

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

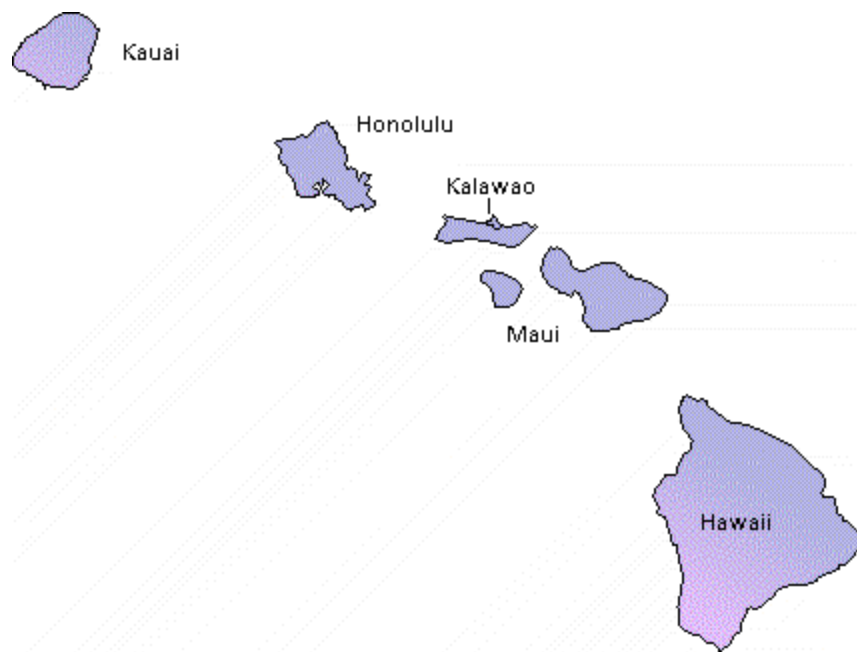
## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

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#### Profile of Drug Indicators

September 2002



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## City and County of Honolulu

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population (2000 Census): 371,657 (City of Honolulu); 876,156 (Honolulu County)
- City of Honolulu Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 18.7% white; 1.5% black/African American; 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native; 55.3% Asian; 6.7% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2% some other race; 13.1% two or more races; 4.4% Hispanic/Latino
- County of Honolulu Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 20% white; 2.2% black/African American; 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native; 45.3% Asian; 8.5% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.2% some other race; 16.9% two or more races; 6.7% Hispanic/Latino

### **Politics<sup>2</sup>**

- Mayor (City and County of Honolulu): Jeremy Harris
- City Council (Districts 1-9, respectively): Darryln Bunda; Steve Holmes; John Henry Felix; Duke Baimun; Ann Kobayashi; John Yoshimura; Romy Cachola; Gary Okino; John DeSoto
- Chief of Police, City and County of Honolulu Police Department: Lee D. Donohue

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)  
Designated in 1999, the Hawaii HIDTA is responsible for the following counties: Hawaii, Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui. The area's popularity as a resort destination, and its high volume of international and domestic air and sea travel/shipping provide crime organizations with ample opportunity to traffic drugs into and through the area.<sup>3</sup>
- During July 2001, the Honolulu Police Department established the Designer Drug Task Force to address the growing popularity of "designer" or "club" drugs, such as MDMA (Ecstasy) and GHB. The task force consists of one detective and four officers whose responsibility is to conduct investigations of designer drug distribution in Honolulu. The task force also conducts police in-service training and public awareness presentations throughout the year.<sup>4</sup>
- Women's Amphetamine Treatment for Community Health (WATCH)<sup>5</sup>  
This program has sponsored several public service announcements targeting female users of crystal methamphetamine in the Honolulu area.

### **Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program, grantees in Honolulu:<sup>6</sup>
  - FY 2001: Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii received \$100,000.
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>7</sup>  
There are two Weed and Seed sites located in Honolulu. The first site, established in 1998, encompasses the Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown area of the City of Honolulu. The

second Weed and Seed site is found in the County of Honolulu in Waipahu. This site became officially recognized as a Weed and Seed site in February 2000.

- FY 2001 SAMHSA Discretionary Funds received in Honolulu: <sup>8</sup>
  - Center for Mental Health Services
    - Grantee: Hawaii State Department of Health; Program: Data Infrastructure Grants; FY 2001 Spending: \$100,000; Program Period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
    - Grantee: United Self Help; Program: Consumer Networking Grants; FY 2001 Spending: \$60,000; Program Period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
  - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
    - Grantee: Hawaii State Department of Health; Program: State Incentive Cooperative Agreements; FY 2001 Spending: \$4,800,000; Program Period: 9/30/00-9/29/03
    - Grantee: YMCA of Honolulu; Program: Community Initiated Intervention; FY 2001 Spending: \$362,570; Program Period: 9/30/99-9/29/02
    - Grantee: Honolulu Community Action Program Inc.; Program: Minority HIV Prevention; FY 2001 Spending: \$374,771; Program Period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
    - Grantee: Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii; Program: Community Initiated Intervention; FY 2001 Spending: \$399,622; Program Period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
    - Grantee: Ke Ola Mamo; Program: Minority HIV Prevention; FY 2001 Spending: \$100,000; Program Period: 9/30/01-9/29/02
  - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
    - Grantee: Salvation Army-California Corporation; Program: Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS; FY 2001 Spending: \$383,170; Program Period: 9/30/99-9/29/02
    - Grantee: Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii; Program: Targeted Capacity-HIV/AIDS; FY 2001 Spending: \$456,095; Program Period: 9/30/00-9/29/03

**Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- During 2001 in Honolulu, 58.8% of adult male arrestees tested positive for drug use at the time of arrest. <sup>9</sup>

Percentage of Adult Male Arrestees Who Tested Positive for Selected Drugs, Honolulu, 2001

Cocaine	11.2%
Opiates	3.3
Marijuana	29.8
Methamphetamine	38.1
PCP	0.0
Any Drug	58.8

- During 2000, Honolulu’s Clandestine Laboratory Response Team pursued 97 complaints and identified eight clandestine laboratories. This team made six arrests during this time. <sup>10</sup>
- The Central Complaints Detail received 913 complaints and tips resulting in the service of 66 search warrants. The unit made 136 arrests for drug-related offenses through the execution of search warrants and proactive investigations. <sup>11</sup>

- The Regional Complaints Detail received and investigated 535 complaints of drug activity in the community in 2001. The detail executed 42 search warrants and effected 262 arrests.<sup>12</sup>
- During 2000, a total of 1,697 people were arrested in Honolulu for drug law violations.<sup>13</sup>

Number of Arrests, City and County of Honolulu, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001
Murder	30	27
Negligent homicide	11	10
Forcible rape	49	104
Robbery	409	379
Aggravated assault	517	479
Burglary	541	492
Larceny-theft	3,910	3,865
Motor vehicle theft	852	976
Drug laws	1,697	1,788
Driving under the influence	2,504	2,350
Liquor laws	308	446

### Drugs

- Heroin
 

Heroin is considered “somewhat” available in the Honolulu area. Colombian, Mexican black tar, Southeast Asian, and Southwest Asian heroin are all decreasing in availability. Heroin prices range from \$50-75 for a “bundle” (0.1 grams) or “paper” (0.25 grams) to \$150-300 for a gram. Heroin sales and use in beach parks have decreased due to the police using laptop computers, giving them the ability to write their reports onsite. Heroin users in Honolulu tend to be over age 18 and white. Many users live in the central city. Injecting is the most common form of ingestion in the area.<sup>14</sup>
- Cocaine
 

Crack cocaine is considered “widely” available, although overall availability has declined. Crack cocaine prices range from \$25-30 for 0.25 grams to \$100-250 for a gram. Users tend to be young adults between the ages of 18-30 and white or Asian. Crack use has increased slightly in suburban areas although most crack users reside in the central city. The crack market on the beach has also declined due to the police typing their reports onsite with laptops. Powder cocaine is considered “widely” available by law enforcement and “not very” available by epidemiologists and ethnographers. Overall powder cocaine availability has decreased in the last year. Powder cocaine prices range from \$100-120 for a gram to \$250-350 for an eightball (1/8-ounce). Powder cocaine users tend to be white or Asian. Domestic violence is associated with powder and crack cocaine use.<sup>15</sup>

- **Marijuana**  
Marijuana is considered “widely” available with increasing overall availability in the Honolulu area. Marijuana sales have declined in public housing developments because of increased police efforts in those areas within the past year. <sup>16</sup>
- **Methamphetamine**  
Methamphetamine is considered “widely” available in the Honolulu area, although overall availability has decreased. Methamphetamine costs \$100-300 per gram. Young adults are the predominate user group, although novice adolescent users have increased. <sup>17</sup>
- **Diverted Synthetic Opioids**  
Diverted OxyContin is emerging in the Honolulu area and is considered “widely” available. This drug market is slowly keeping up with national trends. There has been an increase in the number of novice users in the area. <sup>18</sup> OxyContin abusers are typically Caucasian males in their 40s and 50s. <sup>19</sup>
- **Club Drugs**  
Club drug use is emerging in the Honolulu area. Ketamine availability is increasing at high levels. Ecstasy prices vary depending on the location of the sale. A pill can be \$2-3 cheaper in high schools than on the street, but usually sell for \$20-45. LSD sells for \$4-6 a hit. <sup>20</sup>

### Juveniles

- During 2001, there were 322 juvenile arrests for drug law violations in Honolulu. <sup>21</sup>

Juvenile Arrests, City and County of Honolulu, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001
Murder	4	3
Negligent homicide	1	0
Forcible rape	6	22
Robbery	132	116
Aggravated assault	106	79
Burglary	158	128
Larceny-theft	1,244	1,363
Motor vehicle theft	144	151
Drug laws	295	322
Driving under the influence	52	41
Liquor laws	88	87

### Enforcement

- As of October 31, 2000, there were 2,540 full time law enforcement employees in the City and County of Honolulu. 2,059 of these employees were officers, while the remainder were civilians. <sup>22</sup>
- Honolulu Police Department – Narcotics/Vice Division <sup>23</sup>
  - Clandestine Laboratory Response Team (CLRT) - Organized in 1996, this unit responds to calls regarding possible clandestine labs and gives community informational lectures about clandestine labs.

- Airport Detail – This unit operates primarily at the Honolulu International Airport to intercept drugs being smuggled into the State. In 2001, the Airport Detail of the was incorporated into the federally-funded High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and its name was changed to the Hawaii Airport Task Investigative Bureau Force (HATF). HATF officers work with federal, state, and other city agencies to intercept drugs being brought into the state.
- Covert Detail – This unit investigates major drug trafficking organizations in the City and County of Honolulu.
- Complaints Detail – This unit develops cases from complaints, tips, and other sources.
- Marine Detail – In August 2001, the division created a Marine Detail that is responsible for conducting investigations of drug trafficking through the ports and harbors of Honolulu
- Hawaii HIDTA Initiatives:<sup>24</sup>
  - Hawaii Airport Task Force: This joint task force focuses on airport interdiction.
  - Methamphetamine Task Force: This task force will develop and implement a coordinated strategy to identify, investigate, prosecute, and dismantle the drug organizations involved in the smuggling, manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine.
  - Black Tar Heroin Task Force: This task force is similar to the Methamphetamine Task Force except that its efforts will be focused on black tar heroin.
  - Money Laundering/Asset Forfeiture Task Force: This investigative initiative gathers, develops, and analyzes intelligence to identify, investigate, and prosecute money laundering drug organizations.

### **Trafficking and Seizures**

- Since September 11, 2001:<sup>25</sup>
  - Drugs have dried up on the street, showing the drug trade’s dependence on air traffic, which was interfered with when all planes were grounded.
  - Heroin and cocaine seizures and availability remain lower than pre-September 11 levels due to heightened security.
  - Methadone clinics report an increase in client intake, suggesting a decline in heroin availability on the street.
- During 2000, local law enforcement seized 7 methamphetamine labs that had been using the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method.<sup>26</sup>
- During March 2000, Honolulu Operation Jetway Task Force officers seized 728 grams of crystal methamphetamine.<sup>27</sup>
- Honolulu’s CLRT seized nearly 15 ounces of liquid methamphetamine worth a street value of \$18,750 during 2000. The CLRT also seized more than two ounces of crystal methamphetamine worth \$7,300.<sup>28</sup>
- Hawaii Airport Task Investigative Bureau Force (HATF) accounts for approximately 85 percent of the department's drug seizures. In 2001, HATF personnel investigated over 100 cases, made 74 arrests, and seized drugs valued at over \$8.8 million, including 48 pounds of cocaine, 8 pounds of heroin, 39 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, and 34 pounds of marijuana. In addition, HATF personnel seized over \$568,850 in cash, 12 vehicles valued at \$208,700, and 17 firearms.<sup>29</sup>

- During 2001, the Covert Detail initiated 180 investigations, executed 63 search warrants, and made 107 arrests. The detail seized approximately 13 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, 2.5 pounds of cocaine, and 3 pounds of marijuana with an estimated street value of over \$1,300,000.<sup>30</sup>
- The Complaints Detail seized approximately 1 pound of crystal methamphetamine and assets valued at \$113,394.<sup>31</sup>
- Between July 2000 and June 2001, there were 674 marijuana plots eradicated in Honolulu through the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force.<sup>32</sup>

Marijuana Eradication Task Force, Honolulu Police Department, July 2000-June 2001

Number of Marijuana Plots	674
Number of Indoor Grows	0
Number of Plants Destroyed	29,408
Number of Arrests	150
Currency Seized	\$435
Weapons Seized	4

- Between July 2000 and June 2001, the Honolulu Police Department seized \$785,550.<sup>33</sup>

Statewide Narcotics Task Force, Honolulu Police Department, July 2000-June 2001

# Drug Related Arrests	Cash Seized	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
104	\$785,550	13	12

- Between July 2000 and June 2001, the Honolulu Narcotic/Vice Department Airport Detail seized 47,040 grams of marijuana.<sup>34</sup>

Drug Seized, Honolulu Narcotic/Vice Division (Airport Detail), June 2000-July 2001

	Grams
Crystal Methamphetamine	25,001
Cocaine	28,922
Heroin	4,793
Marijuana	47,040

**Courts**

- As of January 2002, there was one drug court in Honolulu that has been in existence for over two years and one juvenile/family drug court that was recently implemented.<sup>35</sup>

**Treatment<sup>36</sup>**

- In 2000, there were 550 treatment admissions for cocaine abuse. This is a 16% decrease from the cocaine admissions in 1999.
- The demand for methamphetamine treatment in Honolulu has never been higher than it is currently.

## Sources

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- <sup>5</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Mid-Year 2000*, March 2001: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/midyear2000/index.html>
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- <sup>8</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 Formula and Discretionary Grant allotments, Hawaii: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states01/State.htm>
- <sup>9</sup> National Institute of Justice, *Preliminary Data on Drug Use and Related Matters Among Adult Male Arrestees: January through September 2001*: [http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2001\\_Preliminary\\_Data.pdf](http://www.adam-nij.net/files/2001_Preliminary_Data.pdf)
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- <sup>11</sup> Honolulu Police Department, *2001 Annual Report*: <http://www.honolulupd.org/ar2001/ar2001.htm#nv>
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>13</sup> Honolulu Police Department, Arrest Statistics, 2000-2001: <http://www.honolulupd.org/ar2001/stats/arrested.htm>
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- <sup>19</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *Hawaii Drug Threat Assessment*, May 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/998/998p.pdf>
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- <sup>22</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000*, October 2001: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/00cius.htm>
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- <sup>25</sup> ONDCP, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2001: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
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- <sup>31</sup> Ibid.



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<sup>32</sup> Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, *2001 Annual Report on the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program Activities*: <ftp://ftp.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/users/crs/pub/byrne01.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> OJP Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, January 17, 2002:  
<http://www.american.edu/academic.depts/spa/justice/publications/drgchart2k.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Community Epidemiology Work Group, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Advance Report, June 2001*: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/CEWG/AdvancedRep/601ADV/601adv.html>

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The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse  
PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-666-3332  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
[ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)

