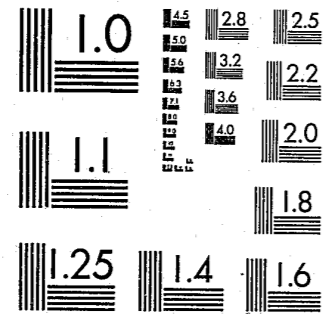


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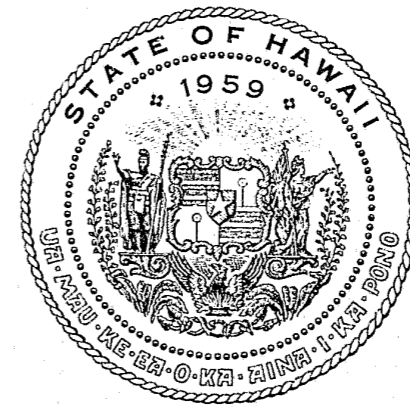
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6-17-82

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**HAWAII STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS**



**HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
JANUARY 1981**

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HAWAII STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

U.S. Department of Justice 75515
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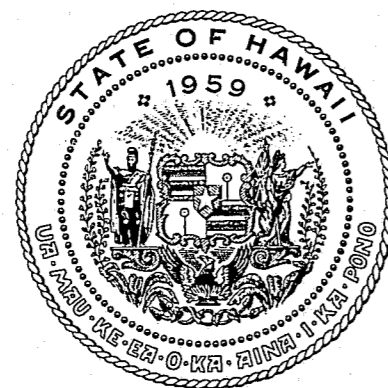
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**HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
JANUARY 1981**

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

FOREWORD

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is the central mechanism for the statewide coordination of criminal justice-related data. Located in the Judiciary for administrative purposes, SAC's role involves not only providing information to both state and local criminal justice agencies, but also responding to a variety of requests for information from other governmental and private agencies.

This Third Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS) report deals with the resources of the criminal justice agencies in the State of Hawaii and their allocation.

Data for this report were derived primarily from a survey of Hawaii's criminal justice agencies. Information presented reflects as complete and accurate data as was available.

This MAS report is intended to assist federal, state, and local criminal justice administration in the evaluation of agency performance and effectiveness.

Acknowledgements

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and diligent assistance of the criminal justice administrators and members of their respective staffs who supplied the information contained in this report.

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Administrator
Corrections Division

Mr. Francis Keala
Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department

Mr. Gerald Matsunaga
Prosecuting Attorney
Kauai County Prosecutor

Mr. Boyd Mossman
Prosecuting Attorney
Maui Prosecutor's Office

Mr. Togo Nakagawa
Prosecuting Attorney
Honolulu Prosecutor's Office

Mr. Jon Ono
Prosecuting Attorney
Hawaii County Prosecutor

Mr. Guy Paul
Chief of Police
Hawaii County Police Department

Mr. John San Diego, Sr.
Chief of Police
Maui County Police Department

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Introduction

SAC is responsible for the development of the Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS) component of the Comprehensive Data System (CDS). The CDS program, developed under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), is designed to research, analyze, and coordinate various aspects of the existing criminal justice system. It is the function of the Comprehensive Data System to:

- 1) Assist the states in establishing an integrated criminal justice information and statistics system and to encourage uniformity in the reporting of information state-to-state and on the national level.
- 2) Collect systematically and report criminal justice information and statistics so as to provide uniform and reliable data on a year-to-year, state-to-state, agency-to-agency level and on a national level.
- 3) To eliminate unnecessary duplication of data collection.

MAS encompasses the development of information on current resources available to meet the functional demands of the criminal justice system. This information includes but is not limited to manpower, budgetary data, and caseload data.

The purpose of these statistics is to provide criminal justice managers and elected officials with reliable and current data which can be used to evaluate the local effort in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system.

The ten criminal justice agencies participating in this report are the Hawaii County Police Department; Honolulu Police Department; Kauai County Police Department; Maui County Police Department; Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney; Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney's Office; Kauai Prosecuting Attorney; Office of the Maui Prosecutor; Department of Social Services & Housing, Corrections Division, and the Hawaii Judiciary.

This section presents a brief outline of the objectives, goals, and procedures of the MAS Program. An overview of the Hawaii Criminal Justice System as of 1978-1979 is presented. Data are organized by criminal justice component under the major headings of Police, Prosecuting Attorney, Judiciary, and Corrections. This information is intended to assist state and

local criminal justice administrators in making decisions on the functional aspects of their respective agencies.

The MAS Objective

The objective of the Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS) is to compile and disseminate information related to planning, policy-making, and program evaluation. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH) and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program can, and are used for these purposes, but MAS is different. MAS focuses emphasis not so much on the agencies' activities, as on the resources with which they perform those activities.

The CDS guidelines provide: "The purpose of the Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS) component is to provide criminal justice managers and elected officials with a body of relevant information upon which to base decisions aimed at improving the effectiveness and the efficiency of the criminal justice system. MAS requires the systematic collection of management and administrative statistics associated with the operation of the criminal justice systems."

In short, while OBTS/CCH examines such factors as number of arrests, trials, and individuals on probation, MAS deals with costs, personnel and the general utilization of resources.

Correlation of MAS Data

Elements with OBTS/CCH and UCR

OBTS/CCH, UCR and MAS each deal with distinguishable types of data. The OBTS/CCH component involves the individual offender as he is tracked through the criminal justice system and his previous criminal history; UCR deals with reported offenses and arrests. MAS concentrates on criminal justice resources and the costs associated with those resources.

Statistical relationships such as the impact of changes in the level of available resources on crime, arrests, and the efficiency of processing defendants

through the system after arrest, and recidivism can be measured. Resource allocation as well as the costs and benefits of programs and procedures can be evaluated.

In the area of resource allocation, several types of projects such as the effect of police patrol distribution on reported crimes could be measured. A project to add to judicial personnel could be evaluated in terms of the reductions of delays in court proceedings.

Some statistical analyses such as significance testing, correlation analysis, and regression analysis may also be performed.

Data Reporting

The collection of information for the MAS module is normally through questionnaires designed specifically for this purpose and distributed to criminal justice agencies.

There is a basic core of information collected from all agencies. In addition, there are agency-specific data elements. The data elements collected include:

- Personnel
- Capital Expenditures
- Workload

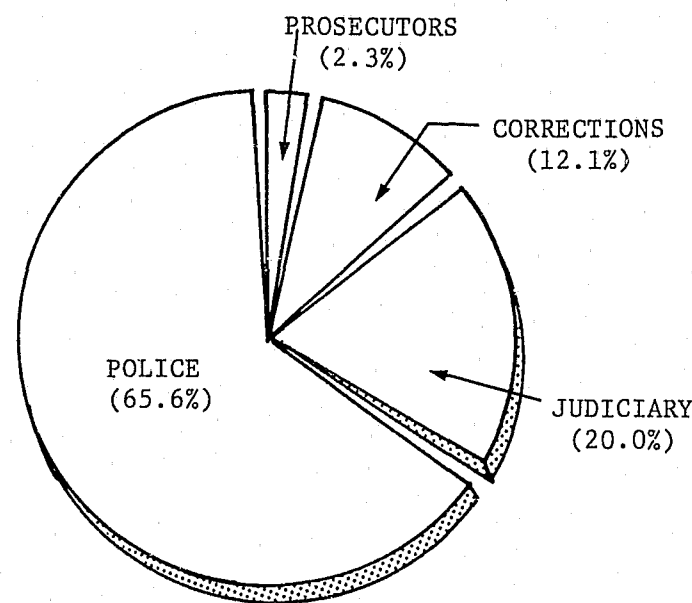
Overview of the

Criminal Justice System in Hawaii

The State's criminal justice system is comprised of the four county police departments, the four prosecuting attorney offices, the Corrections Division and Hawaii Paroling Authority of the State's Department of Social Services and Housing, and the State Judiciary. Resources of the Hawaii Paroling Authority have not been analyzed in this report, but will be an integral part of future MAS reports.

Figures 1 and 2 show manpower and expenditure data for the criminal justice system during fiscal years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979. The illustrations also present comparisons with corresponding national data for 1978-1979.

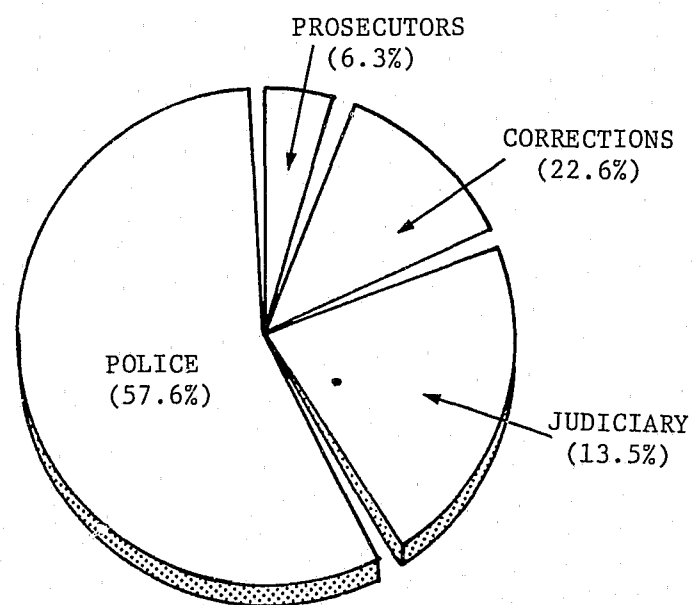
**Distribution of Personnel in the Criminal Justice System
Fiscal Year 1978-1979**



HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOTAL PERSONNEL

	<u>1977-1978</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>
POLICE	2,420	2,419
JUDICIARY	711.5	738
CORRECTIONS	439	446
PROSECUTORS	80	86
TOTAL	3,650.5	3,689

HAWAII
FISCAL 1978-1979



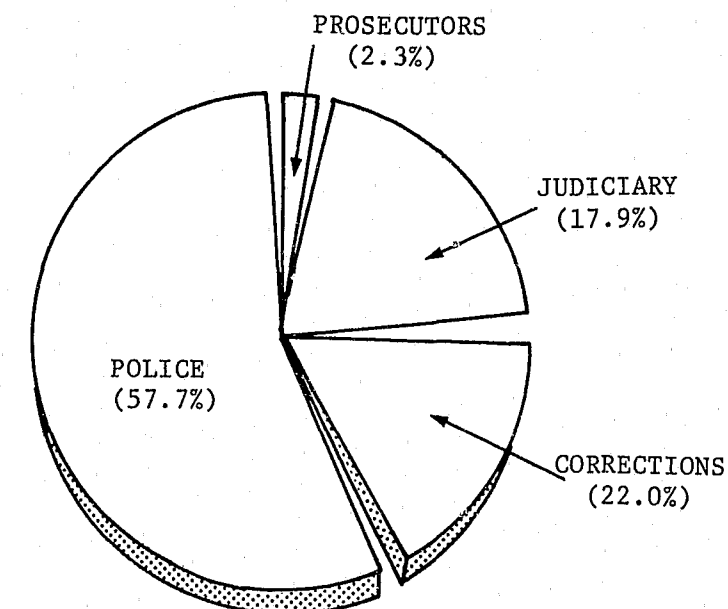
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

	<u>1978-1979</u>
POLICE	696,809
JUDICIARY	163,142
CORRECTIONS	273,556
PROSECUTORS	76,225
TOTAL	1,209,723

NATIONAL
FISCAL 1978-1979

Figure 1

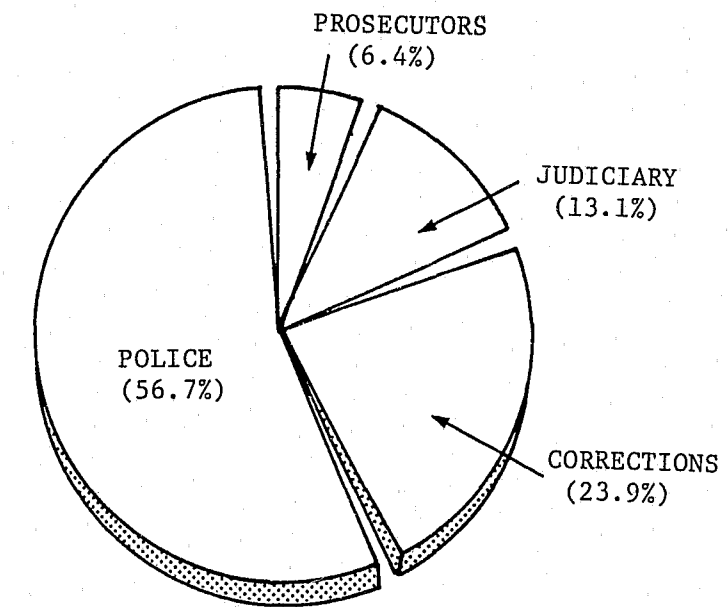
**Distribution of Expenditures in the Criminal Justice System
Fiscal Year 1978-1979**



HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

	<u>1977-1978</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>
POLICE	\$49,143,542	\$50,991,898
JUDICIARY	\$14,556,327	\$15,843,976
CORRECTIONS	\$17,513,062	\$19,418,454
PROSECUTORS	\$1,880,464	\$2,061,511
TOTAL	\$83,093,395	\$88,315,839

HAWAII
FISCAL 1978-1979



**NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
(IN THOUSANDS)**

	<u>1978-1979</u>
POLICE	\$13,104,817
JUDICIARY	\$3,034,666
CORRECTIONS	\$5,516,241
PROSECUTORS	\$1,468,402
TOTAL	\$23,124,126

NATIONAL
FISCAL 1978-1979

Figure 2

As of June 30, 1978, 3,650.5 personnel were employed by the criminal justice system in Hawaii (See Figure 1). There was one criminal justice employee for every 247 residents of the State of Hawaii. The police departments accounted for 66.3 percent of the total, followed by the Judiciary with 19.5 percent; the Corrections Division, 12.0 percent; and the county prosecutor offices with 2.2 percent.

The distribution of personnel in the criminal justice system in Hawaii remained basically unchanged during fiscal 1978-1979.

Nationally, the police departments employed 57.6 percent of the total criminal justice manpower. Corrections followed with 22.6 percent of the total, Judiciary with 13.5 percent and the Prosecutors with 6.3 percent.¹ Comparisons of Hawaii's manpower for 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 with national statistics for fiscal 1978 reveal differences in the distribution of manpower among the different criminal justice agencies. The four county police departments in Hawaii accounted for a larger proportion of criminal justice manpower than nationally. The Hawaii Judiciary also employed a greater proportion of manpower while Hawaii Corrections and Prosecutors accounted for less of the manpower resources than nationally.

In fiscal 1977-1978, \$83,093,395 was expended by the criminal justice system in Hawaii. In fiscal 1978-1979, expenditures of the criminal justice system increased by 6.3 percent to \$88,315,839. These expenditures represent a cost of \$92.09 per resident of Hawaii in fiscal 1977-1978 and \$96.55 in fiscal 1978-1979. The national expenditure for fiscal 1978-1979 was approximately 24 billion dollars (\$23,124,126,000) or a per capita expenditure of \$106.05.

¹National average expenditures and employment were calculated by using the distribution of total expenditures for state and local criminal justice agencies. The data were acquired through an advance report by the Census Bureau in conjunction with the LEAA entitled "Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1978." Hawaii statistics do not include two categories: public defense and other criminal justice personnel as found in national statistics.

In fiscal 1977-1978, police expenditures accounted for more than half (59.1%) of all criminal justice expenditures in Hawaii. The remaining expenditures were distributed among the Corrections Division with 21.1 percent, the Judiciary with 17.5 percent, and the Prosecutors with 2.3 percent.

In fiscal 1978-1979, police expenditures again accounted for more than half of the expenditures for both the State of Hawaii and nationally. Hawaii police and national police expenditures comprised 57.7 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively, of criminal justice expenditures. Expenditures of the Corrections Division in Hawaii and nationally were comparable with the Corrections Division in Hawaii accounting for 22.0 percent and the national expenditure for corrections at 23.9 percent. A greater proportion of the expenditure was expended by the Hawaii Judiciary, 17.9 percent versus 13.1 percent nationally. The expenditures of the prosecuting offices in Hawaii comprised 2.3 percent of the criminal justice budget while the national expenditure was 6.4 percent.

Police

This section of the report deals with data relating to police department personnel and attendant resources for each of the four local police departments for fiscal years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979. The police departments represent the City and County of Honolulu and the Counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai.

Sworn Police Officers

Table 1 reflects the number of sworn police officer personnel for the State as of June 30 for fiscal years 1976-1977, 1977-1978, and 1978-1979. Statewide, there were 1,977 sworn police officer personnel as of June 30, 1978. Based on provisional 1978 population estimates for the State, there was an average of 456 residents per police officer as of June 30, 1978. Statewide, each police officer covered 3.3 square miles of land area.

While the State total of police officers remained virtually unchanged from the previous year, there were larger fluctuations at the county level. Hawaii County and Kauai County which had reported increases as of June 30, 1977, reported decreases of 7.1 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively, in sworn police officer personnel as of June 30, 1978. In contrast, the City and County of Honolulu and Maui County which had reported decreases as of June 30, 1977, reported increases of 1.4 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, as of June 30, 1978.

As of June 30, 1979, the City and County of Honolulu showed a 1.1 percent decrease while the other counties showed increases in sworn police officer personnel. Hawaii and Kauai Counties reported increases of 1.4 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. Maui County reported the largest increase of 6.7 percent. Although these three counties reported increases, the State total of sworn police officers decreased by one(1) police officer.

The breakdown by county as of June 30, 1979, shows that on the average, a police officer in the City and County of Honolulu served 496 residents and patrolled .4 square miles. The other counties showed smaller ratios of residents per police officer but larger areas patrolled. The average number of residents

Table 1: Distribution of Police Officers by County
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
C & C			
HONOLULU			
Population Served	723,400 (1.4)	721,900 (-.2)	729,100 (1.0)
Sworn Police Officers	1,468 (-3.4)	1,488 (1.4)	1,471 (-1.1)
Residents Per Officer	493	485	496
Square Miles Covered	.4	.4	.4
HAWAII COUNTY			
Population Served	78,100 (.4)	81,800 (4.7)	83,700 (2.3)
Sworn Police Officers	238 (10.2)	221 (-7.1)	224 (1.4)
Residents Per Officer	328	370	374
Square Miles Covered	16.9	18.3	18.0
MAUI COUNTY			
Population Served	59,400 (2.1)	63,100 (6.2)	65,500 (3.8)
Sworn Police Officers	161 (-3.6)	164 (1.9)	175 (6.7)
Residents Per Officer	369	385	374
Square Miles Covered	7.2	7.2	6.7
KAUAI COUNTY			
Population Served	33,800 (-.6)	35,500 (5.0)	36,400 (2.5)
Sworn Police Officers	109 (5.8)	104 (-4.6)	106 (1.9)
Residents Per Officer	310	341	343
Square Miles Covered	5.8	6.0	5.8
STATE			
Population Served	894,700 (1.3)	902,300 (.9)	914,700 (1.4)
Sworn Police Officers	1,976 (-1.5)	1,977 (.05)	1,976 (-.05)
Residents Per Officer	453	456	463
Square Miles Covered	3.3	3.3	3.3

NOTE: Percentage changes indicated in parentheses.

served and square miles covered per police officer for Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai Counties were: 374 residents and 18.0 square miles, 374 residents and 6.7 square miles, and 343 residents and 5.8 square miles, respectively.

While the overall number of sworn police officers remained virtually unchanged and with population increasing by 1.4 percent, the average number of residents per police officer also increased by 1.5 percent to 463 as of June 30, 1979.

Civilian Personnel

The number of civilian personnel employed by the police departments decreased statewide by 8.1 percent from June 1977 to December 1977 (See Table 2). During this period, the County of Maui showed an 11.1 percent increase while the other counties reported decreases in civilian personnel. The largest decrease was 32.7 percent reported by Hawaii County. This large decrease may have been due in part to the inclusion of temporary and part-time employees in the December 1976-June 1977 figure. Statewide, there were 4.5 sworn police officers to each civilian employee, a 7.1 percent increase over June 1977.

During the six month period from December 1977 to June 1978, there was an increase of 3.0 percent in civilian personnel. The City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii and Maui Counties reported increases with Maui County reporting the largest increase of 25.0 percent. Kauai County's civilian employee count remained unchanged. There were 4.5 sworn police officer employees to each civilian employee for the State.

During the six month period from June 1978 to December 1978, there was a decrease of 1.1 percent which was offset by an increase of 1.1 percent from December 1978 to June 1979 in civilian personnel for the State. The average number of sworn police officers per civilian employee remained at 4.5. As of June 1979, civilian employees comprised 18.3 percent of the total police personnel for the State.

Table 2: Police Department Personnel By County
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

C & C	Total Personnel	% Change	Police Officer	Civ. Emp.	% Change	P.O. per Civ. Emp.	% Change
HONOLULU							
6/30/77	1,849	-1.7	1,468	381	5.5	3.9	7.1
12/31/77	1,814	-1.9	1,455	359	-5.8	4.1	5.1
6/30/78	1,853	2.2	1,488	365	1.7	4.1	---
12/31/78	1,812	-2.2	1,450	362	-.8	4.0	-2.4
6/30/79	1,836	1.3	1,471	365	.8	4.0	---
HAWAII COUNTY							
6/30/77	290	15.1	238	52 ^{a/}	44.4	4.6	-23.3
12/31/77	264	-9.0	229	35	-32.7	6.5	41.3
6/30/78	258	-2.3	221	37	5.7	6.0	-7.7
12/31/78	254	-1.6	217	37	---	5.9	-1.7
6/30/79	263	3.5	224	39	5.4	5.7	-3.4
MAUI COUNTY							
6/30/77	179	-2.7	161	18	5.9	8.9	-9.2
12/31/77	187	4.5	167	20	11.1	8.4	-5.6
6/30/78	189	1.1	164	25	25.0	6.6	-21.4
12/31/78	192	1.6	166	26	4.0	6.4	-3.0
6/30/78	201	4.7	175	26	---	6.7	4.7
KAUAI COUNTY							
6/30/77	126	4.1	109	17	-5.6	6.4	12.3
12/31/77	119	-5.6	103	16	-5.9	6.4	---
6/30/78	120	.8	104	16	---	6.5	1.6
12/31/78	119	-.8	106	13	-18.8	8.2	26.2
6/30/79	119	---	106	13	---	8.2	---
STATE							
6/30/77	2,444	.2	1,976	468	8.3	4.2	-8.7
12/31/77	2,384	-2.5	1,954	430	-8.1	4.5	7.1
6/30/78	2,420	1.5	1,977	443	3.0	4.5	---
12/31/78	2,377	-1.8	1,939	438	-1.1	4.4	-2.2
6/30/79	2,419	1.8	1,976	443	1.1	4.5	2.3

^{a/} Includes 18 temporary and 10 part-time employees.

Total Personnel

The total number of authorized positions (See Table 3) decreased by 2.5 percent in fiscal year 1977-1978 over 1976-1977. The City and County of Honolulu and the County of Hawaii showed decreases in authorized positions of 1.4 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, while Maui County reported a 4.3 percent increase and Kauai County, a 5.4 percent increase. During fiscal year 1977-1978 approximately 97.8 percent of all authorized positions statewide were reported filled. There was an average of 2.7 police personnel per 1,000 residents.

Fiscal year 1978-1979 showed a .9 percent increase statewide in authorized positions. The Counties of Hawaii and Maui reported increases of 4.0 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively, while Kauai County and the City and County of Honolulu both reported slight increases of less than one percent. There were 96.9 percent of all authorized positions reported filled with 2.6 police employees per 1,000 population.

Authorized and Actual Man-Hours

During fiscal year 1977-1978, the State total was 4,847,440 authorized normal man-hours for police personnel of which 96.3 percent (4,666,057 hours) were reported as actual man-hours. The distribution of actual man-hours by county shown in Table 4 was 77.7 percent (3,625,960) for the City and County of Honolulu, 11.2 percent (520,129) for Hawaii County, 6.6 percent (308,176) for Maui County and 4.5 percent (211,792) for Kauai County. All counties reported actual man-hours as less than the authorized number of normal man-hours. In addition to actual normal man-hours for fiscal 1977-1978, 201,239 hours in actual overtime/compensation time hours and 21,911 hours spent in training were reported. The actual overtime/compensation time hours reported exceeded the authorized hours for all counties except Hawaii County which reported 12.3 percent less hours than authorized.

The following fiscal year showed 4,864,432 authorized man-hours, a .4 percent increase over the pre-

**Table 3: Police Department Positions, Authorized and Filled
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	Authorized Positions	% Change	Pos. per 1,000 Pop.	Actual Filled Positions	Pos. per 1,000 Pop.	% Filled
C & C						
HONOLULU						
1976-1977	1,909	---	2.6	1,849	2.6	96.9
1977-1978	1,882	-1.4	2.6	1,853	2.6	98.5
1978-1979	1,883	.05	2.6	1,836	2.5	97.5
HAWAII COUNTY						
1976-1977	315	---	4.0	290 ^{a/}	3.7	92.1
1977-1978	277	-12.1	3.4	258	3.2	93.1
1978-1979	288	4.0	3.4	263	3.1	91.3
MAUI COUNTY						
1976-1977	185	---	3.1	179	3.0	96.8
1977-1978	193	4.3	3.1	189	3.0	97.9
1978-1979	205	6.2	3.1	201	3.1	98.1
KAUAI COUNTY						
1976-1977	129	---	3.8	126	3.7	97.7
1977-1978	122	-5.4	3.4	120	3.4	98.4
1978-1979	121	-.8	3.3	119	3.3	98.4
STATE						
1976-1977	2,538	---	2.8	2,444	2.7	96.3
1977-1978	2,474	-2.5	2.7	2,420	2.7	97.8
1978-1979	2,497	.9	2.7	2,419	2.6	96.9

^{a/} Includes 18 temporary and 10 part-time employees.

vious year for the State. Actual man-hours were 4,668,488 hours or 96.0 percent of all authorized hours. There were 192,857 actual overtime/compensation time hours reported, exceeding the authorized overtime/compensation hours by 4.5 percent. Based on the total police personnel count as of June 30, 1979, each police personnel averaged approximately 80 hours of overtime/compensation time.

Local Police Vehicles

Table 5 reflects the number of vehicles operated by the county police departments. The vehicles were categorized as patrol vehicles or other types of vehicles which were county owned and those which were privately owned by the police officer.

In fiscal 1977-1978, there were 1,571 total police vehicles reported. Privately owned vehicles comprised 81.4 percent (1,278) of all police vehicles. The remaining vehicles were county owned with the exception of Maui County which leased all of their vehicles. For purposes of this report, these vehicles are listed as county owned vehicles. The City and County of Honolulu reported the largest number of total police vehicles (78.0%) and also the largest number of privately owned vehicles (82.0%). Maui County did not report any privately owned vehicles. The average number of police officers statewide was 1.3 officers per vehicle for 1977-1978.

The total number of police vehicles for fiscal 1978-1979 increased to 1,608, a 2.4 percent increase over the previous year. Maui and Kauai Counties reported no changes in the number of police vehicles while the City and County of Honolulu reported an increase of 3.0 percent and Hawaii County a 1.8 percent increase.

Expenditures

Total police expenditures for fiscal 1977-1978 decreased by 8.7 percent from the previous year (See Table 6). Expenditures in personal services and other operating expenses declined while expenditures in capital outlay showed a large increase.

For fiscal 1977-1978, 83.3 percent (\$40,945,393) of

**Table 4: Police Department Man-Hours, Authorized and Actual
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	NORMAL MAN-HOURS		OVERTIME/COMPENSATION TIME HOURS		TRAINING SESSION HOURS
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual	
C & C HONOLULU					
77-78	3,718,832	3,625,960	132,106	134,098	4,052
78-79	3,705,744	3,613,248	129,212	109,814	2,238
HAWAII COUNTY					
77-78	558,432	520,129	23,983	21,037	N/A
78-79	580,608	530,208	16,907	26,237	N/A
MAUI COUNTY					
77-78	316,416	308,176	29,952	37,704	10,859
78-79	326,400	314,976	33,600	47,916	5,939
KAUAI COUNTY					
77-78	253,760	211,792	4,880 ^{a/}	8,400	7,000
78-79	251,680	210,056	4,840 ^{a/}	8,890	7,120
STATE					
77-78	4,847,440	4,666,057	190,921	201,239	21,911
78-79	4,864,432	4,668,488	184,559	192,857	15,297

^{a/} Kauai County's authorized hours are based on each employee authorized to accumulate 40 hours of compensation time hours per Departmental rules.

the total reported expenditure was expended for personal services and 15.3 percent (\$7,533,724) towards other operating expenses. Expenditures in capital outlay increased from .006 percent of the total in fiscal 1976-1977 to 1.4 percent of the total in 1977-1978. Of the \$664,425 reported for capital outlay in 1977-1978, the City and County of Honolulu reported 95.5 percent (\$634,825) of the total, Hawaii County reported 1.9 percent (\$12,365), and Maui County, 2.6 percent (\$17,235). Kauai County which was the only county to report expenditures for capital outlay in 1976-1977 did not report any expenditures for capital outlay during 1977-1978.

Total expenditures for the police departments in 1978-1979 increased by 3.8 percent to \$50,991,898. All counties registered increases in total expenditures ranging from 1.7 percent in Kauai County to 6.9 percent reported by Maui County.

Personal services and operating expenses showed increases in expenditures for the City and County of Honolulu, and the Counties of Hawaii and Maui. Kauai County reported a 5.0 percent increase in personal services and a 19.4 percent decrease in operating expenses. Overall, personal services increased by 3.8 percent and operating expenses by 4.2 percent while capital outlay expenditures decreased by 6.6 percent.

Per Capita Expenditure

Statewide, the per capita expenditure for fiscal 1976-1977 was \$60.18. The per capita expenditure for fiscal 1977-1978 dropped to \$54.46, a 9.5 percent decrease for the State. Per capita expenditures decreased by 11.6 percent for the City and County of Honolulu; by 7.4 percent for Hawaii County; and by 1.0 percent for Kauai County. Maui County showed a 1.8 percent increase during the same period. Hawaii County reported the highest per capita expenditure of \$73.06 while the City and County of Honolulu reported the lowest per capita expenditure of \$50.85. Maui and Kauai Counties reported per capita expenditures of \$65.18 and \$66.03, respectively.

**Table 5: Police Department Vehicles
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	TOTAL VEHICLES	COUNTY OWNED		PRIVATELY OWNED	SWORN P. O.	OFFICERS PER VEHICLE
		Patrol	Other			
C & C HONOLULU						
77-78	1,225	82	95	1,048	1,488	1.2
78-79	1,258	99	107	1,052	1,471	1.2
HAWAII COUNTY						
77-78	224	7	3	214	221	1.0
78-79	228	7	3	218	224	1.0
MAUI COUNTY						
77-78	74 ^{a/}	74	0	0	164	2.2
78-79	74 ^{a/}	74	0	0	175	2.4
KAUAI COUNTY						
77-78	48	26	6	16	104	2.2
78-79	48	26	6	16	106	2.2
STATE						
77-78	1,571	189	104	1,278	1,977	1.3
78-79	1,608	206	116	1,286	1,976	1.2

^{a/} Maui County leases these cars.

The State per capita expenditure for fiscal 1978-1979 increased by 2.4 percent to \$55.75. The City and County of Honolulu reported a 2.5 percent increase while Kauai County reported a slight decrease of .8 percent. Maui County reported the highest increase of 3.0 percent but Hawaii County's 1.5 percent increase gave it the highest per capita expenditure of \$74.13 for fiscal year 1978-1979.

Sources of Funding

Sources of funding for police department expenditures are shown in Table 8. Sources of funding for expenditures were categorized as county funds, state funds, or federal funds.

In fiscal 1976-1977, 80.3 percent of the total police expenditure was derived from county funds, 19.6 percent from federal funds and .03 percent from state funds. The distribution of sources of funding for fiscal 1977-1978 showed 66.9 percent of the expenditures originating within the county. County funds accounted for 59.0 percent of police expenditures for the City and County of Honolulu, 99.2 percent for Hawaii County, 97.6 percent for Maui County and 54.3 percent for Kauai County. Expenditures of federal funds ranged from .7 percent reported by Hawaii County to 45.4 percent reported by Kauai County. The largest increase in expenditure of federal funds was in the City and County of Honolulu which reported 40.7 percent of its expenditures for fiscal 1977-1978 as federal funds compared to 22.4 percent in fiscal 1976-1977. State funds accounted for less than one half of one percent of the total expenditure.

In fiscal 1978-1979, county funds accounted for 80.3 percent of statewide police expenditures, state funds for .04 percent and federal funds for 19.6 percent. The breakdown of funding shows that county funds again made up the majority of police expenditures for each county. County derived funds for Hawaii and Maui Counties were 98.9 percent and 97.8 percent, respectively, of their police expenditures. County funds of 76.6 percent and 58.7 percent were reported by the City and County of Honolulu and Kauai County, respectively. Police expenditures of federal funds

Table 6: Police Department Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	1976-1977	1977-1978	% Change	1978-1979	% Change
C & C					
HONOLULU					
Total Expenditure	\$41,621,272	\$36,710,301	-11.8	\$38,007,821	3.5
Personal Services	36,410,704	30,869,895	-15.2	32,028,665	3.8
Operating Expenses	5,210,568	5,205,581	-.1	5,432,880	4.4
Capital Outlay	0	634,825		546,276	
HAWAII COUNTY					
Total Expenditure	\$6,164,321	\$5,976,121	-3.1	\$6,204,654	3.8
Personal Services	4,489,111	4,653,867	3.7	4,753,745	2.2
Operating Expenses	1,675,210	1,309,889	-21.8	1,435,084	9.6
Capital Outlay	0	12,365		15,825	
MAUI COUNTY					
Total Expenditure	\$3,801,320	\$4,113,051	8.2	\$4,395,531	6.9
Personal Services	3,181,907	3,394,341	6.7	3,607,869	6.3
Operating Expenses	619,413	701,475	13.3	729,352	4.0
Capital Outlay	0	17,235		58,310	
KAUAI COUNTY					
Total Expenditure	\$2,253,381	\$2,344,069	4.0	\$2,383,892	1.7
Personal Services	1,959,849	2,027,290	3.4	2,128,684	5.0
Operating Expenses	290,491	316,779	9.1	255,208	-19.4
Capital Outlay	3,041	0		0	
STATE					
Total Expenditure	\$53,840,294	\$49,143,542	-8.7	\$50,991,898	3.8
Personal Services	46,041,571	40,945,393	-11.1	42,518,963	3.8
Operating Expenses	7,795,682	7,533,724	-3.4	7,852,524	4.2
Capital Outlay	3,041	664,425		620,411	

were 23.4 percent reported by the City and County of Honolulu, 1.0 percent by Hawaii County, 2.1 percent by Maui County and 41.2 percent reported by Kauai County. State funds for each county accounted for less than one tenth of one percent of police expenditures for 1978-1979.

Workload

Workload is defined in this section as the number of calls for police department services received. Table 9 shows calls for services received by the police departments during fiscal years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979.

Calls for service by type are presented in Table 10. Calls for service in Hawaii, Maui and Kauai Counties were categorized into calls relating to Part I Offenses, Part II Offenses, traffic related calls and the remainder of calls into an All Other Category. Part I offenses consist of seven offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program (administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation), chosen because of their seriousness and/or frequency of occurrence as indicators of crime in the United States. They are criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Part II offenses are all other offenses as defined by the UCR Program. Calls for service in the City and County of Honolulu were categorized as 911 (emergency) calls and All Other Calls for service.

During fiscal year 1977-78, Maui and Kauai Counties reported decreases in Part I related calls for service and increases in Part II related calls. In contrast, Hawaii County reported an increase in Part I related calls and a decrease in Part II related calls for service.

The City and County of Honolulu showed an overall increase of 3.7 percent in fiscal 1977-1978. By category, 911 (emergency) calls increased by 3.3 percent and All Other calls by 3.7 percent.

In fiscal year 1978-1979, the total calls for service for Hawaii and Maui Counties decreased by 2.1 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Kauai County showed an increase of 13.8 percent in total calls. Part I related calls for service increased in all three counties: Hawaii

**Table 7: Police Department Total Expenditures By County
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
C & C			
HONOLULU			
Population	723,400	721,900	729,100
Total Expenditure	\$41,621,272	\$36,710,301	\$38,007,821
Per Capita Expenditure	\$57.54	\$50.85	\$52.13
Percentage Change in Per Capita Expenditure		-11.6	2.5
HAWAII COUNTY			
Population	78,100	81,800	83,700
Total Expenditure	\$6,164,321	\$5,976,121	\$6,204,654
Per Capita Expenditure	\$78.93	\$73.06	\$74.13
Percentage Change in Per Capita Expenditure		-7.4	1.5
MAUI COUNTY			
Population	59,400	63,100	65,500
Total Expenditure	\$3,801,320	\$4,113,051	\$4,395,531
Per Capita Expenditure	\$64.00	\$65.18	\$67.11
Percentage Change in Per Capita Expenditure		1.8	3.0
KAUAI COUNTY			
Population	33,800	35,500	36,400
Total Expenditure	\$2,253,381	\$2,344,069	\$2,383,892
Per Capita Expenditure	\$66.67	\$66.03	\$65.49
Percentage Change in Per Capita Expenditure		-1.0	-.8
STATE			
Population ^{a/}	894,700	902,300	914,700
Total Expenditure	\$53,840,294	\$49,143,542	\$50,991,898
Per Capita Expenditure	\$60.18	\$54.46	\$55.75
Percentage Change in Per Capita Expenditure		-9.5	2.4

a/ Provisional 1978 Population: 1978 State of Hawaii Data Book
Provisional 1979 Population: DPED Statistical Report #136

County by 4.7 percent; Maui County by 19.6 percent; Kauai County by 6.4 percent. Part II related calls decreased in Hawaii County by 5.0 percent and in Kauai County by 2.4 percent. Maui County showed an increase of 1.6 percent.

The City and County of Honolulu showed an overall increase of 14.9 percent in calls for service. Increases in both categories were 11.6 percent for 911 (emergency) calls and 15.1 percent for All Other calls for service.

There was a 4.9 percent increase in calls for service for fiscal 1977-1978 over the previous fiscal year. The largest increase in number of calls for service received by a police department was in Kauai County which reported a 14.0 percent increase while Hawaii and Maui Counties reported increases of 6.9 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. The City and County of Honolulu reported a 3.3 percent increase in calls for service.

There were 283,119 calls for service received by the police departments for fiscal year 1977-1978 or an average of 143.2 calls per police officer. The average number of calls for service handled per police officer by county was 135.0 for the City and County of Honolulu, 137.8 for Hawaii County, 240.7 for Maui County and 119.0 calls for Kauai County.

Statewide, there were 3.2 residents per call for service during fiscal 1977-1978. By county, there was one call for service received from every 3.6 residents of the City and County of Honolulu; from every 2.7 residents of Hawaii County; from every 1.6 residents of Maui County; and from every 2.9 residents of Kauai County.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the total number of calls for service increased from 283,119 to 305,121, a 7.8 percent increase. Kauai County again reported the largest increase in calls for service, 13.8 percent, while the City and County of Honolulu reported an increase of 11.6 percent. Hawaii and Maui Counties reported decreases of 2.1 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Calls for service per police officer increased by 7.8 percent for an average of 154.4 calls per sworn police officer for the State. The City and County of Honolulu and Kauai County reported increases in calls for service per police officer and 12.8 percent and 11.6 percent,

**Table 8: Sources of Funding for Police Department Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
C & C HONOLULU			
Total Expenditure	\$ 41,621,272	\$ 36,710,301	\$ 38,007,821
County Funds (%)	77.6	59.0	76.6
State Funds (%)	0	.3	.04
Federal Funds (%)	22.4	40.7	23.4
HAWAII COUNTY			
Total Expenditure	\$ 6,164,321	\$ 5,976,121	\$ 6,204,654
County Funds (%)	98.2	99.2	98.9
State Funds (%)	.1	.04	.1
Federal Funds (%)	1.7	.7	1.0
MAUI COUNTY			
Total Expenditure	\$ 3,801,320	\$ 4,113,051	\$ 4,395,531
County Funds (%)	97.4	97.6	97.8
State Funds (%)	.1	.06	.04
Federal Funds (%)	2.5	2.4	2.1
KAUAI COUNTY			
Total Expenditure	\$ 2,253,381	\$ 2,344,069	\$ 2,383,892
County Funds (%)	52.9	54.3	58.7
State Funds (%)	.2	.3	.1
Federal Funds (%)	46.9	45.4	41.2
TOTAL			
Total Expenditure	\$ 53,840,294	\$ 49,143,542	\$ 50,991,898
County Funds (%)	80.3	66.9	80.3
State Funds (%)	.03	.3	.04
Federal Funds (%)	19.6	32.8	19.6

May not total to 100 due to rounding.

respectively. Maui County reported an 11.8 percent decrease in calls for service but the number of calls per police officer in Maui County remained the highest at 212.4 calls.

**Table 9: Total Calls for Police Department Services
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	Total No. Of Calls	% Change	No. of Residents Per Call	% Change	No. of Calls Per Sworn P. O.	% Change
C & C HONOLULU^{a/}						
1976-1977	194,310	1.9	3.7	-0.5	132.4	5.5
1977-1978	200,804	3.3	3.6	-3.2	135.0	2.0
1978-1979	224,052	11.6	3.3	-9.7	152.3	12.8
HAWAII COUNTY						
1976-1977	28,481	8.2	2.7	-7.4	119.7	-1.8
1977-1978	30,457	6.9	2.7	-1.8	137.8	15.1
1978-1979	29,821	-2.1	2.8	4.5	133.1	-3.4
MAUI COUNTY^{b/}						
1976-1977	36,272	23.3	1.6	-17.2	225.3	27.9
1977-1978	39,480	8.8	1.6	-2.4	240.7	6.8
1978-1979	37,167	-5.9	1.8	10.0	212.4	-11.8
KAUAI COUNTY						
1976-1977	10,858	4.0	3.1	-4.6	99.6	-1.8
1977-1978	12,378	14.0	2.9	-7.7	119.0	19.5
1978-1979	14,081	13.8	2.6	-9.8	132.8	11.6
STATE						
1976-1977	269,921	5.1	3.3	-3.8	136.6	6.6
1977-1978	283,119	4.9	3.2	-3.6	143.2	4.8
1978-1979	305,121	7.8	3.0	-6.0	154.4	7.8

^{a/} Only 911 (Emergency) Calls

^{b/} Source: Maui Police Department Annual Report 1979

**Table 10: Calls for Police Department Services by Type
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	% Change	1978-1979	% Change
C & C HONOLULU					
911 Calls	194,310	200,804	3.3	224,052	11.6
Other Calls	2,644,641	2,742,430	3.7	3,157,204	15.1
Total Calls	2,838,951	2,943,234	3.7	3,381,256	14.9
HAWAII COUNTY					
Part I Offenses ^{a/}	4,852	5,041	3.0	5,280	4.7
Part II Offenses ^{b/}	4,279	4,196	-1.8	3,987	-5.0
Traffic Related	1,852	1,995	7.7	2,181	9.3
All Other Calls	17,498	19,225	9.9	18,373	-4.4
Total Calls	28,481	30,457	6.9	29,821	-2.1
MAUI COUNTY^{c/}					
Part I Offenses ^{a/}	5,377	5,295	-1.5	6,333	19.6
Part II Offenses ^{b/}	8,988	10,787	20.0	10,963	1.6
Traffic Related	3,194	3,812	19.4	3,964	4.0
All Other Calls	18,713	19,586	4.7	15,907	-18.8
Total Calls	36,272	39,480	8.8	37,167	-5.9
KAUAI COUNTY					
Part I Offenses ^{a/}	2,342	2,315	-1.2	2,464	6.4
Part II Offenses ^{b/}	2,337	2,834	21.3	2,765	-2.4
Traffic Related	1,792	1,487	-17.0	1,706	14.7
All Other Calls	4,387	5,742	30.9	7,146	24.5
Total Calls	10,858	12,378	14.0	14,081	13.8

^{a/} Part I Offenses consists of seven offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program chosen because of their seriousness and/or frequency of occurrence as indicators of crime in the U.S. They are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

^{b/} Part II Offenses are all other offenses as defined by the UCR Program.

^{c/} Source: Maui Police Department Annual Report 1979.

Prosecutors

This section of the report deals with data relating to the four county prosecutorial departments of the City and County of Honolulu, and the counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai for fiscal years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979.

Personnel

Total personnel for each of the county prosecuting attorney departments is presented in Table 11.

The four prosecuting attorney departments reported a total of 80 employees as of June 30, 1978, an overall increase of three (3) personnel statewide over June 1977. The distribution of the additional personnel was two (2) positions reported by Hawaii County and one (1) position reported by Maui County.

While the state increase in total personnel was three (3) personnel, the total number of prosecuting attorneys increased by four (4). The City and County of Honolulu total personnel positions remained at fifty-six (56), but the number of prosecuting attorneys on their staff increased by three (3). Hawaii County reported one (1) additional prosecuting attorney.

The additional prosecuting attorneys resulted in a decrease in the number of residents per attorney. Fiscal year 1978-1979 showed a ratio of 21,483 residents to each prosecuting attorney in the State compared to 23,545 residents in fiscal 1976-1977.

For fiscal 1978-1979, the four prosecuting attorney departments reported a total of 86 personnel, a 7.5 percent increase over 1977-1978. The City and County of Honolulu and Hawaii County reported no changes while Maui County and Kauai County each reported an increase of three (3) employees. Three (3) of the additional personnel reported for 1978-1979 were prosecuting attorneys. Maui County reported one (1) additional prosecuting attorney and Kauai reported two (2) additional prosecuting attorneys, doubling their prosecuting attorney staff.

Statewide, the average number of residents to each prosecuting attorney decreased to 20,327 residents for fiscal year 1978-1979 as compared to 21,483 residents for 1977-1978. Kauai County had the lowest number of

**Table 11: County Prosecutor Personnel
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977 ^{a/}	1978 ^{a/}	1979 ^{a/}
C & C HONOLULU			
Total Personnel	56	56	56
Prosecuting Attorneys	27	30	30
Population Per Prosecuting Attorney	26,793	24,063	24,303
HAWAII COUNTY			
Total Personnel	9 ^{b/}	11	11
Prosecuting Attorneys	5	6	6
Population Per Prosecuting Attorney	15,620	13,633	13,950
MAUI COUNTY			
Total Personnel	7	8	11
Prosecuting Attorneys	4	4	5
Population Per Prosecuting Attorney	14,850	15,775	13,100
KAUAI COUNTY			
Total Personnel	5	5	8
Prosecuting Attorneys	2	2	4
Population Per Prosecuting Attorney	16,900	17,750	9,100
STATE TOTAL			
Total Personnel	77	80	86
Prosecuting Attorneys	38	42	45
Population Per Prosecuting Attorney	23,545	21,483	20,327

^{a/} As of June of each year.

^{b/} Does not include 2 CETA positions.

residents per prosecuting attorney, 9,100 residents, with Maui County (13,000 residents) and Hawaii County (13,950 residents) following. The City and County of Honolulu reported the largest number of residents per prosecuting attorney (24,303 residents), approximately 2.7 times more residents per prosecuting attorney than Kauai County.

Expenditures

Expenditures of the four county prosecuting attorney departments are presented in Table 12.

Reported expenditures for fiscal 1977-1978 totaled \$1,880,464. The City and County of Honolulu accounted for 70.3 percent of this total. The remaining expenditure was distributed among Hawaii County with 14.1 percent, Maui County with 9.2 percent and Kauai County with 6.4 percent of the total reported expenditure.

By type of expenditure, personal services accounted for 82.0 percent, operating expenses for 17.6 percent, and capital outlay for .4 percent of the total expenditure reported for fiscal 1977-1978.

The City and County of Honolulu and Hawaii County showed increases of 4.8 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively, in total expenditure. Kauai County reported a decrease of 17.8 percent from fiscal year 1976-1977. No percentage change is shown for Maui County as they were unable to report expenditures for fiscal year 1976-1977.

The four prosecuting attorney departments reported a total of \$2,061,511 for fiscal 1978-1979, a 9.6 percent increase over the previous year. All prosecuting attorney departments showed increases in total expenditures over 1977-1978. The largest increase of 26.7 percent was reported by Maui County. The City and County of Honolulu followed with a 9.7 percent increase. Hawaii County and Kauai County reported smaller increases of 2.2 and .7 percent, respectively.

The largest increase in type of expenditure was for capital outlay which showed a 215.9 percent increase over fiscal year 1977-1978 for the state. Personal services increased by 8.7 percent and operating expenses by

**Table 12: County Prosecutor Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
		% Change		% Change		% Change
C & C						
HONOLULU						
Total Expenditure	\$1,262,091	4.7	\$1,322,086	4.8	\$1,450,255	9.7
Personal Services	942,417 ^{a/}	11.5	1,043,495	10.7	1,135,153	8.8
Operating Expenses	315,201	-9.5	273,351	-13.3	296,917	8.6
Capital Outlay	4,473	-65.9	5,240	17.2	18,185	247.0
HAWAII COUNTY						
Total Expenditure	\$241,004	8.1	\$265,551	10.2	\$271,322	2.2
Personal Services	218,878	8.6	233,716	6.8	230,113	-1.5
Operating Expenses	22,126	3.8	31,835	43.9	41,209	29.5
Capital Outlay	0	---	0	---	0	---
MAUI COUNTY^{b/}						
Total Expenditure	N/A		\$173,080	---	\$219,328	26.7
Personal Services			163,016	---	205,785	26.2
Operating Expenses			8,638	---	10,668	23.5
Capital Outlay			1,426	---	2,875	101.6
KAUAI COUNTY						
Total Expenditure	\$145,666	7.6	\$119,747	-17.8	\$120,606	.7
Personal Services	92,006	10.2	101,960	10.8	104,584	2.6
Operating Expenses	53,660	3.4	17,787	-66.9	16,022	-9.9
Capital Outlay	0	---	0	---	0	---
STATE TOTAL						
Total Expenditure	N/A		\$1,880,464	----	\$2,061,511	9.6
Personal Services			1,542,187	----	1,675,635	8.7
Operating Expenses			331,611	----	364,816	10.0
Capital Outlay			6,666	----	21,060	215.9

^{a/} Includes overtime and accumulated overtime pay.

^{b/} Maui County was unable to report expenditures for fiscal year 1976-1977 due to accounting procedures.

10.0 percent. In 1978-1979, expenditures for capital outlay comprised 1.0 percent of the total reported expenditure. The distribution of the remaining expenditure was 81.3 percent towards personal services and 17.7 percent towards operating expenses.

Workload

Workload in this section was defined as the number of filings processed by each of the prosecuting attorney departments. Table 13 reflects the number of filings by Circuit Court, District Court, and Other filings.

In fiscal 1977-1978, District Court filings comprised the majority of cases for all prosecuting attorney departments. The City and County of Honolulu showed 81.8 percent (12,269) of their filings made in District Court; Hawaii County, 84.5 percent (1,869); Maui County, 91.7 percent (2,626); and Kauai County, 67.8 percent (602).

Kauai County had the largest proportion of Circuit Court filings with 24.1 percent of their total filings filed in Circuit Court. Hawaii County followed with 15.5 percent of their caseload, the City and County of Honolulu with 11.9 percent, and Maui County with 7.8 percent. Other filings comprised 6.3 percent of all filings for the City and County of Honolulu and .5 percent for Maui County. The other counties did not report any filings in the Other category.

District Court filings in fiscal 1978-1979 again made up the majority of filings for the prosecuting attorney departments. Maui County showed the largest percentage of District Court filings, 88.2 percent (2,519); Kauai County the lowest with 69.1 percent (576) of their total filings being made in District Court. Circuit Court filings for Hawaii County and Maui County showed increases of 47.1 percent and 47.8 percent, respectively. Kauai reported a decrease of 12.2 percent and the City and County of Honolulu a 1.2 percent decrease in Circuit Court filings. District Court filings decreased in the City and County of Honolulu, Maui and Kauai Counties while Hawaii County reported an increase of almost 5 percent.

The number of filings per prosecuting attorney is

**Table 13: County Prosecutor Filings Processed
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978	1978-1979	% Change
C & C HONOLULU			
Circuit Court Filings ^{a/}	1,786	1,765	-1.2
District Court Filings ^{b/}	12,269	12,078	-1.6
Other Filings	943	971	3.0
HAWAII COUNTY^{c/}			
Circuit Court Filings	342	503	47.1
District Court Filings ^{b/}	1,869	1,960	4.9
Other Filings	∅	∅	---
MAUI COUNTY			
Circuit Court Filings	222	328	47.8
District Court Filings ^{b/}	2,626	2,519	-4.1
Other Filings	15	10	-33.3
KAUAI COUNTY			
Circuit Court Filings	214	188	-12.2
District Court Filings ^{b/}	602	576	-4.3
Other Filings	72	70	-3.8

^{a/} Only felony counts of indictment

^{b/} Excludes District Court Traffic Cases

^{c/} Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

shown in Table 14.

During fiscal year 1977-1978, the Maui County prosecuting attorney department with a staff of four (4) attorneys had the largest number of filings per attorney, an average of 715.8 filings. The City and County of Honolulu had approximately 500 filings per attorney on their staff, followed by Kauai County which averaged 444 filings per attorney. Hawaii County prosecutors averaged 368.5 filings per attorney. The state average during fiscal 1977-1978 was approximately 499 filings per attorney.

The average number of filings per attorney decreased during fiscal year 1978-1979 for the City and County of Honolulu, Maui County and Kauai County. Kauai County decreased the number of filings per attorney by more than half (53 percent), from 444 to 208.5 filings per attorney due to a doubling of their prosecuting attorney staff. Hawaii County showed an increase from 268.5 filings to 410.5 filings per attorney. The state average per attorney decreased during fiscal 1978-1979 from 499.1 to 466.0 filings.

**Table 14: Filings Processed Per Prosecuting Attorney
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
C & C HONOLULU			
No. of Attorneys	27	30	30
No. of Filings	1,407 ^{a/}	14,998 ^{b/}	14,814 ^{b/}
No. of Filings Per Attorney	52.1	499.9	493.8
HAWAII COUNTY			
No. of Attorneys	5	6	6
No. of Filings	N/A	2,211 ^{c/}	2,463 ^{c/}
No. of Filings Per Attorney	N/A	368.5	410.5
MAUI COUNTY			
No. of Attorneys	4	4	5
No. of Filings	269 ^{d/}	2,863 ^{b/}	2,857 ^{b/}
No. of Filings Per Attorney	67.3	715.8	571.4
KAUAI COUNTY			
No. of Attorneys	2	2	4
No. of Filings	561	888	834
No. of Filings Per Attorney	280.5	444.0	208.5
STATE			
No. of Attorneys	38	42	45
No. of Filings	N/A	20,960	20,968
No. of Filings Per Attorney	N/A	499.1	466.0

^{a/} Represents Filings taken to Circuit Court
^{b/} Excludes District Court Traffic Cases
^{c/} Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1978-1979
^{d/} Represents half-year total from January-June 1977

Judiciary

The Supreme Court exercises overall administrative responsibility and rule making authority for all courts relating to process, practice, procedures, and appeals of all civil and criminal cases throughout the system.

The trial courts of general jurisdiction are divided into four (4) circuits. They are the First Circuit, Second Circuit, Third Circuit, and Fifth Circuit. The First Circuit corresponds to the City and County of Honolulu and serves the entire island of Oahu. In addition, the First Circuit has jurisdiction over Kalaupapa Settlement of Kalawao on Molokai. The Second Circuit serves the island of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai; the Third Circuit covers the island of Hawaii, and the Fifth Circuit, the islands of Kauai and Niihau. There has been no Fourth Circuit since it was incorporated into the Third Circuit in 1943.

The Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal felony cases, probate proceedings, and determination of heirs. All jury trials are held in the Circuit Courts. The Circuit Courts also hear all civil matters involving values over \$5,000 and have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in matters involving \$500 to \$5,000 so that a plaintiff in the latter category may choose to enter his/her case in either the Circuit Court Proper or District Court.

Each of the four judicial circuits has a district court which functions as a court of first instance with limited jurisdiction. The District Courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction in civil matters involving less than \$1,000: small claims cases, traffic and other violations and criminal misdemeanors. They also conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases that originate within their respective district. Concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts is exercised in civil matters involving more than \$1,000 but less than \$5,000.

Judiciary Personnel

There were forty-five (45) judges in the Hawaii State Judicial system in June 1978 (See Table 15). Five (5) of the judges were with the Supreme Court, twenty-three (23) were with the Circuit Courts and seventeen (17) were with the District Courts.

In June 1979, the total number of judges increased

**Table 15: Judges in the Hawaii Judiciary
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978 ^{a/}	1978-1979 ^{a/}
SUPREME COURT	5	5
CIRCUIT COURT	23	25
First Circuit ^{b/}	18	20
Second Circuit	2	2
Third Circuit	2	2
Fifth Circuit	1	1
DISTRICT COURT	17	18
First Circuit	12	12
Second Circuit	2	2
Third Circuit	2	3
Fifth Circuit	1	1

^{a/} As of June 30, 1978 and June 30, 1979.
^{b/} Includes 5 District Family Court Judges.

**Table 16: Judiciary Support Personnel by Classification
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	Total	Super- visory	Profes- sional	Clerical	Institu- tional	Other
SUPREME COURT						
1977-1978	19	1	7	11	--	--
1978-1979	19	1	6	12	--	--
COURTS ADMINISTRATION						
1977-1978	26	--	16	10	--	--
1978-1979	28	1	19	8	--	--
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT						
1977-1978	3	--	--	3	--	--
1978-1979	3	--	--	3	--	--
LAW LIBRARY						
1977-1978	5	--	1	4	--	--
1978-1979	7	--	3	4	--	--
FIRST CIRCUIT						
1977-1978	494	23	114	323	28	6
1978-1979	496.5	22	114	329.5	25	6
SECOND CIRCUIT						
1977-1978	51.5	2	12	32	4.5	1
1978-1979	56.5	2	12	38	4.5	--
THIRD CIRCUIT						
1977-1978	47	2	15	30	--	--
1978-1979	56	2	15	39	--	--
FIFTH CIRCUIT						
1977-1978	21	2	4	15	--	--
1978-1979	24	2	4	18	--	--
TOTAL						
1977-1978	666.5	30	169	428	32.5	7
1978-1979	690	30	173	451.5	29.5	6

As of June 30, 1978 and June 30, 1979.

**Table 17: Judiciary Positions - Authorized and Filled
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977 ^{a/}	1977-1978	1978-1979
SUPREME COURT			
Authorized Positions	25	29	29
Filled Positions	24	24	22
Percentage Filled	96.0	82.8	75.9
COURTS ADMINISTRATION			
Authorized Positions	51	36	38
Filled Positions	46	27	31
Percentage Filled	90.2	75.0	81.6
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT			
Authorized Positions	8	3	3
Filled Positions	8	3	3
Percentage Filled	100.0	100.0	100.0
LAW LIBRARY			
Authorized Positions	6	7	8
Filled Positions	5	5	7
Percentage Filled	83.3	71.4	87.5
FIRST CIRCUIT			
Authorized Positions	570	581.5	602.5
Filled Positions	504	524.0	524.5
Percentage Filled	88.4	90.1	87.1
SECOND CIRCUIT			
Authorized Positions	58	58.5	62.5
Filled Positions	57	56.5	61.0
Percentage Filled	98.3	96.6	97.6
THIRD CIRCUIT			
Authorized Positions	62	59	68
Filled Positions	54	55	62
Percentage Filled	87.1	93.2	91.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT			
Authorized Positions	27	25	26
Filled Positions	26	25	23
Percentage Filled	96.3	100.0	88.5
STATE			
Authorized Positions	807	799.0	837.0
Filled Positions	724	719.5	733.5
Percentage Filled	89.7	90.1	87.6

^{a/} Source: Judiciary Personnel Office-Personnel Listing-Authorized & Filled Positions include elected & appointed officials, student workers, CETA and SCET workers. Judges are excluded.

to forty-eight (48), with two (2) additional judges at the Circuit Court level and one (1) at the District Court level. Supreme Court judges remained at five (5). The additional judges represented an increase of 6.7 percent over June 1978.

Support personnel for the Judiciary totaled 666.5 (See Table 16) as of June 1978. By classification, clerical workers comprised the majority (64.2%) of support personnel with professional employees following with 25.4 percent of the total. The remaining employees were supervisory (4.5%), institutional (4.9%), and other personnel (1.1%). The majority (74.1%) of the support personnel were located in the First Circuit.

Support personnel in June 1979 increased to 690 employees. The largest class of employees were clerical workers who comprised 65.4 percent of the total support personnel. Seventy-two percent of all support personnel were employed by the First Circuit. The Second and Third Circuits followed with 8.2 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively, of the total support personnel while Fifth Circuit employed 3.5 percent. The remaining employees were located in the Supreme Court, Court Administration, Land and Tax Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court Law Library.

Authorized and filled positions within the Judiciary are displayed in Table 17 by division. In 1977, 89.7 percent of all authorized positions were reported filled. In 1978, the Judiciary reported 90.1 percent of their authorized positions filled and in 1979, 87.6 percent were reported filled.

Probation officers employed by the Judiciary in 1977-1978 totaled 105, representing 99.1 percent of authorized positions filled (See Table 18). The Second, Third and Fifth Circuits reported all of their authorized probation officer positions filled while the First Circuit reported 98.8 percent filled. In 1978-1979, one hundred four or 97.2% of their total authorized positions were filled. The Second and Fifth Circuits reported 100 percent filled while the First and Third Circuits reported vacancies.

**Table 18: Judiciary Probation Officers by Circuit
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978	1978-1979
FIRST CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	81	81
Actual Filled Positions	80	80
Percentage Filled	98.8	98.8
SECOND CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	9	9
Actual Filled Positions	9	9
Percentage Filled	100.0	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	13	14
Actual Filled Positions	13	12
Percentage Filled	100.0	85.7
FIFTH CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	3	3
Actual Filled Positions	3	3
Percentage Filled	100.0	100.0
STATE		
Authorized Positions	106	107
Actual Filled Positions	105	104
Percentage Filled	99.1	97.2

**Table 19: Distribution of Judiciary Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1977-1978**

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	% OF STATE TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	% OF STATE TOTAL	OTHER EXPENDITURE	% OF STATE TOTAL
SUPREME COURT	\$737,544	5.1	\$625,547	5.6	\$111,997	3.2
COURTS ADMIN- ISTRATION	\$989,343	6.8	\$392,931	3.5	\$606,412	17.4
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT	\$59,712	.4	\$55,620	.5	\$4,092	.1
LAW LIBRARY	\$257,706	1.8	\$74,298	.7	\$183,408	5.3
FIRST CIRCUIT	\$9,875,485	67.8	\$7,815,669	70.5	\$2,059,816	59.2
SECOND CIRCUIT	\$975,836	6.7	\$816,127	7.4	\$159,709	4.6
THIRD CIRCUIT	\$1,174,237	8.1	\$903,312	8.2	\$270,925	7.8
FIFTH CIRCUIT	\$486,464	3.3	\$405,159	3.7	\$81,305	2.3
TOTAL	\$14,556,327	100.0	\$11,088,663	100.0	\$3,477,664	100.0

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 20: Distribution of Judiciary Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1978-1979**

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	% OF STATE TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	% OF STATE TOTAL	OTHER EXPENDITURE	% OF STATE TOTAL
SUPREME COURT	\$ 774,930	4.9	\$ 675,856	5.6	\$ 99,074	2.6
COURTS ADMIN- ISTRATION	\$1,388,910	8.8	\$ 496,792	4.2	\$ 892,118	23.1
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT	\$ 68,945	.4	\$ 56,808	.5	\$ 12,137	.3
LAW LIBRARY	\$ 291,852	1.8	\$ 96,146	.8	\$ 195,706	5.1
FIRST CIRCUIT	\$10,403,901	65.7	\$ 8,368,815	69.9	\$ 2,035,086	52.6
SECOND CIRCUIT	\$ 1,070,243	6.8	\$ 876,169	7.3	\$ 194,074	5.0
THIRD CIRCUIT	\$ 1,337,843	8.4	\$ 980,629	8.2	\$ 357,214	9.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT	\$ 507,352	3.2	\$ 423,808	3.5	\$ 83,544	2.2
TOTAL	\$15,843,976	100.0	\$11,975,023	100.0	\$ 3,868,953	100.0

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Expenditures

Judiciary expenditures for fiscal 1977-1978 totaled \$14,566,327, a 7.5 percent increase over fiscal year 1976-1977 (See Table 19). Personal services comprised approximately 76.1 percent and other expenditures, 23.9 percent of the total Judiciary expenditure.

The First Circuit accounted for 67.8 percent of the total Judiciary expenditure in fiscal 1977-1978. The Second and Third Circuits expended 6.7 and 8.1 percent, respectively, of the total expenditure. The Fifth Circuit accounted for 3.3 percent of the total. The remaining 14.1 percent was distributed among the Supreme Court, Courts Administration, Land and Tax Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court Library.

Table 20 reflects Judiciary expenditures for fiscal year 1978-1979. The total amount expended during this fiscal year was \$15,843,976 which represented an overall increase of 8.8 percent over fiscal year 1977-1978. By type of expenditure, personal services increased by 8.0 percent and other expenditures by 11.3 percent. The distribution of the total expenditure was as follows: 75.6 percent towards personal services and 24.4 percent towards other expenses.

Table 21 presents the distribution of personal services and other expenditures of each division within the Judiciary. Personal services accounted for the majority of expenditures for all divisions except Courts Administration and the Law Library where expenditures in personal services comprised 35.8 percent and 32.9 percent, respectively, while other expenditures comprised 64.2 percent and 67.1 percent, respectively, of their total expenditure for fiscal year 1978-1979.

Caseload

Table 22 shows the caseload handled by the probation officers in the Judiciary.

Total caseload of the probation officers in fiscal 1977-1978 increased by 15.5 percent over the preceding fiscal year. The First Circuit reported a 27.3 percent increase in caseload while the other Circuits showed decreases in caseload. The average caseload

Table 21: Judiciary Expenditures by Division
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
SUPREME COURT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 677,840	\$ 737,544	\$ 774,930
Personal Services (%)	86.9	84.8	87.2
Other Expenditures (%)	13.1	15.2	12.8
COURTS ADMINISTRATION			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 934,825	\$ 989,343	\$ 1,388,910
Personal Services (%)	35.2	39.7	35.8
Other Expenditures (%)	64.8	61.3	64.2
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 79,184	\$ 59,712	\$ 68,945
Personal Services (%)	82.0	93.2	82.4
Other Expenditures (%)	18.0	6.8	17.6
LAW LIBRARY			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 237,980	\$ 257,706	\$ 291,852
Personal Services (%)	37.7	28.8	32.9
Other Expenditures (%)	62.3	71.2	67.1
FIRST CIRCUIT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,273,596	\$ 9,875,485	\$ 10,403,901
Personal Services (%)	79.4	79.1	80.4
Other Expenditures (%)	20.6	20.9	19.6
SECOND CIRCUIT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 838,161	\$ 975,836	\$ 1,070,243
Personal Services (%)	81.3	83.6	81.9
Other Expenditures (%)	18.7	16.4	18.1
THIRD CIRCUIT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,056,192	\$ 1,174,237	\$ 1,337,843
Personal Services (%)	75.8	76.9	73.3
Other Expenditures (%)	24.2	23.1	26.7
FIFTH CIRCUIT			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 452,642	\$ 486,464	\$ 507,352
Personal Services (%)	83.8	83.3	83.5
Other Expenditures (%)	16.2	16.7	16.5

Table 22: Judiciary Probation Officer Caseload
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	PROBATION OFFICERS	TOTAL CASELOAD ^{a/}	% CHANGE	CASELOAD PER P. O.	% CHANGE
FIRST CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	77	1,414	33.4	18.4	37.3
1977-1978	80	1,800	27.3	22.5	22.3
1978-1979	80	1,996	10.9	25.0	11.1
SECOND CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	10	209	-19.9	20.9	-4.1
1977-1978	9	205	-1.9	22.8	9.1
1978-1979	9	250	22.0	27.8	21.9
THIRD CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	15	384	-6.3	25.6	12.3
1977-1978	13	329	-14.3	25.3	-1.2
1978-1979	12	401	21.9	33.4	32.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	5	73	87.2	14.6	87.2
1977-1978	3	69	-5.5	23.0	57.5
1978-1979	3	91	31.8	30.3	31.7
TOTAL					
1976-1977	107	2,080	17.5	19.4	25.2
1977-1978	105	2,403	15.5	22.9	18.0
1978-1979	104	2,738	13.9	26.3	15.9

^{a/} Represents persons placed on status orders, primarily adult and juvenile probation-includes Circuit Court Proper and Family Court.
Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1976-1977 and 1978-1979.

**Table 23: Total Judiciary Caseload
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	% Change	1977-1978	% Change	1978-1979	% Change
TOTAL CASELOAD ^{a/}	119,405	2.7	128,813	7.9	142,527	10.7
TOTAL CRIMINAL ACTIONS ^{b/}	27,878	13.1	30,105	8.0	32,622	8.4
a) Circuit Court Proper	4,064	9.5	4,594	13.0	5,655	23.1
b) Family Court	54	-10.0	90	66.7	110	22.2
c) District Court	23,535	13.6	25,091	6.6	26,473	5.5
d) Supreme Court	225	39.8	330	46.7	384	16.4
CIVIL CASES	28,060	3.3	29,132	3.8	31,783	9.1
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS AND HEARINGS	63,467	-1.6	65,576	9.6	78,122	12.3

a/ Excludes traffic cases.

b/ Includes Criminal Actions related to Part I and Part II Crimes.

Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1976-1977, 1977-1978, and 1978-1979.

per probation officer for all circuits was 22.9 cases. By circuit, the average caseload per probation officer showed slight differences ranging from a low of 22.5 cases in the First Circuit to a high of 25.3 cases in the Third Circuit.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the caseload for all circuits increased by 13.9 percent for an average caseload per probation officer of 26.3 cases. All Circuits reported increases in caseload with the Fifth Circuit reporting a high of 31.9 percent. First Circuit showed a 10.9 percent increase and the Second and Third Circuits both reported increases of approximately 22 percent each. The average caseload per probation officer by circuit ranged from 25 in the First Circuit to a high of approximately 33 in the Third Circuit.

Table 23 compares the judicial caseload for fiscal years 1976-1977, 1977-1978, and 1978-1979. The Judiciary caseload was categorized into Criminal Actions, Civil Cases, and All Other Miscellaneous Proceedings and Hearings. The total caseload for all years included the pending caseload carried over from the previous year as well as the new cases filed during the year.

Both fiscal years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 showed increases in total caseload. There were 128,813 total cases reported for 1977-1978, an increase of 7.9 percent over 1976-1977. The 142,527 cases reported for fiscal 1978-1979 represented a 10.7 percent increase over 1977-1978.

Total criminal actions for fiscal 1977-1978 increased by 8.0 percent over fiscal 1976-1977. All courts showed increases in criminal actions with the highest increase of 66.7 percent in the Family Court criminal caseload. The Supreme Court registered a 46.7 percent increase while Circuit Court Proper and District Courts showed increases of 13.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

During fiscal year 1977-1978, civil cases increased by 3.8 percent and all Other Miscellaneous Proceedings and Hearings by 9.6 percent.

Table 24 shows the total number of terminations of criminal cases at the Circuit Court level. Terminations of criminal cases totaled 1,693 for fiscal year 1977-

Table 24: Judiciary Criminal Caseload Terminations - Circuit Court Level
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

		% OF TOTAL 1976-1977 ^a / TERM.		% OF TOTAL TERM.		% OF TOTAL TERM.
			1977-1978		1978-1979	
FIRST CIRCUIT						
CRIMINAL CASELOAD	2,933		3,198		3,893	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	998	100.0	1,163	100.0	1,275	100.0
Trial Cases	260	26.1	255	21.9	188	14.8
Dismissals	45	4.5	229	19.7	36	2.8
Other Terminations	693	69.4	679	58.4	1,051	82.4
SECOND CIRCUIT						
CRIMINAL CASELOAD	507		594		736	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	194	100.0	193	100.0	193	100.0
Trial Cases	14	7.2	10	5.2	18	9.3
Dismissals	13	6.7	13	6.7	11	5.7
Other Terminations	167	86.1	170	88.1	164	85.0
THIRD CIRCUIT						
CRIMINAL CASELOAD	417		535		825	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	223	100.0	187	100.0	376	100.0
Trial Cases	27	12.1	26	13.9	25	6.7
Dismissals	2	.9	3	1.6	97	25.8
Other Terminations	194	87.0	158	84.5	254	67.6
FIFTH CIRCUIT						
CRIMINAL CASELOAD	207		267		201	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	101	100.0	150	100.0	95	100.0
Trial Cases	38	37.6	22	14.7	5	5.3
Dismissals	3	3.0	3	2.0	1	1.1
Other Terminations	60	59.4	125	83.3	89	93.7
TOTAL						
CRIMINAL CASELOAD	4,064		4,595		5,655	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	1,516	100.0	1,693	100.0	1,939	100.0
Trial Cases	339	22.2	313	18.5	236	12.2
Dismissals	63	4.2	248	14.7	145	7.5
Other Terminations	1,114	73.5	1,132	66.9	1,558	80.4

^a/ Adjusted figures-excludes traffic

Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1978. This was an increase of 11.7 percent in terminations over the 1,516 terminations reported in fiscal 1976-1977. The 1,693 terminations represented 36.9 percent of the total criminal caseload for that year.

Cases terminated by going to trial accounted for 18.5 percent of the total terminations in fiscal 1977-1978. Dismissals accounted for another 14.7 percent and other types of terminations accounted for the majority (66.9%) of cases terminated. In the First Circuit, cases going to trial comprised 21.9 percent of the total cases terminated. This was the largest percentage of cases terminated by trial in any of the Circuits. The Second Circuit had 5.2 percent of their total terminations disposed of by trial; the Third Circuit, 13.9 percent; and the Fifth Circuit, 14.7 percent.

Fiscal 1978-1979 showed 1,939 cases terminated for the state. This represented 34.3 percent of the total criminal caseload and a 14.5 percent increase over fiscal 1977-1978 in terminations. Statewide, cases disposed of by trial accounted for 12.2 percent of all terminations. Dismissals accounted for 7.5 percent and all other terminations for 80.4 percent of the total terminations of criminal cases.

All Circuits showed the majority of their terminations in the other category. In the First, Second, and Fifth Circuits, other terminations were followed by trial terminations and then by dismissals of cases. In the Third Circuit, dismissals of cases followed other terminations, accounting for approximately one fourth (25.8%) of all terminations for that circuit.

Table 25 shows the caseload at the Circuit Court level with respect to the average time in months taken from court jurisdiction to trial and from arraignment to the start of the trial. Criminal and civil cases from filing to disposition are also shown.

In fiscal 1977-1978, there were 545 cases terminated by either jury trial or non-jury trial. The statewide average completion time from court jurisdiction to trial was eight (8) months while civil cases averaged nineteen (19) months to disposition and criminal actions eight (8) months from filing to disposition.

In fiscal 1978-1979, there were 442 cases terminated

**Table 25: Circuit Court Criminal and Civil Caseload Terminations
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978	1978-1979
TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT CASELOAD ^{a/}	19,584	21,519
Total Jury Trial Terminations	316	273
Total Non-Jury Trial Terminations	229	169
Average Time Between Court Jurisdiction and Trial (Months)	8	6
Average Time From Arraignment to Start of Trial	5	5
TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL ACTIONS	4,594	5,655
Total Terminations	1,693	1,939
Average Time From Filing to Disposition (Months)	8	7
TOTAL CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL CASES	10,851	11,257
Total Terminations	4,073	3,367
Average Time From Filing to Disposition (Months)	19	14

^{a/} Excludes Traffic Offenses, Probate and Guardianship Proceedings.

**Table 26: District Court Criminal and Civil Caseload Terminations
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978	1978-1979
TOTAL CIVIL CASES	17,797	19,966
Total Terminations	10,200	11,382
Average Time From Court Jurisdiction to Trial (Days)	22	21
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES	25,091	26,473
Total Felony Terminations	783	932
Average Time From Arrest to Arraignment (Days)	2	1
Total Misdemeanor Terminations	19,360	20,572
Average Time From Arrest to Arraignment (Days)	4	2

**Table 27: Training Man-Hours for Judges and Judiciary Support Personnel
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	TOTAL	JUDGES	SUPPORT PERSONNEL
SUPREME COURT			
1977-1978	507.5	144.0	363.5
1978-1979	456.0	120.0	336.0
COURTS ADMINISTRATION			
1977-1978	479.5	---	479.5
1978-1979	1,630.0	---	1,630.0
LAND & TAX APPEAL COURT			
1977-1978	0	0	0
1978-1979	30.0	0	30.0
FIRST CIRCUIT			
1977-1978	4,040.0	724.0	3,316.0
1978-1979	6,794.0	2,072.0	4,722.0
SECOND CIRCUIT			
1977-1978	346.0	120.0	226.0
1978-1979	1,014.0	392.0	622.0
THIRD CIRCUIT			
1977-1978	680.0	16.0	664.0
1978-1979	1,252.0	482.0	770.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT			
1977-1978	463.0	208.0	255.0
1978-1979	432.0	24.0	408.0
TOTAL			
1977-1978	6,516.0	1,212.0	5,304.0
1978-1979	11,608.0	3,090.0	8,518.0

by jury trial and non-jury trial. The average time from court jurisdiction to trial decreased to six (6) months while arraignment to start of trial required five (5) months. The average time for disposition of criminal cases decreased to seven (7) months during this fiscal year and fourteen (14) months for civil cases.

Table 26 displays District Court terminations of civil and criminal cases for 1977-1978 and 1978-1979.

Terminations of civil cases in 1977-1978 totaled 10,200 or 57.3 percent of the total civil caseload. The average time taken from court jurisdiction of a civil case to start of trial was twenty-two (22) days. During the same time period, 80.3 percent (20,143) of the total criminal cases were terminated. Misdemeanors comprised 96.1 percent of the total criminal terminations while felony terminations comprised 3.9 percent.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the District Courts terminated 57.0 percent (11,382) of their civil cases, averaging twenty-one (21) days from court jurisdiction to start of trial. The total number of criminal case terminations was 21,504 or 81.2 percent of the criminal caseload. The distribution of misdemeanor and felony terminations was 95.7 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively, of the total criminal terminations.

Training

Table 27 shows the man-hours spent in training by judges and their personnel for 1977-1978 and 1978-1979.

There was a total of 6,516 man-hours recorded for 1977-1978, a 1.1 percent increase over the previous year. Judges expended 18.6 percent and support personnel 81.4 percent of the total training man-hours.

Training man-hours in 1978-1979 increased by 78.2 percent to a total of 11,608 hours. Training hours for judges increased approximately by one and a half (155%). Training of support personnel increased by 60 percent. The judges expended 26.6 percent of the total training hours while support personnel expended 73.4 percent of the total training man-hours.

Corrections

The Corrections Division under the Department of Social Services and Housing maintains central control of the correctional facilities statewide. Included in this section are Hawaii State Prison (currently known as the Oahu Community Correctional Center), Community Centers Branch, Kulani Correctional Facility, Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Kauai Community Correctional Center, Maui Community Correctional Center, Halawa Correctional Facility (High Security Facility), and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. The Corrections Administration is included for budgetary/manpower purposes. Some of these facilities were former county jails before becoming state correctional facilities. Other facilities such as the Hawaii State Prison and Halawa Correctional Facility are currently undergoing substantial change under the Correctional Master Plan. Due to changes in reporting procedures, expenditures for Maluhia Women's Residence were combined with expenditures of Halawa Correctional Facility in the Expenditures section. In the Workload section, Maluhia Women's Residence has been placed under Hawaii State Prison while Keehi Annex which became operational in July, 1978 has been excluded. Statistics for Keehi Annex will be included in future Management and Administrative Statistics Reports.

Personnel

Positions authorized and filled for 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 for the Corrections Division is shown in Table 28.

The Corrections Division employed 439 employees during fiscal year 1979-1978 filling 86.8 percent of their authorized positions. In 1978-1979 authorized positions increased by 12 percent from 507 to 568 positions. Four hundred forty six (78.5%) of these positions were reported filled, decreasing the percentage of filled positions by 9.4 percent.

Expenditures

Types of expenditures for the Corrections Division are shown in Table 29. Expenditures reported in the second annual Management and Administrative Sta-

tistics report for fiscal year 1976-1977 did not include expenditures for capital outlay. Table 29 uses updated figures for fiscal 1976-1977 which include capital outlay as part of the total expenditures of the Corrections Division. Capital outlay is included in expenditures for fiscal years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 as well.

Expenditures for 1976-1977 totaled \$10,234,796. The distribution of the total expenditure was 59.6 percent towards personal services, 22.3 percent towards operating expenses and 18.2 percent towards capital outlay.

In 1977-1978, total expenditures for the Corrections Division increased by 71.1 percent from \$10,234,796 to \$17,513,062. This large increase in total expenditure was due to expenditures in capital outlay increasing by more than three and a half times (362.8%) from \$1,858,518 to \$8,601,272 while expenditures in personal services and operating expenses also increased by 5.4 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively, during the same time. Capital outlay comprised almost half (49.1%) of the total budget while personal services and operating expenses accounted for 36.7 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively, of the total expenditure.

Total expenditures continued to increase for 1978-1979 by 10.9 percent. Personal services increased by 14 percent while operating expenses increased by almost 40 percent. Capital outlay expenditures increased by a slight .4 percent but continued to comprise a large proportion (44.5%) of total expenditures, while personal services accounted for 37.7 percent and operating expenses, 17.8 percent.

The distribution of expenditures, excluding capital outlay, by facility, is shown in Table 30. Of the facilities listed, expenditures for Hawaii State Prison and Halawa Correctional Facility combined comprised more than half of the Corrections Division expenditures in personal services and operating expenses; 62.9 percent in 1976-1977, 58.2 percent in 1977-1978, and 60.9 percent in 1978-1979. Kauai Community Correctional Facility does not have any expenditures listed for 1976-1977 as it became a state correctional facility

**Table 28: Corrections Division Positions - Authorized and Filled
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1977-1978	1978-1979
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	507	568
FILLED POSITIONS	439	446
PERCENTAGE OF FILLED POSITIONS	86.6	78.5

**Table 29: Corrections Division Expenditures by Type
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$6,099,156	\$6,428,168	\$7,326,723
Percentage of Total Expenditure	59.6	36.7	37.7
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	\$2,277,122	\$2,483,622	\$3,453,281
Percentage of Total Expenditure	22.3	14.2	17.8
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$1,858,518	\$8,601,272	\$8,639,450
Percentage of Total Expenditure	18.2	49.1	44.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$10,234,796	\$17,513,062	\$19,419,454
Percentage of Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 30: Distribution of Corrections Division Expenditures by Facility
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979
HAWAII STATE PRISON	\$3,296,177	\$3,361,696	\$4,299,000
% of Total Expenditure	39.4	37.7	39.9
CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION	\$228,964	\$243,623	\$251,657
% of Total Expenditure	2.7	2.7	2.3
COMMUNITY CENTERS BRANCH	\$251,907	\$233,626	\$296,195
% of Total Expenditure	3.0	2.6	2.8
KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	\$695,461	\$734,174	\$787,715
% of Total Expenditure	8.3	8.2	7.3
MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	\$369,705	\$353,393	\$405,992
% of Total Expenditure	4.4	4.0	3.8
HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	\$368,539	\$395,426	\$530,344
% of Total Expenditure	4.4	4.4	4.9
HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ^{a/}	\$1,964,569	\$1,822,313	\$2,254,297
% of Total Expenditure	23.5	20.5	21.0
HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	\$1,200,956	\$1,521,217	\$1,654,357
% of Total Expenditure	14.3	17.1	15.4
KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	0	\$246,322	\$290,447
% of Total Expenditure		2.8	2.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$8,376,278	\$8,911,790	\$10,780,004
% of Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Expenditures excludes capital outlay.
May not total to 100 due to rounding.

^{a/} Includes expenditures for Maluhia Women's Residence.

**Table 31: Distribution of Corrections Division Expenditures by Type and Facility
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	1976-1977	1977-1978	% Change	1978-1979	% Change
HAWAII STATE PRISON	\$3,296,177	\$3,361,696	2.0	\$4,299,000	27.9
Personal Services (%)	71.0	69.4		64.5	
Operating Expenses (%)	29.0	30.6		35.5	
CORRECTIONS					
ADMINISTRATION	\$228,964	\$243,623	6.4	\$251,657	3.3
Personal Services (%)	74.8	81.1		77.7	
Operating Expenses (%)	24.2	18.9		22.3	
COMMUNITY CENTERS					
BRANCH	\$251,907	\$233,626	-7.3	\$296,195	26.8
Personal Services (%)	78.4	75.5		59.5	
Operating Expenses (%)	21.6	24.5		40.5	
KULANI CORRECTIONAL					
FACILITY	\$695,461	\$734,174	5.6	\$787,715	7.3
Personal Services (%)	62.2	64.2		60.8	
Operating Expenses (%)	37.8	35.8		39.2	
MAUI COMMUNITY					
CORRECTIONAL CENTER	\$369,705	\$353,393	-4.4	\$405,992	14.9
Personal Services (%)	77.2	82.3		74.9	
Operating Expenses (%)	22.8	17.7		25.1	
HAWAII COMMUNITY					
CORRECTIONAL CENTER	\$368,539	\$395,426	7.3	\$530,344	34.1
Personal Services (%)	81.1	82.7		68.8	
Operating Expenses (%)	18.9	17.3		31.2	
HALAWA CORRECTIONAL					
FACILITY	\$1,964,569	\$1,822,313	-7.2	\$2,264,297	24.3
Personal Services (%)	73.7	80.9		79.6	
Operating Expenses (%)	26.3	19.1		20.4	
HAWAII YOUTH CORREC-					
TIONAL FACILITY	\$1,200,956	\$1,521,217	26.7	\$1,654,357	8.8
Personal Services (%)	76.9	66.3		61.8	
Operating Expenses (%)	23.1	33.7		38.2	
KAUAI COMMUNITY					
CORRECTIONAL CENTER	∅	\$245,322	----	\$290,447	18.4
Personal Services (%)		61.0		72.1	
Operating Expenses (%)		39.0		27.9	
TOTAL	\$8,376,278	\$8,910,790	6.4	\$10,780,004	21.0
Personal Services (%)	72.8	72.1		68.0	
Operating Expenses (%)	27.2	27.9		32.0	

NOTE: Excludes Capital Outlay expenditures

after June 1977.

The distribution of types of expenditures, again excluding capital outlay, is presented in Table 31 by facility. Expenditures in personal services and operating expenses for 1977-1978 increased by 6.4 percent over 1976-1977. Statewide, expenditures in personal services comprised 72.1 percent and operating expenses, 27.9 percent. In 1978-1979, expenditures in personal services and operating expenses increased by 21.0 percent. Personal service expenditures decreased to 68 percent and operating expenses increased to 32 percent of the total.

Payroll

Table 32 displays the distribution of types of payroll by facility. In 1976-1977, sixteen and a half percent of the Corrections Division payroll consisted of overtime pay. Regular pay comprised 82.8 percent and accumulated vacation pay accounted for the remaining .8 percent.

In 1977-1978, overtime pay decreased to 12.6 percent of total payroll and accumulated vacation pay increased to 1.3 percent. Regular payroll accounted for 86.1 percent of the total payroll. Overtime pay by facility ranged from 6.0 percent of the total payroll of Kauai Community Correctional Facility to almost 15 percent of the payroll of Halawa Correctional Facility.

With 78.5 percent of their authorized positions filled in fiscal 1978-1979 (See Table 28), overtime pay increased to 19 percent of the total payroll. Regular payroll comprised 79.5 percent and accumulated vacation pay accounted for 1.5 percent. Kauai Community Correctional Center reported the lowest percentage of overtime pay, 4.2 percent, while Halawa Correctional Facility reported a high of 30.8 percent in overtime pay.

Workload

The average daily population and bedspace available by facility are shown in Table 33. Figures for Hawaii State Prison include Maluhia Women's Residence which has since been replaced by two modules in the Oahu Community Correctional Cen-

Table 32: Distribution of Payroll Within Each Facility
Fiscal Years 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	REGULAR PAYROLL	OVERTIME PAYROLL	ACCUMULATED VACATION PAY
HAWAII STATE PRISON			
1976-1977	80.5	18.3	1.2
1977-1978	85.0	14.4	.7
1978-1979	78.3	20.2	1.5
CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION			
1976-1977	85.6	13.6	.9
1977-1978	85.7	13.1	1.2
1978-1979	84.7	14.7	.6
COMMUNITY CENTERS BRANCH			
1976-1977	76.3	23.7	Ø
1977-1978	86.9	13.1	Ø
1978-1979	88.2	11.0	Ø
KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY			
1976-1977	92.7	7.3	Ø
1977-1978	85.5	8.6	5.9
1978-1979	90.4	8.7	.9
MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
1976-1977	88.9	7.6	3.4
1977-1978	89.6	8.9	1.5
1978-1979	85.6	9.5	5.0
HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
1976-1977	89.9	10.1	Ø
1977-1978	89.0	10.9	.1
1978-1979	86.8	11.0	2.2
HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY			
1976-1977	76.8	22.9	.2
1977-1978	84.0	14.9	1.1
1978-1979	68.8	30.8	.5
HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY			
1976-1977	89.6	9.8	.6
1977-1978	89.1	9.4	1.5
1978-1979	86.5	10.6	2.9
KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
1976-1977	Ø	Ø	Ø
1977-1978	94.0	6.0	Ø
1978-1979	95.6	4.2	.2
TOTAL			
1976-1977	82.8	16.5	.8
1977-1978	86.1	12.6	1.3
1978-1979	79.5	19.0	1.5

Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

ter and excludes Keehi Annex which became operational in July 1978. The average daily inmate population was obtained by totaling the population count for each day in the specified period and dividing the total by the number of days in the period.

Based on the total available bedspace as of December 1979, the total average daily inmate population for 1977-1978 represented an occupancy rate of 86.3 percent. Hawaii State Prison shows 48.1 percent of the total bedspace and 44.4 percent of the total average daily inmate population. Halawa Correctional Facility shows 10.5 percent of the bedspace and 26.5 percent of the inmate population.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the occupancy rate increased to 92.9 percent of the available bedspace. Hawaii State Prison and Halawa Correctional Facility showed 47.3 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively, of the total average daily population. The occupancy rate of Hawaii State Prison was 91 percent while Halawa Correctional Facility showed an occupancy rate of 77.8 percent greater than the available bedspace.

**Table 33: Corrections Division - Average Daily Inmate Population
Fiscal Years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979**

	BEDSPACE ^{b/}	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION ^{a/}	
		1977-1978	1978-1979
HAWAII STATE PRISON ^{c/}	330	263	301
HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ^{d/}	72	157	128
KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	11.0	44	50
KAMEHAMEHA CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTER	8	6	8
LAUMAKA CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTER	15	11	10
HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	24	22	30
MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	22	15	23
KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER	15	10	18
HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	90	64	69
TOTAL	686	592	637



THE JUDICIARY
HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
P. O. BOX 2560 · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

January 1981

STEVEN VIDINHA
Director

ERRATA

HAWAII STATE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS REPORT
JANUARY 1981

Please make the following changes:

Table 22, page 47, should read:

"JUDICIARY PROBATION OFFICER FILINGS"

Pages 45 and 49:

References made to "probation officer caseload" should be changed to read "probation officer filings."

^{a/} Represents a physical count of inmates, not an assigned count in which the inmate does not have to be present to be included in the count.

^{b/} Bedspace available as of December, 1979.

^{c/} Excludes Keehi Annex which became operational in July, 1978 and includes Maluhia Women's Residence.

^{d/} Includes 12 bedspaces which are "Special Holding" units and not normally used.

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PLEASE MAKE APPROPRIATE CHANGES IN
THE REPORT MAILED PREVIOUSLY



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STEVEN VIDINHA
Director

FEBRUARY 1981

ERRATA SHEET

HAWAII STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

TABLE 11: COUNTY PROSECUTING PERSONNEL
FISCAL YEARS 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

NOTE: Kauai County prosecuting attorneys for fiscal year 1978-1979 includes two (2) prosecuting attorneys with the Career Criminal Unit.

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TABLE 11A: COUNTY PROSECUTING PERSONNEL
CAREER CRIMINAL UNITS
JUNE 1979

	Total Staff	Prosecuting Attorneys	Staff
STATE	19	10	9
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU	8	4	4
HAWAII COUNTY	4	2	2
KAUAI COUNTY	4	2	2
MAUI COUNTY	3	2	1

NOTE: All staffing is as of June 30, 1979.

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NOTE: AS EACH OF THE CAREER CRIMINAL UNITS OF THE FOUR COUNTIES IMPLEMENTED THEIR PROGRAMS AT DIFFERENT TIMES, ANALYSIS HAS NOT BEEN ATTEMPTED. THE NON-CONFORMING TIME FRAME PRECLUDES ANY COMPARISONS.

TABLE 18: JUDICIARY PROBATION OFFICERS BY CIRCUIT
FISCAL YEARS 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	1977-1978 ^{a/}	1978-1979 ^{a/}
FIRST CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	57	57
Actual Filled Positions	57	56
Percentage Filled	100.0	98.2
SECOND CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	8	8
Actual Filled Positions	8	8
Percentage Filled	100.0	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	11	12
Actual Filled Positions	11	10
Percentage Filled	100.0	83.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT		
Authorized Positions	3	3
Actual Filled Positions	3	3
Percentage Filled	100.0	100.0
STATE		
Authorized Positions	79	80
Actual Filled Positions	79	77
Percentage Filled	100.0	96.3

^{a/} Excludes Supervisors, Administrators, and Social Workers carrying family type caseload, e.g. marriage counseling. Includes Social Workers with Supervision and Investigation caseloads.

Probation officers employed by the Judiciary totaled 79 persons in fiscal year 1977-1979. All Circuits reported one hundred percent of their authorized positions filled (See Table 18). In fiscal year 1978-1979, seventy-seven (77) persons or 96.3 percent of their eighty (80) authorized positions were reported filled.

TABLE 22: JUDICIARY PROBATION OFFICERS AND NEW PROBATION CASES
FISCAL YEARS 1976-1977, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979

	PROBATION OFFICERS	NEW PLACEMENTS ^{a/}	% CHANGE	AVERAGE PER P.O.	% CHANGE
FIRST CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	77	1,414	33.4	18.4	37.3
1977-1978	57	1,800	27.3	31.6	71.7
1978-1979	56	1,996	10.9	35.6	12.7
SECOND CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	10	209	-19.9	20.9	-4.1
1977-1978	8	205	-1.9	25.6	22.5
1978-1979	8	250	22.0	31.3	22.3
THIRD CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	15	384	-6.3	25.6	12.3
1977-1978	11	329	-14.3	29.9	16.8
1978-1979	10	401	21.9	40.1	34.1
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
1976-1977	5	73	87.2	14.6	87.2
1977-1978	3	69	-5.5	23.0	57.5
1978-1979	3	91	31.8	30.3	31.7
STATE					
1976-1977	107	2,080	17.5	19.4	25.2
1977-1978	79	2,403	15.5	30.4	56.7
1978-1979	77	2,738	13.9	35.6	17.1

^{a/} Represents persons placed on status orders, primarily adult and juvenile probation - includes Circuit Court Proper and Family Court.
Source: Judiciary Annual Report 1976-1977 and 1978-1979.

CASELOAD

Table 22 shows the number of new probation cases and probation officers in the Judiciary.

New probation cases referred to the probation officers in fiscal 1977-1978 increased by 15.5 percent over the preceding fiscal year. The First Circuit reported a 27.3 percent increase in new probation cases while the other Circuits showed decreases during the fiscal year. The average number of new cases, for the State, per probation officer was 30.4. By Circuit, new placements per probation officer ranged from 23.0 reported by the Fifth Circuit to 31.6 in the First Circuit.

In fiscal 1978-1979, the new probation cases for all Circuits increased by 13.9 percent for an average of 35.6 new cases per probation officer. All Circuits reported increases in new placements. First Circuit showed a 10.9 percent increase in new probation cases while the Second and Third Circuits both reported increases of approximately 22 percent each. The average number of new placements for each probation officer ranged from 30.3 in the Fifth Circuit to 40.1 in the Third Circuit.

END