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CRIME TRENDS IN HAWAII

THREE MONTH REVIEW

1988

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

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FOREWORD

"Crime Trends in Hawaii" is published three (3) times a year. Each publication focuses on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data trends.

The Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to the chiefs and staffs of the county police departments. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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CRIME TRENDS IN HAWAII

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	i
CRIME TRENDS IN HAWAII, FIRST THREE MONTHS 1988	1
<u>SPECIAL REPORT SECTION</u>	13
REPORTED CRIME IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS 1945 THROUGH 1986	S-1

CRIME TRENDS IN HAWAII, FIRST THREE MONTHS 1988

SUMMARY

Crime Index Offenses for First Three Months of 1988 Increased 2.1 Percent

The number of reported statewide Crime Index offenses for the first three months of 1988 increased by 2.1 percent as compared to the first three months of 1987. By counties, Honolulu and Hawaii showed increases in Crime Index offenses, while Maui and Kauai showed decreases.

While the overall crime index increased, violent crimes decreased by 4.1 percent between 1987 and 1988. The data showed that the number of violent crimes decreased in all counties. The decrease in statewide reported violent crimes statewide was led by a 23.3 percent drop in robberies. Murders declined by a larger margin, 33.3 percent; however, the actual number of murders is very small. Forcible rape and aggravated assaults increased by 15.2 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively.

The number of statewide reported property crimes increased by 2.4 percent. Property crimes increased in Honolulu and Hawaii counties and decreased in Maui and Kauai counties. Overall, the increase in property crimes was caused by a 5.1 percent jump in larceny-thefts. Larceny-theft is the largest category of property crimes. Burglaries declined by 4.1 percent. Motor vehicle thefts also dropped by 4.1 percent.

The data in this report are provisional and subject to change.

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) maintains a policy of keeping criminal justice agencies and the public informed on reported crimes in the State of Hawaii. Every year, the HCJDC publishes three "Crime Trends in Hawaii" reports, containing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program data for the first three months, first six months and first nine months of the year.

This report presents information on Crime Index offenses. The Crime Index is comprised of the violent crimes of murder (criminal homicide and non-negligent manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, the property crime of arson was added. The Crime Index is limited to these offenses because they are the crimes most likely to be reported and which occur often enough to provide an adequate basis for comparison. They are serious crimes by nature and/or volume.

The data presented in this report can be used in law enforcement administration, operation and management as a reliable set of uniformly defined crime statistics for inter-agency or national comparison. These statistics are also intended for the use and information of other criminal justice professionals, legislators and planners as well as an important reference source for the public as an indicator of the level of criminality in our society.

Method of Reporting

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) serves as the national clearinghouse for statistical information on crime. Prior to 1975, each of the four county police departments in the State independently provided the FBI with reported offense and arrest statistics. Through the cooperation of the four police departments, the UCR data are now collected monthly by the HCJDC where the reports are edited, then submitted to the FBI.

The HCJDC also compiles, analyzes and publishes UCR data in order to inform the State on crime trends in Hawaii. It should be noted, however, that UCR data pertain only to offenses that come to the attention of the police. Unreported crimes have not been taken into consideration; therefore, the actual number of crimes committed is unknown.

In this report, current year UCR data for a given time period are compared with data from the past two years for the same time period. Trend data are compiled for all Crime Index offenses with the exception of arson.

Three Month Report

The actual number of Crime Index offenses reported to the police in the first three months of 1988 is shown in Table 1. Tables 2 through 6 show changes in Crime index offenses over the years 1986, 1987, and 1988 for the same time interval.

Table 2 shows the percentage change in reported Crime Index offenses for the State.

Tables 3-6 show the actual number difference in reported Crime Index offenses for each county. Tables 1 and 2 have been derived from those tables.

Table 7 shows the percentage change from 1987 to 1988 for all crimes and for violent and property crimes, by county.

It should be noted that for Tables 1 through 7, arson data are excluded. Arson offenses are usually investigated by the fire department. This can cause delays in the submission of arson data. Complete data is often unavailable in time for inclusion into the crime trend report. Excluding arson offenses in tables 1 through 7 also allows comparisons to be made with previous reports. However, arson data (estimated actual offenses) are presented separately in Table 8.

For all tables, negative numbers represent decreases and are enclosed in parentheses so that they may be easily distinguished from increases.

The displays, on pages 11 and 12, indicate the frequency of crime occurring in the State for seven of the Crime Index offenses for the first three months of 1987 and 1988.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center will continue in its effort to inform all criminal justice agencies and the public on matters of general crime trends in Hawaii.

TABLE 1

ACTUAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

FIRST THREE MONTHS 1988 BY COUNTY

	<u>State</u>	<u>City & County Honolulu</u>	<u>Hawaii County</u>	<u>Maui County</u>	<u>Kauai County</u>
Total Resident Population ¹	1,083,000	832,614	113,979	89,205	47,202
Percent Distribution	100.00	76.88	10.52	8.24	4.36
Total Index Offenses	16,211	12,579	1,418	1,573	641
Percent Distribution	100.00	77.60	8.75	9.70	3.95
Violent Crimes	677	546	41	69	21
Murder	8	7	1	0	0
Forcible Rape	91	70	6	10	5
Robbery	224	206	6	8	4
Aggravated Assault	354	263	28	51	12
Property Crimes	15,534	12,033	1,377	1,504	620
Burglary	3,261	2,402	304	410	145
Larceny-theft	11,251	8,827	1,008	980	436
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,022	804	65	114	39

¹Provisional 1987 population figures based on the Bureau of the Census' state provisional estimates as of July 1, 1987.

TABLE 2
STATE OF HAWAII CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986-1988

<u>INDEX OFFENSES</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	1986	650	18.2
	1987	706	8.6
	1988	677	(-4.1)
Murder	1986	8	(-27.3)
	1987	12	50.0
	1988	8	(-33.3)
Forcible Rape	1986	77	24.2
	1987	79	2.6
	1988	91	15.2
Robbery	1986	293	10.2
	1987	292	(-0.3)
	1988	224	(-23.3)
Aggravated Assault	1986	272	28.9
	1987	323	18.8
	1988	354	9.6
<u>Property Crimes</u>	1986	14,302	11.4
	1987	15,174	6.1
	1988	15,534	2.4
Burglary	1986	3,640	27.1
	1987	3,402	(-6.5)
	1988	3,261	(-4.1)
Larceny-Theft	1986	9,861	7.7
	1987	10,706	8.6
	1988	11,251	5.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	1986	801	(-2.1)
	1987	1,066	33.1
	1988	1,022	(-4.1)
TOTAL FOR STATE	1986	14,952	11.6
	1987	15,880	6.2
	1988	16,211	2.1

TABLE 3
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986-1988

<u>INDEX OFFENSES</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Change in Number of Offenses</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	1986	524	87
	1987	555	31
	1988	546	(-9)
Murder	1986	7	(-3)
	1987	8	1
	1988	7	(-1)
Forcible Rape	1986	60	10
	1987	63	3
	1988	70	7
Robbery	1986	275	36
	1987	268	(-7)
	1988	206	(-62)
Aggravated Assault	1986	182	44
	1987	216	34
	1988	263	47
<u>Property Crimes</u>	1986	11,006	1,037
	1987	11,857	851
	1988	12,033	176
Burglary	1986	2,732	578
	1987	2,573	(-159)
	1988	2,402	(-171)
Larceny-Theft	1986	7,626	501
	1987	8,382	756
	1988	8,827	445
Motor Vehicle Theft	1986	648	(-42)
	1987	902	254
	1988	804	(-98)
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1986	11,530	1,124
	1987	12,412	882
	1988	12,579	167

TABLE 4
HAWAII COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986-1988

<u>INDEX OFFENSES</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Change in Number of Offenses</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	1986	38	8
	1987	55	17
	1988	41	(-14)
Murder	1986	1	0
	1987	4	3
	1988	1	(-3)
Forcible Rape	1986	8	6
	1987	8	0
	1988	6	(-2)
Robbery	1986	7	(-4)
	1987	8	1
	1988	6	(-2)
Aggravated Assault	1986	22	6
	1987	35	13
	1988	28	(-7)
<u>Property Crimes</u>	1986	1,316	268
	1987	1,129	(-187)
	1988	1,377	248
Burglary	1986	360	117
	1987	284	(-76)
	1988	304	20
Larceny-Theft	1986	906	151
	1987	796	(-110)
	1988	1,008	212
Motor Vehicle Theft	1986	50	0
	1987	49	(-1)
	1988	65	16
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1986	1,354	276
	1987	1,184	(-170)
	1988	1,418	234

TABLE 5
MAUI COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986-1988

<u>INDEX OFFENSES</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Change in Number of Offenses</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	1986	63	6
	1987	74	11
	1988	69	(-5)
Murder	1986	0	0
	1987	0	0
	1988	0	0
Forcible Rape	1986	7	(-1)
	1987	6	(-1)
	1988	10	4
Robbery	1986	8	(-4)
	1987	9	1
	1988	8	(-1)
Aggravated Assault	1986	48	11
	1987	59	11
	1988	51	(-8)
<u>Property Crimes</u>	1986	1,391	94
	1987	1,537	146
	1988	1,504	(-33)
Burglary	1986	404	61
	1987	378	(-26)
	1988	410	32
Larceny-Theft	1986	912	14
	1987	1,078	166
	1988	980	(-98)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1986	75	19
	1987	81	6
	1988	114	33
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1986	1,454	100
	1987	1,611	157
	1988	1,573	(-38)

TABLE 6
KAUAI COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986-1988

<u>INDEX OFFENSES</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Change in Number of Offenses</u>
<u>Violent Crimes</u>	1986	25	(-1)
	1987	22	(-3)
	1988	21	(-1)
Murder	1986	0	0
	1987	0	0
	1988	0	0
Forcible Rape	1986	2	0
	1987	2	0
	1988	5	3
Robbery	1986	3	(-1)
	1987	7	4
	1988	4	(-3)
Aggravated Assault	1986	20	0
	1987	13	(-7)
	1988	12	(-1)
<u>Property Crimes</u>	1986	589	61
	1987	651	62
	1988	620	(-31)
Burglary	1986	144	19
	1987	167	23
	1988	145	(-22)
Larceny-Theft	1986	417	36
	1987	450	33
	1988	436	(-14)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1986	28	6
	1987	34	6
	1988	39	5
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1986	614	60
	1987	673	59
	1988	641	(-32)

TABLE 7
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIME BY COUNTY
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987 - 1988

	<u>Honolulu</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Maui</u>	<u>Kauai</u>
Violent Crimes	(-1.6)	(-25.5)	(-6.8)	(-4.5)
Property Crimes	1.5	22.0	(-2.1)	(-4.8)
All Index Offenses	1.3	19.8	(-2.4)	(-4.8)

TABLE 8
ARSON OFFENSES BY COUNTY
JANUARY - MARCH, 1986 - 1988

<u>County</u>	<u>Jan-Mar</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Change in Number of Offenses</u>
Honolulu	1986	133	35
	1987	123	(-10)
	1988	86 ^a	(-37)
Hawaii	1986	11	4
	1987	4	(-7)
	1988	4	0
Maui	1986	24	23
	1987	16	(-8)
	1988	8	(-8)
Kauai	1986	3	0
	1987	5	2
	1988	6	1
Total for State	1986	171	62
	1987	148	(-23)
	1988	104 ^b	(-44)

Notes: a) Estimated data. The estimate was provided by the Honolulu Police Department.

b) Includes the estimate for Honolulu.

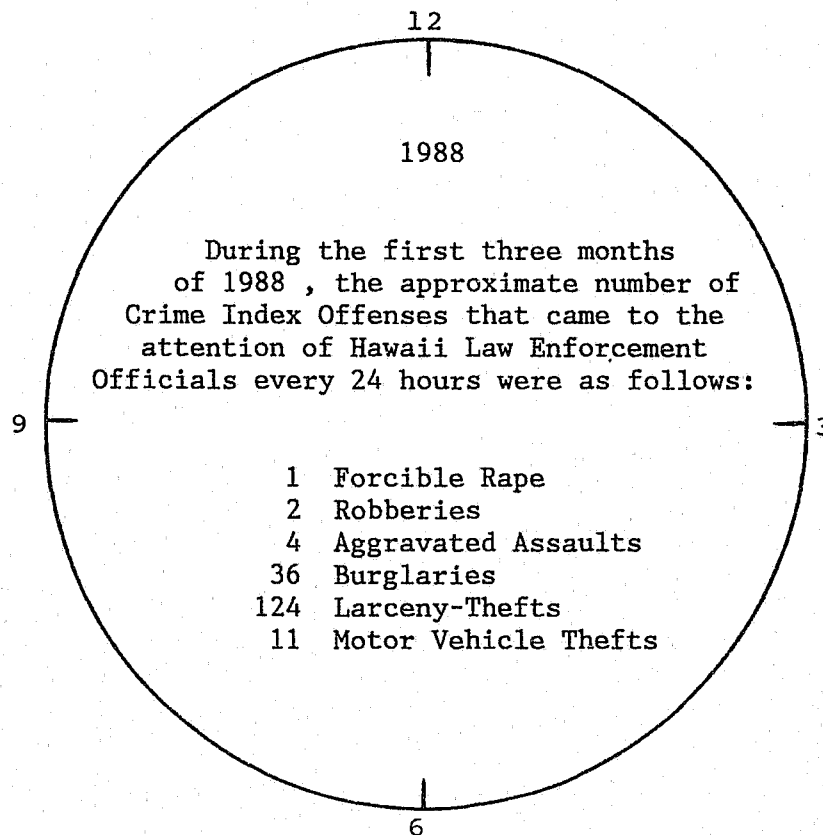
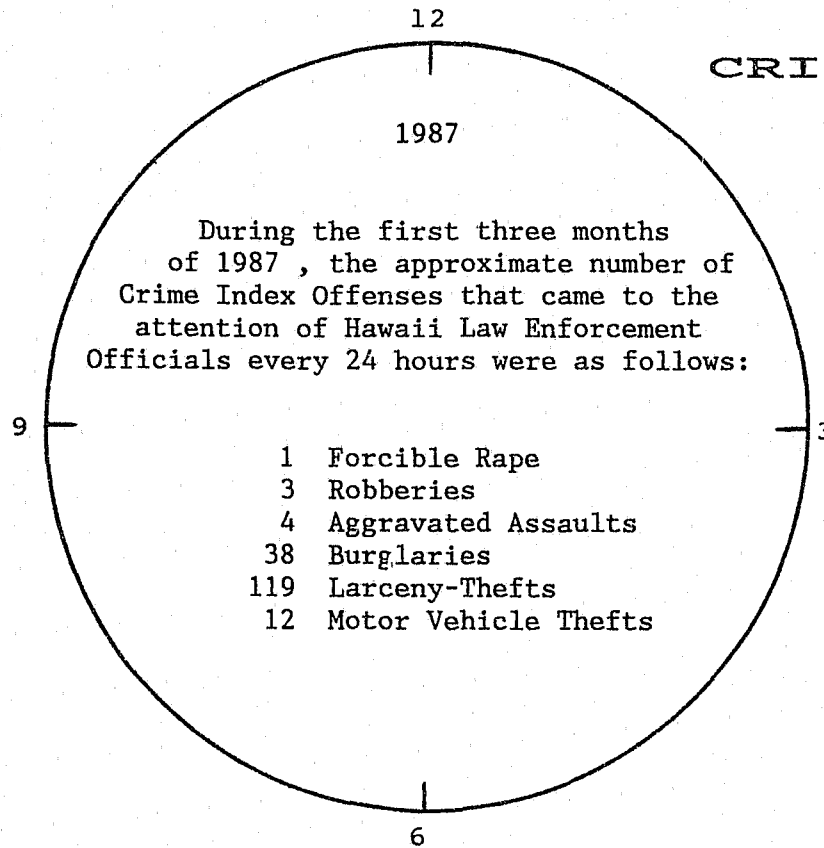
State of Hawaii

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED

1987 <u>First Three Months</u>		1988 <u>First Three Months</u>	
<u>ONE</u> <u>CRIME INDEX</u> <u>OFFENSE</u> Every 8 minutes 10 seconds	<u>ONE</u> <u>VIOLENT CRIME</u> Every 3 hours 4 minutes	<u>ONE MURDER</u> Every 7 days 12 hours	Every 11 days 9 hours
		<u>ONE FORCIBLE RAPE</u> Every 1 day 3 hours	Every 1 day 0 hours
		<u>ONE ROBBERY</u> Every 7 hours 24 minutes	Every 9 hours 45 minutes
	<u>ONE</u> <u>PROPERTY</u> <u>CRIME</u> Every 8 minutes 32 seconds	<u>ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</u> Every 6 hours 41 minutes	Every 6 hours 10 minutes
		<u>ONE BURGLARY</u> Every 38 minutes 6 seconds	Every 40 minutes 11 seconds
		<u>ONE LARCENY-THEFT</u> Every 12 minutes 6 seconds	Every 11 minutes 39 seconds
		<u>ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</u> Every 2 hours 2 minutes	Every 2 hours 8 minutes
			<u>ONE</u> <u>CRIME INDEX</u> <u>OFFENSE</u> Every 8 minutes 5 seconds
			<u>ONE</u> <u>PROPERTY</u> <u>CRIME</u> Every 8 minutes 26 seconds

The crime clock should be viewed with care. It is designed to convey the reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Crime Index offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Crime Index offenses; rather, it represents the ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

CRIME CLOCKS



NOTE: During the first three months of 1987 , one murder occurred approximately every 8 days. During the first three months of 1988 , one murder occurred approximately every 11 days.

SPECIAL REPORT SECTION

One special report is included in this section. The report "Reported Crime in the Hawaiian Islands" examines crime trends from 1945 through 1986. Data and graphs are provided for the Crime Index offenses. The report also examines the relationship between the number of reported crimes and the factors of time and population.

REPORTED CRIME IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
1945 THROUGH 1986

The State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in Hawaii began in 1975. The four county police departments, however, have been voluntary participants in the federal program for more than 40 years. According to Uniform Crime Reports for the United States and Its Possessions, the predecessor of Crime in the United States, offense data were reported for Honolulu City and Honolulu County from as early as 1942. Data on offenses in Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County were first reported in 1945.¹ Today, in addition to offense data, the UCR Program collects statistics on arrests, property stolen, law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, and circumstances specific to arson and homicide. These statistics contribute to the picture of crime at local, state, and national levels.²

This special report presents a historical perspective of trends in reported crime in the Hawaiian Islands. Population-adjusted levels of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft reported from 1945 through 1986 are illustrated.

Passage of time and changes in population size may be considered to be among the indicators of general social change. While each is not, by itself, indicative of social change, these variables are believed to work together and with other variables (not addressed in this study) to reflect changing social conditions. The relationship between reported crime and the variables of reporting year and population is therefore analyzed by applying regression techniques to observations, excluding those with missing values, where population estimates from the Census Bureau were used.

MURDER

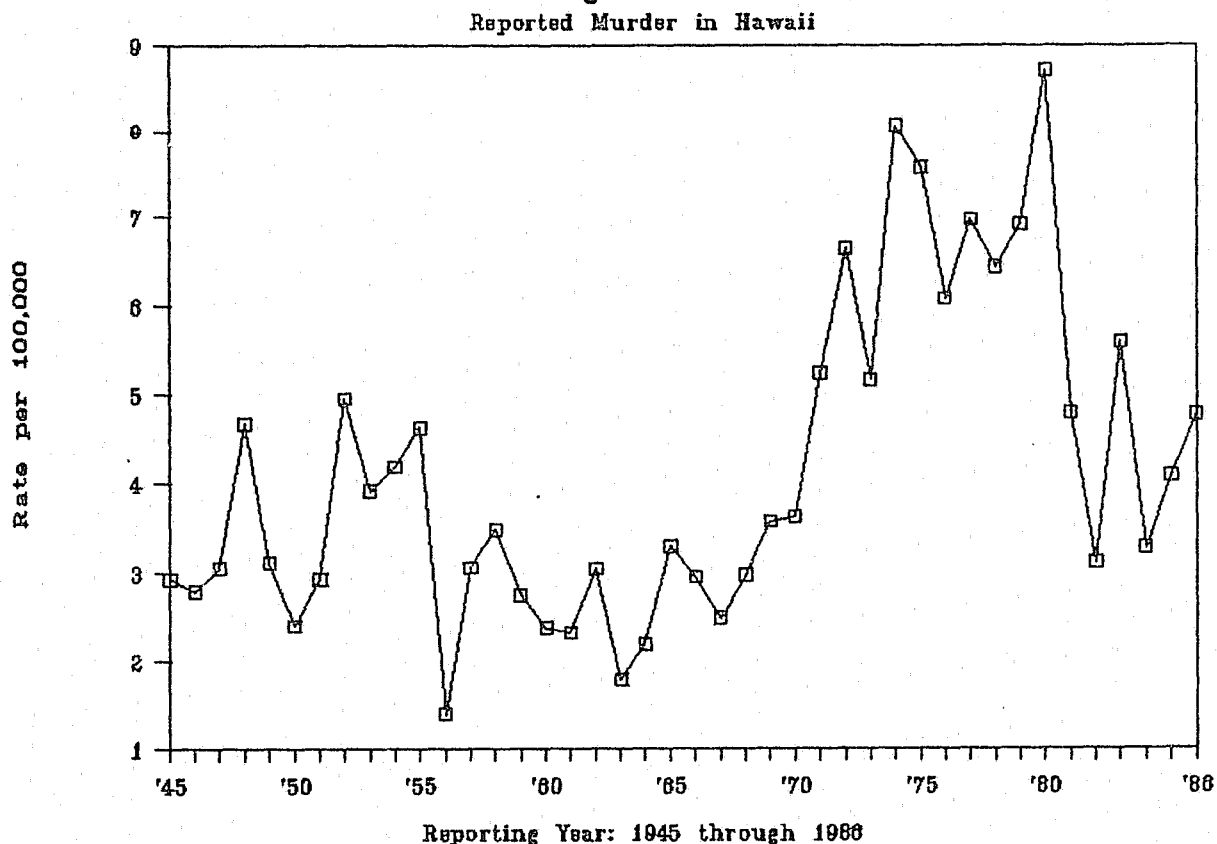
The average number of murders reported in Hawaii from 1945 through 1986 was 33 per year, ranging from 8 in 1956 to 84 in 1980. The average murder rate per 100,000 for the period was 4.2, where the minimum rate was 1.4 per 100,000 in 1956 and the maximum rate was 8.7 per 100,000 in 1980. (See Figure 1.)

The number of murders per 100,000 residents increased generally from 1971 through 1980 but returned to a level closer to the average in succeeding years.

Regression analysis reveals no significant association between the frequency of murder and the variables of

population and reporting year. Factors other than population size and time, such as cultural conditions and economic conditions, may more strongly influence the frequency of murder.

Figure 1.



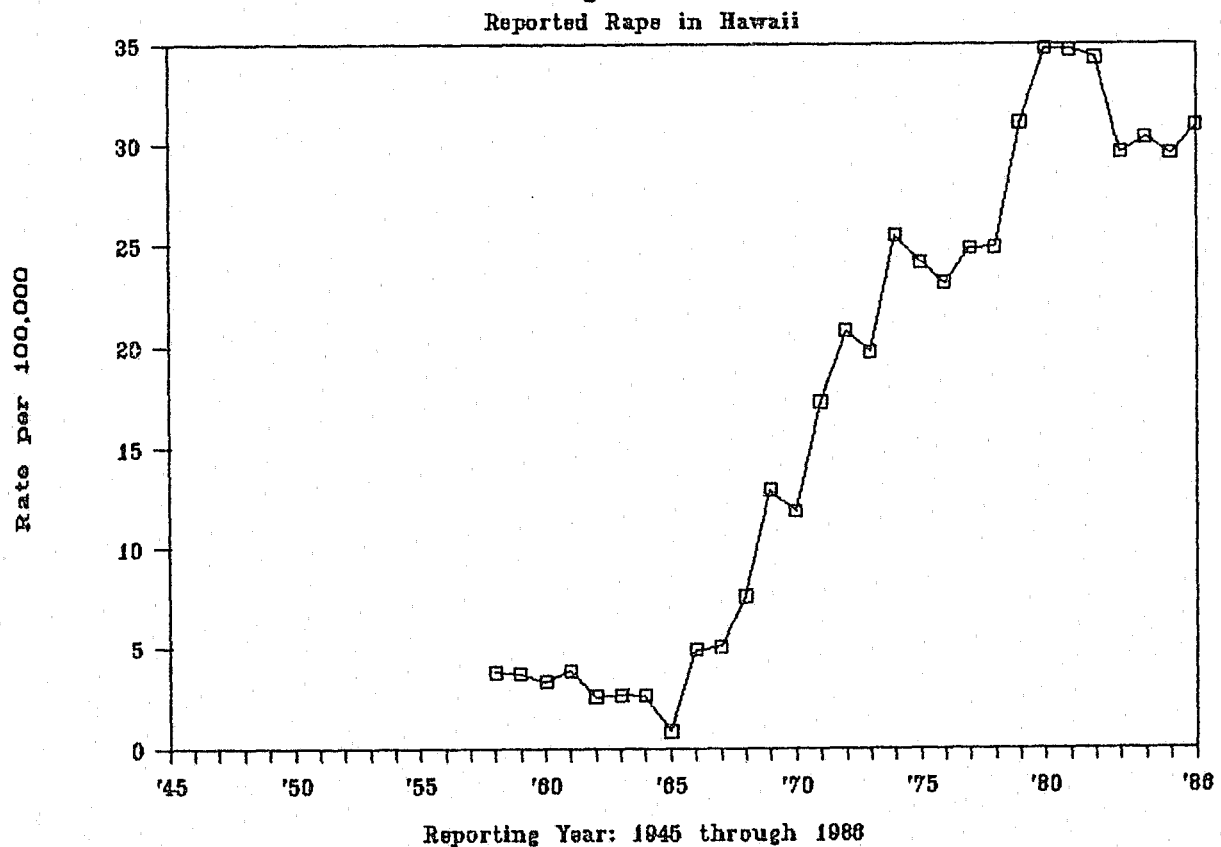
RAPE

Data on rape were available from 1958 through 1986. Based on 29 observations, the average number of reported rapes in Hawaii during that time was 159 per year, where the minimum number was 6 in 1965 and the maximum was 342 in 1982. The average rate per 100,000 was 17.3, the minimum rate was 0.9 per 100,000 in 1965, and the maximum rate was 34.7 per 100,000 in both 1980 and 1981. (See Figure 2.)

The number of rapes per 100,000 residents increased generally from 1966 through 1980 then descended slightly in the following years.

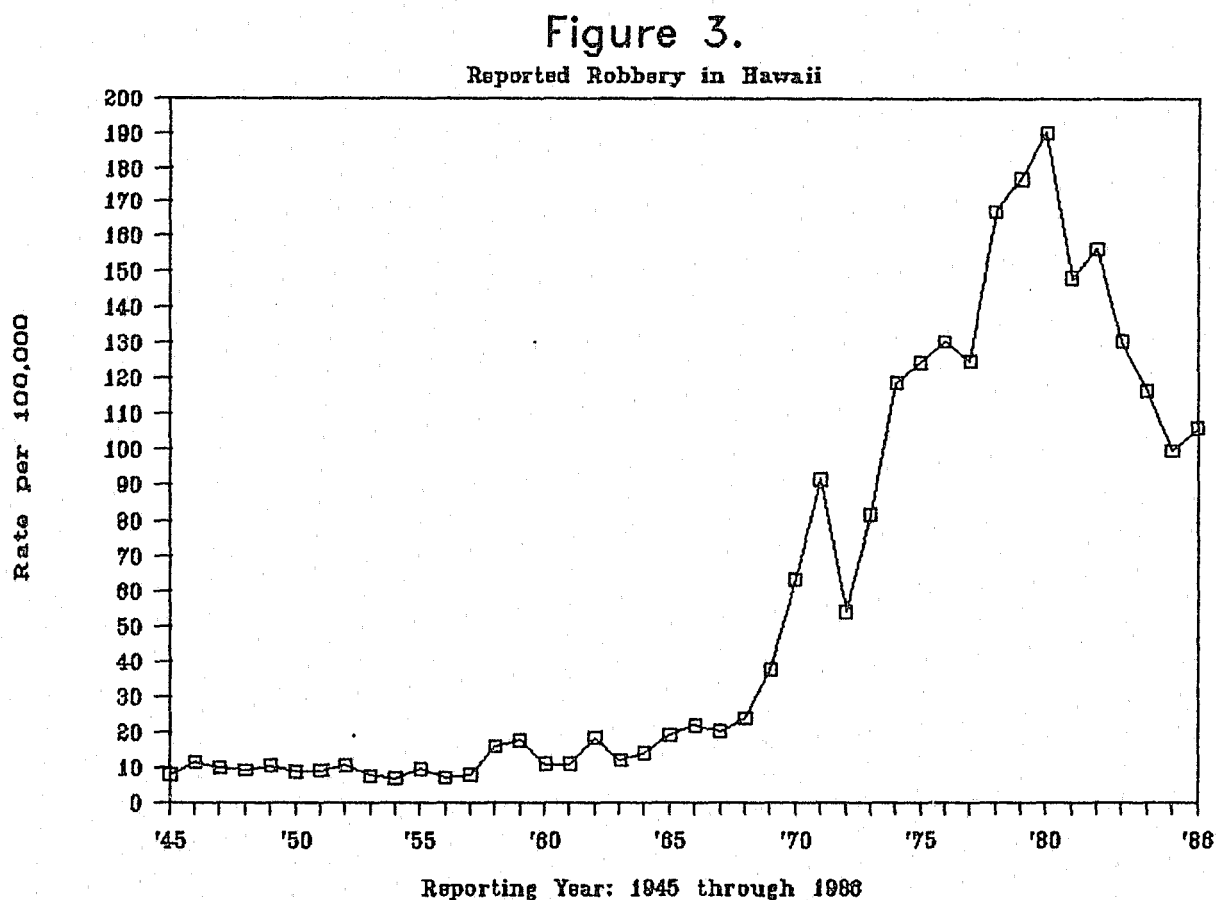
Regression analysis suggests a significant association between the frequency of rape and the variables of population and reporting year, where population and reporting year together explain 67.4 percent of the variation in the number of rapes. As reporting year increases, the frequency of rape seems to increase. As population increases, however, the frequency of rape seems to decrease very slightly, so that there is almost no change. Although the combined effects of population size and reporting year seem to influence the frequency of rape part of the time, neither population nor reporting year seems to independently, i.e. alone, influence the frequency of rape.

Figure 2.



ROBBERY

From 1945 through 1986, there was an average of 520 robberies reported per year in Hawaii. The minimum number of robberies, 37, was reported in 1954. The maximum number, 1,835, was reported in 1980. The average robbery rate per 100,000 was 57.6. The minimum rate per 100,000 was 6.7 in 1954 while the maximum rate was 190.2 in 1980. (See Figure 3.)



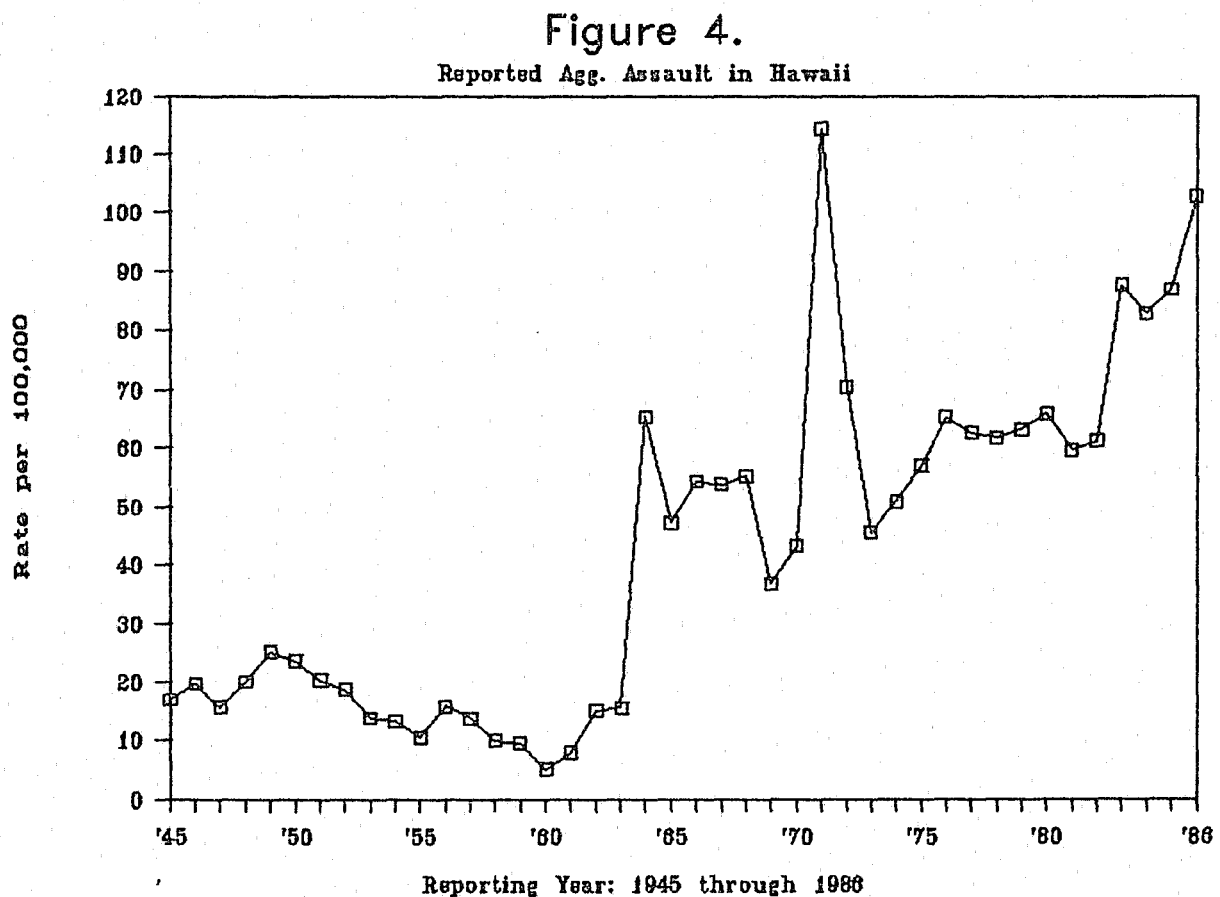
The number of robberies per 100,000 residents increased generally from 1968 through 1980 before falling again in succeeding years.

There was no significant association between the frequency of robbery and the variables of population and reporting year.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

There was an average of 359 aggravated assaults per year from 1945 through 1986 in Hawaii, where the minimum number was 33 in 1960 and the maximum was 1,095 in 1986. The average rate per 100,000 was 42.5, where the minimum was 5.2 in 1960 and the maximum was 114.3 in 1971. (See Figure 4.)

A general increase in the number of aggravated assaults per 100,000 residents took place from 1964 through 1986.

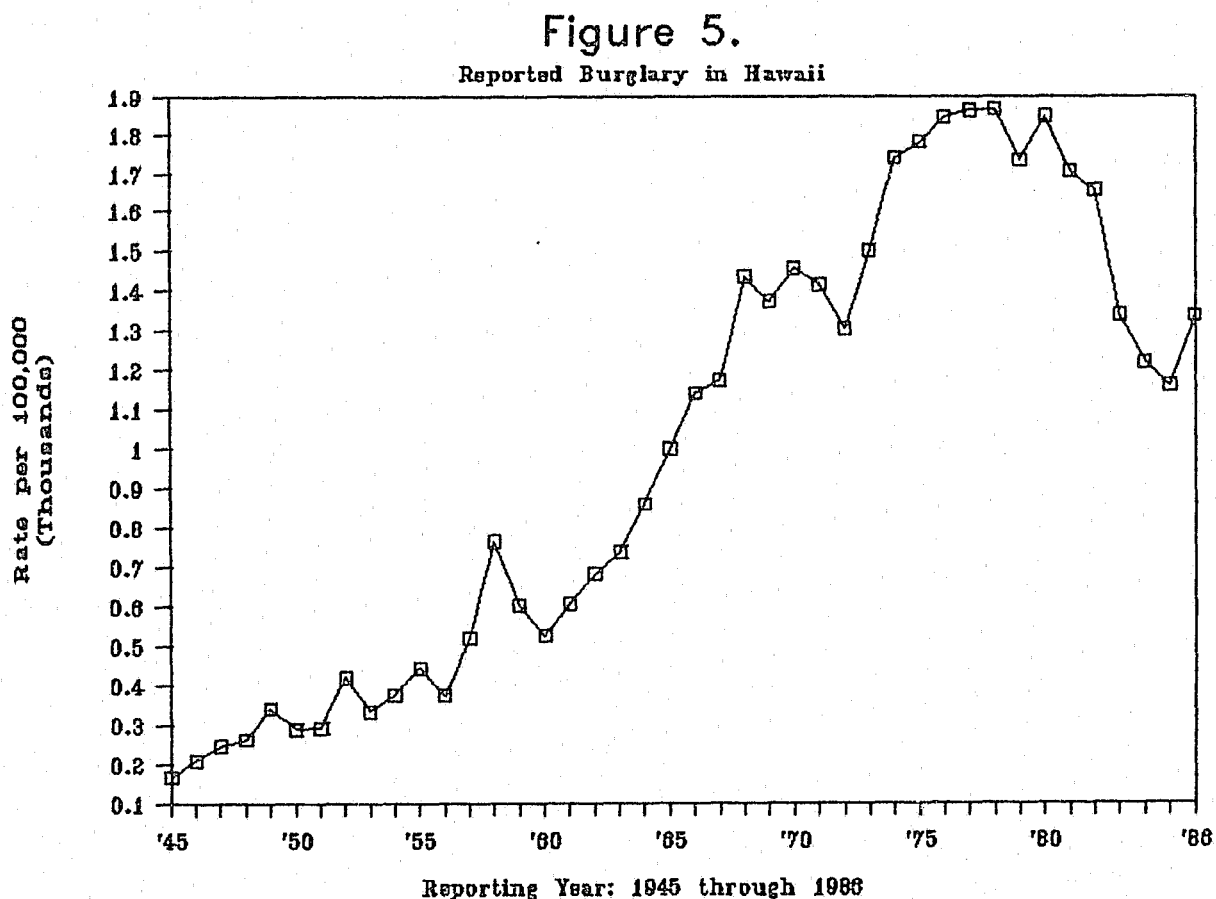


Regression analysis reveals a significant association between the frequency of aggravated assault and the variables of population and reporting year. Together, population and reporting year explain 82.5 percent of the variation in the number of aggravated assaults. As population increases, the frequency of aggravated assault seems to increase slightly.

However, as reporting year increases, the frequency of aggravated assault seems to decrease. Neither population nor reporting year seems to independently influence the frequency of aggravated assault.

BURGLARY

In Hawaii, there was an average of 8,296 burglaries per year from 1945 through 1986. The minimum number of burglaries was 1,307 in 1945, while the maximum was 17,822 in 1980. The average rate per 100,000 was 998.5, the minimum was 166.5 in 1945, and the maximum was 1,865.7 in 1978. (See Figure 5.)



A general increase in the number of burglaries per 100,000 residents occurred from 1945 through 1978. The trend from 1978, however, seemed to be a slight general decrease in the burglary rate.

The frequency of burglary seems to be significantly associated with the variables of population and reporting year. As reporting year increases, the frequency of burglary seems to increase, while as population increases, the frequency of burglary seems to decrease slightly. Although 90.7 percent of the variation in the number of burglaries is explained by both variables, population seems to exert a greater influence, independently explaining 87.8 percent of the variation in contrast to 71.4 percent explained by reporting year.

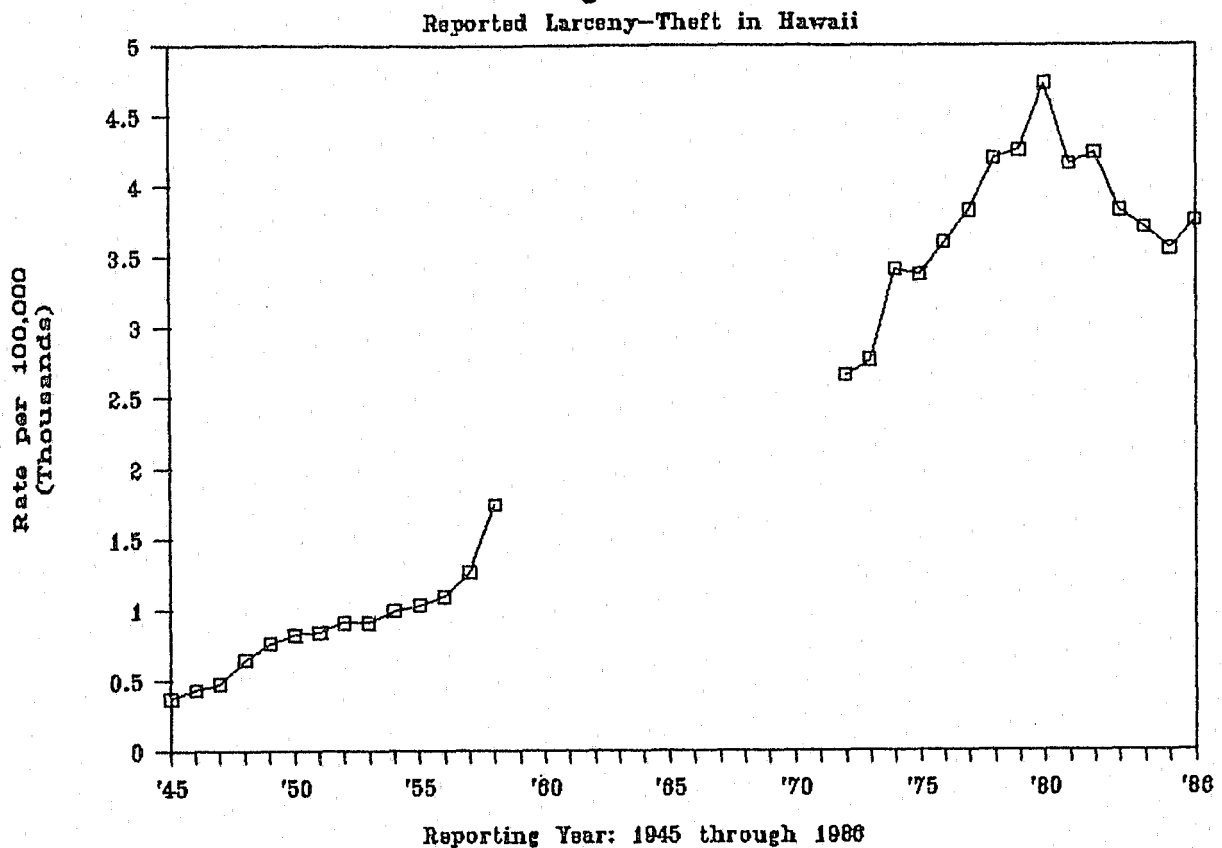
LARCENY-THEFT

Data on larceny-theft were unavailable from 1959 through 1971. Based on data reported in the other 29 years of the study period, there was an average of 20,899 larceny-thefts per year. The minimum number of larceny-thefts was 2,923 in 1945, and the maximum was 45,564 in 1980. The average larceny-theft rate per 100,000 was 2,355.3, where the minimum was 372.4 in 1945 and the maximum was 4,723.2 in 1980. (See Figure 6.)

The number of larceny-thefts per 100,000 residents increased generally from 1945 through 1958. Data for 1959 through 1971 were missing, but data from 1972 through 1980 reflected a steeper increase than did data in the earlier period. Rates in the succeeding years showed a general decline.

There does not seem to be a significant association between the number of larceny-thefts and the variables of population and reporting year. Nevertheless, both population and reporting year seem to independently and slightly influence the frequency of larceny-theft, where reporting year seems to exert a greater influence (41.9 percent) on the variation in the number of larceny-thefts than does population (14.1 percent). As reporting year increases, the frequency of larceny-theft seems to increase. However, as population increases, the frequency of larceny-theft seems to decrease.

Figure 6.



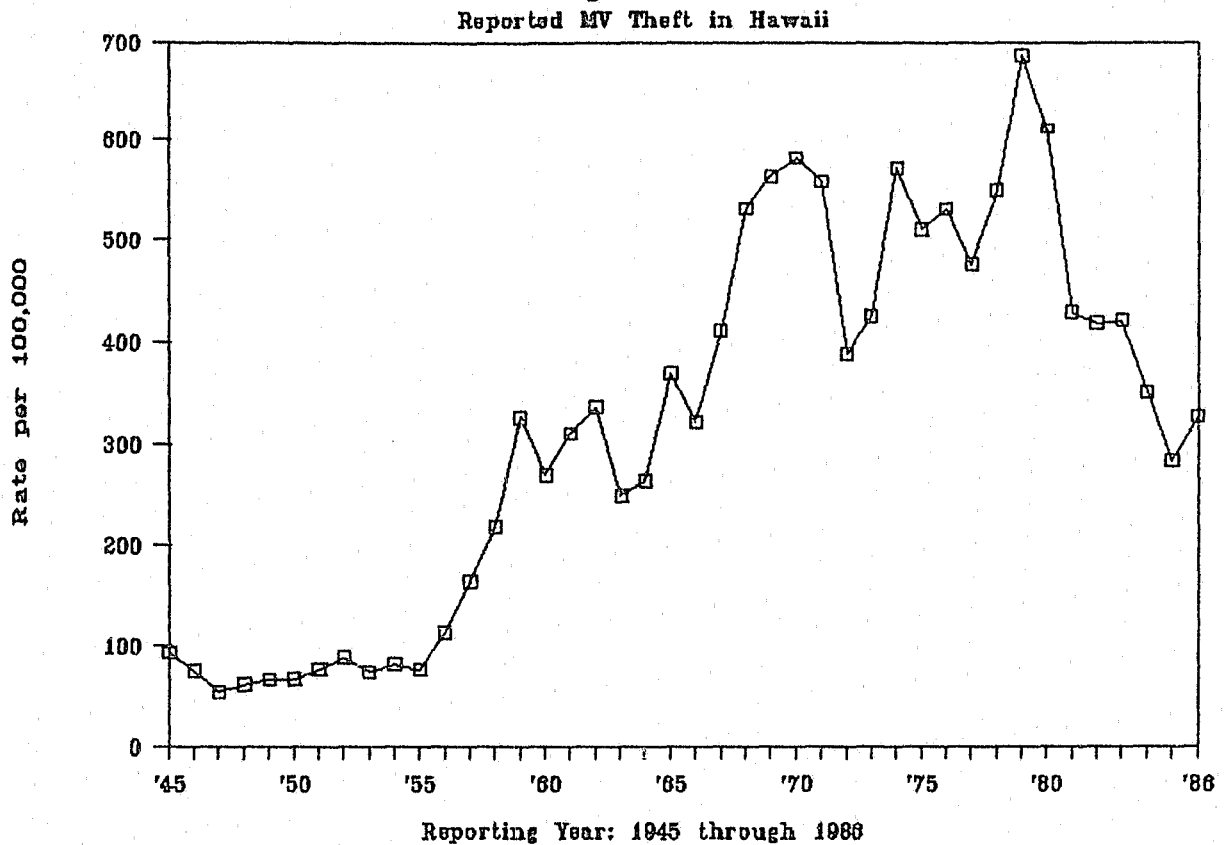
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The average number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Hawaii from 1945 through 1986 was 2,622 per year, ranging from 339 in 1950 to 6,546 in 1979.³ The average rate per 100,000 was 319.1. The minimum rate per 100,000 was 54.5 in 1947, and the maximum rate was 686.7 in 1979.⁴ (See Figure 7.)

The number of motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 remained fairly constant from 1945 through 1955. A generally upward trend occurred, however, from 1956 through 1979, followed by a general decrease.

Regression analysis shows no significant association between the number of motor vehicle thefts and the variables of population, reporting year, and registered motor vehicles. None of the variables seem to independently influence the number of motor vehicle thefts.

Figure 7.



SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Many factors are believed to affect volume and type of crime. Those listed have included variations in population composition, economic conditions, cultural conditions, and public attitudes toward crime.⁵ However, due to the variety and number of factors possibly affecting trends in crime, it has not been possible to attribute causation to any one factor.

While this study considers the possible influence of population size and time on variations in frequencies of offenses, it does not address the question of causation. No significant association was noted between the frequency of murder and the variables of population and reporting year; neither population nor reporting year seemed to affect the number of murders. Lack of significant association was also discovered when the offenses studied were robbery, larceny-

theft, and motor vehicle theft, although the variables of population and reporting year seemed to independently influence the frequency of larceny-theft.

Significant associations were noted between frequencies of rape, aggravated assault, and burglary and the variables of population and reporting year. Of these offenses, burglary was the only one that seemed to be more strongly influenced by a single variable, population. Increases in burglary seemed to be associated with decreases in population.

The associations and trends shown may partly reflect the condition of society and the times. For instance, while population growth may not cause an increase in crime, such an increase may reflect attitudinal changes or reactions to stress that accompany population growth. It is interesting that all minimum values of numbers of offenses and of related rates per 100,000 were reported in the time period 1945 through 1965 while all maximum values were reported in the later time period 1971 through 1986. This pattern suggests that increases in crime may accompany social progress and technological achievement. More criminal justice research must yet be done, however, to provide a more detailed description of the nature of reported crime.

Table 1. Trends in Reported Violent Offenses in the
Hawaiian Islands from 1945 through 1986^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg. Assault</u>
1945	23	NA	61	134
1946	20	NA	83	142
1947 ^b	20	NA	65	103
1948	28	NA	55	120
1949	17	NA	57	138
1950 ^c	12	NA	44	118
1951	15	NA	46	104
1952	26	NA	56	98
1953	21	NA	41	74
1954	23	NA	37	73
1955	26	NA	53	59
1956	8	NA	40	91
1957	18	NA	46	81
1958	21	23	95	60
1959	17	23	108	59
1960	15	21	69	33
1961	15	25	70	51
1962	20	17	120	99
1963	12	18	80	105
1964	15	18	95	447
1965	23	6	133	329
1966	21	35	155	387
1967	18	37	146	390
1968	22	56	176	408
1969	27	97	282	278
1970	28	91	487	332
1971	42	138	734	916
1972	55	172	448	583
1973	44	168	696	387
1974	70	221	1,030	441
1975	67	214	1,104	504
1976	55	209	1,180	590
1977	64	228	1,146	574
1978	60	232	1,557	574
1979	66	296	1,688	601
1980	84	335	1,835	635
1981	47	340	1,453	584
1982	31	342	1,560	609
1983	57	301	1,330	891
1984	34	314	1,204	857
1985	43	310	1,048	912
1986	51	329	1,129	1,095

NOTES:

- a The data on reported offenses were collected from annual issues of Crime in the United States, a publication of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- b Data for the territory exclude data from Maui.
- c Data for the territory exclude data from Hawaii Island.

Table 2. Trends in Reported Violent Offenses: Rate Per 100,000 in the Hawaiian Islands from 1945 through 1986^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg. Assault</u>
1945	2.93	NA	7.77	17.07
1946	2.79	NA	11.57	19.80
1947 ^b	3.05	NA	9.92	15.72
1948	4.68	NA	9.19	20.04
1949	3.11	NA	10.42	25.22
1950 ^c	2.40	NA	8.80	23.61
1951	2.93	NA	8.99	20.33
1952	4.96	NA	10.69	18.71
1953	3.92	NA	7.65	13.80
1954	4.19	NA	6.74	13.30
1955	4.63	NA	9.43	10.50
1956	1.39	NA	6.95	15.81
1957	3.06	NA	7.81	13.75
1958	3.48	3.81	15.75	9.95
1959	2.75	3.72	17.49	9.56
1960	2.37	3.32	10.90	5.22
1961	2.32	3.87	10.85	7.90
1962	3.04	2.58	18.24	15.04
1963	1.79	2.68	11.92	15.65
1964	2.19	2.63	13.88	65.32
1965	3.30	0.86	19.06	47.14
1966	2.95	4.92	21.78	54.37
1967	2.48	5.10	20.12	53.73
1968	2.97	7.57	23.78	55.12
1969	3.58	12.85	37.36	36.83
1970	3.64	11.82	63.25	43.12
1971	5.24	17.22	91.57	114.27
1972	6.64	20.77	54.09	70.39
1973	5.17	19.73	81.73	45.44
1974	8.06	25.46	118.66	50.81
1975	7.56	24.15	124.58	56.87
1976	6.08	23.11	130.50	65.25
1977	6.97	24.83	124.80	62.51
1978	6.44	24.90	167.13	61.61
1979	6.92	31.05	177.07	63.04
1980	8.71	34.73	190.22	65.82
1981	4.80	34.69	148.25	59.58
1982	3.11	34.29	156.40	61.06
1983	5.60	29.56	130.61	87.50
1984	3.28	30.32	116.26	82.76
1985	4.09	29.50	99.73	86.79
1986	4.79	30.90	106.04	102.84

NOTES:

- a The data on reported offenses were collected from annual issues of Crime in the United States, a publication of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- b Data for the territory exclude data from Maui.
- c Data for the territory exclude data from Hawaii Island.

Table 3. Trends in Reported Property Offenses in the Hawaiian Islands from 1945 through 1986^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny-Theft</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>
1945	1,307	2,923	738
1946	1,501	3,103	541
1947 ^b	1,613	3,116	357
1948	1,576	3,864	374
1949	1,867	4,158	368
1950 ^c	1,443	4,115	339
1951	1,497	4,319	394
1952	2,202	4,769	468
1953	1,797	4,871	402
1954	2,063	5,445	454
1955	2,495	5,793	433
1956	2,150	6,276	656
1957	3,069	7,434	970
1958	4,611	10,475	1,314
1959	3,714	NA	2,012
1960	3,328	NA	1,708
1961	3,909	NA	2,003
1962	4,485	NA	2,213
1963	4,944	NA	1,674
1964	5,880	NA	1,803
1965	6,974	NA	2,581
1966	8,111	NA	2,292
1967	8,516	NA	2,987
1968	10,610	NA	3,935
1969	10,360	NA	4,255
1970	11,211	NA	4,474
1971	11,339	NA	4,476
1972	10,805	22,029	3,223
1973	12,775	23,552	3,635
1974	15,117	29,584	4,964
1975	15,802	29,909	4,530
1976	16,690	32,544	4,808
1977	17,108	35,088	4,380
1978	17,381	39,087	5,120
1979	16,538	40,580	6,546
1980	17,822	45,564	5,905
1981	16,726	40,699	4,211
1982	16,477	42,248	4,181
1983	13,636	38,920	4,297
1984	12,609	38,329	3,635
1985	12,164	37,357	2,980
1986	14,218	39,922	3,486

NOTES:

- a The data on reported offenses were collected from annual issues of Crime in the United States, a publication of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- b Data for the territory exclude data from Maui.
- c Data for the territory exclude data from Hawaii Island.

Table 4. Trends in Reported Property Offenses: Rate Per 100,000 in the Hawaiian Islands from 1945 through 1986^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny-Theft</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>
1945	166.53	372.42	94.03
1946	209.30	432.68	75.44
1947 ^b	246.14	475.50	54.48
1948	263.20	645.31	62.46
1949	341.23	759.95	67.26
1950 ^c	288.72	823.34	67.83
1951	292.57	844.09	77.00
1952	420.35	910.38	89.34
1953	335.07	908.26	74.96
1954	375.74	991.71	82.69
1955	443.86	1,030.58	77.03
1956	373.60	1,090.58	113.99
1957	520.91	1,261.80	164.64
1958	764.46	1,736.66	217.85
1959	601.45	NA	325.83
1960	525.94	NA	269.92
1961	605.77	NA	310.40
1962	681.54	NA	336.29
1963	736.71	NA	249.44
1964	859.17	NA	263.45
1965	999.25	NA	369.81
1966	1,139.60	NA	322.03
1967	1,173.28	NA	411.53
1968	1,433.41	NA	531.62
1969	1,372.47	NA	563.69
1970	1,456.14	NA	581.11
1971	1,414.55	NA	558.38
1972	1,304.48	2,659.54	389.11
1973	1,500.12	2,765.62	426.84
1974	1,741.59	3,408.29	571.89
1975	1,783.12	3,374.97	511.17
1976	1,845.83	3,599.20	531.74
1977	1,863.01	3,820.97	476.97
1978	1,865.71	4,195.68	549.59
1979	1,734.82	4,256.79	686.67
1980	1,847.43	4,723.17	612.11
1981	1,706.51	4,152.40	429.64
1982	1,651.91	4,235.58	419.17
1983	1,339.05	3,821.93	421.96
1984	1,217.57	3,701.19	351.01
1985	1,157.57	3,555.03	283.59
1986	1,335.36	3,749.49	327.41

NOTES:

- a The data on reported offenses were collected from annual issues of Crime in the United States, a publication of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- b Data for the territory exclude data from Maui.
- c Data for the territory exclude data from Hawaii Island.

Table 5. Population of the Hawaiian Islands^a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1940	422,770	1964	684,378
1941	504,732	1965	697,924
1942	700,619	1966	711,738
1943	719,408	1967	725,826
1944	858,945	1968	740,192
1945	784,860	1969	754,843
1946	717,164	1970	769,913
1947	655,308	1971	801,600
1948	598,786	1972	828,300
1949	547,140	1973	851,600
1950	499,794	1974	868,000
1951	511,678	1975	886,200
1952	523,845	1976	904,200
1953	536,301	1977	918,300
1954	549,054	1978	931,600
1955	562,109	1979	953,300
1956	575,475	1980	964,691
1957	589,159	1981	980,131
1958	603,168	1982	997,454
1959	617,510	1983	1,018,334
1960	632,772	1984	1,035,585
1961	645,297	1985	1,050,822
1962	658,069	1986	1,064,732
1963	671,095		

NOTE:

a Population data presented in bold in Table 5 are taken from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1987, page 12-13. The data for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 were obtained from U.S. government censuses, while the data for 1944 and 1981-1986 were taken from official intercensal and postcensal estimates. The data for all bolded years are resident totals, including armed forces stationed or homeported in Hawaii. The data are all taken as of July 1 of the years to which they pertain, with the exception of populations for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980, which are taken as of April 1.

The non-bolded figures on population are estimates derived via population projection.

NOTES

1. From "UCR Historical Trivia" in Uniform Crime Reporting News, Issue No. 87-03, October 1987.
2. It should be noted that the UCR Program collects data on reported crime and that not all crime is reported by the citizenry. In addition, only the most serious of multiple offense incidents is reported by law enforcement to the Program.
3. Data for 1950 exclude data from Hawaii Island.
4. Data for 1947 exclude data from Maui.
5. Crime in the U.S. 1986, page v.