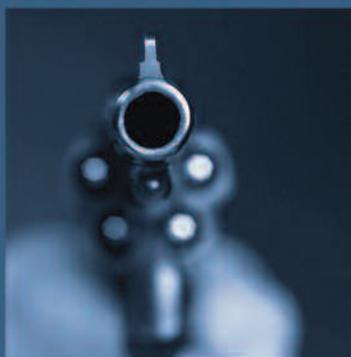




Project Safe Neighborhoods Hawaii



Crime Mapping Report

**Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division
Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii**

**in partnership with the
U.S. Attorney in Hawaii and the PSN-Hawaii Task Force**



This report is available in electronic format at the Crime
Prevention & Justice Assistance Division web site:

www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us

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*The findings and conclusions of this report do not necessarily
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Prepared by
Luke Moffat, PSN Research Analyst
and
Paul Perrone, Chief of Research & Statistics

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PSN Project Background



Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) was unveiled on May 14, 2001 as the centerpiece of President Bush's efforts to reduce firearm-related crime in America's communities. PSN helps to network existing local crime reduction efforts, such as the Weed & Seed Program, and provide them with additional resources. The Bush Administration has committed over \$1 billion to this effort in its first four years. PSN is a comprehensive, strategic approach to reducing gun violence. The strategy is based upon five essential elements: **(1)** partnership between federal, state, and local agencies; **(2)** a strategic plan that is tailored to local circumstances and resources; **(3)** coordination of specialized training for federal, state, and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors; **(4)** community outreach and public awareness programs to convey the program's message to potential offenders and the general public; and **(5)** accountability through ongoing program evaluation and reporting of program activities.

The success of PSN depends on the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive led by the United States Attorney in each U.S. district. By building firm partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement, each U.S. Attorney has implemented the five core elements of PSN in a manner that is contoured to fit the specific gun crime problems in his or her district.

Project Safe Neighborhoods was initiated in Hawaii exactly one year after the national program was announced by then-U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft. The Research and Statistics Branch of the Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General was awarded a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance in order to quantify the gun violence problem in Hawaii and measure the progress of PSN through September 2005. The Branch's first PSN study report was released in October 2004 and dealt primarily with various firearm-related crime statistics and PSN case processing and outcomes in Hawaii. This second and final report focuses on crime mapping and how geographic information systems (GIS) can be used to graphically depict PSN-related data, an element which is of particular interest to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance and PSN-related efforts locally and nationwide.

The federal statutes under which nearly all PSN cases are prosecuted appear in Title 18 of the United States Code, particularly Sections 922 and 924 (see *Table 1*). These statutes define the individuals who are federally prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm and/or ammunition. The statutes also prohibit possession of certain types of weapons, prohibit the alteration or obliteration of serial numbers, restrict interstate commerce of firearms, and require certain firearm registration and licensing guidelines to be followed.



The PSN Process in Hawaii

Although most states have criminal statutes prohibiting certain individuals from possessing firearms, prosecuting firearm-related crimes in federal court generally has the advantages of higher conviction rates, a greater likelihood of incarceration, and longer sentence lengths. Violation of most of the firearm statutes pertinent to PSN carries a federal prison sentence of up to ten years, and the federal corrections system does not include parole or early release options. For defendants in Hawaii, conviction in federal court also means serving a prison sentence on the mainland.

Although there are slight variations among Hawaii's four counties in the way that individual firearm-related cases are handled, a case will typically be referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office by a county Prosecuting Attorney or via one of the federal law enforcement agencies (i.e., BATF, DEA, or FBI) operating in Hawaii. For cases originating at county-level law enforcement agencies, the respective Department of the Prosecuting Attorney weighs the circumstances of each case in which a firearm is involved in order to determine if the likelihood of conviction and/or incarceration would be greater in federal or state court. In some cases, it is possible for federal trials to be held even after an individual has been tried in state court, although not necessarily for the same charges within the overall crime incident.¹

¹ *Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (2004). Project Safe Neighborhoods in Hawaii: Year 1 Study Report. State of Hawaii: Department of the Attorney General.*

Violation of most of the firearm statutes pertinent to PSN carries a federal prison sentence of up to ten years, and the federal corrections system does not include parole or early release options.

Table 1

Federal Firearm Offenses Relating to Project Safe Neighborhoods	
OFFENSE	DESCRIPTION
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)	Felon in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(3)	Drug user in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(4)	Mental defective in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(5)	Illegal alien in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8)	Possession of a firearm by a person subject to a TRO
18 U.S.C. 922(g)(9)	Domestic violence convict in possession of a firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(e)	Illegal shipment of firearms
18 U.S.C. 922(j)	Possession of an illegal or stolen firearm
18 U.S.C. 922(k)	Possession of a firearm with an obliterated serial number
18 U.S.C. 922(n)	Possession of a firearm by a person under indictment
18 U.S.C. 922(o)(1)	Possession of a machine gun
18 U.S.C. 922(w)(1)	Possession of a large capacity ammo feeding device
18 U.S.C. 924(c)	Use of a firearm in a drug offense
18 U.S.C. 924(g)	Illegal transportation of firearms
18 U.S.C. 1951	Hobbs Act robbery
18 U.S.C. 2113(a)	Bank robbery
18 U.S.C. 2115	Burglary of post office
18 U.S.C. 13	Unlawful entry into a vehicle
21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1)	Possession of meth with intent to distribute
21 U.S.C. 846	Conspiracy to possess meth with intent to distribute
21 U.S.C. 963	Attempting to import or export drugs
26 U.S.C. 5861(d)	Possession of a firearm not registered with the NFRTR
49 U.S.C. 46505(b)(1)	Attempting to board an aircraft with a firearm

Spreading the Word about PSN



In order to facilitate PSN in Hawaii, the PSN-Hawaii Task Force was assembled to provide information to the media and community, discuss effective research methods, and manage the PSN budget. The PSN Task Force consists of members from various community-oriented support groups (including Weed & Seed Hawaii and the Aloha United Way), the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the State Department of the Attorney General, and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Hawaii. The PSN-Hawaii Task Force has taken steps to establish a well-rounded community outreach program and introduce PSN to the general public. A local media development and advertising firm was contracted to assist in launching a multimedia campaign targeted at community outreach and education. To date, the completion of two public service announcements, two pamphlets, an informational video, and a web site (www.psnhawaii.org) are helping the community learn more about PSN and how they, as community members, can become involved. In March 2005, a press conference was held to highlight local PSN activities and share related information and data with the media. Periodic press releases also keep the public informed of PSN activities and achievements. A new PSN-Hawaii logo and slogan were also fashioned to help

PSN-Hawaii and the Honolulu Weed & Seed program share similar goals of reducing and preventing gun violence in the community.

PSN become more widely recognized by the general community. The new PSN-Hawaii slogan, "Your Voice is Your Weapon," encourages community members to aid law enforcement officers by reporting illegal firearm-related activity in their neighborhoods.

A letter was drafted by the U.S. Attorney's Office in order to provide information about PSN to parolees and felony probationers and advise them of the legal

consequences associated with the commission of federal firearm offenses. Statewide distribution of the letters to these criminal offenders is expected to begin in the summer of 2005.

PSN-Hawaii and the Honolulu Weed & Seed program share similar goals of reducing and preventing gun violence in the community. Because of this, they have joined forces to provide planning and leadership for the efforts of both programs within the community. PSN pamphlets and videos are shared at Weed & Seed community

events, including community board meetings, neighborhood restoration activities, community basketball, volleyball, golf tournaments, and community movie nights. These efforts to spread the PSN message at Weed & Seed community events will hopefully prove effective in gaining support in the fight against firearm-related crime in Hawaii.

The PSN-Hawaii Offenders Dataset

A list of 360 PSN cases processed by the U.S. Attorney's Office, from the program's inception in Hawaii in Calendar Year 2002 through the end of 2004, was compiled in order to create spreadsheets from which geographic information system (GIS) maps could be made. Table 2 shows the total number of PSN cases, by county, that were collected from the U.S. Attorney's Office, county and state percentages, and the breakdown by charge. Additional information obtained from the U.S. Attorney's Office included offender home addresses; offense locations; primary, secondary and tertiary charges; and convictions. Criminal history data for the offenders were also obtained from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) maintained by the State Department of the Attorney General.

Table 2

PSN-Hawaii Cases, by Charge, State of Hawaii, 2002-2004

Offense	Honolulu			Hawaii			Maui			Kauai			State	Total
	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	#	%
Felon in possession of firearm	58	31.2	16.1	33	253.8	9.2	25	44.6	6.9	6	5.7	1.7	122	33.9
Drug user in possession of firearm	24	12.9	6.7	35	269.2	9.7	12	21.4	3.3	2	1.9	0.6	73	20.3
Mental defective in possession of firearm	1	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Illegal alien in possession of firearm	1	0.5	0.3	1	7.7	0.3	1	1.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.8
Possession of firearm by a person subject to a TRO	2	1.1	0.6	1	7.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.8
Domestic violence convictee in possession of firearm	4	2.2	1.1	9	69.2	2.5	4	7.1	1.1	1	1.0	0.3	18	5.0
Illegal shipment of firearms	2	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Attempting to board an aircraft w/ firearm	2	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Possession of an illegal or stolen firearm	2	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Possession of firearm w/ an obliterated serial number	3	1.6	0.8	1	7.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1.1
Possession of firearm by a person under indictment	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Possession of machine gun	3	1.6	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.8
Possession of large capacity ammo feeding device	1	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Use of firearm in a drug offense	5	2.7	1.4	1	7.7	0.3	1	1.8	0.3	1	1.0	0.3	8	2.2
Illegal transportation of firearms	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Hobbs Act robbery	5	2.7	1.4	1	7.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	1.7
Bank robbery	4	2.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1.1
Burglary of post office	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	5.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.8
Unlawful entry into a vehicle	2	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Possession of meth w/ intent to distribute	16	8.6	4.4	4	30.8	1.1	1	1.8	0.3	1	1.0	0.3	22	6.1
Conspiracy to possess meth w/ intent to distribute	17	9.1	4.7	1	7.7	0.3	2	3.6	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	20	5.6
Possession of firearm not registered w/ the NFRTR	18	9.7	5.0	4	30.8	1.1	1	1.8	0.3	1	1.0	0.3	24	6.7
Attempting to import or export drugs	0	0.0	0.0	6	5.7	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	1.7
No offense recorded	16	8.6	4.4	8	61.5	2.2	4	7.1	1.1	1	1.0	0.3	29	8.1
Total	186	100.0	51.7	105	767.3	29.2	56	100.0	15.6	13	12.4	3.6	360	100.0

%Co.-County
%St.-State

Maps featuring offender home addresses provide a graphical depiction of the statewide distribution of PSN offenders and the identification of “hot spots” in the community.

The PSN offenders dataset was used to create sets of maps featuring offender home addresses, the most PSN-relevant criminal charge associated with each case, and the locations of these offenses committed throughout Hawaii. Maps featuring offender home addresses provide a graphical depiction of the statewide distribution of PSN offenders and the identification of “hot spots,” or areas with a high concentration of offenders in the community. Because some offenders had multiple charges filed against them, it was decided to only represent the offenders’ primary, or lead charge on the maps — provided that these were firearm-related charges. In some cases where the primary charge was not firearm-related, the secondary (or tertiary) charge, if it was firearm-related, was used to categorize the offender on the maps. In other cases

where there was only a single, non-firearm charge, that charge was utilized for the maps. If the solitary charge was non-firearm related, however, the case was double-checked with the U.S. Attorney’s Office to confirm that a firearm was somehow involved in the crime incident and that it was indeed a PSN case.

PSN offense locations were gathered from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives’ offenders database and case files from the U.S. Attorney’s Office. Some of the locations were not retrievable from any database or case file, while other locations were too vague to be represented on a map. Whenever possible, an approximate location was assigned to cases that included an incomplete street address or when an arrest was made along a certain stretch of highway or road.



Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Crime Mapping



GIS is a rapidly growing technological field that incorporates graphical features with tabular data to assess real-world problems. In effect, GIS mapping software is used to link information about “what things are” with information about “where things are,” and to graphically depict this data. A system of layers is used to display various types of spatial information. By overlaying various layers one on top of another (for example, an offense location layer over a street map layer), patterns may develop and special types of analyses may be performed. The most important element of GIS is geography. This means that the data (or at least some proportion of the data) used to make a map are spatial, or in other words, data that are in some way referenced to locations on the earth. Joined with the spatial data are what is known as attribute data. Attribute data are generally defined as additional information. A simple, crime-related example of spatial data linked with supporting attribute data would be offense locations (spatial data) plus offense type and/or severity (attribute data). It is the partnership of these two data types that enables GIS to be such an effective problem-solving tool.

GIS maps are not simply abstract representations of reality, but the outcome of scientific activities, including hypothesis formation, data gathering, analysis, review, and evaluation. Although desktop

mapping has made the process easier, crime mapping still requires many hours of research and data collection in order to compile a thorough dataset that can be used to create complete and accurate maps.

In the past, police departments and other law enforcement officials used “pin maps” to visualize the location of crime incidents and observe any patterns that might appear. With GIS, this pin mapping process is automated digitally. While law enforcement agencies collect vast amounts of data, only a very small portion of this information can be extracted from spreadsheets and database files to create a set of useful maps. GIS takes the traditional statistical information used in crime analysis and places it on a map, showing specific crime patterns and relationships. These crime patterns, often called “hot spots,” help law enforcement officers better understand which geographical areas are of highest concern for various sorts of crime problems.

GIS technology has become widely used in crime mapping efforts over the past decade. Nearly one-third of the 19,000 police agencies in the United States are currently using some form of crime mapping system.² Some police departments are now equipping patrol cars with global positioning system (GPS) units to easily record the

² Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawaii at Manoa (2003). *Crime Mapping Applications for Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System*. State of Hawaii: Department of the Attorney General.



exact location of crimes and arrests, the location of evidence, or to track the movement of suspects. Some police departments even have the capabilities to send such location information to a central database where maps can be viewed in “real time” through secure computer networks. This information can then be easily shared locally or with other authorized agencies. Some systems also allow networked users to query information in the central database in order to create maps with specific data to meet their specialized needs.

Geocoding is the geographic referencing process of finding the location of a street address or other spatial location on a map using a preexisting georeferenced file, such as a street system. This method was used to locate the majority of PSN offenses and offenders throughout Hawaii, and was achieved by compiling a reference dataset which contained address attributes for each PSN case processed by the U.S. Attorney’s Office during the 2002-2004 period. The address attributes were then matched to corresponding digital street files maintained by the City and County of Honolulu (for the Oahu street file) and the State of Hawaii’s Office of Planning (for the Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai County street files). Utilizing an automated process, the GIS software matched addresses to points on the map. Manual data cleaning and geocoding were subsequently performed in order to include cases that were otherwise problematic due to incomplete and/or inaccurate location information.

The PSN-Hawaii GIS Dataset

Based on **offender residence locations**, Table 3 shows the state and county breakdown of PSN charges that could be geocoded and included on the maps. Of the 360 PSN cases examined for this study, 278 (77.2%) had offender residence locations that could be geocoded. Due to incomplete or inaccurate addresses or because no address was recorded in the U.S. Attorney’s Office database or case files, the remaining 82 (22.8%) case files could not be geocoded and thus were not included on the maps.

Table 3

Geocoded Offender Residence Locations, by Charge, State Totals and County Breakdown

Offense	Honolulu			Hawaii			Maui			Kauai			State	Total
	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	Cases	%Co.	%St.	#	%
Felon in possession of firearm	51	35.4	18.3	23	209.1	8.3	23	46.9	8.3	5	6.8	1.8	102	36.7
Drug user in possession of firearm	20	123.9	7.2	33	300.0	11.9	12	24.5	4.3	2	2.7	0.7	67	24.1
Mental defective in possession of firearm	1	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Illegal alien in possession of firearm	1	0.7	0.4	1	9.1	0.4	1	2.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.1
Possession of firearm by a person subject to a TRO	1	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Domestic violence convictee in possession of firearm	6	4.2	2.2	5	45.5	1.8	3	6.1	1.1	1	1.4	0.4	15	5.4
Illegal shipment of firearms	1	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Attempting to board an aircraft w/ firearm	1	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Possession of an illegal or stolen firearm	2	1.4	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
Possession of firearm w/ obliterated serial number	3	2.1	1.1	1	9.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	1.4
Possession of firearm by a person under indictment	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Possession of machine gun	3	2.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.1
Possession of large capacity ammo feeding device	1	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Use of firearm in a drug offense	5	3.5	1.8	1	9.1	0.4	1	2.0	0.4	1	1.4	0.4	8	2.9
Illegal transportation of firearms	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Hobbs Act robbery	5	3.5	1.8	1	9.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	2.2
Bank robbery	3	2.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.1
Burglary of post office	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.1
Unlawful entry into a vehicle	2	1.4	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
Possession of meth w/ intent to distribute	12	8.3	4.3	4	36.4	1.4	1	2.0	0.4	1	1.4	0.4	18	6.5
Conspiracy to possess meth w/ intent to distribute	13	9.0	4.7	1	9.1	0.4	2	4.1	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	16	5.8
Possession of firearm not registered w/ the NFRTR	13	9.0	4.7	4	36.4	1.4	1	2.0	0.4	1	1.4	0.4	19	6.8
Attempting to import or export drugs	n/a			n/a			n/a			n/a			n/a	
Total	144	100.0	51.8	74	672.7.3	26.6	49	100.0	17.6	11	14.9	4.0	278	100.0

%Co.-County
%St.-State



Table 4 shows the state and county breakdown of PSN **offense locations** that could be geocoded. Of the 360 PSN cases examined for this study, 272 (75.6%) could be geocoded or assigned approximate locations along street segments. The remaining 88 (24.4%) cases either did not include an offense location or the locations could not be accurately represented on the maps due to incomplete or insufficiently described addresses.

Table 4

Geocoded Offense Locations, State Total and County Breakdown								
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU		HAWAII COUNTY		MAUI COUNTY		KAUAI COUNTY		STATE
#CASES	%STATE	#CASES	%STATE	#CASES	%STATE	#CASES	%STATE	TOTAL
137	50.4	78	28.7	47	17.3	10	3.7	272

Map Descriptions

The following text describes the GIS maps that comprise the remainder of this report.

The *PSN Offenders within Judicial District Boundaries* map shows the distribution of PSN offenders who lived within each judicial district at the time the data were collected. Certain communities or neighborhoods may have more firearm offenders (or offense locations) than others; clustering may be apparent on the maps and certain spatial patterns may reveal themselves, helping law enforcement officials better assess the areas of greatest concern. In Hawaii, however, PSN offenders and offense locations are fairly evenly spaced throughout the state, so clustering is not as apparent. Although the offenders may be evenly distributed across Hawaii, it is important to remember that the population is not. In the City & County of Honolulu (i.e., the island of Oahu), for example, PSN offenders are evenly distributed throughout the actual city of Honolulu, along the south shore, and up along the west side of the island. Honolulu, however, has an aggregate population of 380,000, while Waianae on Oahu's west side has a population of 42,000, but has a relatively equivalent number of PSN offenders per square mile. Thus, the *PSN Offenders Per Capita within Judicial District Boundaries* map provides an important view for accurately determining which communities or neighborhoods have the largest ratios of offenders. This map shows the number of PSN offenders normalized by the number of people

In Hawaii, however, PSN offenders and offense locations are fairly evenly spaced throughout the state, so clustering is not as apparent.

residing in each judicial district, as expressed by the number of offenders per 100,000 resident population.

The *PSN Offender Home Address* maps show the residence locations of all PSN offenders prosecuted between 2002 and 2004. These maps are useful in identifying areas with the highest concentration of offenders.

The *Primary Charge by Judicial District* maps show the total number of PSN offenders living in each Judicial

District and the charge associated with each case. The use of pie charts is helpful when comparing the amount of one type of offense with other types within the same district; a comparison of offense types between districts can also be easily made. There are 23 PSN-related charges that are represented on the maps (see Table 3). These maps depict only the single most serious and clearly firearm-related charge in cases that may have involved multiple charges. Non-firearm-related

primary charges were used in a few cases when it could be confirmed that, while a firearm was somehow involved in the case, no specific firearm charges were filed.

The primary charge data can also be linked to each offender to create a dot distribution map similar to the *PSN Offender Home Address* maps. The *PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge* maps

show the primary charge distribution by the home address of each PSN offender. Inset maps for each county are also provided to show the areas with the highest concentration of offender residences.

PSN-Hawaii and the Honolulu Weed & Seed effort share similar goals of reducing and preventing crime in the community. The Honolulu Weed & Seed initiative is currently comprised of three sites where extensive efforts are made to “weed out” violent crime, gang activity, and drug trafficking, and then “seed” the target area with social programs, neighborhood restoration projects, and economic development. In order to evaluate the extent of gun criminals in each Weed & Seed site, the *PSN Offender Home Address within Weed & Seed Sites* map shows offender residences within the boundaries of each site. The *PSN Offender Home Addresses within the Honolulu Weed & Seed Site*, *PSN Offender Home Addresses within the Waipahu Weed & Seed Site*, and *PSN Offender Home Addresses within the Ewa Weed & Seed Site* maps show offender residences within each respective site and the charge associated with each offender.

The *PSN Offense Locations within Judicial District Boundaries* map shows the total number of PSN offenses within each judicial district. The *PSN Offenses Per Capita within Judicial District Boundaries* map shows the number of PSN offenses per 100,000 resident population in each district. It is important to remember that many judicial districts in Hawaii do not have many residents. Because of this, certain districts may have a very high ratio of PSN offenses even though only one or two offenses were actually committed there. Examples of this are Hana in Maui County and Kau in Hawaii County. Only a few PSN offenses were committed in those districts, but

the districts have a comparatively high per capita value because their populations are very small.

The *PSN Offense Locations* maps show the distribution of PSN offenses throughout Hawaii. While many of these locations are street addresses where PSN-related offenses were committed (with the arrest of the offenders occurring elsewhere), others are associated with searches of offenders’ residences or were the approximate locations where offenders were arrested following traffic stops. An inset of the city of Honolulu is also included, which shows the distribution of offenses in this highly urbanized area. The *PSN Offense Locations by Primary Charge* maps depict these same data in addition to the type of offense committed at each location.

Conclusion

It is important to consider that, while the maps on the following pages may appear to show an abundance of firearm-related crimes and criminals in Hawaii, the actual figures are comparatively quite small. In a state with a resident population of approximately 1.3 million and one of the largest metropolitan areas in the nation, the 360 PSN cases initiated in Hawaii during the three-year period of 2002-2004 represent but a fraction of the figures reported for many other U.S. jurisdictions; in some cases, the Hawaii tally is surpassed by those for just a few square blocks of certain inner city areas across the country. At the same time, the statistical data and case examples presented in the previous PSN-Hawaii study report clearly demonstrate the remarkable effectiveness, success, and overall benefit of the PSN approach in responding to and, ideally, preventing firearm-related crime in Hawaii.

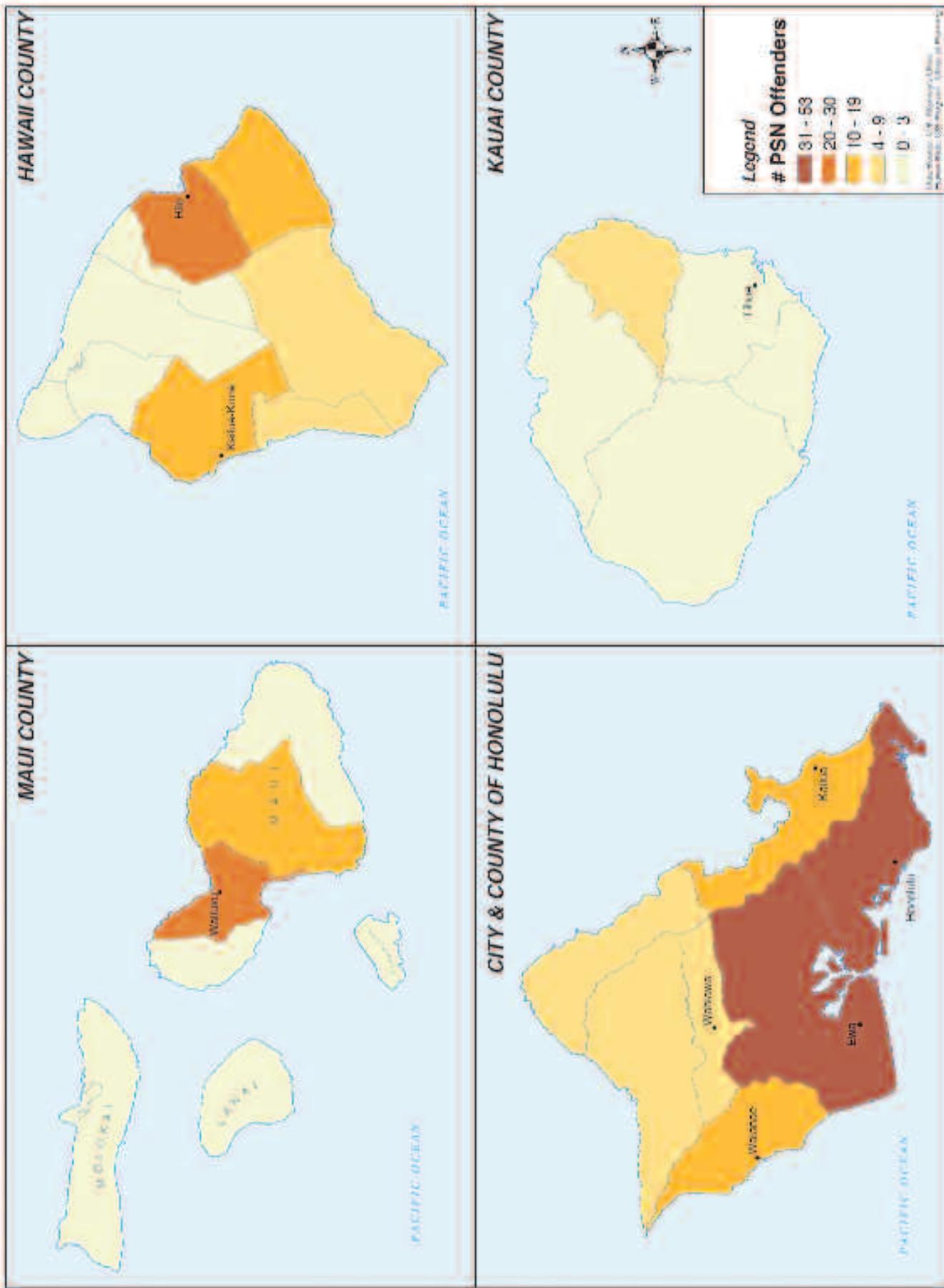


PSN-Hawaii Map Section

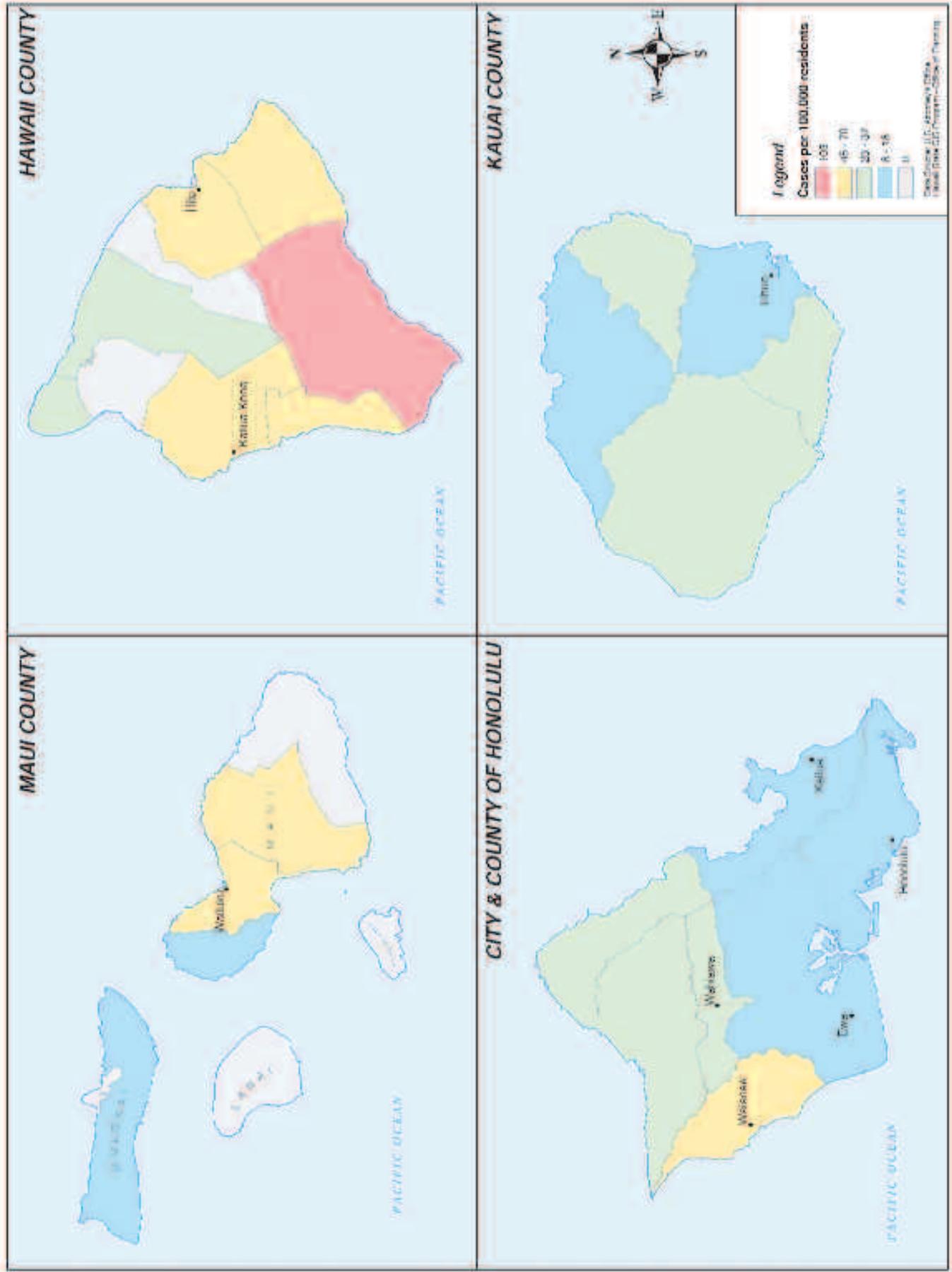


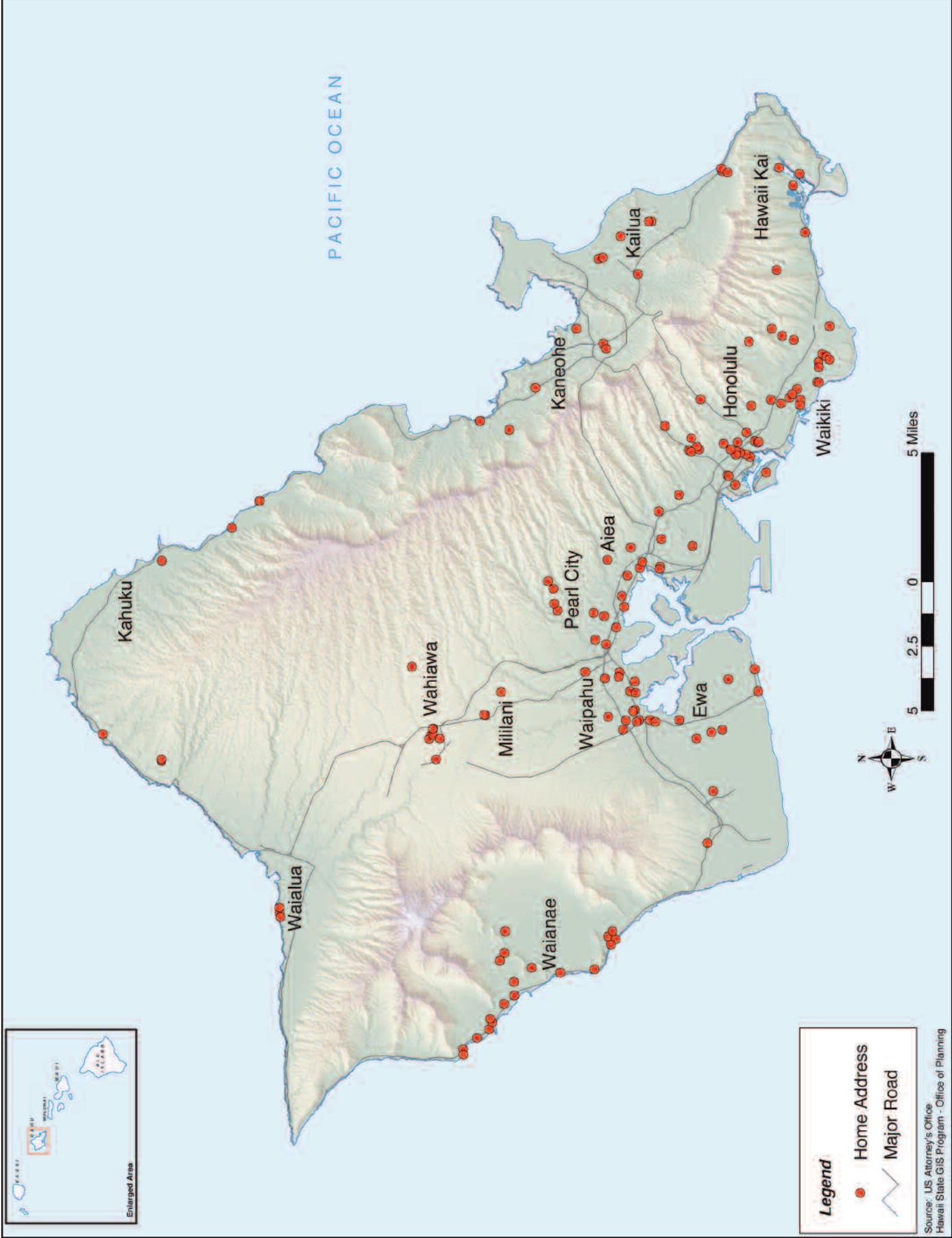
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PSN Offenders Per Capita within Judicial District Boundaries

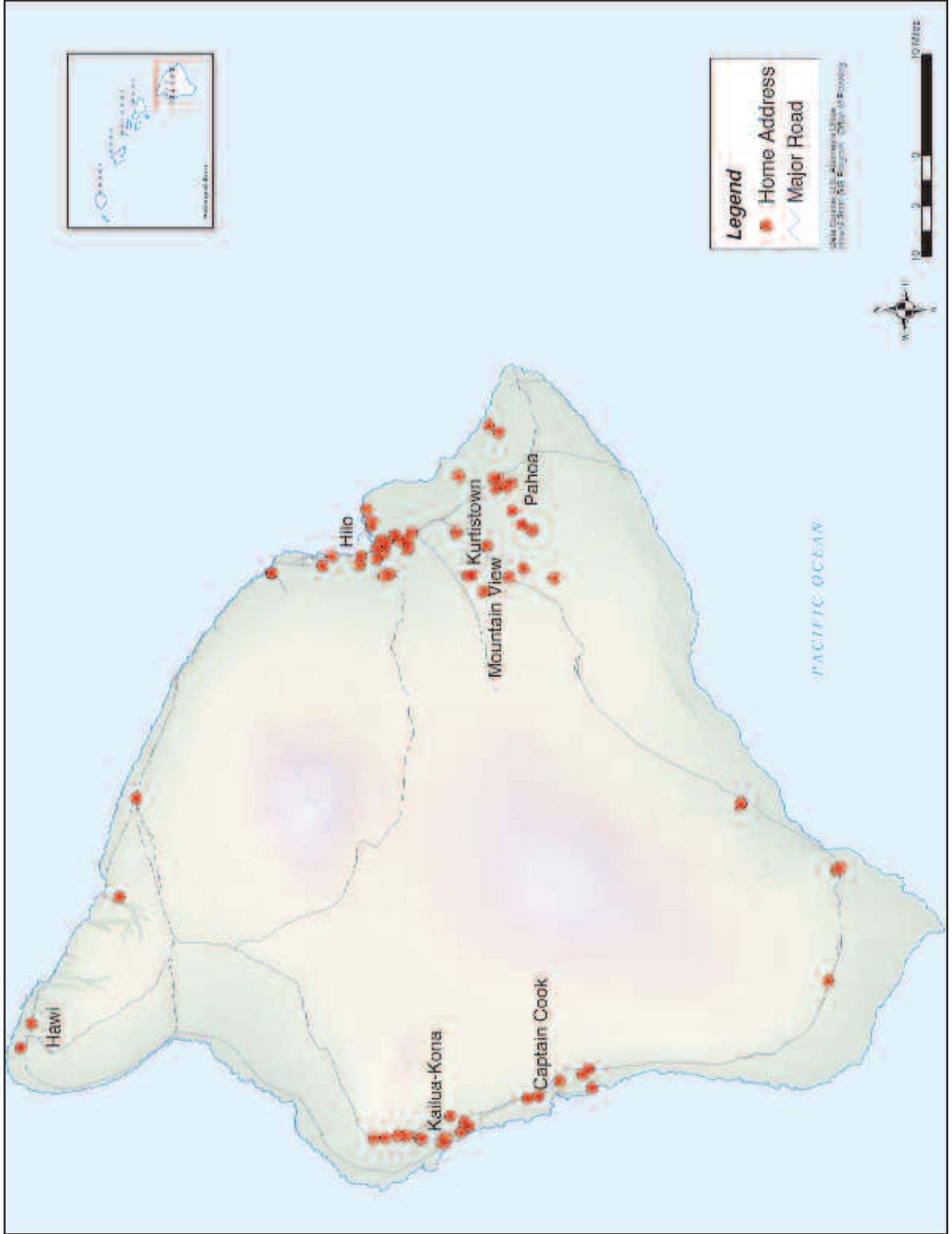


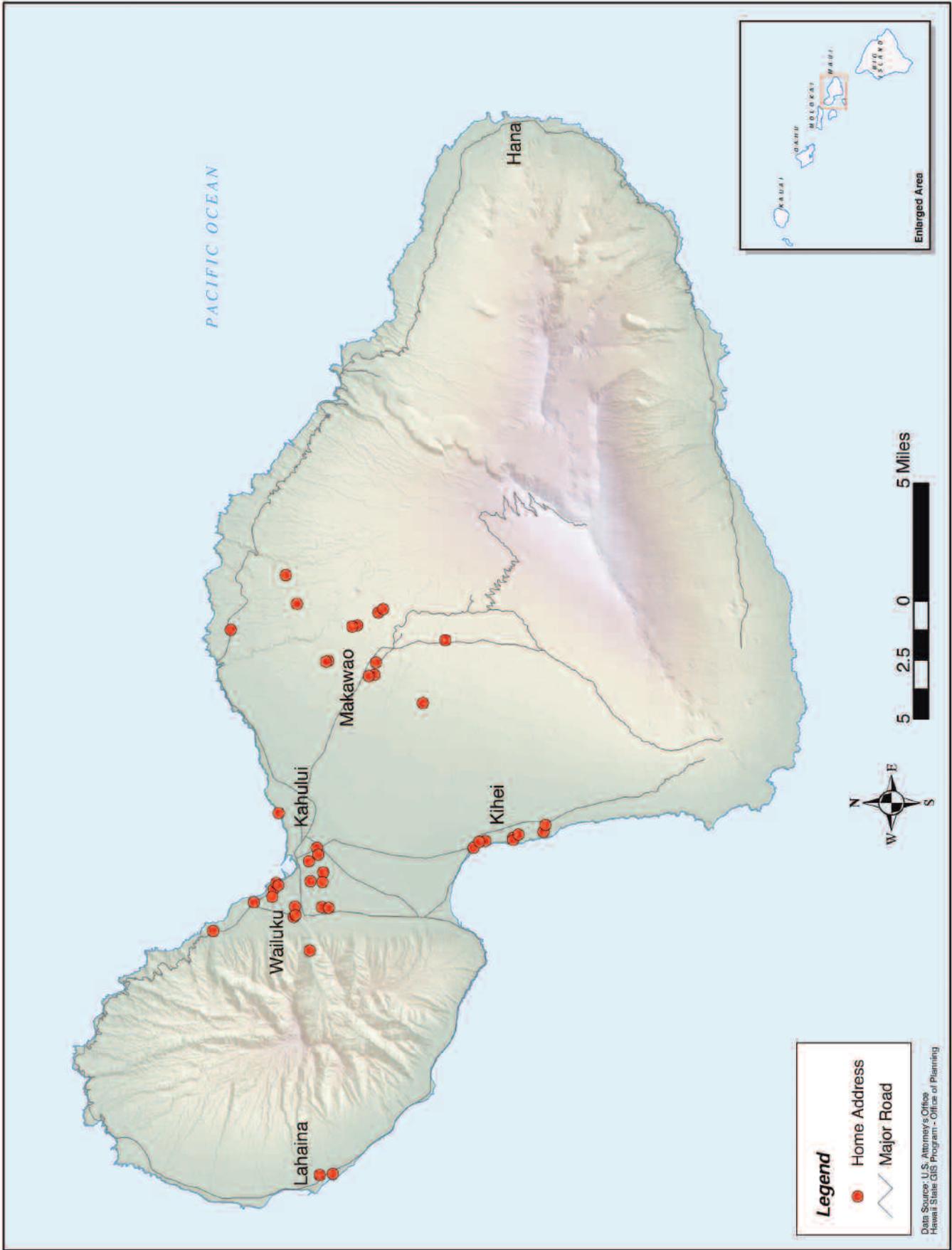


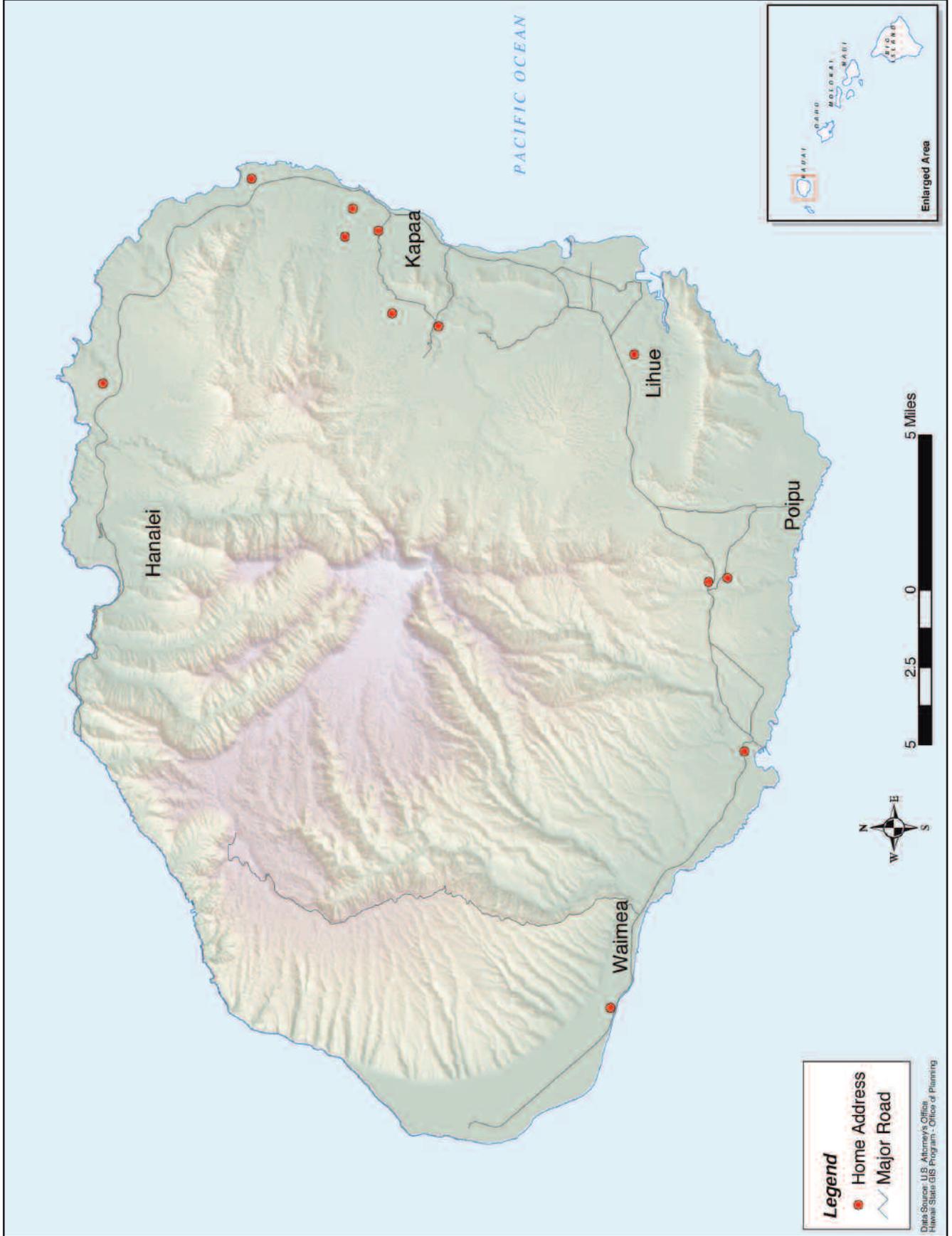
Source: US Attorney's Office
Hawaii State GIS Program - Office of Planning

PSN Offender Home Address, City & County of Honolulu

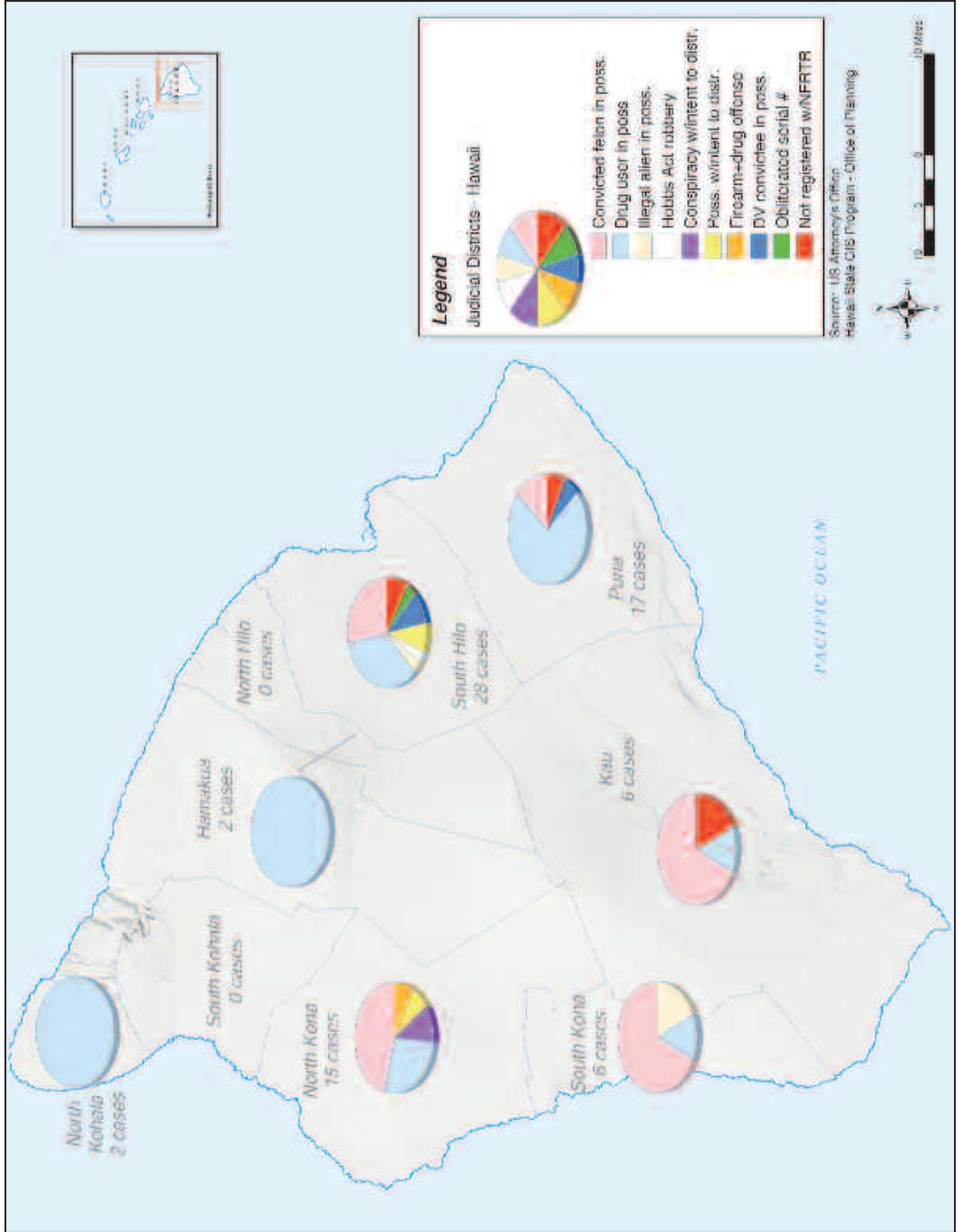
PSN Offender Home Address, Hawaii County

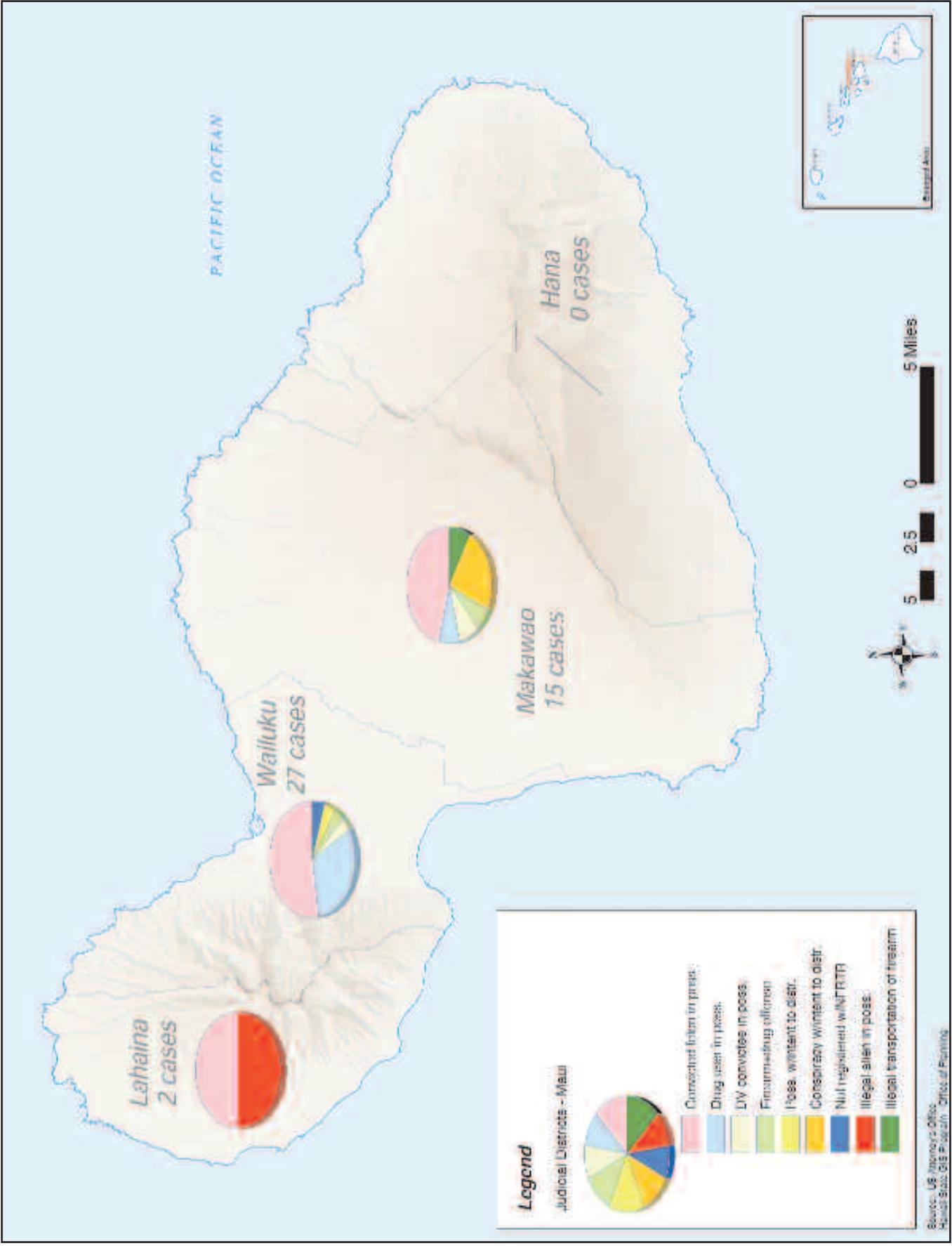






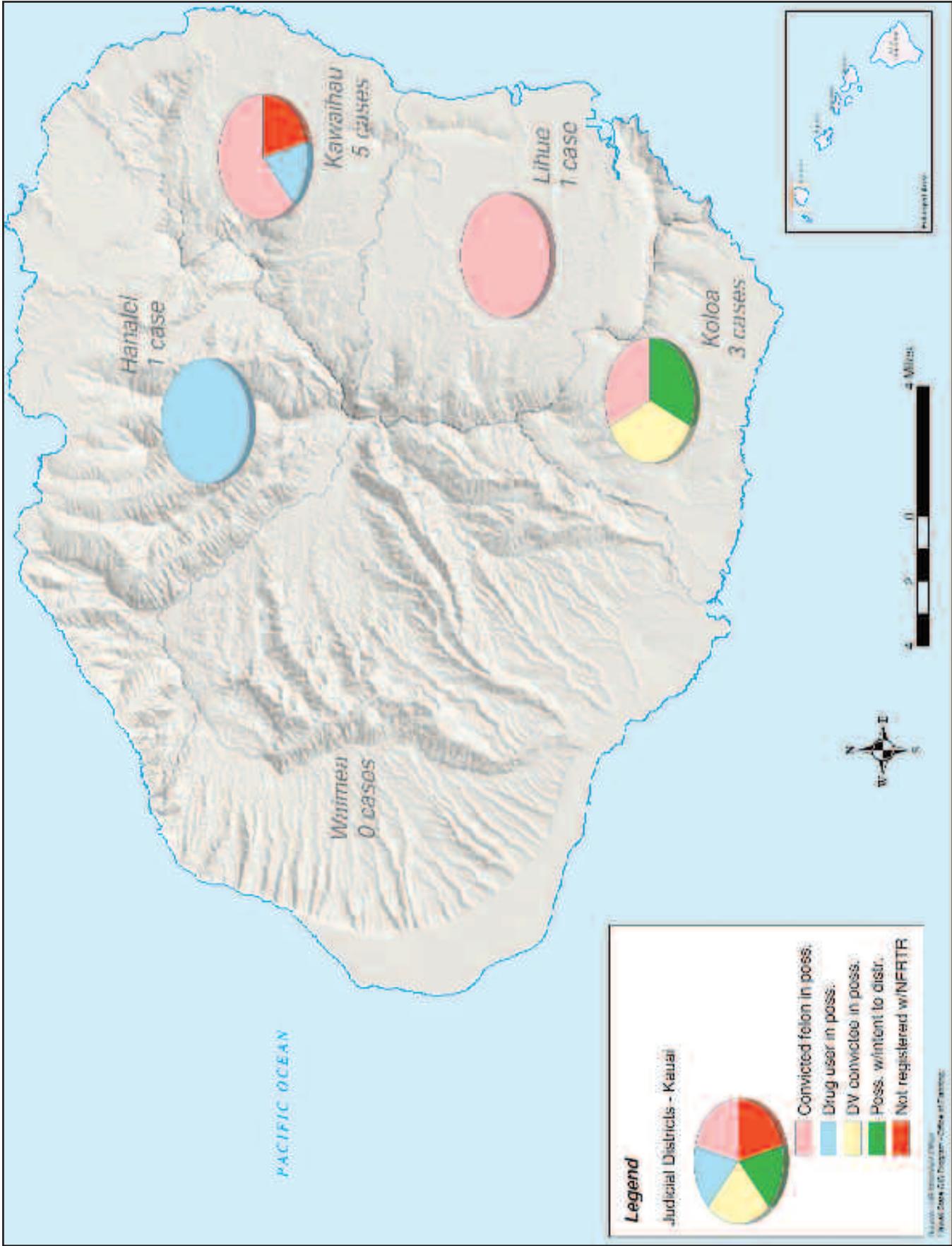
Primary Charge by Judicial District, Hawaii County



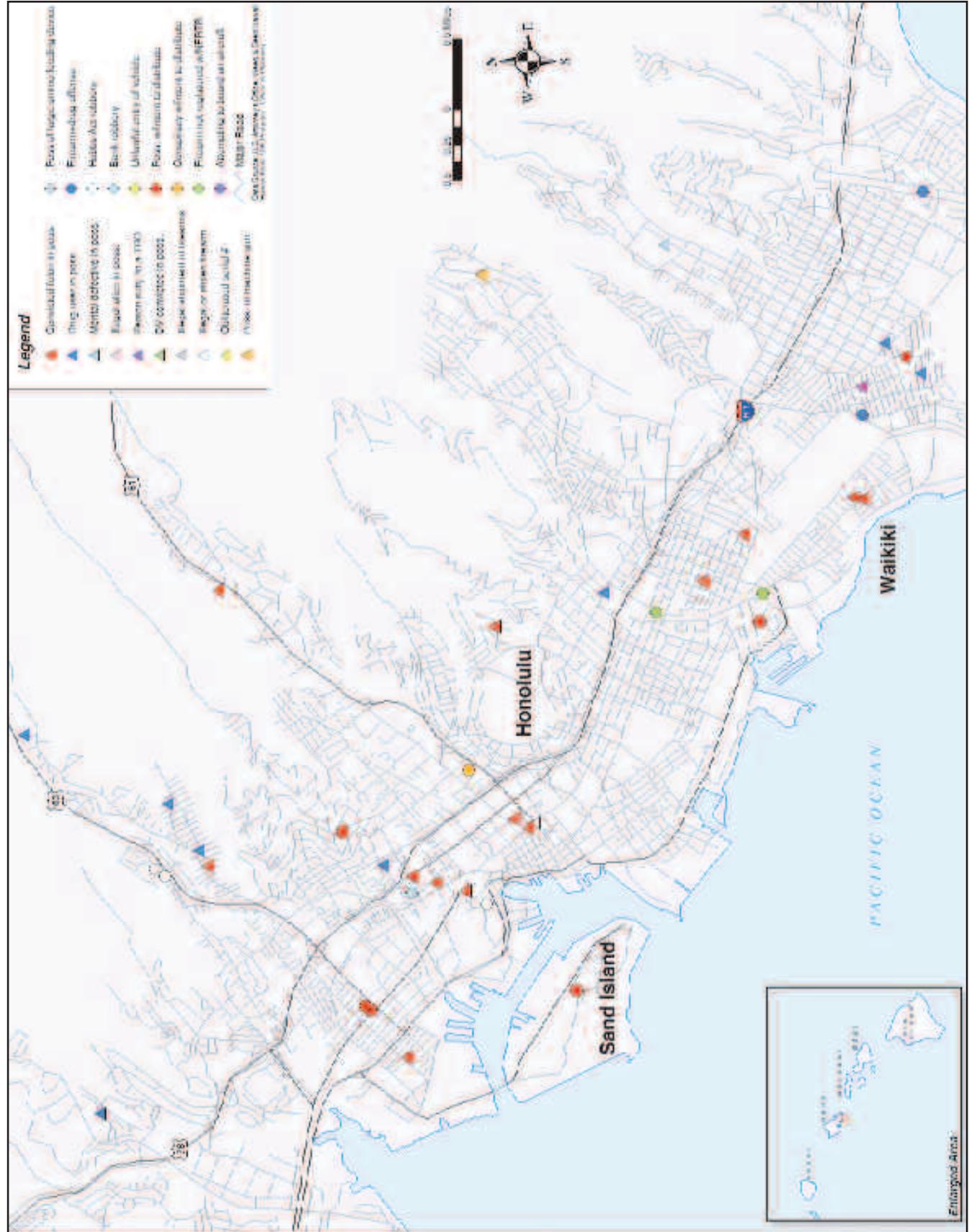


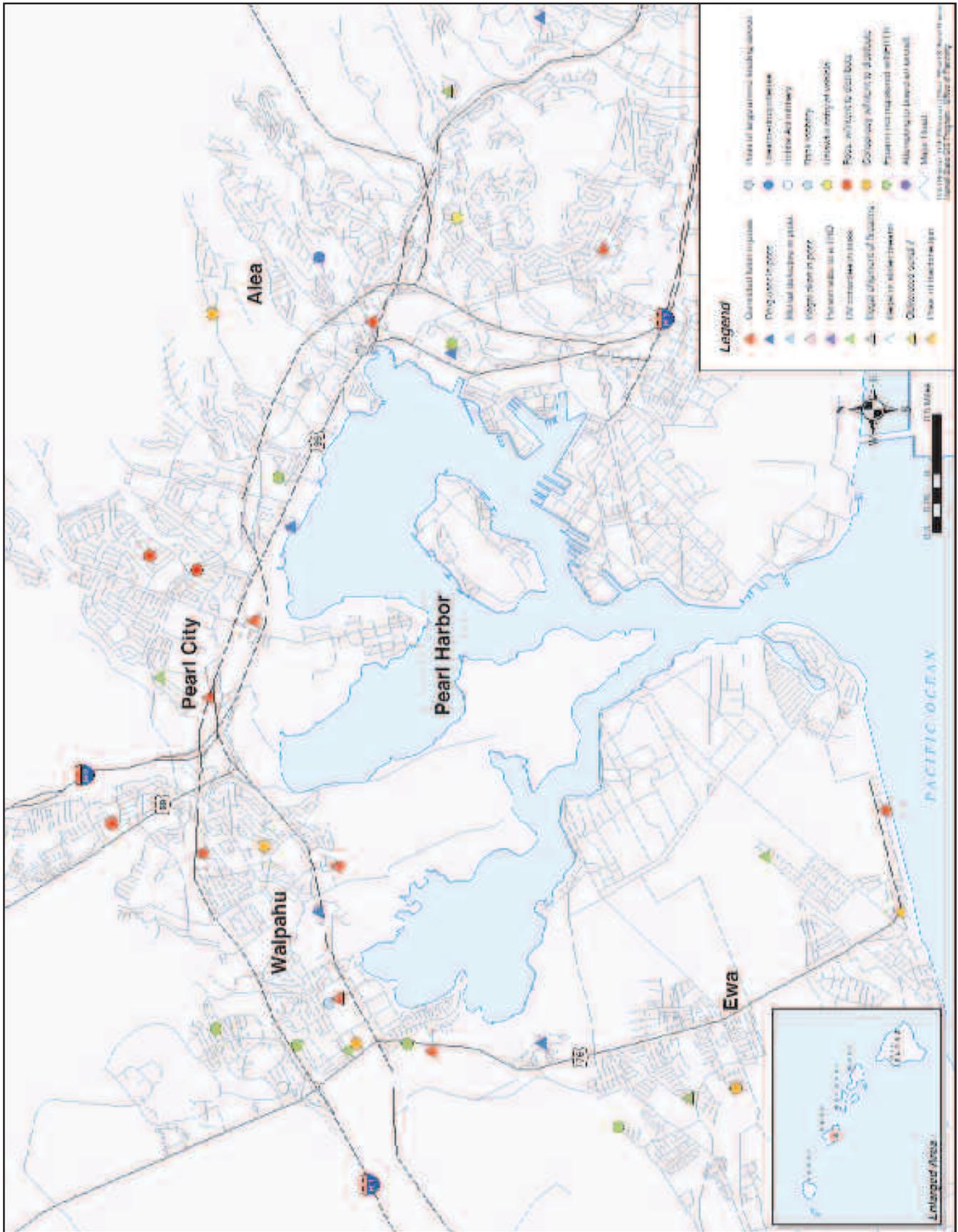
Primary Charge by Judicial District, Maui County

Primary Charge by Judicial District, Kauai County

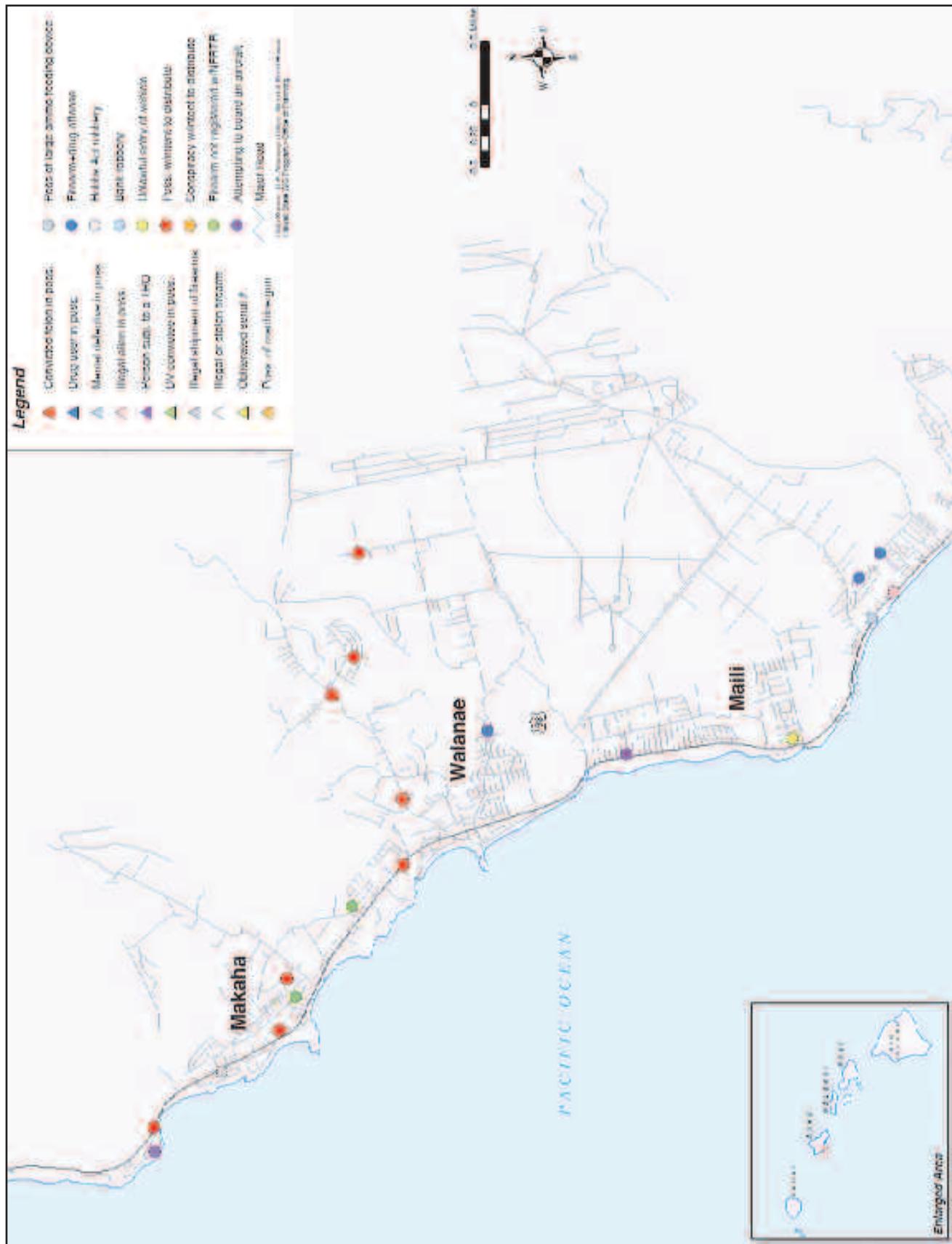


Inset A: PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Honolulu

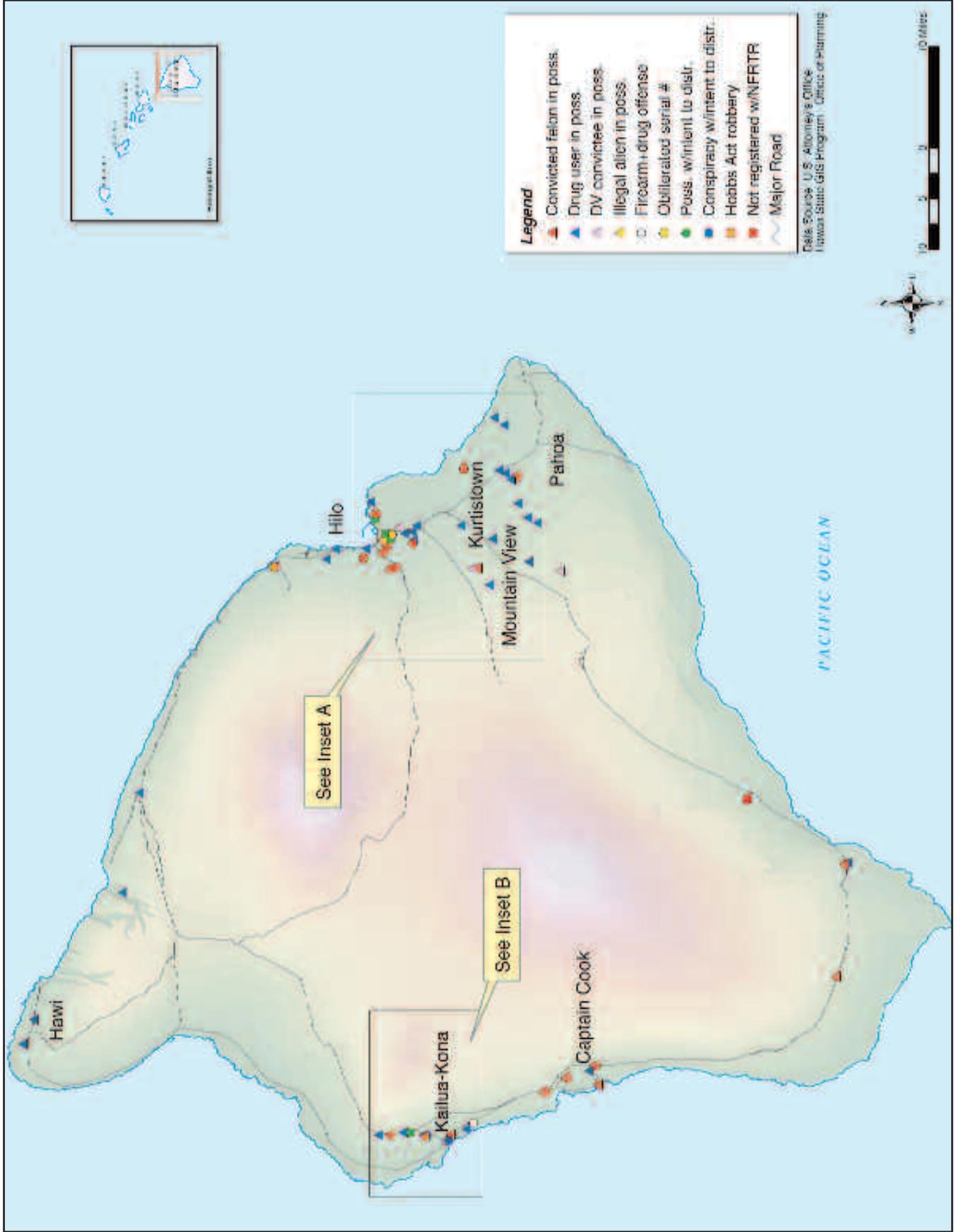


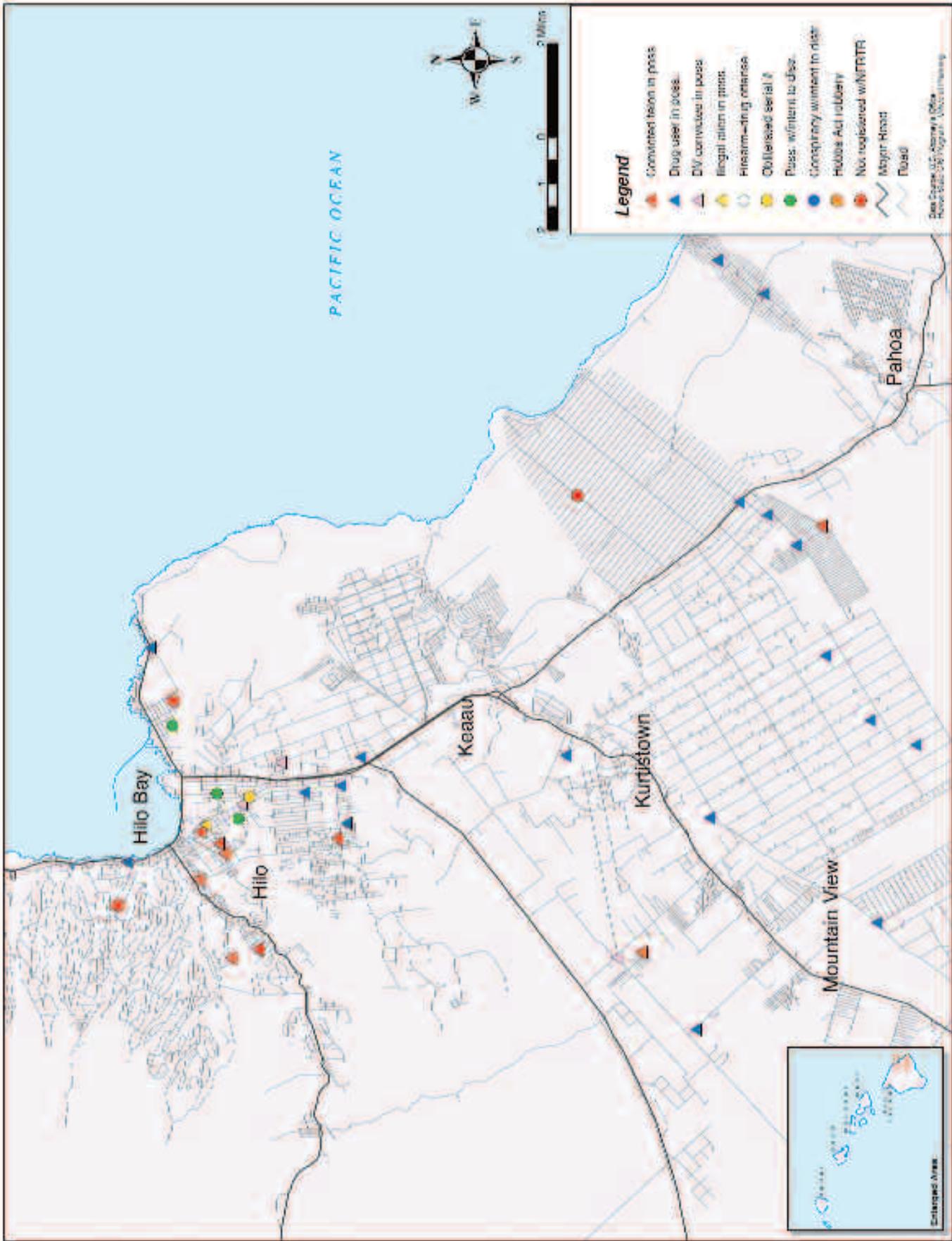


Inset C: PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Leeward Oahu



PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Hawaii County

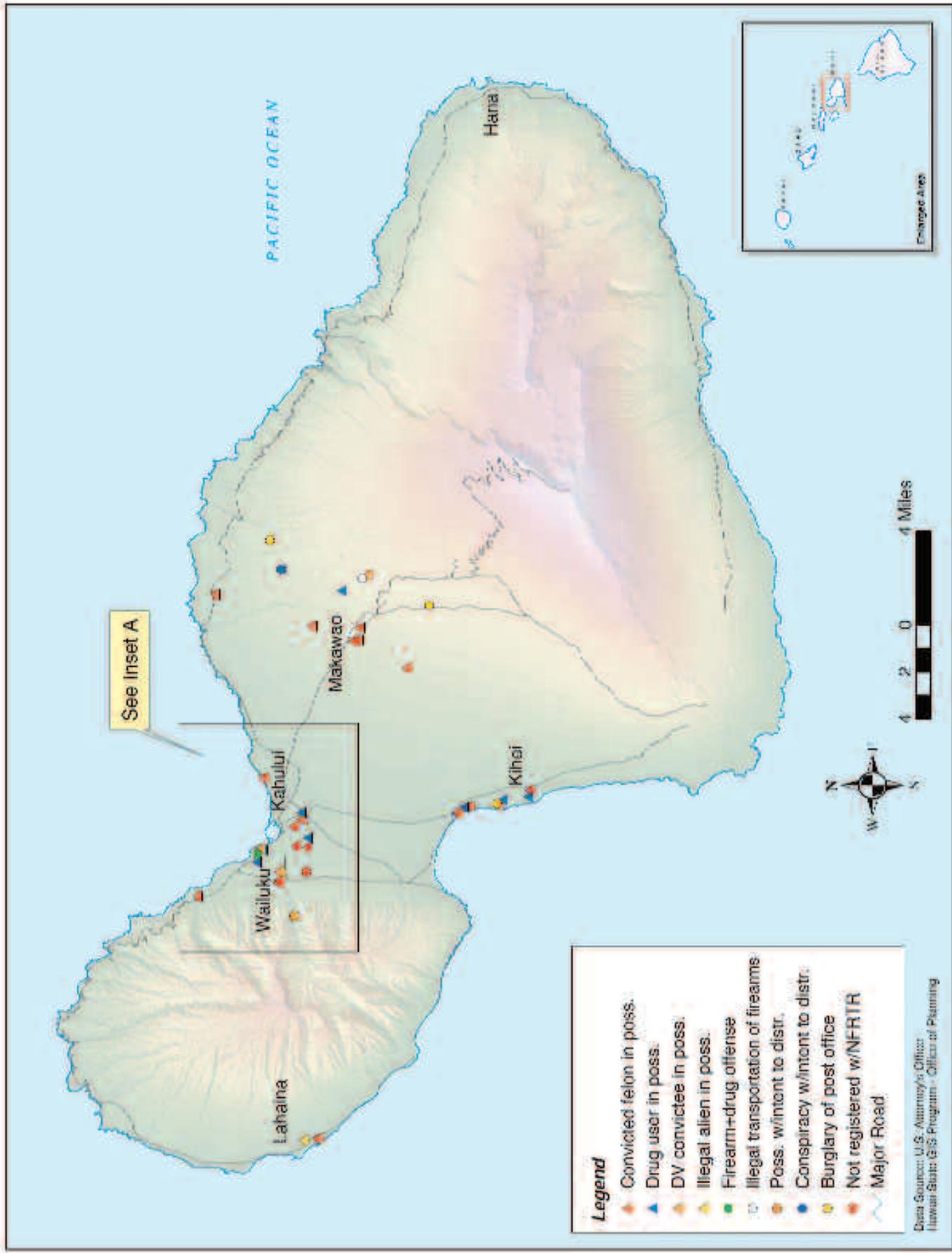




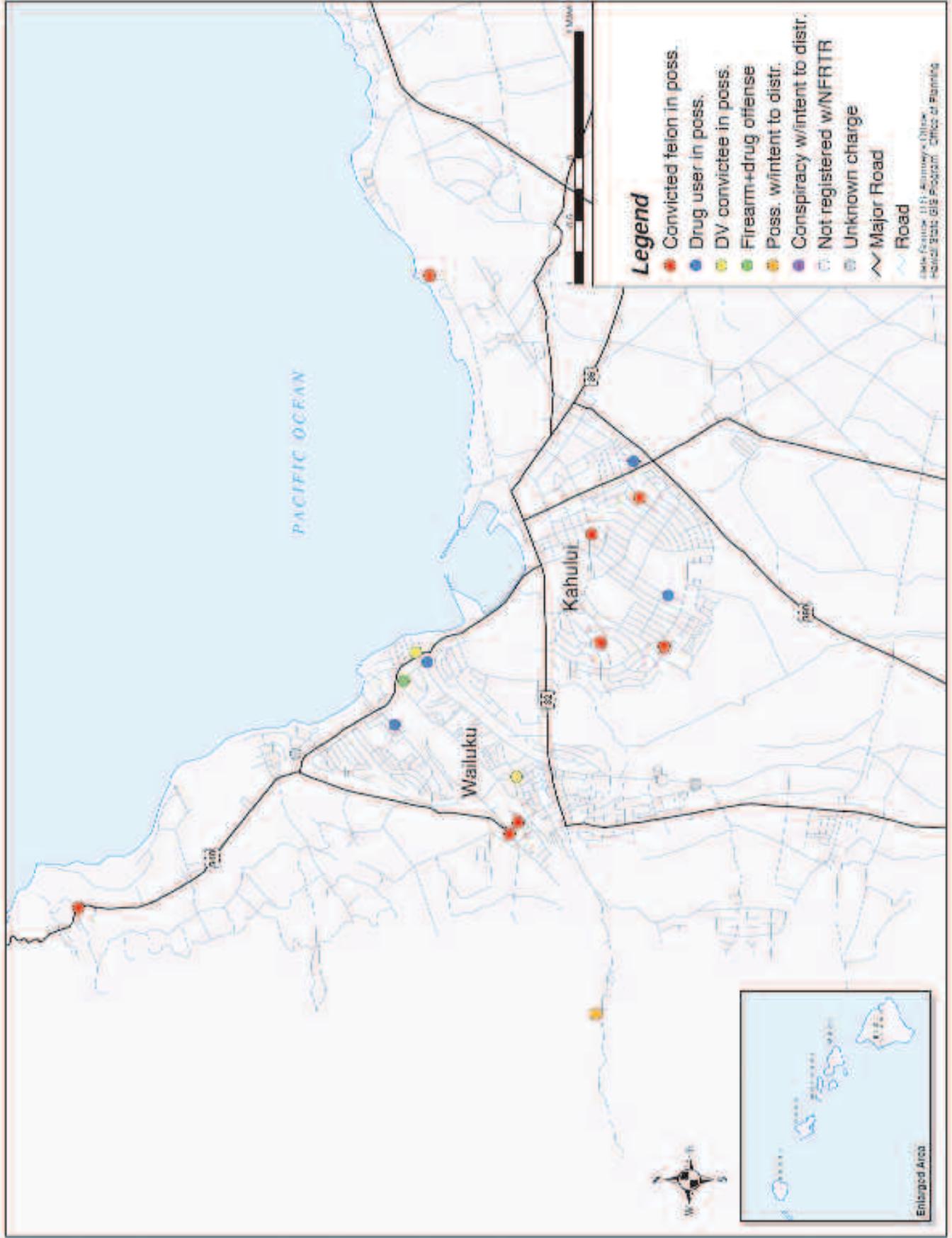
Inset A: PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Hilo, Hawaii

Inset B: PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

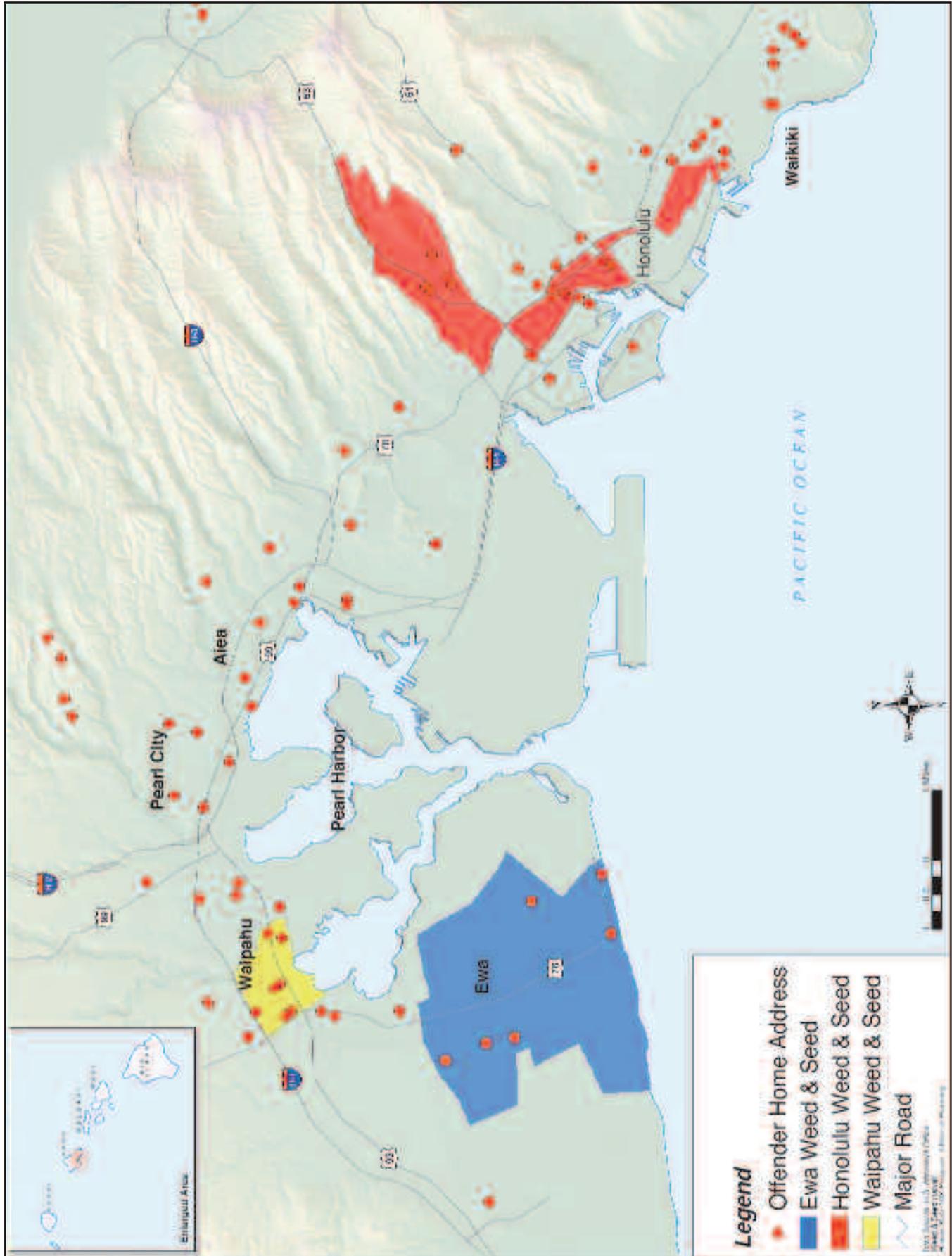


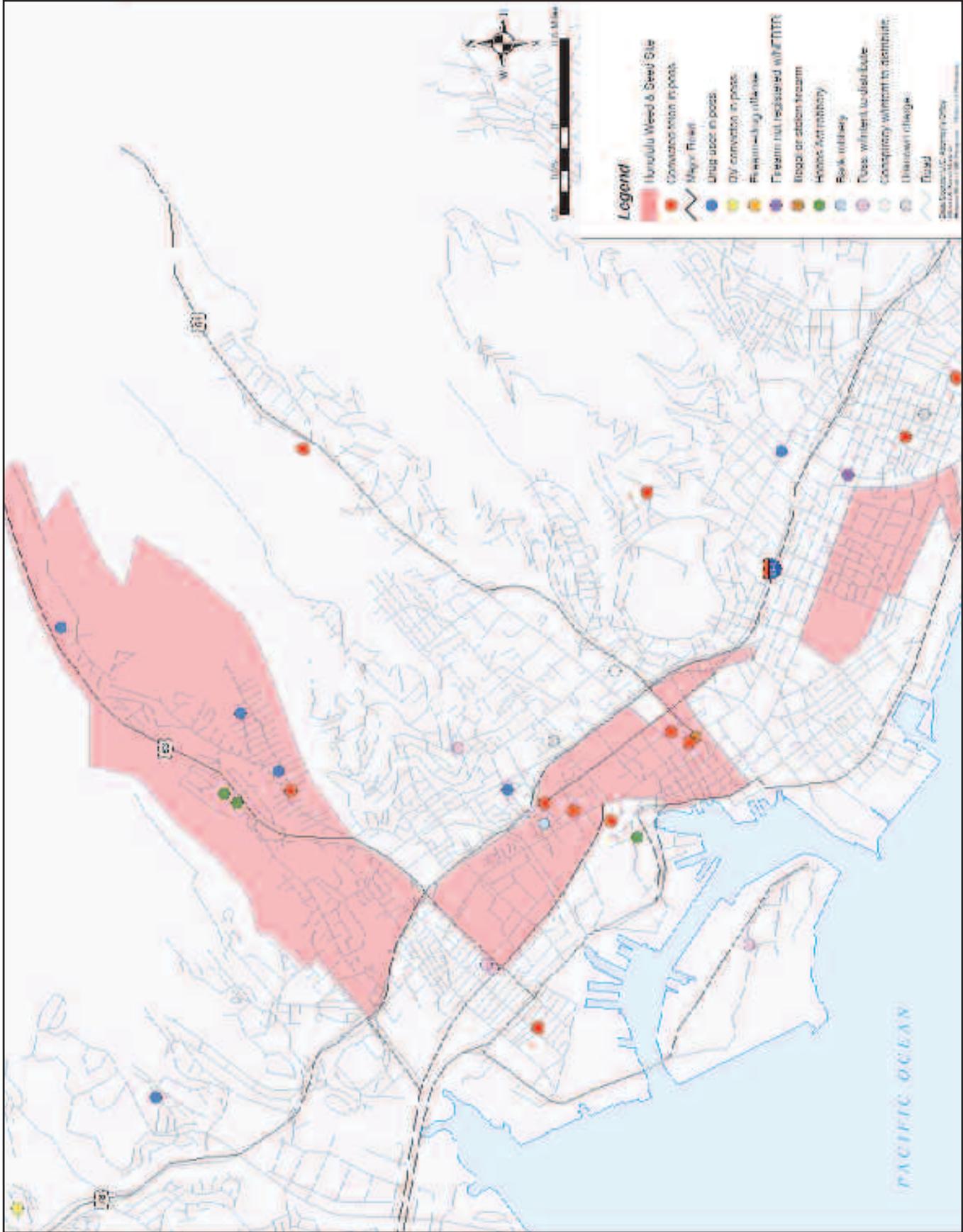


Inset A: PSN Offender Home Address by Primary Charge, Wailuku, Maui

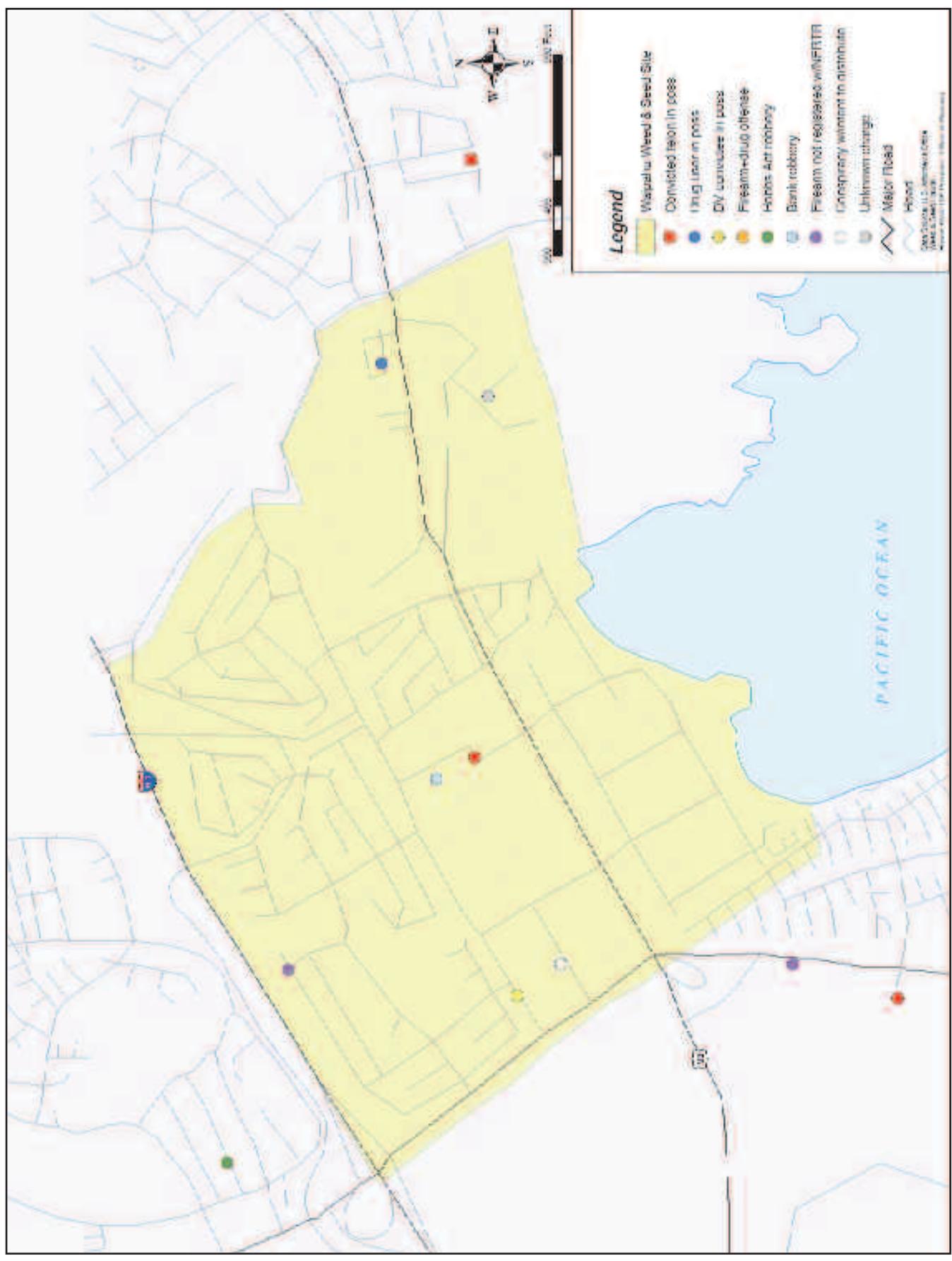


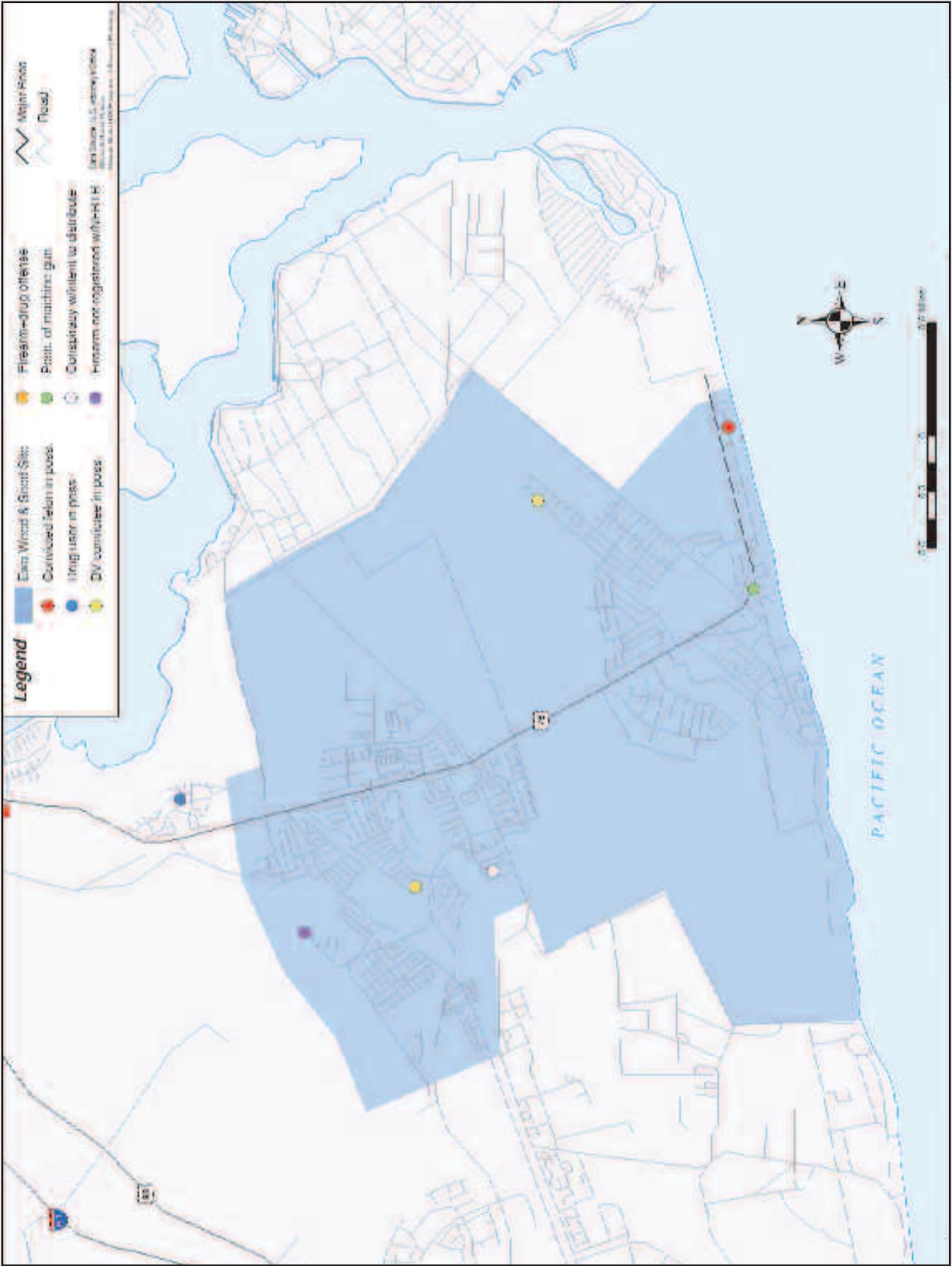
PSN Offender Home Address within Weed & Seed Sites, City & County of Honolulu





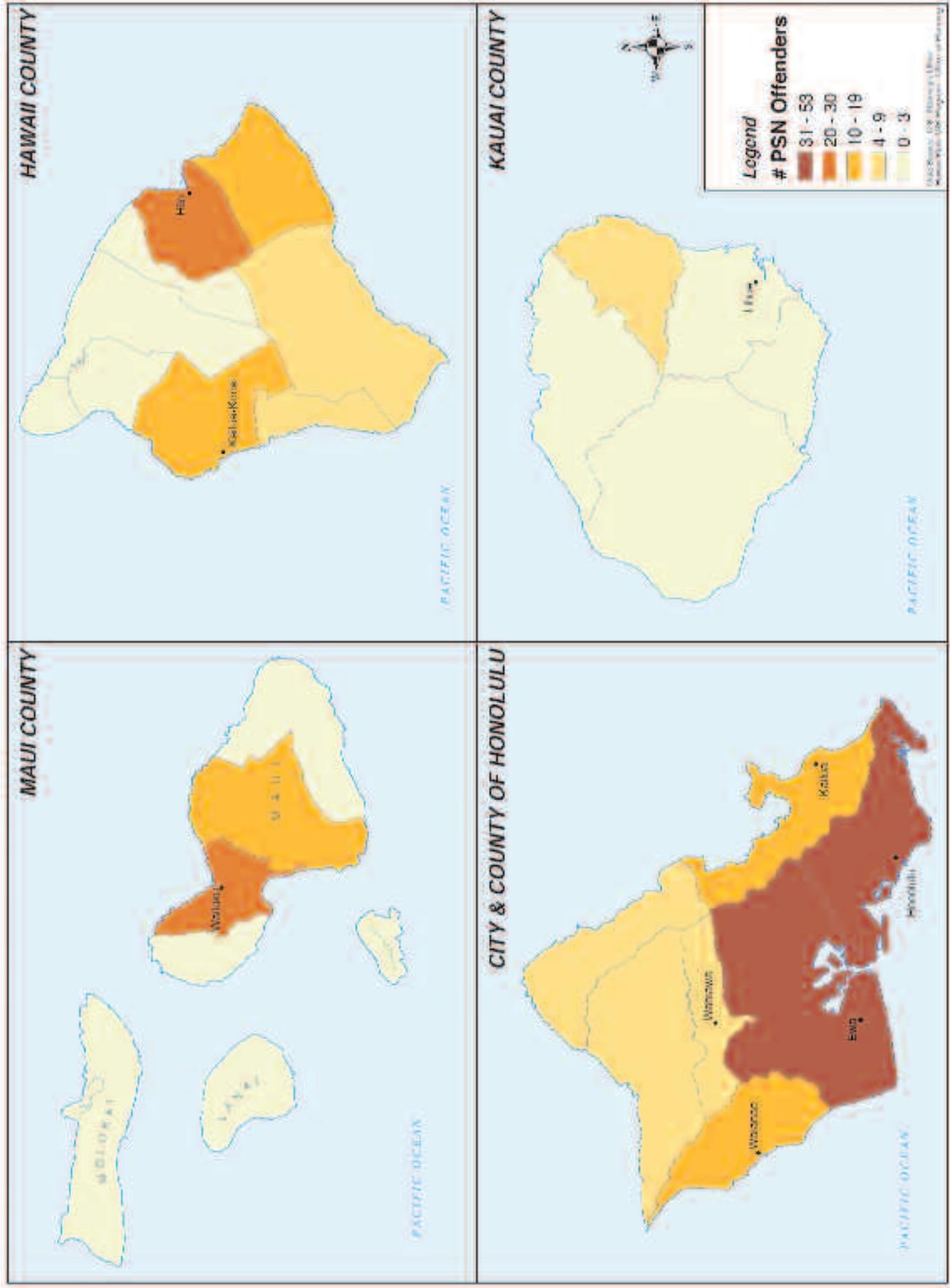
PSN Offender Home Address within the Waipahu Weed & Seed Site

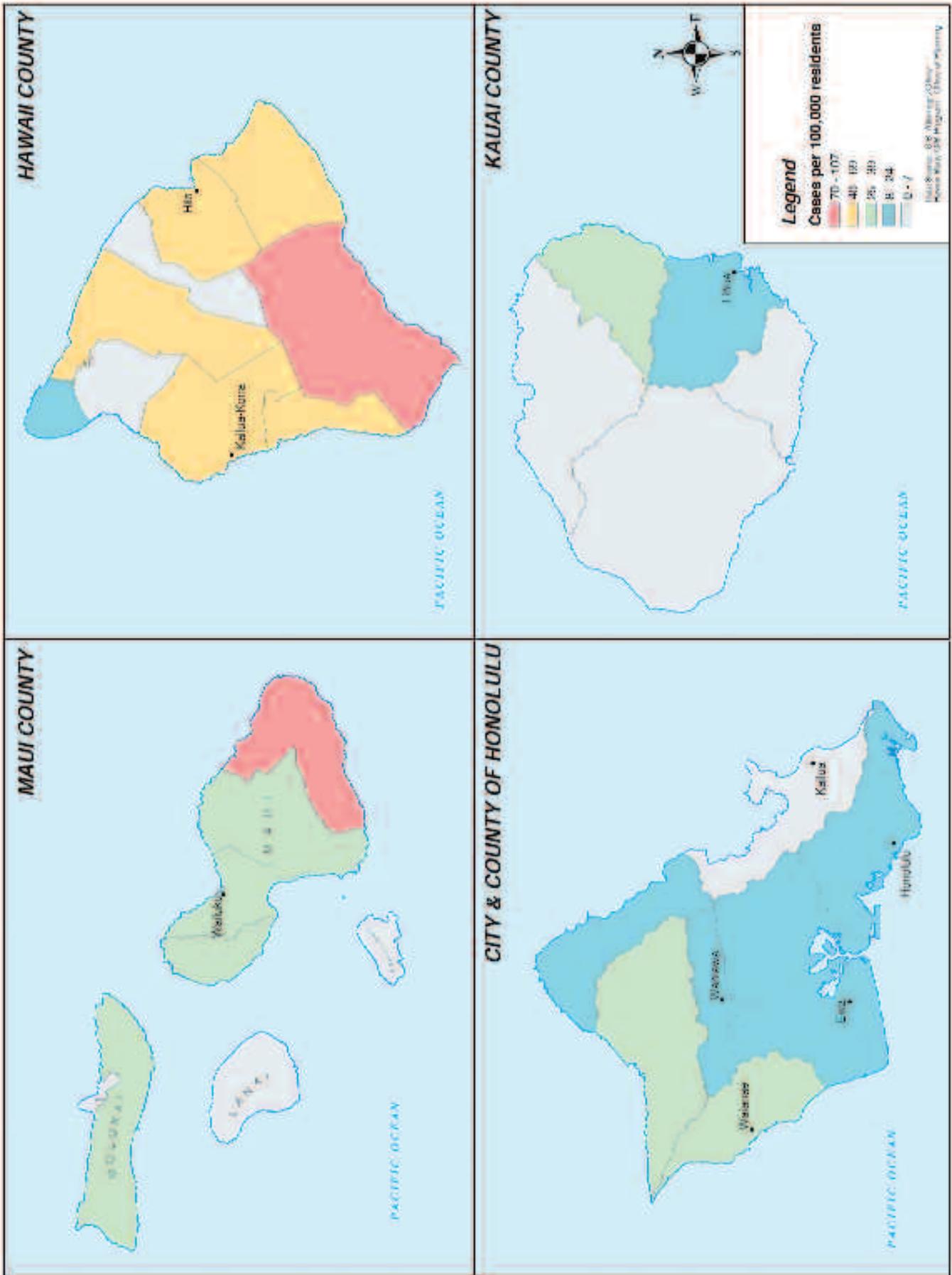




PSN Offender Home Address within the Ewa Weed & Seed Site

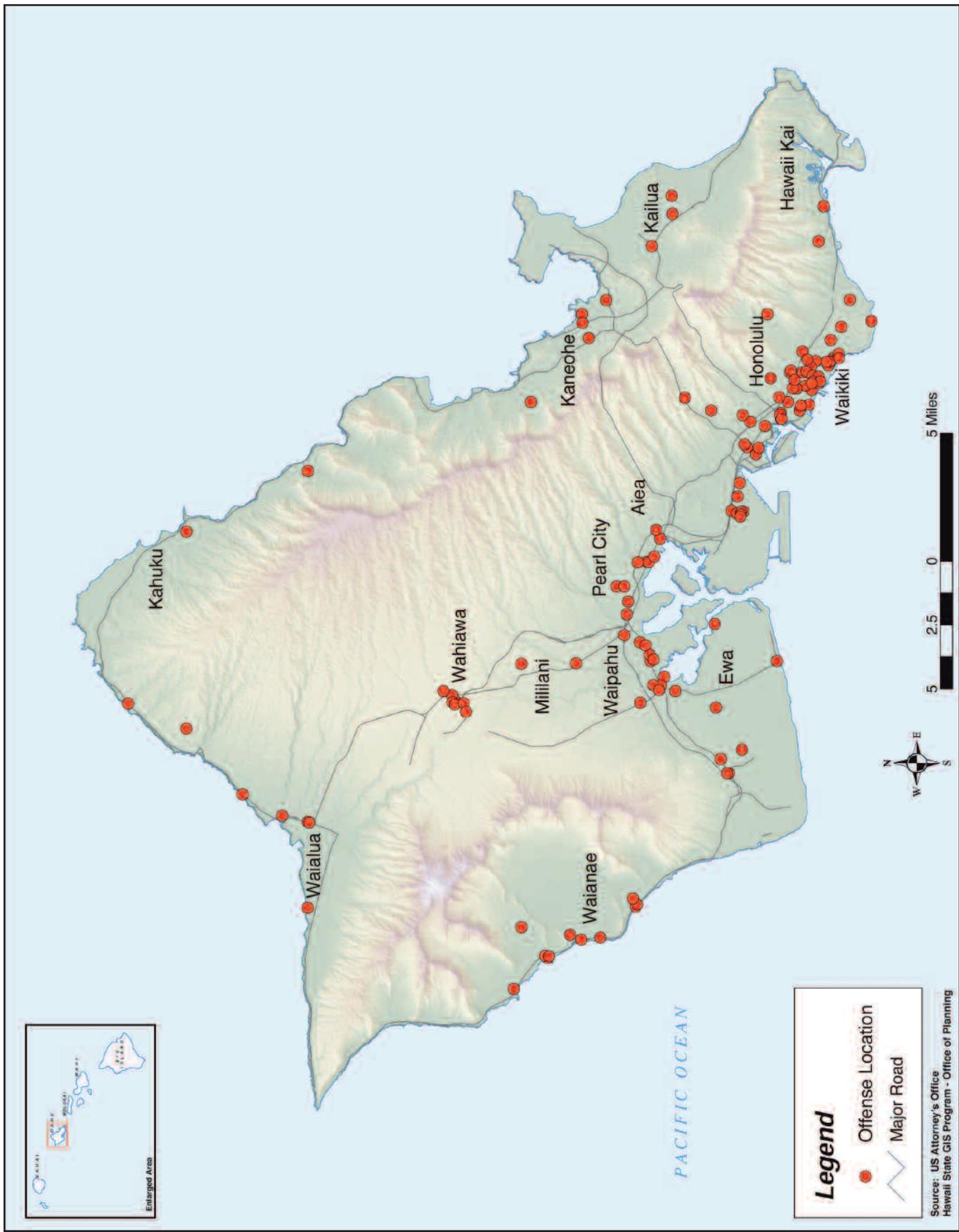
PSN Offense Locations within Judicial District Boundaries



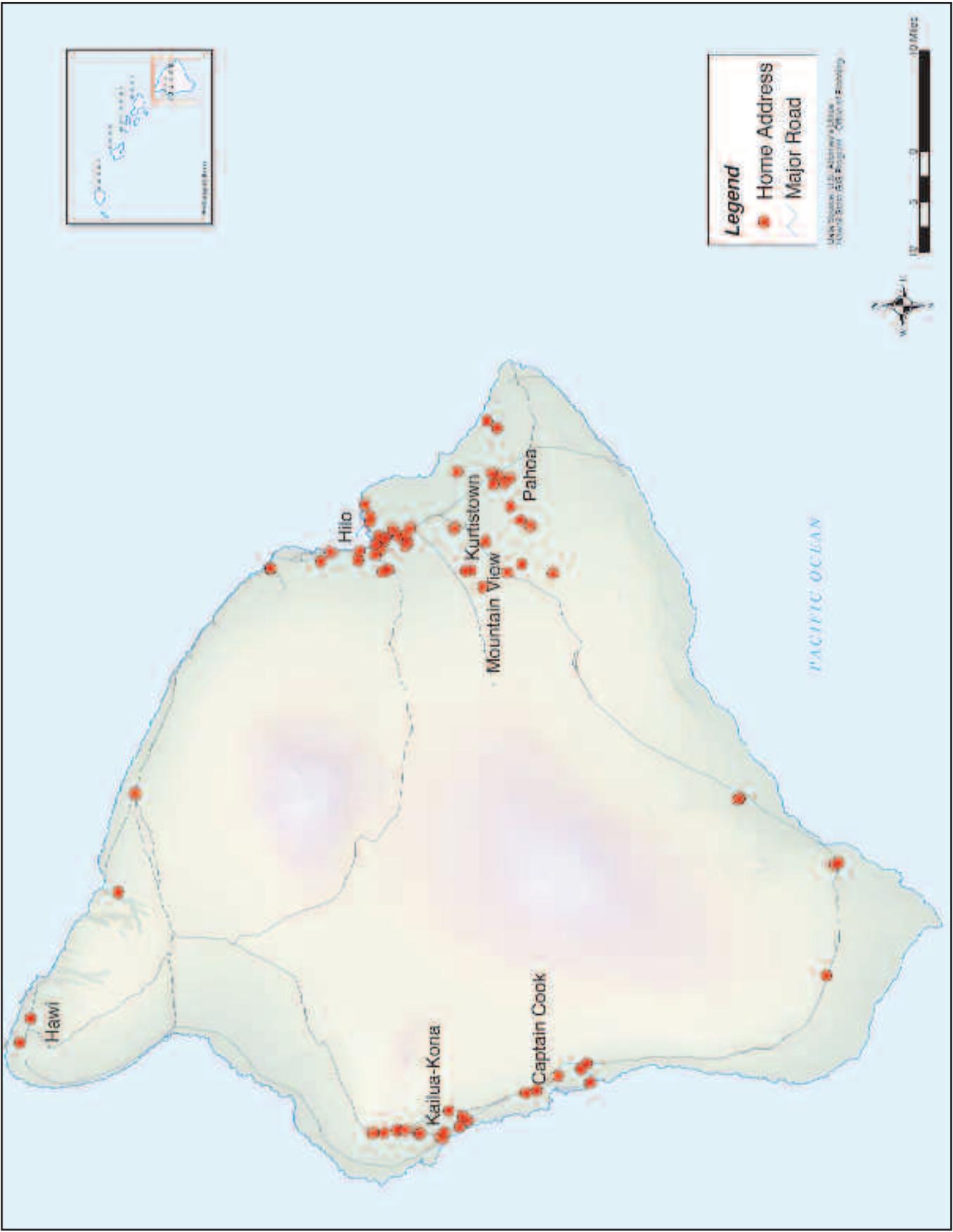


PSN Offense Locations Per Capita within Judicial District Boundaries

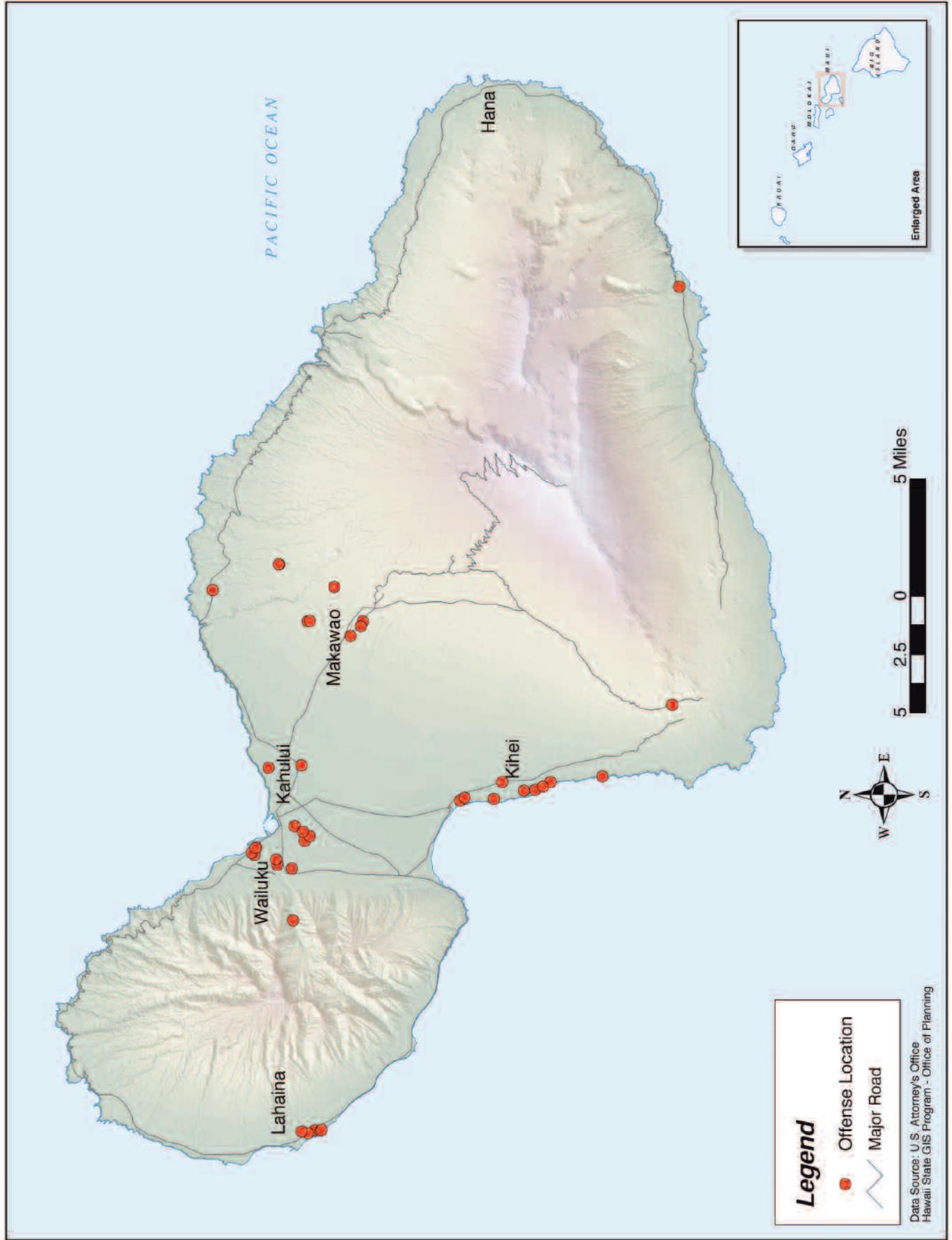
PSN Offense Locations, City & County of Honolulu

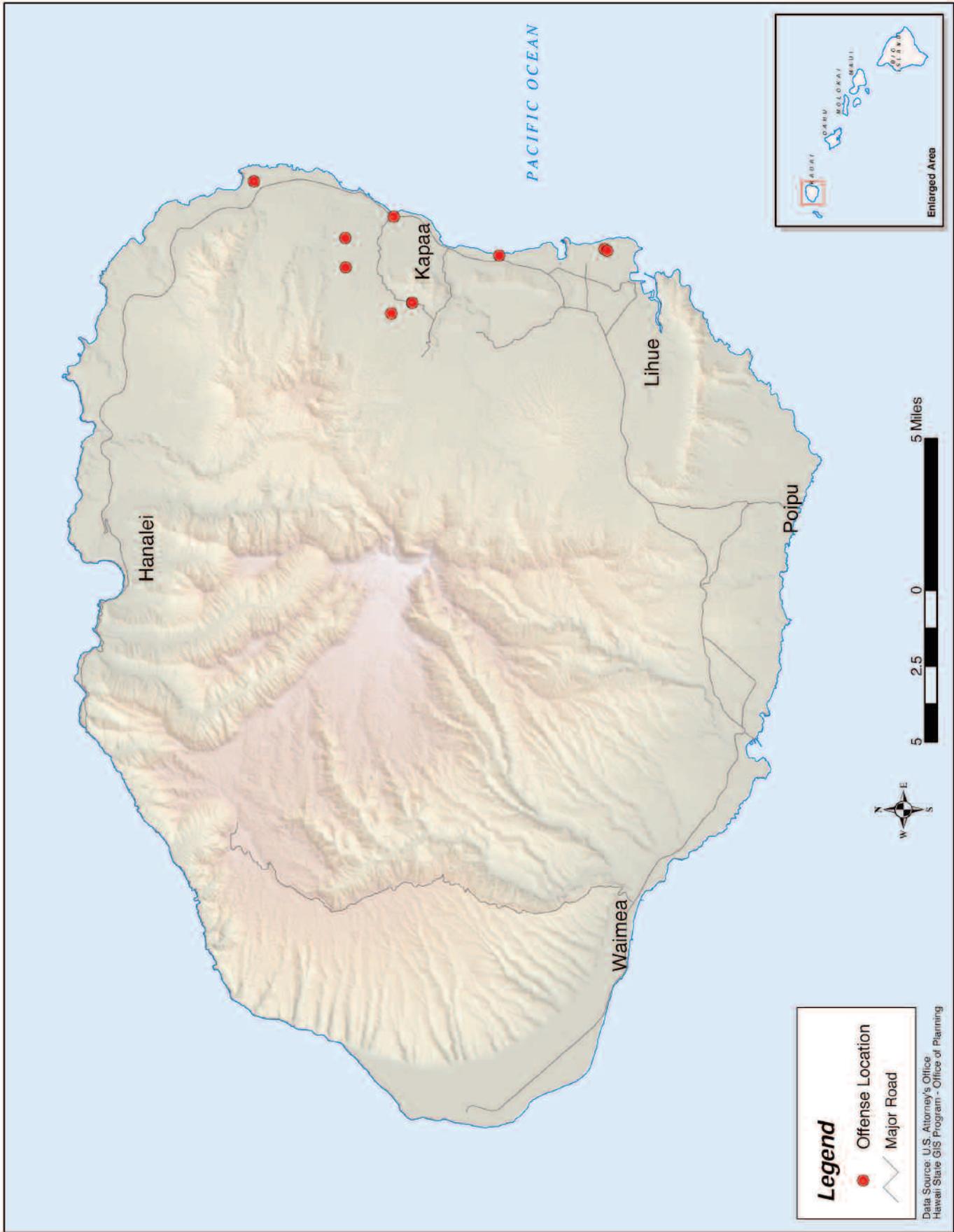


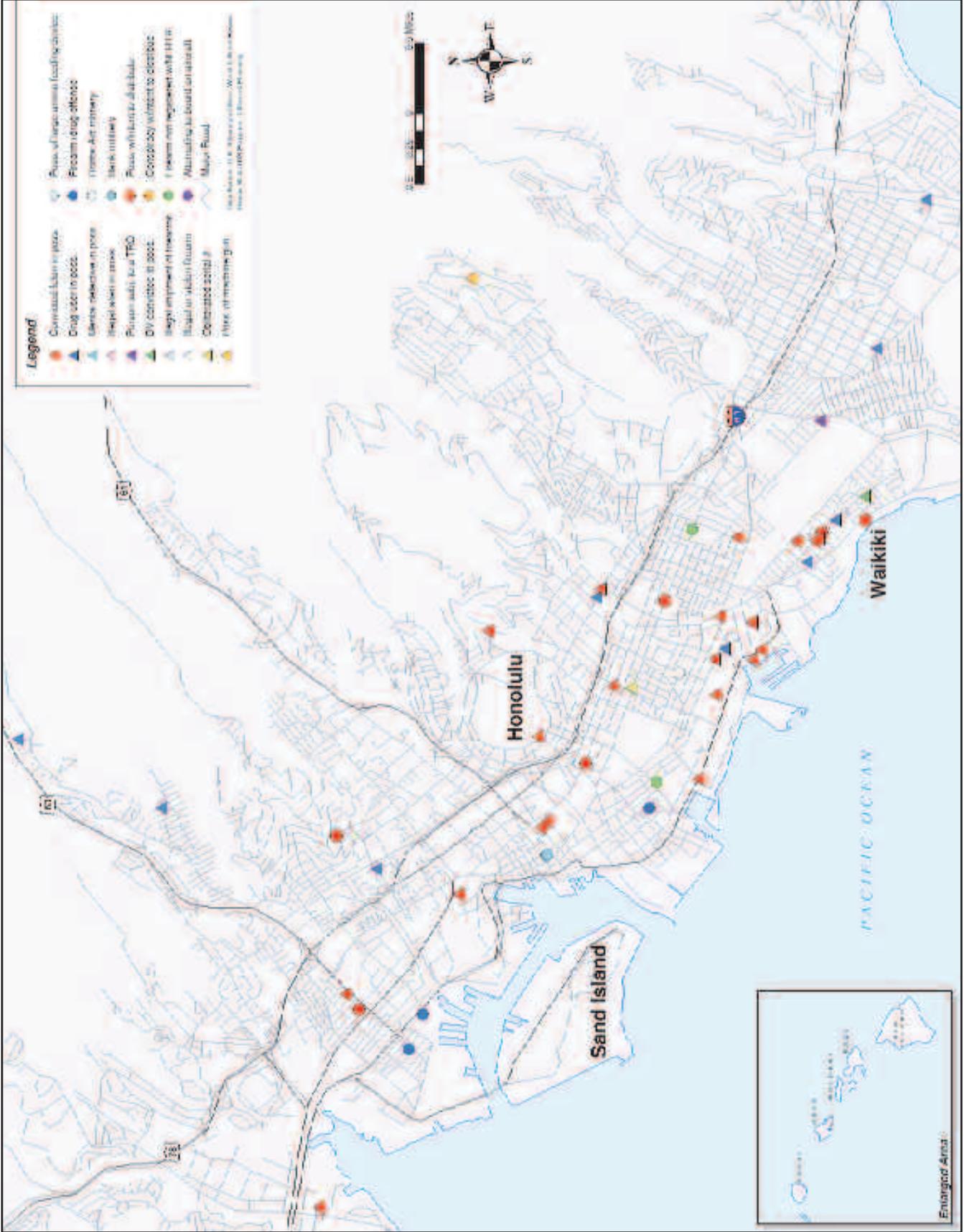
Source: US Attorney's Office
Hawaii State GIS Program - Office of Planning



PSN Offense Locations, Maui County

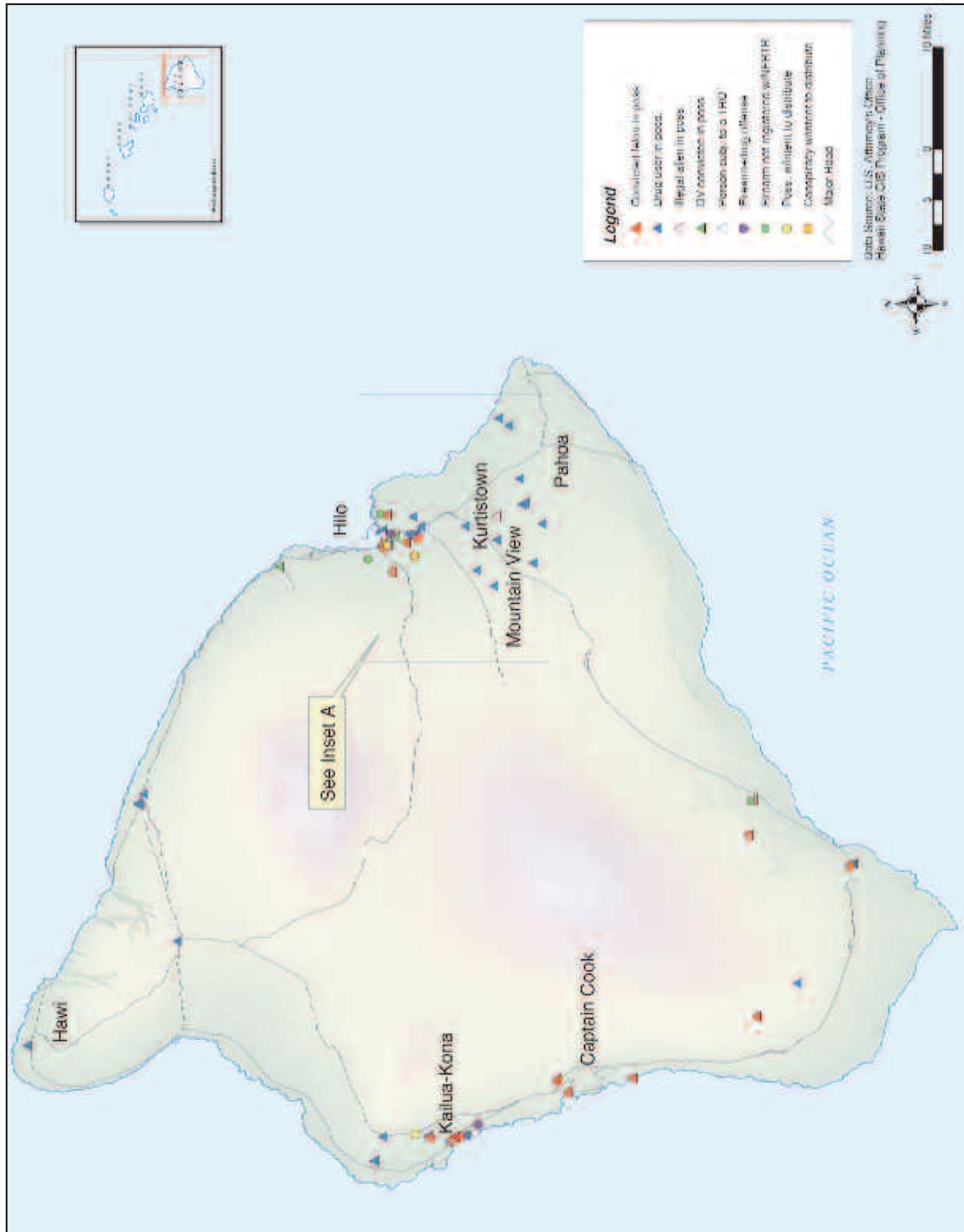


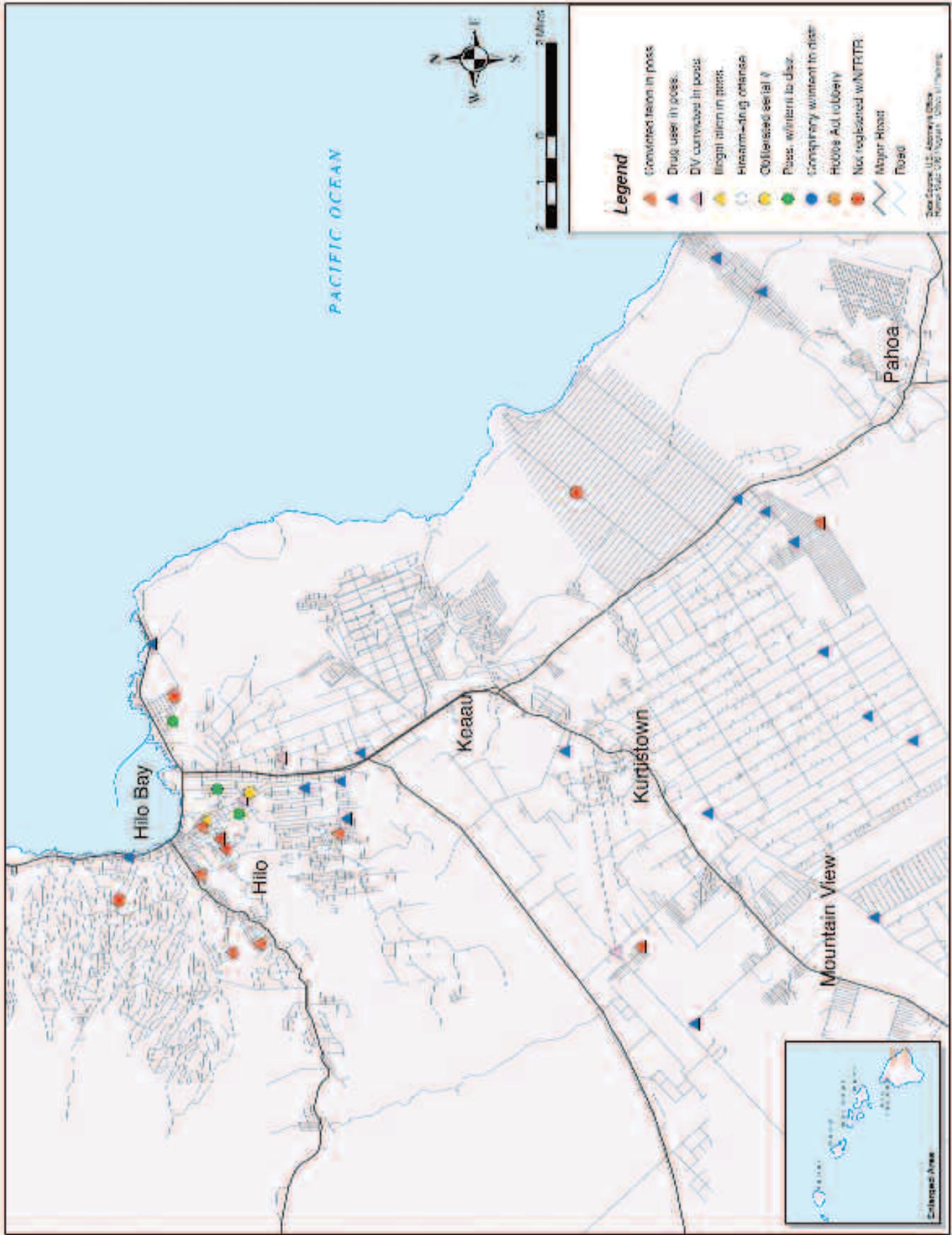




Inset A: PSN Offense Locations by Primary Charge, Honolulu

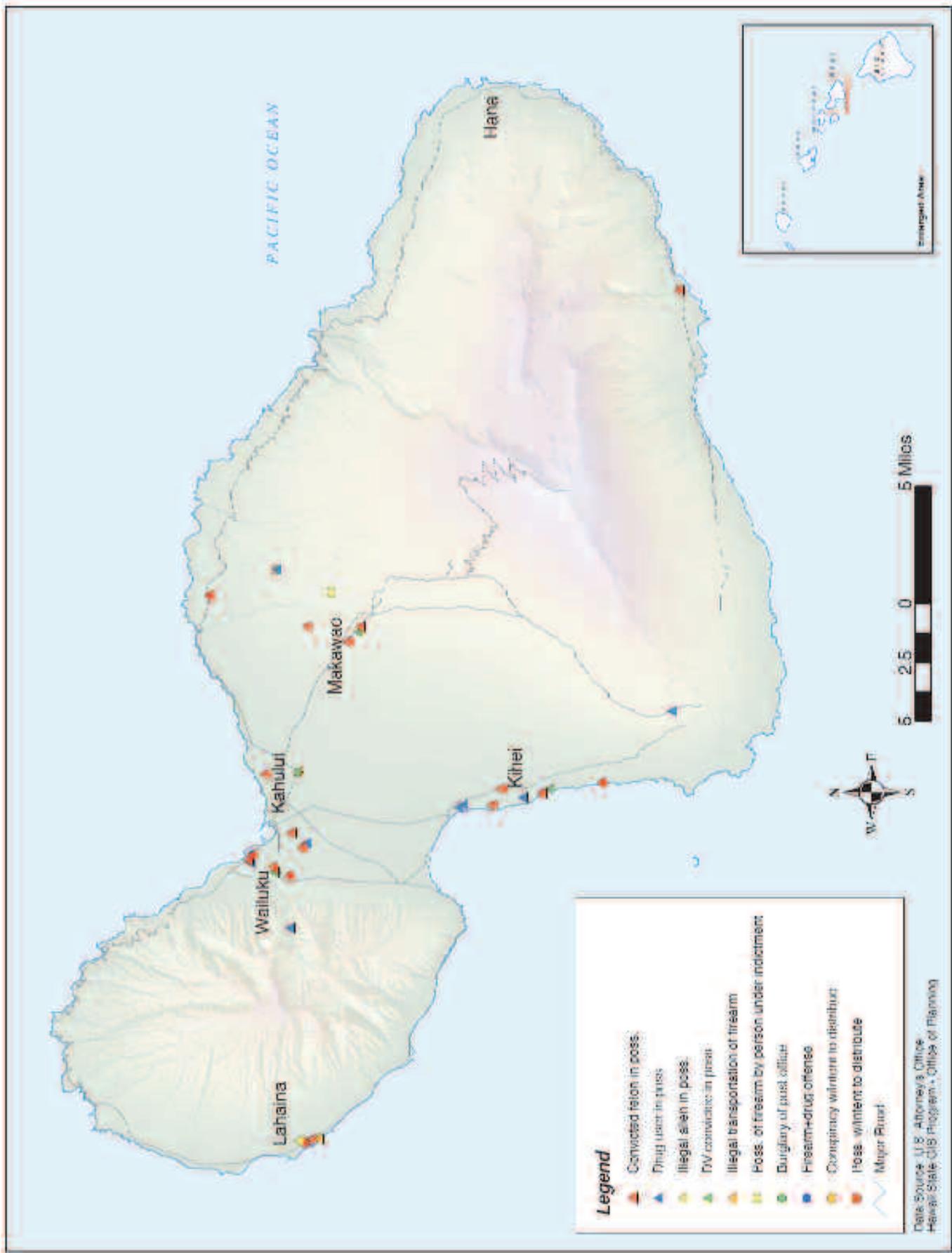
PSN Offense Locations by Primary Charge, Hawaii County

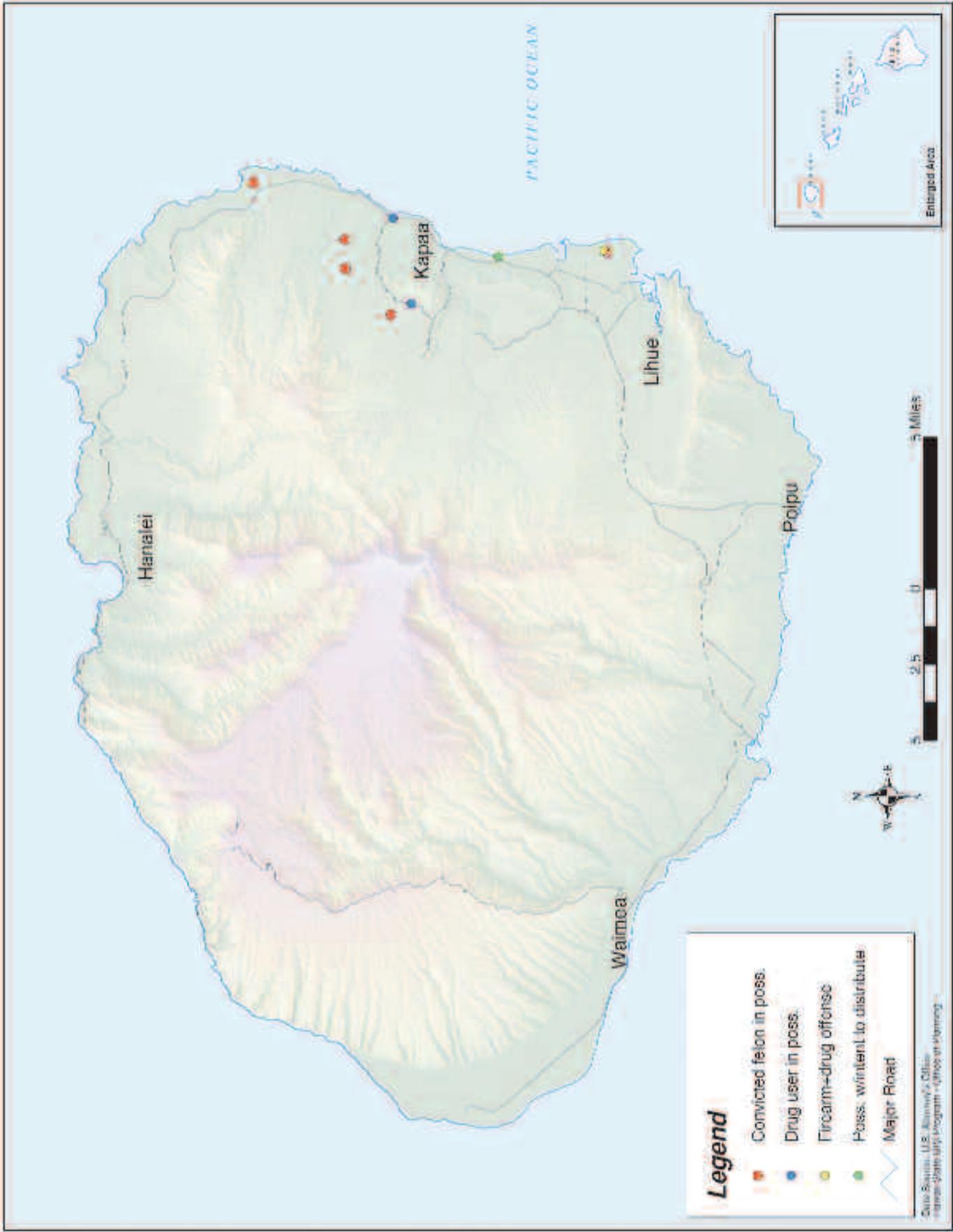




Inset A: PSN Offense Locations by Primary Charge, Hilo, Hawaii

PSN Offense Locations by Primary Charge, Maui County





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**Department of the Attorney General
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