

Chapter 21 - Honolulu Police Department

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) is the primary law enforcement agency for the City and County of Honolulu, and is responsible for preserving public peace, preventing crime, and detecting and apprehending law offenders. In addition to protecting the rights of persons and property, the department enforces and prevents violations of city ordinances and regulations, state laws, and federal laws.

The Honolulu Police Commission appoints the Chief of Police, ensures public trust through its investigations of police conduct, and provides oversight of the HPD's policies, goals, and objectives. The Office of the Chief of Police directs the operation and administration of each of its divisions:

Administrative Bureau	Support Services Bureau	Investigative Bureau	Special Field Operations Bureau	Central & Regional Patrol Bureaus
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oversees personnel matters• Conducts a full-scale training program• Responsible for the department's fiscal program• Conducts pre-employment screenings and evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports operations critical to the department's daily functions• Provides recordkeeping, vehicle maintenance, communications, and IT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigates crimes involving drugs, prostitution, violence, theft, fraud, etc.• Operates the only full-service forensic laboratory in the State of Hawai'i• Promotes safe and efficient movement of traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a coordinated tactical response to exceptionally hazardous situations• Prepares for acts of terrorism• Aims to reduce unlawful activities by juvenile offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directs the operations of all field uniformed police units• Provides care and processing of arrestees• Responsible for the security of the Alapai police headquarters building

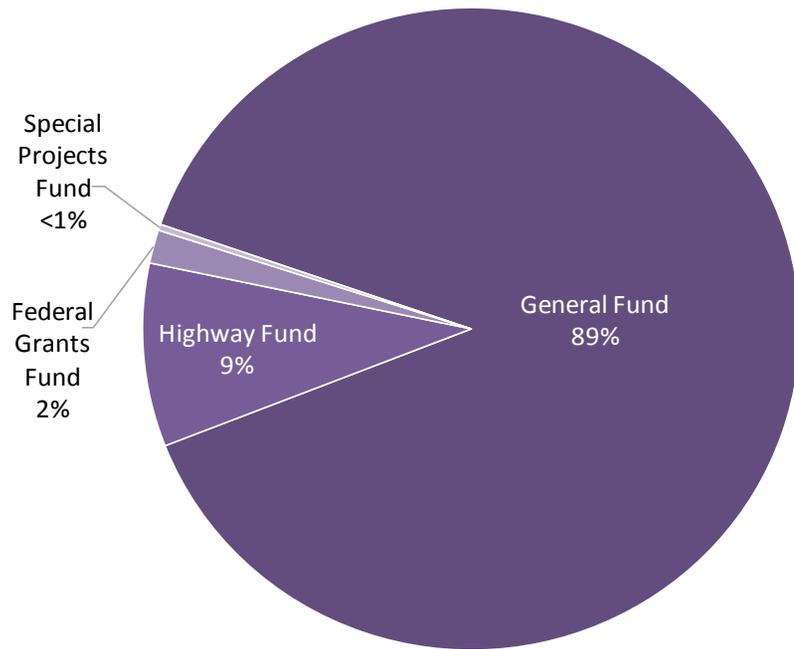


To serve and protect with Aloha.

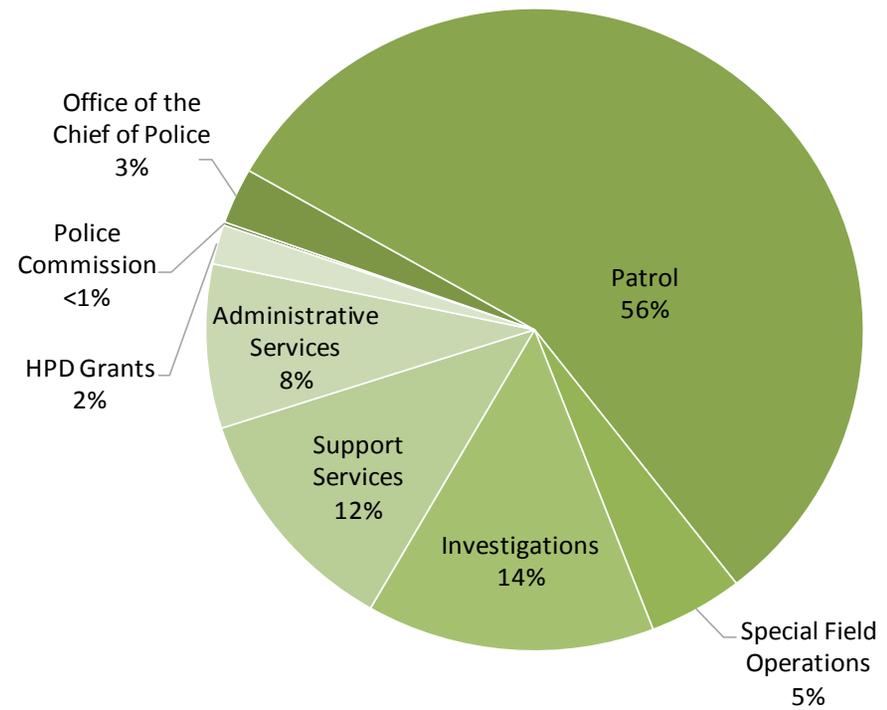
Mission Statement

Spending and Staffing

Fund Sources¹



Fund Uses¹



	Total Operating Expenditures (\$ million)		Revenues (\$ million)		Staffing (FTE) ²			Overtime Expenditures ³		
	Total	Change	Total	Change	Total Authorized FTE ⁴	Staffing Level	Vacant FTE	Cost Per FTE	Total (\$ million)	Non-Holiday (\$ million)
FY 2015	\$249.40		\$10.82		2,630	93%	172	\$94,829	\$19.42	\$14.14
FY 2016	\$262.32		\$13.49		2,630	93%	175	\$99,741	\$21.55	\$16.29
FY 2017	\$273.78		\$11.08		2,642	92%	213	\$103,626	\$23.60	\$17.20
FY 2018	\$286.10		\$11.92		2,650	89%	288	\$107,963	\$27.67	\$21.52
FY 2019	\$291.82		\$13.16		2,651	89%	304	\$110,080	\$38.31	\$31.23
Change from last year	2%		10%		<1%	-1%	6%	2%	38%	45%
Change over last 5 years	17%		22%		1%	-5%	77%	16%	97%	121%

Source: Department of Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS). ¹Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding. ²Does not include reserve officers in the total authorized staffing (one reserve officer is equivalent to one-eighth of a FTE). ³Overtime pay is established by bargaining unit agreement, as applicable. ⁴Authorized staffing is determined by budget while actual staffing varies based on service separations and hiring.

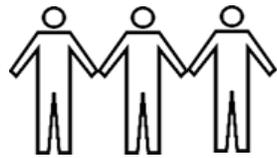
Spending and Staffing



Overtime Expenditures

\$38.31 M ▲ 38%

Overtime expenditures have increased 38% from \$27.67 million in FY 2018 to \$38.31 million in FY 2019. This increase is attributed to increased staffing in patrol districts. Many divisions experienced a reduction in its workforce due to attrition and overtime work has been used to help fill these operational gaps.



Vacant FTE

304 FTE ▲ 6%

Vacant FTEs have increased 6% from 288 in FY 2018 to 304 in FY 2019. The department attributes this increase to a large number of sworn personnel retiring from service.

Five Year Trends



- Over the last five years, the department's operating expenditures increased 17% from FY 2015 to FY 2019. HPD attributes the increase to the implementation of a variety of new department projects such as the body-worn camera program, mobile telephone for law enforcement program, and the formation of the Alternative Call Servicing program.



- Over the last five years, non-traffic motor vehicle collisions have decreased 67% from 7,291 collisions in FY 2015 to 2,407 collisions in FY 2019. The decrease is attributed to the department continuing with speed enforcement and monitoring efforts, including its Safer Roads Campaign.



- Over the last five years, Hands-Free Law violations have decreased 58% from FY 2015 to FY 2019. This is due to the public becoming more educated in the law and harsher penalties (\$250 fine, \$300 fine in school zone or construction area).

FY 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Distributed 591 body-worn cameras to patrol officers in Districts 1, 6, 7, and 8 and captured 140,334 body-worn camera videos with 108,549 videos associated with a police report or citation
- Served 28 gambling-related search warrants, arrested 92 individuals for various gambling-related offenses and seized \$3,465,149 in U.S. currency and property including 530 illegal gambling machines

CHALLENGES MOVING FORWARD — FY 2020

- The recruitment of qualified police officers is still an ongoing issue. The department is continuously working on updating and streamlining its recruitment process to attract more qualified and diverse applicants.*

Accreditation

In April 2018, the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) had its site-based assessment to maintain its accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The HPD also sought the CALEA Gold Standard Assessment, which is more advanced and focuses on the process and outcomes associated with public safety agencies. The department was awarded its 6th Law Enforcement Accreditation from CALEA in July 2018 at a conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In addition, the HPD earned the CALEA Meritorious Award for 15 or more years of continuous accreditation.

CALEA accreditation is a voluntary public safety accreditation which holds its member agencies to an established set of professional standards. As of 2017, there are 864 agencies across the nation awarded with CALEA accreditation. The department's initial accreditation was awarded on July 12, 2003. HPD's reaccreditation years: 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018.

Accreditation by CALEA provides the HPD with the recognition of professional excellence in law enforcement services through compliance with internationally accepted standards. Some of the benefits of having accreditation is increased support from government officials and the community, stronger defense against lawsuits, reduced risk and liability exposure, greater accountability within the agency, and additional oversight and direction for the department.



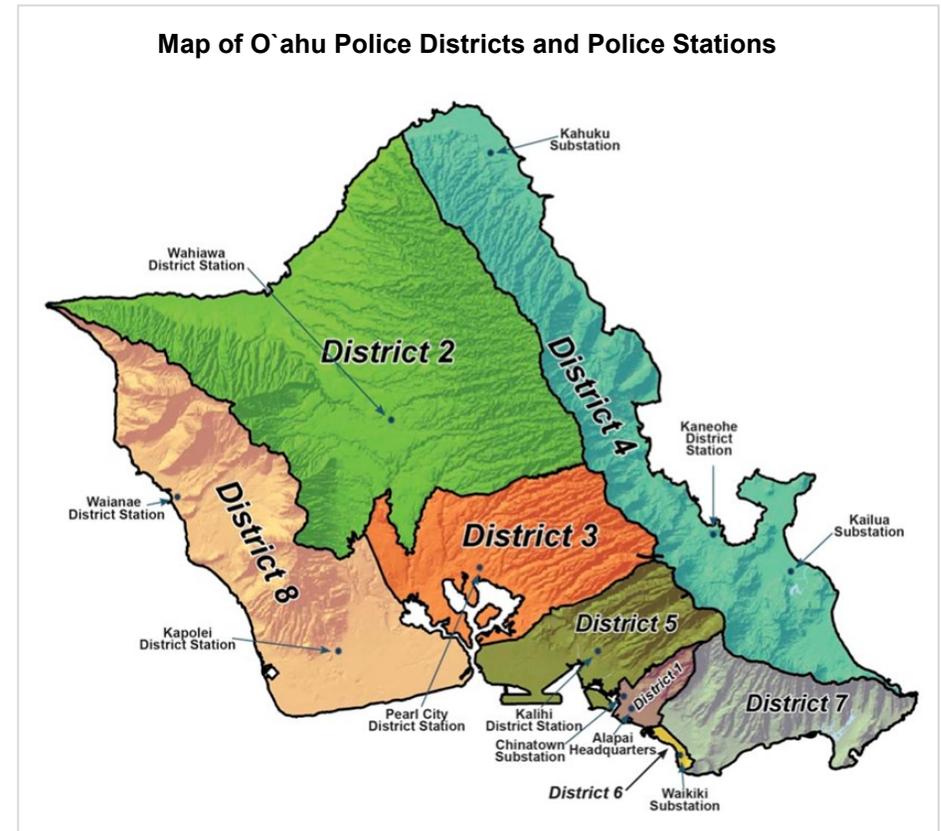
HPD's CALEA Accreditation Certificate

Courtesy of the Honolulu Police Department

The Communications Division is Honolulu’s primary public safety answering point (PSAP), receiving all 911 calls for police, fire, and emergency medical services, as well as poison control and the suicide crisis center. The Emergency Response Operators route these calls to appropriate agencies. In FY 2019, there were a total of 911,453 HPD calls for 911 services. Of those, 581,761 resulted in dispatch. Officers are dispatched to a wide range of service calls. These include, but are not limited to:

- Burglaries
- Traffic hazards
- Parking violations
- Medical emergencies
- Fires
- Arguments
- Alarms
- Protective orders
- Motor vehicle accidents

The division also serves as both the O`ahu Warning Point and the Alternate Hawai`i State Warning Point for civil defense emergencies, which include natural and man-made disasters, such as tsunamis, tropical cyclones, flash floods, and enemy or terrorist attacks.



Source: Honolulu Police Department

Calls for Service					
	HPD Calls for 911 Service ¹	Calls Resulting in Dispatch	Priority 1 Calls	Priority 2 Calls	False Alarms
FY 2015	864,121	588,979	211,495	377,484	30,650
FY 2016	737,355	606,081	214,781	391,300	30,353
FY 2017	862,053	593,075	202,079	390,996	27,306
FY 2018	897,714	603,891	203,490	400,401	25,903
FY 2019	911,453	581,761	200,221	381,540	25,447
Change from last year	2%	-4%	-2%	-5%	-2%
Change over last 5 years	5%	-1%	-5%	1%	-17%

Source: Honolulu Police Department. ¹Calls for service include emergency and non-emergency calls.

Calls for Service

Over the last five years, the percentage of HPD Calls for 911 Service increased 5% from 864,121 in FY 2015 to 911,453 in FY 2019, and increased 2% from 897,714 in FY 2018. According to the department, the overall increase in calls for service can be attributed to the increase in population and the ability to text 9-1-1 from a cellular device.

The percentage of false alarms decreased 17% over the last five years from 30,650 in FY 2015 to 25,447 in FY 2019. According to the department, the reduction in false alarms can be attributed to the continuation of the False Alarm Management program which assesses users a service fee for false alarms.

Priority 1 calls include emergencies and in-progress cases. Priority 2 calls include forgery, fraud, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, drugs, gambling, driving while intoxicated, etc. Over the past five years, the average response time for Priority 2 calls has decreased a total of 13% from 11.59 minutes in FY 2015 to 10.04 minutes in FY 2019. The decrease can be attributed to the creation of the Alternative Call Service program, which allows officers to handle Priority 2 (non-emergency) calls for service and to create police reports over the telephone.

Text to 9-1-1 was launched in December 2015. It is an emergency service that is provided to all mobile users in the State of Hawai'i. It allows an individual to use their activated cellular telephone to contact the 911 center via text message, instead of calling 911. Out-of-state visitors are able to use this service as well. It provides the public with an alternative to calling 911.

STATE OF HAWAII
911 CALL IF YOU CAN
TEXT IF YOU CAN'T

- Requires a text enabled/capable cellular phone. It is necessary that Location Services on the phone be turned on.
- Text messages only. No group messages, photos, videos or emojis will be accepted.
- Text messages must be brief and easily understood.
- Use plain English. No abbreviations, short cuts or slangs.
- Text to 9-1-1 services may not be available everywhere and at all times.
- No guarantee a text message will be sent or received.
- Voice call preferred. Text only when you cannot make a call.

www.hawaiiextto911.com

Text to 9-1-1
 Source: Honolulu Police Department

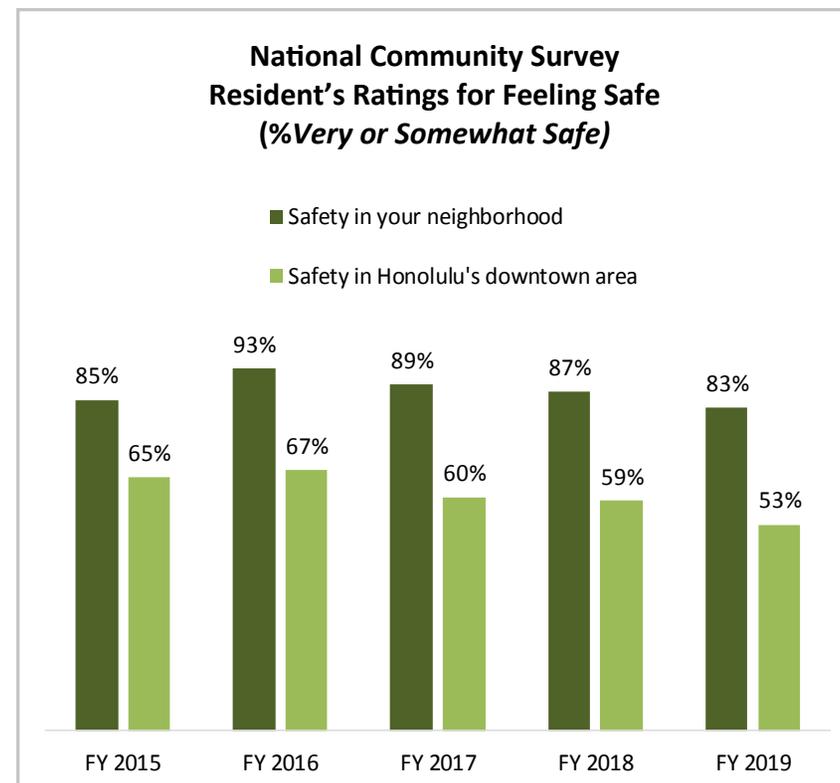
	Total Text Messages				Overall Total
	Police	Fire	EMS	Miscellaneous ¹	
FY 2015	--	--	--	--	--
FY 2016	716	33	9	116	874
FY 2017	1,922	45	16	317	2,300
FY 2018	1,599	29	35	180	1,843
FY 2019	1,322	13	33	120	1,488

¹Miscellaneous text numbers are calls that the Communications Division was testing or the individual sent a text to an incorrect telephone number.

Police data for reporting Part 1 and Part 2 offenses are in accordance with the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (FBI-UCR) guidelines.¹

The percentage of Juvenile Arrests increased by 25% from 2,686 juvenile arrests in FY 2018 to 3,362 juvenile arrests in FY 2019. The department attributes the increase to reintroducing the Juvenile Services Runaway Detail in March 2019 to help investigate those cases.

In FY 2019, 83% of Honolulu residents reported that they feel *very* or *somewhat safe* in their neighborhoods. This is similar to the national benchmark. In FY 2019, 53% of Honolulu residents reported feeling *very* or *somewhat safe* in downtown Honolulu. The ratings for neighborhood safety are similar, but the ratings for safety in the downtown area are lower than the national benchmark.



Source: 2019 National Community Survey (Honolulu)

	Actual Offenses			Arrests			Clearance Rates for Part 1 Offenses			
	Part 1 Offenses ¹	Part 2 Offenses ¹	Total Offenses	Adult Arrests	Juvenile Arrests	Total Arrests	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Larceny Theft
FY 2015	30,960	57,700	88,660	31,671	4,754	36,425	31.0%	29.0%	24.0%	15.0%
FY 2016	35,228	59,132	94,360	23,911	3,863	27,774	108.0%	51.0%	27.0%	13.0%
FY 2017	30,612	58,241	88,853	16,791	1,749	18,540	95.0%	30.0%	20.0%	9.0%
FY 2018	30,175	60,627	90,802	15,140	2,686	17,826	86.0%	25.0%	20.0%	7.0%
FY 2019	31,543	61,489	93,032	18,398	3,362	21,760	89.5%	19.0%	21.6%	6.5%
Change from last year	5%	1%	2%	22%	25%	22%	4%	-24%	8%	-7%
Change over last 5 years	2%	7%	5%	-42%	-29%	-40%	189%	-34%	-10%	-57%

Source: Honolulu Police Department. ¹ The department complies with FBI Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines in reporting Part 1 and Part 2 offenses. Part 1 includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Part 2 includes all other offenses, such as other assaults, forgery, fraud, vandalism, weapons, prostitutions, other sex offenses, drug crimes, gambling, family offenses, liquor laws, driving while intoxicated, and disorderly conduct.

Traffic Services

The Traffic Division is responsible for promoting the safe and efficient movement of traffic on the public roadways through educational programs, traffic management, enforcement of traffic laws, and investigating death and critical injury collisions and felony traffic crimes.



Waikiki

Photo Courtesy of the Honolulu Police Department



Project Save Our Streets

Source: Honolulu Police Department website

The HPD continued its Safer Roads Campaign, in which the department and community groups work to reduce the rate and severity of traffic collisions. Efforts to deter hazardous driving ranged from speed enforcement in affected corridors to monitoring places where racers congregate. Total fatalities increased 23% from 52 fatalities in FY 2015 to 64 fatalities in

FY 2019, and those with critical injuries decreased 34% from 56 critical injuries in FY 2015 to 37 critical injuries in FY 2019.

Failure to render aid has decreased 67% from 43 in FY 2018 to 14 in FY 2019. The department attributes the decrease to the department utilizing social media outlets, including honolulu.hpd.org, to help get the word out on failure to render aid suspects and vehicles.

	Death and Serious Injury			Motor Vehicle Collisions				Enforcement			Community Survey
	Fatalities	Critical Injury	Failure to Render Aid ¹	Major ²	Minor	Non-Traffic	Total	OVUII Arrests ³	Moving Citations	Hands-Free Law Violations	Traffic Enforcement
FY 2015	52	56	3	4,719	16,733	7,291	28,743	4,665	136,022	10,813	34%
FY 2016	42	45	7	4,247	13,706	6,478	24,431	4,274	135,851	11,928	30%
FY 2017	15	31	15	6,059	22,791	3,016	31,866	4,008	142,241	9,123	33%
FY 2018	68	37	43	5,694	24,672	2,486	32,852	4,015	165,886	10,998	31%
FY 2019	64	37	14	5,202	24,150	2,407	31,759	3,972	133,852	4,589	26%
Change from last year	-6%	0%	-67%	-9%	-2%	-3%	-3%	-1%	-19%	-58%	-16%
Change over last 5 years	23%	-34%	367%	10%	44%	-67%	10%	-15%	-2%	-58%	-24%

Source: Honolulu Police Department. ¹Failure to Render Aid is a felony involving serious injury to the victim. ²A major motor vehicle collision involves injury or damage of \$3,000 or more. ³“OVUII” refers to the offense of Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant.

Community Policing

In accordance with the mayor’s priority: Homelessness, HPD continued with H.E.L.P. Honolulu (Health, Efficiency, Long-term Partnerships). Beginning in May 2017, H.E.L.P. officers perform outreach to homeless persons, build rapport and gather information to recommend appropriate shelters and aid. Officers also help with housing, substance counseling, provide referrals to mental health and medical care. Outreach is performed in street clothes and allows officers to converse with individuals in an effort to connect with those in need without the intimidation of a uniformed officer. Eventually, with an updated database, officers will be able to access information when they encounter chronically homeless persons. Previous encounters will provide information to help officers identify individuals with medical concerns and offer continuity in outreach efforts.

In FY 2019, 261 individuals voluntarily agreed to be taken to shelters as a result of H.E.L.P. officers’ efforts. Of those, 258 went directly to shelters, while 3 received hospital or substance abuse services prior to joining shelters.

District 2 has four elementary schools participating in the Junior Police Officer (JPO) program: Hale`iwa Elementary, Mililani Ike Elementary, Mililani Uka Elementary, and Kamalani Academy. Due to budget constraints, the JPO program was modified to preserve the partnerships with community schools and to remain actively involved in youth mentoring and development.

District 3 initiated a Kau Kau with the Keiki program at Aiea Elementary School to help address recent issues involving the youth in the Pu`uwai Momi homes area. This is an extension of the youth mentoring programs offered by the district’s Community Policing Team (CPT).

District 5 was in high demand for Active Shooter presentations from area schools and businesses. The district’s CPT provided community members with information regarding past active shooter cases, examples of how the HPD would respond, psychological and physiological effects, and advice on what to do in active shooter situations. Some of the businesses, churches, and schools include: First Assembly of God, Damien Memorial school, Farrington High School, Kamehameha Schools, and Dole Middle School.



Annual NSW-CP Meeting Ali`iolani Elementary

Source: Honolulu Police Department

Police District	Total Community Outreach Events ¹	Attendance
1 Central Honolulu	670	-
2 Mililani, Wahiawa	293	25,637
3 Pearl City	1,096	5,258
4 Kane`ohe, Kailua, Kahuku	713	13,618
5 Kalihi	835	-
6 Waikiki	1,553	-
7 East Honolulu	822	-
8 Kapolei, Wai`anae	1,408	12,955

Source: Honolulu Police Department. ¹Includes community presentations, outreach, and youth

Perceptions of Public Safety

The 2019 National Community Survey revealed that safety is one of the two most important facets of community to the residents of Honolulu. Nearly half of the residents (46%) rated their overall feeling of safety in Honolulu as *excellent or good*. Honolulu’s rating was lower than national benchmarks.

In FY 2019, 51% of the respondents rated the quality of police services as *excellent or good*, which was a decrease of 7% over the last five years. Ratings for crime prevention services as *excellent or good* decreased 12% over the last year from 39% in FY 2018 to 27% in FY 2019.



District 1 (Central Honolulu) Citizen Patrol – Downtown

Source: Honolulu Police Department

Furthermore, 80% of residents reported that no one in their household was a victim of a crime in the past year and 69% of respondents did not report a crime to the police in FY 2019. Both ratings were similar to national benchmarks.



Project Save Our Streets

Source: Honolulu Police Department

The HPD's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program encourages Hawai'i's keiki to make safe and responsible decisions to resist alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and violence and to lead a safe and healthy lifestyle. The DARE program began in the 1985-1986 school year with just four schools on O`ahu. Today, the HPD's DARE program reaches out to students from elementary and middle schools across the island.

	Community Survey				
	(% Excellent or Good)	(% Very or Somewhat Safe)		(% Excellent or Good)	
	Overall feeling of safety in Honolulu	Safety in your neighborhood	Safety in Honolulu's downtown area	Quality of Police Services	Quality of Crime Prevention
FY 2015	63%	85%	65%	56%	35%
FY 2016	61%	93%	67%	51%	34%
FY 2017	60%	89%	60%	58%	34%
FY 2018	52%	87%	59%	58%	39%
FY 2019	46%	83%	53%	51%	27%
Change from last year	-6%	-4%	-6%	-7%	-12%
Change over last 5 years	-17%	-2%	-12%	-5%	-8%

Source: The 2019 National Community Survey (Honolulu).