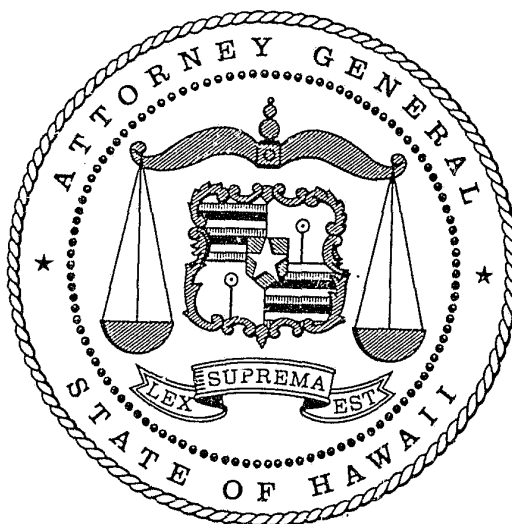


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STATE OF HAWAII
Department of the Attorney General



CRIME TRENDS IN HAWAII

THREE MONTH REVIEW

1989

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
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 Hawaii Criminal Justice 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, FIRST THREE MONTHS 1989 SUMMARY

Crime Index Offenses for First Three Months of 1989 Increased 3.9 Percent

Reported statewide Crime Index Offenses for the first three months of 1989 rose by 3.9 percent as compared to the first three months of 1988. This was the fourth consecutive increase for the period, following increases of 11.7 percent in 1986, 6.2 percent in 1987, and 2.1 percent in 1988. The graph on page 13 shows the trend in reported offenses.

In 1989, increases were reported in all counties. Crime Index Offenses rose by 1.4 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 2.8 percent in Hawaii County, and by 7.3 percent in Kauai County. The greatest increase, 23.4 percent, was reported in Maui County.

Violent crimes reported in the first three months increased statewide by 0.9 percent in 1989. There was an increase in violent crime in Maui County with decreases reported in the other counties. Statewide, reported robbery rose by 2.2 percent, and aggravated assault went up by 5.6 percent. Reported murder increased by 37.5 percent, however, in terms of actual numbers, murder increased by only 3. Forcible rape decreased by 24.2 percent.

Violent crime in Maui County rose by 44.9 percent. Most of this increase was attributed to aggravated assault, which increased by 56.9 percent. In order to learn why aggravated assaults have increased in the past few years, the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center is conducting a statewide survey on aggravated assaults.

The number of property crimes reported statewide rose by 4.0 percent. Increases were reported in all counties. Statewide, burglary was the property crime for which the greatest increase, 10.4 percent, was reported in the first three months of 1989. Motor vehicle theft went up by 0.6 percent, and larceny-theft, the most frequently reported crime index offense, increased by 2.5 percent.

Maui County showed the largest increase in property crimes. While motor vehicle theft decreased by 40.4 percent, larceny-theft and burglary rose in Maui County by 30.4 percent and 20.7 percent, respectively. The increases in larceny-theft and burglary may be related to the high number of tourists visiting Maui County, in that the presence of visitors provides a greater opportunity for the commission of property crime.

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 to be 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

This report covers the first three months of 1989, the period from January 1, 1989 to March 31, 1989. The first three months may also be referred to as the first quarter.

The actual number of Crime Index offenses reported to the police in the first three months of 1989 is shown in Table 1. Tables 2 through 6 show changes in Crime index offenses over the years 1987, 1988, and 1989 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 1988 to 1989 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. This allows comparisons to be made with previous reports without having to adjust for arson. However, arson data 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 1988 and 1989.

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

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 1989 BY COUNTY

	State	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	1,093,000	838,656	115,510	90,772	48,062
Percent Distribution	100.00	76.73	10.57	8.30	4.40
Total Index Offenses	16,843	12,757	1,457	1,941	688
Percent Distribution	100.00	75.73	8.65	11.53	4.09
Violent Crimes	683	527	37	100	19
Murder	11	9	1	1	0
Forcible Rape	69	53	6	9	1
Robbery	229	208	8	10	3
Aggravated Assault	374	257	22	80	15
Property Crimes	16,160	12,230	1,420	1,841	669
Burglary	3,601	2,586	350	495	170
Larceny-theft	11,531	8,785	997	1,278	471
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,028	859	73	68	28

Note: Provisional 1988 population figures based on the Bureau of the Census' state provisional estimates as of July 1, 1988.

TABLE 2
STATE OF HAWAII CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987-1989

INDEX OFFENSES	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Percent Change
Violent Crimes	1987	706	8.6
	1988	677	(-4.1)
	1989	683	0.9
Murder	1987	12	50.0
	1988	8	(-33.3)
	1989	11	37.5
Forcible Rape	1987	79	2.6
	1988	91	15.2
	1989	69	(-24.2)
Robbery	1987	292	(-0.3)
	1988	224	(-23.3)
	1989	229	2.2
Aggravated Assault	1987	323	18.8
	1988	354	9.6
	1989	374	5.6
Property Crimes	1987	15,174	6.1
	1988	15,534	2.4
	1989	16,160	4.0
Burglary	1987	3,402	(-6.5)
	1988	3,261	(-4.1)
	1989	3,601	10.4
Larceny-Theft	1987	10,706	8.6
	1988	11,251	5.1
	1989	11,531	2.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	1,066	33.1
	1988	1,022	(-4.1)
	1989	1,028	0.6
TOTAL FOR STATE	1987	15,880	6.2
	1988	16,211	2.1
	1989	16,843	3.9

TABLE 3
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987-1989

INDEX OFFENSES	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Change in Number of Offenses
Violent Crimes	1987	555	31
	1988	546	(-9)
	1989	527	(-19)
Murder	1987	8	1
	1988	7	(-1)
	1989	9	2
Forcible Rape	1987	63	3
	1988	70	7
	1989	53	(-17)
Robbery	1987	268	(-7)
	1988	206	(-62)
	1989	208	2
Aggravated Assault	1987	216	34
	1988	263	47
	1989	257	(-6)
Property Crimes	1987	11,857	851
	1988	12,033	176
	1989	12,230	197
Burglary	1987	2,573	(-159)
	1988	2,402	(-171)
	1989	2,586	184
Larceny-Theft	1987	8,382	756
	1988	8,827	445
	1989	8,785	(-42)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	902	254
	1988	804	(-98)
	1989	859	55
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1987	12,412	882
	1988	12,579	167
	1989	12,757	178

TABLE 4
HAWAII COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987-1989

INDEX OFFENSES	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Change in Number of Offenses
. Violent Crimes	1987	55	17
	1988	41	(-14)
	1989	37	(-4)
Murder	1987	4	3
	1988	1	(-3)
	1989	1	0
Forcible Rape	1987	8	0
	1988	6	(-2)
	1989	6	0
Robbery	1987	8	1
	1988	6	(-2)
	1989	8	2
Aggravated Assault	1987	35	13
	1988	28	(-7)
	1989	22	(-6)
Property Crimes	1987	1,129	(-187)
	1988	1,377	248
	1989	1,420	43
Burglary	1987	284	(-76)
	1988	304	20
	1989	350	46
Larceny-Theft	1987	796	(-110)
	1988	1,008	212
	1989	997	(-11)
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	49	(-1)
	1988	65	16
	1989	73	8
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1987	1,184	(-170)
	1988	1,418	234
	1989	1,457	39

TABLE 5
MAUI COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987-1989

INDEX OFFENSES	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Change in Number of Offenses
. Violent Crimes	1987	74	11
	1988	69	(-5)
	1989	100	31
Murder	1987	0	0
	1988	0	0
	1989	1	1
Forcible Rape	1987	6	(-1)
	1988	10	4
	1989	9	(-1)
Robbery	1987	9	1
	1988	8	(-1)
	1989	10	2
Aggravated Assault	1987	59	11
	1988	51	(-8)
	1989	80	29
Property Crimes	1987	1,537	146
	1988	1,504	(-33)
	1989	1,841	337
Burglary	1987	378	(-26)
	1988	410	32
	1989	495	85
Larceny-Theft	1987	1,078	166
	1988	980	(-98)
	1989	1,278	298
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	81	6
	1988	114	33
	1989	68	(-46)
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1987	1,611	157
	1988	1,573	(-38)
	1989	1,941	368

TABLE 6
KAUAI COUNTY CRIME TRENDS
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987-1989

INDEX OFFENSES	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Change in Number of Offenses
Violent Crimes	1987	22	(-3)
	1988	21	(-1)
	1989	19	(-2)
Murder	1987	0	0
	1988	0	0
	1989	0	0
Forcible Rape	1987	2	0
	1988	5	3
	1989	1	(-4)
Robbery	1987	7	4
	1988	4	(-3)
	1989	3	(-1)
Aggravated Assault	1987	13	(-7)
	1988	12	(-1)
	1989	15	3
Property Crimes	1987	651	62
	1988	620	(-31)
	1989	669	49
Burglary	1987	167	23
	1988	145	(-22)
	1989	170	25
Larceny-Theft	1987	450	33
	1988	436	(-14)
	1989	471	35
Motor Vehicle Theft	1987	34	6
	1988	39	5
	1989	28	(-11)
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	1987	673	59
	1988	641	(-32)
	1989	688	47

TABLE 7
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIME BY COUNTY
JANUARY - MARCH, 1988-1989

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai
Violent Crimes	(-3.5)	(-9.8)	44.9	(-9.5)
Property Crimes	1.6	3.1	22.4	7.9
All Index Offenses	1.4	2.8	23.4	7.3

TABLE 8
ARSON OFFENSES BY COUNTY
JANUARY - MARCH, 1987 - 1989

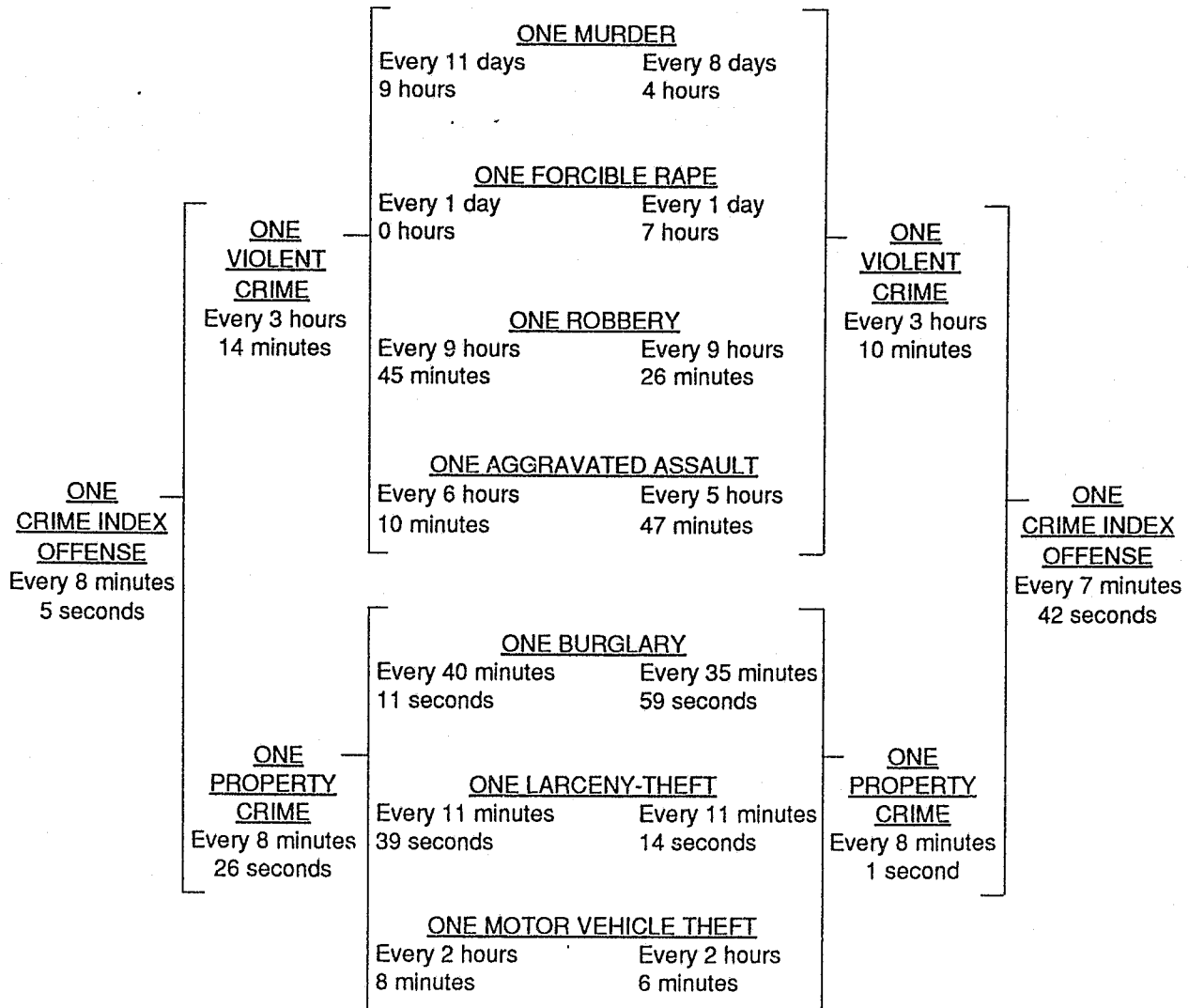
County	Jan-Mar	Number of Offenses	Change in Number of Offenses
Honolulu	1987	123	(-10)
	1988	112	(-11)
	1989	99	(-13)
Hawaii	1987	4	(-7)
	1988	4	0
	1989	9	5
Maui	1987	16	(-8)
	1988	8	(-8)
	1989	6	(-2)
Kauai	1987	5	2
	1988	6	1
	1989	0	(-6)
TOTAL	1987	148	(-23)
	1988	130	(-18)
	1989	114	(-16)

State of Hawaii

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED

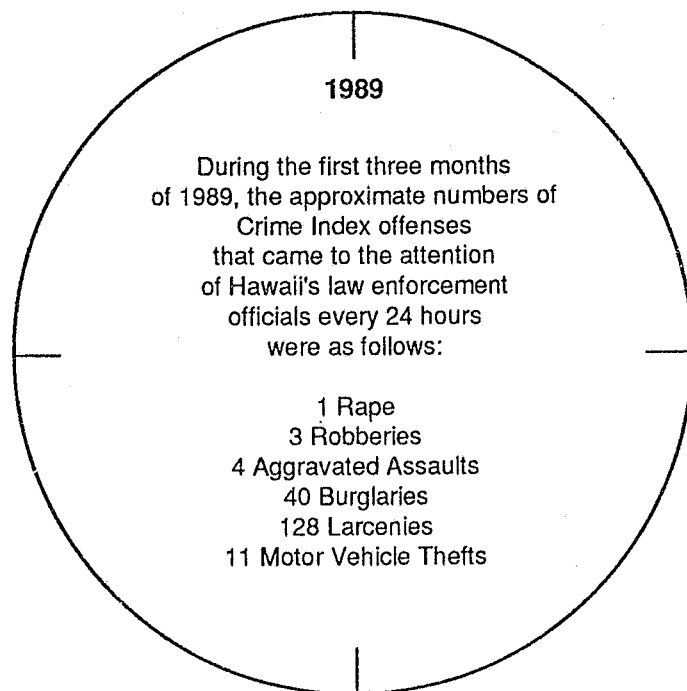
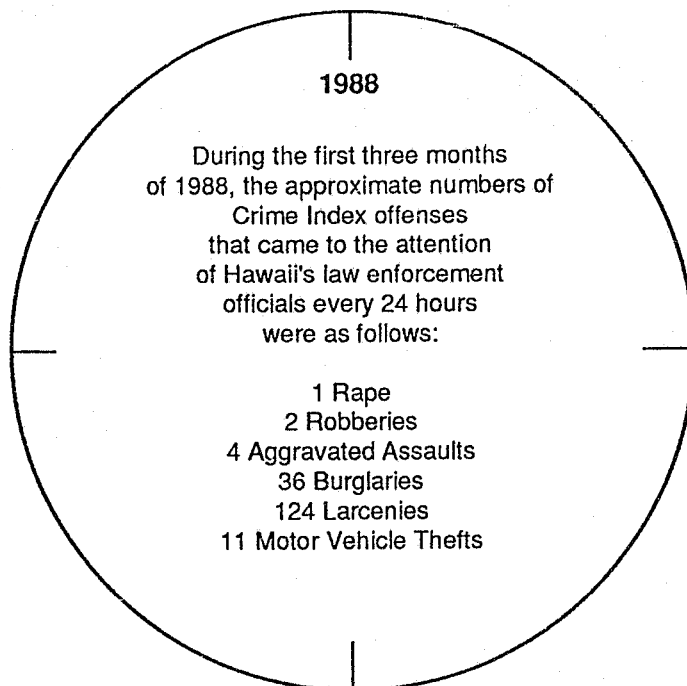
1988
First Three Months

1989
First Three Months



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

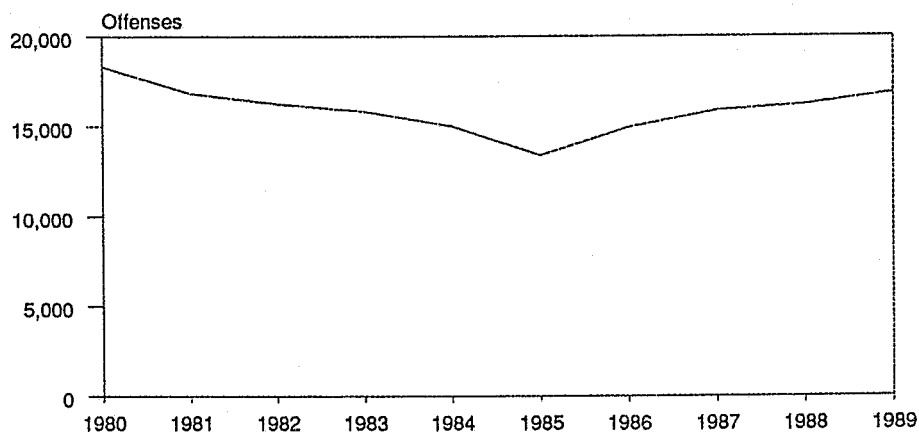


Note: During the first three months of 1988, one murder was reported approximately every 11 days. During the first three months of 1989, one murder was reported approximately every 8 days.

CRIME TRENDS

The actual number of reported offenses in 1989, 16,843, is slightly greater than the number reported in 1981, 16,836, but well below the 1980 figure of 18,320. The 1980 figure is still the highest since the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center began reporting crime statistics (1975).

REPORTED CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
FIRST THREE MONTHS, 1980-1989



SPECIAL REPORT SECTION

A special report on robbery trends is presented in this section. The report, "Robbery, Ten-Year Crime Trends, 1979-1988", presents robbery data for Hawaii and the nation including the number and type of offenses, value of the property stolen, and arrestee characteristics.

Also included in this section is a publication bulletin. Publications may be ordered from the Data Center. All reports are free of charge.

ROBBERY, TEN-YEAR CRIME TRENDS, 1979-1988

Introduction

This special report presents information on ten-year robbery crime trends, from 1979 to 1988. According to the *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the definition of robbery is "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear."

While the object of a robbery is to obtain money or property, the impact on its victims cannot be measured in terms of monetary loss alone. The offense always involves force or threat of force. As such, robbery is classified as a violent crime.

State, county, and U.S. robbery trends are presented. Other items that are examined in the report are crime rate, clearances, amount taken, type of robbery, and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for robbery.

Ten-Year State Robbery Highlights, 1979-1988

- Reported robberies declined 46 percent, from 1,688 in 1979 to 919 in 1988. The total peaked at 1,835 in 1980 and generally decreased thereafter. It rose in just two other years over the ten-year period.
- Highway/street robberies were more numerous than any other type of robbery classified by a specific place of occurrence. This type accounted for 3,855, or 29 percent, of the 13,225 total incidents reported over the ten years studied.
- From 1979 through 1988, total losses were \$10,890,200. The average dollar loss per robbery was \$823.
- Commercial house robberies caused the greatest total estimated loss by type, \$3,787,100, and also resulted in the highest average amount taken per robbery, or \$1,995.
- Thirty-two percent of all robberies were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. There was a 6 percent decline in average clearance rates in the second half of the study period (1984-1988), in comparison to the first half (1979-1983).
- Arrests for robbery declined 47 percent from 622 in 1979 to 330 in 1988. Similar to the trend of reported robbery offenses, a peak was reached in 1980, with the subsequent decline interrupted by increases in just two other years.
- Almost all of the decrease in arrests was accounted for by a substantial drop in the apprehensions of older juveniles and younger adults aged 16 to 22. Arrests in this seven-year age range fell from 381 at the 1980 peak to 106 at the 1988 low, a 72 percent decline.
- Males were arrested exactly 5,000 times, accounting for 90 percent of the total of 5,532 arrests for robbery in our study.

- The Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian race group was arrested for robbery more often than any other group, accounting for 28 percent, or 1,566, of the total arrests.
- Firearms were used in 20 percent of the robberies in the study. The proportion of offenses in which firearms were used fell from 24 percent in the first five years to 14 percent in the second five years.

Robbery Offense and Crime Rate Trends, 1979-1988

Statewide robberies reported to police fell from 1,688 in 1979 to 919 in 1988, a decline of 46 percent. A peak of 1,835 was reached in 1980. The general decline since 1980 was interrupted by increases only in 1982 and 1986.

Ninety-three percent of the offenses in the state over the ten-year period were reported in the City & County of Honolulu; trends for this jurisdiction closely mirrored those for the state, showing a 47 percent decline.

Hawaii County, which reported 3 percent of the State's robberies in the ten-year study, showed increases in 1980 and 1981, moving from 41 reported incidents in 1979 to the 1981 peak of 58. By 1984, reports of robbery declined to 28, a low which was repeated in 1987. The overall decline, from 41 robberies in 1979 to 33 in 1988, was just 20 percent.

Maui County, which also reported 3 percent of the total robberies in the study, had the greatest fluctuation in annual tallies over the ten-year period. The annual total was at its ten-year peak when the study began in 1979, with 62 reports. For each of the next six years, through 1985, robbery report totals were in the 40s. The minimum was reached with 30 reports in 1986. Totals for 1987 and 1988 remained in the 30s. The overall change for the ten-year period was a 40 percent decline, from 62 robberies in 1979 to 37 in 1988.

Kauai County showed little net change in annual robbery reports over the ten-year study, beginning at 17 in 1979 and ending at 16 in 1988, a decrease of 6 percent. The annual total dipped in 1980 before almost doubling to reach the peak of 29 in 1981. In 1982, it retreated even more sharply than it had risen the previous year. It continued to decrease until the minimum of 9 was reached in 1984 and 1985. Steady increases were observed since 1985.

Another way to analyze the general trend in robberies is to compare the proportion of the offenses occurring in the first five years of the study (1979-1983) to the proportion occurring in the second five years (1984-1988). For the state, these proportions were 59 percent and 41 percent, respectively. The proportions observed in the City and County of Honolulu were 60 percent and 40 percent. In Hawaii County the proportions matched the statewide average of 59 percent and 41 percent, and in Kauai County, a 60-40 split was again observed. However, Maui County experienced less of a decline in reported robberies, logging just 55 percent of its offenses in the first five years and 45 percent in the second five years.

Table 1
Reported Robbery Offenses,
1979-1988

Year	State	C & C of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
1979	1,688	1,568	41	62	17
1980	1,835	1,729	48	43	15
1981	1,453	1,320	58	46	29
1982	1,560	1,457	47	42	14
1983	1,330	1,243	30	47	10
1984	1,202	1,117	28	48	9
1985	1,048	965	31	43	9
1986	1,129	1,052	37	30	10
1987	1,061	985	28	36	12
1988	919	833	33	37	16
Average	1,322.5	1,226.9	38.1	43.4	14.1
Percent Change	-45.6	-46.9	-19.5	-40.3	-5.9

Risk

The robbery rate in Hawaii at the end of the study in 1988 was 84 per 100,000 population. This rate was 54 percent below the beginning 1979 rate of 182 per 100,000. Honolulu's rate was about 20 percent higher than the statewide rate in each year of the study. Rates in the neighbor island counties were close to, if not within, the range of one-sixth to one-half of the statewide rate in each year of the study. Changes in rates closely paralleled changes in numbers of robberies reported. (Percentage changes in population over the ten years were small compared to percentage changes in robbery trends.)

Table 2
Robbery Rates by County
1979-1988

Year	State	C & C of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
1979	182.3	213.5	49.7	99.0	48.0
1980	190.2	226.9	52.1	60.3	38.3
1981	146.9	169.4	60.7	62.1	72.1
1982	156.5	188.2	49.5	57.9	35.5
1983	130.0	155.7	29.7	57.2	23.8
1984	115.7	137.8	26.8	59.9	20.6
1985	99.4	118.1	28.7	51.0	20.2
1986	106.3	127.8	34.0	35.3	22.2
1987	98.0	118.3	24.6	40.4	25.4
1988	84.1	99.3	28.6	40.8	33.3

U.S. Robbery Offense and Crime Rate Trends, 1979-1987

Across the nation, the annual total of reported robberies rose 11 percent from 1979 through 1987, which is the latest year for which national and regional data are available. Because the percentage growth of the population almost equaled the percentage increase in robberies, the robbery crime rate was less than one-half of 1 percent higher in 1987 than it was in 1979.

Both the number of robberies and the robbery crime rate rose in 1980 and 1981, reaching nine-year peaks 23 percent and 18 percent higher than the respective 1979 levels in 1981. Annual totals and rates then fell until 1984, when they were at levels 4 percent higher and 3 percent lower than their respective 1979 levels. They then rose until 1986, reaching points 16 percent and 6 percent above the 1979 levels, but descended again in 1987.

The rates for the Western States paralleled those for the nation, changing directions in the same years as the national rates. In 1987, the Western States' rate decreased to reach a minimum 9 percent below the 1979 rate.

Table 3
Robbery Rates for the
U.S. and Western States,
1979-1987

Year	U.S.	Western States
1979	212	245
1980	244	278
1981	251	280
1982	236	267
1983	214	241
1984	205	233
1985	209	237
1986	225	251
1987	213	223

Lower Robbery Rates in Hawaii

Totals and rates for Hawaii's counties also changed directions in approximately the same years as the national figures. While the rate for the Western States was consistently above the national rate, the rate for the City and County of Honolulu was lower than the national rate except in the first year of the study, 1979. The City and County's rate exceeded the national rate by less than 1 percent in 1979, but by 1988, it had fallen to less than half of the national rate in 1987. Rates for Hawaii's three rural counties also moved down over the study period. They began at points about a quarter to half as high as the national rate and ended at about a fifth to a sixth of the 1987 U.S. rate. (As previously mentioned, the 1987 U.S. rate was less than one-half of 1 percent higher than the 1979 U.S. rate.)

Type of Robbery

Robberies are also classified by the place of occurrence. Table 4 presents these data for the ten-year period. Total robberies peaked in 1980. There were more highway/street robberies than any other type classified by a specific place of occurrence. This type accounted for 3,855, or 29 percent, of all robberies. Second were commercial house robberies with 1,898 incidents, or 14 percent. In four of the seven types, the peak number of incidents was also recorded in 1980. Peak incidents in two of the remaining categories, residential robbery and bank robbery, occurred in 1979, and the maximum number of miscellaneous robberies occurred twice, in 1979 and 1980.

The lowest total number of robberies was observed in 1988. Three of the seven categories also had the lowest reporting in 1988, and bank robbery reached its minimum twice, in 1983 and 1988. Among the remaining types, the lowest number of residential robberies was reported in 1987; the lowest number of service station robberies occurred in 1985; and the lowest count of convenience store robberies was reported in 1984.

The overall decline in the total number of robberies from 1979 to 1988 was 46 percent. The smallest decrease was in convenience store robberies, with the 1988 experience only 5 percent below that observed in 1979. (Convenience store robberies have steadily increased since 1984.) Also declining more slowly than average were highway/street robberies and service station robberies. Three other categories showed decreases of between 50 and 60 percent over the ten-year period, and 1988 reports of commercial house robberies were down 67 percent from their 1979 level.

Table 4
Robbery Offenses by Type
State of Hawaii,
1979-1988

Year	Highway	Com. House	Svc. Stn	Conv. Store	Resid	Bank	Misc	Total
1979	388	287	36	64	151	78	684	1,688
1980	459	370	48	66	143	65	684	1,835
1981	405	226	46	64	102	48	562	1,453
1982	442	234	33	48	110	44	649	1,560
1983	390	164	30	63	80	34	569	1,330
1984	368	148	18	38	85	45	500	1,202
1985	331	125	15	43	85	40	409	1,048
1986	426	123	14	52	87	49	378	1,129
1987	350	125	21	55	69	66	375	1,061
1988	296	96	22	61	74	34	336	919
Average	385.5	189.8	28.3	55.4	98.6	50.3	514.6	1,322.5
Percent Change	-23.7	-66.6	-38.9	-4.7	-51.0	-56.4	-50.9	-45.6

Total Value

The total estimated value of the property taken in robberies declined 66 percent, from \$1,674,000 in 1979 to \$571,200 in 1988. It peaked in 1980 at a level 4 percent above the 1979 total. The minimum sum was reached in 1985, a 71 percent decrease from the 1979 base. Total value increased rapidly in 1986 and 1987, only to almost return to the 1985 low in 1988. Declining at rates lower than the average 66 percent decrease over the ten-year period were the annual values stolen in four types of robbery: highway/street, convenience store, service station, and miscellaneous. Conversely, annual losses due to bank robberies, residential robberies, and commercial house robberies declined at rates higher than the average decline of amounts lost in all robberies from 1979 to 1988.

Trends in total dollar losses by types of robbery show little similarity to each other and little similarity to the trend of the total taken in all robberies. Commercial houses suffered the largest total loss over the ten-year period: \$3,787,100, or 35 percent of the total. Service stations lost the least: \$106,100, or 1 percent of the total.

Table 5
Total Value of Losses by
Type of Robbery, Thousands of Dollars,
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	Highway	Com. House	Svc. Stn	Conv. Store	Resid	Bank	Misc	Total
1979	134.0	650.5	16.5	46.6	311.4	154.9	360.1	1,674.1
1980	133.9	977.6	12.7	9.6	235.1	37.7	339.8	1,746.4
1981	180.0	513.4	22.6	15.5	394.0	22.9	296.1	1,444.4
1982	115.5	120.5	13.6	7.1	81.8	17.8	328.2	684.5
1983	136.5	583.9	4.0	118.2	61.1	29.7	258.2	1,191.6
1984	140.3	269.9	19.2	34.7	76.1	37.6	305.4	883.2
1985	120.9	61.9	2.8	3.4	114.6	50.8	155.1	509.5
1986	160.4	339.9	3.6	9.0	131.2	25.5	159.6	829.2
1987	657.6	199.9	2.5	7.9	39.6	155.2	293.4	1,356.1
1988	98.1	69.6	8.6	33.7	64.1	41.1	256.1	571.2
Average	187.7	378.7	10.6	28.6	150.9	57.3	275.2	1,089.0
Percent Change	-26.8	-89.3	-47.9	-27.7	-79.4	-73.5	-28.9	-65.9

Average Value

The table of the average value taken per robbery, Table 6, shows even less pattern than the table of the total values taken. Overall, the average value of property lost per robbery in 1988 was 37 percent less than the average value of property lost in 1979. However, the peak in average dollar loss did

not occur until 1987, when it was 29 percent higher than the 1979 base. The average loss fell 51 percent, from \$1,278 to \$622, in the last year of the study, its largest variation in any single year. The grand mean loss was \$823.

Average losses for most types of robbery also had ten-year peaks much higher than the rest of their respective annual averages (i.e. the distributions of annual average losses by type of robbery appear to be positively skewed). The average loss in a highway/street robbery in 1987 was \$1,879, almost four times higher than the ten-year average of \$487. The annual average in commercial house robberies peaked in 1983 at \$3,560, 78 percent above the ten-year average of \$1,995 for this robbery category. The average loss in service station robberies was highest in 1984, reaching \$1,067, compared to the ten-year average of \$375. Convenience stores experienced their highest average loss in 1983 at \$1,876. Their ten-year mean loss was \$516. Residential robberies had the highest mean loss for a single year. The average loss in 1981 was \$3,863; the ten-year average for this type was \$1,530. The average dollar loss in bank robberies jumped to its maximum in 1987, reaching \$2,352, or roughly twice the ten-year average of \$1,140. Average losses in miscellaneous robberies showed the least variation. Miscellaneous robbery was the only type in which the average loss for 1988 was greater than the average loss for the 1979 base year.

Table 6
Average Value of Losses
by Type of Robbery
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	Highway	Com. House	Svc. Stn	Conv. Store	Resid	Bank	Misc	Annual Average
1979	345	2,267	458	728	2,062	1,986	226	992
1980	292	2,642	265	145	1,644	580	497	952
1981	444	2,272	491	242	3,863	477	527	994
1982	261	515	412	148	744	405	506	439
1983	350	2,560	133	1,876	764	874	454	896
1984	381	1,824	1,067	913	895	836	611	735
1985	365	495	187	79	1,348	1,270	379	486
1986	377	2,763	257	173	1,508	520	422	734
1987	1,879	1,599	119	144	574	2,352	782	1,278
1988	331	725	391	552	866	1,209	762	622
Average	487	1,995	375	516	1,530	1,140	535	823
Percent Change	-4.1	-68.0	-14.6	-24.2	-58.0	-39.1	44.9	-37.3

Clearances

Almost one-third of the robberies were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. The average clearance rate during the ten-year period was 32 percent. Except for 1980 and 1981, when there were successive increases, the clearance rate changed direction every year. It began at 31 percent in 1979, peaked at 36 percent in 1981, fluctuated to a low of 24 percent in 1986, and ended at 28 percent in 1988. Clearance rates were consistently lower after 1983, averaging 34 percent from 1979 through 1983 (the first 5 years) and just 28 percent from 1984 through 1988 (the second 5 years).

Table 7
Robbery Offenses Cleared
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	Total Offenses	Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
1979	1,688	519	30.7
1980	1,835	611	33.3
1981	1,453	528	36.3
1982	1,560	545	34.9
1983	1,330	473	35.6
1984	1,202	338	28.1
1985	1,048	319	30.4
1986	1,129	268	23.7
1987	1,061	311	29.3
1988	919	256	27.9
Average	1,322.5	416.8	31.5

NOTE: Clearances reported in a given year may be for offenses reported in previous years.

Arrests

The trend in arrests for robbery followed the trend in reported numbers of offenses during the study. Arrests decreased from 622 in 1979 to 330 in 1988, a decline of 47 percent. A peak of 704 apprehensions came in 1980, after which the total generally declined to a minimum in 1988.

Ninety-one percent of the total of 5,532 arrests in this study occurred in the City & County of Honolulu, with 60 percent of the Honolulu arrests occurring in the first five years (1979-1983) and 40 percent occurring in the second five years (1984-1988). Hawaii and Maui Counties each reported 4 percent of the statewide arrests; Kauai County reported the remaining 1 percent. Hawaii and Kauai Counties had smaller decreases in arrests in the second five years, with the split being 54 percent and 46 percent of the county arrests in the first five years and in the second five years, respectively, in Hawaii County, and 55 percent and 45 percent, respectively, in Kauai County. Maui County experienced a small increase in robbery arrests, with 49 percent of the total observed in the earlier half of the study and 51 percent in the later half.

Table 8
Arrests for Robbery
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	State	C & C of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
1979	622	622	21	22	3
1980	704	653	22	17	12
1981	676	617	28	22	9
1982	699	637	36	14	12
1983	588	544	18	21	5
1984	535	488	23	21	3
1985	479	423	27	20	9
1986	429	385	26	15	3
1987	470	421	16	25	8
1988	330	289	14	17	10
Average	553.2	503.3	23.1	19.4	7.4
Percent of Grand Total	100.0	91.0	4.2	3.5	1.3

Age of Arrestees

Sixty-eight percent of all the arrestees were adults; juveniles accounted for the remaining 32 percent. The proportion of adult to juvenile arrestees generally remained at about 2 to 1. It was higher than 3 to 1 in 1981 and 1986.

An interesting observation regarding the ages of the arrestees is the consistent decline of apprehensions among older juveniles and younger adults aged 16 to 22, from the 1980 peak to the 1988 end of study. Three hundred eighty-one arrests, or 61 percent of the total in 1980, were in the 16-22 age range. One hundred six arrests, or just 32 percent of the 1988 total, were in that age range. Arrests of young persons in the 16-22 age range fell 72 percent from the 1980 peak, while overall arrests fell 53 percent.

Table 10 shows the change in robbery arrests by age group over the complete study period, 1979-1988. Table 10 is a general indicator of trends. Intervening years may have higher or lower figures.

Table 9
Robbery Arrests by Age,
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Age	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Average
Under 10	1	-	-	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	1.1
10-12	4	15	7	21	20	17	17	6	18	13	13.8
13-14	73	57	44	79	59	39	44	23	39	39	49.6
15	31	35	32	51	37	21	43	19	30	15	31.4
16	52	46	38	47	46	34	35	23	50	22	39.3
17	57	52	41	49	53	49	33	25	25	20	40.4
18	51	68	51	63	57	56	35	44	28	17	47.0
19	49	62	67	53	33	38	28	45	17	14	40.6
20	30	66	55	37	24	34	20	25	18	16	32.5
21	27	58	38	57	41	30	27	27	14	8	32.7
22	34	29	42	31	36	20	20	20	16	9	25.7
23	30	35	44	30	26	10	12	19	25	17	24.8
24	37	47	10	30	19	14	10	24	10	17	21.8
25-29	91	81	97	86	64	77	63	60	86	42	74.7
30-34	33	38	47	28	33	64	48	45	60	55	45.1
35-39	13	7	16	19	32	14	26	16	21	14	17.8
40-44	6	4	3	9	6	5	6	3	5	10	5.7
45-49	1	2	30	3	1	3	6	3	5	2	5.6
50-54	2	1	13	3	-	3	1	1	2	-	2.6
55-59	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	0.7
60-64	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Over 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2
Total	622	704	676	699	588	535	479	429	470	330	553.2
Grand Total	5,532										

Sex of Arrestees

According to Table 11, more than 9 times as many males as females were arrested for robbery over the ten years studied. In 1988, 48 percent fewer males were arrested for robbery than in 1979. Female arrests declined 34 percent.

Sixty percent of the arrests of males occurred in the first half of the study (1979-1983) and 40 percent occurred in the second half (1984-1988). Female arrests declined less markedly, with 53 percent of the apprehensions taking place in the earlier period and 47 percent occurring in the later period.

Table 10
Comparison of Robbery Arrests by Age
State of Hawaii, 1979 and 1988

Age	1979	1988	Percent Change
12 and Under	5	13	160.0
13-15	104	54	-48.1
16-17	109	42	-61.5
18-24	258	98	-62.0
25-29	91	42	-53.8
30-34	33	55	66.7
35-39	13	14	7.7
40-44	6	10	66.7
45-49	1	2	100.0
50-54	2	-	-100.0
55 and Over	-	-	-
Total	622	330	-46.9

Table 11
Sex of Robbery Arrestees
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	Male	Percent of Male Total	Female	Percent of Female Total
1979	555	11.1	67	12.6
1980	656	13.1	48	9.0
1981	629	12.6	47	8.8
1982	632	12.6	67	12.6
1983	533	10.7	55	10.3
1984	475	9.5	60	11.3
1985	420	8.4	59	11.1
1986	403	8.1	26	4.9
1987	411	8.2	59	11.1
1988	286	5.7	44	8.3
Total	5,000	100.0	532	100.0

Race of Arrestees

The Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian group was arrested for robbery more often than the other race groups, accounting for 28 percent of the arrests (see Table 12). While overall robbery arrests fell 47 percent, from 622 in 1979 to 330 in 1988, arrests of Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians were down 19 percent over the same period. The White group was the group with the second highest number of arrests, 22 percent of the apprehensions. In 1987, 46 percent fewer Whites were arrested for robbery than in 1979.

Juveniles accounted for 1,756, or 32 percent, of the total arrests. Juveniles accounted for a greater than average proportion of the arrests in the following race groups: Samoan (49 percent), Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian (38 percent), Filipino (35 percent), and Korean (39 percent). Conversely, juveniles comprised a smaller than average proportion of the arrestees in these race groups: White (12 percent), Black (6 percent), Japanese (13 percent), and Chinese (17 percent).

Table 12
Robbery Arrestees by Race,
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	White	Black	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	Fili- pino	Hawai- ian	Ko- rean	Sa- moan	Other	Total
1979	155	20	11	31	44	108	1	73	179	622
1980	153	26	7	54	39	247	3	87	88	704
1981	176	44	8	42	30	189	2	94	91	676
1982	107	43	13	28	58	246	3	121	80	699
1983	86	42	5	18	43	178	5	123	88	588
1984	121	29	4	13	36	170	6	78	78	535
1985	116	33	3	18	38	133	3	83	52	479
1986	90	32	3	27	33	98	1	102	43	429
1987	112	36	4	19	63	109	2	85	40	470
1988	83	22	8	8	36	88	2	59	24	330
Total	1,199	327	66	258	420	1,566	28	905	763	5,532

Percent of Grand Total	21.7	5.9	1.2	4.7	7.6	28.3	0.5	16.4	13.8	100.0
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Note: Hawaiian includes Part-Hawaiian.
Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Type of Weapon Used

Firearms were used in 20 percent of the robberies in the study. Physical force (the strong-arm method) was employed or threatened in 60 percent, and 12 percent were conducted with knives or other cutting instruments. Other dangerous weapons were used in the remaining 8 percent of the offenses.

The proportions of robberies committed with knives/cutting instruments and with other weapons changed little over the ten-year period. According to Table 14, knives/cutting instruments were used in 13 percent of the robberies occurring in the first five years (1979-1983) and 12 percent of the robberies reported in the second five years (1984-1988). The proportion for the use of other dangerous weapons was 8 percent in each half of the study. The interesting observation in this section is the decrease in the employment of firearms, down from being used in 24 percent of the offenses which occurred in the first five years to 14 percent of the offenses which occurred in the second five years. While the proportion of strong arm (also referred to as physical force), robberies increased from 56 percent in the earlier five years to 66 percent in the later five years, the decline in robbery was so extensive that even the use of this method showed a decline of 19 percent in the second five years from the levels reported in the first five years. Firearms were used 60 percent less frequently in the second five years than in the first five years and 74 percent less frequently in the final year (1988) than in the first year (1979).

Table 13
Type of Weapon Used
State of Hawaii, 1979-1988

Year	Firearm	Knife/ Cutting Instrumt.	Other Dangerous Weapon	Strong- Arm	Total
1979	484	234	123	847	1,688
1980	512	232	150	941	1,835
1981	340	193	135	785	1,453
1982	309	191	120	940	1,560
1983	229	146	97	858	1,330
1984	195	151	91	765	1,202
1985	171	115	89	673	1,048
1986	140	131	80	778	1,129
1987	121	149	77	714	1,061
1988	128	98	65	628	919
Total	2,629	1,640	1,027	7,929	13,225
Percent	19.9	12.4	7.8	60.0	100.0
Percent Change, 1979-1988	-73.6	-58.1	-47.2	-25.9	-45.6

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 14
Type of Weapon Used,
Comparison of Two Five-Year Periods,
1979-1983 and 1984-1988

	Firearm	Knife/ Cutting Instrumt.	Other Dangerous Weapon	Strong- Arm	Total
Subtotal, 1979-1983	1,874	996	625	4,371	7,866
Percent	23.8	12.7	7.9	55.6	100.0
Subtotal, 1984-1988	755	644	402	3,558	5,359
Percent	14.1	12.0	7.5	66.4	100.0
Percent Change in Subtotal, 1984-1988	-59.7	-35.3	-35.7	-18.6	-31.9

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Summary

Robbery offenses declined substantially in Hawaii over the ten years from 1979 through 1988. By 1988, reported robberies were down 50 percent from the highest level, set in 1980. The decline was generally steady, with just two modest increases of 7 and 8 percent observed in 1982 and 1986, respectively. The downward trend was evident in all of the counties and across all of the place of occurrence types, especially when the subtotal from 1979 through 1983 (the first five years) was compared to the subtotal from 1984 through 1988 (the second five years). Fifty-nine percent of the total robberies were reported in 1979-1983, while just 41 percent were logged in 1984-1988.

PUBLICATION BULLETIN

Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Research and Statistics Publications, 1982-1989, as of: June 1, 1989

Title	Code	Availability
Crime in Hawaii, (Annual)		1982 - 1983 1985 - 1988
Crime Trends in Hawaii, (Series)		
Three month report		1982 - 1988
Six month report		1982 - 1988
Nine month report		1982 - 1988
Rapes in the City and County of Honolulu	RS01	Out of Stock
Re-Arrest After Release From Prison, CYs 1978-1979	RS02A	Out of Stock
Re-Arrest After Release From Prison, Court Discharged and Maximum Term Served Releases, CYs 1978-1979	RS02B	
The Felony Offender and the Criminal Justice System, Arrests	RS03A	
The Felony Offender and the Criminal Justice System, Prosecution and Sentencing	RS03B	
The Felony Offender and the Criminal Justice System, Sentenced Felony Offenders	RS03C	
The Felony Offender and the Criminal Justice System, Case Processing	RS03D	
Criminal Appeals in Hawaii	RS04	
Drug Laws and Offenders	RS05	

Title	Code	Availability
Probation and Recidivism	RS06	
Impersonation in Hawaii	RS07	
Population Density and Crime Rates	CF01	
Considerations in the Use of Race Data	CF02	
Electronic Fund Transfer Crime, An Overview	CC01	
Credit Card Fraud in Hawaii	CC02	Out of Stock
White Collar Crime in Hawaii	CC03	
Management and Administrative Statistics, FYs 80-81 to 83-84	MAS3	
Management and Administrative Statistics, FYs 84-85 to 85-86	MAS4	
Juveniles Arrested in 1985 in the City and County of Honolulu for Serious Offenses	JJ01A	
Juveniles Arrested in 1985 in the City and County of Honolulu for Selected Offenses	JJ01B	
Juveniles Arrested in 1985 in the City and County of Honolulu, A Comparison	JJ01C	
Aggravated Assaults Reported Statewide in August, 1988	SP03	

Copies of the above reports are available in limited quantities. Earlier copies of "Crime in Hawaii" and "Crime Trends in Hawaii" are also available. Please send all requests and inquiries to:

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