The Serious Juvenile Offender in Hawaii

– A Statistical Profile –

Research and Statistics Branch
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division
Department of the Attorney General

June 2006

This project was supported by Grant No. 2004-JL-FX-K016 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the support of the Juvenile Justice Information Committee's Subcommittee on Research. Special thanks to Senior Judge Frances Wong, First Circuit Family Court; Sharon Agnew, Executive Director, Office of Youth Services; Bonnie Brooks, Administrator, Second Circuit Family Court; Lawrence Mahuna, Chief of Police, Hawaii County; Donald Okashige, HYCF Business Services Supervisor; and Jay Kimura, Prosecuting Attorney, Hawaii County, for taking time to discuss the subject of this report and for helping whenever needed in the data collection efforts. Special thanks are due additional personnel who provided endless assistance in accessing the case files, most notably Lana Paiva, Third Circuit Family Court; Regina Jimenez, Fifth Circuit Family Court; and Cindy Tamashiro, First Circuit Family Court. Thanks also to the JJIS staff who provided ongoing technical support.

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Executive Summary

Understanding risk and protective factors associated with serious juvenile offending has been an ongoing concern of those who study or work with at-risk youth. The purposes of this study are to (1) identify risk factors that are predictive of serious juvenile offending; and (2) develop a profile of the serious juvenile offender in Hawaii. Family Court case file data on juvenile probationers and Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) wards were collected and analyzed in order to meet these research objectives. The following research questions are answered in this report:

What predictive factors are significantly linked to increases in status offenses (e.g., runaway, truancy, curfew violations)? Controlling for other key variables, property offenses, frequent drug use, suicidal ideation, and gender (female) were significant predictors of status offenses. (The term "offense" is used in this report to mean an arrest, a referral to Family Court, or any charge/adjudication that does not have an associated preceding arrest or referral.)

What factors predict felony offenses? Offense type and gender (male) predict felony offenses. These findings correspond to national research literature that maintain girls are less likely than boys to commit serious law violations, and that youth who are attached to school (or attend school to the extent that they have been certified as being in need of special services) commit fewer serious crimes (Loeber and Farrington 1998).

What risk factors increase the odds of a juvenile being detained, i.e., held in Hawaii's short-term detention facility? The strongest predictors of detention include frequent drug use (specifically, crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," use) and residence location. Juveniles who used ice habitually were almost 17 times more likely to be detained than were juveniles who did not. Juveniles who resided in the City and County of Honolulu, compared to those residing in other counties, were over nine times more likely to be detained. Age at first arrest, offense type, and academic failure were also statistically significant predictors of detention.

What are the differences between HYCF youth and other juvenile offenders who have never been committed to the facility? Significant differences between HYCF and non-HYCF juvenile offenders emerged in the areas of drug use and risky sexual behavior. HYCF juveniles were five times more likely to be frequent ice users and almost twice as likely to be frequent marijuana users than were the non-HYCF juvenile offenders. HYCF youth also had significantly higher rates of risky sexual behavior (24%) than did non-HYCF delinquents (14%). Additionally, it was found that one in five HYCF juveniles had experienced the death of a significant other, as compared to only one in ten non-HYCF juveniles. Academic failure was also a significant predictor, with 93% of the HYCF juveniles (versus 69% of non-HYCF juveniles) failing one or more school semesters.

What factors predict HYCF commitment? Academic failure had the largest odds of HYCF commitment (8.42 to 1). Felony offenses, status offenses, frequent ice use, and risky sexual behavior also were significant predictors.

This report concludes with a summary profile of the serious juvenile offender in Hawaii and policy recommendations. The recommendations include further identification of traumatic experiences that increase risk in juvenile offenders' lives and gaining a better understanding of the manner in which such experiences affect youth behavior.

Understanding Serious Delinquency

Introduction

Understanding risk and protective factors associated with serious juvenile offending has been an ongoing concern of those who study or work with at-risk youth. In studies of juvenile offenders, risk factors are those dynamics and experiences that propel a youth toward delinquency and injurious behaviors, whereas protective factors buffer the effects of such risk factors (Department of Health and Human Services 2001). The following characteristics have been shown to be major early risk factors for antisocial and delinquent behavior (Farrington 2005; Sharpe and Litzelfetner 2004; Bor et al. 2004; Roberts 2005; Flannery et al. 1994):

- Impulsiveness
- Low school achievement/alienation from school
- Poor parental supervision
- Child physical abuse
- Punitive or erratic parental discipline
- Parental conflict and disrupted families
- Substance abuse by a parent
- Poverty
- Susceptibility to peer pressure
- Substance use
- High-delinquency-rate schools
- High crime neighborhoods

Additionally, studies have linked childhood sexual abuse to substance abuse and/or suicidal ideation in later life (Baily and McCloskey 2005; Ullman 2004); dislike of school to risky sexual behavior (Bonnel et al 2005); risky sexual behavior to delinquency (Leve and Chamberlain 2004); and childhood exposure to violence against women to sexual aggression (Hunter 2004). Particularly for boys, parental criminality, parental imprisonment, and the trauma of separation predict antisocial and delinquent behavior (Murray and Farrington 2005). Boys, more than girls, may also be vulnerable to the peer pressures of substance use, since such use is often perceived as "macho" (Trudeau et al. 2003). Overall, studies of at-risk youth and juvenile offenders have shown that traumatic experiences, family adversity, drug use, low attachment to school, and negative peer groups can greatly impact a juvenile's pathway toward serious juvenile offending.

Purpose of the Study

The objectives of this study are to identify risk factors that are predictive of serious juvenile offending and to develop a profile of the serious juvenile offender in Hawaii. Traditionally, the "serious juvenile offender" is defined as a youth who has been adjudicated for felony Index Offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and/or arson) and/or is waived to adult court. Because Hawaii has few youth[1]

[1] For example, in 2004, juveniles who were arrested for violent Index Offenses comprised only 2.5% of all juvenile arrests in Hawaii (Department of the Attorney General 2005), compared to 15.6% nationally (FBI 2005). Moreover, Hawaii only waived three juveniles to adult court in 2004.

who fit these parameters, this report approaches "serious offending" from different angles. It seeks first to investigate social predictors of status (less serious) offenses and then to focus on correlates of felony (more serious) offenses. Secondly, it examines predictive factors for confinement, first examining short-term confinement (detention) and then analyzing long-term incarceration (commitment to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, or HYCF). Finally, this report offers a comparison of "serious" juvenile offenders (youth committed to the HYCF) and "less serious" juvenile offenders (those who have never been committed to the facility). The following research questions guided this study:

- What predictive factors are significantly linked to increases in status offenses? What factors predict felony offenses?
- What risk factors increase the odds of a juvenile being detained, i.e., held in Hawaii's short-term detention facility?
- What is the difference between HYCF youth and youth who have never been committed to the facility? What factors predict HYCF commitment?

Methods

This report provides a comparative analysis of juvenile probationers and HYCF wards. Juveniles in the study were either on probation or committed to the HYCF at least once during the January 2004 to January 2005 period. Every effort was made to include a variety of juvenile offenders. Low-level probationers (one or two offenses), more chronic offenders (three or more offenses, history of detainment) and juveniles at the most serious end of the spectrum (those committed to the HYCF) were all included in the study. The sample was drawn from statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) listings of juvenile probationers and three random HYCF population days. The JJIS sample reflected the statewide proportion of juvenile probationers, by gender and by county. Accordingly, 40% of the sample were girls, 64% from the City & County of Honolulu, 19% from Hawaii County, 9% from Maui County, and 8% from Kauai County. In the HYCF sample, girls were slightly oversampled, representing about one-third of the included case files. (Girls generally comprise 10-20% of the HYCF population). Overall, 178 probationer files and 93 HYCF files (n=271) were used. Although 300 files were identified for the sample, 29 files were not used either because they were incomplete or unavailable at the time of data collection.

All study data extracted from Family Court case files (social history, academic, medical, and mental health records), and the JJIS (legal records) were kept confidential. When Child and Protective Services files were on hand, information covering these domains was also incorporated. See Appendix A for a complete listing of all documents examined. The following variables were explored, when available: arrest and adjudication histories, demographic characteristics (race/ethnicity, gender, age, residence), mental health disorders, drug use, gang involvement, peer relationships, sexual histories and orientation, school performance, histories of physical and/or sexual abuse, neglect, family dynamics, and family histories of criminal justice involvement. See Appendix B for coding and variable definitions.

Felony and Status Offenders

This section of the report details predictors of status offenses (less serious offending) and felony offenses (more serious offending). Overall, it was found that gender (being female), property offenses, frequent drug use, and suicidal ideation are the strongest predictors of status offenses. Offense type, gender (being male), and special education certification are the strongest predictors of felony offenses.

Status Offenders

This study performed an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression, or linear regression, as a method of predicting status offenses. In this report, the term "offense" is defined as an arrest, a referral to Family Court, or any charge/adjudication that does not have an associated preceding arrest or referral. Juveniles are referred to Family Court from different agencies (police, school, parents); sometimes they are formally arrested and other times they are not. Additionally, juveniles might have other charges added during the prosecution phase of their cases. Due to the fact that they were never formally arrested for the additional charges (or, in some cases, due to data entry errors in the JJIS), these infractions do not have prior arrests or referrals associated with them. This report uses the term "offense" as a more expansive term that resolves these issues.

Controlling for other offense categories (since status offenses can occur concurrently with property, violent, and drug offending) and several risk factors, the model identifies variables with the greatest "strength" in predicting the number of status offenses in juvenile offenders' records.

The "B" coefficients in the model indicate the effect of each independent variable–how much the dependent variable (the number of status offenses) increases or decreases in relation to that independent variable. The values for statistical significance are expressed in percentages, which indicate the probability that the study results were not due merely to chance. (For this study, values of 95% or greater are considered "statistically significant.") The standardized coefficients (beta) give the overall explanatory power of that variable in the model. For example, girls, on average in this model, have 2.76 more arrests for status offenses than do their male counterparts; that variable has the third most explanatory power (beta=.16). Property offenses (beta=.37) and frequent drug use (beta=.23) are the most explanatory variables. In the model, for every property offense a juvenile has in his/her record, s/he has 1.3 status offenses. Frequent drug use adds 4.03 status offenses to the linear model. Additionally, suicidal ideation (beta=.14, B=2.60) is also a significant independent variable. Overall, this suggests that status offenses are not isolated offenses; they are associated with property offenses, frequent drug use, and mental health issues.

Table 1: OLS Regression, Predictors of Number of Status Offenses

Independent Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Statistical Significance
	B	Standard Error	Beta	
Female	2.76	1.18	.16	98%
City & County of Honolulu residence	2.15	1.14	.11	94%
Number of property offenses	1.30	.22	.37	>99%
Number of violent offenses	.11	.20	.04	43%
Number of drug offenses	.65	.41	.10	88%
Frequent drug user	4.03	1.03	.23	>99%
Domestic violence	-.66	1.14	-.04	43%
Abuse and neglect	1.62	1.10	.092	86%
Special Education	.59	1.13	.03	40%
Suicidal ideation (1=yes)	2.60	1.18	.148	97%
Parent previous criminal history	1.01	1.11	.06	64%

Dependent Variable: number of status offense arrests, Adj R^2 .303.

Felony Offenders

All offense-type variables served as the strongest predictors of felony offenses. The number of property offenses (beta=.55), person offenses (beta=.34), and drug offenses (beta= .23) were the top three predictors of felony offenses. Special education certification (beta= -.13) or gender (being female, beta= -.11) were also significant predictors. In other words, being female or having special education certification decreases the predicted number of felony offenses in a juvenile's record. This confirms national research findings that maintain: (1) girls commit fewer serious law violations than their male counterparts; and (2) youth who are "attached" to school (or, for the purpose of this study, at least attend school to the extent that they have been certified as being in need of special services) commit fewer serious crimes that do those who are not attached (Loeber and Farrington 1998).

Table 2: OLS Regression, Predictors of Number of Felony Offenses

Independent Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Statistical Significance
	B	Standard Error	Beta	
Female	-.55	.25	-.11	97%
City & County of Honolulu residence	-.24	.24	-.05	68%
Number of property offenses	.54	.05	.55	>99%
Number of violent offenses	.29	.04	.34	>99%
Number of drug offenses	.43	.09	.23	>99%
Frequent drug user	.23	.22	.05	70%
Domestic violence	.05	.24	.01	16%
Abuse and neglect	.11	.23	.02	36%
Special Education	-.66	.24	-.13	99%
Suicidal ideation	.08	.25	.02	25%
Parent previous criminal history	.14	.23	.03	45%

Dependent Variable: Total number of felonies, Adj R^2 = .612

Overall, the strongest significant predictors of status offenses include (in order of greatest to least):

(1) Property offenses
(2) Frequent drug use
(3) Gender (female)
(4) Suicidal ideation

Predictors of felony offenses include (in order of greatest to least):

(1) Property offenses
(2) Person offenses
(3) Drug offenses
(4) Gender (male)

Predictors of Detention and HYCF Commitment

This section examines the factors that predict detention (short-term confinement in Hawaii's juvenile detention facility) and HYCF commitment (longer-term incarceration). It also assesses differences between HYCF and non-HYCF juvenile offenders.

Detention

This study conducted logistic regressions to examine the odds of detention. Logistic regression is a predictive model that is used when the target variable of interest (the dependent variable) is categorical with exactly two categories, e.g., detained/never detained, etc. The independent variables serve as predictor variables, and the logistic model estimates the relationship between them and the dependent variable. It computes the probability (odds ratio) of change in the dependent variable. In other words, once all of the independent variables are included in the statistical model, which of them have the strongest capacity to predict detention? Three regressions controlling for offense variable and static and dynamic variables (as guided by the aforementioned literature on risk factors) were performed. Table 3 presents a summary of the odds ratios of all significant predictors. See Tables 7, 8, and 9 in Appendix C for the control variables from which the odds ratios were generated.

The strongest predictors of detention include frequent drug use (specifically, frequent crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," use) and residence location. Juveniles who used ice habitually were 16.58 times more likely to be detained than were juveniles who did not. Although reasons for this may vary, it is most likely due to a correlation between frequent drug use and chronic offending (Windle and Mason 2004). Juveniles who resided in the City & County of Honolulu, compared to juveniles residing in other counties, were 9.44 times more likely to be detained. Since Honolulu is where the detention center is located, this finding is not surprising. Additionally, age at first arrest (the younger a juvenile was when first arrested), offense type (if the juvenile committed property and/or felony offenses) and academic failure were significant predictors of detention.

Table 3: Statistically Significant Predictors of Detention

Independent Variables	Odds for Detention
City & County of Honolulu residence	9.44 to 1
Number of felony offenses	1.71 to 1
Number of property offenses	1.54 to 1
Number of status offenses	1.19 to 1
Age of first arrest	1.56 to 1
Frequent drug user	2.49 to 1
Frequent ice user	16.58 to 1
Current or prior suicidal ideation	2.85 to 1
Academic failure	4.74 to 1

HYCF Commitment

Defining the "most serious juvenile offenders" as youth who have been incarcerated at the HYCF, this study made comparisons between juvenile offenders committed to the facility versus those who were not. Tables 4 and 5 summarize cross-tabulations of risk factors by HYCF commitment. When differences between HYCF and non-HYCF juvenile offenders were found, Chi square (χ^2) was used to determine statistical significance. The risk factors in the table were chosen because they were the ones found to be statistically significant. Additionally, other non-significant (in this study) risk factors that are often associated with serious juvenile offending (abuse and neglect, witness to domestic violence, suicidal ideation, gang involvement, and negative peer group) were included (see Department of Health and Human Services 2001). Special education certification was also selected because it was found to be a significant predictor in this study's previous models.

Statistically significant differences between HYCF and non-HYCF juvenile offenders emerged in the areas of drug use and risky sexual behavior. HYCF juveniles were five times more likely to be frequent ice users and almost twice as likely to be frequent marijuana users than were the non-HYCF juvenile offenders. HYCF youth also had more reports of risky sexual behavior (24%) than did non-HYCF juvenile offenders (14%).

While not statistically significant, abuse/neglect and suicidal ideation were more commonly reported in the HYCF case files than in the non-HYCF files. However, HYCF offenders and non-HYCF offenders were about equally as likely to have witnessed domestic violence.

Table 4: HYCF Commitment and Selected Risk Factors

Variables		**HYCF** (n=93)	**Non-HYCF** (n=178)	**Total** (n=271)
Abuse and neglect	No	46 ***(50%)***	106 ***(60%)***	152 (56%)
	Yes	47 ***(50%)***	72 ***(40%)***	119(44%)
Witness to domestic violence	No	32 ***(44%)***	53 ***(47%)***	94 (51%)
	Yes	41 ***(56%)***	60 ***(53%)***	92 (49%)
Frequent ice user**	No	56 ***(60%)***	162 ***(91%)***	218 (80%)
	Yes	37 ***(40%)***	16 ***(9%)***	53 (20%)
Frequent marijuana user**	No	52 ***(56%)***	136 ***(76%)***	188 (69%)
	Yes	41 ***(44%)***	42 ***(24%)***	83 (30%)
Suicidal ideation	No	52 ***(58%)***	109 ***(66%)***	161 (64%)
	Yes	37 ***(42%)***	55 ***(34%)***	92 (36%)
Risky sexual behavior**	No	71 ***(76%)***	153 ***(86%)***	224 (83%)
	Yes	22 ***(24%)***	25 ***(14%)***	47 (17%)

* p<.05 (i.e., >95%); ** p<.01 (i.e., >99%). ***Bold, italicized numbers*** represent within group percentages.

More non-HYCF than HYCF juvenile offenders had at least one parent actively involved in their lives (87% v. 75%), specifically an active mother (79% v. 68%). An important caveat is that while this study recorded whether or not a parent is active in their child's life, the study did not control for the quality of that involvement; low or unhealthy parental supervision can exacerbate a juvenile's tendency toward anti-social behavior (Farrington 2005).

One in five HYCF juveniles had experienced the death of a significant other (see Appendix B for coding definitions), while only one in ten non-HYCF juveniles had this experience. While special education and negative peer groups were not statistically significant variables, academic failure was significant, with 93% of the HYCF juveniles (versus 69% of non-HYCF juveniles) failing one or more school quarters.

Table 5: HYCF Commitment and Selected Risk Factors

Variables		HYCF (n=93)	Non-HYCF (n=178)	Total (n=271)
Academic failure**	No	6 ***(7%)***	55 ***(31%)***	61 (23%)
	Yes	84 ***(93%)***	120 ***(69%)***	204 (77%)
Special education	No	28 ***(30%)***	71 ***(40%)***	99 (36%)
	Yes	65 ***(70%)***	107 ***(60%)***	172 (64%)
Negative peer group	No	10 ***(12%)***	28 ***(21%)***	38 (17%)
	Yes	74 ***(88%)***	107 ***(79%)***	181 (83%)
Gang involvement	No	72 ***(83%)***	135 ***(88%)***	207 (86%)
	Yes	15 ***(17%)***	18 ***(12%)***	33 (14%)
Parental involvement*	No	23 ***(25%)***	24 ***(13%)***	47 (17%)
	Yes	70 ***(75%)***	154 ***(87%)***	224 (83%)
Mother active*	No	30 ***(32%)***	37 ***(21%)***	67 (25%)
	Yes	63 ***(68%)***	141 ***(79%)***	204 (75%)
Death of a significant other (not parent)*	No	72 ***(80%)***	158 ***(90%)***	230 (86%)
	Yes	18 ***(20%)***	18 ***(10%)***	36 (14%)

* p<.05 (i.e., >95%); ** p<.01 (i.e., >99%). ***Bold, italicized numbers*** represent within group percentages.

This study also used logistic regression to examine the strength of these factors in relation to each other. In other words, once all of these variables are included in the statistical model, which of them serve as the strongest predictor(s) that a juvenile will be committed to the HYCF? For example, controlling for risk and offense-specific characteristics, is academic failure still a strong predictor of HYCF commitment? Three regressions controlling for all aforementioned variables were performed. Table 6 presents a summary of the odds ratios of all statistically significant predictors. See Tables 10, 11, and 12 in Appendix C for the control variables from which these odds ratios were generated.

Overall, academic failure had the largest odds of HYCF commitment (8.42 to 1). Felony offenses, (1.49 to 1), status offenses (1.12 to 1), total offenses (1.20 to 1), frequent ice use (4.42 to 1) and risky sexual behavior (3.37 to 1) also were predictors.

Table 6: Significant Predictors of HYCF Commitment

Variables	Odds for Detention
Number of felony offenses	1.49 to 1
Number of status offenses	1.12 to 1
Total number of offenses	1.20 to 1
Frequent drug user	2.02 to 1
Frequent ice user	4.42 to 1
Academic failure	8.42 to 1
Risky sexual behavior	3.37 to 1
Parental involvement	2.91 to 1
Female	.197 to 1

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

If “serious juvenile offenders” are understood to be those youth who are arrested for more and/or more serious felonies, end up in detention, and/or are committed to the HYCF, then juveniles who have the following characteristics are especially “at risk” of being serious juvenile offenders:

- Male
- Academic failure
- Risky sexual behavior
- Frequent drug use, specifically ice use
- Death of a significant other (not parent)

These findings parallel those from other studies that show juveniles who have low school achievement (academic failure), engage in risk-taking activities (frequent drug use and risky sexual behavior), and have experienced loss (death) in their lives are at greater risk of becoming serious juvenile offenders.

This study has also shown that, while experiencing abuse/neglect and witnessing domestic violence are generally understood as predictive factors of serious offending, juvenile probationers versus those committed to the HYCF bore no significant differences in these areas. Possible explanations for this finding include that (1) these traits are more associated with delinquent pathways of female juvenile offenders, who typically commit less serious offenses; and (2) experiencing trauma (having histories of physical/sexual/emotional abuse, neglect, etc.) may not predict serious offending; rather, how a juvenile copes with his/her traumatic past (such as using drugs, engaging in risky sexual behavior, and/or failing out of school) might be more predictive. Improvement in intervention programming for at-risk youth requires both the identification of traumatic experiences that increase risk and the understanding of the manner in which such experiences affect social behavior (Hunter 2004). Therefore, policy recommendations include:

- Better fostering youths’ attachment to school and education;
- Providing substance abuse treatment (especially for ice dependence) and grief counseling as needed;
- Developing healthy, therapeutic mechanisms for youth to address histories of abuse and/or neglect;
- Allowing for opportunities that improve juvenile offenders’ decision-making; and
- Finding positive male mentors who promote healthy lifestyles and discourage risk-taking behaviors for male juvenile offenders.

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Appendix A: Documents Analyzed

Referral History/ Index Report—the youth's legal record

Family Court Officer Report—the explanation of circumstances surrounding the delinquent act as offered by the Court

Honolulu Police Department Criminal Investigation Unit's summary reports (if applicable)

Detention/ HYCF intake forms and progress reports

Probation officers' social information/histories and progress reports

All Psychologist and/or Psychiatrist reports/diagnostic assessments

All substance abuse counselors' assessments
(When more than one psychological assessment was available, the most current one was utilized)

Urinalysis drug tests (UAs)

DOE individual education plans (IEPs) and progress reports

Teacher comments/ guidance counselor comments/school attendance cards

Child and Protective Services assessments and reports (if applicable)

Guardian Ad litem reports (if applicable)

Juvenile's personal journals, other writings, letters, testimonies, apologies

Appendix B: Coding Definitions

Absent father	No contact with father.
Absent mother	No contact with mother.
ADHD	Most current psychological assessment with Axis I first diagnosis of ADHD.
Aggressive sexual behavior	Arrests for sexual assault; psychological assessment confirming sexually offensive behaviors; reports by parent, victim, staff, or PO of sexual assault/attempted assault by juvenile.
Alcohol use ever	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of any alcohol use.
Chronic truancy	As evidenced by attendance cards/ arrests/ DOE referrals to Family Court.
Conduct Disorder	Most current psychological assessment with Axis I first diagnosis of Conduct Disorder.
Death of a parent	(Self-explanatory.)
Death of a significant other	Besides parent, death of a close family member (such as grandparent), role model, friend, or boy/girlfriend.
Depression/PTSD	Most current psychological assessment with Axis I first diagnosis of Depression NOS, dysthymia, PTSD, or bereavement.
Domestic violence	Reports of domestic violence/abuse of family in PO's social information/ history, psych reports, parents' CJIS records, and/or CPS files.
Frequent alcohol use	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of alcohol intoxication, exceeding three times a week. Or official diagnosis of alcohol dependence.
Frequent ice use	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of ice use, exceeding three times a week*;* official diagnosis of methamphetamine dependence; positive UAs.
Frequent marijuana user	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of marijuana intoxication, exceeding three times a week; official diagnosis of cannabis dependence; numerous positive UAs.

Gang involvement	Police reports, self-reports, PO or other staff reports of gang membership, such as gang tattoos.
Heterosexual	Self-report.
History of foster care placements	CPS reports, PO reports of foster care placements, outside extended or hanai family, therapeutic group homes included.
History of mental illness in the family	Immediate family member committed suicide/ known mental health treatment of mental disorders.
History of physical aggression	Self-reports; victims' reports; arrest reports of juvenile causing physical injury to another party.
Ice use ever	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of any ice use.
Marijuana use ever	Self-reports, treatment providers' account, parents' reports of any use of marijuana.
Negative peer group	PO or self-reports of friends/siblings who are known to Family or Adult Court; self reports by juveniles that friends/siblings engage in delinquent behaviors; parental disapproval of friends b/c of delinquent behaviors.
Neglect	Reports of juvenile being malnourished or undernourished, abandoned, unsupervised for lengthy periods of time, unkempt, or claims of "neglect" in psych, PO, or CPS reports.
Older male relationships	Parental, PO, or self reports of male friends more than 5 years the juvenile senior. PO, parental, or self reports of boyfriends or pimps more than 5 years juvenile's senior.
Parental involvement	Juvenile has contact with at least one parent (biological, hanai, or adoptive) who is involved in his/her well-being, as evidenced in PO reports, psychological assessments, and/or school records.
Parents abuse drugs or alcohol	Parents' self-reports; CJIS reports of parents' intoxication; CPS or PO reports of parental drug/alcohol use; juvenile's self reports.
Parents in criminal justice system	Parents have CJIS record for felony arrests, as evidenced by printouts in case files; parents are/were on probation or parole; parents are/were in prison.

Physical abuse	Juvenile self-reports of physical abuse; parents' report of physical abuse; criminal and/or CPS confirmation of physical abuse.
Previous suicide attempts	Self-reports; hospitalization/treatment for suicide attempt; Staff, parents' or peers' reports of attempts.
Risky sexual behavior	Self-reports of unprotected sex with multiple partners; juvenile has been pregnant/made someone pregnant; has an STD; self reports of, parents' reports of, or arrests for prostitution.
Self injurious behaviors	Self-reports, physical scars, or previous treatment/hospitalization for cutting, burning, or other physically self-injurious behaviors.
Sexual abuse	Self-reports of sexual abuse or assault; parents' report of sexual abuse; criminal and/or CPS confirmation of sexual abuse or sexual assault.
Special education	In special education curriculum for any qualifying reason (certified).
Suicidal ideation, past or present	Self-reports; hospitalization/treatment for suicidal ideation; PO, parents' or peers' reports.

Appendix C: Logistic Regressions

The following regressions were included in this report for two reasons. First, regressions underscoring "dynamic variables" (variables that could change in a juvenile's life) were included. See Table 7 and Table 8 for such findings. Secondly, regressions that controlled for variables relating to offense severity and offender characteristics (since these variables often affect detention or commitment) were also used as control variables in several regressions[2]. Additionally, these models were included because they yielded the greatest predictive value (highest adj R^2).

Table 7 : Selected Offense History and Risk Predictors of Detention

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Detention
Female	-.44	.47	.34	.64 to 1
City & County of Honolulu residence	2.25	.47	.00	9.44 to 1
Number of felony offenses	.54	.22	.01	1.71 to 1
Special Education	-.25	.46	.59	.78 to 1
History of abuse and/or neglect	-.35	.42	.40	.70 to 1
Frequent drug user	.91	.45	.04	2.49 to 1
Current or prior suicidal ideation	1.05	.52	.05	2.85 to 1
Number of person offenses	.17	.12	.16	1.18 to 1
Number of property offenses	.43	.17	.01	1.54 to 1
Number of status offenses	.18	.04	.00	1.19 to 1
Age at first offense	.44	.12	.000	1.56 to 1

R^2 .41

[2] In this report, the term "offense" is defined as an arrest, a referral to Family Court, or any charge/adjudication that does not have a preceding arrest or referral associated with it.

Table 8: Dynamic Predictors of Detention

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Detention
Female	-.42	.43	.33	.66 to 1.00
Truancy	-.16	.57	.79	.86 to 1.00
Academic failure	1.56	.55	.01	4.74 to 1.00
Physical aggression	.63	.45	.16	1.89 to 1.00
Negative peer group	-.67	.50	.18	.51 to 1.00
Older male relationships	.70	.65	.28	2.02 to 1.00
Frequent marijuana user	.29	.47	.53	1.34 to 1.00
Frequent ice user	2.81	1.08	.01	16.58 to 1.00
Gang involvement	.68	.65	.30	1.98 to 1.00
Risky sexual behavior	.72	.67	.28	2.05 to 1.00
Parental involvement	.25	.56	.66	1.28 to 1.00
Constant	-.40	.61	.51	.67 to 1.00

R^2.22

Table 9: Offense and Offender-Specific Predictors of Detention

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Detention
Female	.38	.45	.40	1.46 to 1.00
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	-.19	.41	.64	.82 to 1.00
City & County of Honolulu residence	1.64	.44	.00	5.17 to 1.00
Age at time of data collection	1.02	.23	.00	2.78 to 1.00
Total number of offenses	.03	.09	.72	1.03 to 1.00
Number of status offenses	.11	.11	.32	1.12 to 1.00
Number of property offenses	.26	.19	.18	1.29 to 1.00
Number of person offenses	.09	.13	.50	1.09 to 1.00
Number of drug offenses	-.18	.20	.36	.83 to 1.00
Total number of felony offenses	.56	.23	.02	1.75 to 1.00
Age at first offense	.20	.13	.12	1.22 to 1.00
Constant	-20.606	3.443	.000	.000

R^2 =.45

Table 10: Offense History and Risk Factors Predictors of HYCF Commitment

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Commitment
Female	-.63	.45	.16	.53 to 1.00
City & County of Honolulu residence	.25	.42	.55	1.29 to 1.00
Number of felony offenses	.40	.13	.00	1.49 to 1.00
Special Education	-.39	.40	.32	.68 to 1.00
History of abuse and/or neglect	.11	.37	.77	1.12 to 1.00
Frequent drug user	.70	.36	.05	2.02 to 1.00
Current or prior suicidal ideation	.13	.40	.75	1.14 to 1.00
Number of person offenses	.14	.08	.06	1.15 to 1.00
Number of property offenses	.14	.10	.15	1.15 to 1.00
Number of status offenses	.12	.03	.00	1.12 to 1.00
Age at first offense	.15	.10	.12	1.17 to 1.00

R^2 .37

Table 11: Dynamic Predictors of HYCF Commitment

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Commitment
Female	-1.63	.50	.00	.20 to 1.00
Truancy	-1.08	.67	.11	.34 to 1.00
Academic failure	2.13	.70	.00	8.42 to 1.00
Physical aggression	.47	.45	.29	1.61 to 1.00
Negative peer group	.05	.54	.93	1.05 to 1.00
Older male relationships	.13	.54	.81	1.14 to 1.00
Frequent marijuana user	.51	.39	.19	1.67 to 1.00
Frequent ice user	1.49	.45	.00	4.4 to 1.00
Gang involvement	-.44	.50	.37	.64 to 1.00
Risky sexual behavior	1.22	.62	.05	3.37 to 1.00
Parental involvement	1.07	.49	.03	2.91 to 1.00

R^2 .28

Table 12: Offense and Offender-Specific Variables Predicting HYCF Commitment

Independent Variables	B	Standard Error	Statistical Significance	Odds for Commitment
Female	-.13	.43	.76	.88 to 1.00
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	.39	.37	.30	1.47 to 1.00
City & County of Honolulu residence	.32	.45	.48	1.38 to 1.00
Age at time of data collection	.76	.18	.00	2.14 to 1.00
Total number of offenses	.18	.08	.02	1.20 to 1.00
Number of status offenses	-.11	.08	.20	.90 to 1.00
Number of property offenses	-.08	.14	.54	.92 to 1.00
Number of person offenses	.04	.11	.68	1.05 to 1.00
Number of drug offenses	.02	.16	.91	1.02 to 1.00
Total number of felonies	.26	.14	.06	1.30 to 1.00
Age at first offense	.05	.11	.68	1.05 to 1.00

R^2 =.42

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