

Municipal Reference & Records Center

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

BASIC TO PLANNING

A NEW JAIL

FOR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

**A REPORT TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

Submitted by
LEE M. BROOKS and C. K. CHENG
with
JESSE F. STEINER, Consultant

The Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory

**University of Hawaii
June 1955**

HV9481
H65
B75
copy 3

HV9481
H65
B75
copy 3

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

July 14, 1955

To the Honorable Mayor
and the Board of Supervisors
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, Hawaii

Gentlemen:

As provided for in your communication of February 23, 1955,
Committee Report 519, and as confirmed by later contractual
agreement signed by the Mayor and Clerk of the City and County
of Honolulu and also by President Gregg M. Sinclair for the
Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii, we herewith submit
the report of our survey. This report carries the title:
SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AND NEEDS BASIC TO PLANNING A NEW JAIL FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

We sincerely hope that the information and recommendations
contained herein will be of value to those charged with
responsibility in planning for the much needed new jail.

Respectfully submitted,

Lee M. Brooks
Lee M. Brooks

C. K. Cheng
C. K. Cheng

Jesse F. Steiner
Jesse F. Steiner, Consultant

July 13 G

Municipal Reference & Records Center

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful appreciation is extended to the following who in various ways have assisted, directly or indirectly, in providing materials on which this report is based:

Various civic associations and citizens' groups, especially the League of Women Voters of Honolulu whose labors over many months have furnished much background material.

Officials of the Sheriff's Department; the Police Department; the Bureau of Health Statistics of the Board of Health; the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency; and the Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Fred V. Kramer of the City and County Jail, Mr. William P. Mottz, President of the Community Committee for the New Jail, and Dr. Douglas S. Yamamura, Chairman, Department of Sociology at the University of Hawaii.

Kunio Nagoshi and his several assistants who gathered basic data from the City and County Jail and the Police Department.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Survey Findings	4
Recommendations	12
Methodology	23
Appendices	27 - 85

Introduction

The City and County Jail of Honolulu was built in 1857. Metropolitan growth has long since enclosed it within the industrial area. It is located on slightly less than an acre of land surrounded by a large bakery, a packing company, tenement houses, and a fire station, and has a maximum capacity of 252 inmates. The jail premises are fenced with corrugated iron topped by barbed wire, all within the wedge-shaped area of Iwilei Road and Summer Street. (see Figure 1)

Because the inadequacy of the jail has been given wide publicity, details will not be set forth in this report. Suffice it to say that emphasis on the need for a new jail has been given first mention in the Annual Report of the Sheriff's Department since the early 1940's. The jail is in the most disapproved category of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It has been the studied concern of citizen groups, civic clubs, and service organizations. Officials and citizen groups have clearly indicated that a new jail properly designed and located should be built forthwith; also that, so far as possible, it should be more than a central holding facility for those awaiting trial.

While the need for a new jail has been a matter of long standing knowledge by many citizens, the present survey is a direct result of the effort of the League of Women Voters of Honolulu. Early in 1953, the League placed on its agenda a project to "study the services under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff," and proceeded to set up a Local Resource Committee to

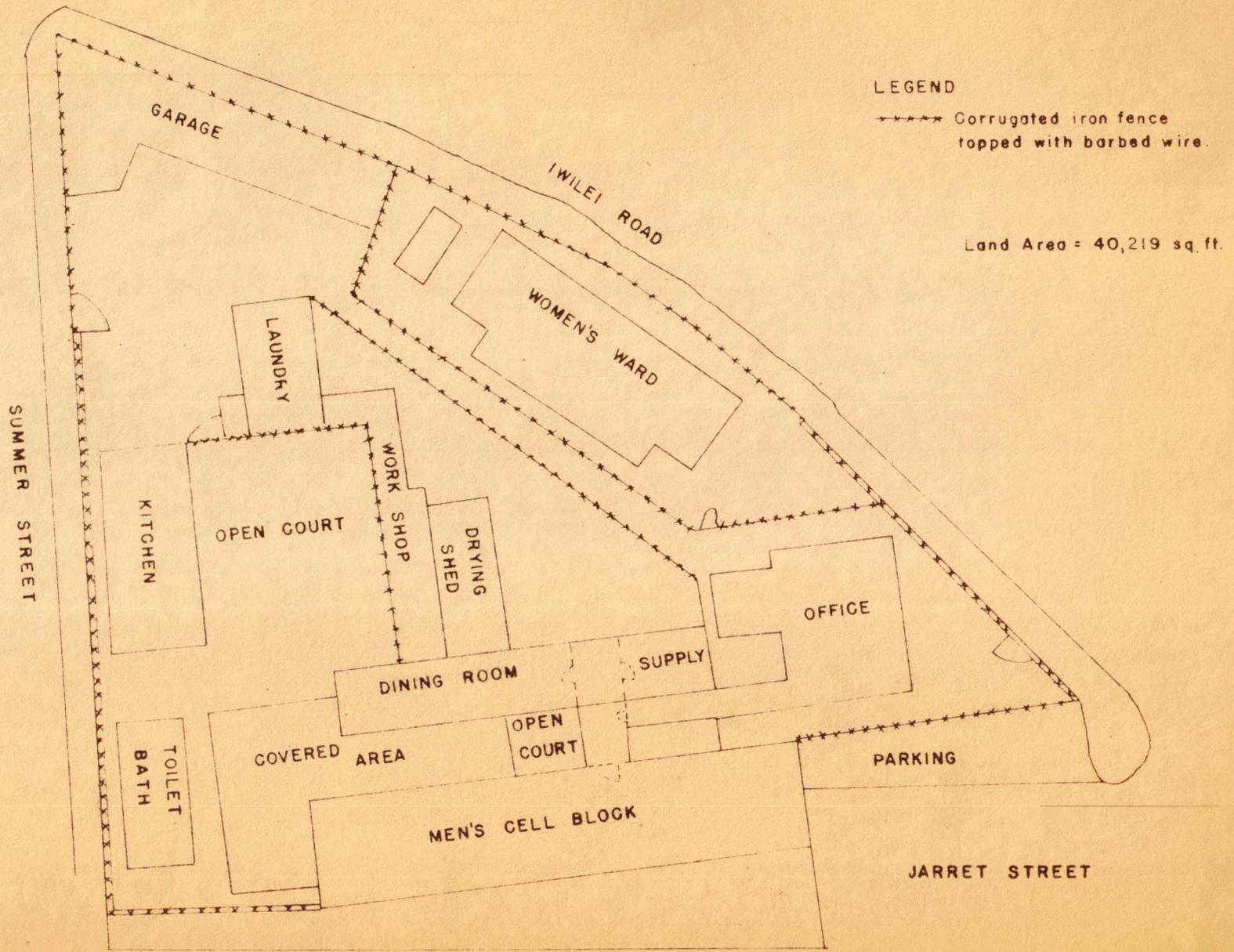


Figure I. Layout of Present Jail, City and County of Honolulu

do exploratory work on the jail problem. By September 1954 the Committee had completed a "program of action." The approval of this program by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu led to the formation of The Community Committee for A New Jail.

The Community Committee for A New Jail is an "action committee" with Mr. William P. Mottz as its Chairman. Within a few weeks, it held a combined meeting of the members of the League of Women Voters and the representatives of fifty community groups. With such an array of community forces behind it, the Committee was able to carry on an effective program of publicity before it began to take more positive action. In a letter to Mayor John H. Wilson, dated December 6, 1954, Mrs. Marion G. Saunders, President of the League of Women Voters, requested that the sum of \$4,000.00, already set aside under Ordinance 1390, be used for the purpose of conducting a survey of basic jail needs. (Appendix "A")

Early in 1955, Mrs. Saunders received a letter, dated February 8th, from Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, endorsing the proposed survey as an essential step toward planning and construction of the new jail. On February 11th, Dr. Lee M. Brooks, Visiting Professor of Sociology from the University of North Carolina, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors to advise "as thorough a study as possible before any decisions are made regarding size, design, or location." Two weeks later, the

Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu approved the League's request. By late April contractual details through the University of Hawaii were completed, the study plan was set up, and technical assistance was employed. (Appendix "A")

As originally proposed, the survey aimed at securing information that would help answer the following five questions about the need for a new jail in the City and County of Honolulu:

- (1) What kind of people will the new jail house?
- (2) What should be its size?
- (3) What sort of facilities should it have?
- (4) What type of location will be most suitable?
- (5) What type of structure should be built?

To answer these questions as adequately as possible, data concerning the jail population during the past ten years were collected. The information in this report includes the maximum and average number of inmates, length of incarceration, extent of recidivism, classes of offenders, and nature of offenses. The data also include percentage distribution of felony and misdemeanor cases classified by age, sex, occupation, marital status, education, and race and secured from jail records and personal interviews.

Supplemental information has come from the Oahu judiciary concerning their opinions on jail use; from the City Planning Commission in regard to the future population growth on Oahu and its bearing on the size of the new jail, and from a study of standards of jail construction as recommended by the United States Bureau of Prisons.

Part I

SURVEY FINDINGS

Digest of Survey Findings

The survey findings herein set forth include chiefly data which have a direct bearing on the recommendation in Part II. For a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and scope of the survey, references may be made to the Tables in the Appendices.

A. Results of Sampling Study

Number of Jail Inmates, 1945-1954. (Tables I - III)

During this ten-year period, the largest number of inmates in jail in any one day was 170 in 1946 and the smallest number was 95 in 1951. The average number in the entire period never exceeded 143.

In the five-year period, 1950-1954, the largest number of inmates found in jail on any one day was 160. And, if the inmates assigned to the Police Department and under hospital care were to be deducted, the number would be reduced to 152.

Total Arrests and Jail Commitments, 1950-1954. (Tables IV - VIII)

In this period, the proportions actually jailed were small. Averages derived from total arrested, charged, guilty as charged, and jailed listed below are indicative of this fact. Because of

	<u>Five-Year Average</u>
Arrested	31,927
Charged	30,700
Guilty as charged	19,649
Jailed	2,245

finer, suspended sentences and other court decisions, only an average of 7.3 per cent of those charged were actually jailed. In this category, the average proportions actually jailed ranged from a high of 9.1 per cent to a low of 6.4 per cent. Similarly, of those found guilty as charged, the average proportion actually jailed was 11.4 per cent with a high of 13.1 per cent and a low of 10.1 per cent for the five-year period.

Length of Time in Jail, 1950-1954. (Table IX)

The great majority of the inmates served very short sentences: 7 out of 10 were incarcerated for 15 days or less; 6 out of 10 for 10 days or less; 3 out of 10 for less than 1 day; and only 1 out of 10 actually was jailed for a period of 2 to 6 months.

Types of Offenses, 1950-1954. (Table X)

Some tables in the Appendices list offenses according to the Uniform Classification of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which include 26 offenses divided into two classes separating the more serious from the less serious offenses. For greater clarity and simplicity of presentation, these 26 offenses have been grouped in tables where age, race, marital status, or occupation forms the basis of tabulation. (For example, see Table XVIII)

In these simplified tables, drunkenness, driving while intoxicated, and traffic violations are given separate listing mainly because they were numerically as well as proportionally outstanding offenses.

Between 1950 and 1954, drunkenness topped the list of offenses. Of the 780 offenders included in the sample, 293 or 37.6 per cent were committed for this particular offense. And, if those committed for driving while intoxicated during the same period were to be included in the category of drunkenness, the number committed for this offense would have increased to 314 or approximately 40 per cent. Traffic violations, as a separate category, ranked second to drunkenness with 151 offenders or 19.4 per cent of the total sample. If disorderly conduct (frequently associated with drunkenness) were to be added to the three categories of drunkenness, driving while intoxicated, and traffic violations, the aggregated number of offenders would have been 510 or 65.4 per cent of the total sample.

In terms of the general classification of offenses, the ratio between misdemeanors or the less serious offenses and felonies or the more serious offenses for the same five-year period was 9 to 1.

Sex and Age of Inmates, 1950-1954. (Table XI)

Women seldom get into jail. In the five-year period, only 5 per cent of the inmates included in the study were females. In 1954 they were less than 1 per cent of the total sampled.

From the standpoint of age, a little more than 8 per cent of all inmates were in their teens, between ages 15 and 19. Approximately 4 out of 10 were between 15 and 29 years of age, and two-thirds of them had not reached the age of 40 years.

Age and Offense of Inmates, 1950-1954. (Tables XIII and XVII)

On the basis of the general classification of offenders, 1 out of 3 misdemeanants was a young offender, below 30 years of age. Approximately 42 per cent of the misdemeanants were between the ages of 30 and 54. Of the felonious inmates in jail, 7 out of 10 were detention cases.

Traffic violation was the most frequent offense for those between 15 and 24 years of age. It was proportionally insignificant for those who were 35 or older. Young inmates were seldom charged with drunkenness, but, starting at age 25, the rate went up until age 54. Crimes against property were more characteristic of the younger age group, 15 to 24.

Recidivism of Inmates, 1950-1954. (Table XVI)

Of the inmates sampled, 56 per cent were first offenders. The rest were recidivists. In the five-year period, 15.7 per cent had been committed to jail twice; 20.2 per cent, from 3 to 10 times; and 8 per cent, over 10 times.

Marital Status of Inmates, 1950-1954. (Table XIV)

Approximately 7 out of 10 inmates were either single, divorced, widowed, or separated. In the jail records, one-fifth are classified as married. However, these data might not all be reliable since some inmates were found to have given inconsistent information. From interviews held with inmates in jail on April 12, 1955, it was found that there were discrepancies between the jail records and what the inmates revealed in the interview. (Appendix "E")

Race of Inmates, 1950-1954. (Table XVIII)

Caucasians comprised the largest single racial group in jail. Of the inmates included in the study, 3 out of 10 were Caucasians. Most of them were violators of liquor and traffic laws. Hawaiians ranked a close second also with a 3 to 10 ratio for more or less the same types of offenses. Filipinos ranked third with a 13.4 per cent representation.

In view of the fact that both Puerto Ricans and Negroes are numerically small in the total population of the Territory, their representations of 6.7 and 5.4 per cent in jail might be taken as over-representations, especially in comparison with 6.3, 1.6, and 1.4 per cent for Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans, respectively.

B. Results of the Interview

To have a closer and more comprehensive view of the character of the jail population, an interview with the 76 inmates in the City and County Jail on April 12, 1955 was conducted. Results of the interview were then checked with the jail records of the inmates concerned. The following were few of the highlights based on Tables XXI to XXV:

Sentenced or Detained.

Sixty per cent were serving time for misdemeanors; 4 out of 10 were being detained for court trial; and the remaining few were federal offenders.

Age.

About 1 out of 20 were still in their late teens; about one-half of the total inmates were between 20 and 40 years of age.

Ethnic Distribution.

Three out of 10 were Caucasians; another 3 out of 10 were Hawaiians; 18 per cent were Filipinos; and 13 per cent were Puerto Ricans.

Employed-Unemployed.

At the time of arrest, about 4 out of 10 had some kind of job. The rest were unemployed.

Income.

Three out of 10 had a total income of less than \$30.00 a month from various sources. Another 3 out of 10 had a monthly income of \$150.00 or more. The remaining 4 out of 10 had income ranging from \$30.00 to \$150.00 per month.

Work: Skilled-Unskilled.

About 2 out of 10 had some skilled trade; the remainder included semi-skilled, unskilled, and members of the armed services.

Home: Owned-Rented.

Nearly 9 out of 10 did not own their homes. Of this 90 per cent, renters accounted for 60 per cent and the rest of the inmates had been living with family, friends, or were in the armed services. About 7 out of 10 renters paid less than \$35.00 monthly rent.

Residential Location.

The Honolulu downtown rooming house area accounted for 3 out of 10 of the interviewed inmates with another 2 out of 10 living in the Kalihi-Palama area. Hence, approximately 50 per cent of these inmates had been living in notably sub-standard housing areas. Most of the remaining inmates were scattered over various areas with about 25 per cent living in rural Oahu.

Marital Status-Dependency.

Widowed or separated, 1 out of 10; single or divorced, 8 out of 10; married, about 1 out of 10. Approximately one-fourth of the inmates interviewed had dependents: children, wives, and parents.

Education.

More than half of the inmates interviewed had less than an 8th grade schooling; about 4 out of 10 had completed from 9 to 12 grades. (Only 3 men had gone beyond high school: one had some college education and the other two had business-vocational school experience)

Religious Affiliation-Church Attendance.

Catholics, 6 out of 10; somewhat more than 2 out of 10, Protestants of various denominations; slightly less than 1 out of 10, Buddhists; "no religion," 1 out of 10. As for church attendance, 6 out of 10 inmates interviewed indicated that they had not attended church in the preceding twelve months.

Part II

RECOMMENDATIONS

Size

In making an estimate of the size for the new jail, the following factors should be taken into consideration: (1) the maximum number of inmates actually jailed in recent years; (2) the attitudes of the various members of the Oahu judiciary toward the use of the new jail and of the bail and probation service; (3) effect of clinical treatment on the number of alcoholics; and (4) future population trends on Oahu.

Maximum Number of Inmates Actually Jailed in Recent Years.

On the basis of the survey findings, the largest number of inmates of all categories committed to the City and County Jail for any one day in the ten-year period, 1945-1954, was 170. This took place in February 1946. In the same period, the smallest number of inmates similarly committed was 95 which occurred in each of the last three months of 1951. (Table I, Appendix "B") However, by deducting those inmates who were assigned to the Police Station and to the hospital for observation and care, the number of those who were actually confined in jail was even smaller. Significantly, only twice between January 1947 and December 1954, a total of eight years, did the maximum count for any day exceed 150 inmates. These facts are highly relevant in considering jail size and facilities. Also important from the standpoint of trends is the average number committed. There is a decline between 1946 and 1951 and then a return to the higher averages of the middle 1940's.

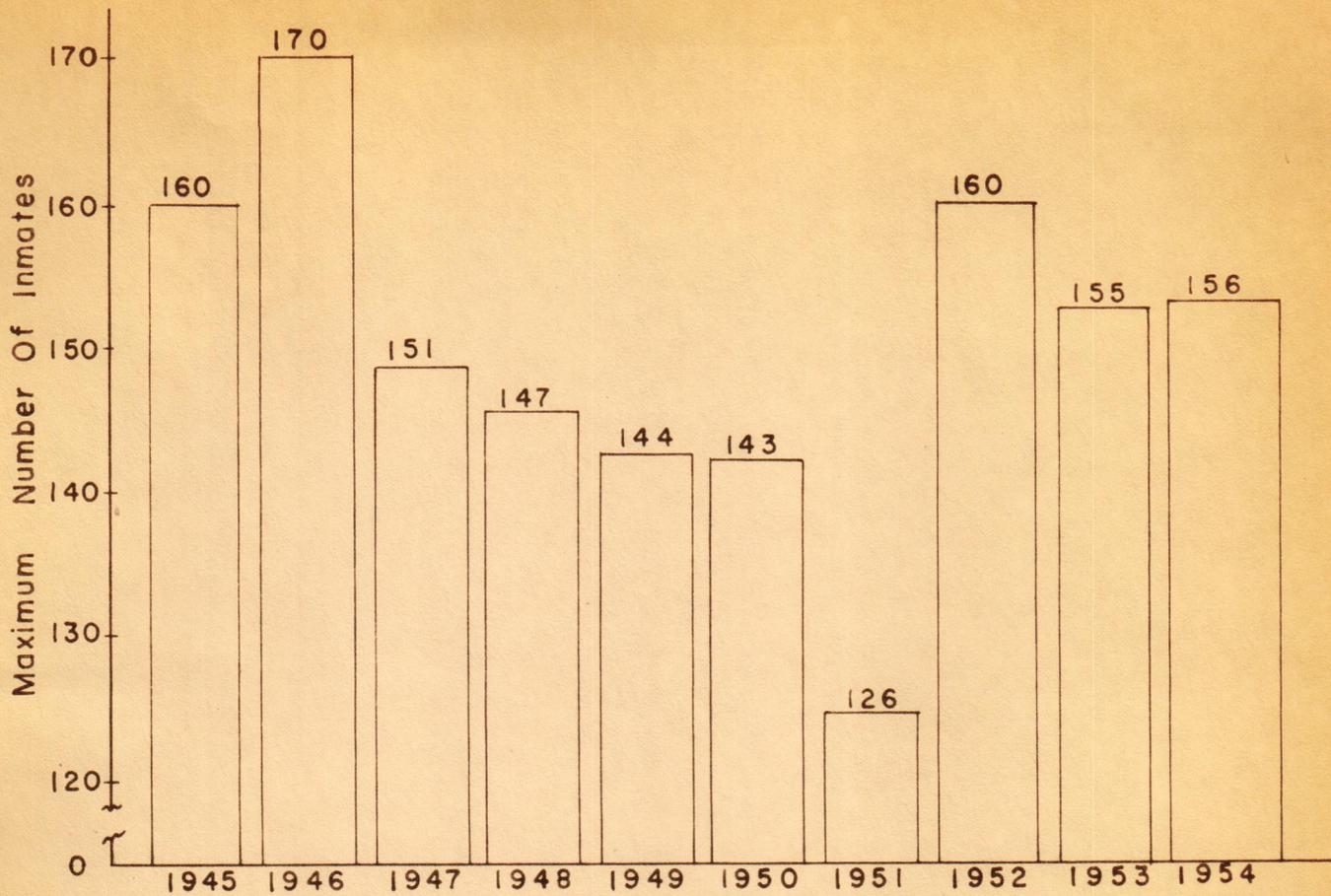


Figure 2. Number Of Inmates On Day Of Maximum Count, 1945-1954
See Table I

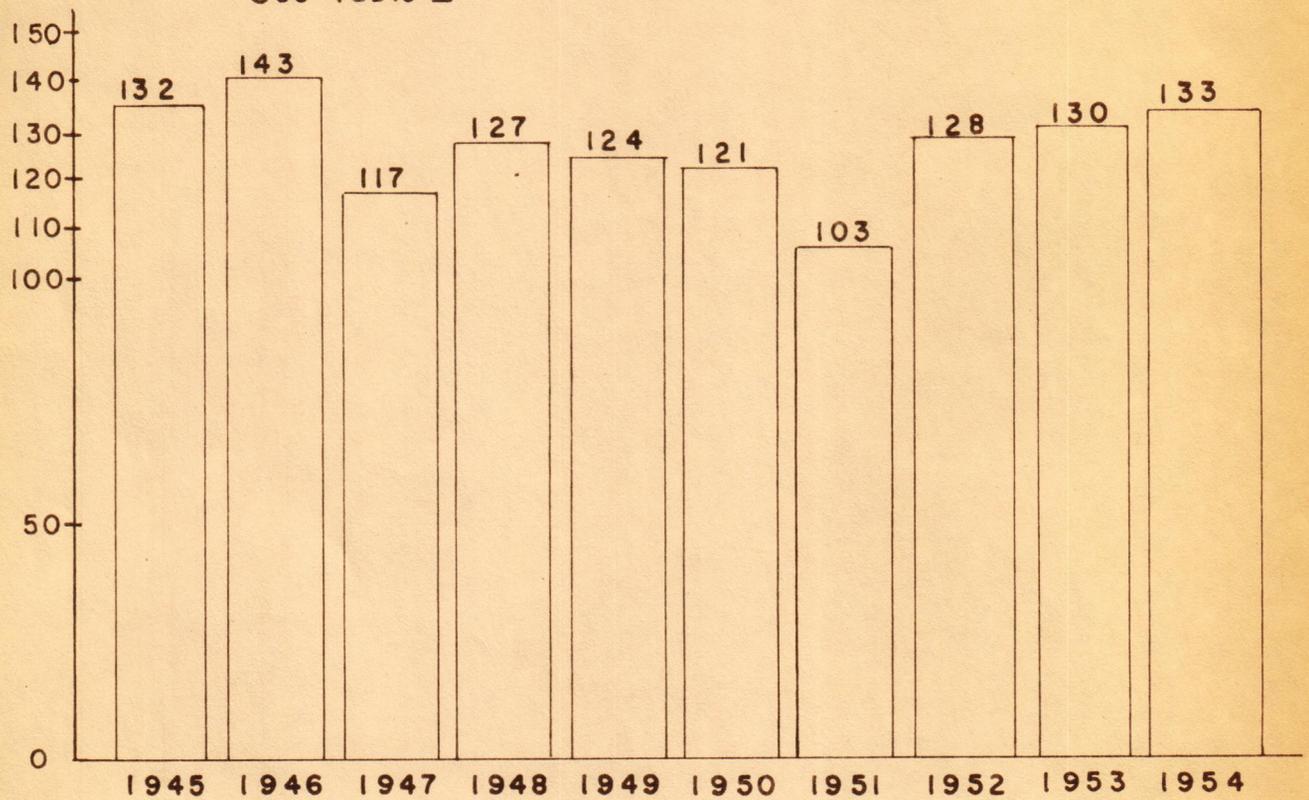


Figure 3. Average Number Of Inmates, 1945-1954
See Table II

Attitudes of the Cabu Judiciary.

To ascertain the attitudes of judges in regard to the performance of their duties after the construction of the new jail, a questionnaire (Appendix "H") was submitted to them. From the 15 answers received, it was clear that there would be little change in sentencing offenders, or releasing them on bail, or placing them on probation.

Effect of Clinical Treatment on Number of Alcoholics.

The survey reveals that those charged with drunkenness comprised approximately 40 per cent of the jail inmates in recent years. Whether clinical treatment will ever succeed in reducing the number of this type of offenders is still a moot question.*

The problem of drunkenness shows no signs of abatement in our culture. Provision must be made for the detention of the alcoholic automobile driver, for other disorderly and dangerous drunks, and for the alcoholically ill. Certainly it will be a long time before alcoholic offenders will be treated adequately from the public health and mental hygiene standpoints. However, no city can afford to lose sight of the need for collaborative

*The experience of the New York Penitentiary on Riker Island--a modern \$10,000,000 plant with a seven-story hospital and a trained personnel of seventy-nine on its medical staff, and a visiting board of ninety-three specialists, including seven psychiatrists--shows that "not much can be done with the chronic alcoholic, since most inmates are sentenced to thirty days or less, and the turnover is high." (Barnes and Teeters: NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY, 1950) In the case of the City and County Jail of Honolulu, between 1950 and 1954, approximately 53 per cent of its inmates were serving sentences of less than five days and 81.6 per cent were serving sentences of less than thirty days. (Table I, Appendix "D")

specialization of treatment for the many older problem drinkers and advanced alcoholics who, in Honolulu as in Mainland cities, are in and out of jail repeatedly over a relatively short period of time.

Future Population Trends.

In answer to an inquiry, the Bureau of Health Statistics recommended the use of the population forecast made by the City Planning Commission in 1953. According to this forecast, the population of Oahu in 1970 will be approximately 465,000, an increase of 111,980 or 31.7 per cent over that of 1950.

What should be the Size of the New Jail?

Of the four factors just considered, it is obvious that the maximum number of inmates actually jailed in recent years and the extent of population growth on Oahu should take precedence in determining the size of the new jail.

On the assumption that the increase in jail population will be in proportion to the forecasted population growth on Oahu, the jail population by 1970 will probably be one-third larger than what it was in 1950. On the basis of this computation, the jail population will increase from the maximum count of 143 in 1950 to 188 in 1970. If a margin of 20 per cent is added to meet unforeseen contingencies, the total will be 226. A jail capable of accommodating this total number of inmates should be adequate for the needs of the City and County of Honolulu for the next twenty or thirty years.

The size of the jail required will also depend, of course, on such imponderables as progress in specialized treatment of certain offenders and possible changes in the law and in administrative procedures and policies.

Facilities

What sort of facilities should the new jail have? In considering this problem, the character of the jail population is of vital importance. As already pointed out, the great majority of the inmates found in the City and County Jail were single and unemployed. They belonged to the semi-skilled and unskilled occupational categories and were home-renters. They had never gone beyond the eighth grade in school. Most of them claimed religious affiliation. They were first-offenders and the nature of their offenses was not serious. They were young (under 30 years of age) and were serving sentences not longer than two months.

On the basis of this brief summary, the new jail should be so planned and constructed as to meet the needs of the majority of its inmates. In addition to maximum security cell blocks, dormitories, and a control center, plans for the construction should include the facilities outlined below. Wherever advisable and practicable, the male and the female sections should be provided with separate facilities.

Receiving and Processing Center.

Such a center should be so organized that it could perform

efficiently the functions of holding, searching, fingerprinting, photographing, and processing newly committed inmates.

Chapel-Recreation Hall.

Religious services held in an ordinary room are a travesty in any jail. Provision, therefore, should be made for a chapel or possibly a combination chapel-recreation hall in the male section where it could be used for religious services, motion-picture showings, entertainments brought in from outside, and other forms of recreation.

Kitchen and Mess Hall.

Cell-feeding is an outmoded practice. One kitchen equipped with modern appliances and a mess hall supplied with cafeteria facilities, therefore, should be included in the construction plans of the male section. Food for the female section could be transported from the kitchen to the dining-room in the female section, perhaps, by means of an electrically-heated conveyor.

Medical Facilities.

An infirmary organized to provide medical services of a general nature should form an indispensable part in the construction plans of the new jail.

Laundry Room.

A modern laundry may be set up to provide work for some of the inmates. If providing work is to be a function of this particular facility, conceivably, it can handle not only the jail laundry, but also the laundry of other public-supported institutions.

Visiting Area.

A special area should be set aside in the male and the female sections where visitors, including relatives, friends, social workers, attorneys, and the clergy could sit down with inmates in private and professional interviews, if necessary.

Reading Room.

A place should be set up in the male and the female sections for the custody and circulation of books. Such a place could also be used for reading or study.

Maintenance Workshop.

An area should be designated and equipped as a maintenance workshop where inmates could be kept busy working in garage, in refinishing furniture used in public offices, and on odd jobs.

Farming Area.

If the new jail is to be located in a suburban area, as recommended in this report, part of the acquired land could be devoted to agricultural pursuits which should offer an opportunity of work for short-term inmates.

Leisure Time Facilities.

It should be pointed out that, while the problem of rehabilitation of inmates is within the province of jail administration, a program of leisure time activities is highly desirable to meet the problem of idleness which has often been called "the jailor's worst enemy." To carry out such a program with any

degree of success, proper facilities should be provided for work, education, indoor and outdoor games.

Jailor's House.

In order to bring about a better integration and supervision of the jail administration, the jailor, if not the Sheriff, should live within or near the jail compound.

(For further suggestions in this respect, reference may be made to Chapter XI, HANDBOOK OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, published by the Bureau of Prisons, 1949 and Chapter 8, A MANUAL OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS, published by The American Correctional Association, 1954.)

Segregation

A common jail problem is the lack of adequate provision for segregation of the different types of inmates. The corrupting and demoralizing results of indiscriminate association in an institutional setting are widely recognized by those in charge of penal administration. In making plans for the new jail, therefore, it is of the utmost importance to include facilities for classifying and handling the highly diversified groups of inmates.

The need for segregation has been clearly indicated by the survey of the jail population. In the five-year period, 1950-1954, more than half of the jail inmates were first-offenders. Approximately one out of ten were young offenders between the ages of 15 and 19. Nine out of ten were misdemeanants. And, considerably more than half of the inmates were either drunks or traffic violators.

Among jail authorities, the consensus is that, if at all practicable, the following types of inmates should be segregated: (1) males and females; (2) convicted and those awaiting court decision; (3) young offenders and hardened criminals; and (4) first-offenders and recidivists. Special accommodations should also be provided for drunks, material witnesses, and serious disciplinary cases.

The survey further indicates that between 10 and 15 per cent of the inmates may be considered security-risks and, perhaps, should be confined in maximum-security cell blocks. But the rest of the inmates may be safely housed in dormitories where the conditions of living are more healthful and less expensive. These dormitories may be located in different parts of the jail and, in this way, the purposes of segregation can be more effectively realized.

Site

What type of location will be most suitable for the new jail? While city and county jails in some of the nation's leading metropolitan areas like Los Angeles are still situated in centers of business activities, the trend in jail construction is definitely in the direction of the suburbs.

In the case of Honolulu's present jail site, it is especially undesirable for the following reasons: (1) the land area, hardly an acre, is too small; (2) a remodeling of the existing structures would be impracticable; (3) a new structure on the present location

would have to be a multi-story one and the annual operation cost of such a structure would be high; (4) the need of a work program to include agricultural employment could not be met; and (5) the land value in the city would make it prohibitive to purchase additional land around the present jail site.

Proximity of jail to courthouse is not a 20th century need. For Honolulu it is clearly desirable that the location be marginal rather than central. Time and transportation costs are outweighed by advantages to be assured by the more spacious outlying location.

Type

To operate in any adequate manner, the physical layout of the new jail should be properly adjusted to its new facilities, programs of work, and segregation needs. In this respect, the horizontal type of jail construction seems most suitable for the City and County of Honolulu. This type spreads itself over a large area and is seldom more than two stories high. It is cheaper to build and inexpensive to operate. It is also generally believed that it has fewer administrative problems like those involving security and contraband.

According to survey findings, approximately one out of 20 inmates between 1950 and 1954 was a female. In the same period, as mentioned above, nine out of ten jail inmates were in the misdemeanor category. In view of these facts, the new jail should have a separate female section with a dormitory space for 16

adult inmates and 4 juveniles between the ages of 15 and 19 and a maximum security space for no more than 4 or a total capacity for 24 female inmates. The male section, on the other hand, should have a dormitory space for 150 adult inmates and 20 for juveniles between the ages of 15 and 19 and a maximum security space for no more than 32 or a total capacity for 202 male inmates.

	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	202	24	226
Space for maximum security cases	32	4	36
Dormitory space for adults	150	16	166
Space for juveniles	20	4	24

Before starting work on the new jail, the architect or architects concerned would do well to consult HANDBOOK OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION of the Bureau of Prisons, previously mentioned.

Part III

METHODOLOGY

Methodology

The data for the present survey were collected from two chief sources: primary and secondary.

The primary sources consisted of the daily report file and the record card file of the City and County Jail. In the daily report file, the total number of inmates in every 24-hour period (ending at 6 p.m.) and their characteristics in terms of ancestry, sex, and class of offense are tabulated on a separate sheet of paper. In the record card file, information on inmates is kept by the year. Each card on file here bears the name of the inmate, date of his admission, the offense for which he is charged or jailed, and his age, ancestry, address, place of occupation, and marital status. If he has been in jail once before in the same year, he will have two cards under his name on file. If he has been in jail four times before in the same year, he will have five cards under his name on file. The entire record card file is arranged alphabetically by names of inmates.

For purposes of the survey, the daily report file for the ten-year period, 1945-1954, and the record card file for the period beginning January 1, 1950 and ending April 15, 1955 were used.

In addition to the use of the daily report and the record card files, information was secured through interviews with inmates who happened to be in the jail on April 12, 1955.

The secondary sources included annual reports and criminal abstracts of the Police and the Sheriff's Departments of the City

and County of Honolulu and data from publications of the Territorial Board of Health, City Planning Commission of Honolulu, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Census of Population, and from a few questions submitted to local judges.

Survey Technique.

In a preliminary analysis of the primary source materials, it was found that the total number of names appearing in the record card file each year ranged from approximately 1,300 to 2,000. Such being the case, a ten per cent sample for the five-year period, 1950-1954, was considered sufficient for the purpose of the survey. For essentially the same reason, a ten per cent sample was also adopted in the use of the daily report file for the ten-year period, 1945-1954.

Owing to the fact that the number of Federal inmates totaled only 264 for the five-year period, 1950-1954, it was decided that all of them should be included in a separate set of tables for purposes of classification and tabulation. (Appendix "F")

As a means of computing the rate of recidivism, a name drawn from the record card file of any year was checked to see if it had appeared in the files of the previous four years.

Pertinent data from the annual reports of the Police and the Sheriff's Departments were used primarily to corroborate and substantiate the findings of the sampling process.

All data in the survey were hand-tabulated. Every effort was made to insure clarity of statistical presentation.

The samples from the record card and the daily report files mentioned above were drawn on the basis of "A Table of Random Numbers."*

In sampling procedures, small margins of errors are to be expected. When a sample is drawn from the record card file, the percentages obtained could vary from the percentages obtained from a study of the total record card file. The latter percentages are referred to as "the true proportions."

The sample results, however, tend to fall around the true proportions. The closeness of the sample results to the true proportions is dependent upon the size of the sample and the proportions obtained thereof. In general, the sample proportions obtained in this survey will vary not more than three to five per cent from the true proportions.

As a check on the reliability of the sample data for the five-year period, 1950-1954, pertinent information on all the inmates whose names appeared in the record card file in the three and a half months between January 1 and April 15, 1955 was classified and tabulated. The comparability of the proportions for the two periods seems to justify the conclusion that the sample proportions arrived at in the present survey are highly reliable. (Appendices "D" and "G")

*John G. Peatman's DESCRIPTIVE AND SAMPLING STATISTICS, 1947.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX "A"

- I: Chronological steps taken by the League of Women Voters of Honolulu which led to the appropriation of funds by the Board of Supervisors for the Survey of Jail Needs.
- II: Letters from Mr. James V. Bennett to Mrs. Marion G. Saunders, dated February 8 and March 30, 1955.
- III: Letter from Mr. William P. Mottz, Chairman of the Community Committee For A New Jail to Honorable Sakae Takahashi, Chairman, Senate Oahu Select Committee, dated April 13, 1955.
- IV: Letter from Mr. Robert D. Barnes, Senior Architect, Bureau of Prisons, to Dr. C. K. Cheng, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, dated May 18, 1955.
- V: Letter from Mr. Robert D. Barnes, Senior Architect, Bureau of Prisons, to Dr. C. K. Cheng, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, dated July 8, 1955.

I: Chronological steps taken by the League of Women Voters of Honolulu which led to the appropriation of funds by the Board of Supervisors for the Survey of Jail Needs. The following details are reproduced verbatim from their records:

LOG ON JAIL ACTION

March 1953 League takes as local agenda item "a study of the services under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff and support of such measures as will improve them."

July Special Board Meeting to discuss Local Resource Committee's study of the jail.

August 12 First LWV group inspects the City-County Jail.

November Membership meeting: Panel on problems and plans of Honolulu jail, by Sheriff Kahanamoku, Jailer Kramer, Mrs. Marion Saunders, moderator.

December Local Resource Committee meet with Mr. Jerome Davis to hear about jail problems on mainland, chiefly in Connecticut.

January 1954 Membership meeting: Panel on "Rehabilitation in the Jail" with Judge Corbett, Mr. Willard Bolling, Mr. Harold Jambor, moderator.

February 2 Board adopted seven recommendations of Local Resource Committee, to eliminate juveniles from the jail, improve facilities now if possible, and work toward improvement of total jail program. Report outlines security, segregation, rehabilitation as major areas for improvement.

March ANNUAL MEETING: Program of color slides on jail conditions with commentary by Mrs. Marion Saunders. Reverend Kernahan speaks on jail needs.

Local Agenda Item: Continued study of Sheriff's office for second year.

April Local Resource Committee visited Sand Island site for jail with Deputy Sheriff Lang Akana.

May 20 Local Resource Committee visited Halawa Valley site for new jail with Sheriff Kahanamoku, Deputy Lang Akana and representatives of City Planning Commission.

July Report of Resource Committee to Board recommending action in favor of new jail on a site which meets the requirements of a modern correctional institution providing adequate security, segregation, and rehabilitation.

September Board takes action in favor of "a new jail on a site which will allow for the development of a modern correctional institution providing adequate security, segregation, and rehabilitation."

October Board approval of program of action by Local Resource Committee leading toward the formation of a Community Committee for action on a new jail.

November 17 Membership Meeting of LWV combined with meeting of invited representatives of fifty community groups. Group asks LWV to draw up plans for further action and call second meeting.

November 19 LWV officers Mrs. Marion Saunders, Mrs. Kate Kortschak, Mrs. Lael Campbell, Mrs. Leisel Philipp toured the City-County jail with U. S. Attorney Louis B. Blissard and Assistant U. S. Attorney E. D. Crumpacker, Sheriff Kahanamoku and Deputy Lang Akana.

November 20 Letter to Mayor Wilson from President Saunders requesting as priority in next calendar year expenditures the building of a new City-County jail.

November 23 First of weekly radio series on jail conditions begun by Local Resource Chairman Kortschak on Mike Ashman KHON program.

November 27 Editor Ray Coll of Advertiser assures League of priority clearance for jail news.

December Poll of Board by Mrs. Saunders to approve request of diversion of already appropriated funds from Ordinance 1390 of \$4,000 for a research study of basic community needs which would be met by a new jail.

December 6 Letter to Mayor Wilson from League President requesting use of \$4,000.00 from Ordinance 1390 to make study of basic jail needs.

December 7 Report to Board on research study request.

December 10 Board of Supervisors Finance Committee meeting: League President presents need for professional research on jail needs. Request referred to Sheriff, Dr. Lee Brooks, Mr. Thomas Vance, Mr. Harper and Mr. Mottz.

December 30 Sheriff endorses LWV request for study of jail needs.

January 1955 Dr. Lee Brooks, Mr. Mottz, and Mr. Harper endorse LWV request for study of basic jail needs.

January 27

Board unanimously endorses the organization and program of action projected by the Community Committee for a New Jail as presented by the Local Resource Chairman; specifically,

1. Of first importance is the \$4,000.00 study on basic jail needs.
2. Dr. Brooks should be used on the study if at all possible.
3. The survey should be made by the Sociology Department of the University of Hawaii if it can be arranged.

Board expresses itself in favor of Community Committee's "continued efforts in the direction of promoting the new jail."

February

Poll of Board by Mrs. Kortschak on expanding LWV stand to include "a new jail on a new site" -- a stand inherent in already established League stand.

February 8

Letter from Mr. James V. Bennett, director of Federal Bureau of Prisons, endorsing survey of jail needs as essential before planning and building.

February 11

Dr. Brooks appears before Finance Committee.

February 23

Finance Committee of Board of Supervisors approves research and survey by Sociology Department of University of Hawaii, working in conjunction with Sheriff's office, on basic jail needs.

II: Letters from James V. Bennett to Mrs. Marion G. Saunders,
dated February 8 and March 30, 1955.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington 25

February 8, 1955

Mrs. Marion G. Saunders
President, League of Women Voters of Honolulu
2644 Rock Road
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Mrs. Saunders:

This is in reply to your letter of January 23 with reference to a survey of jail needs in your community as a preliminary step in planning for a new jail.

I certainly agree that you are on the right track in pressing for a full-scale study of the problem before any decisions are made. Too many communities have made the mistake of going ahead with a jail construction without adequate information as to present and future needs - and once a mistake is translated into terms of steel and concrete, it is pretty difficult to correct. I should think that such a survey, up to the point when the services of an architect will be required to draw up the actual plans, could be carried out without much expenditure of funds. A very important part of the study, which I should think could be done with volunteer assistance, is an analysis of population figures for the present jail, over a period of years, by age, sex, type of offense, length of stay, etc. These figures, in conjunction with a study of population trends for the area, will provide a basis for determining the size of the new jail and the type of facilities to be provided.

I am enclosing copy of a report of a jail survey made in Kent County, Michigan, under the direction of a local research organization, which I think may be helpful to you in indicating the problems involved in jail planning and the type of information to be collected. I think too that the conclusions reached by the Kent County planning group are basically sound and will be equally applicable in your own situation. This happens to be our only copy of the survey report and I would appreciate your returning it after it has served your purpose.

I am also enclosing a set of ten booklets we have prepared for use as a correspondence course in jail management, with the thought that they may be useful to you as reference material. The American Prison Association's Manual of Correctional Standards, which is available from the Association office, 135 East 15th Street, New York 3, N. Y., at \$2.75 per copy, also would be helpful in this connection.

Mrs. Marion G. Saunders - 2

February 8, 1955

I will be glad to hear from you as your study progresses, and if we can be of further assistance in any way, I hope you will not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JAMES V. BENNETT

James V. Bennett
Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington 25

March 30, 1955

Mrs. Marion G. Saunders
President, League of Women Voters of Honolulu
2644 Rock Road
Honolulu 14, T. H.

Dear Mrs. Saunders:

You are indeed to be congratulated on the rapid progress being made in your jail survey and the enthusiasm with which you are working toward planning the jail.

I wish it were possible for me to give you a firm estimate of the cost you can expect in building a new jail. I am told by responsible people here in Washington who are acquainted with building costs in Hawaii that construction there will be approximately 160% of construction in the States. That would mean, for example, that a 200 man jail which would cost about a million and a half dollars here would cost close to two and a half million in Honolulu. However, a jail in the United States at that cost would include cell space for about one-third of the population, a heating plant, and certain other features which you would not require in the Islands. Real estate costs, if any, the accessibility of utilities, and several other factors are, of course, variables in estimating the cost of any jail.

I should think, however, that as a very rough guess you might consider a million and a half dollars as a reasonable figure to use assuming that the Honolulu jail could handle virtually all of its prisoners in dormitories rather than cells, no heating plant will be required, that no real estate costs will be involved, and that all utilities are immediately accessible. If the basic services, kitchens, dining room, storerooms, etc. are designed for a capacity of 250, the ultimate increase of capacity from 200 to 250 would not be an appreciable cost.

Mrs. Marion G. Saunders - 2

March 30, 1955

I know you will appreciate that it is almost impossible here in Washington to give you any really reliable cost estimate, but the figures I have given will at least provide you with a starting point for your immediate purposes.

I have no immediate suggestion on the availability of any architect who might be available in connection with planning the new institution. However, the Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction which we published several years ago can serve as a guide to your initial planning, and I will be glad to have our architectural staff here in the Bureau give advice by correspondence during the initial phases. Later on when the time is appropriate I am sure we can assist you in working out some plans for more specific help.

I will be interested in keeping in touch with your plans as they move forward. Please be assured of my continued interest in helping in any way.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JAMES V. BENNETT

James V. Bennett
Director

III: Letter from Mr. William P. Mottz, Chairman of the Community Committee For A New Jail to Honorable Sakae Takahashi, Chairman, Senate Oahu Select Committee, dated April 13, 1955.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE FOR A NEW JAIL

April 13, 1955

Honorable Sakae Takahashi
Chairman, Senate Oahu Select Committee
Twenty-ninth Legislature
Iolani Palace
Honolulu, T. H.

Re: Senate Bill 820, relating to a new jail for
the City and County of Honolulu

Dear Sir:

This is in response to your committee's request for an explanation of the sum of Six Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$650,000.00) for the erection of a new jail:

1. The Community Committee for a New Jail has considered, for purposes of planning, and as a starting point, a 150-inmate jail structure depicted on page 180 of the Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction, published by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in 1949.
2. The structure depicted as above was built in 1938 at a cost of Two Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Three Hundred Forty-three Dollars (\$265,343.00). In other terms, the cost of this structure, which contained 43,538 square feet, was Six Dollars and Nine Cents (\$6.09) per square foot.
3. According to late information from the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, construction costs at the present are approximately 275 per cent of the 1938 figure. Therefore, the same jail today would cost approximately Seven Hundred Twenty-nine Thousand Six Hundred Ninety-three Dollars (\$729,693.00).
4. If the floor space were reduced from 43,538 square feet to 40,000 square feet, which could be done without seriously affecting the efficiency or utility of the institution, it could presumably be built on the mainland today for about Six Hundred Sixty-nine Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars (\$669,900.00).
5. In Hawaii, although building costs are undoubtedly somewhat higher than on the mainland, economies of construction could be effected because of the fact that our climate would permit the elimination of a central heating plant,

April 13, 1955

insulation, weather-proof sash, and possibly other items which add substantially to costs.

Also in projecting celling accommodations, a greater percentage of outside cells could be employed, eliminating thereby higher construction costs for inside cells. These factors should go far in equalizing differences in construction costs between the mainland and Hawaii.

It is realized, of course, that until plans and specifications are drawn up, no one can answer the cost question with absolute accuracy. This committee has had neither the facilities nor the funds to deal in plans and specifications. Too, we realize that it would be presumptuous of us to invade the proper sphere of the City and County of Honolulu.

Possibly, due to factors of which this committee is unaware, costs may exceed the estimates given herein. We feel, however, that the yardstick used is as accurate as any available and that no gross error is committed in offering these figures for your consideration. It is quite certain that building costs will not decrease in the foreseeable future and the longer building is delayed, the higher costs are likely to be.

The present 97-year-old jail is Honolulu's poorest example of municipal housekeeping. We will appreciate your kokua in clearing our bill for the consideration of the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE FOR A NEW JAIL

By /s/ WILLIAM P. MOTTZ

William P. Mottz
Chairman

WPM:gfc

IV: Letter from Mr. Robert D. Barnes, Senior Architect, Bureau of Prisons, to Dr. C. K. Cheng, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, dated May 18, 1955.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington 25

May 18, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. C. K. Cheng
Associate Professor of Sociology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14
Territory of Hawaii

Dear Mr. Cheng:

Mr. Bennett has asked me to answer your letter regarding building costs. These, as you realize, are very hard to get. By that I mean reliable costs are hard to get. I have a couple here that might be of some aid and interest.

In 1952 the City of Jackson, Mississippi constructed a three-story, basement and partial fourth floor building, the basement and first floor being set aside for police work, court and car parking. The second and third floors were prisoners. They had a total of 99 prisoners on the two floors. The total building had an area of approximately 41,000 sq. ft. with the two cell floors occupying each 8,050 sq. ft. The total cost of the project exclusive of land was \$679,000. This building was constructed in 1952.

Another job which might be of some interest to you is the nearly completed Denver City County Jail, having a capacity of about 700 being built for \$2,070,000, a general over-all cost of \$15.07 per sq. ft. and an inmate cost of just under \$3,000 each exclusive of architect's fees and contingencies. Actually, the project will probably on completion run about \$2,500,000 which would give an inmate cost of about \$3,560. I hope this has been helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ROBERT D. BARNES

Robert D. Barnes
Senior Architect

V: Letter from Mr. Robert D. Barnes, Senior Architect, Bureau of Prisons, to Dr. C. K. Cheng, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii, dated July 8, 1955.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Prisons
Washington 25

July 8, 1955

AIR MAIL

Dr. C. K. Cheng
Associate Professor of Sociology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Territory of Hawaii

Dear Dr. Cheng:

Mr. Bennett has asked me to answer your letter of recent date and to congratulate you on getting the \$700,000 for the construction of a new jail.

There is little that we can add at this time to our previous recommendation other than to say that certainly with the expansion which you are planning, i.e. 200 capacity to 250 capacity, the jail should be built on a 250 inmate chassis. By this we mean that the kitchen, dining room, heating plant and other utilities should be sized at the time of the original construction to be adequate for the additional construction and the additional housing facilities should be included in the original planning of the institution. If this is done carefully it will simplify the future addition and will give you at that time a workable plan working as a unit and will make possible the accomplishment of this expansion with the minimum of cost and disruption to the operation of the existing institution.

I will be very interested in seeing the sketch plans prepared by your architects and to give you the benefit of any of our experience in the design of jails.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ROBERT D. BARNES

Robert D. Barnes
Senior Architect

APPENDIX "B"

Table

- I: The number of inmates on day of maximum count in each month, 1945-1954, in The City and County Jail.
- II: Average number of inmates each month, 1945-1954, in The City and County Jail.
- III: The number of inmates on day of maximum count in each month, 1947-1954, in The City and County Jail (including those with intermittent sentences, but excluding those assigned to the police station and under hospital observation and care).

TABLE I: THE NUMBER OF INMATES ON DAY OF MAXIMUM COUNT IN EACH MONTH, 1945-1954, IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL*

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	114	151	138	122	117	111	108	104	155	135
February	127	170	143	115	140	133	102	111	139	132
March	127	160	151	134	133	143	126	118	139	133
April	142	150	122	140	137	132	122	129	129	133
May	152	141	114	129	131	131	118	127	128	144
June	155	129	121	133	124	129	119	129	130	131
July	132	155	111	138	121	117	109	138	131	132
August	127	165	117	135	133	126	103	160	143	153
September	160	162	120	146	130	138	114	154	120	156
October	148	160	112	147	138	133	95	150	140	148
November	149	159	121	126	144	121	95	140	148	145
December	153	140	121	146	130	99	95	159	135	148

*This table includes all inmates who were (a) actually in the jail, (b) on "intermittent" or "recess" sentences, (c) assigned to the police station, and (d) under hospital observation and care.

"Intermittent" or "recess" sentences apply to inmates who are permitted to go out to work during the day, but who have to report to the jail in the evening or during non-working hours for the duration of their sentence.

TABLE II: AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES EACH MONTH, 1945-1954,
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL*

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	113	133	131	118	111	111	104	97	152	125
February	121	153	139	108	135	126	102	105	135	128
March	126	143	139	125	129	139	114	112	134	130
April	138	134	112	134	133	131	116	126	127	127
May	143	126	106	126	124	127	114	121	125	130
June	150	125	111	127	109	122	113	120	126	129
July	119	154	107	129	112	113	106	128	126	130
August	110	153	113	128	126	116	97	144	125	137
September	144	156	116	140	121	127	104	147	113	145
October	138	152	109	138	134	123	88	146	134	139
November	141	150	113	124	136	119	89	138	139	138
December	<u>145</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>136</u>
Total Average:	132	143	117	127	124	121	103	128	130	133

*This table includes all inmates who were (a) actually in the jail, (b) on "intermittent" or "recess" sentences, (c) assigned to the police station, and (d) under hospital observation and care.

TABLE III: THE NUMBER OF INMATES ON DAY OF MAXIMUM COUNT
 IN EACH MONTH, 1947-1954, IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL
 (including those with intermittent sentences, but
 excluding those assigned to the police station
 and under hospital observation and care)*

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	123	111	107	103	101	96	148	128
February	130	107	129	124	94	105	129	124
March	135	122	126	133	119	109	130	123
April	108	129	127	121	115	122	123	125
May	103	119	124	122	112	116	120	137
June	111	123	114	121	111	123	123	123
July	101	128	114	109	101	130	125	125
August	107	125	126	119	97	152	135	143
September	110	136	121	131	109	146	113	147
October	102	136	131	122	88	141	133	137
November	104	115	137	113	90	132	141	133
December	106	134	122	91	90	151	128	134

*Data for 1945 and 1946 were incomplete.

This table includes all inmates who were (a) actually in the jail, (b) on "intermittent" or "recess" sentences, (c) assigned to the police station, and (d) under hospital observation and care.

APPENDIX "C"

Table

- IV: Totals of persons arrested, charged, and committed to The City and County Jail, 1950.
- V: Totals of persons arrested, charged, and committed to The City and County Jail, 1951.
- VI: Totals of persons arrested, charged, and committed to The City and County Jail, 1952.
- VII: Totals of persons arrested, charged, and committed to The City and County Jail, 1953.
- VIII: Totals of persons arrested, charged, and committed to The City and County Jail, 1954.

TABLE IV: TOTALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, CHARGED, AND COMMITTED TO
THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950*

(Page 44)

Offenses	Total Arrested	Total Charged	Guilty as Charged	Total Jailed	Percentage Jailed of Total Charged
GRAND TOTAL OFFENSES	32047	31055	19646	2293	7.4
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>2096</u>	<u>1657</u>	<u>1355</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>13.5</u>
Murder	16	7	2	1	14.3
Manslaughter	19	19	2	4	21.1
Rape	26	20	10	-	-
Robbery	26	18	16	17	94.4
Aggravated assault	76	60	30	10	16.7
Burglary	635	510	430	73	14.3
Larceny-theft	1083	851	760	101	11.9
Auto theft	215	172	105	18	10.5
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>29951</u>	<u>29398</u>	<u>18291</u>	<u>2069</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Other assaults	1316	1259	599	172	13.7
Forgery	50	44	39	23	52.3
Embezzlement and fraud	111	108	60	59	54.6
Stolen property; etc.	18	17	16	1	5.9
Weapons	67	65	53	34	52.3
Prostitution	309	199	71	17	8.5
Sex offenses	365	329	253	56	17.0
Offenses against family	49	48	19	6	12.5
Drug laws	53	33	4	5	15.2
Liquor laws	166	166	94	4	2.4
Drunkenness	2427	2424	2150	935	38.6
Disorderly conduct	1030	1016	671	103	10.1
Vagrancy	368	299	195	23	21.8
Gambling	2015	2011	736	21	1.0
Driving while intoxicated	293	293	215	55	18.8
Traffic	18671	18674	11507	408	21.8
All other offenses	2642	2413	1609	141	5.8
Suspicion	1	-	-	6	-

*Sources: Annual Reports, The Police and The Sheriff's Departments, The City and County of Honolulu. The figures for the "Total Jailed" were secured by translating and combining the various offense categories used by the jail into the Uniform Classification as used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Discrepancies, if any, are due to reclassification of the offense items.

TABLE V: TOTALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, CHARGED, AND COMMITTED TO
THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1951*

	Total Arrested	Total Charged	Guilty as Charged	Total Jailed	Percentage Jailed of Total Charged
GRAND TOTAL OFFENSES	34340	32988	19884	2101	6.4
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>2107</u>	<u>1618</u>	<u>1263</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Murder	12	12	4	3	25.0
Manslaughter	23	22	5	1	8.3
Rape	24	20	6	2	10.0
Robbery	46	26	18	6	23.1
Aggravated assault	60	45	36	8	17.8
Burglary	673	528	416	43	8.1
Larceny-theft	1034	796	635	76	9.5
Auto theft	235	169	143	20	11.8
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>32233</u>	<u>31370</u>	<u>18621</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Other assaults	1267	1160	645	156	13.4
Forgery	35	28	21	8	28.6
Embezzlement and fraud	107	102	77	49	48.0
Stolen property; etc.	22	22	17	1	4.5
Weapons	40	38	36	16	42.1
Prostitution	484	273	125	22	8.1
Sex offenses	418	385	241	55	14.3
Offenses against family	65	63	36	10	15.9
Drug laws	88	49	12	16	32.7
Liquor laws	90	86	86	8	9.3
Drunkenness	2285	2277	2026	896	39.4
Disorderly conduct	1068	1043	717	104	10.0
Vagrancy	383	290	216	19	6.6
Gambling	2374	2309	669	20	0.9
Driving while intoxicated	328	325	245	42	12.9
Traffic	20510	20505	11835	400	19.5
All other offenses	2665	2415	1617	102	4.2
Suspicion	4	-	-	18	-

*Sources: Annual Reports, The Police and The Sheriff's Departments, The City and County of Honolulu. The figures of the "Total Jailed" were secured by translating and combining the various offense categories used by the jail into the Uniform Classification as used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Discrepancies, if any, are due to reclassification of the offense items.

TABLE VI: TOTALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, CHARGED, AND COMMITTED TO
THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1952*

Offenses	Total Arrested	Total Charged	Guilty as Charged	Total Jailed	Percentage Jailed of Total Charged
GRAND TOTAL OFFENSES	35839	34510	22330	2257	6.5
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>2241</u>	<u>1728</u>	<u>1326</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>12.6</u>
Murder	16	12	4	5	41.7
Manslaughter	9	9	3	3	33.3
Rape	7	7	3	1	14.3
Robbery	84	46	12	21	45.7
Aggravated assault	57	39	14	10	25.6
Burglary	811	633	548	52	8.2
Larceny-theft	1029	814	616	101	12.4
Auto theft	228	168	126	24	14.3
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>33598</u>	<u>32782</u>	<u>21004</u>	<u>2040</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Other assaults	1317	1225	545	142	11.6
Forgery	68	58	29	28	48.3
Embezzlement and fraud	161	149	94	73	49.0
Stolen property; etc.	5	4	6	-	-
Weapons	71	67	43	31	46.3
Prostitution	599	323	133	39	12.1
Sex offenses	490	468	250	63	13.5
Offenses against family	73	70	35	5	7.1
Drug laws	113	75	7	70	93.3
Liquor laws	101	89	56	6	6.7
Drunkenness	2060	2052	1738	849	41.4
Disorderly conduct	1052	1030	652	104	10.1
Vagrancy	319	260	181	35	13.5
Gambling	2730	2721	1082	34	1.2
Driving while intoxicated	328	321	225	28	8.7
Traffic	21377	21374	14515	408	19.1
All other offenses	2725	2496	1413	112	4.9
Suspicion	9	-	-	13	-

*Sources: Annual Reports, The Police and The Sheriff's Departments, The City and County of Honolulu. The figures of the "Total Jailed" were secured by translating and combining the various offense categories used by the jail into the Uniform Classification as used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Discrepancies, if any, are due to reclassification of the offense items.

TABLE VII: TOTALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, CHARGED, AND COMMITTED TO
THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1953*

Offenses	Total Arrested	Total Charged	Guilty as Charged	Total Jailed	Percentage Jailed of Total Charged
GRAND TOTAL OFFENSES	30946	29738	18935	2288	7.7
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>1894</u>	<u>1457</u>	<u>1382</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Murder	10	9	5	5	55.6
Manslaughter	19	19	4	1	5.3
Rape	51	30	12	4	13.3
Robbery	51	37	27	25	67.6
Aggravated assault	50	36	20	3	8.3
Burglary	594	463	535	56	12.1
Larceny-theft	884	694	610	62	8.9
Auto theft	235	169	169	13	7.7
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	<u>29052</u>	<u>28281</u>	<u>17553</u>	<u>2119</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Other assaults	1321	1220	594	168	13.8
Forgery	53	46	42	21	45.7
Embezzlement and fraud	185	182	125	69	37.9
Stolen property; etc.	16	15	12	3	20.0
Weapons	50	49	41	35	71.4
Prostitution	357	140	102	26	18.6
Sex offenses	378	337	267	33	9.8
Offenses against family	65	65	24	4	6.2
Drug laws	72	26	4	18	69.2
Liquor laws	137	136	120	-	-
Drunkenness	1993	1985	1754	922	46.4
Disorderly conduct	1181	1158	749	117	10.1
Vagrancy	312	232	188	20	8.6
Gambling	2472	2467	1038	42	1.7
Driving while intoxicated	283	277	151	43	15.5
Traffic	17728	17725	10841	510	28.8
All other offenses	2441	2221	1501	86	3.9
Suspicion	8	-	-	2	-

*Sources: Annual Reports, The Police and The Sheriff's Departments, The City and County of Honolulu. The figures of the "Total Jailed" were secured by translating and combining the various offense categories used by the jail into the Uniform Classification as used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Discrepancies, if any, are due to reclassification of the offense items.

TABLE VIII: TOTALS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, CHARGED, AND COMMITTED TO
THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1954*

Offenses	Total Arrested	Total Charged	Guilty as Charged	Total Jailed	Percentage Jailed of Total Charged
GRAND TOTAL OFFENSES	26462	25209	17450	2286	9.1
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	2360	1753	1623	168	9.6
Murder	25	9	3	5	55.6
Manslaughter	8	8	5	3	37.5
Rape	26	16	9	3	18.8
Robbery	51	36	40	9	25.0
Aggravated assault	53	38	23	15	39.5
Burglary	767	548	565	42	7.7
Larceny-theft	1165	903	798	70	7.8
Auto theft	265	195	180	21	10.8
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	24102	23456	15827	2118	9.0
Other assaults	1132	1014	537	104	10.3
Forgery	70	51	47	25	49.0
Embezzlement and fraud	173	164	119	98	59.8
Stolen property; etc.	11	11	13	-	-
Weapons	44	42	32	26	61.9
Prostitution	297	179	112	24	13.4
Sex offenses	330	308	282	24	7.8
Offenses against family	60	60	21	12	20.0
Drug laws	56	48	1	34	70.8
Liquor laws	101	100	82	1	1.0
Drunkenness	2106	2085	1820	961	46.1
Disorderly conduct	1062	1039	822	95	9.1
Vagrancy	323	237	201	26	11.0
Gambling	2320	2315	1081	51	2.2
Driving while intoxicated	248	238	135	51	21.4
Traffic	13081	13080	8673	492	37.6
All other offenses	2688	2485	1849	90	3.6
Suspicion	-	-	-	4	-

*Sources: Annual Reports, The Police and The Sheriff's Departments, The City and County of Honolulu. The figures of the "Total Jailed" were secured by translating and combining the various offense categories used by the jail into the Uniform Classification as used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Discrepancies, if any, are due to reclassification of the offense items.

APPENDIX "D"

Table

- IX: Percent distribution of length of incarceration of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- X: Numerical distribution of offenses committed by inmates, 1950-1954, in The City and County Jail.
- XI: Percent distribution by sex and age of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XII: Percent distribution of classes of offenders in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XIII: Percent distribution of classes of offense by sex, age and race of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XIV: Percent distribution by marital status and occupation of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XV: Percent distribution by race of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XVI: Percent distribution of recidivism of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XVII: Percent distribution of types of offense by age of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XVIII: Percent distribution of types of offense by race of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XIX: Percent distribution of types of offense by employment of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.
- XX: Percent distribution of types of offense by marital status of inmates in The City and County Jail, 1950-1954.

Note: These 12 tables are based on a 10 per cent sample of the jail population, 1950-1954. The sample, however, does not include Federal inmates.

In the record card file of the jail, Federal inmates are listed separately. Because of the smallness of their number, they were all included in a separate tabulation. (see Appendix "F")

TABLE IX: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LENGTH OF INCARCERATION OF INMATES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950 TO 1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Length of Incarceration	TOTAL					
	1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 day	27.5	16.5	32.1	32.3	29.8	29.2
1-5 days	25.5	33.7	28.2	23.8	22.1	17.7
6-10 days	9.9	10.4	10.7	8.5	6.9	13.1
11-15 days	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.2	10.7	5.4
16-20 days	3.1	1.3	1.5	4.6	2.3	6.2
21-30 days	8.4	11.4	6.9	11.5	4.6	6.9
31-60 days	8.4	11.4	4.6	6.2	7.6	11.5
61-90 days	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	5.3	3.1
91 days-6 months	5.2	4.5	5.3	3.1	6.1	6.9
7 months and over	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.6	-

TABLE X: NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INMATES,
1950-1954 IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Offenses	TOTAL					
	1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
GRAND TOTAL*	780	178	153	149	145	155
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL*	69	19	14	8	17	11
Murder	1	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	7	1	-	1	4	1
Aggravated assault	5	1	2	1	1	-
Burglary	26	8	6	2	4	6
Larceny-theft	23	6	4	3	8	2
Auto theft	7	3	1	1	-	2
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL*	711	159	139	141	128	144
Other assaults	59	10	17	17	9	6
Forgery	9	1	1	1	2	4
Embezzlement and fraud	26	11	5	2	1	7
Stolen property; etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-
Weapons	9	4	1	3	-	1
Prostitution	9	1	5	-	2	1
Sex offenses	20	6	7	4	2	1
Offenses against family	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug laws	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor laws	1	-	1	-	-	-
Drunkenness	293	67	50	61	51	64
Disorderly conduct	45	11	13	5	6	10
Vagrancy	17	1	2	5	3	6
Gambling	12	-	1	4	5	2
Driving while intoxicated	21	5	3	7	1	5
Traffic	151	33	26	25	40	27
All other offenses	29	5	4	7	4	9
Suspicion	9	4	3	-	1	1

*Grand total and total figures, in many cases, include multiple offenses by individual inmates.

TABLE XI: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE OF INMATES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	TOTAL 1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Sex</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	95.0	92.2	95.4	94.7	93.9	99.2
Female	5.0	7.8	4.6	5.3	6.1	0.8
<u>Age</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	8.2	5.9	9.9	3.1	14.7	7.7
20-24	19.6	26.6	13.0	22.3	18.6	16.2
25-29	14.6	16.2	16.8	17.7	11.6	10.0
30-34	9.6	8.5	9.1	8.5	12.4	10.0
35-39	11.3	9.7	15.3	10.8	7.0	13.8
40-44	11.1	9.7	10.7	12.3	9.3	13.8
45-54	12.0	13.0	6.9	12.3	13.2	14.6
55-64	5.0	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.2	1.5
65 and over	1.6	2.6	-	0.8	1.6	3.1
Not recorded	7.0	3.3	11.4	6.1	5.4	9.3

TABLE XII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF OFFENDERS
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Class of Offense	TOTAL					
	1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Misdemeanor	79.5	80.5	81.5	80.6	76.3	78.5
Felony	2.5	5.8	3.1	1.5	-	1.5
Detention-misdemeanor	10.9	5.8	6.9	13.2	16.0	13.1
Detention-felony	7.1	7.9	8.5	4.7	7.7	6.9

TABLE XIII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF OFFENSE BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	Misdemeanor	Felony	Detention- Misdemeanor	Detention- Felony	Total
<u>Sex</u>					<u>100.0</u>
Male	75.5	2.4	10.1	6.7	94.7
Female	3.9	-	1.0	0.4	5.3
<u>Age</u>					<u>100.0</u>
Below 15	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	4.7	0.4	0.9	2.4	8.4
20-24	14.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	19.4
25-29	11.1	0.4	1.9	1.0	14.4
30-34	7.4	-	1.9	0.3	9.6
35-39	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	11.3
40-44	8.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	10.9
45-54	10.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	12.3
55-64	4.2	-	0.7	0.2	5.1
65 and over	1.2	-	0.4	-	1.6
Not recorded	6.8	-	0.2	-	7.0
<u>Race*</u>					<u>100.0</u>
Caucasian	24.7	0.3	3.9	1.5	30.4
Chinese	1.5	-	-	0.3	1.8
Japanese	5.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	6.5
Korean	0.7	-	0.4	0.2	1.3
Filipino	10.6	0.2	1.6	1.0	13.4
Hawaiian	21.4	1.0	2.7	2.7	27.8
Puerto Rican	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.0
Negro	4.3	-	0.6	0.3	5.2
Others	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.6
Unknown**	3.0	-	-	-	3.0

*This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

**This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

TABLE XIV: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS AND OCCUPATION
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

	TOTAL 1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<u>Marital Status</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	21.2	20.1	19.5	23.4	19.1	24.0
Single	59.1	66.2	55.4	55.5	66.4	50.4
Divorced	10.0	8.5	12.5	9.4	6.9	13.1
Widowed	1.8	0.6	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.6
Separated	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.6
Not recorded	6.6	3.3	9.4	7.0	4.6	9.3
<u>Occupation</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	36.6	30.5	39.5	43.8	36.6	34.1
Military*	10.0	9.7	4.7	12.5	14.5	8.5
Unemployed	47.4	57.8	46.5	37.5	44.3	48.9
Not recorded	6.0	2.0	9.3	6.2	4.6	8.5

*Members of the armed services.

TABLE XV: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF INMATES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Races*	TOTAL 1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caucasian	30.0	37.7	27.3	26.6	29.8	26.9
Chinese	1.9	-	3.1	0.8	3.1	3.1
Japanese	6.6	5.8	7.0	8.6	4.6	6.9
Korean	1.3	0.7	-	2.3	3.8	-
Filipino	13.3	13.0	16.4	12.5	11.4	13.1
Hawaiian	28.1	25.3	28.9	28.9	25.2	33.1
Puerto Rican	7.0	7.1	3.9	8.6	9.2	6.1
Negro	5.2	6.5	6.3	4.7	5.3	3.1
Others	3.6	3.2	1.6	3.9	4.6	4.6
Unknown**	3.0	0.7	5.5	3.1	3.0	3.1

*This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

**This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

TABLE XVI: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RECIDIVISM OF INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Number of Times Committed*	TOTAL					
	1950-1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Once	56.1	57.1	63.9	56.6	50.4	52.3
Twice	15.7	16.2	13.8	14.7	19.8	13.8
3 to 5 times	15.0	11.7	12.3	17.1	17.6	16.9
6 to 10 times	5.2	6.5	3.8	5.4	3.8	6.2
Over 10 times	8.0	8.5	6.2	6.2	8.4	10.8

*When a name was selected, file cards were checked for four previous years to see if this name appeared in the files.

TABLE XVII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY AGE OF INMATES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Offense*	Age of Offender							55 and over	Not Recorded	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54			
TOTAL	8.5	19.8	14.1	9.5	11.3	10.8	12.1	6.8	7.1	100.0
Against persons	0.3	1.2	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	7.7
Against property	3.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	-	12.5
Morality and decency	-	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	4.3
Peace and safety	0.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	8.6
Driving while intoxicated	-	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	-	0.2	3.0
Drunkenness	0.4	1.8	4.7	4.9	6.8	4.9	9.0	4.5	3.0	40.0
Traffic	4.3	8.0	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.7	20.8
All other offenses	-	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	-	3.1

*For convenience and clarity, the 26 offense items as given in Table X are here and in some of the following tables grouped under more inclusive headings. Offenses against persons: murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, other assaults, and rape. Offenses against property: robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, stolen property, and forgery. Offenses against morality and decency: prostitution, sex offenses, and offenses against family. Offenses against peace and safety: drug laws, weapons, liquor laws, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, gambling, and suspicion. Driving while intoxicated, drunkenness, and traffic violations seem to be in categories by themselves. All other offenses include those that do not fit any of the above-mentioned categories.

*
TABLE XVIII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY RACE OF INMATES
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Page 59)

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Offense**	Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Hawaiian	Puerto Rican	Negro	Others	Unknown***	Total
TOTAL	30.9	1.6	6.3	1.4	13.4	27.6	6.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	100.0
Against persons	1.9	-	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	7.7
Against property	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.2	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	12.3
Morality and decency	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	-	4.2
Peace and safety	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.9
Driving while intoxicated	1.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.4	-	2.8
Drunkenness	13.1	0.4	3.3	0.4	4.2	12.5	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	39.9
Traffic	9.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.0	0.9	20.9
All other offenses	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	3.3

*This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

**See footnote below Table XVII.

***This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

TABLE XIX: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY EMPLOYMENT
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Offense*	Employed	Unemployed	Not Recorded	Total
TOTAL	46.0	47.8	6.2	100.0
Against persons	4.3	3.1	0.3	7.7
Against property	4.6	7.9	0.1	12.6
Morality and decency	1.3	2.8	-	4.1
Peace and safety	2.7	5.3	0.7	8.7
Driving while intoxicated	2.2	0.6	-	2.8
Drunkenness	15.1	22.4	2.8	40.3
Traffic	14.0	4.5	2.2	20.7
All other offenses	1.8	1.2	0.1	3.1

*See footnote below Table XVII.

TABLE XX: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY MARITAL STATUS
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, 1950-1954

(Based on 10 per cent sample)

Offense*	Married	Single	Divorced Widowed Separated	Not Recorded	Total
TOTAL	20.8	59.3	13.5	6.4	100.0
Against persons	3.1	3.4	0.9	0.3	7.7
Against property	3.0	7.6	2.1	0.1	12.8
Morality and decency	1.0	2.1	0.9	-	4.0
Peace and safety	1.6	5.4	1.2	0.7	8.9
Driving while intoxicated	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.8
Drunkenness	5.5	24.8	7.0	2.7	40.0
Traffic	4.0	13.2	1.0	2.5	20.7
All other offenses	1.2	1.6	0.3	-	3.1

*See footnote below Table XVII.

APPENDIX "E"

Table

- XXI: Data pertaining to inmates in The City and County Jail on April 12, 1955, secured from interviews.
- XXII: Data pertaining to inmates in The City and County Jail on April 12, 1955, secured from interviews. (cont'd)
- XXIII: Data pertaining to inmates in The City and County Jail on April 12, 1955, secured from interviews. (cont'd)
- XXIV: Data pertaining to inmates in The City and County Jail on April 12, 1955, secured from record cards.
- XXV: Data pertaining to inmates in The City and County Jail on April 12, 1955, secured from record cards. (cont'd)

TABLE XXI: DATA PERTAINING TO INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL ON APRIL 12, 1955,
SECURED FROM INTERVIEWS*

Marital Status**	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Married	6	8.3
Single	39	54.2
Divorced	20	27.8
Widowed	4	5.5
Separated	3	4.2

Home Ownership	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Owner	4	5.5
Non-owner	63	87.5
Military***	5	7.0

Cost of Rent (in dollars)****	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	63	87.5
Less than 5	20	27.8
5-15	10	13.9
16-25	10	13.9
26-35	17	23.6
36-45	4	5.5
46 and over	2	2.8

*The number interviewed is four less than the number of record cards (See Table XXIV) because two refused to be interviewed and two others were discharged before they could be interviewed.

**Discrepancies were found in the recorded statements and interview statements on marital status in a number of instances. (For comparison see Tables XXI and XXV)

***Members of the armed services living on military posts.

****This table includes only inmates who were not home owners.

TABLE XXII: DATA PERTAINING TO INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL ON APRIL 12, 1955,
SECURED FROM INTERVIEWS
(Cont'd)

Source of Income	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Employed	25	34.7
Unemployed and no income	20	27.8
Welfare	13	18.0
Unemployment compensation	5	7.0
Social security and government pension	4	5.5
Military*	5	7.0

Monthly Income (in dollars)	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Less than 11	20	27.8
11-30	2	2.8
31-50	4	5.5
51-80	14	19.4
81-120	9	12.5
121-150	9	2.8
151 and over	21	29.2

School Grades Completed	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
0-4	8	11.1
5-8	33	45.8
9-12	28	38.9
13 and over	3	4.2

Occupational Group	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Professional	-	-
Clerical and business	2	2.8
Skilled	14	19.4
Semi-skilled	17	23.6
Unskilled	34	47.2
Military*	5	7.0

*Members of the armed services.

TABLE XXIII: DATA PERTAINING TO INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL ON APRIL 12, 1955,
SECURED FROM INTERVIEWS

(Cont'd)

Religious Affiliation	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Catholic	42	58.3
Protestant	17	23.6
Buddhist	3	4.2
Mormon	3	4.2
None	7	9.7

Location of Home	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Kalihi	9	12.5
Palama	7	9.7
Downtown	22	30.5
Makiki	4	5.5
Kakaako	2	2.8
Waikiki	2	2.8
Kaimuki	3	4.2
Kapahulu	-	-
Manoa	-	-
Damon Tract	2	2.8
Moiiliili-McCully	-	-
Military Post	5	7.0
Rural Oahu	16	22.2

Dependents	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	72	100.0
Have dependents	18	25.0
No dependent	54	75.0

TABLE XXIV: DATA PERTAINING TO INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL ON APRIL 12, 1955,
SECURED FROM RECORD CARDS

<u>Length of Incarceration</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
TOTAL	76	100.0
Less than 1 day	5	6.6
1-5 days	2	2.6
6-10 days	10	13.2
11-15 days	17	22.4
16-20 days	3	3.9
21-30 days	6	7.9
31-60 days	10	13.2
61-90 days	4	5.2
91 days-6 months	5	6.6
7 months and over	14	18.4

<u>Class of Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
TOTAL	76	100.0
Misdemeanor	43	56.6
Felony	1	1.3
Detention-misdemeanor	2	2.6
Detention-felony	30	39.5

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
TOTAL	76	100.0
Below 15	-	-
15-19	4	5.3
20-24	14	18.4
25-29	11	14.5
30-34	10	13.2
35-39	6	7.9
40-44	13	17.1
45-54	12	15.8
55-64	2	2.6
65 and over	3	3.9
Not recorded	1	1.3

TABLE XXV: DATA PERTAINING TO INMATES IN THE
CITY AND COUNTY JAIL ON APRIL 12, 1955,
SECURED FROM RECORD CARDS

(Cont'd)

Sources of Income	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	76	100.0
Employed	25	32.9
Unemployed	45	59.2
Military*	5	6.6
Not recorded	1	1.3

Race**	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	76	100.0
Caucasian	22	29.0
Chinese	-	-
Japanese	6	7.9
Korean	1	1.3
Filipino	14	18.4
Hawaiian	20	26.3
Puerto Rican	10	13.2
Negro	-	-
Others	3	3.9

Marital Status	No.	Per cent
TOTAL	76	100.0
Married	8	10.5
Single	47	61.9
Divorced	14	18.4
Widowed	6	7.9
Separated	-	-
Not recorded	1	1.3

*Members of the armed services.

**This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

APPENDIX "F"

Table

- XXVI: Numerical distribution of offenses committed by Federal inmates, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.
- XXVII: Percent distribution of recidivism of all Federal inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.
- XXVIII: Percent distribution by sex and age of all Federal inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.
- XXIX: Percent distribution of length of incarceration of all Federal inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.
- XXX: Percent distribution by marital status and occupation of all Federal inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXI: Percent distribution by race of all Federal inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1, 1950 to April 15, 1955.

TABLE XXVI: NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES COMMITTED
BY FEDERAL INMATES, JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

Offenses	Number
GRAND TOTAL	264
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	25
Murder	-
Manslaughter	-
Rape	-
Robbery	4
Aggravated assault	6
Burglary	1
Larceny-theft	12
Auto theft	2
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	239
Other assaults	2
Forgery	12
Embezzlement and fraud	16
Stolen property; etc.	-
Weapons	-
Prostitution	10
Sex offenses	1
Offenses against family	-
Drug laws	134
Liquor laws	3
Drunkenness	-
Disorderly conduct	-
Vagrancy	-
Gambling	-
Driving while intoxicated	-
Traffic	-
All other offenses	50
Suspicion	11

TABLE XXVII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RECIDIVISM OF ALL FEDERAL
 INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL,
 JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

<u>Number of Times Committed*</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
	100.0
Once	91.3
Twice	6.8
3 to 5 times	1.5
6 to 10 times	0.4
11 times and over	-

*When a name was selected, file cards were checked for four previous years to see if this name appeared in the files.

TABLE XXVIII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE OF
 ALL FEDERAL INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL,
 JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

	Per cent
<u>Sex</u>	100.0
Male	93.9
Female	6.1
<u>Age</u>	100.0
Below 15	-
15-19	4.2
20-24	24.6
25-29	26.9
30-34	14.0
35-39	12.1
40-44	7.6
45-54	7.2
55-64	2.3
65 and over	-
Not recorded	1.1

TABLE XXIX: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LENGTH OF INCARCERATION OF
 ALL FEDERAL INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY
 JAIL, JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

<u>Length of Incarceration</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
	100.0
Less than 1 day	2.3
1-5 days	45.1
6-10 days	12.9
11-15 days	5.7
16-20 days	4.1
21-30 days	9.1
31-60 days	9.1
61-90 days	5.3
91 days-6 months	4.5
7 months and over	1.9

TABLE XXX: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS AND
 OCCUPATION OF ALL FEDERAL INMATES IN THE CITY AND
 COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

	<u>Per cent</u>
<u>Marital Status</u>	100.0
Married	34.7
Single	51.9
Divorced	7.6
Widowed	0.8
Separated	2.7
Not recorded	2.3
 <u>Occupation</u>	 100.0
Employed	41.6
Unemployed	56.5
Not recorded	1.9

TABLE XXXI: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF ALL
 FEDERAL INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL,
 JANUARY 1, 1950 TO APRIL 15, 1955

Races*	Per cent
	100.0
Caucasian	21.8
Chinese	3.4
Japanese	6.5
Korean	3.4
Filipino	16.0
Hawaiian	19.8
Puerto Rican	4.6
Negro	19.1
Others	4.6
Unknown**	0.8

*This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification, Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

**This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

APPENDIX "G"

Table

- XXXII: Numerical distribution of offenses committed by inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXIII: Percent distribution of classes of offense by sex, age, and race of inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXIV: Percent distribution of types of offense by employment of inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXV: Percent distribution of types of offense by marital status of inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXVI: Percent distribution of types of offense by age of inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.
- XXXVII: Percent distribution of types of offense by race of inmates in The City and County Jail, January 1 to April 15, 1955.

TABLE XXXII: NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES
 COMMITTED BY INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL,
 JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955

Offenses	Number
GRAND TOTAL	504
PART I OFFENSES - TOTAL	59
Murder	3
Manslaughter	2
Rape	1
Robbery	3
Aggravated assault	4
Burglary	17
Larceny-theft	22
Auto theft	7
PART II OFFENSES - TOTAL	445
Other assaults	31
Forgery	4
Embezzlement and fraud	13
Stolen property; etc.	-
Weapons	5
Prostitution	1
Sex offenses	7
Offenses against family	-
Drug laws	-
Liquor laws	-
Drunkenness	202
Disorderly conduct	28
Vagrancy	8
Gambling	11
Driving while intoxicated	10
Traffic	104
All other offenses	15
Suspicion	6

TABLE XXXIII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF OFFENSE BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955*

(Page 77)

	Misdemeanor	Felony	Detention Misdemeanor	Detention Felony	Total
<u>Sex</u>					100.0
Male	81.5	3.0	6.5	6.9	97.9
Female	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.1
<u>Age</u>					100.0
Below 15	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	5.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	7.4
20-24	13.2	0.7	1.1	1.7	16.7
25-29	7.6	0.4	0.9	1.9	10.8
30-34	8.4	-	0.9	1.5	10.8
35-39	7.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	8.8
40-44	9.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	10.6
45-54	18.6	-	1.3	0.4	20.3
55-64	6.1	-	-	0.2	6.3
65 and over	1.9	0.2	0.2	-	2.3
Not recorded	5.4	0.4	0.2	-	6.0
<u>Race**</u>					100.0
Caucasian	25.3	0.4	1.5	0.4	27.6
Chinese	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5
Japanese	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.3
Korean	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
Filipino	11.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	16.0
Hawaiian	24.4	0.9	1.1	3.2	29.6
Puerto Rican	6.0	-	0.7	0.7	7.4
Negro	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.9
Others	3.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	5.0
Unknown***	2.1	-	0.2	-	2.3

*For the period studied, the entire card file was used.

**This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

***This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

TABLE XXXIV: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY EMPLOYMENT OF
INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955*

Offense**	Employed	Unemployed	Not Recorded	Total
TOTAL	39.7	54.4	5.9	100.0
Against persons	3.9	3.9	0.7	8.5
Against property	3.5	8.0	0.7	12.2
Morality and decency	1.3	0.4	-	1.7
Peace and safety	3.2	5.9	1.1	10.2
Driving while intoxicated	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.7
Drunkenness	10.2	29.5	1.9	41.6
Traffic	15.0	4.8	1.3	21.1
All other offenses	1.3	1.7	-	3.0

*For the period studied, the entire card file was used.

**See footnote below Table XVII.

TABLE XXXV: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY MARITAL STATUS
OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955*

Offense**	Married	Single	Divorced Widowed Separated	Not Recorded	Total
TOTAL	19.9	59.1	14.2	6.8	100.0
Against persons	2.8	4.1	0.7	0.9	8.5
Against property	1.3	8.0	2.2	0.7	12.2
Morality and decency	0.4	1.1	0.2	-	1.7
Peace and safety	1.7	5.6	1.7	1.1	10.1
Driving while intoxicated	-	1.5	-	0.2	1.7
Drunkenness	5.6	25.2	8.3	2.6	41.7
Traffic	5.9	13.2	0.7	1.3	21.1
All other offenses	2.2	0.4	0.4	-	3.0

*For the period studied, the entire card file was used.

**See footnote below Table XVII.

TABLE XXXVI: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY AGE OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955*

Offense**	Age							55 and over	Not Recorded	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54			
TOTAL	7.2	16.2	10.6	11.1	9.1	10.6	20.5	8.6	6.1	100.0
Against persons	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	8.6
Against property	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	12.1
Morality and decency	0.2	-	-	0.7	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	1.7
Peace and safety	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.2	1.1	10.2
Driving while intoxicated	-	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	1.6
Drunkenness	0.4	1.9	1.3	4.1	4.8	5.4	14.5	7.2	1.9	41.5
Traffic	3.5	8.9	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.3	21.1
All other offenses	-	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0.2	-	-	3.2

*For the period studied, the entire card file was used.

**See footnote below Table XVII.

TABLE XXXVII: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF OFFENSE BY RACE OF INMATES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY JAIL, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1955

(Page 81)

*** Offense	Caucasian	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Hawaiian	Puerto Rican	Negro	Others	**** Unknown	Total
TOTAL	27.6	1.5	7.4	0.6	16.0	29.4	7.4	2.8	4.9	2.4	100.0
Against persons	1.1	0.2	1.1	-	2.6	1.9	1.3	-	0.2	-	8.4
Against property	1.9	0.7	-	-	1.9	4.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	12.2
Morality and decency	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	1.6
Peace and safety	1.7	-	0.7	0.2	2.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	10.1
Driving while intoxicated	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	1.7
Drunkenness	12.6	0.4	5.4	-	6.1	13.0	2.6	-	1.1	0.7	41.9
Traffic	8.5	0.2	-	0.4	2.2	5.0	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.9	21.1
All other offenses	0.7	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	0.4	-	3.0

*This classification follows the one used by the Territorial Board of Health with the exception that in the Board of Health classification Negroes are included under "Others" and Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians are listed separately.

**For the period studied, the entire card file was used.

***See footnote below Table XVII.

****This extra category includes those whose ancestries were not recorded.

APPENDIX "H"

- I: A Questionnaire (with an accompanying letter) sent to fifteen members of the Oahu Judiciary.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Honolulu 14
Territory of Hawaii

May 9, 1955

Hon. _____
District Magistrate
1105 Union Street
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Judge _____:

The prospect for the construction of a new jail on Oahu appears good. The Hawaii Social Research Laboratory of the University of Hawaii is conducting a "Survey of Jail Needs" for the City and County of Honolulu. Because of your important professional relationship to our institutional program, we are anxious to know (1) your viewpoints concerning the use of existing jail facilities and (2) whether you anticipate any changes in the disposition of cases after the construction of the proposed new jail.

We should prefer to talk with you but are sending the attached simple query to save intruding on your time. The few questions are direct and can be categorically answered by a check mark in the appropriate space. And, of course, we would welcome whatever comments you may wish to make on any of the questions. We are enclosing a stamped envelope for your convenience.

Anticipating your prompt response may we thank you in advance and offer our very best regards.

Very cordially yours,

/s/ LEE M. BROOKS

Lee M. Brooks
Visiting Professor of Sociology

/s/ C. K. CHENG

C. K. Cheng
Associate Professor of Sociology

ji

encls.

We are interested only in your viewpoints and hence, if agreeable to you, would prefer your answers UNSIGNED.

1. Have the conditions in the present City and County Jail of Honolulu ever influenced you against committing adult offenders to its custody?
Very often _____
Often _____
Occasionally _____
Rarely _____
Not at all _____

2. After the construction of the proposed new jail, how do you think you will use the bail bond system?
Much more frequently _____
More frequently _____
As usual _____
Less frequently _____
Much less frequently _____

3. After the construction of the proposed new jail, how do you think you will use the probation services?
Much more often _____
More often _____
As usual _____
Less often _____
Much less often _____

4. What is your judgment of the system whereby an inmate is allowed to serve out his fines at \$2.00 per day?
Very satisfactory _____
Satisfactory _____
Uncertain _____
Unsatisfactory _____
Very unsatisfactory _____

5. It has been suggested that the sum of \$2.00 credited to an inmate each day may be increased to \$4.00 as a means of relieving jail congestion. What do you think of the suggestion?
Very sound _____
Sound _____
Uncertain _____
Unsound _____
Very unsound _____

6. How do you regard the idea of letting offenders pay fines on the Installment Plan?

Very good _____

Good _____

Uncertain _____

Bad _____

Very bad _____

7. After the construction of the proposed new jail, how do you think you will use the jail as a custodial agency?

Much more _____

More _____

As usual _____

Less _____

Much less _____

HV9481

MRRCB8907138

H65

B75 / *copy 3*

Brooks, Lee M. * Cheng, C.K. * Steiner,
Jesse F.

Survey of conditions and needs basic
to planning a new jail for the city and
county of Honolulu.

Honolulu: University of Hawaii,
Romanzo Adams Social Research
Laboratory, June 1955.

85 p.