

Amendment #1
Issued on: May 24, 2013

To the Department of the Attorney General's, Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant
Multi-Year Statewide Strategy
FY 2010 - 2014

1. Amended Executive Summary, replace section.
 - *Note: Section was amended to include juvenile offenses as a priority.*
2. Amended Section I. Introduction, replace section.
 - *Note: Section was amended to include juvenile offenses as a priority.*
3. Amended Section II. Data and Analysis, add information on Juvenile Offenses.
4. Amended Section III. Resource Needs, add information on Juvenile Offenses.
5. Section IV. Priorities, replace page 44.
 - *Note: Section was amended to include juvenile offenses as a priority.*
6. Appendices
 - Add Appendix C: State of Hawaii 2012 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fact Sheet.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) instructed the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) State Administering Agency (SAA) to develop a statewide multi-year strategy for control programs that intend to ensure coordination and a more effective functioning of the criminal justice system for the FY 2010 JAG award. JAG is intended to supplement, not supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for activities described under the JAG program. This strategy covers the federal fiscal years 2010 to 2014. Hawaii's SAA is the Department of the Attorney General.

Hawaii's strategy includes supporting five federal JAG program areas. The five federal program areas are:

- **Law enforcement programs,**
- **Prosecution and court programs,**
- **Corrections and community corrections programs,**
- **Drug treatment and enforcement programs,**
- **Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.**

A critical part of the strategy is the justification for the need of a program effort and the inadequacy of resources to deal with it. Hawaii's JAG strategy addresses six major criminal justice program areas that need resources in order to increase public safety: **violent crime, property crime, drug threats, drug related crime, offender recidivism and re-entry efforts, and technology improvement efforts.** The strategy was expanded in 2012 to include the area of Juvenile Offenses.

A variety of sources were used to obtain data to support selection of each criminal justice program area. This includes the Uniform Crime Report, reports and data from applicable agencies, survey of criminal justice needs, criminal justice strategic plans, staff participation in multi-agency criminal justice and drug meetings on specific topics, researched national data, and information from national and local trainings.

This plan also supports BJA's priority to encourage state and local planners to consider programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective; in a difficult budgetary climate, it is critical that dollars are spent on programs whose effectiveness have been proven. However, the plan will be flexible to recognize that state and local programs can also be excellent laboratories for innovative programs that can be models for other states and localities addressing difficult problems.

There may be some changes in these selected program areas depending on the applications that are submitted and final funding decisions made by the SAA. However, this program narrative captures in broad scope the identified major criminal justice program needs that will be addressed through the JAG grant funds. If revisions are needed for the program narrative, the SAA will notify BJA and provide BJA with all relevant administrative or programmatic revisions, updates, or changes.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document serves as Hawaii's JAG Strategic Plan. The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General has been designated as the administering agency for the federal Grant. The Department works closely with the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) to develop a strategic plan and to review and select proposals for funding.

The GCOC is composed of representation of criminal justice agencies and interested stakeholders. The GCOC provides insight and input into crime problems in Hawaii, resulting in development of a strategic plan to address how to make improvements in the criminal justice system, sets priorities for use of the grant funds, and makes recommendations to the Attorney General regarding what grant proposals to fund, at what award amount. GCOC members are a resource, providing analytic information on crime topics within their jurisdiction.

The State Attorney General chairs the GCOC, which includes 11 representatives: two (2) Prosecuting Attorneys; two (2) Police Chiefs; one (1) Administrative Director of the Courts; one (1) Judge; three (3) Directors from Departments of Health, Education, and Public Safety; one (1) Chairperson of the Paroling Authority, and one (1) Public Defender. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the GCOC. (See Appendix A for the GCOC membership roster.)

The GCOC met on August 24, 2011 to review, discuss, and approve the strategic plan. An emerging issue that may need to be addressed is juvenile crime. GCOC members requested that Department staff research issues related to juvenile crime to include the prevalence of juvenile crime in Hawaii (such as bullying), gaps and needs to address these problems, and available local, state, and federal resources. There is a concern that while the Office of Youth Services is responsible for providing and coordinating a continuum of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism in Hawaii, the agency's operation has been significantly hampered by budget and staff reductions in the past few years. The strategic plan may be revised after the Department's findings are provided to the GCOC.

The GCOC met on October 10, 2012 to review and discuss the Department's findings related to juvenile crime. The GCOC approved the addition of juvenile offenses as a priority area, and the strategic plan was revised. The emerging issue of language access as a priority area was also discussed by the GCOC. There was consensus among members that this area should be added to the JAG strategic plan. Department staff was asked to provide a write-up for this new priority area which will be added to the JAG strategic plan.

The strategic plan is organized as follows:

- **Data and Analysis** used to provide data and support the need for the programs selected for funding under the JAG Program.

- **Resource Needs** used to describe in general the resources the state uses to address problems identified in Data and Analysis. This section also describes the gaps in those resources that need to be filled.
- **Priorities** highlighted the main themes of the strategic plan which support the use of JAG funds for: evidence-based initiatives; a comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse; reducing drug threats and drug related crimes; reducing property crime; incorporating multi-agency collaboration to improve the criminal justice system; reducing recidivism rates; improving re-entry efforts; improving forensic science capabilities; and improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing; and reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response.
- **Community Input** and delineating a process for incorporating such input in the strategic plan is a requirement of the FY 2010 JAG program.
- **Evaluation of Programs** utilized the Project Effectiveness Model, a model from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance that provides a guide for developing, managing, and assessing projects.
- **JAG Coordinated with State and Related Justice Funds** describes the effort to maximize the use of available federal and local justice funds.

II. DATA AND ANALYSIS

JUVENILE OFFENSES

The prevalence of juvenile crime in Hawaii and available local, state, and federal resources have fluctuated over the last 10 years. This section covers statewide information.

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) is responsible for providing and coordinating a continuum of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism in Hawaii. OYS's operation has been significantly hampered by budget and staff reductions. In 2009, the administration of U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds was transferred from OYS to the State of Hawaii Department of Defense.

Hawaii's Family Courts was established by statute in 1965. The Family Court hears legal matters involving children. These include delinquency, status offenses, abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, adoption, guardianships, and detention.

The information on juvenile crime trends is available from the Department of the Attorney General's annual Crime in Hawaii Uniform Crime Report (UCR) which provides critical, comprehensive data and analysis, and the Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii Report. Court data is available from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National Center for Juvenile Justice.

In the 2010 Crime in Hawaii UCR, adult arrests comprised 74.4% of Index arrests; juvenile arrests accounted for 25.6%.

From 2005 to 2010, the number of juveniles in Hawaii arrested for Violent Crime Index Offenses fluctuated in a bell shaped curve. Violent crime arrests peaked in 2008 with 315 arrests. Of the 315 arrests, the majority were for Robbery (161 arrests), followed by Aggravated Assault (145 arrests), and Forcible Rape (9 arrests). Violent crime arrests for juveniles were the lowest in 2005 with 261 arrests. Of the 261 arrests, the majority were for Aggravated Assault (133 arrests), followed by Robbery (116 arrests), Forcible Rape (8 arrests), and Murder (4 arrests).

Similarly, the number of juveniles arrested for Property Crime Index Offenses fluctuated during the 6-year period. Property crime arrests peaked in 2009 with 1,957 arrests. Of the 1,957 arrests, the majority were for Larceny-Theft (1,656 arrests), followed by Burglary (160 arrests), Motor Vehicle Theft (127 arrests), and Arson (14 arrests). The number of juveniles arrested for Property Crime Index Offenses was the lowest in 2005 with 1,599 arrests. Of the 1,599 arrests, the majority were for Larceny-Theft (1,267 arrests), followed by Motor Vehicle Theft (184 arrests), Burglary (130 arrests), and Arson (18 arrests).

Arrests for Index Offenses, State of Hawaii, Juveniles							
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Total Index	1,860	1,932	2,181	2,140	2,240	1,949
Violent Crime	Murder	4	3	3	0	0	2
	Forcible Rape	8	16	15	9	17	13
	Robbery	116	105	143	161	131	128
	Aggravated Assault	133	159	134	145	135	127
	Total Violent Crime	261	283	295	315	283	270
Property Crime	Burglary	130	230	241	254	160	133
	Larceny-Theft	1,267	1,182	1,430	1,400	1,656	1,456
	Motor Vehicle Theft	184	215	198	150	127	75
	Arson	18	22	17	21	14	15
	Total Property Crime	1,599	1,649	1,886	1,825	1,957	1,679

From 2005 to 2010, the number of juveniles in Hawaii arrested for Part II Offenses was the highest in 2008 with 11,468 arrests. The largest number of arrests, from 2005 to 2010, by specific offense was Runaway, averaging 4,281 arrests annually. The second largest number of arrests by offense was All Other Criminal Offenses, which includes all other state and local offenses (excluding traffic violations) not included elsewhere.

Arrests for Part II Offenses, State of Hawaii, Juveniles							
Type	Specific Offense	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Violent	Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Other Assault	996	1,029	1,103	1,058	980	943
	Sex Offenses	55	60	58	71	82	65
Property-Related	Forgery	10	13	15	2	2	2
	Fraud	8	10	35	34	11	16
	Embezzlement	1	4	3	6	1	4
	Stolen Property	20	19	23	24	13	32
	Vandalism	374	553	540	445	359	227
Drug Manufacturing / Sale	Opium or Cocaine	0	0	1	1	2	0
	Marijuana	27	24	13	23	27	21
	Synthetic Narcotic	2	0	0	3	0	3
	Nonnarcotic	7	3	6	0	0	0
Drug Possession	Opium or Cocaine	7	5	7	4	7	8
	Marijuana	442	508	545	546	580	521
	Synthetic Narcotic	7	4	6	10	10	10
	Nonnarcotic	31	29	30	13	7	9
Gambling	Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Numbers & Lottery	3	10	0	5	0	0
	Other	10	2	5	8	0	7
Alcohol-Related	DUI	69	89	79	89	62	72
	Liquor Laws	151	291	303	338	309	243

	Disorderly Conduct	136	105	147	157	197	134
Other	Offenses Agst. Family/Children	6	5	2	11	11	3
	Prostitution	4	5	9	11	4	3
	Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vagrancy	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons	38	43	38	27	34	29
	All Other Criminal Offenses	2,191	2,619	3,067	3,618	3,043	2,787
Status	Curfew	373	356	378	397	260	256
	Runaway	3,793	4,678	4,836	4,566	4,413	3,405
Total Part II Offenses		8,767	10,464	11,249	11,468	10,414	8,801

The UCR Report is available at <http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910>. The report includes county specific information.

The Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii Report (1999 to 2008) indicates that while there was an overall decrease in the number of arrests for both males and females, there was a 5.1% increase (from 9,475 to 9,956) in total number of arrests for status offenses. In 2008, status offense arrests (9,956) were the highest number of arrests amongst all offenses, followed by property offenses (3,563 arrests). All other major offense categories saw a decrease in number of arrests. Juveniles ages 14-17 consistently had the largest arrest rates for the 10-year period. The largest percentage of juveniles arrested throughout the State was for status offenses. Females were most commonly arrested for running away and males for truancy/curfew violations.

The report also indicated:

For Petitions:

Increase in total number of petitions

- For Males, increased by 69.2% over 10 year span;
- For Females, increased by 82.4% over 10 year span; and
- Increase amongst all age groups 11 and under; 12-14; 15-17; and 19 and older.

Increase in total number of individual juveniles petitioned

- For Males, increased by 41.6% (1,648 to 2,334);
- For Females, increased by 55 % increase (713 to 1,109); and
- Increase amongst all major offenses (person, drug, property, and status)

For Adjudications:

Increase in total number of adjudications for both males and females;

52.7% increase in total number of juveniles adjudicated for status offenses; and

48.7% increase in total number of juveniles adjudicated for drug offenses.

For Probation:

Males on probation decreased by 12% while females on probation increased by 11.5%; 17% increase in the total number of probations for drug offenses; and Number of individual juveniles on probation for drug offenses increased by 23.8% (from 42 to 52).

Confinement:

Female confinement increased by 13.8% (29 to 33) – however the number of individual females confined remain the same;

Slight increase in the number of total confinements for juveniles ages 15-17 (5.1% from 137 to 144) – although the number of individuals confined for this age group decreased by 6.1%; and

Property offenses were consistently the primary cause for juvenile confinement.

The Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii Report is available at <http://hawaii.gov/ag/jjis/main/JJISREPORTS>. The report includes county specific information and recommendations.

The Juvenile Court Statistics 2009 Report by the National Center for Juvenile Justice reflects that the majority of Status Offense cases in Hawaii are nonpetitioned (informally handled). Such cases are when duly authorized court personnel, having screened the case, decide not to file a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or agencies statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court. The majority of Delinquency cases are petitioned (formally handled). These cases appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent child or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court for processing as a criminal offender.

Highlights:

Juvenile Court Statistics							
Hawaii -5 Counties Upper age of jurisdiction*: 17	2009 populations			Delinquency		Status	
	Total	10 through upper age	0 through upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition
Hawaii	177,800	18,100	41,000	793	633	290	889
Honolulu	907,600	82,400	201,500	1,760	305	332	2,807
Kalawao	100	–	–	0	0	–	–
Kauai	64,500	6,600	14,600	309	65	55	265
Maui	145,200	14,300	33,200	509	140	356	490
Number of Reported Cases				3,371	1,143	1,033	4,451
Population Represented	1,295,200	121,300	290,400	121,300	121,300	121,300	121,300
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.78	9.42	8.51	36.68
Number of Reporting Counties				5	5	4	4

(*) The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior

Crime in Hawaii 2005-2010 (6 years)

- Arrests numbers fluctuate; currently down
- For Total Index Offense Arrests, Property Crime is the most prevalent
- For Part II Offense Arrests, Runaway is the most prevalent, followed by All Other Criminal Offenses

Juvenile Delinquency Trends 1999-2008 (10 years)

- Overall decrease in total arrests
- 5.1% increase in status offenses
- Increase in petitions, adjudication, probation, confinement

Juvenile Court Statistics 2009 Report (1 year)

- Majority of status offenses are nonpetitioned
- Majority of delinquency offenses are petitioned

III. RESOURCE NEEDS

JUVENILE OFFENSES

There are a number of programs and working groups that are focused on improving Hawaii's response to juvenile offenders. These include:

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC)

The JJSAC advises the Governor, Legislature, and the Office of Youth Services which is responsible for the administration and planning of Hawaii's grants and programs under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The JJSAC is organized into six committees: Executive Committee, Compliance Committee, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Committee, Prevention and Accountability Committee, Youth Committee, and a special Nominations Committee.

2012 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fact Sheet from the Office of Youth Services identify the Federal Juvenile Justice Funding allocation and the programs that are being supported in Hawaii. The document describes the federal core requirements for the Title II Formula Grants Program, the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, and Title I Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program. Similar to other federal grants, the funding levels of juvenile federal grants have decreased. Over a five-year period covering FY 2007 to FY 2011, total funding for the three federal grant programs averaged \$992,887 for Hawaii. The total funding for the FY 2012 federal grant programs is \$573,413. Programs funded include the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Disproportionate Minority Contact Study and Dissemination Project, and programs to hold youthful offenders accountable. (Refer to Appendix C for the complete Fact Sheet report).

Girl's Court

Operated in First Circuit (Oahu), the program is a gender specific court to address the fundamental differences between male and female juvenile offenders, their different pathways to delinquency, and to stem the rising number of female delinquents. The Judiciary states that the Girl's Court has reduced recidivism by 47.08%, which included a 60.00% reduction in the number of runaways, and a 62.60% reduction in arrests. In addition, the girls, both during and after their participation in Girl's Court, spent 73.24% fewer days on runaway status.

Teen Court

Operated by the Hawaii YWCA in the County of Hawaii, this program focuses on helping first-arrest students avoid further arrests for law violations, therefore contributing towards the reduction of youth crime. Students who admit their guilt are sentenced by a jury of peers and are assisted by volunteers consisting of intermediate and high school students, practicing attorneys, and community agencies.

Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court

The Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court began in 2001 and operates on Oahu. The mission of the Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court is to reduce the harm in the community by providing comprehensive treatment opportunities to adolescents. The program is an abstinence based model and accepts relapse as part of the recovery process. It provides the juveniles the opportunity to be part of the treatment team by giving them the chance to be responsible for their own choices in their recovery. The program encourages life changes instead of allowing the juvenile to get around the court process. Similar to the adult program, the Juvenile Drug Court participants undergo long-term treatment and counseling, sanctions, incentives, and frequent court appearances. Successful completion of the treatment program results in dismissal of the charges, reduced or set aside sentences, lesser penalties, or a combination of these sanctions.

The goals of the Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court program are: 1) to have a continuum of rehabilitation services for eligible participants; 2) to have reduced Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility admissions and average length of stay at Detention Home for the target population; 3) to have reduced recidivism caused by alcohol and other drug abuse; and 4) to have reduced cost to the juvenile justice system in handling alcohol and drug abusers.

Participants who graduated from the Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court have an overall recidivism rate of 20%, an 80% success rate. Recidivism includes both status offenses and law violations. The recidivism rate for participants after one year from graduating is 7%, after two years from graduating is 11%, and after three years from graduating is 16%.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

In 2008, the Judiciary, the Office of Youth Services, and the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council became participants in the JDAI. Funding support is provided by the Anne E. Casey Foundation and the Office of Youth Services. JDAI objectives are to:

- Eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention;
- Minimize re-arrest and failure-to-appear rates pending adjudication;
- Ensure appropriate conditions of confinement in secure facilities;
- Redirect public finances to sustain successful reforms; and
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

The JDAI News reported that in the first two years of operation, the Judiciary managed a 23% reduction in its average daily population, going from a high of 31 youth in FY 2009 to 24 in FY 2010. The drop in population was partly due to the elimination of the practice of detaining status offenders in violation of a valid court order and changes in policy and practice related to detention of probation violators. In spring 2010, Hawaii completed its draft risk-assessment tool.

Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center- Hawaii County

There is a growing effort to improve the coordination of services and the assessment of at-risk youth. The Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney is working on a juvenile intake and

assessment center to address fragmented services, lack of information, mixing at risk populations, limited law enforcement resources, and limited interventions.

Hawaii Partnership to Prevent Underage Drinking (HPPUD)

The Department of Health-funded HPPUD was created to address the problem of underage drinking in Hawaii. The members of the partnership represent county, state, and federal agencies, non-profit organizations, private businesses, and community residents concerned with the health of Hawaii's youth. The current structure of HPPUD includes a Statewide Advisory Council, and four county coalitions: Honolulu County to Prevent Underage Drinking, Maui County to Prevent Underage Drinking, Kauai County to Prevent Underage Drinking, and Hawaii County to Prevent Underage Drinking.

The objectives of the Statewide Advisory Council include support of county coalitions, coordination of an annual Youth Activist Conference and Annual Underage Drinking Prevention Conference, education on Hawaii's underage drinking laws, and implementation of statewide underage drinking media campaigns. The Department of the Attorney General, Community and Crime Prevention Branch, from June 2012 is administratively responsible for the Council. Each county coalition meets monthly to develop short-term and long-term strategies and projects, to share in the success of present initiatives, and to welcome newly recruited community groups.

Department of Health- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD)

The Department of Health, ADAD, funds substance abuse treatment for adolescents at private agencies and at school-based substance abuse treatment programs located at public intermediate and high schools.

Areas needing improvement:

- 1) Interventions to address status offenders as a form of delinquency prevention. The Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii Report (1999 to 2008) states that "while status offending is a minor offense type, it can have serious implications if chronic status offending develops."
- 2) Theft prevention programs to educate youth on the effects of the offense on victims. Victims often lose hard to replace items or possessions that have strong sentimental value.
- 3) Conflict resolution and prevention strategies to avoid conflict before it transpires.
- 4) Coordinated response to address the high number of runaways. Runaways are at greater risk for drug use, dropping out of school, becoming a crime victim, and being coerced into criminal activity.

IV. PRIORITIES

The data and analysis and the resource needs sections of the plan highlighted priority areas for use of Hawaii's JAG funds. Programs selected for funding should focus on:

- evidence-based initiatives,
- a comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse,
- reducing drug threats and drug related crimes,
- reducing property crime,
- incorporating multi-agency collaboration to improve the criminal justice system,
- reducing recidivism rates,
- improving re-entry efforts,
- improving forensic science capabilities, and
- improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing, and
- reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
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State of Hawaii 2012 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fact Sheet

Overview

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC) facilitates Hawaii's participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. Established by Executive Order 91-2 effective October 1, 1991, the 19 member Council has three primary functions: 1) advise the governor, Legislature, and the Designated State Agency, Office of Youth Services, responsible for the administration and planning of Hawaii's grants and programs under the JJDP Act; 2) monitor the state's compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act; and 3) provides funding support and training and technical assistance to county and state governments, local communities and community-based organizations.

In order to maximize funding support, the Office of Youth Services blends state and federal funding streams to rehabilitate and supervise youth offenders and to coordinate and implement a continuum of services from prevention to court-involved youth in the juvenile justice system.

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Executive Director: David Hipp

JJSAC Chairperson: Wayde Lee

Juvenile Justice
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The Title II Formula Grants Program

The Formula Grant Program enables states to meet and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act regarding the arrest of juveniles and the over representation of

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ethnic groups in the juvenile justice system; to support delinquency prevention efforts and to improve the juvenile justice system.

Over the past years, Hawaii receives an allocation of \$600,000 each grant year but due to the recent federal budget cuts, Hawaii's allocation was reduced to \$400,000 for Fiscal Year 2012. Grant awards are dependent upon the following JJDP Act core requirements.

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO).
- Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (Sight & Sound Separation).
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail/Lockup Removal).
- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system; according to the recent 2012 DMC Study, Hawaiian youth are over represented most specifically at the point of arrest.

Some of the formula grant supported activities include the following:

- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)** implemented by the Judiciary's Family Court of the 1st Circuit in Oahu. This detention reform effort has produced a reduction in the court's detention facility of youth offenders from 1187 in FY09, 1072 in FY2010, to 775 in 2011. For the 1st and 2nd quarter of FY12, the average admission is 182 per quarter. The direction in the initiative is to avoid the unnecessary detention of youth through home detention, electronic monitoring, intensive monitoring, reporting centers, and staff secure shelters.
- **Kupuna program** for youth offenders in Hawaii's Youth Correctional Facility implemented by ALU LIKE, Inc., a non-profit community-based organization in Oahu. The program serves both male and female offenders through cultural activities such as hula, mele, arts and crafts, talk story or performances by Hawaii's artists, etc. All youth in corrections are given the opportunity to participate averaging more than 50 each month.
- **Intensive Monitoring Program** implemented by Hale Kipa, Inc. in the County of Kauai. The program's targeted group is high-risk youth on probation. A Case Manager and Youth Monitor work with the youth and family to ensure issues are addressed in order to successfully satisfy the conditions imposed by Kauai's Family Court. Assigned probation officers are kept abreast of progress achieved by the youth and family. A minimum of 15 youth offender caseload must be maintained on a daily basis; length of participation is a minimum of 90 days depending on the need of the youth.
- **Juvenile Crime Analysis** conducted by the University of Hawaii's Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. The analysis is to examine the current juvenile crime problems in

Hawaii. A synopsis of the analysis reveals status offenses (runaways, truants, etc.) remains the highest offense type in arrest followed by property offense. Detention rates were highest in 2009 and showed a marked decrease in 2010 and 2011 as reported above with JDAI. The age group of 16 and 17 were highest with males accounting the larger percentage population in detention.

- **DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact) Study and Dissemination Project**
Implemented by the University of Hawaii's Department of Urban and Regional Planning to conduct an assessment of the causes of over representation of youth in the system and to share the information and gather community input in Oahu as well as neighbor islands. Information sharing has been conducted with Hawaiian organizations and juvenile justice system people in Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Big Island; pending visits to Molokai and Lanai. The study confirms that Native Hawaiian/part Hawaiian youth are over represented at the point of arrest.

- **Future program developments**
 - ✓ Juvenile Assessment Center in Big Island
 - ✓ Ohana Family Conferencing
 - ✓ Restorative Justice based on civil citations for minor law violators and status offenders
 - ✓ Lua Practice and Hale Mua at the HYCF
 - ✓ Strengthening cultural activities for youth over represented in the juvenile justice system

The Title V Community Prevention Grants Program

Title V provides incentives to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in identifying, planning and implementing delinquency prevention programs. Communities identify risk and protective factors along with needs around which programs are designed. The program guidelines stipulate that grants can only be made to units of local government, and a 50% match is required of the sub-grantee. Hawaii's Fiscal Year 2010 grant award is \$84,945; \$50,000 for Fiscal Year 2011; and no funding appropriation available for Fiscal Year 2012.

The County of Kauai has been awarded the available Title V funds to implement a suspension program for middle and high school students suspended for 30 to 90 days. The program will provide a structured, full day activity that includes homework support, tutoring and basic skills instruction, mentoring support, anger management skills support, violence prevention curriculum, bullying education, alcohol, and substance abuse prevention programs, etc.

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The Title I Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program

Funding for the program is part of Title I (Part R, Chapter 46, Subchapter XII-F) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. The JABG program help states and communities develop and implement programs that:

- Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior through the imposition of graduated sanctions that are consistent with the severity of the offense.
- Strengthen the juvenile justice system's capacity to process cases efficiently and work with community partners to keep youth from reoffending.

Hawaii's JABG Awards includes FY2010 at \$359,400; \$282,994 for Fiscal Year 2011; and \$173,413 for Fiscal Year 2012. Only Units of Local Government or counties are eligible to apply which in turn, can sub-grant services to non-profit community-based organizations. These include:

- ✓ County of Hawaii, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Program provides intensive monitoring for youth on probation ages 12 – 18; a total of 40 court-involved youth is being served through a sub-grant with Hale Kipa, Inc. Program Coordinators from Hale Kipa are responsible for developing a team of community-based Intensive Youth Monitors capable of engendering strong and supportive relationships and trained to provide a positive influence for youth on probation. Working as a team with the Probation Officer and youth and families, the Coordinator and assigned Youth Monitor will provide a range of surveillance and support services for program participants.
- ✓ County of Maui, Maui Police Department
Through the P.O.I (Positive Outreach Intervention) program, juvenile counselors administer appropriate activities for youth arrested pending adjudication, so as to reduce the likelihood of recidivism during the "lag time" prior to adjudication. The program includes a one-page essay on the youth offender's involvement in their offense as well as apologize in writing (in person, whenever possible) to the victim(s); community service working in parks, assisting various service organization projects to include restoration of ancient or historic sites; observe and adult criminal court proceeding in the Second Circuit Court; and finally to graduate, the youth offender must remain arrest free. A total of 136 youth and families benefitted from the program the past year.
- ✓ City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services' Youth Services Center, and The Department of Community Services operates a Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) to divert youth offenders from further criminal conduct or involvement in the local juvenile justice system by holding them accountable to face individualized

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consequences that make them aware and answerable for the loss, damage, or injury perpetuated upon the victim and/or community. Youth offenders are referred by the Honolulu Police Department and the Family Court Intake Section. The JJC received a total of 1182 referrals from HPD and Family Court the past year.

- ✓ County of Kauai, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
 The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney sub-grant is a funding allocation to the Hale Opio, Inc. to continue the operations of the Teen Court program, a diversion program for youth offenders who volunteer to participate in a court of their peers rather than the traditional formal court proceedings. A total of approximately 60 youth offenders are served.

Hawaii's Federal Juvenile Justice Funding Allocation

	<u>FY07</u>	<u>FY08</u>	<u>FY09</u>	<u>FY10</u>	<u>FY11</u>	<u>FY12</u>
Formula	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	400,000
JABG	319,300	336,000	374,700	359,400	282,994	173,413
Title V	<u>75,250</u>	<u>48,360</u>	<u>33,486</u>	<u>84,945</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>
	994,550	984,360	1,008,186	1,044,345	932,994	573,413