 - 256.8	37.1%	1984 - 242.2	29.3%	1989 - 356.4	90.3%
1980 - 227.7	21.6%	1985 - 311.4	66.3%	1990 - 258.4	38.0%
1981 - 252.7	34.9%	1986 - 278.0	48.4%	1991 - 227.6	21.5%
1982 - 234.8	25.4%	1987 - 366.9	95.9%	1992 - 256.0	36.7%

After peaking in 1987 at 366.9 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, the violent crime rate in Maui County declined 38.0 percent during the next 4 years. From 1991 to 1992, however, the violent crime rate increased 12.5 percent to a level still 6.6 percent below the 15-year average of 274.2 violent crimes per 100,000 residents.

Some of the magnitude of the recent increases and decreases in the violent crime rate may be due to one or more changes in the Maui Police Department's operational definition of aggravated assault. In late 1990, the Department unfounded (reclassified) many aggravated assaults reported in the previous few months, indicating that the definition which had been in use was not appropriately restrictive, i.e. offenses which should have remained in the simple assault category had been incorrectly designated as aggravated assaults. The Department was not able to unfound aggravated assaults which may have been incorrectly classified prior to mid-1990.

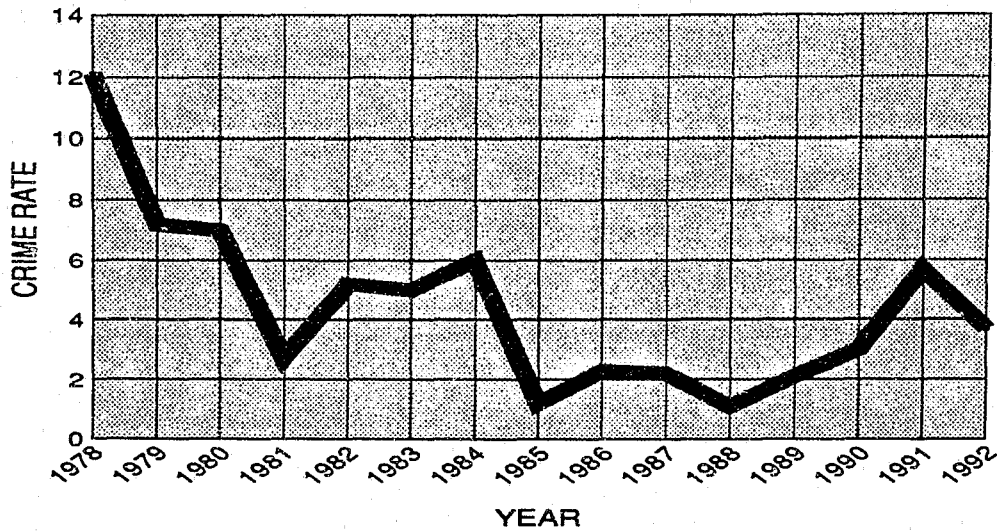
The 1991 violent crime rate in Maui County was 6.6 percent higher than the 1991 national rate for rural counties: 227.6 offenses per 100,000 residents versus 213.6 offenses per 100,000 residents, respectively.

CLEARANCES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	279	160	57.3
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	55,105	34,716	63.0

The overall clearance rate for Index violent crimes in Maui County in 1992 was 3.3 percentage points higher than in 1991. Both the number of violent offenses and the number of clearances increased from 1991 to 1992, by 16.7 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively.

MURDER RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 12.1	-	
1979 - 7.2	-40.5%	
1980 - 7.0	-42.1%	
1981 - 2.7	-77.7%	
1982 - 5.2	-57.0%	
1983 - 5.0	-58.7%	
1984 - 6.0	-50.4%	
1985 - 1.2	-90.1%	
1986 - 2.3	-81.0%	
1987 - 2.2	-81.8%	
1988 - 1.1	-90.9%	
1989 - 2.1	-82.6%	
1990 - 3.0	-75.2%	
1991 - 5.7	-52.9%	
1992 - 3.7	-69.4%	

The murder rate in Maui County fell 35.1 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 murder rate is 11.9 percent below the 15-year average of 4.2 murders per 100,000 residents and 69.4 percent below the rate in 1978.

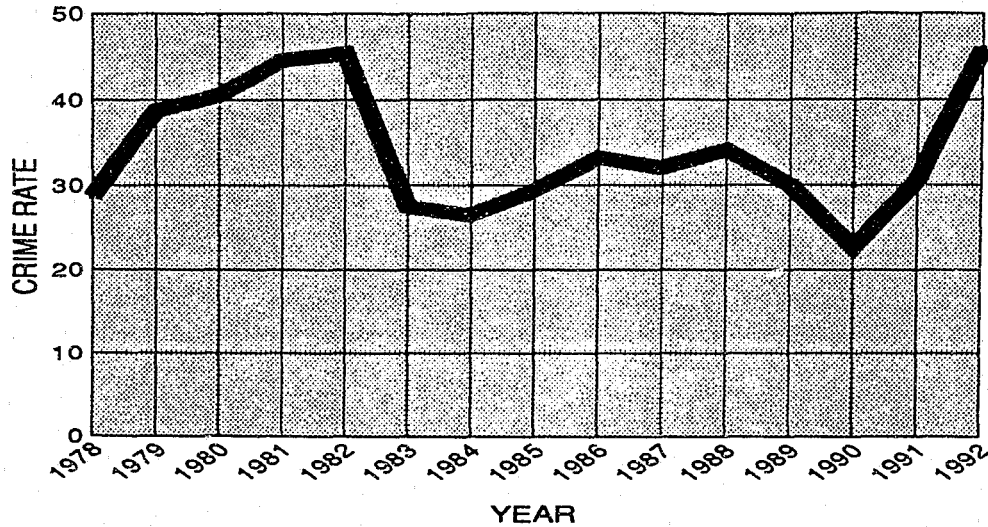
The murder rate for 1991 in U.S. rural counties was 5.6 murders per 100,000 residents, nearly identical to the 1991 murder rate in Maui County.

CLEARANCES OF MURDERS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County (1992)	4	4	100.0
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	1,465	1,171	79.9

The clearance rate for murders reported in Maui County was 100 percent, the same as in 1991. In 1992, there were 4 murders and clearances, down 33.3 percent from the 6 murders and clearances in 1991.

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 28.7	-	1983 - 27.5	-4.2%	1988 - 34.1	18.8%
1979 - 38.7	34.8%	1984 - 26.5	-7.7%	1989 - 30.0	4.5%
1980 - 40.5	41.1%	1985 - 29.4	2.4%	1990 - 22.7	-20.9%
1981 - 44.6	55.4%	1986 - 33.2	15.7%	1991 - 30.5	6.3%
1982 - 45.4	58.2%	1987 - 32.0	11.5%	1992 - 45.9	59.9%

The reported rape rate in Maui County has increased 102.2 percent in the past 2 years and 50.5 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 rape rate stands 35.8 percent above the 15-year average of 33.8 offenses per 100,000 residents and is the highest reported rape rate in the past 15 years.

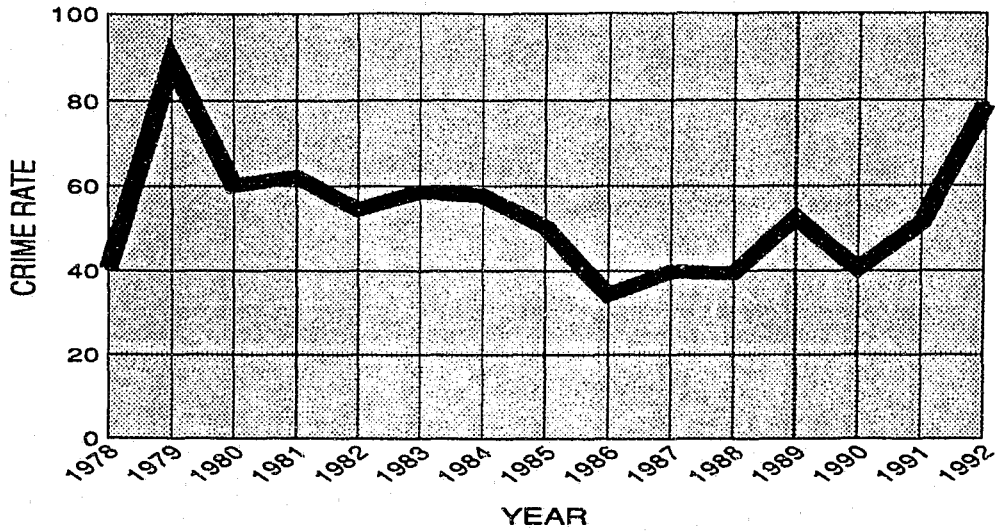
The 1991 national rate for rapes in rural counties, 25.4 per 100,000 residents, was 17 percent lower than the 1991 rape rate in Maui County.

CLEARANCES OF FORCIBLE RAPES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	50	24	48.0
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	6,140	3,346	54.5

The clearance rate for forcible rape decreased 14.5 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. In 1992, there were 56.3 percent more reported rapes and 20 percent more clearances than in 1991.

ROBBERY RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 40.8	-	1983 - 58.7	43.9%	1988 - 39.4	-3.4%
1979 - 89.0	118.1%	1984 - 57.8	41.7%	1989 - 52.7	29.2%
1980 - 60.1	47.3%	1986 - 50.5	23.8%	1990 - 40.4	-1.0%
1981 - 62.2	52.5%	1986 - 34.3	-15.9%	1991 - 51.4	26.0%
1982 - 54.5	33.6%	1987 - 39.8	-2.5%	1992 - 78.9	93.4%

The robbery rate in Maui County increased 53.5 percent from 1991 to 1992 and 95.3 percent since 1990. The 1992 robbery rate is 46.9 percent higher than the 15-year average of 53.7 offenses per 100,000 residents and 93.4 percent higher than the robbery rate in 1978.

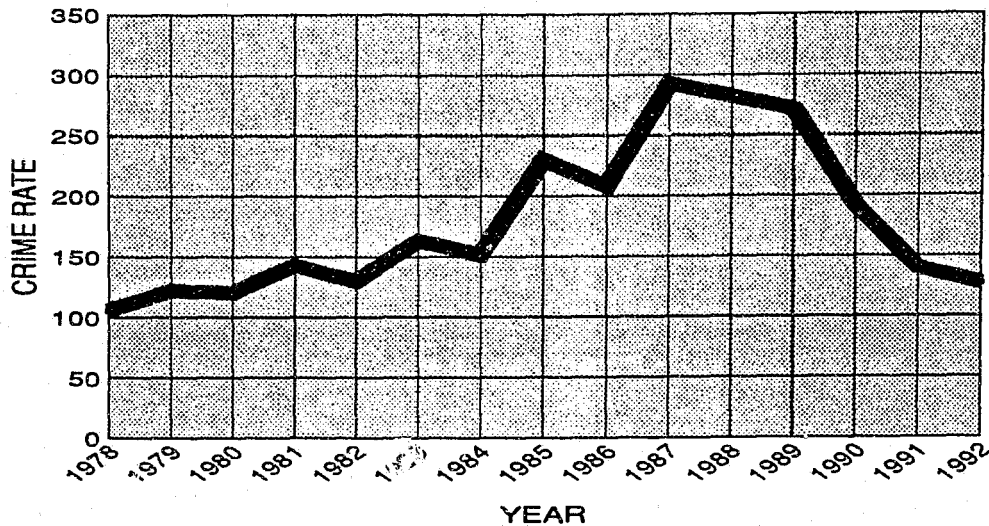
Maui County does not resemble rural counties on the mainland when comparing robbery rates. Nationally, the rate for robberies in rural counties during 1991 was 67 percent lower than in Maui County: 17.0 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF ROBBERIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	86	31	36.0
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	4,156	1,675	40.3

From 1991 to 1992, the clearance rate for robbery increased 11.9 percentage points. During the same period, the number of robberies increased 59.3 percent and the number of clearances increased 138.5 percent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 105.7	-	1983 - 163.5	54.7%	1988 - 282.5	167.3%
1979 - 122.0	15.4%	1984 - 151.8	43.6%	1989 - 271.7	157.0%
1980 - 120.1	13.6%	1985 - 230.3	117.9%	1990 - 192.3	81.9%
1981 - 143.2	35.5%	1986 - 208.2	97.0%	1991 - 140.0	32.5%
1982 - 129.7	22.7%	1987 - 292.8	177.0%	1992 - 127.5	20.6%

Since reaching a 15-year high in 1987, the aggravated assault rate in Maui County has declined every year, a total of 56.5 percent. The 1992 aggravated assault rate is 30.1 percent below the 15-year average of 182.5 offenses per 100,000 residents and 20.6 percent above the rate in 1978.

Some of the magnitude of the increases and decreases may be due to one or more changes in the Maui Police Department's operational definition of aggravated assault. In late 1990, the Department unfounded (reclassified) many aggravated assaults reported in the previous few months, indicating that the definition which had been in use was not appropriately restrictive, i.e. offenses which should have remained in the simple assault category had been incorrectly designated as aggravated assaults. The Department was not able to unfound aggravated assaults which may have been incorrectly classified prior to mid-1990.

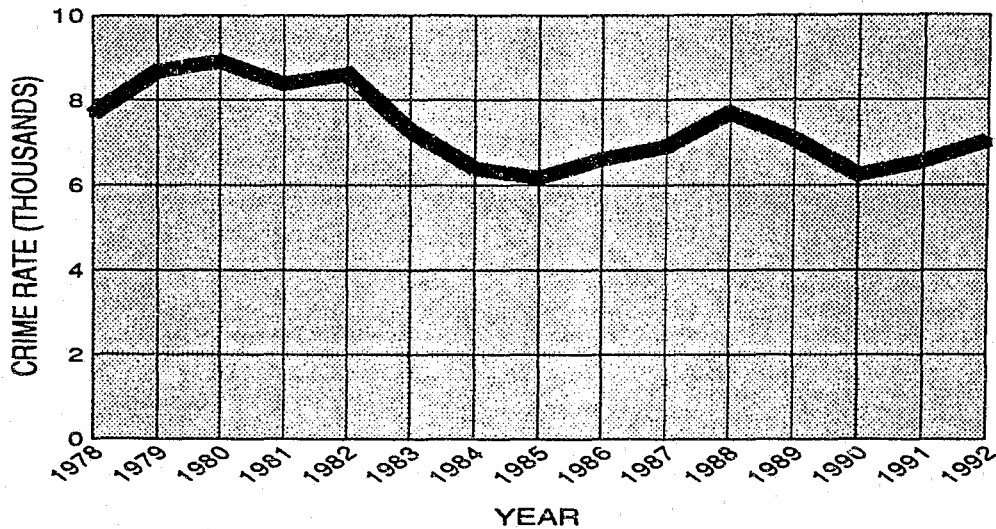
The 1991 aggravated assault rate in Maui County was 15.5 percent lower than the 1991 national rate in rural counties of 165.6 aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	139	101	72.7
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	43,344	28,520	65.8

The clearance rate for aggravated assault in Maui County increased 11.5 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. During this period, the number of offenses decreased 5.4 percent, while the number of clearances increased 12.2 percent.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 7,663.1	-	1983 - 7,275.9	-5.1%	1988 - 7,700.4	0.5%
1979 - 8,678.6	13.3%	1984 - 6,397.6	-16.5%	1989 - 7,095.0	-7.4%
1980 - 8,906.4	16.2%	1985 - 6,177.4	-19.4%	1990 - 6,242.6	-18.5%
1981 - 8,374.3	9.3%	1986 - 6,607.6	-13.8%	1991 - 6,562.9	-14.4%
1982 - 8,607.0	12.3%	1987 - 6,906.1	-9.9%	1992 - 7,036.7	-8.2%

The overall property crime rate in Maui County increased 5.1 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 7.2 percent from 1991 to 1992. However, when viewed as a trend over a 15-year period, the property crime rate has declined, with the 1992 rate 8.2 percent below the rate in 1978. Moreover, the 1992 property crime rate is 3.1 percent below the 15-year average of 7,262.3 Index property offenses per 100,000 residents.

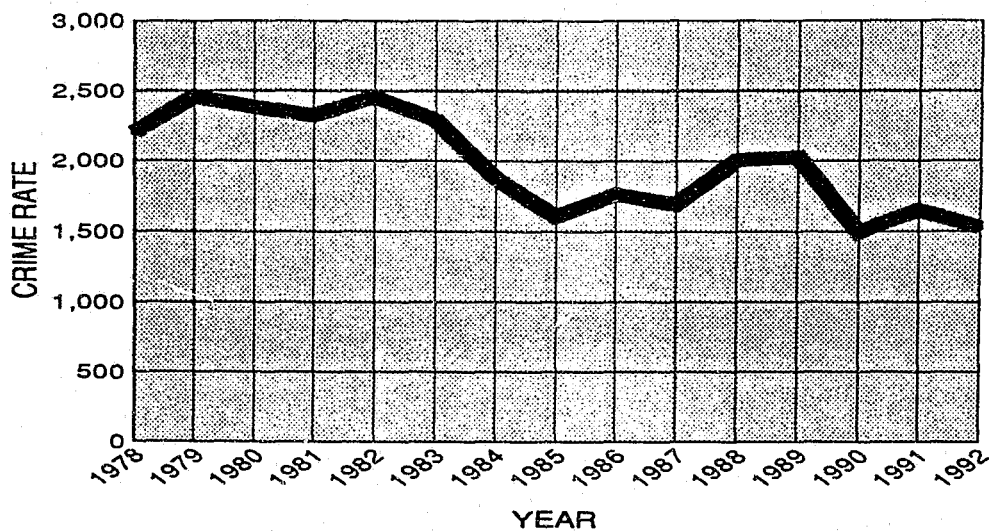
The 1991 property crime rate in Maui County was over 3 times greater than the national rate for rural counties. The property crime rate in rural counties nationwide in 1991 was 1,978.0 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	7,670	1,609	21.0
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	509,931	94,847	18.6

The overall clearance rate for Index property crimes in Maui County increased 8.1 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The total number of Index property crimes increased 11.3 percent and the total number of clearances increased 80.6 percent from 1991 to 1992.

BURGLARY RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 2,202.4	-	1983 - 2,293.4	4.1%	1988 - 2,007.5	-8.8%
1979 - 2,459.1	11.7%	1984 - 1,878.3	-14.7%	1989 - 2,030.0	-7.8%
1980 - 2,384.1	8.3%	1985 - 1,609.9	-26.9%	1990 - 1,497.0	-32.0%
1981 - 2,324.3	5.5%	1986 - 1,766.6	-19.8%	1991 - 1,653.3	-24.9%
1982 - 2,457.8	11.6%	1987 - 1,697.2	-22.9%	1992 - 1,528.4	-30.6%

The burglary rate in Maui County decreased 7.6 percent from 1991 to 1992 to the second lowest level in the past 15 years. The 1992 burglary rate is 21.4 percent below the 15-year average of 1,945.3 offenses per 100,000 residents and 30.6 percent below the burglary rate in 1978.

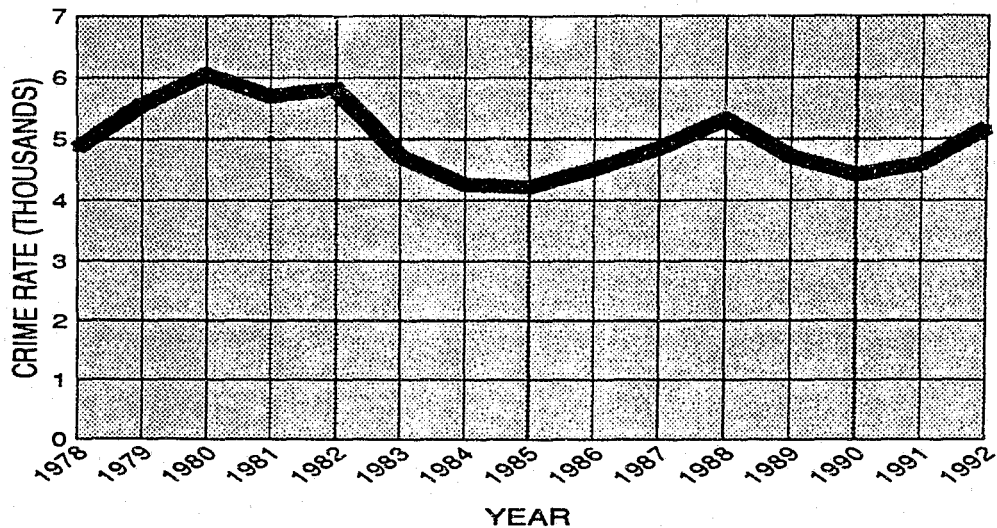
The burglary rate in Maui County does not compare favorably with the burglary rate in other jurisdictions classified as rural. The national rate in rural counties in 1991 was 741.0 burglaries per 100,000 residents, 55 percent lower than the 1991 burglary rate in Maui County.

CLEARANCES OF BURGLARIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	1,666	214	12.8
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	192,810	31,814	16.5

The clearance rate for burglary increased 4.8 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Maui County. In 1992, there were 4.0 percent fewer reported burglaries and 54.0 percent more clearances than in 1991.

LARCENY-THEFT RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 4,853.5	-	1983 - 4,721.6	-2.7%	1988 - 5,317.7	9.6%
1979 - 5,542.3	14.2%	1984 - 4,263.9	-12.1%	1989 - 4,721.1	-2.7%
1980 - 6,048.9	24.6%	1985 - 4,236.2	-12.7%	1990 - 4,421.1	-8.9%
1981 - 5,697.3	17.4%	1986 - 4,513.7	-7.0%	1991 - 4,598.1	-5.3%
1982 - 5,808.0	19.7%	1987 - 4,851.9	-0.0%	1992 - 5,178.0	6.7%

In 1992, larceny-theft offenses comprised 71.0 percent of all Index Crimes and 73.6 percent of all property crimes in Maui County. The larceny-theft rate increased in each of the past 2 years, including 12.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 larceny-theft rate is 4.6 percent higher than the 15-year average of 4,948.9 offenses per 100,000 residents and 6.7 percent higher than the theft rate in 1978.

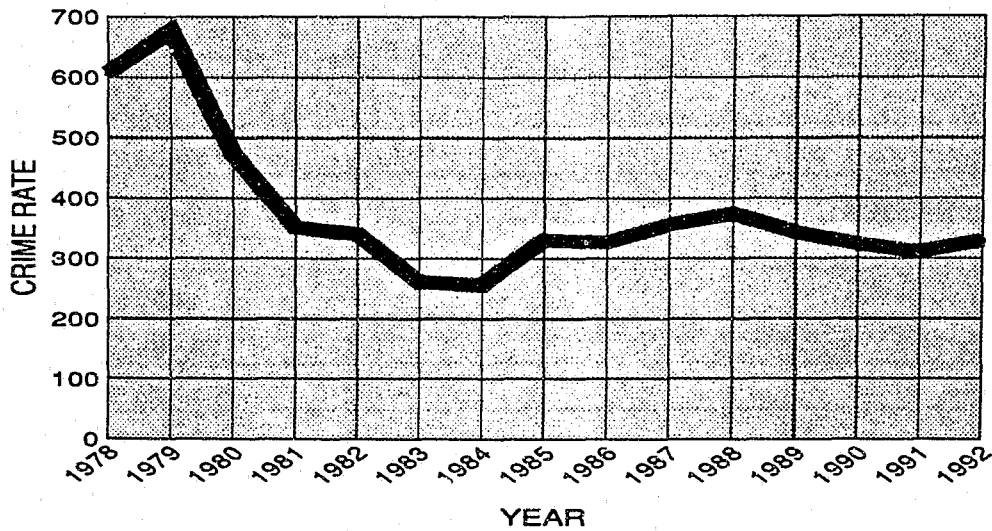
The 1991 larceny-theft rate in rural counties in the United States was 1,114.0 offenses per 100,000 population, approximately one-fourth the 1991 rate in Maui County.

CLEARANCES OF LARCENIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	5,644	1,290	22.9
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	285,250	52,486	18.4

The percentage of larceny-thefts cleared in 1992 increased 8.5 points over the percentage cleared in 1991. While the number of reported thefts increased 16.9 percent from 1991 to 1992, the number of clearances increased 85.3 percent during the past year.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE 1978-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS.

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 607.3	-	1983 - 260.9	-57.0%	1988 - 375.3	-38.2%
1979 - 677.2	11.5%	1984 - 255.4	-57.9%	1989 - 344.0	-43.4%
1980 - 473.5	-22.0%	1985 - 331.4	-45.4%	1990 - 324.5	-46.6%
1981 - 352.7	-41.9%	1986 - 327.2	-46.1%	1991 - 311.4	-48.7%
1982 - 341.1	-43.8%	1987 - 356.9	-41.2%	1992 - 330.3	-45.6%

The 6.1 percent increase in the motor vehicle theft rate in Maui County from 1991 to 1992 halted 3 consecutive years of declining rates. The 1992 motor vehicle theft rate is still 10.2 percent below the 15-year average of 368.0 and 45.6 percent below the theft rate in 1978.

The 1991 motor vehicle theft rate in Maui County was 2-1/2 times greater than the 1991 national rate in rural counties of 123.0 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County	(1992)	360	105	29.2
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	31,871	10,454	32.8

The clearance rate for motor vehicle thefts increased 12.1 percentage points from 1991 to 1992 in Maui County. During that period, both the number of reported thefts and the number of clearances increased: by 10.1 and 87.5 percent, respectively.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
MAUI COUNTY, 1992

OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% OF TOTAL
MURDER	4	0	0
RAPE	50	0	0
ROBBERY			
Highway	27	6,800.00	0.1
Commercial House	8	5,740.00	0.1
Service Station	2	190.00	0.0
Convenience Store	13	4,980.00	0.1
Residence	7	124,180.00	1.5
Bank	5	24,430.00	0.3
Miscellaneous	24	23,500.00	0.3
ROBBERY SUBTOTAL	86	189,820.00	2.4
BURGLARY			
Residence - Night	288	334,220.00	4.2
Residence - Day	433	452,210.00	5.6
Residence - Unknown	44	163,460.00	2.0
Non-Residence - Night	413	333,710.00	4.1
Non-Residence - Day	451	461,360.00	5.7
Non-Residence - Unknown	37	48,480.00	0.6
BURGLARY SUBTOTAL	1,666	1,793,440.00	22.3
LARCENY-THEFT			
Pocket Picking	2	520.00	0.0
Purse Snatching	8	11,690.00	0.1
Shoplifting	566	82,610.00	1.0
From Motor Vehicles	2,140	1,127,140.00	14.0
Motor Vehicle Parts	893	315,530.00	3.9
Bicycles	243	112,330.00	1.4
From Buildings	1,092	1,180,520.00	14.7
Coin Machines	10	2,130.00	0.0
All Others	687	597,830.00	7.4
LARCENY-THEFT SUBTOTAL	5,644	3,430,310.00	42.6
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	360	2,634,320.00	32.7
TOTAL	7,810	8,047,890.00	100.0

Values may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED MAUI COUNTY, 1992			
PROPERTY TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED	% RECOVERED
MONEY - NOTES	892,210.00	197,790.00	22.2
JEWELS	1,447,210.00	182,060.00	12.6
CLOTHING - FURS	225,810.00	32,390.00	14.3
MOTOR VEHICLES	2,634,320.00	2,314,020.00	87.8
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	47,740.00	12,800.00	26.8
TV - RADIO	635,560.00	67,230.00	10.6
FIREARMS	18,970.00	5,720.00	30.1
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	39,930.00	5,670.00	14.2
CONSUMABLE GOODS	38,720.00	6,510.00	16.8
LIVESTOCK	55,320.00	39,760.00	71.9
MISCELLANEOUS	2,012,110.00	235,760.00	11.7
TOTAL	8,047,890.00	3,099,710.00	38.5

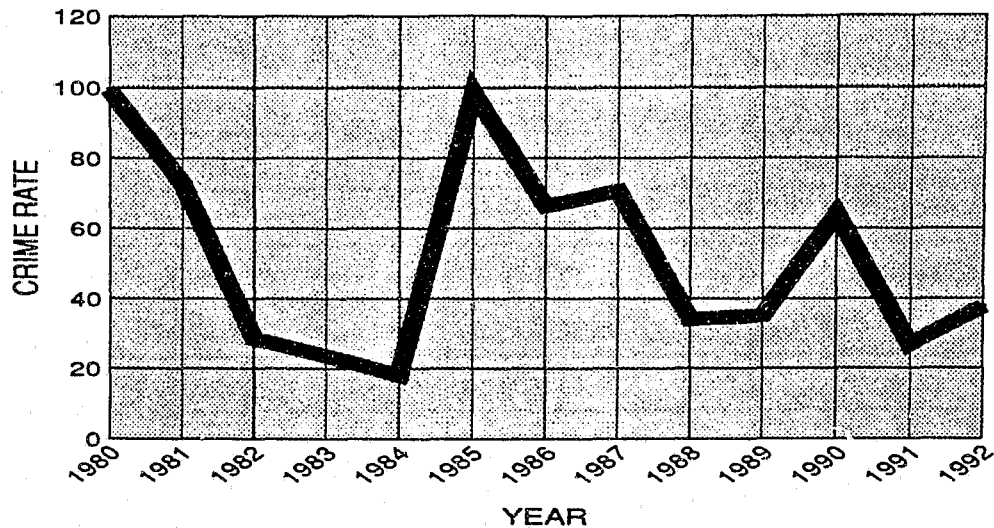
Values may not add to totals due to rounding.

The number of offenses in categories in which property was reported stolen increased 11.8 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Maui County. The total value of property reported stolen decreased 2.1 percent and the value of property recovered increased 8.2 percent from 1991 to 1992.

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for 42.6 percent of the value of property stolen in Maui County in 1992. Over one-fourth (26.9 percent) of the value of property reported stolen in 1991 resulted from residential burglaries. However, in 1992, the 3 subcategories which comprise residence burglary accounted for less than one-eighth (11.8 percent) of the total value taken in Index Crimes. While the percentage of the total value stolen which was due to nonresidential burglaries increased from 4.3 percent in 1991 to 10.5 percent in 1992, the overall proportion of the value taken which resulted from burglaries decreased by 8.9 percentage points, from 31.2 percent to 22.3 percent, from 1991 to 1992. Over 67 percent of the larceny-thefts involved property taken from motor vehicles and buildings.

By type of property taken, the value of motor vehicles stolen equaled 32.7 percent of the value of property stolen in Maui County in 1992. Of the value of motor vehicles taken, 87.8 percent was recovered. Stolen televisions and radios were least likely to be recovered. Overall, Maui County had the highest percentage of the value of stolen property recovered in the State: 38.5 percent (up from 34.9 percent in 1991).

ARSON RATE 1980-1992 MAUI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1980

1980 - 99.2	-	1985 - 98.7	-0.5%	1989 - 35.1	-64.6%
1981 - 73.0	-26.4%	1986 - 66.4	-33.1%	1990 - 64.1	-35.4%
1982 - 28.5	-71.3%	1987 - 70.7	-28.7%	1991 - 26.7	-73.1%
1983 - 23.7	-76.1%	1988 - 34.1	-65.6%	1992 - 37.6	-62.1%
1984 - 18.1	-81.8%				

The arson rate in Maui County increased 40.8 percent from 1991 to 1992 after falling 58.3 percent from 1990 to 1991. The arson rate has fluctuated a great deal since 1980, when data collection began, but remains 26.0 percent below the 13-year average of 50.8 arson offenses per 100,000 residents and 62.1 percent below the arson rate in 1980.

Fewer jurisdictions report offense data for arson than for the other index Crimes. In those rural counties reporting arson offenses, the 1991 rate was 22.1 arsons per 100,000 residents, 17 percent below the 1991 rate in Maui County.

CLEARANCES OF ARSONS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Maui County (1992)	41	9	22.0
U.S. rural police agencies (1991)	5,242	1,148	21.9

The clearance rate for arson offenses in Maui County increased 11.3 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The number of reported arsons increased 46.4 percent from 1991 to 1992; however, the number of clearances increased 200.0 percent during that period.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY ARSON MAUI COUNTY, 1992		
PROPERTY TYPE	# OF OFFENSES (% OF TOTAL)	PROPERTY VALUE (% OF TOTAL)
STRUCTURE		
Single Occupancy Residential	3 7.3	415,100.00 21.2
Other Residential	0 0	0 0
Storage	3 7.3	700.00 0.0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0 0	0 0
Other Commercial	3 7.3	1,500,690.00 76.7
Community/Public	4 9.8	190.00 0.0
All Other Structures	1 2.4	0.0 0.0
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	14 34.1	1,916,680.00 97.9
MOBILE		
Motor Vehicles	11 26.8	38,170.00 2.0
Other Mobile Property	0 0	0 0
MOBILE SUBTOTAL	11 26.8	38,170.00 2.0
OTHER	16 39.0	2,450.00 0.1
TOTAL	41 100.0	1,957,300.00 100.0

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Arson of structures accounted for 34.1 percent of the number of arsons in Maui County in 1992 and 97.9 percent of the value of property destroyed by arson. The 3 arsons of other commercial structures accounted for 76.7 percent of total value of property destroyed and produced the highest average loss: \$500,230.

There were no arsons of "other residential" or industrial/manufacturing structures, or of "other mobile property" in 1992, and the 1 attempted arson of "all other structures" did no damage.

KAUAI COUNTY

Highlights

In 1992, 4.8 percent of the State's population resided in Kauai County. During 1992, 3.5 percent of State's Index Crimes, 2.3 percent of the violent crimes, and 3.6 percent of the property crimes were reported in Kauai County. The total Index Crime, violent, and property crime rates were much lower in Kauai than in the State: 26.1 percent, 51.0 percent, and 25.0 percent, respectively. Crime rates for every Index Offense category except burglary were lower in Kauai County than for the State of Hawaii.

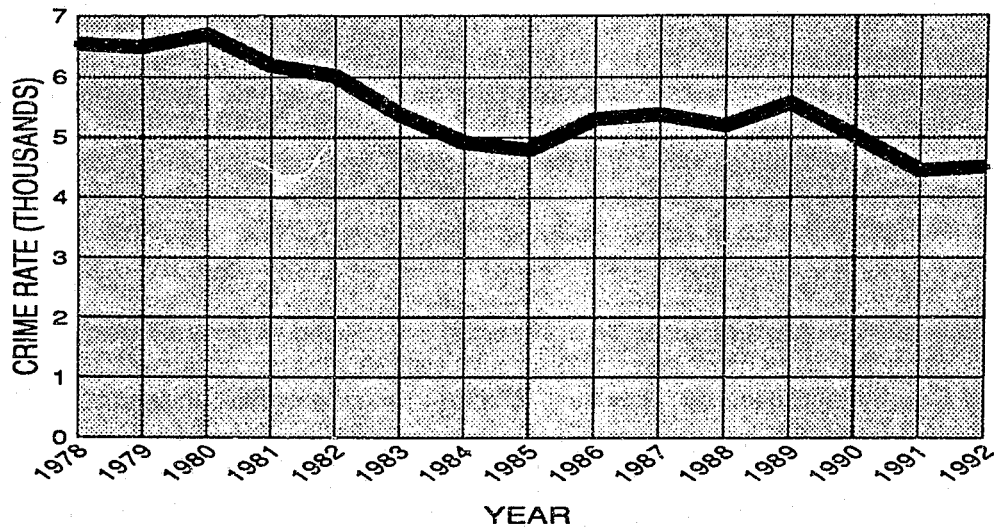
From 1991 to 1992, the total number of reported Index Crimes and property crimes increased, while the number of reported violent crimes decreased in Kauai County. Only 1 category of violent crime had more reported offenses in 1992 than in 1991: rape, which was up 17.6 percent. Among reported property crimes, the number of reported larceny-thefts decreased 0.5 percent and arson decreased 44.4 percent from 1991 to 1992.

The table below lists the actual numbers of reported Index Crimes in Kauai County from 1978 to 1992, except arson, for which data have been collected since 1980. During the past 15 years, the population of Kauai County increased 50.3 percent. During the same period, the number of reported Index Crimes increased only 3.8 percent.

REPORTED OFFENSES KAUAI COUNTY, 1978-1992											
	TOTAL INDEX	VIOLENT CRIME	PROPERTY CRIME	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1992	2,497	70	2,427	1	20	6	43	633	1,624	170	5
1991	2,376	95	2,281	3	17	20	55	555	1,632	94	9
1990	2,596	113	2,483	0	13	12	88	597	1,766	120	9
1989	2,774	97	2,677	1	22	12	62	676	1,866	135	7
1988	2,524	87	2,437	3	17	16	51	641	1,674	122	24
1987	2,543	78	2,465	0	15	12	51	645	1,688	132	12
1986	2,418	101	2,317	1	19	10	71	591	1,610	116	10
1985	2,133	83	2,050	2	11	9	61	582	1,397	71	11
1984	2,145	107	2,038	3	15	9	82	546	1,416	76	12
1983	2,303	94	2,209	3	3	10	78	573	1,569	67	7
1982	2,515	57	2,458	0	15	14	28	685	1,688	85	5
1981	2,505	93	2,412	2	10	29	52	667	1,660	85	7
1980	2,637	95	2,542	1	21	15	58	730	1,672	140	12
1979	2,472	101	2,371	2	13	17	69	667	1,594	110	
1978	2,406	113	2,293	5	9	17	82	707	1,480	106	

Note: Total Index and Property Crime totals exclude arson offenses.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,538.0	-	1983 - 5,380.8	-17.7%	1988 - 5,204.1	-20.4%
1979 - 6,488.2	-0.8%	1984 - 4,919.7	-24.8%	1989 - 5,570.3	-14.8%
1980 - 6,692.9	2.4%	1985 - 4,804.1	-26.5%	1990 - 5,031.0	-23.0%
1981 - 6,185.2	-5.4%	1986 - 5,302.6	-18.9%	1991 - 4,457.8	-31.8%
1982 - 6,016.7	-8.0%	1987 - 5,387.7	-17.6%	1992 - 4,515.4	-30.9%

The 1992 total crime rate in Kauai County inched up 1.3 percent from a 15-year low in 1991. The previous low point occurred in 1985. The total crime rate in 1992 is 16.8 percent below the 15-year average of 5,428.6 Index Offenses per 100,000 residents and 30.9 percent below the total crime rate in 1978. Kauai County had, by far, the lowest crime rate in the State of Hawaii in 1992.

Crime statistics for Kauai County are reported by the UCR Program in the population category which is comprised of rural counties with populations of 25,000 or more. While Kauai County differs from most rural counties on the mainland, especially in terms of population density, the rural population category assignment best fits the UCR criteria.

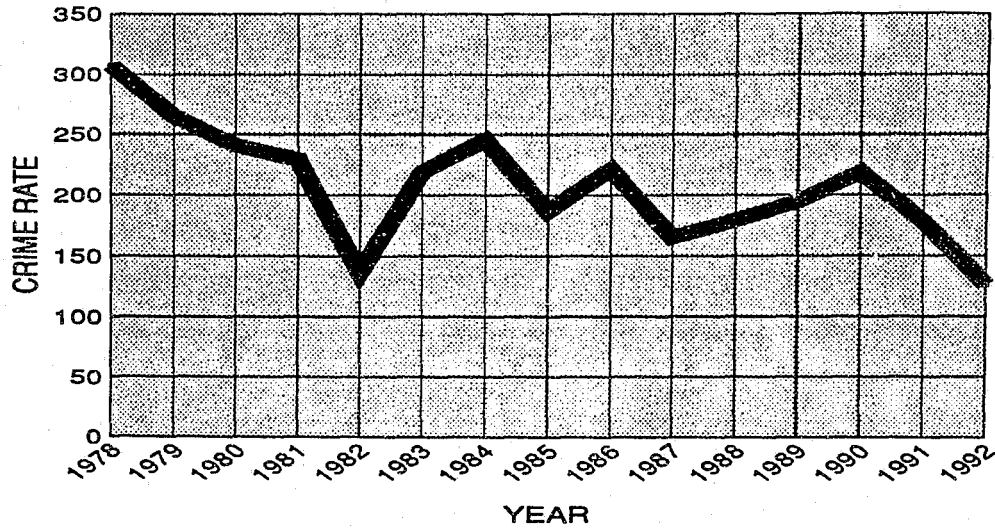
Although Kauai County's total crime rate has generally fallen recently, it still widely exceeded the total rate in rural counties across the nation in 1991 (the last year for which national figures are available). The average rate in rural counties was 2,191.6 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, 51 percent lower than in Kauai County in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	2,497	534	21.4
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	565,036	129,393	22.9

The overall clearance rate in Kauai County decreased 1.3 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. The total number of Index Offenses increased 5.1 percent, while the total number of clearances decreased 1.1 percent from 1991 to 1992.

VIOLENT CRIME RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 307.1	-	1983 - 219.6	-28.5%	1988 - 179.4	-41.6%
1979 - 265.1	-13.7%	1984 - 245.4	-20.1%	1989 - 194.8	-36.6%
1980 - 241.1	-21.5%	1985 - 186.9	-39.1%	1990 - 219.0	-28.7%
1981 - 229.6	-25.2%	1986 - 221.5	-27.9%	1991 - 178.2	-42.0%
1982 - 136.4	-55.6%	1987 - 165.3	-46.2%	1992 - 126.6	-58.8%

The violent crime rate in Kauai County decreased 18.6 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 29.0 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 violent crime rate is 37.9 percent below the 15-year average of 203.9 violent offenses per 100,000 residents. While year-to-year fluctuations occur, the 15-year trend of violent crimes in Kauai County indicates declining rates.

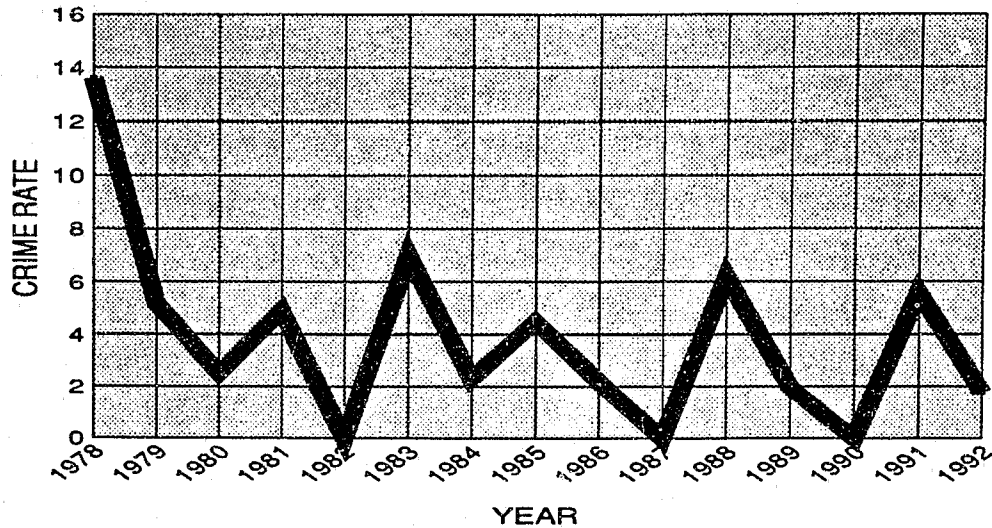
The national violent crime rate in rural counties was 213.6 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991, 20 percent higher than the 1991 rate in Kauai County.

CLEARANCES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	70	41	58.6
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	55,105	34,716	63.0

The clearance rate for violent offenses in Kauai County increased 1.8 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. Both the number of violent offenses and the number of clearances decreased from 1991 to 1992: 26.3 percent and 24.1 percent, respectively.

MURDER RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 13.6	-	1983 - 7.0	-48.5%	1988 - 6.2	-54.4%
1979 - 5.2	-61.8%	1984 - 2.3	-83.1%	1989 - 2.0	-85.3%
1980 - 2.5	-81.6%	1985 - 4.5	-66.9%	1990 - 0	-100.0%
1981 - 4.9	-64.0%	1986 - 2.2	-83.8%	1991 - 5.6	-58.8%
1982 - 0	-100.0%	1987 - 0	-100.0%	1992 - 1.8	-86.8%

The wild fluctuations in the murder rate in Kauai County result from the small numbers of murders that occur. Since 1978, there have been 3 years in which no murders were reported in Kauai County. During the same 15-year period, the greatest number of murders to occur in a single year was 5 in 1978. The 1992 murder rate in Kauai County is 67.9 percent below the 1991 rate, 51.4 percent below the 15-year average of 3.7 murders per 100,000 residents, and 86.8 percent below the murder rate in 1978.

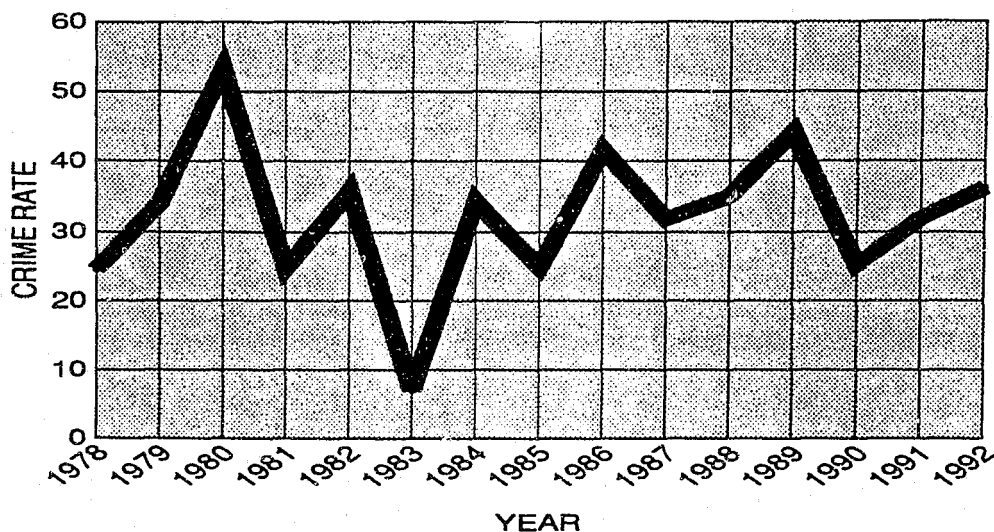
Nationally, the 1991 murder rate in rural counties was 5.6 offenses per 100,000 residents, the same as the 1991 murder rate in Kauai County.

CLEARANCES OF MURDERS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County (1992)	1	1	100.0
2,649 rural police agencies (1991)	1,465	1,171	79.9

The 100.0 percent clearance rate for murder in Kauai County in 1992 is 66.7 percentage points higher than the clearance rate in 1991. In 1991, there were 3 murders and 1 clearance in Kauai County.

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 24.5	-	1983 - 7.0	-71.4%	1988 - 35.1	43.3%
1979 - 34.1	39.2%	1984 - 34.4	40.4%	1989 - 44.2	80.4%
1980 - 53.3	117.6%	1985 - 24.8	1.2%	1990 - 25.2	2.9%
1981 - 24.7	0.8%	1986 - 41.7	70.2%	1991 - 31.9	30.2%
1982 - 35.9	46.5%	1987 - 31.8	29.8%	1992 - 36.2	47.8%

The forcible rape rate increased 26.6 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 13.5 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Kauai County. The 1992 rape rate in Kauai County is 11.7 percent above the 15-year average of 32.4 reported rapes per 100,000 residents population and 47.8 percent above the rate in 1978.

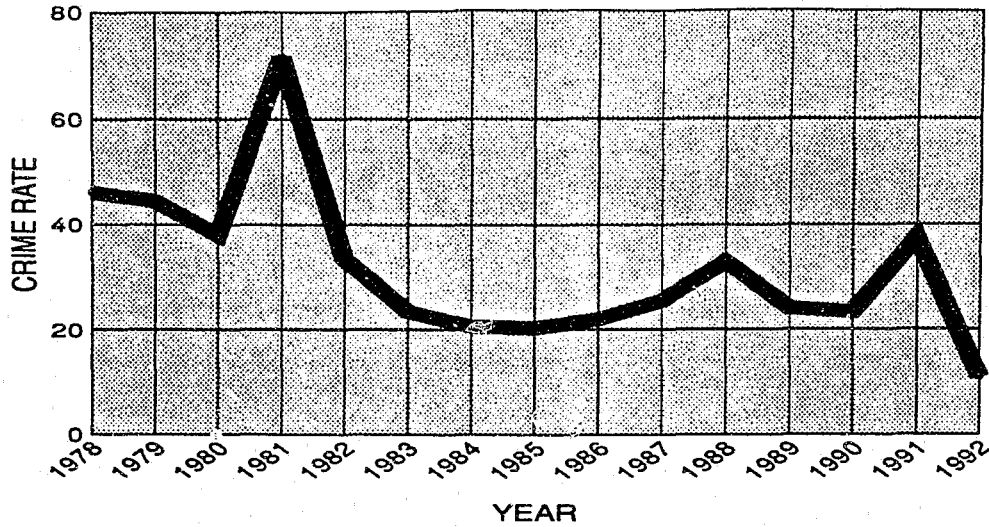
The reported rape rate in U.S. rural counties in 1991 was 25.4 offenses per 100,000 residents, 20 percent less than the 1991 Kauai rate.

CLEARANCES OF FORCIBLE RAPES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	20	8	40.0
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	6,140	3,346	54.5

The clearance rate for reported forcible rapes increased 4.7 percentage points from 1991 to 1992 in Kauai County. During that period, the number of reported rapes increased 17.6 percent, while the number of clearances increased 33.3 percent.

ROBBERY RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 46.2	-	1983 - 23.4	-49.4%	1988 - 33.0	-28.6%
1979 - 44.6	-3.5%	1984 - 20.6	-55.4%	1989 - 24.1	-47.8%
1980 - 38.1	-17.5%	1985 - 20.3	-56.1%	1990 - 23.3	-49.6%
1981 - 71.6	55.0%	1986 - 21.9	-52.6%	1991 - 37.5	-18.8%
1982 - 33.5	-27.5%	1987 - 25.4	-45.0%	1992 - 10.8	-76.6%

The robbery rate in Kauai County has also fluctuated a great deal over the past 15 years. The 1992 robbery rate fell 71.2 percent from 1991 to a 15-year low. The robbery rate in 1992 is 64.7 percent below the 15-year average of 30.6 robberies per 100,000 residents and 76.6 percent below the robbery rate in 1978.

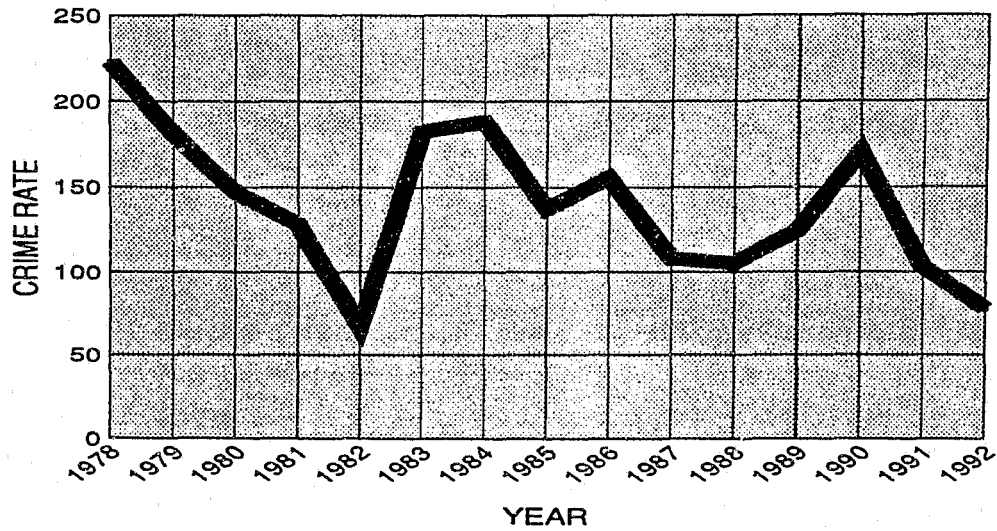
The robbery rate for U.S. rural counties in 1991 was 55 percent below the 1991 robbery rate in Kauai County: 17.0 offenses per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF ROBBERIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	6	5	83.3
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	4,156	1,675	40.3

The small number of reported robberies, combined with the relatively large number of clearances resulted in a 1992 clearance rate 48.3 percentage points higher than in 1991. There were 70 percent fewer robberies and 28.6 percent fewer clearances in Kauai County in 1992 than in 1991.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 222.8	-	1983 - 182.2	-18.2%	1988 - 105.2	-52.8%
1979 - 181.1	-18.7%	1984 - 188.1	-15.6%	1989 - 124.5	-44.1%
1980 - 147.2	-33.9%	1985 - 137.4	-38.3%	1990 - 170.5	-23.5%
1981 - 128.4	-42.4%	1986 - 155.7	-30.1%	1991 - 103.2	-53.7%
1982 - 67.0	-69.9%	1987 - 108.1	-51.5%	1992 - 77.8	-65.1%

The aggravated assault rate in Kauai County decreased 39.5 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 24.6 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 15-year trend of aggravated assaults in Kauai County is one of decreasing rates. The 1992 assault rate is 65.1 percent lower than in 1978 and 43.3 percent lower than the 15-year average of 137.2 offenses per 100,000 residents.

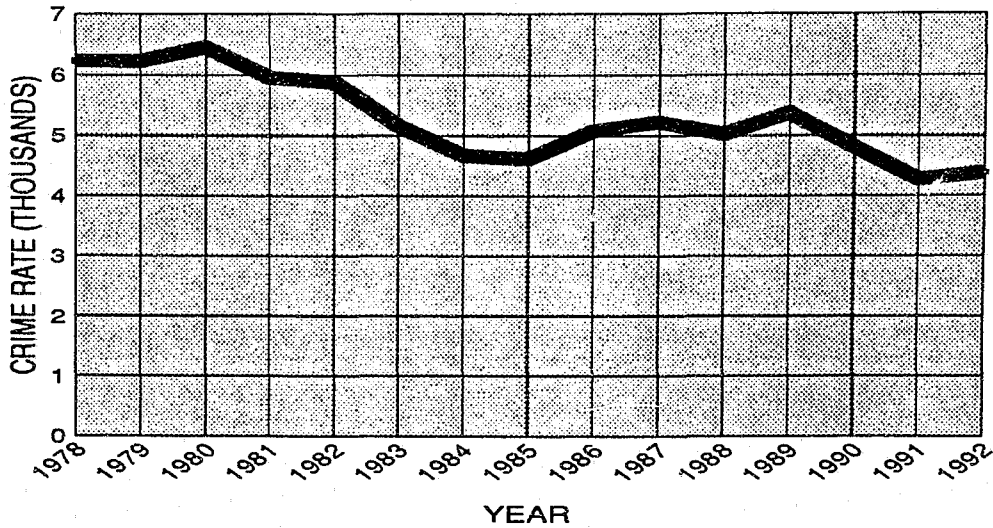
The 1991 aggravated assault rate in Kauai County was 38 percent lower than the rate in rural counties nationwide, which equalled 165.6 offenses per 100,000 residents in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	43	27	62.8
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	43,344	28,520	65.8

While the number of offenses decreased in 1992, so did the number of clearances: 21.8 and 32.5 percent, respectively. The net result was a 1992 clearance rate 9.9 percentage points lower than the clearance rate in 1991.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 6,231.0	-	1983 - 5,161.2	-17.2%	1988 - 5,024.7	-19.4%
1979 - 6,223.1	-0.1%	1984 - 4,674.3	-25.0%	1989 - 5,375.5	-13.7%
1980 - 6,451.8	3.5%	1985 - 4,617.1	-25.9%	1990 - 4,812.0	-22.8%
1981 - 5,955.6	-4.4%	1986 - 5,081.1	-18.5%	1991 - 4,279.5	-31.3%
1982 - 5,880.4	-5.6%	1987 - 5,222.5	-16.2%	1992 - 4,388.8	-29.6%

During the past 15 years, the rate of property crimes in Kauai County declined 29.6 percent. While the overall property crime rate increased 2.6 percent from 1991 to 1992, the 1992 rate was 16.0 percent below the 15-year average of 5,224.7 reported Index property crimes per 100,000 residents.

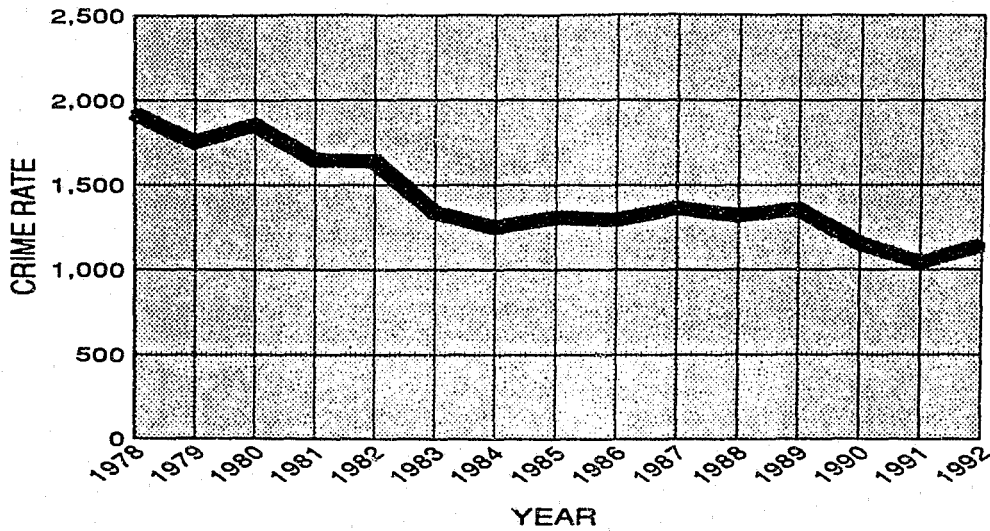
Property crime rates in rural counties nationwide were lower than in Kauai County in 1991. The overall property crime rate in rural counties in 1991 was 1,978.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, 54 percent less than in Kauai County in 1991.

CLEARANCES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	2,427	493	20.3
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	509,931	94,847	18.6

The proportion of property crimes cleared in Kauai County in 1992 decreased 1.0 percentage point from 1991. The number of property crimes increased 6.4 percent and the number of clearances increased 1.4 percent from 1991 to 1992.

BURGLARY RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 1,921.2	-	1983 - 1,338.8	-30.3%	1988 - 1,321.6	-31.2%
1979 - 1,750.7	-8.9%	1984 - 1,252.3	-34.8%	1989 - 1,357.4	-29.3%
1980 - 1,852.8	-3.6%	1985 - 1,310.8	-31.8%	1990 - 1,157.0	-39.8%
1981 - 1,646.9	-14.3%	1986 - 1,296.1	-32.5%	1991 - 1,041.3	-45.8%
1982 - 1,638.8	-14.7%	1987 - 1,366.5	-28.9%	1992 - 1,144.7	-40.4%

The 15-year trend of burglary rates in Kauai County reveals a sharp decline in the number of burglaries per 100,000 residents. The 9.9 percent increase from 1991 to 1992 was not enough to reverse the overall trend: the 1992 burglary rate is 18.2 percent below the 15-year average of 1,399.0 offenses per 100,000 residents and 40.4 percent below the burglary rate in 1978.

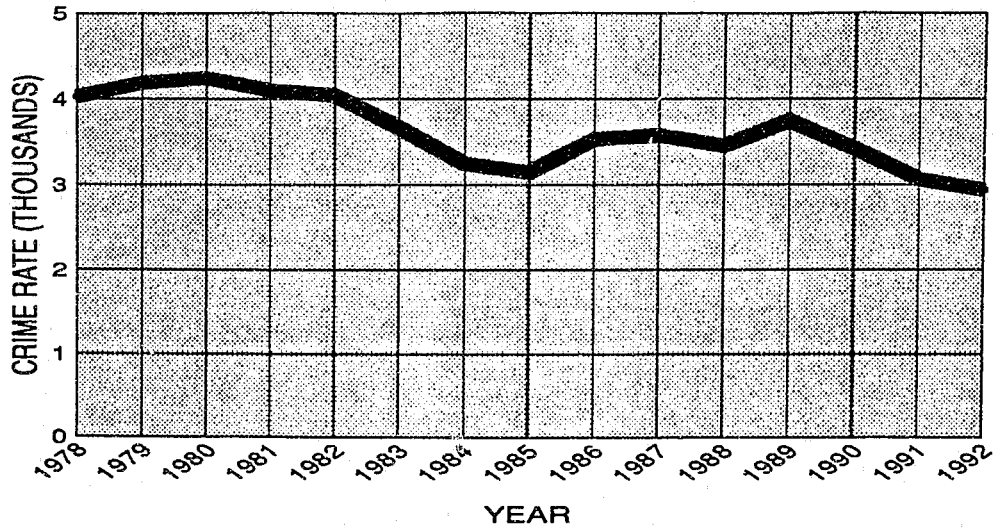
Rural counties experienced a burglary rate in 1991 of 741.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, 29 percent lower than the 1991 rate in Kauai County.

CLEARANCES OF BURGLARIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	633	92	14.5
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	192,810	31,814	16.5

The clearance rate declined by 4.4 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. During that period, the number of reported burglaries increased 14.1 percent, while the number of clearances decreased by 12.4 percent.

LARCENY-THEFT RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 4,021.7	-	1983 - 3,665.9	-8.8%	1988 - 3,451.5	-14.2%
1979 - 4,183.7	4.0%	1984 - 3,247.7	-19.2%	1989 - 3,747.0	-6.8%
1980 - 4,243.7	5.5%	1985 - 3,146.4	-21.8%	1990 - 3,422.5	-14.9%
1981 - 4,098.8	1.9%	1986 - 3,530.7	-12.2%	1991 - 3,061.9	-23.9%
1982 - 4,036.3	0.4%	1987 - 3,576.3	-11.1%	1992 - 2,936.7	-27.0%

Three consecutive years of decreasing larceny-theft rates resulted in a 1992 rate for Kauai County that is 21.6 percent below the 1989 rate. The 1992 larceny rate is 18.1 percent below the 15-year average of 3,585.7 offenses per 100,000 residents. Viewed over a 15-year period, the larceny-theft rate in Kauai County shows a downward trend. In 1992, larceny-theft offenses accounted for 65.0 percent of all Index Offenses in Kauai County.

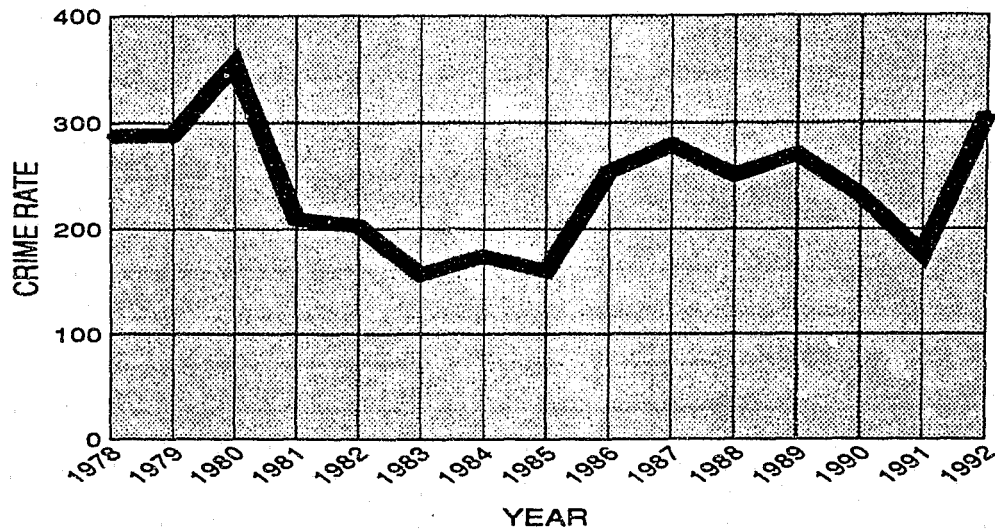
The larceny-theft rate in rural counties in the United States in 1991, 1,114.0 offenses per 100,000 residents, was 64 percent lower than the 1991 rate in Kauai County.

CLEARANCES OF LARCENIES

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	1,624	353	21.7
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	285,250	52,486	18.4

The clearance rate for larceny-theft offenses increased 0.6 percentage points from 1991 to 1992. In 1992, there were 8 fewer reported offenses, a 0.5 percent decrease, while the number of clearances increased by 9, a 2.6 percent increase.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE 1978-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1978

1978 - 288.0	-	1983 - 156.5	-45.7%	1988 - 251.5	-12.7%
1979 - 288.7	0.2%	1984 - 174.3	-39.5%	1989 - 271.1	-5.9%
1980 - 355.3	23.4%	1985 - 159.9	-44.5%	1990 - 232.6	-19.2%
1981 - 209.9	-27.1%	1986 - 254.4	-11.7%	1991 - 176.4	-38.8%
1982 - 203.3	-29.4%	1987 - 279.7	-2.9%	1992 - 307.4	6.7%

After declining 34.9 percent from 1989 to 1991, the motor vehicle theft rate in Kauai County increased 74.3 percent from 1991 to 1992. The 1992 rate is the highest since 1980, 28.1 percent greater than the 15-year average of 240.0 thefts per 100,000 residents and 6.7 percent greater than the rate in 1978.

Monthly reports indicate that 66 of the 1992 total of 121 thefts of automobiles became known to the police in October, the month following Hurricane Iniki. According to police, to facilitate departures from the island prior to the arrival of the storm, authorities instructed many automobile renters to leave their cars, without attempting to return them to the rental companies. In October, car rental companies reported that many of these automobiles had subsequently been stolen.

Rural counties nationwide had a 30 percent lower motor vehicle theft rate than Kauai County in 1991 with 123.0 thefts per 100,000 residents.

CLEARANCES OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

		<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County	(1992)	170	48	28.2
2,649 rural police agencies	(1991)	31,871	10,454	32.8

While the 80.9 percent increase in the number of motor vehicle thefts from 1991 to 1992 was accompanied by a 29.7 percent increase in the number of clearances, the 1992 clearance rate was still 11.2 percentage points lower than the clearance rate in 1991.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
KAUAI COUNTY, 1992

OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% OF TOTAL
MURDER	1	0	0
RAPE	20	0	0
ROBBERY			
Highway	2	120.00	0.0
Commercial House	1	0	0
Service Station	0	0	0
Convenience Store	0	0	0
Residence	1	0	0
Bank	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	120.00	0.0
ROBBERY SUBTOTAL	6	240.00	0.0
BURGLARY			
Residence - Night	166	144,630.00	4.7
Residence - Day	138	389,200.00	12.7
Residence - Unknown	76	146,700.00	4.8
Non-Residence - Night	137	66,530.00	2.2
Non-Residence - Day	57	43,520.00	1.4
Non-Residence - Unknown	59	42,540.00	1.4
BURGLARY SUBTOTAL	633	833,120.00	27.2
LARCENY-THEFT			
Pocket Picking	1	410.00	0.0
Purse Snatching	48	26,050.00	0.9
Shoplifting	249	11,580.00	0.4
From Motor Vehicles	324	187,340.00	6.1
Motor Vehicle Parts	244	84,090.00	2.7
Bicycles	79	33,350.00	1.1
From Buildings	269	257,480.00	8.4
Coin Machines	3	270.00	0.0
All Others	407	678,080.00	22.1
LARCENY-THEFT SUBTOTAL	1,624	1,278,660.00	41.8
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	170	949,360.00	31.0
TOTAL	2,454	3,061,380.00	100.0

Values may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
KAUAI COUNTY, 1992**

PROPERTY TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED	% RECOVERED
MONEY - NOTES	237,260.00	8,400.00	3.5
JEWELS	528,850.00	11,420.00	2.2
CLOTHING - FURS	34,540.00	3,740.00	10.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	956,110.00	816,450.00	85.4
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	23,630.00	160.00	0.7
TV - RADIO	274,690.00	12,970.00	4.7
FIREARMS	13,000.00	2,400.00	18.5
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	220,510.00	15,050.00	6.8
CONSUMABLE GOODS	9,700.00	1,790.00	18.5
LIVESTOCK	24,800.00	6,310.00	25.4
MISCELLANEOUS	738,280.00	199,620.00	27.0
TOTAL	3,061,380.00	1,078,320.00	35.2

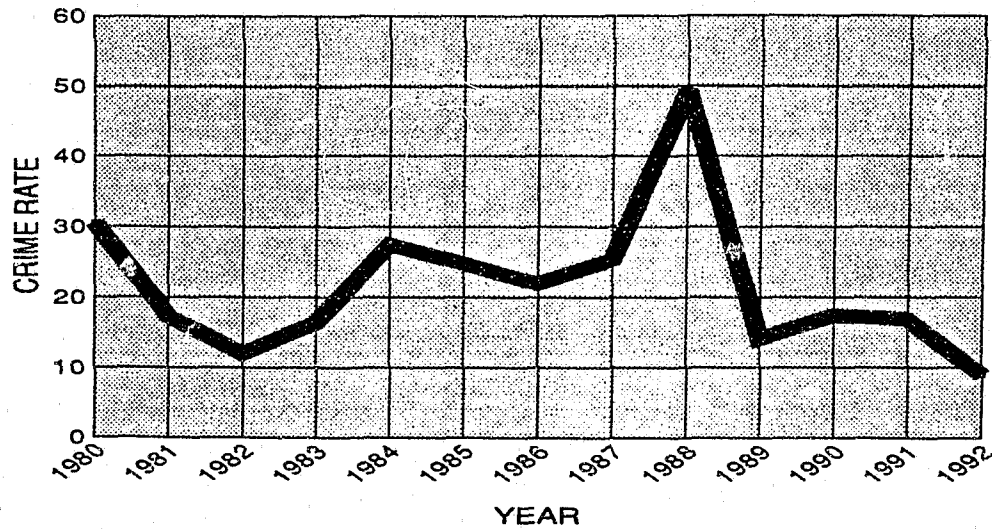
Values may not add to totals due to rounding.

The number of offenses in categories in which property was reported stolen increased 5.7 percent from 1991 to 1992 in Kauai County. The total value of reported stolen property increased 59.6 percent while the amount recovered increased 54.4 percent from 1991 to 1992.

The largest portion of the value of property stolen in Kauai County in 1992 was taken in larceny-theft offenses: 41.8 percent of the total. Nearly one-third of the value of property stolen resulted from motor vehicle thefts. Robberies accounted for a smaller amount and portion of stolen property value than in any other county. From 1991 to 1992, the portion of stolen property value accounted for by daytime residential burglaries increased 10.8 percentage points, from 1.9 percent to 12.7 percent. Kauai County was second only to the City and County of Honolulu for the percentage of the total value of stolen property accounted for by daytime residential burglaries.

In the analysis by type of property stolen, motor vehicles accounted for the greatest value loss: 31.2 percent of the total. However, 85.4 percent of the value of stolen motor vehicles was recovered. Less than 1 percent of the value of office equipment reported stolen in Kauai County in 1992 was recovered. Overall, Kauai County had the second highest rate of recovery of stolen property among the counties of the State, 35.2 percent, down slightly from the 36.4 percent recovered in 1991.

ARSON RATE 1980-1992 KAUAI COUNTY



RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE SINCE 1980

1980 - 30.5	-	1985 - 24.8	-18.7%	1989 - 14.1	-53.8%
1981 - 17.3	-43.3%	1986 - 21.9	-28.2%	1990 - 17.4	-43.0%
1982 - 12.0	-60.7%	1987 - 25.4	-16.7%	1991 - 16.9	-44.6%
1983 - 16.4	-46.2%	1988 - 49.5	62.3%	1992 - 9.0	-70.5%
1984 - 27.5	-9.8%				

Following a 94.9 percent increase in the arson rate from 1987 to 1988, the rate has fallen to a level in 1992 that is 58.1 percent below the 13-year average of 21.5 arsons per 100,000 residents. The 1992 arson rate is 46.7 percent lower than the 1991 rate and 70.5 percent lower than the 1980 rate.

Fewer jurisdictions report offense data for arson than for the other Index Crimes. In those rural counties reporting arson offenses, the 1991 rate of 22.1 arsons per 100,000 residents was 31 percent higher than the 1991 rate in Kauai County.

CLEARANCES OF ARSONS

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Percent Cleared</u>
Kauai County (1992)	5	0	0.0
U.S. rural police agencies (1991)	5,242	1,148	21.9

With 5 reported arson offenses in 1992, a 44.4 percent decrease from 1991, there were no clearances. The arson clearance rate in 1991 was 22.2 percent.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY ARSON
KAUAI COUNTY, 1992

PROPERTY TYPE	# OF OFFENSES (% OF TOTAL)	PROPERTY VALUE (% OF TOTAL)
STRUCTURE		
Single Occupancy Residential	1 20.0	75,000.00 46.5
Other Residential	0 0	0 0
Storage	2 40.0	25,200.00 15.6
Industrial/Manufacturing	0 0	0 0
Other Commercial	0 0	0 0
Community/Public	0 0	0 0
All Other Structures	0 0	0 0
STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL	3 60.0	100,200.00 62.2
MOBILE		
Motor Vehicles	1 20.0	56,000.00 34.7
Other Mobile Property	0 0	0 0
MOBILE SUBTOTAL	1 20.0	56,000.00 34.7
OTHER	1 20.0	5,000.00 3.1
TOTAL	5 100.0	161,200.00 100.0

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Forty percent of the 5 arson offenses in Kauai County in 1992 involved storage structures, accounting for 15.6 percent of the total value of property lost. The 1 arson offense involving a single occupancy residential structure accounted for 46.5 percent of value lost as a result of arson and the greatest average loss: \$75,000. Overall, arson of structures accounted for 60.0 percent of the number of arsons and 62.2 percent of the value lost as a result of arson.

There were no arsons in 6 of the 10 categories of arson offenses in 1992.

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

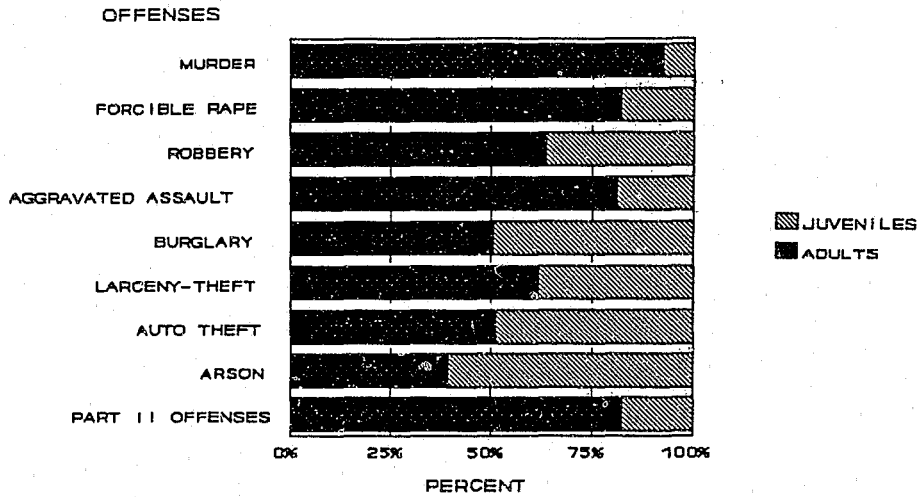
Arrest data, including the age, sex, and race/ethnicity of the offender, are reported by county law enforcement agencies for all violations except most traffic offenses. Arrests are also tallied for the charge of negligent manslaughter in traffic cases, as well as nontraffic cases of negligent manslaughter. The UCR Program requires that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses.

The most severe violation is recorded for each arrest. The violations are divided into two categories: Index Offenses, including murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson; and Part II Offenses, including manslaughter by negligence¹ and all other offenses. Definitions of Index Crimes and manslaughter by negligence, and Part II Offenses are listed in Appendices A and B, respectively.

Race and ethnicity data are presented using categories specific to Hawaii: White (Caucasian), Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other Asian or Pacific Islanders. National categories are more restrictive: White (Caucasian), Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander.

¹ The division of crime categories is often made between Part I, which includes manslaughter by negligence, and Part II, which includes all other offenses. The section on arrests will include manslaughter by negligence with the Part II Offenses for two reasons: 1) the UCR Program, and this report, emphasize Index Offenses (which exclude manslaughter by negligence) rather than Part II Offenses; and 2) the national report, Crime in the United States, groups arrest data by Index Offenses and all other offenses; no arrest data is reported for manslaughter by negligence.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS BY INDEX OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992



ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSE	ADULTS	JUVENILES	TOTAL
Murder	37	3	40
Forcible Rape	144	31	175
Robbery	316	180	496
Aggravated Assault	524	120	644
Burglary	941	926	1,867
Larceny-Theft	4,920	3,037	7,957
Motor Vehicle Theft	757	727	1,484
Arson	22	34	56
Part II Offenses ²	38,539	8,125	46,664
Status Offenses		5,673	5,673
TOTAL	46,200	18,856	65,056

Adults account for 71.0 percent of all arrests, 60.2 percent of the arrests for Index Crimes, 75.4 percent of the arrests for violent crimes, and 58.4 percent of the arrests for property crimes. Juveniles accounted for a majority of the arrests for 3 Index Offenses in 1991 (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson), but only one Index Offense in 1992: arson (60.7%).

² Including manslaughter by negligence and excluding status offenses.

**AGE AND SEX OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE	SEX	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+	TOTAL	ROW %
MURDER	M	7	8	8	5	3	2	0	1	34	91.9
	F	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8.1
FORCIBLE RAPE	M	33	33	33	22	12	5	1	3	142	98.6
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.4
ROBBERY	M	138	60	36	28	12	4	1	2	281	88.9
	F	13	9	6	5	1	1	0	0	35	11.1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	152	86	71	56	39	16	10	13	443	84.5
	F	24	9	18	14	10	3	0	3	81	15.5
BURGLARY	M	451	188	117	52	34	7	6	1	856	91.0
	F	35	22	12	4	11	1	0	0	85	9.0
LARCENY-THEFT	M	1,084	548	577	425	315	151	77	207	3,384	68.8
	F	437	261	231	182	168	79	52	126	1,536	31.2
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	M	318	122	84	51	26	10	5	1	617	81.5
	F	77	31	18	7	4	2	1	0	140	18.5
ARSON	M	8	2	3	1	3	1	0	1	19	86.4
	F	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	13.6
TOTAL	M	2,191	1,047	929	640	444	196	100	229	5,776	75.4
	F	589	334	285	214	194	87	53	129	1,885	24.6
COLUMN PERCENT	M	78.8	75.8	76.5	74.9	69.6	69.3	65.4	64.0	75.4	
	F	21.2	24.2	23.5	25.1	30.4	30.7	34.6	36.0	24.6	

Row and column percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Males accounted for 75.4 percent of adult arrests for Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii in 1992. For 7 of the 8 Index Offenses, males were involved in over 80 percent of the arrests. The 1 exception was larceny-theft: females accounted for almost one-third of the arrests for this offense.

Males also accounted for the majority of arrests in each adult age category. The proportion of males to females decreased with age, however, so by age 50 females account for over one-third of all arrests for Index Offenses.

The proportion of males to females arrested in 1992 is similar to 1991; the 2 most notable exceptions include: 1) in the 30-34 age category, males increased their share by 5.6 percentage points, from 70.9 to 76.5 percent, while females decreased from 29.1 to 23.5 percent; and 2) in the 50-54 age group males increased their share of arrests by 10.7 percentage points, from 54.7 to 65.4 percent.

**AGE AND SEX OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE	SEX	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+	TOTAL	ROW %
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	M	4	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	20	90.9
	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9.1
OTHER ASSAULT	M	659	480	444	269	168	93	25	57	2,195	86.2
	F	90	79	74	57	27	13	5	5	350	13.8
FORGERY	M	57	26	58	29	8	7	1	0	186	44.3
	F	37	116	34	8	32	4	3	0	234	55.7
FRAUD	M	109	67	70	49	34	23	6	14	372	66.0
	F	60	61	34	18	9	0	4	6	192	34.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	M	15	8	7	7	10	2	2	0	51	50.5
	F	14	11	14	4	4	3	0	0	50	49.5
POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	M	65	31	38	19	17	1	3	4	178	78.8
	F	9	15	9	6	8	1	0	0	48	21.2
VANDALISM	M	219	109	101	65	33	11	8	7	553	87.5
	F	15	21	15	11	10	2	2	3	79	12.5
WEAPONS	M	181	151	194	82	57	26	15	28	734	88.8
	F	33	18	10	14	10	4	1	3	93	11.2
PROSTITUTION	M	67	53	35	27	12	13	2	4	213	36.7
	F	167	80	53	44	17	6	0	0	367	63.3
SEX OFFENSES	M	94	70	96	82	51	39	26	48	506	97.5
	F	1	3	3	1	3	1	0	1	13	2.5
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	52	58	70	70	32	13	4	8	307	74.2
	F	17	25	25	23	5	8	2	2	107	25.8
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	M	31	30	30	31	18	6	2	2	150	76.1
	F	5	10	6	19	5	1	0	1	47	23.9
MANU./SALE: SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	M	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75.0
	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	M	5	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	22	66.7
	F	6	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	11	33.3

Row percentages may not total 100.0 (due to rounding).

AGE AND SEX OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES (CONT.)
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSE	SEX	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+	TOTAL	ROW %
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	189	221	278	177	109	45	10	19	1,048	73.6
	F	98	92	74	57	29	13	5	7	375	26.4
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	M	232	176	177	104	70	21	7	27	814	76.9
	F	79	56	48	28	11	13	3	6	244	23.1
POSSESSION: SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC	M	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	100.0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	M	35	35	60	39	9	5	2	0	185	80.1
	F	8	16	10	8	3	1	0	0	46	19.9
GAMBLING: BOOKMAKING	M	0	0	0	8	5	14	6	7	40	78.4
	F	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	21.6
GAMBLING: OTHER	M	30	53	57	60	64	61	48	162	535	83.3
	F	0	4	8	9	7	32	21	26	107	16.7
OFFENSES AGST. FAMILY/ CHILDREN	M	549	524	524	378	254	111	40	67	2,447	84.7
	F	119	93	94	55	40	23	9	8	441	15.3
DUI	M	889	897	966	788	534	354	217	241	4,886	88.5
	F	87	116	149	144	60	34	24	21	635	11.5
LIQUOR LAWS	M	411	139	150	101	93	62	27	31	1,014	90.3
	F	36	17	22	14	12	2	3	3	109	9.7
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M	335	196	167	138	80	44	11	31	1,002	77.4
	F	77	57	45	49	17	19	22	6	292	22.6
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	M	3,901	2,982	2,828	2,106	1,228	584	208	342	14,179	82.3
	F	732	684	653	509	233	112	61	55	3,039	17.7
TOTAL	M	8,130	6,320	6,365	4,641	2,886	1,535	670	1,099	31,646	82.1
	F	1,690	1,579	1,381	1,079	542	303	165	154	6,893	17.9
COLUMN PERCENT	M	82.8	80.0	82.2	81.1	84.2	83.5	80.2	87.7	82.1	
	F	17.2	20.0	17.8	18.9	15.8	16.5	19.8	12.3	17.9	

Row and column percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**RACE OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
MURDER	11 29.7	0 0	0 0	1 2.7	2 5.4	12 32.4	8 21.6	1 2.7	1 2.7	1 2.7	37 100.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	40 27.8	22 15.3	0 0	1 0.7	5 3.5	14 9.7	34 23.6	2 1.4	13 9.0	13 9.0	144 100.0
ROBBERY	97 30.7	26 8.2	1 0.3	2 0.6	11 3.5	15 4.7	97 30.7	3 0.9	35 11.1	29 9.2	316 100.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	163 31.1	31 5.9	2 0.4	7 1.3	27 5.2	81 15.5	118 22.5	14 2.7	24 4.6	57 10.9	524 100.0
BURGLARY	352 37.4	49 5.2	3 0.3	21 2.2	48 5.1	67 7.1	262 27.8	10 1.1	21 2.2	108 11.5	941 100.0
LARCENY- THEFT	2,166 44.0	242 4.9	8 0.2	146 3.0	360 7.3	431 8.8	886 18.0	73 1.5	122 2.5	486 9.9	4920 100.0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	172 22.7	23 3.0	1 0.1	21 2.8	53 7.0	114 15.1	199 26.3	6 0.8	63 8.3	105 13.9	757 100.0
ARSON	10 45.5	0 0	1 4.5	0 0	2 9.1	2 9.1	3 13.6	0 0	1 4.5	3 13.6	22 100.0
TOTAL	3,011	393	16	199	508	736	1,607	109	280	802	7,661
COLUMN % OF TOTAL	39.3	5.1	0.2	2.6	6.6	9.6	21.0	1.4	3.7	10.5	100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Among adults, more Whites were arrested for Index Offenses in the State of Hawaii in 1992 than individuals of any other race: 39.3 percent of the total. Whites comprised approximately one-third of the State's population in 1990. Blacks, who accounted for 2.5 percent of the State's population in 1990, were disproportionately represented in 6 of the 8 adult arrest categories. Native American (Indian), Chinese, and Japanese adults were arrested at a lower rate than their race's proportion of the State's population in 1990: 0.5, 6.2, and 22.3 percent, respectively.

Filipinos, who made up 15.2 percent of Hawaii's population in 1990, were overrepresented in adult arrests for murder (32.4 percent) but underrepresented in adult arrests for all Index Offenses (9.6 percent). Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians were overrepresented in all 8 categories of adult arrests. According to census figures, Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians comprised 12.5 percent of the State's population. Koreans made up 2.2 percent of Hawaii's population in 1990 and accounted for 1.4 percent of adult arrests in 1991. Samoans were arrested more often for each Index Offense except arson than one might expect based on the proportion of Samoans in the population: 1.4 percent in 1990.

Most racial/ethnic groups changed less than 1 percentage point from 1991 to 1992 in their share of arrests for Index Offenses. Blacks decreased their share of forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft arrests by 6.5, 7.6, 5.0, and 3.8 percentage points, respectively. Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians increased their share of murder, rape, and robbery arrests by 11.8, 9.3, and 8.1 percentage points, respectively.

RACE OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	5 22.7	1 4.5	0 0	0 0	3 13.6	2 9.1	6 27.3	1 4.5	1 4.5	3 13.6	22 100.0
OTHER ASSAULT	908 35.7	155 6.1	13 0.5	31 1.2	87 3.4	287 11.3	699 27.5	38 1.5	100 3.9	227 8.9	2,545 100.0
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	108 25.7	29 6.9	0 0	0 0	33 7.9	48 11.4	155 36.9	1 0.2	10 2.4	36 8.6	420 100.0
FRAUD	219 38.8	39 6.9	0 0	17 3.0	59 10.5	58 10.3	112 19.9	12 2.1	9 1.6	39 6.9	564 100.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	28 27.7	6 5.9	0 0	1 1.0	17 16.8	19 18.8	25 24.8	0 0	1 1.0	4 4.0	101 100.0
POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	52 23.0	6 2.7	0 0	10 4.4	27 11.9	26 11.5	65 28.8	2 0.9	5 2.2	33 14.6	226 100.0
VANDALISM	230 36.4	23 3.6	1 0.2	11 1.7	18 2.8	77 12.2	134 21.2	14 2.2	32 5.1	92 14.6	632 100.0
WEAPONS	205 24.8	25 3.0	0 0	23 2.8	63 7.6	155 18.7	164 19.8	6 0.7	34 4.1	152 18.4	827 100.0
PROSTITUTION	283 48.8	82 14.1	0 0	5 0.9	35 6.0	39 6.7	69 11.9	12 2.1	9 1.6	46 7.9	580 100.0
SEX OFFENSES	222 42.8	32 6.2	1 0.2	11 2.1	19 3.7	77 14.8	83 16.0	3 0.6	18 3.5	53 10.2	519 100.0
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	118 28.5	35 8.5	1 0.2	9 2.2	21 5.1	50 12.1	77 18.6	8 1.9	46 11.1	49 11.8	414 100.0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	89 45.2	9 4.6	0 0	0 0	8 4.1	29 14.7	44 22.3	6 3.0	1 0.5	11 5.6	197 100.0
MANU./SALE: SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 50.0	0 0	1 25.0	0 0	0 0	1 25.0	4 100.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	9 27.3	4 12.1	0 0	1 3.0	6 18.2	2 6.1	5 15.2	3 9.1	0 0	3 9.1	33 100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

RACE OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES (CONT.)
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	389 27.3	100 7.0	3 0.2	29 2.0	153 10.8	184 12.9	285 20.0	23 1.6	117 8.2	140 9.8	1,423 100.0
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	418 39.5	38 3.6	7 0.7	20 1.9	96 9.1	99 9.4	226 21.4	9 0.9	23 2.2	122 11.5	1,058 100.0
POSSESSION: SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	2 33.3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 50.0	1 16.7	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 100.0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	61 26.4	2 0.9	0 0	8 3.5	37 16.0	28 12.1	65 28.1	6 2.6	3 1.3	21 9.1	231 100.0
GAMBLING: BOOKMAKING	1 2.0	0 0	0 0	3 5.9	22 43.1	18 35.3	2 3.9	2 3.9	0 0	3 5.9	51 100.0
GAMBLING: OTHER	44 6.9	0 0	0 0	61 9.5	98 15.3	244 38.0	106 16.5	18 2.8	3 0.5	68 10.6	642 100.0
OFFENSES AGST. FAMILY/ CHILDREN	848 29.4	203 7.0	0 0	77 2.7	187 6.5	424 14.7	626 21.7	66 2.3	126 4.4	331 11.5	2,888 100.0
DUI	2,631 47.7	192 3.5	6 0.1	79 1.4	494 8.9	478 8.7	739 13.4	152 2.8	175 3.2	575 10.4	5,521 100.0
LIQUOR LAWS	484 43.1	72 6.4	5 0.4	9 0.8	40 3.6	86 7.7	212 18.9	12 1.1	64 5.7	139 12.4	1,123 100.0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	469 36.2	133 10.3	4 0.3	28 2.2	50 3.9	116 9.0	231 17.9	37 2.9	82 6.3	144 11.1	1,294 100.0
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	6,283 36.5	1,097 6.4	33 0.2	307 1.8	984 5.7	2,005 11.6	3,639 21.1	179 1.0	750 4.4	1,941 11.3	17,218 100.0
TOTAL	14,106	2,283	74	740	2,559	4,554	7,771	610	1,609	4,233	38,539
COLUMN % OF TOTAL	36.6	5.9	0.2	1.9	6.6	11.8	20.2	1.6	4.2	11.0	100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE	SEX	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	ROW %
MURDER	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	33.3
	F	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	66.7
FORCIBLE RAPE	M	0	0	7	10	5	9	31	100.0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
ROBBERY	M	3	27	53	29	34	25	171	95.0
	F	0	3	3	2	1	0	9	5.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	1	9	26	21	24	24	105	87.5
	F	0	1	8	3	2	1	15	12.5
BURGLARY	M	25	109	224	170	163	134	825	89.1
	F	3	19	43	15	13	8	101	10.9
LARCENY-THEFT	M	56	406	685	365	296	268	2,076	68.4
	F	20	179	384	153	116	109	961	31.6
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	M	0	31	173	116	116	99	535	73.6
	F	0	4	83	41	38	26	192	26.4
ARSON	M	0	14	7	1	1	3	26	76.5
	F	0	5	2	0	0	1	8	23.5
TOTAL	M	85	596	1,175	712	639	563	3,770	74.5
	F	23	211	523	215	170	146	1,288	25.5
COLUMN PERCENT	M	78.7	73.9	69.2	76.8	79.0	79.4	74.5	
	F	21.3	26.1	30.8	23.2	21.0	20.6	25.5	

Row and column percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Males accounted for 74.5 percent of the juvenile arrests for Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii in 1992. For 6 of the 8 offenses, males comprised at least 70 percent of the arrestees. The exceptions were murder and larceny-theft, in which males accounted for 33.3 and 68.4 percent of the arrests, respectively.

Males also accounted for the majority of arrests in each juvenile age category. Females comprised more than one-fourth of the arrestees 10 to 14 years of age.

Overall, the number of juvenile arrests for Index Offenses increased 4 percent from 1991 to 1992. Females slightly increased their share of juvenile arrests from 1991 to 1992 from 23.3 percent to 25.5 percent.

**AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE	SEX	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	ROW %
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	M	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	100.0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OTHER ASSAULT	M	26	116	357	184	211	169	1,063	75.8
	F	1	34	148	75	44	37	339	24.2
FORGERY	M	0	0	1	0	3	4	8	32.0
	F	0	0	3	6	2	6	17	68.0
FRAUD	M	0	1	6	3	10	6	26	63.4
	F	0	0	1	2	7	5	15	36.6
EMBEZZLEMENT	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	F	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	100.0
POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	M	1	5	20	6	11	10	53	94.6
	F	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	5.4
VANDALISM	M	12	62	103	75	70	67	389	82.6
	F	1	10	39	22	5	5	82	17.4
WEAPONS	M	0	4	27	23	17	18	89	91.8
	F	0	0	3	3	1	1	8	8.2
PROSTITUTION	M	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	100.0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SEX OFFENSES	M	2	18	64	35	22	20	161	97.0
	F	0	3	0	0	2	0	5	3.0
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	0	0	2	1	1	3	7	53.8
	F	0	2	0	2	1	1	6	46.2
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	M	0	0	3	5	5	9	22	88.0
	F	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	12.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	M	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	50.0
	F	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	50.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

**AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES (CONT.)
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992**

OFFENSE	SEX	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL	ROW %
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	M	0	0	3	4	11	5	23	54.8
	F	0	0	1	7	5	6	19	45.2
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	M	0	14	61	63	55	46	239	73.1
	F	0	7	38	16	20	7	88	26.9
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	M	0	0	4	4	4	2	14	66.7
	F	0	0	3	3	1	0	7	33.3
GAMBLING: OTHER	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100.0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OFFENSES AGST. FAMILY/ CHILDREN	M	2	3	15	19	32	24	95	71.4
	F	2	1	7	9	9	10	38	28.6
DUI	M	0	0	3	2	8	19	32	84.2
	F	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	15.8
LIQUOR LAWS	M	0	5	20	28	51	78	182	74.6
	F	0	5	18	15	11	13	62	25.4
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M	0	8	20	31	44	49	152	84.9
	F	0	2	13	2	5	5	27	15.1
CURFEW	M	13	68	255	175	90	53	654	64.3
	F	0	39	188	72	35	29	363	35.7
RUNAWAY	M	17	177	576	396	416	219	1,801	38.7
	F	8	144	1,152	744	503	304	2,855	61.3
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	M	15	283	1,019	659	701	518	3,195	66.1
	F	4	135	653	360	313	172	1,637	33.9
TOTAL	M	88	764	2,561	1,715	1,765	1,321	8,214	59.5
	F	16	383	2,273	1,340	968	604	5,584	40.5
COLUMN PERCENT	M	84.6	66.6	53.0	56.1	64.6	68.6	59.5	
	F	15.4	33.4	47.0	43.9	35.4	31.4	40.5	

Row and column percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

RACE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR INDEX OFFENSES STATE OF HAWAII, 1992											
OFFENSE (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
MURDER	1 33.3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 33.3	1 12.5	0 0	0 0	1 33.3	3 100.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	3 9.7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 3.2	20 64.5	0 0	0 0	7 22.6	31 100.0
ROBBERY	14 7.8	4 2.2	1 0.6	2 1.1	4 2.2	10 5.6	63 35.0	3 1.7	51 28.3	28 15.6	180 100.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	17 14.2	2 1.7	0 0	4 3.3	5 4.2	23 19.2	44 36.7	1 0.8	9 7.5	15 12.5	120 100.0
BURGLARY	235 25.4	9 1.0	1 0.1	6 0.6	66 7.1	106 11.4	318 34.3	31 3.3	66 7.1	88 9.5	926 100.0
LARCENY- THEFT	668 22.0	60 2.0	6 0.2	54 1.8	208 6.8	419 13.8	985 32.4	60 2.0	165 5.4	412 13.6	3,037 100.0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	114 15.7	18 2.5	2 0.3	2 0.3	46 6.7	83 11.4	283 38.9	14 1.9	94 12.9	71 9.8	727 100.0
ARSON	10 27.0	0 0	0 0	1 2.9	1 2.9	4 11.8	13 38.2	1 2.9	0 0	4 11.8	34 100.0
TOTAL	1,062	93	10	69	330	647	1,726	110	385	626	5,058
COLUMN % OF TOTAL	21.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	6.5	12.8	34.1	2.2	7.6	12.4	100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

The distribution of arrests of juveniles by race for Index Crimes in the State of Hawaii during 1992 is quite different than for adults. While Whites account for over 39 percent of the adults arrested for Index Offenses in 1992, only 21 percent of the juveniles arrested are in this category. Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian juveniles account for a much larger percentage of juvenile arrests for Index Offenses than their adult counterparts' proportion of the adult arrests: 34 percent versus 21 percent, respectively. Black juveniles comprise a much smaller percentage of juvenile arrests than black adults: 1.8 versus 5.1 percent, respectively. Filipinos account for 12.8 percent of the juvenile arrests for Index Offenses in 1992; adult Filipinos account for 9.6 percent of the adult total. The proportion of juveniles arrested for Index Offenses who were of Samoan ancestry (7.6 percent of the total) is more than twice the percentage of adults arrested who were Samoan. The proportion of juvenile arrestees who were Chinese is just over half as great as the proportion of adult arrestees who were Chinese. The other racial/ethnic groups have percentages of the number of arrests of juveniles similar to those for adults. Unfortunately, census data do not include the number of juveniles in each racial and ethnic group.

Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian juveniles increased their share of all juvenile arrests for Index Crimes from 1991 to 1992 more than juveniles of any other racial/ethnic group: 31.6 percent to 34.1 percent. During the same period, Caucasian juveniles decreased their share from 22.4 to 21.0 percent, Black juveniles decreased their share from 3.0 to 1.8 percent, and Samoans increased from a 5.9 percent share to a 7.6 percent share.

RACE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSES (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 33.3	1 33.3	1 33.3	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 100.0
OTHER ASSAULT	226 16.1	92 6.6	1 0.1	9 0.6	58 4.1	211 15.0	459 32.7	10 0.7	140 10.0	196 14.0	1,402 100.0
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	11 44.0	1 4.0	0 0	0 0	1 4.0	1 4.0	7 28.0	0 0	0 0	4 16.0	25 100.0
FRAUD	15 36.6	3 7.3	0 0	0 0	4 9.8	4 9.8	8 19.5	1 2.4	0 0	6 14.6	41 100.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	2 100.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 100.0
POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	11 19.6	2 3.6	0 0	0 0	1 1.8	7 12.5	23 41.1	1 1.8	3 5.4	8 14.3	56 100.0
VANDALISM	98 20.8	6 1.3	0 0.2	3 0.6	21 4.5	70 14.9	163 34.6	6 1.3	50 10.6	54 11.5	471 100.0
WEAPONS	13 13.4	2 2.1	0 0	2 2.1	8 8.2	18 18.6	34 35.1	0 0	7 7.2	13 13.4	97 100.0
PROSTITUTION	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 33.3	0 0	1 33.3	1 33.3	3 100.0
SEX OFFENSES	29 17.5	8 4.8	0 0	0 0	4 2.4	25 15.1	60 36.1	0 0	12 7.2	28 16.9	166 100.0
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	3 23.1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 15.4	7 53.8	0 0	0 0	1 7.7	13 100.0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	11 44.0	0 0	0 0	1 4.0	2 8.0	2 8.0	8 32.0	0 0	0 0	1 4.0	25 100.0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	1 25.0	1 25.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 25.0	0 0	0 0	1 25.0	4 100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

RACE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES (CONT.)
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

OFFENSES (ROW %)	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	FILIPINO	HAWAIIAN	KOREAN	SAMOAN	OTHER	TOTAL
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	9 21.4	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 2.4	3 7.1	21 50.0	0 0	1 2.4	7 16.7	42 100.0
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	101 30.9	3 0.9	2 0.6	2 0.6	10 3.1	24 7.3	154 47.1	1 0.3	5 1.5	25 7.6	327 100.0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	6 28.6	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 14.3	1 4.8	9 42.9	0 0	1 4.8	1 4.8	21 100.0
GAMBLING: OTHER	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 100.0	1 100.0
OFFENSES AGST. FAMILY/ CHILDREN	34 25.6	6 4.5	0 0	3 2.3	5 3.8	19 14.3	41 30.8	1 0.8	6 4.5	18 13.5	133 100.0
DUI	14 36.8	0 0	0 0	1 2.6	0 0	4 10.5	14 36.8	0 0	0 0	5 13.2	38 100.0
LIQUOR LAWS	66 27.0	2 0.8	0 0	1 0.4	9 3.7	43 17.6	72 29.5	3 1.2	28 11.5	20 8.2	244 100.0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	31 17.3	8 4.5	0 0	1 0.6	10 5.6	23 12.8	67 37.4	2 1.1	19 10.6	18 10.1	179 100.0
CURFEW	237 23.3	12 1.2	5 0.5	5 0.5	62 6.1	194 19.1	344 33.8	10 1.0	82 8.1	66 6.5	1,017 100.0
RUNAWAY	1,009 21.7	121 2.6	7 0.2	31 0.7	247 5.3	624 13.4	1,646 35.4	41 0.9	188 4.0	742 15.9	4,656 100.0
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	801 16.6	107 2.2	3 0.1	42 0.9	326 6.7	792 16.4	1,737 35.9	42 0.9	298 6.2	684 14.2	4,832 100.0
TOTAL	2,728	374	18	101	773	2,068	4,877	118	841	1,900	13,798
COLUMN % OF TOTAL	19.8	2.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	15.0	35.3	0.9	6.1	13.8	100.0

Row percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

ADULT ARRESTS BY COUNTY, 1991 AND 1992

OFFENSE	CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU		HAWAII COUNTY		MAUI COUNTY		KAUAI COUNTY	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
INDEX OFFENSES								
MURDER	28	27	5	3	6	6	2	1
FORCIBLE RAPE	83	108	12	11	22	19	6	6
ROBBERY	235	260	27	12	14	42	3	2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	253	292	106	79	76	124	35	29
BURGLARY	535	657	101	105	96	130	64	49
LARCENY-THEFT	3,652	3,465	784	838	434	455	169	162
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	521	687	42	25	35	30	20	15
ARSON	16	14	4	3	0	5	2	0
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES	5,333	5,510	1,081	1,076	683	811	301	264
PART II OFFENSES								
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	15	12	8	8	4	2	0	0
OTHER ASSAULT	1,199	1,155	532	561	365	543	293	286
FORGERY	339	349	22	17	27	50	13	4
FRAUD	349	406	47	39	72	77	28	42
EMBEZZLEMENT	10	26	0	6	15	50	10	19
STOLEN PROPERTY	100	212	3	3	5	8	3	3
VANDALISM	523	435	83	82	47	63	65	52
WEAPONS	492	706	53	40	30	70	11	11
PROSTITUTION	529	576	0	0	4	4	0	0
SEX OFFENSES	344	434	18	19	30	44	10	22
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	328	302	29	76	24	22	13	14
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	40	76	107	84	30	21	13	16
MANU./SALE: SYN. NARCOTICS	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	20	30	5	3	0	0	0	0
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	950	1,176	39	53	118	192	22	2
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	690	725	108	152	178	162	52	19
POSSESSION: SYN. NARCOTICS	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	103	226	7	5	7	0	4	0
GAMBLING: BOOKMAKING	67	50	0	0	0	0	0	1
GAMBLING: OTHER	516	579	5	0	80	52	14	11
FAMILY/CHILDREN	2,519	2,786	9	11	38	16	78	75
DUI	6,236	4,225	831	612	460	398	406	286
LIQUOR LAWS	650	669	228	236	378	198	46	20
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	988	970	152	112	292	160	55	52
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	12,352	13,206	1,004	1,142	1,814	1,686	1,286	1,184
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	29,359	29,336	3,290	3,261	4,034	3,823	2,422	2,119
TOTAL ALL ARRESTS	34,692	34,846	4,371	4,337	4,717	4,634	2,723	2,383

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY COUNTY, 1991 AND 1992

OFFENSE	CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU		HAWAII COUNTY		MAUI COUNTY		KAUAI COUNTY	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
INDEX OFFENSES								
MURDER	6	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	21	20	1	5	0	4	0	2
ROBBERY	125	165	7	3	2	12	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	78	86	18	12	11	19	6	3
BURGLARY	563	566	183	200	94	104	60	56
LARCENY-THEFT	2,163	2,176	492	509	229	188	143	164
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	499	577	84	60	27	55	20	35
ARSON	13	20	12	12	3	2	0	0
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES	3,468	3,612	797	802	368	384	229	260
PART II OFFENSES								
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
OTHER ASSAULT	1,100	1,100	161	150	17	20	253	132
FORGERY	12	17	2	7	2	0	2	1
FRAUD	17	30	8	6	9	5	9	0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
STOLEN PROPERTY	54	54	7	0	6	2	3	0
VANDALISM	398	337	96	65	14	18	45	51
WEAPONS	80	56	14	18	6	18	3	.5
PROSTITUTION	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES	134	152	17	7	3	0	4	7
MANU./SALE: OPIUM OR COCAINE	5	4	4	8	1	1	0	0
MANU./SALE: MARIJUANA	22	16	6	5	4	3	0	1
MANU./SALE: SYN. NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANU./SALE: NONNARCOTICS	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
POSSESSION: OPIUM OR COCAINE	30	40	7	1	2	1	0	0
POSSESSION: MARIJUANA	80	114	122	138	87	56	23	19
POSSESSION: SYN. NARCOTICS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSESSION: NONNARCOTICS	3	17	5	4	0	0	0	0
GAMBLING: BOOKMAKING	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBLING: OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY/CHILDREN	132	129	0	0	10	1	2	3
DUI	39	25	14	10	2	3	2	0
LIQUOR LAWS	189	152	74	54	84	30	38	8
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	95	121	34	14	18	39	9	5
CURFEW	417	470	75	65	200	180	289	302
RUNAWAY	2,401	3,764	638	513	174	178	205	201
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	3,366	3,951	396	388	163	396	99	97
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	8,581	10,557	1,680	1,456	807	953	986	832
TOTAL ALL ARRESTS	12,049	14,169	2,477	2,258	1,175	1,337	1,215	1,092

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

DISPOSITION	NUMBER
Handled within department and released	4,100
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	11,259
Referred to adult court	7
Referred to welfare agency	643
Other police agency	25
Dispositions Subtotal	16,034
Pending	3,287
Total dispositions	19,321 ³

Unlike arrested adults, who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and prior record, may be counseled and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

³ Total juvenile dispositions do not equal total juvenile arrests due to reporting procedure discrepancies between jurisdictions, especially concerning the "Pending" category.

APPENDIX A DEFINITIONS

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

ARSON: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

ASSAULT: an unlawful attack by one person upon another. Includes Aggravated Assault (Part I Offense) and Other Assaults (Part II Offense).

BURGLARY: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Includes forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry where no entry occurs.

CLEARANCE: An offense is "cleared" either by arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested; charged with the commission of the offense; and turned over to the court for prosecution. An offense is cleared by exceptional means when the identity of the offender is known; there is enough evidence to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution; the exact location of the offender is known; and, for reasons outside the control of law enforcement, the offender cannot be arrested, charged, and prosecuted. Examples of offenses cleared by exceptional means include suicide of the offender, double murder, deathbed confession, and denied extradition. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person; or the arrest of several people may clear only one offense.

CRIME INDEX: The eight Part I Offenses reported in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program to represent the status of crime in the United States: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (the latter term is not used in Hawaii), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

CRIME RATE: The number of crimes per 100,000 population (usually the resident population):

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Crimes} \times 100,000}{\text{Resident Population}}$$

More accurate crime rates (e.g. the number of Rapes per 100,000 females or the number of Motor Vehicle Thefts per 100,000 vehicles) are not reported in Crime in the U.S. and, therefore, are not used in Crime in Hawaii.

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another or the killing of another person through gross negligence. Includes Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (the latter term is not used in Hawaii), and Manslaughter by Negligence.

DE FACTO POPULATION: The number of persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. Includes visitors present and excludes residents temporarily absent.

FORCIBLE RAPE: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. Statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

JUVENILE: Person under the age of 18.

LARCENY-THEFT: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Includes pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, etc. Does not include embezzlement, forgery, or motor vehicle theft.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Manslaughter by negligence is considered a Part I Offense, but is not included in the Crime Index.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

MURDER: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

NONVIOLENT OFFENSES: Include the offense categories of larceny-theft, burglary, and auto theft. Often referred to as Property Offenses (excluding robbery).

PART I OFFENSES: Offenses which make up the Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson; plus the offense of manslaughter by negligence.

PART II OFFENSES: All criminal offenses not classified as Part I Offenses. See Appendix B for specific Part II Offense definitions.

PROPERTY OFFENSES: Include larceny-theft, burglary, auto theft, and arson. Robbery is classified as a violent crime due to the use or threat of force.

RESIDENT POPULATION: The number of persons whose usual place of residence is in an area, regardless of physical location on the estimated census date. Includes military personnel stationed or homeported in the area and excludes persons of local origin attending school or in military service outside the area.

ROBBERY: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim(s) in fear. While robbery has the attributes of a property crime, it is grouped with violent crimes due to the additional attribute of force or the threat of force.

VIOLENT OFFENSES: Include the offense categories of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

APPENDIX B
DEFINITIONS: PART II OFFENSES

ASSAULT, OTHER: Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim. Examples include simple assault; assault and battery; resisting or obstructing an officer; intimidation; coercion; and hazing.

CURFEW AND LOITERING (JUVENILES): Included are violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT: Committing a breach of the peace. Includes affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; and blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of intoxicants.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS: Include all violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of illegal drugs.

EMBEZZLEMENT: Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING: All offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possession of, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of what is true.

FRAUD: Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks (except forgeries and counterfeiting), confidence games, and unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine.

GAMBLING: Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling. Includes 3 subcategories: bookmaking, numbers and lottery, and "other" gambling.

LIQUOR LAWS: Include unlawful manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor; and drinking on a train or public conveyance. Do not include Drunkenness and Driving Under the Influence.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN: Include all charges of nonsupport, and neglect or abuse of family and children. Examples include desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of spouse or child; neglect or abuse of spouse or child; and nonpayment of alimony.

PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE: Sex offenses of a commercialized nature. Include prostitution; keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; and all attempts.

RUNAWAYS (PERSONS UNDER 18): Apprehension for protective custody as defined by local statute.

SEX OFFENSES: Include indecent exposure, incest, statutory rape (no force), other offenses against common decency and morals, and all attempts. Do not include forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.

STATUS OFFENSES: Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by juveniles; include curfew violation and runaways.

STOLEN PROPERTY: Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

VANDALISM: The willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

WEAPONS OFFENSES: Include unlawful manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; unlawful carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc. silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to a minor; and all attempts to commit any of the above.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES: Include all other state and local offenses (excluding traffic violations) not included elsewhere. Examples are:

- Admitting minors to improper places
- Abduction and compelling to marry
- Bigamy and polygamy
- Blackmail and extortion
- Combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- Contempt of court
- Criminal anarchism
- Discrimination, unfair competition
- Kidnapping
- Marriage within prohibited degrees
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency, such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices
- Perjury and subornation of perjury
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances
- Riot and rout
- Trespass
- Unlawfully bringing drugs and liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances
- Violation of quarantine
- All offenses not otherwise classified
- All attempts to commit any of the above

APPENDIX C
MURDER VICTIM AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

More information is collected in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for the crime of criminal homicide, i.e. murder, than for any other offense category. For each criminal homicide offense, law enforcement agencies are requested to complete a Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) form. The SHR form includes information concerning the type of weapon used in the homicide, the race/ethnicity of the victim and the offender, the sex of the victim and the offender, the relationship between the victim and the offender, and the age of the victim and the offender.

WEAPONS USED IN MURDER
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

WEAPON TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Handgun	12	28.6
Rifle	5	11.9
Knife/Cutting Instrument	8	19.0
Strongarm	11	26.2
Fire	0	0
Other	5	11.9
Unknown	1	2.4
TOTAL	42	100.0

Forty-two individuals were murdered in the State of Hawaii in 1992. Handguns were involved in the greatest number of murders, followed by strongarm and knife or cutting instruments. The percentage of murders committed with handguns increased 1.9 percentage points from 1991 to 1992 while the percentage of strongarm murders increased 19.5 percentage points to return to a typical share of the total.

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF MURDER VICTIMS AND KNOWN OFFENDERS
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

RACE/ETHNICITY	VICTIMS		OFFENDERS		PERCENT OF POPULATION ¹
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
White	13	31.0	11	30.6	33.4
Black	0	0	0	0	2.5
Indian	0	0	0	0	0.5
Chinese	2	4.8	1	2.8	6.2
Japanese	2	4.8	1	2.8	22.3
Filipino	10	23.8	5	13.9	15.2
Hawaiian	10	23.8	9	25.0	12.5
Korean	1	2.4	2	5.6	2.2
Samoan	0	0	1	2.8	1.4
Other	4	9.5	6	16.7	3.8
TOTAL²	42	100.0	36	100.0	100.0

In the State of Hawaii in 1992, 36 known offenders were responsible for the murders of 38 individuals. Four other murder victims were killed by 1 or more unknown offender(s). Within the total of victims with known offenders, there was 1 incident where a single offender was responsible for the death of more than 1 individual: 1 Filipino killed 3 other Filipinos. In 1992, there were no cases involving multiple offenders and either a single or multiple victims.

¹ The State of Hawaii Data Book, 1991; resident population, 1990.

² Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The distribution of murder victims among the various racial and ethnic groups in 1992 is similar to 1991. In both years, the greatest number of victims were White. In 1991, there were 11 Filipino and 8 Hawaiian murder victims; in 1992, there were 10 each.

Greater differences exist in the race/ethnicity of known offenders between 1991 and 1992. In 1992, White offenders reduced their share of known offenders from 42.4 percent in 1991 to 30.6 percent. Filipino offenders accounted for 24.2 percent of the known offenders in 1991 and 13.9 percent in 1992. The greatest increase in the percentage of known offenders involved Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians: from 15.2 percent in 1991 to 25.0 percent in 1992.

Twelve individuals were known to be involved in the murders of the 13 White victims. Of those 12 offenders, 7 were other Whites, 3 were Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, and 2 were classified as "Other". One White victim was killed by 1 or more unknown offender(s). Nine of the 10 individuals of Filipino ancestry who were murdered in 1992 were the victims of 7 known offenders. The majority of the offenders were Filipino (5); 1 offender was Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian; 1 offender was "Other"; and 1 or more offender(s) were unknown. Three Filipino victims were killed by 1 Filipino offender.

Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians were responsible for the deaths of 4 of the 10 Hawaiians/part-Hawaiians murdered in 1992, while 2 deaths were caused by Whites, 2 by Koreans, 1 by a Samoan, and 1 by 1 or more unknown offenders. Of the 2 Chinese murder victims, 1 was killed by a Japanese and 1 by a White. One White and 1 "Other" were involved in the killing of 2 Japanese. The 1 individual of Korean ancestry murdered in 1992 was killed by 1 or more unknown offender(s). Four "Other" individuals were murdered in 1992: 1 by a Hawaiian, 1 by a Chinese, and 2 by "Others".

SEX OF MURDER VICTIMS AND KNOWN OFFENDERS
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

SEX	VICTIMS		OFFENDERS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Male	22	52.4	31	86.1
Female	20	47.6	5	13.9
TOTAL	42	100.0	36	100.0

While males make up 52.4 percent of the total number of murder victims, they represent 86.1 percent of the known murder offenders in 1992. Four fewer males were killed in 1992 than in 1991 and 1 more female was killed in 1992. The proportion of female victims increased from 42.2 percent in 1991 to 47.6 percent in 1992. Of the 22 males murdered in 1992, 72.7 percent were killed by other males. Two males were killed by females, and 4 males were killed by 1 or more unknown offender(s). Eighty-five percent of the murdered females were killed by males; 15 percent were killed by other females.

Nearly 41 percent of the males were killed by a handgun (75 percent of all murders involving a handgun). The greatest number of females were killed by strongarm (35 percent of all female murder victims), followed by knife or cutting instrument (20 percent) and handgun (15 percent).

RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Spouse	7	16.7
Immediate Family	5	11.9
Neighbor	2	4.8
Friend	8	19.0
Acquaintance	9	21.4
Prostitute	1	2.4
Stranger	4	9.5
Other	2	4.8
Unknown	4	9.5
TOTAL	42	100.0

In 1992, 73.8 percent of all murder victims knew their killer. People killing relatives account for 28.6 percent of all murders in 1992, 31.6 percent of the total where the relationship was known. Friends and acquaintances killed each other even more often than family members: 40.5 percent of all murders and 44.7 percent of the murders where the relationship between victim and offender was known.

All of the victims murdered by their spouse were women. Moreover, over 83 percent of the murder victims killed by a relative were women. Murder by strongarm was more popular for killing relatives than other means, accounting for 50 percent of the total of murdered relatives.

Almost 89 percent of the people murdered by an acquaintance and 87.5 percent of the people murdered by a friend were killed by males. Strangers were most likely to be killed by a handgun (75 percent). Acquaintances were equally as likely to be killed by a knife or cutting instrument and a firearm (handgun or rifle). Friends most often killed friends with a handgun (62.5 percent).

AGE OF MURDER VICTIMS AND KNOWN OFFENDERS
STATE OF HAWAII, 1992

AGE	VICTIMS		OFFENDERS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Under 18	9	21.4	3	8.3
18-19	2	4.8	2	5.6
20-24	4	9.5	4	11.1
25-29	5	11.9	9	25.0
30-34	5	11.9	5	13.9
35-39	6	14.3	3	8.3
40-44	3	7.1	6	16.7
45-49	4	9.5	1	2.8
50-54	0	0	1	2.8
55-59	0	0	0	0
60 and over	4	9.5	2	5.6
TOTAL	42	100.0	36	100.0

The average age of murder victims in 1991 was younger than for murder offenders: 30.8 versus 32.7 years, respectively. This is the reverse of 1991, when murder victims were, on the average, 1 year older than offenders. Female victims in 1992 were older than male victims (35.0 versus 27.0 years, respectively) and the 5 female offenders were younger, on average, than the male offenders (30.2 versus 33.1 years, respectively). The oldest murder victim was a 72 year old female. Three children 2 years old or younger were also murdered. The oldest offender was a 72 year old male; the youngest was a 15 year old female.

Victims of murder by handgun had the lowest average age: 23.5 years. Three of the handgun victims were under the age of 18. Individuals murdered by strongarm averaged 29.3 years (including 2 children under the age of 3); rifle victims, 33.8 years; and knife or cutting instrument victims, 43.0 years.

Individuals who murdered by rifle had the lowest average age: 30.0 years. Handgun users averaged 31.1 years; strongarm users averaged 31.4 years; and knife or cutting instrument users averaged 35.9 years.

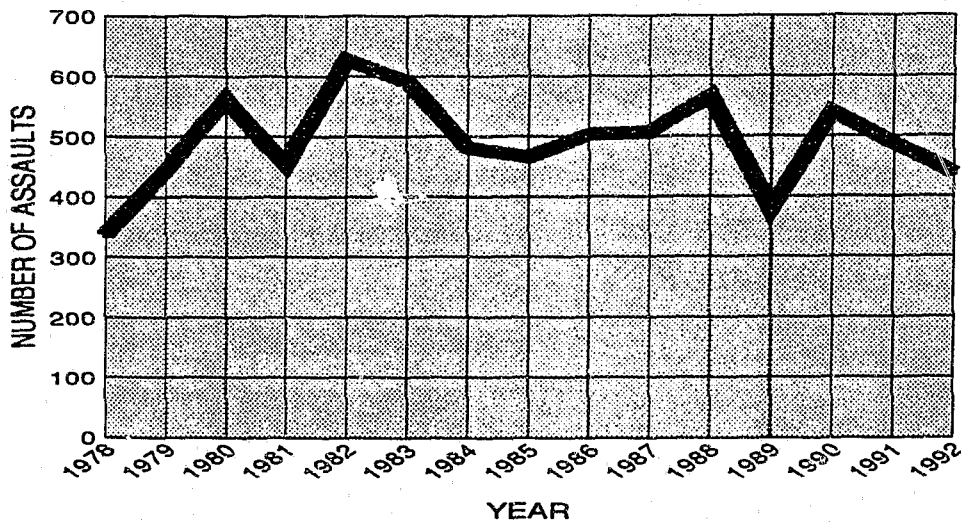
ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

The Supplementary Homicide Report also includes information concerning alcohol and drug use by the victim and the offender. In 1992, 11 of the 42 murder victims (26.2 percent) and 12 of the 36 known offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the murder. In 7 of the murders, both the victim and the offender were under the influence of alcohol.

Drug use was not as prevalent as alcohol use in murders occurring in the State of Hawaii in 1992. Three of the 42 murder victims (7.1 percent) were under the influence of drugs at the time of their murder; 1 of the known offenders was under the influence of drugs. That 1 offender, however, was responsible for the death of three family members.

APPENDIX D
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED (LEOKA)

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1978-1992
STATE OF HAWAII



Since the Uniform Crime Reporting Program began in Hawaii, information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted has been collected and reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI publishes an annual report on these figures. Locally, however, this information was rarely used in reporting crime trends. The graph above shows the trend for the number of law enforcement officers assaulted during the past 15 years.

From 1978 to 1982, the number of police officers assaulted increased by 86 percent to its highest level, 628. Since then, the number of assaults on police officers decreased in 3 consecutive years, followed by 3 years of increases. From 1988 to 1989, a 33 percent decrease in assaults was recorded, followed by a 43 percent increase from 1989 to 1990. Since 1990, the number of law enforcement officers assaulted has declined 19 percent, including a 10 percent decrease from 1991 to 1992.

Most of the assaults on police officers during the 15-year period occurred when responding to disturbance calls (4,203, 57 percent). Second to responding to disturbance calls, police officers attempting an "other" arrest comprised the group most likely to be targeted for assault: 12 percent of assaulted officers were in this category. Handling/transporting of prisoners and the "all other" category¹ each accounted for 9 percent of the total, while traffic pursuits accounted for 8 percent. Investigating suspicious persons and attempting arrests for robberies/burglaries accounted for only 4 and 1 percent of the total, respectively.

Physical force was typically the means of assault during the 15-year period. Where the type of weapon was known, 93 percent (6,849) of the police officers were assaulted by hands, fists, or other bodily means. This trend is similar to that of the Pacific States², where 81 percent of the assaults on police officers were by "personal weapon." The column charts on the following page show the breakdown of assault weapons used and the type of assignment local police officers were on when they were assaulted.

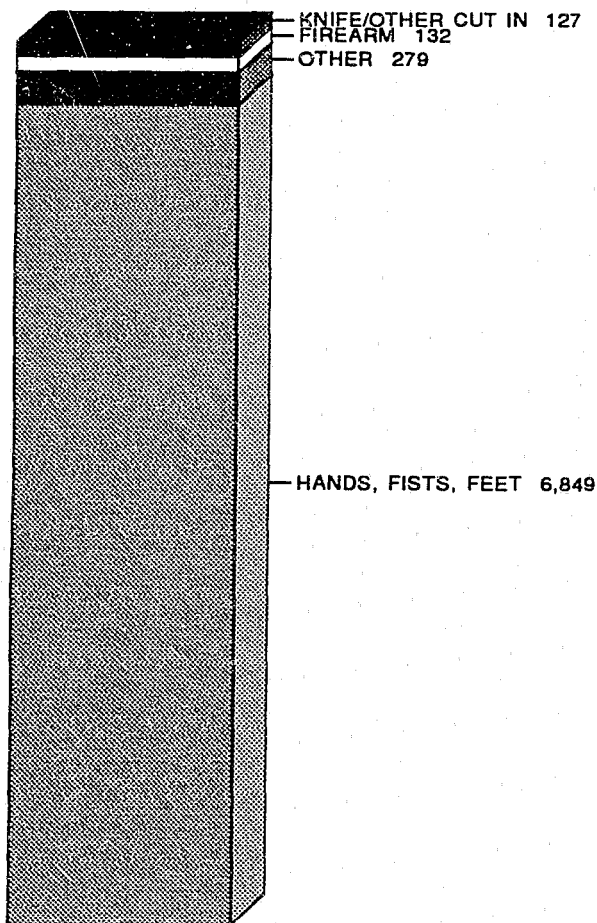
¹ The "all other" category includes civil disorder, ambush, mentally deranged persons, and other assignments.

² Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington

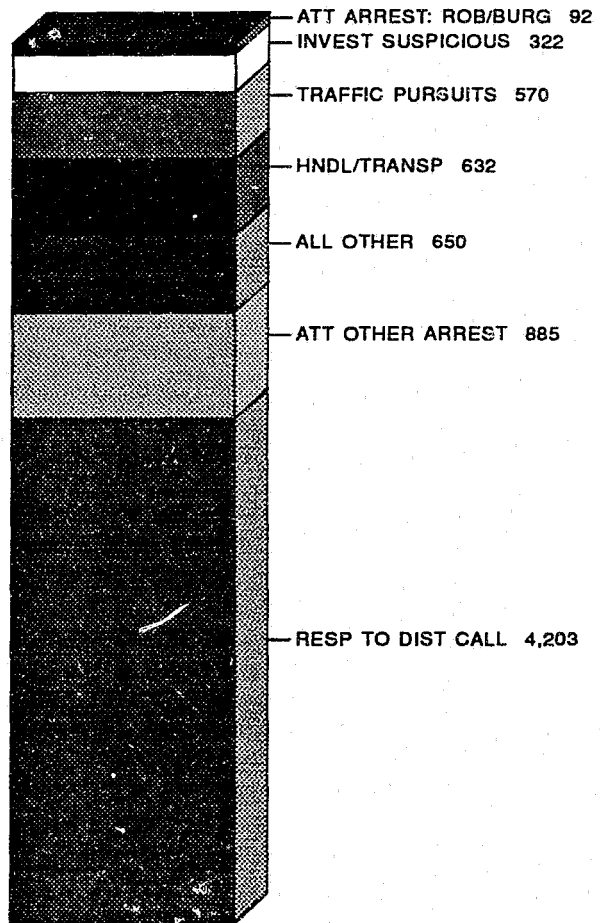
In 1992, assaults on police officers followed a pattern similar to the 15-year trend. Of the total number of assaults in 1992, where the type of assignment was known, 58 percent involved officers responding to disturbance calls. Handling/transporting of prisoners, which accounted for 9 percent of assaults over the 15-year period, accounted for 12 percent of the assaults in 1992. Assaults while attempting "other" arrests comprise 12 percent of the 15-year total and 11 percent of the 1992 total. Assaults following a traffic pursuit, 8 percent of the 15-year total, accounted for 7 percent of the 1992 total. The proportion of officers assaulted in 1992 by physical force was identical to the 15-year total: 93 percent.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED, 1978-1992
STATE OF HAWAII

WEAPON USED



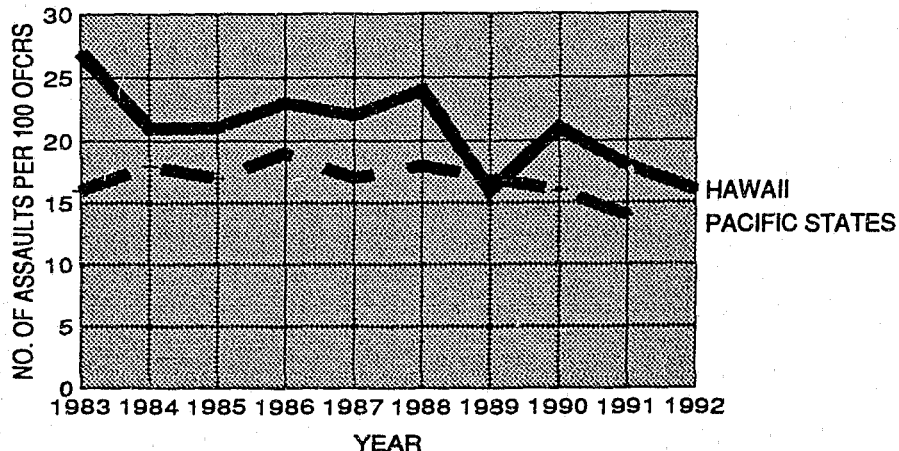
TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT



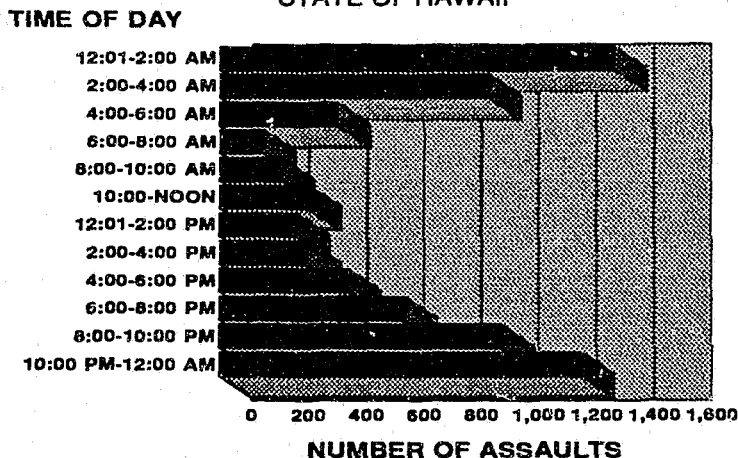
In 1992, 2,714 full-time police officers were employed by the county police departments. During the year, there were 438 assaults on officers. The assault rate equaled 16.1 attacks per 100 officers statewide for 1992, a 13 percent decrease from 1991. In 1991, the assault rate equaled 18.5 attacks per 100 officers, with 2,638 full-time officers on duty and 488 assaults for the year. This rate for 1991 is 36 percent higher than for the Pacific States, where 13.6 out of every 100 officers were assaulted.

During the 15-year period and in 1992, nearly 62 percent of the assaults for which time of day was reported occurred between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M. Data on the number of police officers assaulted per 100 full-time officers³ and the time of assaults are shown below.

NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 FULL-TIME OFFICERS, 1983-1992



POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY TIME OF DAY, 1978-1992
STATE OF HAWAII



Seven police officers in Hawaii have been killed during the past 15 years. In August 1979, a motorcycle patrol officer with the City and County of Honolulu was accidentally killed when he was struck by a car making an illegal turn. In March 1985, another motorcycle patrol officer was killed in a traffic accident in windward Oahu. In 1987, 2 officers were killed in the City and County of Honolulu. In June of that year, an officer was shot and killed by an offender resisting arrest for a domestic dispute. In October, an officer was shot by an offender attempting to obstruct prosecution on drug charges. Two officers were also killed in 1990: a 23-year veteran was struck while responding to a disturbance call after a concert in Hilo and another Honolulu motorcycle officer was killed in a traffic accident. In 1991, a Honolulu motorcycle patrol officer was struck by a "hit and run" driver while issuing a traffic citation.

³ Data on the number of police employees have been collected throughout the 15-year period. However, prior to 1983, the number of employees combined both police officers and civilian employees; 1983 was the first year in which police officers and civilian employees were counted separately.

APPENDIX E
POPULATION ESTIMATES

Statewide resident population estimates for Crime in Hawaii 1992 were provided by the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBED). In addition, DBED revised the population figures for most of the years 1980 to 1991. These revised figures were used to calculate crime rates for Crime in Hawaii 1992. As a result, some of the rates differ from those published in Crime in Hawaii 1991; however, most changes differ less than one-half of 1 percent from previously published rates.

The 1992 state population estimate of 1,159,600 provided by DBED was apportioned to the counties by Crime Prevention Division staff. The estimated increase in state population since the 1990 census was apportioned and added to the 1990 county populations in 2 equal parts: (1) in proportion to the counties' shares of the state population at the 1990 census, and (2) in proportion to the counties' shares of the growth in the state population from the 1980 census to the 1990 census.

The United States census of population is taken as of April 1 in each year ending in zero. Intercensal population estimates are made as of July 1 in each noncensus year. Estimates based on the just completed census are also made for July 1 of census years. While the FBI continues to use exact census populations to calculate crime rates in census years, Crime in Hawaii 1992 used July 1 estimated populations to determine crime rates for all years. In so doing, a regular progression of estimates taken at 12-month intervals is available to more accurately reflect crime rate trends.

To calculate the crime rates for the City of Hilo (South Hilo District) and the balance of Hawaii County, 1978-1992 population estimates were developed by Crime Prevention Division staff from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses of the District and the County, and the annual population estimates for the County.

POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1978-1992							
YEAR	STATE OF HAWAII	CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU	HAWAII COUNTY	SOUTH HILO DISTRICT	BALANCE OF HAWAII COUNTY	MAUI COUNTY	KAUAI COUNTY
1992	1,159,600	864,800	130,500	45,825	84,675	109,000	55,300
1991	1,136,600	852,000	126,400	45,501	80,899	105,000	53,300
1990	1,113,900	839,400	121,500	44,809	76,691	101,400	51,600
1989	1,094,600	831,300	116,600	44,085	72,515	96,800	49,800
1988	1,079,800	824,100	113,400	43,932	69,468	93,800	48,500
1987	1,067,900	818,400	111,700	44,300	67,400	90,500	47,200
1986	1,051,800	810,400	108,400	43,974	64,426	87,400	45,600
1985	1,039,700	804,300	105,900	43,904	61,996	85,100	44,400
1984	1,027,900	797,800	103,500	43,820	59,680	83,000	43,600
1983	1,012,700	789,100	100,800	43,550	57,250	80,100	42,800
1982	993,800	776,100	98,800	43,528	55,272	77,100	41,800
1981	978,200	767,600	96,100	43,146	52,954	74,000	40,500
1980	968,500	764,600	92,900	42,477	50,423	71,600	39,400
1979	953,300	756,000	89,400	41,606	47,794	69,700	38,100
1978	931,600	742,600	85,900	40,668	45,232	66,200	36,800

County population estimates may not add to State total due to rounding.