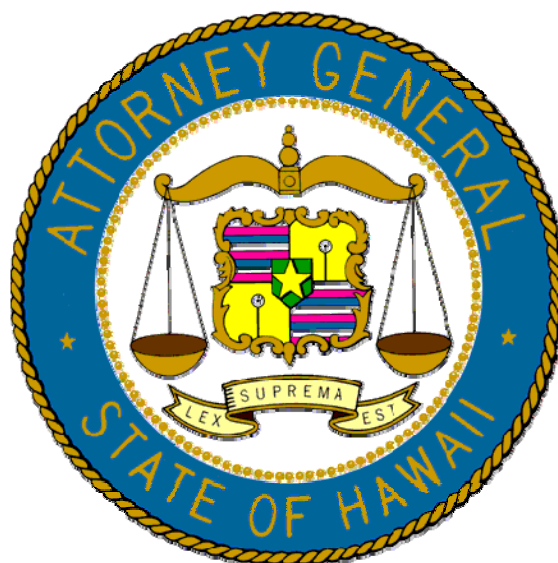


Motor Vehicle Theft and Burglary in Hawaii

**A Statistical Profile of
Adult Offenders and
Criminal Convictions**



In Partnership With

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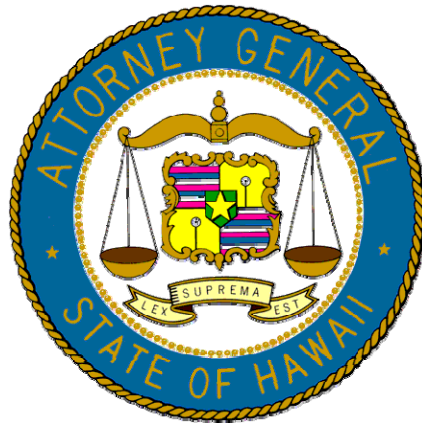
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A Statistical Profile of Adult Offenders and Criminal Convictions



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Executive Summary

This study report examines the records of 370 adult criminal offenders in the State of Hawaii, who were convicted on a total of 508 burglary and/or motor vehicle theft charges during Calendar Year 2010. The specific charges include Burglary in the first and second degree (HRS §708-810 and §708-811, respectively) and Unauthorized Control of a Propelled Vehicle (HRS §708-836). Hawaii does not have a motor vehicle theft statute, *per se*, but rather a statute addressing the “unauthorized control” of a propelled vehicle, which may include not only automobiles but also motorcycles, boats, aircraft, etc. The vast majority of such offenses involve automobiles. Data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center and the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, both within the Department of the Attorney General, were used to analyze these offenders and offenses.

Highlights from the study include:

The Offenses

- ▶ During CY 2010 in the State of Hawaii, a total of 370 individuals were convicted on a total of 186 counts of burglary in the first degree, 96 counts of burglary in the second degree, and 226 counts of unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle.
- ▶ There were statistically significant county-level differences in offense types, whereby Hawaii County had proportionally more convictions for burglaries in the first degree (54.6%), Kauai County had more burglaries in the second degree (31.8%), and the City & County of Honolulu had the highest percentage of unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle (53.9%).

The Offenders

- ▶ The majority of offenders were male (87.3%). Females were represented most strongly in the unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle category, accounting for 14.9% of the convicted offenders.
- ▶ Almost two-thirds of the offenders were either Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian (37.5%) or White (23.9%). There were no statistically significant racial/ethnic differences when examining offense type.
- ▶ The average age of the offenders was 30 years old.
- ▶ The offenders’ criminal history records show an average of 25.1 total arrests per offender for all offense types, including 9.9 felony arrests, with 4.2 felony convictions, 3.2 misdemeanor convictions, and 2.1 petty misdemeanor convictions.
- ▶ Based on Level of Service Inventory-Revised assessments of criminogenic risks and needs, the offenders in the study population are on average classified as being at high risk for criminal recidivism (i.e., they are very likely to commit new crimes).

Case Processing and Sentencing

- ▶ The average time elapsed between arrest and conviction for all offenders was 412 days. There were no statistically significant differences in time between arrest and conviction by

offense type or by county, although the City & County of Honolulu exhibited the longest period between arrest and conviction, with an average of 424 days, while Maui County had the shortest, with an average of 328 days.

- ▶ The modal sentence for these offenders was probation with some jail time. Based upon offense type, there were no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of being sentenced to a prison term.
- ▶ Offenders who were sentenced to prison terms averaged significantly more total prior arrests and convictions for felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors than did offenders who were sentenced to probation.
- ▶ Offenders who were assessed at higher risk levels for criminal recidivism were significantly more likely to receive either a mixed jail/probation sentence or prison term than straight probation without any sort of incarceration.

Also included in the study report are tips on preventing burglaries and motor vehicle thefts.

Introduction

Theft of any type can be, and usually is, traumatic to the victim. Although the trauma is not often physical, it has consequences that may last for months or years. It also has consequences apart from those felt by the victims, such as demands on the law enforcement, prosecutorial, and corrections systems of the State, increased insurance premiums, and the installation of burglar and/or car alarms. And while these offenses have steadily decreased in Hawaii over the past decade, the fear, trauma, financial losses, and overall disruption and inconvenience that accompany such offenses remain. Almost 73% of Hawaii residents surveyed were afraid of being a victim of property crime in the next 12 months, and while more than half (51.1%) thought that Hawaii's crime rate was higher than usual, in fact it was considerably below average, according to the *2008 Household Survey Report*, conducted by the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General.

In the U.S. as a whole, there were more than nine million property crimes reported in 2009, with burglary accounting for 23.6% and motor vehicle theft for 8.5%. Property crimes in 2009 in the U.S. resulted in losses estimated at \$15.2 billion¹. In Hawaii, the total value of property taken in 9,404 burglaries in 2008 was officially estimated via police reports at \$27,146,717, while the value of the 5,116 motor vehicles stolen in 2008 was estimated at \$33,431,189.² While few owners are able to recover the items taken in burglaries, most stolen vehicles in Hawaii are eventually recovered and returned to their owners or to their insurers. And while it is possible to attach a dollar value to items stolen during a burglary or the theft of an automobile, the emotional trauma resulting from these losses cannot be measured.

This Study

This study describes and discusses three specific crimes in the State of Hawaii: Burglary in the first and second degree (Hawaii Revised Statutes §708-810 and §708-811) and Unauthorized Control of a Propelled Vehicle (HRS §708-836). Hawaii does not have a motor vehicle theft statute *per se*, but rather a statute addressing the "unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle," which may include not only automobiles but also motorcycles, boats, aircraft, etc. The vast majority of such offenses involve automobiles.

First degree burglary as defined in HRS §708-810:

(1) A person commits the offense of burglary in the first degree if the person intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in a building, with intent to commit therein a crime against a person or against property rights, and:

- (a) The person is armed with a dangerous instrument in the course of committing the offense; or
- (b) The person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury on anyone in the course of committing the offense; or
- (c) The person recklessly disregards a risk that the building is the dwelling of another, and the building is such a dwelling.

¹ *Crime in the United States 2009*, U.S. Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation <www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/index.html>.

² *Crime & Justice in Hawaii: 2008 Household Survey Report*, Department of the Attorney General, p. 28.

(2) An act occurs “in the course of committing the offense” if it occurs in effecting entry or while in the building or in immediate flight therefrom.

(3) Burglary in the first degree is a class B felony.

Second degree burglary as defined in HRS §708-811:

(1) A person commits the offense of burglary in the second degree if the person intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to commit therein a crime against a person or against property rights.

(2) Burglary in the second degree is a class C felony.

Unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle as defined in HRS §708-836:

(1) A person commits the offense of unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle if the person intentionally or knowingly exerts unauthorized control over another’s propelled vehicle by operating the vehicle without the owner’s consent or by changing the identity of the vehicle without the owner’s consent.

(2) “Propelled vehicle” means an automobile, airplane, motorcycle, motorboat, or other motor-propelled vehicle.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this section that the defendant:

(a) Received authorization to use the vehicle from an agent of the owner where the agent had actual or apparent authority to authorize such use; or

(b) Is a lien holder or legal owner of the propelled vehicle, or an authorized agent of the lien holder or legal owner, engaged in the lawful repossession of the propelled vehicle.

(4) For the purposes of this section, “owner” means the registered owner of the propelled vehicle or the unrecorded owner of the vehicle pending transfer of ownership; provided that if there is no registered owner of the propelled vehicle or unrecorded owner of the vehicle pending transfer of ownership, “owner” means the legal owner.

(5) Unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle is a class C felony.

Punishment for the three crimes in this report is established under Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), with some elements of the sentence mandatory and others at the discretion of the judge. Judges are assisted in their sentencing decisions by input from a probation officer in the form of a presentence investigation and report as well as recommendations from both the prosecuting attorney and defense attorney. Typical sentences imposed by judges for the offenses in this study include “Confinement five years concurrent,” meaning a maximum of five years of imprisonment to be served concurrently with sentences for additional offenses committed by the defendant. For offenders sentenced to prison, the Hawaii Paroling Authority then sets the minimum term an offender must serve before being considered for early release to parole.

Judges may impose combinations of penalties, such as “Confinement for five years,” which in turn may be concurrent or consecutive with other penalties imposed. Although a burglar may have been convicted for several burglaries, and thus could be sentenced to many years of

confinement, all of those in this study who were found guilty of multiple counts were sentenced to concurrent terms of confinement in addition to other penalties such as restitution, terms of probation, and fines.

The imprisonment penalties for class B and class C felonies are ten years and five years, respectively, although those so sentenced may be released earlier by the Hawaii Paroling Authority.³ Section 706-606 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes discusses the factors to be considered in imposing a sentence:

- (1) The nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant;
- (2) The need for the sentence imposed:
 - (a) To reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;
 - (b) To afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;
 - (c) To protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and
 - (d) To provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.
- (3) The kinds of sentences available; and
- (4) The need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct.

There are also provisions for extended terms for repeat offenders.

This study will examine both the crimes and the criminals. While preventive behaviors, such as the installation of burglar and car alarms, better locks and outdoor lighting, and other forms of “target hardening;” neighborhood watch programs; increased law enforcement; and other efforts may prove effective in reducing property crimes, so too can knowing more about those who commit these crimes.

Examination of convicted offender data may find common traits that could be used to not only identify common traits of those at risk for committing serious property crimes, but also traits that could be addressed by the community as preventive measures. It should be noted that correlations between conviction for a crime and gender, ethnicity, or other traits that the individual was born with, are only that – correlations. These traits may correlate with variables such as education and income and make it difficult, if not impossible, to determine which, if any, are causally related to criminal behavior. It is beyond the scope of this study to suggest causal relationships between traits of the individual and criminal behavior. However, research has shown that most burglars are males who are motivated by cash, usually for drugs, rarely think about the consequences of their crime (thus raising important questions about deterrence), and

³ HRS §706-660 notes that the minimum length of imprisonment shall be determined by the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

often know, or know of, their victims.⁴ This may be particularly true in Hawaii, especially in rural areas and geographically-defined neighborhoods.

Data

The data examined for this study stem from two sources. First, the Department of the Attorney General, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, provided data for all persons convicted of burglary in the first and second degrees and unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle (UCPV). Specifically, these data include information relevant to the offenses themselves, some demographic information on the offenders, general criminal histories, and sentencing information. The Research and Statistics Branch (Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division) with the Department of the Attorney General provided Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) data for the offenders. These data were used to assess risk levels and needs for service, and are useful for providing a more thorough analysis of the criminal histories and risk profiles of the offenders.

⁴ Deborah Lamm Weisel, *Burglary of Single-Family Homes*, U.S. Department of Justice (2004), p. 17

Characteristics of Convicted Burglars and Motor Vehicle Thieves

In the State of Hawaii during Calendar Year 2010, there were 186 criminal convictions for burglary in the first degree, 96 convictions for burglary in the second degree, and 226 convictions for unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle; a total of 370 individuals were convicted for these crimes. There are statistically significant differences by county ($\chi^2 = 22.986$, $p < .001$), as demonstrated in Table 1. In Hawaii County, for example, 54.6% of the convictions were for first degree burglary, whereas that offense type accounted for only 32.4% of the included convictions in Honolulu.

Table 1: Distribution of Burglary and UCPV Convictions, State of Hawaii and Counties, CY 2010 (Percents)

| | Total Sample (n=508) | C&C of Honolulu (n=256) | Hawaii County (n=108) | Kauai County (n=22) | Maui County (n=64) |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Burglary Total | 55.5 | 46.1 | 76.9 | 68.2 | 62.5 |
| Burglary 1 | 36.6 | 32.4 | 54.6 | 36.4 | 32.8 |
| Burglary 2 | 18.9 | 13.7 | 22.2 | 31.8 | 29.7 |
| UCPV | 44.5 | 53.9 | 23.1 | 31.8 | 37.5 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .001$.

There are also significant disparities with respect to the gender of the offenders who were convicted for these crimes; as would be expected, the vast majority were male, although nearly one-third of those convicted for Burglary 1 in Maui County; almost one-third of those convicted for UCPV in Hawaii County; roughly one-quarter of those convicted for UCPV in Maui County; and one-fifth of those convicted for Burglary 1 in Kauai County were female. See Table 2.

Table 2: Offender Gender, by Conviction Type, State of Hawaii and Counties (Percents)

| | Burglary 1 | | Burglary 2 | | Burglary Total | | UCPV | |
|-----------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|------|------|------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| State of Hawaii | 89.0 | 11.0 | 94.9 | 5.1 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| C&C of Honolulu | 92.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 89.2 | 10.8 |
| Hawaii County* | 93.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| Kauai County | 80.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| Maui County | 66.7 | 33.3 | 81.3 | 18.8 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 77.8 | 22.2 |

Note: * denotes significant differences at $p < .05$.

Table 3: Offender Race/Ethnicity, State of Hawaii and Counties (Percents)

| | State of Hawaii (n=370) | C&C of Honolulu (n=181) | Hawaii County (n=54) | Kauai County (n=18) | Maui County (n=50) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Filipino | 13.8 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 27.8 | 12.0 |
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 37.5 | 36.5 | 33.3 | 38.9 | 32.0 |
| Japanese | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Samoan | 4.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| White | 23.9 | 16.0 | 37.0 | 27.8 | 42.0 |
| Other | 14.7 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 10.0 |

Note: county figures do not total the State figure due to missing county-of-residence data for some offenders.

Table 3 shows that more than three-fifths of the offenders convicted of burglary and/or motor vehicle theft in Hawaii during 2010 were classified as being either Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian or White.

Due to the myriad ways in which racial makeup is measured in Hawaii – particularly when trying to account for “mixed,” “other,” or “unknown” categories, and when using different “rules” for classifying the Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian group – a comparison of the study offender data against the racial/ethnic distribution of Hawaii’s overall resident population would be highly problematic and potentially inaccurate and misleading (see additional comments on page 18).

Table 4: Offender Race/Ethnicity, by Offense Type (Percents)

| | Burglary 1 | Burglary 2 | Burglary Total | UCPV |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------|
| Filipino | 10.9 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 13.4 |
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 37.9 | 52.7 | 43.0 | 34.7 |
| Japanese | 4.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 11.1 |
| Samoan | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| White | 25.9 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 21.8 |
| Other | 16.7 | 7.7 | 16.3 | 14.4 |

Table 4 provides a racial/ethnic breakdown of the study population, by offense type.

Table 5: Offender Ages, by Type of Offense, State of Hawaii and Counties (Average Age in Years)

| | Burglary 1 | Burglary 2 | Burglary Total | UCPV |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------|
| State of Hawaii*** | 29.3 | 31.9 | 30.2 | 29.4 |
| C&C of Honolulu** | 27.9 | 34.5 | 29.9 | 28.7 |
| Hawaii County*** | 29.6 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 28.0 |
| Kauai County | 26.8 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 30.2 |
| Maui County | 31.6 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 29.6 |

Note: ** denotes significant differences at $p < .01$; and *** at $p < .001$.

Although the differences are not great, offenders convicted of Burglary in the second degree are significantly older than the other offenders at the statewide level ($F=2.417$, $p < .001$). The same pattern was found in the City & County of Honolulu ($F=2.313$, $p < .01$) and in Hawaii County ($F=2.574$, $p < .001$). No other significant age-based differences were found. See Table 5.

Extensive criminal histories are highly predictive of criminal recidivism. The tables below show the average numbers of arrests and convictions documented in the criminal history records of the offenders included in this study, broken down by county, race/ethnicity, gender, and current offense type (i.e., Burglary or UCPV).

Table 6: Offender Criminal Histories, by County (Average Counts)

| | Felony Arrests* | Felony Convictions | Misdemeanor Arrests | Misdemeanor Convictions | Petty Misdemeanor Arrests | Petty Misdemeanor Convictions* | Total Arrests | Total Convictions |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| State of Hawaii | 9.9 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 25.1 | 9.5 |
| C&C of Honolulu | 8.2 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 23.8 | 8.2 |
| Hawaii County | 11.6 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 25.1 | 11.9 |
| Kauai County | 18.4 | 4.1 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 34.8 | 9.9 |
| Maui County | 11.0 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 21.2 | 10.0 |

Note: * denotes significant differences at $p < .001$.

Table 6 presents criminal histories (average number of arrests and convictions in various categories) for the study population, by county. The average tally of felony arrests varied significantly by county, with Kauai County offenders having, on average, a substantially greater tally of felony arrests ($F=6.688$, $p < .001$). The relatively minor differences in the average number of petty misdemeanor convictions between offenders from the various counties are also statistically significant ($F=5.298$, $p < .001$).

Table 7: Criminal Histories, by Offender Race/Ethnicity (Average Counts)

| | Felony Arrests | Felony Convictions | Misdemeanor Arrests | Misdemeanor Convictions | Petty Misdemeanor Arrests | Petty Misdemeanor Convictions | Total Arrests | Total Convictions |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Filipino | 12.8 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 27.5 | 9.0 |
| Japanese | 13.7 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 30.0 | 12.0 |
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 10.4 | 4.5 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 28.8 | 10.9 |
| Samoan | 5.9 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 18.2 | 8.4 |
| White | 10.5 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 24.6 | 9.7 |
| Other | 7.9 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 21.4 | 7.9 |

Table 8: Criminal Histories, by Offender Gender (Average Counts)

| | Felony Arrests | Felony Convictions | Misdemeanor Arrests | Misdemeanor Convictions | Petty Misdemeanor Arrests | Petty Misdemeanor Convictions | Total Arrests | Total Convictions |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Male | 8.8 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 24.9 | 9.2 |
| Female | 10.2 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 23.9 | 8.5 |

Tables 7 and 8 show average criminal history tallies, by race/ethnicity and by gender. No statistically significant differences were found.

Table 9: Offender Criminal Histories, by Offense Type (Average Counts)

| | Felony Arrests | Felony Convictions | Misdemeanor Arrests | Misdemeanor Convictions | Petty Misdemeanor Arrests | Petty Misdemeanor Convictions | Total Arrests | Total Convictions |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>State of Hawaii</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary Total | 14.2 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 27.7 | 12.5 |
| Burglary 1 | 14.7 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 26.1 | 11.6 |
| Burglary 2 | 13.2 | 7.3 | 13.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 30.8 | 14.4 |
| UCPV | 14.3 | 6.6 | 14.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 33.1 | 12.4 |
| <i>City & County of Honolulu</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary Total | 10.2 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 9.8 |
| Burglary 1 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 21.6 | 8.8 |
| Burglary 2 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 17.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 32.5 | 12.1 |
| UCPV | 14.0 | 7.3 | 15.0 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 33.6 | 12.8 |
| <i>Hawaii County</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary Total | 22.8 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 35.9 | 18.7 |
| Burglary 1 | 23.5 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 34.1 | 16.9 |
| Burglary 2 | 21.3 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 40.4 | 23.1 |
| UCPV | 18.0 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 31.3 | 14.1 |
| <i>Kauai County</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary Total | 19.0 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 33.0 | 8.8 |
| Burglary 1 | 22.4 | 4.6 | 12.0 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 39.1 | 10.9 |
| Burglary 2 | 15.1 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 26.0 | 6.4 |
| UCPV | 19.6 | 4.7 | 15.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 39.6 | 12.1 |
| <i>Maui County</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary Total | 9.6 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 19.2 | 10.1 |
| Burglary 1 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 20.1 | 10.3 |
| Burglary 2 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 17.4 | 9.8 |
| UCPV | 13.4 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 24.1 | 9.2 |

Note: see accompanying text for notation of statistically significant differences.

At the State level, four statistically significant differences emerged in the criminal histories of burglars versus motor vehicle thieves. Offenders convicted of UCPV had a significantly greater average number of misdemeanor arrests ($F=12.742$, $p < .001$), while second degree burglars had a greater average number of misdemeanor convictions ($F=5.447$, $p < .01$). Second degree burglars and motor vehicle thieves also had a greater average tally of petty misdemeanor arrests ($F=3.138$, $p < .05$); the motor vehicle thieves also had more total arrests ($F=3.583$, $p < .05$).

In the City & County of Honolulu, second degree burglars averaged significantly more misdemeanor arrests ($F=8.275$, $p < .001$) and total arrests ($F=4.663$, $p < .01$), as compared to the other offenders from that county.

Second degree burglars in Hawaii County also demonstrated significantly more misdemeanor arrests ($F=6.269$, $p < .01$) on average, as well as more misdemeanor convictions ($F=8.928$, $p < .001$).

Tables 10 through 13 detail Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument data for the study offenders. The LSI-R measures a variety of dynamic (potentially changeable) personal attributes, and static (historical/unchangeable) facts about individual, adult criminal offenders. It is used by corrections officers to assess recidivism risk and make decisions about the appropriate types and levels of supervision and services to utilize for individual offenders. More specifically, the instrument helps officials allocate resources; make probation, parole, and placement decisions; decide on appropriate security level classifications; and assess treatment progress. Probation and parole officers and other corrections workers complete a semi-structured interview in order to administer the instrument to offenders. The LSI-R has 54 items organized into 10 domains: Criminal History (10 items), Education and Employment (10 items), Financial (2 items), Family and Marital (4 items), Accommodation (3 items), Leisure and Recreation (2 items), Companions (5 items), Alcohol and Drug Problems (9 items), Emotional and Personal (5 items), and Attitude and Orientation (4 items).

Each of the 54 LSI-R factors measures the presence or absence of criminogenic risk. A score of "1" for a particular factor indicates the presence of the risk factor and thus an increased risk for recidivism. A "0" score represents the absence of the factor as a risk for future offending. Individual factor scores are then added to establish a total score as well as subtotals for each of the 10 domains.

Table 10 (see following two pages) presents the study offenders' average scores for the various LSI-R factors, domains, and total score, by offender type. The overall LSI-R score did not differ significantly by offender type. Only one domain, Education and Employment, yields statistically significant offender differences ($F=3.292$, $p < .05$); second degree burglars had lower (i.e., "better") average scores on this domain than did the other offender types.

Several significant differences did emerge with regard to individual LSI-R factors. Offenders who were convicted of first degree burglary were assessed as having significantly less educational attainment on average than did second degree burglars or motor vehicle thieves ($F=5.531$, $p < .01$). In addition, first degree burglars and motor vehicle thieves had significantly higher levels of current drug problems ($F=3.681$, $p < .05$) than did second degree burglars. Too, motor vehicle thieves demonstrated greater levels of school or work disruption due to alcohol and drugs than did the burglars ($F=3.551$, $p < .05$). Finally, first degree burglars and motor vehicle thieves had significantly worse attitudes towards their sentences ($F=4.940$, $p < .01$) than did second degree burglars.

The average LSI-R total scores ranging by offense type from 26.23 to 27.01 mean that the average offender in the study group would be classified at a high level of risk for reoffending.

**Table 10: Average LSI-R Domain and Factor Scores,
by Offense Type (Average LSI-R Scores)**

| LSI-R Domains and Factors | Burglary 1 | Burglary 2 | Burglary Total | UCPV |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Criminal History (subtotal) | 4.89 | 5.08 | 4.95 | 4.60 |
| Prior adult convictions | .71 | .83 | .75 | .70 |
| Two or more prior convictions | .59 | .66 | .61 | .56 |
| Three or more prior convictions | .49 | .55 | .51 | .45 |
| Three or more present offenses | .40 | .37 | .39 | .39 |
| Arrested under age 16 | .44 | .47 | .45 | .44 |
| Ever incarcerated upon conviction | .69 | .68 | .68 | .61 |
| Escape history – institution | .08 | .06 | .07 | .04 |
| Ever punished for institutional misconduct | .30 | .34 | .31 | .29 |
| Probation/parole suspended during prior community supervision | .51 | .58 | .53 | .54 |
| Record of assault/violence | .60 | .55 | .58 | .53 |
| Education/Employment (subtotal)* | 6.68 | 5.83 | 6.41 | 6.67 |
| Currently unemployed | .85 | .78 | .83 | .86 |
| Frequently unemployed | .79 | .76 | .79 | .81 |
| Never employed for a full year | .52 | .48 | .51 | .53 |
| Ever fired | .33 | .42 | .36 | .43 |
| Less than regular grade 10 | .28 | .13 | .23 | .20 |
| Less than regular grade 12** | .67 | .40 | .58 | .62 |
| Suspended or expelled at least once | .59 | .43 | .54 | .52 |
| Participation/performance | .88 | .80 | .85 | .89 |
| Peer interactions | .88 | .80 | .85 | .89 |
| Authority interactions | .89 | .80 | .86 | .89 |
| Financial (subtotal) | 1.20 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.13 |
| Problems | .73 | .58 | .68 | .69 |
| Reliance upon social assistance | .47 | .45 | .46 | .44 |
| Family/Marital (subtotal) | 1.56 | 1.43 | 1.52 | 1.66 |
| Dissatisfaction with marital or equivalent situation | .28 | .29 | .28 | .25 |
| Non rewarding, parental | .46 | .38 | .43 | .48 |
| Non rewarding, other | .30 | .29 | .30 | .36 |
| Criminal family/spouse | .52 | .45 | .50 | .57 |
| Accommodation (subtotal) | 1.11 | 0.87 | 1.03 | 1.16 |
| Unsatisfactory | .37 | .38 | .37 | .38 |
| 3 or more address changes last year | .38 | .26 | .34 | .40 |
| High crime neighborhood | .37 | .23 | .32 | .38 |
| Leisure/Recreation (subtotal) | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| No recent participation in organized activity | .78 | .81 | .79 | .86 |
| Could make better use of time | .83 | .79 | .82 | .84 |

| LSI-R Domains and Factors | Burglary 1 | Burglary 2 | Burglary Total | UCPV |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Companions (subtotal) | 2.92 | 3.28 | 3.04 | 2.90 |
| A social isolate | .01 | .02 | .01 | .04 |
| Some criminal acquaintances | .92 | .94 | .93 | .87 |
| Some criminal friends | .81 | .83 | .82 | .82 |
| Few anti-criminal acquaintances | .58 | .74 | .63 | .56 |
| Few anti-criminal friends | .60 | .75 | .65 | .61 |
| Alcohol/Drug Problems (subtotal) | 4.48 | 3.92 | 4.30 | 4.48 |
| Alcohol problem, ever | .62 | .72 | .65 | .68 |
| Drug problem, ever | .91 | .83 | .88 | .92 |
| Alcohol problem, currently | .34 | .36 | .35 | .32 |
| Drug problem, currently* | .75 | .57 | .69 | .75 |
| Law violation | .61 | .52 | .58 | .68 |
| Marital/family | .54 | .35 | .48 | .54 |
| School/work* | .47 | .31 | .42 | .52 |
| Medical | .05 | .06 | .06 | .08 |
| Other clinical indicators | .17 | .10 | .15 | .08 |
| Emotional/Personal (subtotal) | 1.47 | 1.20 | 1.39 | 1.33 |
| Moderate interference | .53 | .58 | .54 | .48 |
| Severe interference | .05 | .02 | .04 | .04 |
| Mental health treatment, past | .50 | .32 | .44 | .44 |
| Mental health treatment, current | .23 | .09 | .19 | .21 |
| Psychological assessment, indicated | .17 | .16 | .17 | .16 |
| Attitude/Orientation (subtotal) | 1.25 | 0.87 | 1.12 | 1.31 |
| Supportive of crime | .38 | .32 | .36 | .40 |
| Unfavorable attitude toward convention | .41 | .34 | .39 | .44 |
| Poor attitude toward sentence/conviction** | .23 | .04 | .17 | .22 |
| Poor attitude toward supervision | .21 | .17 | .20 | .25 |
| LSI-R Total Score | 26.93 | 26.23 | 26.72 | 27.01 |

Notes: * denotes significant differences at $p < .05$; and ** at $p < .01$. In some cases, average individual factor scores may not total the average domain scores, and average domain scores may not total the average LSI-R Total Score, due to rounding.

Table 11: Offender Risk Profiles, State of Hawaii and Counties (Average LSI-R Scores)

| LSI-R Factor (Total Possible Score) | Total Sample | C&C of Honolulu | Hawaii County | Kauai County | Maui County |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal History (10) * | 4.77 | 4.35 | 5.15 | 5.53 | 4.95 |
| Education & Employment (10) | 6.54 | 6.57 | 6.76 | 6.38 | 6.95 |
| Financial (2) | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.31 | 1.22 | 1.45 |
| Family & Marital (4) * | 1.59 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 2.00 | 2.07 |
| Accommodations (3) | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 0.67 | 1.30 |
| Leisure & Recreation (2) | 1.65 | 1.72 | 1.46 | 1.72 | 1.57 |
| Companions (5) * | 2.97 | 2.96 | 3.33 | 2.72 | 3.33 |
| Alcohol & Drugs (9) | 4.39 | 4.36 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.71 |
| Emotional & Personal (5) | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.47 | 1.38 |
| Attitudes & Orientation (4) | 1.21 | 1.42 | 1.10 | 0.78 | 1.00 |
| LSI-R Total Score (54) | 26.86 | 26.53 | 27.21 | 27.36 | 29.21 |

Note: * significant differences at $p < .05$

On most risk categories, and in terms of overall risk, the offenders are statistically similar across counties (Table 11). However, some significant differences did emerge with respect to some individual risk categories. The offenders in Kauai and Hawaii counties averaged the highest (i.e., “worst”) criminal history risk scores, and those in the City & County of Honolulu had the lowest. ($F=3.962$, $p < .05$). Offenders with the highest average Family & Marital risk scores were from Kauai and Maui ($F=3.260$, $p < .05$). Finally, the highest average Companion scores were measured for Hawaii and Maui Counties ($F=3.437$, $p < .05$).

Table 12: LSI-R Risk Profiles, by Offender Gender (Average LSI-R Scores)

| | Male | Female |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal History* | 4.85 | 3.89 |
| Education & Employment | 6.44 | 6.78 |
| Financial** | 1.10 | 1.53 |
| Family & Marital*** | 1.44 | 2.51 |
| Accommodations | 1.05 | 1.39 |
| Leisure & Recreation | 1.64 | 1.77 |
| Companions | 2.89 | 3.20 |
| Alcohol & Drugs* | 4.28 | 5.06 |
| Emotional & Personal | 1.38 | 1.47 |
| Attitudes & Orientation | 1.24 | 1.11 |
| LSI-R Total Score | 26.45 | 28.33 |

Note: * denotes significant differences at $p < .05$; ** at $p < .01$; and *** at $p < .001$

It is not surprising that gender differences emerged in some risk categories measured by the LSI-R, although the male and female offenders do not differ significantly on the overall total LSI-R score. Table 12 reveals that males demonstrated significantly higher average criminal histories scores ($t=-2.061$, $p < .05$). Females were scored as having greater financial ($t=3.201$, $p < .01$), family and marital ($t=5.187$, $p < .001$), and alcohol and drug problems ($t=2.299$, $p < .05$), on average.

Table 13: Offender Risk Profiles, by Offender Race/Ethnicity (Average LSI-R Scores)

| | Filipino | Hawaiian/ part-Hawn | Japanese | Other | Samoaan | White |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal History** | 4.45 | 4.91 | 5.53 | 3.91 | 3.60 | 5.59 |
| Education & Employment | 6.20 | 6.79 | 7.06 | 6.07 | 5.87 | 6.52 |
| Financial | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 1.27 |
| Family & Marital* | 1.44 | 1.72 | 1.29 | 1.42 | 0.75 | 1.76 |
| Accommodations | 1.26 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 0.76 | 1.06 | 1.11 |
| Leisure & Recreation | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.65 | 1.56 | 1.63 | 1.54 |
| Companions | 3.25 | 3.00 | 3.06 | 2.76 | 2.69 | 2.88 |
| Alcohol & Drugs | 4.60 | 4.40 | 4.25 | 4.14 | 4.44 | 4.46 |
| Emotional & Personal* | 1.09 | 1.36 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 0.81 | 1.88 |
| Attitudes & Orientation | 1.25 | 1.33 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.56 | 1.09 |
| LSI-R Total Score ** | 25.74 | 27.73 | 27.19 | 24.16 | 22.79 | 28.79 |

Note: * denotes significant differences at $p < .05$; and ** at $p < .01$.

Based on race/ethnicity, some differences emerged in risk factors and total risk score (Table 13). White and Japanese offenders averaged significantly higher (i.e., “worse”) LSI-R criminal history scores as compared to other offenders ($F=3.531$, $p < .01$). White and Hawaiian offenders averaged significantly higher scores for family and marital problems ($F=2.706$, $p < .05$). White offenders also had higher average scores for emotional and personal problems ($F=2.934$, $p < .05$), as well as for the LSI-R total score ($F=3.381$, $p < .01$).

Case Processing and Sentencing

The initial charges for almost all of the cases did not change as the cases progressed through the justice system. There were no changes in charges for any of the UCPV cases, while 96.6% of the second degree burglary and 94.7% of the first degree burglary cases remained as originally charged. Most (97.6%) of the offenders either pleaded or were found guilty, with the remainder either acquitted by reason of insanity or committed to an institution for the same reason.

Table 14: Elapsed Time between Arrest and Conviction, by Offense Type, State of Hawaii and Counties (Average Number of Days)

| | State of Hawaii | C&C of Honolulu | Hawaii County | Kauai County | Maui County |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Burglary 1 | 403 | 451 | 329 | 429 | 377 |
| Burglary 2 | 324 | 394 | 153 | 459 | 279 |
| Burglary Total | 376 | 434 | 278 | 443 | 330 |
| UCPV | 430 | 444 | 353 | 288 | 327 |
| All Offenses | 412 | 424 | 384 | 384 | 328 |

Table 14 presents average elapsed times between arrest and conviction. There were not any statistically significant differences in the time between arrest and conviction between different offender types within each county. Significant differences also did not emerge between

counties, although the differences between counties for second degree burglars only narrowly missed the cutoff.

Table 15: Sentence Types, by Offense Type (Percents)

| | Burglary 1 | Burglary 2 | Burglary Total | UCPV |
|------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------|
| Probation | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 13.2 |
| Jail + Probation | 51.1 | 53.2 | 51.8 | 47.0 |
| Prison | 40.6 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 38.4 |
| Other | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 |

Table 15 presents sentence types, by offense type. No statistically significant differences emerged, although somewhat higher rates for probation, and commensurately lower rates for probation plus jail, are noted for motor vehicle thieves.

Although not detailed herein, the majority of the probation terms were for five years, which is standard for felony terms of probation in Hawaii. As mentioned earlier in this report, prison terms in Hawaii are set at 10 years for B felonies (burglary in the first degree) and five years for C felonies (burglary in the second degree and unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle).

Actual prison time served is also not known for the study offenders, as only maximum sentence lengths are included in the State’s criminal history records database. In Hawaii, within 60 days of a judge imposing a maximum sentence according to statute, the Hawaii Paroling Authority sets a minimum term and only much later decides on an actual release date (i.e., at parole hearings after an inmate has served at least his/her minimum sentence). Most of the study offenders who were sentenced to prison are still incarcerated today, and their eventual release dates are unknown.

Table 16: Criminal Histories, by Sentence Type (Average Counts)

| | Felony Arrests | Felony Convictions | Misdemeanor Arrests | Misdemeanor Convictions | Petty Misdemeanor Arrests | Petty Misdemeanor Convictions | Total Arrests | Total Convictions |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Probation | 5.1 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 14.8 | 5.4 |
| Jail + Probation | 13.1 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 26.9 | 11.0 |
| Prison | 19.0 | 9.5 | 15.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 39.8 | 16.8 |
| Other | 11.0 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 6.6 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .05$ or lower.

Table 16 demonstrates criminal histories, by sentence types. Many significant differences emerge here, in expected directions. In general, offenders who were sentenced to prison averaged significantly more total felony arrests ($F=12.976$, $p < .001$), felony convictions ($F=13.051$, $p < .001$), misdemeanor arrests ($F=9.694$, $p < .001$), misdemeanor convictions ($F=7.854$, $p < .001$), petty misdemeanor arrests ($F=5.263$, $p < .001$), petty misdemeanor convictions ($F=3.533$, $p < .05$), total arrests ($F=16.509$, $p < .001$), and total convictions

($F=15.366$, $p < .001$). Offenders who received probation averaged significantly fewer arrests and convictions in each category.

Table 17: Sentence Types, by LSI-R Risk Levels (Percents)

| | Probation | Jail + Probation | Prison | Other |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| Administrative | 27.8 | 41.7 | 30.6 | 0.0 |
| Low | 20.7 | 72.4 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| Medium | 19.0 | 54.0 | 25.4 | 1.6 |
| High | 2.2 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 0.6 |
| Surveillance | 18.4 | 47.4 | 28.9 | 5.3 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .001$.

Table 17 reveals significant differences between the LSI-R risk level and the sentence received ($\chi^2 = 60.015$, $p < .001$). In general, the higher the assessed risk level, the more likely the offender was to receive either a mixed jail/probation term or a prison term.

Table 18: Sentence Types, State of Hawaii and Counties (Percents)

| | Probation | Jail + Probation | Prison | Other |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| C&C of Honolulu | 15.3 | 38.8 | 45.5 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii County | 2.9 | 67.6 | 28.4 | 1.0 |
| Kauai County | 5.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 | 10.0 |
| Maui County | 3.3 | 75.4 | 19.7 | 1.6 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .001$.

There were significant county-level differences in sentence type ($\chi^2 = 62.778$, $p < .001$). Offenders convicted in the City and County of Honolulu and Kauai County were more likely to be sentenced to a prison term, while those convicted in Hawaii and Maui counties were more likely to be sentenced to some form of probation. See Table 18.

Table 19: Sentences Types, by Offender Gender, State of Hawaii and Counties (Percents)

| | Gender | Probation | Jail + Probation | Prison | Other |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| State of Hawaii | Males | 12.4 | 49.7 | 36.6 | 1.3 |
| | Females | 11.9 | 64.3 | 21.4 | 2.4 |
| C&C of Honolulu | Males | 18.2 | 42.4 | 38.8 | 0.6 |
| | Females | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| Hawaii County | Males | 2.2 | 64.4 | 31.1 | 2.2 |
| | Females | 14.3 | 57.1 | 28.6 | 0.0 |
| Kauai County | Males | 6.7 | 46.7 | 33.3 | 13.3 |
| | Females | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 0.0 |
| Maui County | Males | 2.8 | 75.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 |
| | Females | 7.7 | 69.2 | 15.4 | 7.5 |

Table 19 presents sentence types, by gender and county. No statistically significant differences emerged with regard to gender, although the relatively small number of females in the study population renders the attainment of statistical significance more difficult to achieve.

Table 20: Sentence Types, by Offender Race/Ethnicity, State of Hawaii (Percents)

| | Probation | Jail + Probation | Prison | Other |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 10.3 | 44.0 | 45.1 | 0.5 |
| Filipino | 17.9 | 42.9 | 35.7 | 3.6 |
| Japanese | 5.3 | 31.6 | 63.2 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 31.6 | 15.8 | 52.6 | 0.0 |
| Other | 7.6 | 63.6 | 28.8 | 0.0 |
| White | 4.8 | 63.5 | 29.8 | 1.9 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .001$.

Table 20 shows that statistically significant racial/ethnic differences in sentence types also emerged ($\chi^2 = 49.475$, $p < .001$). Japanese and Samoan offenders were more likely to receive prison terms, while White and Other offenders were more likely to receive probation. (See page 6 and the following paragraph for important cautions against confusing correlation for causation when considering racial/ethnic differences in the justice system.)

Tables 21-24 (next page) provide breakdowns of sentence types, by race/ethnicity, within each county. Significant differences within the City and County of Honolulu ($\chi^2 = 25.533$, $p < .05$) mimic those seen at the overall State level (see above). Maui County also shows racial/ethnic differences in sentence type ($\chi^2 = 39.457$, $p < .001$), whereby Hawaiian offenders were more likely to receive a prison term, and White and Japanese offenders were more likely to receive a mixed term of jail and probation. As stressed earlier, race/ethnicity is often a proxy measure for such things as socioeconomic status, criminal history, geographically- and other environmentally-based differences in the likelihood of crimes being witnessed and reported by the public and/or the offenders being located by the police, and other critical factors that can impact the flow and outcome of criminal cases. It is thus very important to not mistake mere

correlations for causal factors when considering the effects of race and ethnicity in the justice system.

Table 21: Sentences Types, by Offender Race/Ethnicity, City & County of Honolulu (Percents)

| | Probation | Probation/Jail | Prison | Other |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 17.4 | 37.0 | 44.6 | 1.1 |
| Filipino | 28.6 | 40.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 |
| Japanese | 6.5 | 25.8 | 67.7 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 23.5 | 17.6 | 58.8 | 0.0 |
| Other | 5.9 | 58.8 | 35.3 | 0.0 |
| White | 7.7 | 43.6 | 48.7 | 0.0 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .05$

Table 22: Sentences Types, by Offender Race/Ethnicity, Hawaii County (Percents)

| | Probation | Probation/Jail | Prison | Other |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 2.7 | 62.2 | 35.1 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 0.0 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.0 |
| Japanese | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 5.0 | 85.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| White | 3.2 | 64.5 | 29.0 | 3.2 |

Table 23: Sentences Types, by Offender Race/Ethnicity, Kauai County (Percents)

| | Probation | Probation/Jail | Prison | Other |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 0.0 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 0.0 | 20.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 |
| Japanese | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| White | 20.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 |

Table 24: Sentences Types, by Offender Race/Ethnicity, Maui County (Percents)

| | Probation | Probation/Jail | Prison | Other |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Hawaiian/part-Hawn | 0.0 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 0.0 |
| Filipino | 0.0 | 71.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Japanese | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Samoan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 40.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| White | 0.0 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 |

Note: significant differences at $p < .001$

Recovery Rates for Stolen Property and the Cost of Crime

Crime in Hawaii, 2009 A Review of Uniform Crime Reports, published by the Research and Statistics Branch, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General (p. 22), provides crime statistics for the state and counties. Table 25, below, shows excerpted data on the value of items stolen and recovered in 2009. While the value recovered for other stolen property ranges from 1.8% to 18.6%, the value recovered for stolen motor vehicles is 68.1%⁵, reflecting the fact that most stolen vehicles are eventually recovered, and may be able to be driven upon or soon after recovery. These data also reveal that most stolen items, other than motor vehicles, are not recovered, or if they are, their value has decreased substantially.

Table 25: Percent of Property Recovered, by Type, State of Hawaii, CY 2009

| | Amount Stolen | Amount Recovered | % Recovered |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Money - Notes | \$6,660,146 | \$198,944 | 3.0 |
| Jewels | \$18,438,211 | \$558,128 | 3.0 |
| Clothing - Furs | \$3,660,646 | \$215,506 | 5.9 |
| Motor Vehicles | \$28,780,274 | \$19,600,507 | 68.1 |
| Office Equipment | \$4,903,380 | \$200,532 | 4.1 |
| Televisions - Radios | \$7,341,339 | \$128,946 | 1.8 |
| Firearms | \$127,349 | \$12,456 | 9.8 |
| Household Goods | \$625,065 | \$16,309 | 2.6 |
| Consumable Goods | \$360,808 | \$66,973 | 18.6 |
| Livestock | \$223,683 | \$5,831 | 2.6 |
| Miscellaneous | \$16,567,013 | \$1,975,289 | 11.9 |
| TOTAL | \$87,687,914 | \$22,979,421 | 26.2 |

As was noted in the Introduction, it is difficult to calculate the exact costs of crime. Some costs are tangible, such as the value of items stolen, the amount of tax dollars spent on the criminal justice system, costs associated with protection (alarm systems, heavy duty locks), while others are intangible, which would include the emotional impact of having one's prized personal possessions taken, one's home/apartment broken into, or one's vehicle stolen. Such costs include fear, paranoia, difficulty sleeping, etc. It has been estimated that the percentage of tangible costs associated with burglary varies from 79% to 91%, while those associated with motor vehicle theft vary from 92% to 98%, depending on the particular studies in question.⁶ The intangible costs are virtually impossible to measure. As one criminologist points out, "Intangible costs are inherently difficult to measure because they are intangible. However, they are important to capture because they can...represent a substantial component of the total cost of a particular crime.... For example, the monetary costs of medical treatment for sexual-assault victims are likely small relative to the significant psychological and mental health impacts of victimization."⁷

⁵ Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii, *Crime in Hawaii: 2009*, p. 22.

⁶ See, for example, Paul Heaton, Hidden in Plain Sight: What Cost-of-Crime Research Can Tell Us About Investing in Police. RAND Corporation, 2010, "Issues in Policing" series. Tangible costs include financial losses, costs of crime prevention, adjudication, incarceration, etc.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 2.

Coverage and Density of Police Patrols

Those who have been victimized by burglars and motor vehicle thieves invariably call for more police in their neighborhood. It is assumed that the more police on patrol, and therefore visible, the more potential burglars and car thieves will be deterred from committing crimes. In addition, the presence of police vehicles provides a sense of security.⁸ But in fact, as one influential study, *Kansas City Preventive Patrol*, cited below, makes clear, there is very little evidence supporting the proposition that the addition of more police patrolling a community reduces crime. Such studies rarely convince or satisfy victims or potential victims of property crimes, however. Thus, the police must utilize their resources in the most effective and efficient manner, while at the same time recognizing the importance of public opinion. This is especially difficult in rural areas, where the police may have to travel considerable distances in order to respond to reported crimes.

Table 26: Police Officers per Resident Population and Square Miles, by County

| | C&C of Honolulu | Hawaii County | Kauai County | Maui County |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Officers:Residents | 1:425 | 1:412 | 1:430 | 1:387 |
| Officers:Square Miles | 1:30 | 1:90 | 1:28 | 1:30 |
| Total Square Miles | 600 | 4,028 | 622 | 1,159 |

Table 26 shows that another way of measuring police protection is to consider the ratio of police officers to population.⁹ While the ratios of officers to population are quite close among counties, that is not the case for officers per square mile. Hawaii County has the smallest ratio, as might be expected for the state's largest island, with the greatest amount of rural land.

How to Protect Against Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft

There are a number of sources of information on measures that homeowners can take to prevent or reduce the risk of burglary. One of the best sources, available on the internet, was produced by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services: *Burglary of Single-Family Houses*, written by Deborah Lamm Weisel.¹⁰

The guide notes that in approximately two-thirds of burglaries in the U.S., there was forced entry, primarily through unsecured doors and windows. Burglars typically use household tools such as screwdrivers or crowbars to force entry. If they think there is nobody in the vicinity, they may break a window or kick in a door. In the other one-third of the burglaries, no force was used, and burglars simply entered through unlocked doors or windows.¹¹ Burglars often know or know of their victims, either as friends or neighbors, acquaintances of neighbors, or as people for whom they (or their criminal associates) have provided legitimate services in the

⁸ One influential study offered evidence to the contrary. See *Kansas City Preventive Control; A Summary Report* (1974), by George L. Kelling, et.al., conducted, by the Police Foundation.

⁹ Source: Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)

¹⁰ Deborah Lamm Weisel, *Burglary of Single-Family Houses*, Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Problem-Specific Guides Series, No. 18. Available at <www.cops/usdoj.gov>.

¹¹ Lamm Weisel, p. 14.

neighborhood, and thus have some knowledge of the potential victims' daily routines. The burglars do not cause suspicion as they are known in the neighborhood.¹²

Lamm Weisel also notes three home location types that make burglary more likely to occur:¹³

- (1) Homes near areas where potential burglars may hang out, such as shopping centers, sports arenas, bus stops, and schools;
- (2) Homes near major thoroughfares; and
- (3) Homes near previously burglarized homes.

Burglars frequently strike in areas where good potential target homes are located, and note homes that are vacant for long periods, homes normally empty during the day, homes of new residents, homes without dogs, homes with substantial foliage and/or trees, homes with poor night lighting, and homes on corners (as two sides of the home would be visible). Potential burglars also note entry and exits points, the presence or absence of alarm systems, and homes that are likely to contain valuable items easily sold or pawned.¹⁴

Although using this information to reduce the probability of being burglarized is strongly advised, it is unlikely to significantly reduce burglary in general. Burglars will just choose homes and neighborhoods that are not well protected. What will reduce the burglary rate, however, is the arrest and conviction of burglars. Citizens must be proactive when it comes to such crimes, and not hesitate to call the police if they see something or someone suspicious. Police not only appreciate such citizen awareness, they encourage it.

As Table 25 illustrates, the recovered value of stolen automobiles in Hawaii is relatively high (68.1%), by far the highest of any other stolen items. This is likely due to the fact that few cars stolen are for the indefinite use of the thief, but rather for parts, "joy riding," or to get from one location to another. While that does not lessen the initial shock and trauma suffered by victims of this crime, it does mean that the likelihood of recovering the car will be high. And as is the case for home burglaries, while there is virtually no way to absolutely prevent the criminal offense in question, there are many ways to mitigate the likelihood of such occurrences.

The first, and most obvious way to reduce the chance of becoming the victim of motor vehicle theft is to always lock the vehicle when it is not in use, even if simply going into a store to purchase one item, or stepping out of the car to view the scenery, or other similar activities. It is unfortunately the case that there are very few places, if any, where it is safe not to do so. Locking, therefore, must become a habit. The next precautions relate to a car that has been locked and left. It is relatively simple and takes very little time to break a car window and take valuables in plain sight inside. Those vehicles with a manual hood or trunk release may also suffer theft of engine parts or items in the trunk. Car alarms can be very effective, whether they come as an option when the car is purchased or are installed after-market. They may also reduce insurance premiums.

Actually stealing the car may be more difficult and time-consuming, assuming the thief does not have keys to the vehicle, as modern cars are difficult to "hot wire." One can add even more

¹² Ibid., p. 17

¹³ Lamm Weisel, op.cit., pp. 6 - 13

¹⁴ Lamm, op.cit.

security by using a wheel lock which is very difficult to defeat, and makes steering the car impossible. If a car thief is able to break into and remove the vehicle, it is critical that the theft be reported immediately to the police, as the car will be entered into a data bank of stolen vehicles and all police units will be notified of the theft.

Summary and Conclusion

This study of property crime in Hawaii has focused on criminal offenders who were convicted of burglary and/or unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle during Calendar Year 2010. Demographically, these offenders differ from a cross-section of Hawaii's total resident population, in that male offenders greatly outnumber female offenders, and the average age of offenders is approximately 30 years old.

When variables specific to criminal justice are examined, factors such as the nature and extent of one's criminal history and the presence or absence of criminogenic risk factors appear to be highly related to and predictive of criminal behavior, the justice system response, and case outcomes. However, while criminal histories and risk factors (as well as demographics) may be statistically related to criminal behavior, they do not explain *why* crime occurs; readers are thus cautioned to not mistake correlation for causation.

What, then, can the public do to reduce the risk of becoming victims of property crimes? The section entitled "How to Protect Against Burglary and Auto Theft" (see above) addressed this in general terms. But perhaps more importantly, both the criminal justice system and the citizenry must be proactive at all times.

The public must be aware of the problem and willing to confront it. As was discussed earlier, the protection of property must be constant and reflective of the particular vulnerabilities of the community in which a person lives. Citizens must not only engage in efforts to protect themselves, but must also work to protect their community. That means, among other things, calling the police whenever anything suspicious is observed. It is emphasized that research consistently finds a relationship between crime and various victim-related variables, such as the "target hardening" of residences and motor vehicles, as well as criminal justice resources. Therefore, only the criminals who commit the crimes benefit from inaction or delayed action on the part of the residents of victimized communities. In addition to taking the necessary proactive measures, society's response to crime begins with immediate and accurate reporting on the part of victims and the concerned citizenry.