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CRIME TREND SERIES

ACQUISITIONS

Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Hawaii

Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention Division

Robert A. Marks, Attorney General
Ruth I. Tsujimura, First Deputy

Aian T. Shimabukuro, Administrator

Property Crimes 1978-1992

By Thomas M. Green, James B. Richmond, and JoAnn E. Taira

The nature and extent of crime in the State of Hawaii has long been characterized by property crimes. The term "property crime" is based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's definition which includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. In 1978, property crimes accounted for 96.2 percent of Hawaii's total Crime Index which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Arson is also an Index Crime, however, it is usually not included in property offenses or total Crime Index figures. In 1992, property crimes accounted for 95.8 percent of Hawaii's total Crime Index. This report will closely examine property crime in Hawaii over the past 15 years (from 1978 through 1992) by presenting national, state and county figures.

Some highlights of this report include:

- In 1978, 90.3 percent of all Index Offenses in the United States and 96.2 percent in Hawaii were property crimes. In 1992, these figures equaled 86.6 percent and 95.8 percent, respectively.
- Hawaii's property crime rankings among the other 49 states and Washington, D.C. have improved during the past 15 years. In 1978, Hawaii had the third highest total property crime rate among the 50 states and District of Columbia. In that year, Hawaii was ranked fifth in burglary, second in larceny-theft, and seventh in motor vehicle theft. In 1992, Hawaii had the fifth highest total

property crime rate, 19th highest burglary rate, third highest larceny-theft rate, and 29th highest motor vehicle theft rate among the 50 states and District of Columbia.

- From 1978 to 1992, the number of reported property offenses increased 10.4 percent, while the property crime rate decreased 11.3 percent. All of the increase in reported property offenses can be attributed to larceny-theft.
- The average value of property stolen in the U.S. in 1992 was \$1,076 per Index Offense; in Hawaii, that amount was \$834.
- In 1978, 32.2 percent of the value of property stolen was recovered in the U.S., 27.3 percent in Hawaii. In 1992, 35.6 percent was recovered in the U.S., 16.6 percent in Hawaii.

Property crimes accounted for 90 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 87 percent in 1992 (United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation 1993). During that 15 year period, the number of reported property crimes in the U.S. increased over 24 percent, while the rate per 100,000 residents increased almost 6 percent.

Of the three categories that fall under property crimes, burglary was the only offense that decreased in the number and rate of reported offenses. Reported burglaries decreased 5 percent from 1978 to 1992. There was a 19 percent decrease in rate per 100,000 residents for the 15 year period. Burglary accounted for 28 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 21 percent in 1992.

Larceny-theft was the property crime category with the largest change in the number of reported offenses from 1978 to 1992: an increase of 32 percent. The rate of reported offenses per 100,000

United States

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents United States				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	2,929,403	1,434.6	2,667,173	1,168.2
Larceny-Theft	5,676,249	2,747.4	7,100,352	3,103.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	942,232	460.5	1,148,352	631.5
Total Property	9,547,884	4,642.5	10,915,877	4,902.7

residents increased 13 percent from 1978 to 1992. Larceny-thefts made up 53 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 55 percent in 1992.

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts increased 60 percent from 1978 to 1992. The rate per 100,000 residents increased 37 percent during the 15 year period, the greatest change in rate of all categories listed under property crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 9 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 11 percent in 1992.

1978 to 1992: 143 percent. In 1978, 26 percent of all reported burglaries involved daytime residential offenses and accounted for 28 percent of the value of property stolen due to all burglaries. In 1992, daytime residential burglaries again accounted for the greatest percentage of burglaries (29 percent) and value of property stolen due to burglary (30 percent).

Of the total value of property stolen by offense type, 24 percent resulted from larceny-thefts in 1978, 27 percent in 1992.

category which accounted for the greatest percent of the value of property stolen in all larceny thefts in both 1978 and 1992 is "all other" thefts (including, for example, thefts from enclosures and boats, thefts of animals, handtools, and construction equipment): 33 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest percentage of the total value of property stolen by offense type in both 1978 and 1992: 43 percent and 42 percent, respectively. While the number of motor vehicles thefts increased 60 percent, the value of stolen vehicles increased 147 percent. The average loss per theft increased 103 percent.

Value of Property Stolen United States				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$1,540,866,000	\$526	\$3,408,647,000	\$1,278
Larceny-Theft	\$1,243,099,000	\$219	\$3,429,470,000	\$483
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$2,190,689,000	\$2,325	\$5,412,183,000	\$4,713
Total Property	\$5,147,252,000*	\$514	\$12,789,154,000*	\$1,096

*Note: Includes the value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (approximately 3 and 4 percent of the 1978 and 1992 totals respectively).

From 1978 to 1992, the estimated value of property stolen in the United States increased over 148 percent. The average value of property stolen increased 113 percent. Crimes involving theft of motor vehicles accounted for 43 percent of the total value of property stolen in 1978; of that amount, 61 percent was recovered. In 1992, 50 percent of the total value of property stolen also consisted of motor vehicles, of which 64 percent was recovered. Overall, 32 percent of the value of property stolen in 1978 and nearly 36 percent in 1992 was recovered.

Burglaries accounted for 30 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense type in 1978 and 27 percent in 1992. While the number of burglaries declined 5 percent from 1978 to 1992, the value of property stolen in burglaries increased 121 percent. Correspondingly, the average value of property stolen in burglaries also greatly increased from

The total value of property stolen in larceny-thefts increased 176 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average value of property stolen in larceny-thefts increased almost 121 percent from 1978 to 1992. The UCR larceny-theft subcat-

State of Hawaii

Hawaii's property crime ranking among the other 49 states and Washington, D.C. has improved during the past 15 years. In 1978, Hawaii had the third highest total property crime rate, behind only Nevada and Arizona. In 1992, Hawaii had the fifth highest total property crime rate, behind Washington, D.C., Florida, Arizona, and Texas. Hawaii had the fifth highest burglary rate in 1978, improving to 19th in 1992. In the most problematic offense category for Hawaii, larceny-theft, the state's national ranking also improved, from second in 1978 to third in 1992. Finally, Hawaii improved in motor vehicle theft rate ranking from seventh in 1978 to 29th in 1992.

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents State of Hawaii				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	17,369	1,864.4	13,006	1,121.6
Larceny-Theft	39,027	4,189.2	50,544	4,358.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,119	549.5	4,351	375.2
Total Property	61,515	6,603.1	67,901	5,855.6

The property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft accounted for just over 96 percent of all Index Offenses in the State of Hawaii in 1978 and just under 96 percent in 1992. From 1978 to 1992, the number of reported property offenses increased 10 percent. During those same 15 years, the total property crime rate decreased 11 percent.

The number of reported burglaries declined 25 percent and the burglary rate declined 40 percent from 1978 to 1992. In 1978, burglaries accounted for 27 percent of all Index Offenses; in 1992, 18 percent of all Index Offenses were burglaries.

The increase in the total number of reported property offenses from 1978 to 1992 is due to the increased number of larceny-thefts: the total number of reported property crimes increased 6,386 from 1978 to 1992, while the number of larceny-thefts increased 11,517. In 1992, 71 percent of all Index Offenses were larceny-thefts, up from 61 percent in 1978. This increase is also reflected in its percentage of property crimes, 63 percent in 1978 and 74 percent in 1992. During the past 15 years, the number of larceny-thefts increased nearly 30 percent and the larceny-theft rate increased 4 percent.

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the smallest percentage of reported property offenses in 1978 and 1992, 8 percent and 6 percent respectively. In 1978, motor vehicle theft accounted for 8 percent of all Index Offenses and in 1992, 6 percent. From 1978 to 1992, the number of motor vehicle thefts declined 15 percent and the rate per 100,000 residents decreased 32 percent.

The estimated value of property stolen in Hawaii increased 83 percent from \$31,715,600 in 1978 to \$57,993,810 in 1992. The average value loss per offense increased 66 percent. In 1978, thefts of motor vehicles accounted for 29 percent of the value of property stolen, of which 75 percent was recovered. In 1992, only 13 percent of the value of property stolen involved motor vehicles with 83 percent recovered. Almost one-

Value of Property Stolen State of Hawaii				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$10,700,400	\$616	\$18,447,510	\$1,418
Larceny-Theft	\$11,336,800	\$290	\$30,909,900	\$612
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$9,001,700	\$1,758	\$7,717,570	\$1,774
Total Property	\$31,715,600*	\$501	\$57,993,810*	\$834

*Note: Includes value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (approximately 2 percent of the 1978 and 1992 totals).

third (32 percent) of the value of the property stolen was classified as "miscellaneous" (including, for example, vehicle parts, boats, trailers, pets, and shrubbery), of which less than 8 percent was recovered. Overall, 27 percent of the value of property stolen in 1978 and 17 percent in 1992 was recovered.

The share of the total value of property stolen accounted for by burglaries decreased from 34 percent in 1978 to 32 percent in 1992. While the number of burglaries decreased 25 percent from 1978 to 1992, the value of property stolen increased 72 percent. The average value of property stolen in burglaries increased 130 percent from 1978 to 1992. Daytime residential burglaries accounted for the greatest percentage of all burglaries statewide in both 1978 and 1992: 38 percent and 37 percent, respectively. However, similar to the burglary total, the number of daytime residential burglaries decreased 27 percent from 1978 to 1992 while the value of property stolen during those burglaries increased 90 percent.

In 1978, 36 percent of the value of property stolen in the state resulted from larceny-thefts. By 1992, that percentage soared to 53 percent. During the past 15 years, the average value of property stolen in larceny-thefts increased 111 percent. The largest subcategory of larceny-thefts in 1978 involved thefts from motor vehicles, accounting for 23 percent of the number and 30 percent of

the total value of property stolen in larceny-thefts for that year. From 1978 to 1992, the number of thefts from motor vehicles increased 52 percent and the value of the property stolen in those thefts increased 166 percent. However, in 1992, thefts from buildings accounted for 31 percent of the value of property stolen in larceny-thefts while thefts from motor vehicles contributed 29 percent of the total.

Theft of motor vehicles accounted for a much smaller part of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in 1992 than in 1978: 13 percent versus 28 percent, respectively. The total value of motor vehicles stolen in the state by property type fell 16 percent from 1978 to 1992 and the average loss per motor vehicle theft offense increased less than 1 percent.

City & County of Honolulu

The number and type of reported property crimes in the City and County of Honolulu closely parallel that of the state. Property crimes accounted for 96 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and just under 96 percent in 1992. From 1978 to 1992, the number of property crimes increased 3 percent, while the rate decreased 12 percent.

The number of reported burglaries showed the greater of the two decreases in number of the three property offenses

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents City and County of Honolulu				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	13,878	1,868.8	9,106	1,053.0
Larceny-Theft	31,567	4,250.9	38,563	4,459.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,403	592.9	3,507	405.5
Total Property	49,848	6,712.6	51,176	5,917.7

(34 percent) and in the rate per 100,000 offenses (44 percent). Among the burglary subcategories, breaking and entering residences during the day made up the greatest portion of reported burglaries in 1978 and in 1992, 42 percent in both years. Burglaries accounted for 27 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 17 percent in 1992.

Larceny-theft was the only offense among property crimes that increased in number and rate during the 15 year period, 22 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Among the larceny-theft offenses, stealing from motor vehicles continued to be the subcategory with the most offenses: 24 percent of all larceny-thefts in 1978 and 27 percent in 1992. In 1978, larceny-theft represented 61 percent of Index Offenses and 72 percent in 1992.

Reported motor vehicle thefts decreased 20 percent in number from 1978 to 1992, and 32 percent in rate. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for over 8 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and less than 7 percent in 1992.

The estimated value of property stolen in the City and County of Honolulu increased 58 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average value per offense increased 55 percent. Thefts of motor vehicles accounted for the highest percentage of the total value of property stolen by type in 1978, 28 percent, of which 75 percent was recovered. In 1992, 34 percent of the total value of stolen property involved

the "miscellaneous" type (including, for example, vehicle parts, boats, trailers, pets, and shrubbery), of which 6 percent was recovered. The most dramatic change from 1978 to 1992 involved the theft of office equipment. In 1978, the estimated value of stolen office equipment totaled \$281,200 (6 percent was recovered); in 1992, that amount was \$1,475,090, an increase of 425 percent

The average value of property stolen in burglaries increased 133 percent from 1978 to 1992. Daytime residential burglaries accounted for 44 percent of the value of property stolen in all burglaries in 1978 and 49 percent in 1992.

In 1978, 35 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in the City and County resulted from larceny-thefts, soaring to 56 percent in 1992. The total value of property stolen as the result of larceny-theft increased 153 percent while the average value of property stolen in larceny-thefts increased 107 percent from 1978 to 1992. Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 24 percent of all larceny-thefts in 1978, 30 percent of the total value of property stolen in this classification. While the greatest percentage of larceny-thefts in 1992, were also from motor vehicles (27 percent), the greatest amount of property stolen involved thefts from buildings (32 percent of the larceny-theft total).

Value of Property Stolen City and County of Honolulu				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$9,424,600	\$679	\$14,401,970	\$1,582
Larceny-Theft	\$9,438,600	\$299	\$23,898,880	\$620
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$7,423,600	\$1,686	\$3,427,330	\$977
Total Property	\$26,916,300*	\$522	\$42,420,380*	\$807

*Note: Includes value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (approximately 2 percent of the 1978 and 1992 totals).

(with 5 percent recovered). Overall, 25 percent of the property stolen in 1978 and 16 percent in 1992 was recovered.

Burglaries accounted for 35 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in 1978 and 34 percent in 1992. While the number of burglaries decreased 34 percent from 1978 to 1992, the value of property stolen during burglaries increased 53 percent.

The share of the total value of stolen property contributed by motor vehicle thefts fell from nearly 28 percent in 1978 to only 8 percent in 1992. The total value of stolen motor vehicles decreased 54 percent from 1978 to 1992; the average loss per offense declined 42 percent.

Maui County

Property crimes accounted for nearly 98 percent of all reported Index Offenses in Maui County in 1978 and 96 percent in 1992. The number of property crimes

Offenses and 71 percent in 1992. Reported thefts from motor vehicles occurred more often than other types of larceny-theft offenses in both years; 26 percent of all larceny-thefts in 1978 and 38 percent in 1992.

Maui County increased 256 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average loss per offense also increased: 134 percent. Motor vehicles accounted for 40 percent of the total value of property stolen in 1978 and 33 percent in 1992, most of which was recovered (89 percent and 88 percent, respectively). Maui has the highest recovery rate of stolen property of the four Hawaii counties: overall, 44 percent of the property stolen in 1978 was recovered, 39 percent in 1992.

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents Maui County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	1,458	2,202.4	1,666	1,528.4
Larceny-Theft	3,213	4,853.5	5,644	5,178.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	402	607.3	360	330.3
Total Property	5,073	7,663.1	7,670	7,036.7

increased 51 percent during the last 15 years. However, due to population increases in the county, the property crime rate actually declined 8 percent.

Contrary to the state's trend, the number of reported burglaries increased 14 percent during the past 15 years. However, the rate of offenses per 100,000 residents decreased 31 percent from 1978 to 1992. In 1978, burglaries accounted for 28 percent of all Index Offenses. In 1992, this number dropped to 21 percent of all Index Offenses. Burglaries of non-residences at night accounted for the greatest number of offenses during 1978, 39 percent of all reported burglaries. Interestingly, the trend switched to daytime offenses in 1992 with 27 percent of all reported burglaries occurring at non-residences during daylight hours.

Much like the City and County of Honolulu, Maui County saw its most dramatic reported crime increase in the larceny-theft category. The number of reported offenses were up 76 percent from 1978 to 1992. Larceny-theft, the only category to show an increase in rate between 1978 and 1992, grew by 7 percent in rate. In 1978, larceny-thefts accounted for 62 percent of all Index

Motor vehicle theft was the only category of property crime that decreased in the number of reported offenses between 1978 and 1992, 10 percent. The rate of offenses decreased even more drastically, 46 percent during the 15 year period. Motor vehicle theft accounted for less than 8 percent of all reported Index Offenses in 1978 and less than 5 percent in 1992.

The estimated value of property stolen in

Burglaries accounted for 24 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in 1978 and 22 percent in 1992. With the 14 percent increase in the number of burglaries came a 234 percent increase in the value of property stolen in burglaries. The greatest percentage of both the number and amount of property stolen during burglaries in 1978 involved nighttime non-residential offenses: 39 percent and 41 percent, respectively. In 1992, daytime non-residential burglaries accounted for the greatest percentage of both the number and amount of property stolen in burglaries: 27 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Thirty-six percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in 1978 and 43 percent in 1992 involved larceny-thefts. The average loss per larceny-theft offense increased 140 percent. Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for the greatest percentage of

Value of Property Stolen Maui County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$537,600	\$369	\$1,793,440	\$1,076
Larceny-Theft	\$814,100	\$253	\$3,430,310	\$608
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$904,600	\$2,250	\$2,634,320	\$7,318
Total Property	\$2,261,000*	\$441	\$8,047,890*	\$1,030

*Note: Includes value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (less than 1 percent of the 1978 total and approximately 2 percent of the 1992 total).

larceny-thefts in 1978 (26 percent), while thefts from buildings accounted for the greatest percentage of the value of stolen property (40 percent). Similarly, 38 percent of all larceny-thefts in 1992 were from motor vehicles while 34 percent of the value of the property stolen during larceny-thefts involved thefts from buildings. The value of losses due to larceny-theft increased 321 percent from 1978 to 1992.

Forty percent of the total value of property stolen by classification in Maui County in 1978 was due to motor vehicle thefts, declining to 33 percent in 1992. While the number of motor vehicle thefts declined from 1978 to 1992, the value of those thefts increased 191 percent. The average loss per motor vehicle theft increased 225 percent from 1978 to 1992.

Hawaii County

Unlike the other counties, the number of reported property crimes in Hawaii County increased in all categories. From 1978 to 1992, the number of property

number of reported burglaries for that period increased 21 percent; the rate per 100,000 residents decreased 21 percent. Of all Index Offenses, burglary accounted for 30 percent and 23 percent of reported crimes in 1978 and 1992, respectively.

Larceny-theft showed the greatest increase of reported offenses during the 15 year period, 70 percent, while the rate

all Index Offenses in 1978 and 5 percent in 1992.

The estimated value of property stolen in Hawaii County increased 208 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average value per offense doubled during the 15 year period. In 1978, 32 percent of the total value of property stolen by type was due to motor vehicles, of which 83 percent

Value of Property Stolen Hawaii County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$441,800	\$333	\$1,418,970	\$886
Larceny-Theft	\$555,200	\$201	\$2,302,050	\$488
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$430,700	\$2,071	\$706,560	\$2,250
Total Property	\$1,448,600*	\$332	\$4,464,160*	\$664

*Note: Includes the value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (approximately 1 percent of the total in 1978 and less than 1 percent of the 1992 total).

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents Hawaii County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	1,326	1,543.7	1,601	1,226.8
Larceny-Theft	2,767	3,221.2	4,713	3,611.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	208	242.1	314	240.6
Total Property	4,301	5,007.0	6,628	5,078.9

crimes increased 54 percent, while the rate per 100,000 residents increased slightly more than 1 percent. Property crimes accounted for 97 percent of all Index Offenses in Hawaii County for 1978 and 96 percent in 1992.

Burglary was the category with the least growth in reported offenses during the 15 year period for Hawaii County. The

per 100,000 residents increased by 12 percent. Larceny-theft accounted for 62 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 68 percent in 1992.

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts increased 51 percent from 1978 to 1992, and the rate per 100,000 residents decreased less than 1 percent. Motor vehicle theft accounted for 5 percent of

was recovered. In 1992, stolen motor vehicles accounted for only 18 percent of the total value of stolen property; 29 percent involved "miscellaneous" thefts (including, for example, vehicle parts, boats, trailers, pets, and shrubbery), of which over 8 percent was recovered. Overall, over 36 percent of the property stolen in Hawaii County in 1978 was recovered and 23 percent in 1992 was recovered.

Burglaries accounted for 30 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in 1978 and 32 percent in 1992. The total value of property stolen in burglaries increased 221 percent from 1978 to 1992, while the average loss per reported burglary increased 166 percent. In 1978, 25 percent of all burglaries involved non-residences where the time of the offense was unknown and 24 percent involved residences where the time was unknown. Over half of the value of property stolen in Hawaii County burglaries in 1978 occurred when no one could be sure whether the crime was committed during the day or night. In 1992, unknown time

residential burglaries accounted for the greatest percentage of burglaries (33 percent) and the greatest percentage of the value of property stolen in burglaries (30 percent). From 1978 to 1992, the value of property stolen in unknown time residential burglaries increased 258 percent.

In 1978, 38 percent of the total value of property stolen by classification in Hawaii County involved larceny-theft. By 1992, that percentage had increased to 52 percent while the value of property stolen in larceny-thefts increased 315 percent. From 1978 to 1992, the average value of property stolen in larceny-thefts in the county increased 143 percent. The larceny-theft subcategory with the most reported offenses in 1978 was the "all other" category (including, for example, thefts from enclosures and boats, thefts of animals, handtools, and construction equipment) with 828 reported offenses, 30 percent of the larceny-theft total, and 46 percent of the value of property stolen in larceny-thefts. However, in 1992 the category with the most reported offenses was shoplifting, 1,263 incidences representing 27 percent of all larcenies, but only 3 percent of the value of property stolen. The subcategory which accounted for the greatest percentage of the value of property stolen was thefts from motor vehicles: 33 percent of the larceny-theft total.

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 30 percent of total value of property stolen by offense classification in Hawaii County in 1978, decreasing to 16 percent in 1992. The total value of motor vehicles stolen increased 64 percent from 1978 to 1992, while the average value per offense increased only 9 percent.

Kauai County

Property crimes also dominate the Crime Index in Kauai County. In 1978, 95 percent of all Index Offenses were property crimes, 97 percent in 1992. From 1978 to 1992, the number of reported property crimes increased 6 percent while the rate per 100,000 residents decreased 30 percent.

Reported Offenses and Rates per 100,000 Residents Kauai County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	# Offenses	Rate	# Offenses	Rate
Burglary	707	1,921.2	633	1,144.7
Larceny-Theft	1,480	4,021.7	1,624	2,936.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	106	288.0	170	307.4
Total Property	2,293	6,231.0	2,427	4,388.8

Burglary was the only property offense that saw a decrease on the Garden Isle. The number of reported burglaries decreased 10 percent from 1978 to 1992. In 1978, burglaries accounted for 29 percent of all Index Offenses; in 1992, burglaries accounted for 25 percent of all reported Index Offenses. The rate for burglaries for the 15 year period decreased 40 percent.

Larceny-theft increased 10 percent in the number of reported offenses from 1978 to 1992. Larceny-thefts accounted for 62 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 and 65 percent in 1992. While the number of reported offenses increased, the rate of reported larceny-thefts decreased 27 percent for the same period.

Motor vehicle theft dramatically increased in Kauai County as compared with the rest of the State. There was a 60 percent increase in reported motor vehicle thefts from 1978 to 1992. The rate of reported offenses per 100,000 residents also increased 7 percent. However, motor vehicle theft accounted for only 4 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978, and 7 percent in 1992.

The estimated value of property stolen in Kauai County increased 181 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average value per offense increased 166 percent. Over one-third of the total value of property stolen in 1978 was classified as "miscellaneous" (including, for example, vehicle parts, boats, trailers, pets, and shrub-

Value of Property Stolen Kauai County				
Offense	1978		1992	
	Value	Average Per Offense	Value	Average Per Offense
Burglary	\$296,400	\$419	\$833,120	\$1,316
Larceny-Theft	\$528,900	\$357	\$1,278,660	\$787
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$242,800	\$2,291	\$949,360	\$5,585
Total Property	\$1,089,700*	\$469	\$3,061,380*	\$1,248

*Note: Includes the value of property stolen for murder, rape and robbery (approximately 2 percent of the 1978 total and less than 1 percent of the 1992 total).

bery), of which 40 percent was recovered. Thefts of motor vehicles accounted for 31 percent of the total value of property stolen in 1992, of which 85 percent was recovered. Overall, 39 percent of the value of property stolen in 1978 was recovered, 35 percent in 1992.

Burglaries accounted for 27 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in both 1978 and 1992. While the number of burglaries declined during the 15 year period, the total value of property stolen in burglaries increased 181 percent. The average value of property stolen during burglaries increased 214 percent. The location and time accounting for the most reported burglaries in 1978 was non-residences during the night and in 1992, residences during the night.

The percentage of the total value of property stolen by offense classification in the county resulting from larceny-theft decreased between 1978 to 1992, from 49 percent to 42 percent, respectively. The average value of property stolen for this offense increased 120 percent. In both 1978 and 1992, the sub-category of larceny-theft which accounted for the greatest percentage of offenses and value of property stolen involved "all others" (including, for example, thefts from enclosures and boats, thefts of animals, handtools, and construction equipment): 35 percent and 56 percent in 1978, 25 percent and 53 percent in 1992, respectively.

In 1978, 22 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification was due to motor vehicle theft, increasing to 31 percent in 1992. Moreover, the total value taken in motor vehicle thefts increased 291 percent from 1978 to 1992. The average value per motor vehicle theft increased 144 percent.

Conclusions

While the violent crime rate has been on the increase in the United States, that has not been the case in Hawaii. Since 1978, the percentage of the national Crime Index comprised of violent crimes has

increased from less than 10 percent to over 13 percent. In Hawaii, less than 4 percent of all Index Offenses in 1978 were violent crimes, slightly more than 4 percent in 1992.

The population of Hawaii has increased at over twice the rate of reported property crimes. As a result, while the number of property crimes increased 10 percent from 1978 to 1992, the rate per 100,000 residents actually decreased over 11 percent (see Total Property Crime Rate graphs on page 10).

For each of the 15 years covered by this report, the property crime rate in the State of Hawaii has been higher than in the United States. In 1978, Hawaii's rate was 42 percent higher than the U.S. rate. In 1985, Hawaii's total property crime rate hit its lowest point of the 15 year period, just 9 percent above the national rate. Since 1985, however, the Hawaii and national rates have diverged so that in 1992, the Hawaii rate was back to 19 percent higher than the U.S. rate. As mentioned before in this report, the property crime rate in the City and County of Honolulu covaries with the state rate, usually with less than 2 percent difference between the rates.

Over the past 15 years, Maui County has lead the state in property crime rate. The county has ranged from a property crime rate that was 36 percent higher than the state rate in 1982 to as low as 8 percent higher in 1990. In 1992, the total property crime rate in Maui County was 20 percent higher than the state rate.

The property crime rate in Hawaii County has fluctuated a great deal over the past 15 years. With the exception of 1990, however, the Hawaii County rate has remained below that of the entire state. In 1978, the Hawaii County rate was 8 percent higher than the national rate; in 1992, the county rate was only 4 percent higher.

Kauai County has consistently maintained a property crime rate lower than the state in general. Moreover, the county rate has declined nearly 30 percent over the 15 year period to a level in 1992 that is 10 percent lower than the

national rate and 25 percent lower than the overall state rate.

With only one exception, the average loss per property offense is greater for the U.S. overall than the State of Hawaii and individual counties for each year during the period 1978 to 1992. The one exception is Kauai County in 1992 when the average loss per property offense increased 51 percent to a level above both the U.S. and the State of Hawaii. At least some, if not most, of this increase may be related to Hurricane Iniki which devastated the island of Kauai September 11, 1992. The next series of graphs, which compare the average loss per specific property offense for the U.S., state, and four counties reveal increases in the average loss due to burglary and larceny-theft on Kauai. Valuable property left unprotected or lost as a result of the storm may have contributed to the large increase (see Average Loss Per Property Offense graphs on page 10).

Each county has a slightly different profile when compared to the U.S. and the state for the average loss per property offense. As usual, the City and County of Honolulu mirrors the state, while Maui County has split the difference between the U.S. and the state since the mid-1980s. The average value of property loss in Hawaii County has remained consistently below that of the U.S. and state.

The final series of graphs compares the average value of property loss per burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft for the United States, State of Hawaii, and four counties. Some interesting comparisons include the declining average of loss per motor vehicle theft in the City and County of Honolulu while that average has generally increased in the other counties, and the relative stability of the average losses due to burglary and larceny-theft over the 15 year period (see Average Loss Per Burglary, Larceny-Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft graphs on page 11).

While not clearly apparent in the series of graphs concerning the average loss per

specific property offense, a discussion of property crime in Hawaii is roughly equivalent to a discussion of larceny-theft. Nationally, larceny-theft accounts for 55 percent of Index Offenses, 63 percent of all property crimes, and 23 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense classification. In Hawaii, larceny-theft accounts for 71 percent of Index Offenses, 74 percent of all property crimes, and 53 percent of the total value of property stolen by offense.

The table on page 12 compares specific larceny-theft offenses for 1978 and 1992 by the number of reported thefts, the reported value of those thefts, and the percentage change in both number and value.

Of the three property crimes, larceny-theft is perhaps the most opportunistic and least sophisticated. One factor which may fuel the increases in the number of larceny-thefts in the state is tourism. In 1992, approximately 6,514,000 people visited the state, with an average of 153,000 visitors on any given day (The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism 1992). Tourists are likely to travel with large amounts of money, camera equipment, and jewelry; purses left on the beach and rental cars parked at popular tourist destinations make tempting targets. A 1986 study (Chesney-Lind and Lind) revealed that larceny-theft rates among tourists in the City and County of Honolulu from 1981-1982 exceeded those of residents by 42 percent. Unfortunately, the Uniform Crime Reporting data do not make the distinction between tourists and residents as victims of crime.

In addition to the importance of larceny-theft to the state's total Index Crime and property crime rates, another interesting feature of this analysis is the large increases in the value of property stolen. From 1978 to 1992, the number of reported burglaries decreased by 4,363 (25 percent) while the value of property stolen in burglaries increased \$7,747,110 (72 percent); the number of reported larceny-thefts increased 11,517 (30 percent) while the value of property stolen increased \$19,573,100 (173

percent); and the average value of property stolen (that is, the total value of all stolen property divided by the number of offenses) increased by \$237, 40 percent (see table on page 12).

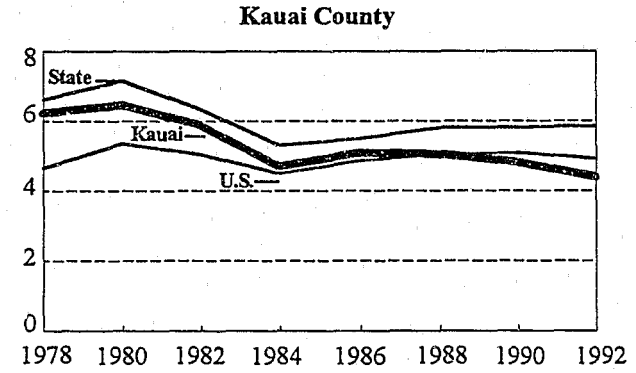
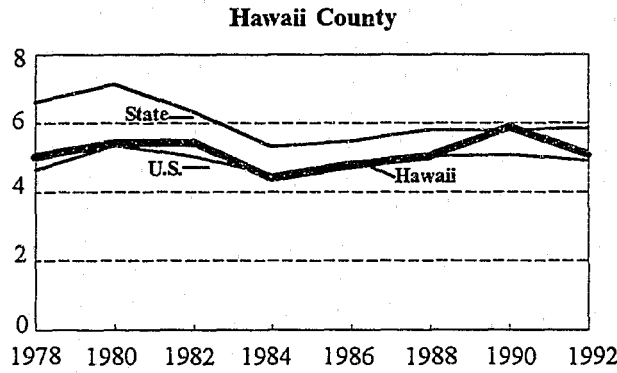
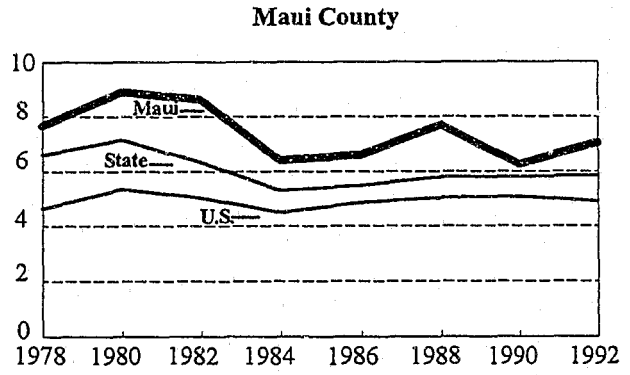
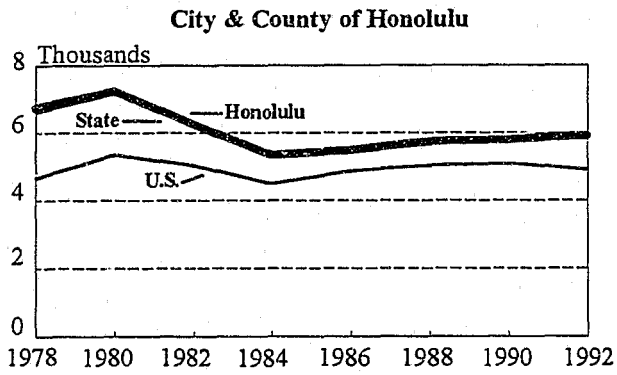
Clearly, some of this increase can be attributed to inflation. Since 1978, the consumer price index has increased 132 percent in Honolulu (The Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism 1992). However from the table on page 12, it is apparent that for many specific offenses, the increase in the value of property stolen exceeds what would be expected by controlling for inflation. The data reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting program does not contain sufficient detail to examine inflation for specific items or to distinguish types of items. For example, the average value of stolen bicycles increased 140 percent, from \$170 in 1978 to \$408 in 1992. If the same types and brands of bicycles stolen in 1978 were stolen in 1992, much of that increase may be attributed to inflation. However, if bicycles thieves targeted more expensive types of bicycles in 1992, inflation may not be a factor.

Two other factors influence the increase in certain types of property crimes. One factor is a proliferation of small, easily stolen consumable goods, such as televisions, videocassette recorders, and computers. For example, the value of stolen office equipment increased 442 percent from 1978 to 1992 statewide. A second factor is the increasing amount of time people spend away from their home. The greatest increases in the average value of property stolen in both residential and nonresidential burglaries occurred when the time of the offense could not be determined, suggesting home and business owners were away for at least a day.

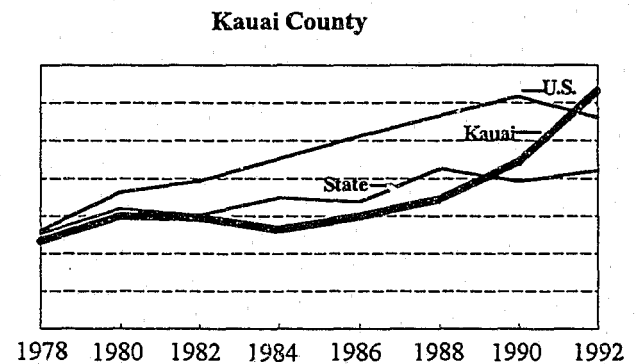
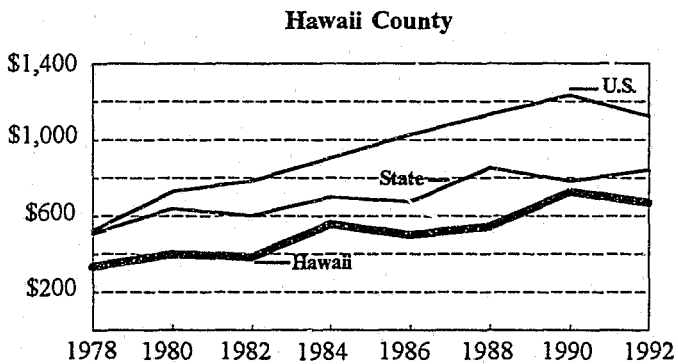
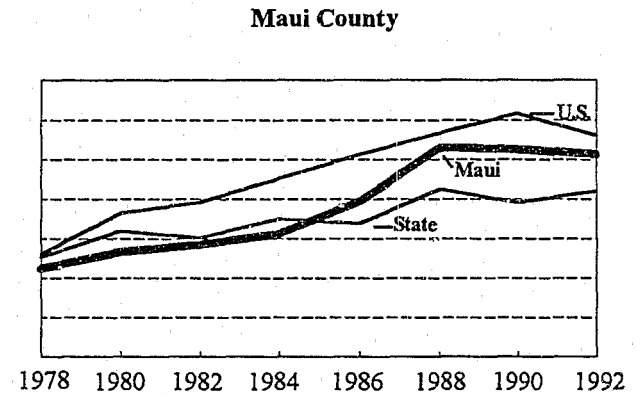
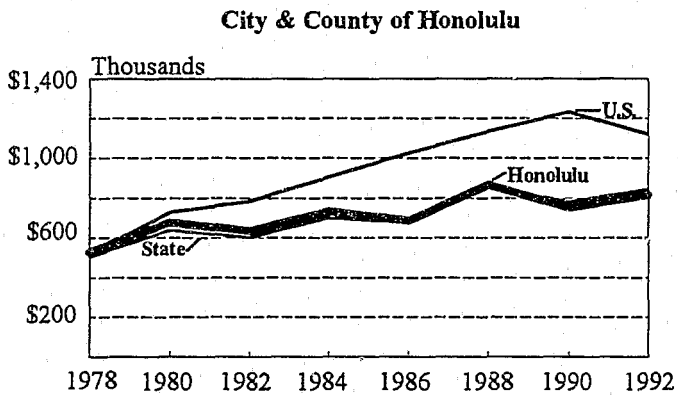
In the final analysis, the bad news is that Hawaii, per capita, is one of the nation's leaders in property crime, especially larceny-theft. The increase in the number of larceny-thefts between 1978 and 1992 drive the state's increases in property crime and total Index Crimes. The good news is that, relative to other states, Hawaii's property crime rankings have

actually improved. Moreover, Hawaii is not a victim of the rising violent crime rates seen in much of nation. Most important, however, is that of the two types of offenses in the Crime Index, property crimes are the more easily preventable. This is particularly true of larceny-thefts, where some basic education for tourists and residents alike could produce a significant reduction in the number and rate of crimes.

Total Property Crime Rate
United States, State of Hawaii, and Hawaii Counties
1978-1992

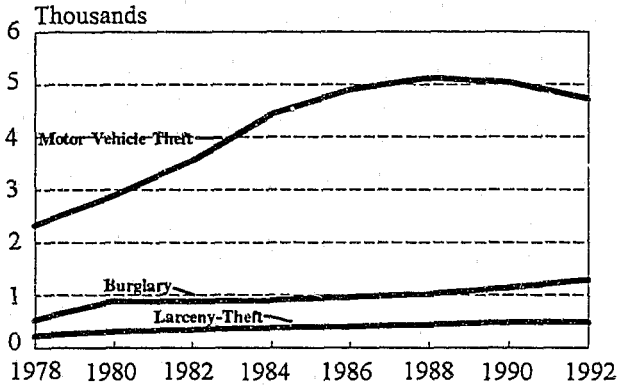


Average Loss Per Property Offense
United States, State of Hawaii, and Hawaii Counties
1978-1992

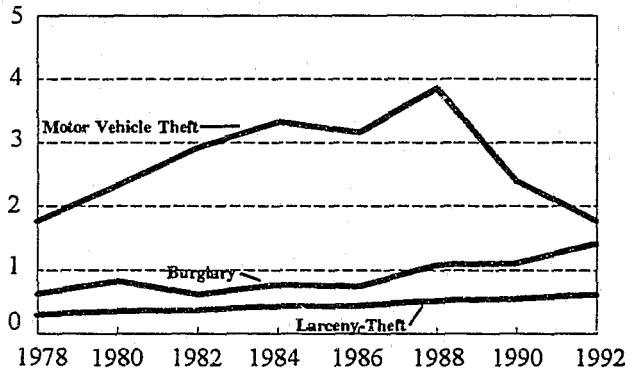


**Average Loss Per Burglary, Larceny-Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft
1978-1992**

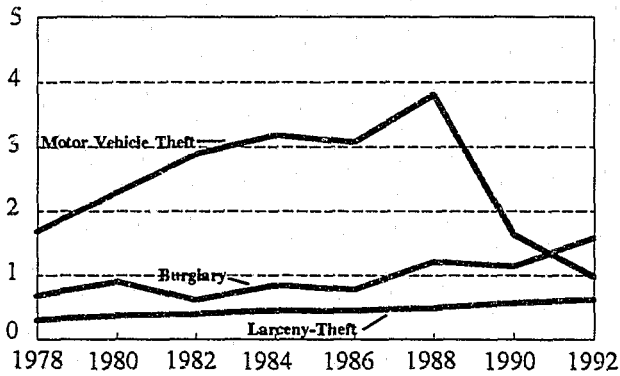
United States



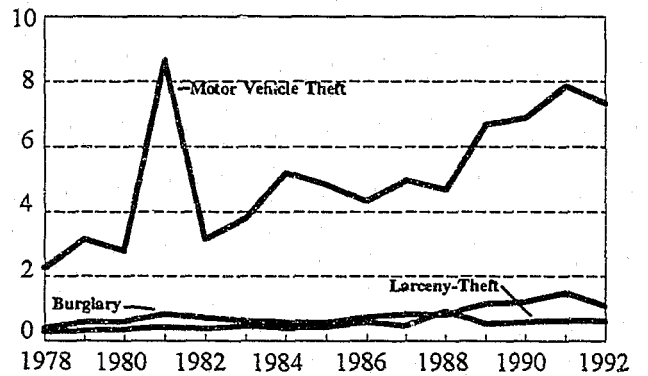
State of Hawaii



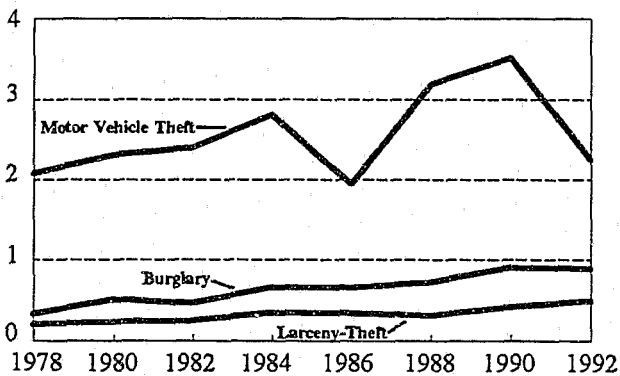
City and County of Honolulu



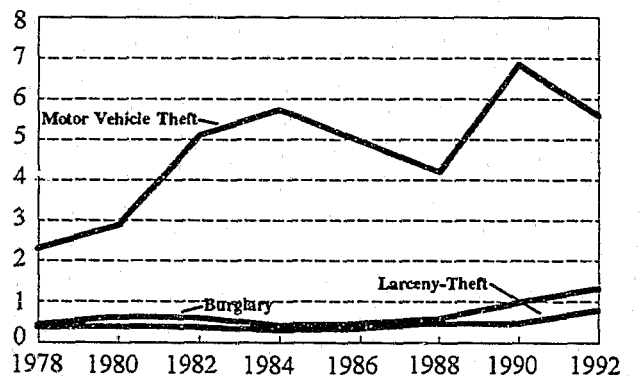
Maui County



Hawaii County



Kauai County



Number of Reported Larceny-Thefts and Value of Property Stolen State of Hawaii, 1978 and 1992						
Theft Type	1978		1992		Percent Change in Number	Percent Change in Value
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Pocket-Picking	275	\$77,000	703	\$348,720	155.6	352.9
Purse-Snatching	501	\$170,000	430	\$292,430	-14.2	71.9
Shoplifting	4,806	\$451,400	7,094	\$945,670	47.6	109.5
From Motor Vehicles	9,032	\$3,350,100	13,726	\$8,925,160	52.0	166.4
Motor Vehicle Parts	6,900	\$639,600	6,719	\$2,438,950	-2.6	281.3
Bicycles	2,812	\$477,100	3,001	\$1,224,500	6.7	156.7
From Buildings	6,762	\$2,842,700	8,804	\$9,609,020	29.8	238.0
Coin Machines	370	\$18,800	638	\$69,760	72.4	271.1
All Others*	7,569	\$3,310,200	9,429	\$7,055,680	24.6	113.1
Larceny-Theft Total	39,027	\$11,336,800	50,544	\$30,909,900	29.5	172.7

*Includes: thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes; thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, handtools, farm and construction equipment, airplanes, and motorboats; taking gasoline from a self-service gas station without paying; etc.

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The data for the Crime Trend Series comes from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR Program in Hawaii gathers offense and arrest data from each of the four county law enforcement agencies: Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.

The Research and Statistics Branch of the Crime Prevention Division, Department of the Attorney General, operates as a clearinghouse for the UCR Program, reporting the county offense and arrest data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and publishing the results annually in *Crime in Hawaii*.

November, 1993.

Department of the Attorney General
Crime Prevention Division
810 Richards Street, Suite 701
Honolulu, HI 96813
Tel. (808) 586-1416