


**Delinquency and Status
Offense Referrals to the
Hawai'i Family Court
2005**



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.

Recommended Citation: Snyder, Howard N. & Stahl, Anne L. *Delinquency and Status Offense Referrals to the Hawai'i Family Court 2005*. Honolulu: Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division of the Department of the Attorney General, 2007.

This report was prepared by Howard N. Snyder and Anne L. Stahl under a contract provided by the Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division of the Department of the Attorney General to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The National Center for Juvenile Justice is the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Department of the Attorney General.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of this report is to present a statistical description of the delinquency and status offense workloads of the Family Court in the State of Hawai'i and in each of its four judicial circuits. As such, this report will not speculate about the reasons behind the levels, patterns, or differences found. These tasks are left to those with intimate knowledge of the communities and juvenile justice systems. It is our hope that an accurate empirical assessment of the Family Court data will enhance these discussions.

In 2005 a total of 5,210 delinquency referrals were terminated in the State. This translates into a statewide delinquency referral rate of 39.2 referrals per 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17. Delinquency referral rates varied markedly across the four circuits. Honolulu had the lowest (29.7), with the rates noticeably greater in Mau'i (42.5), Hawai'i County (64.8) and Kaua'i (76.9). Between 1996 and 2005, the number of delinquency referrals terminated annually fell 31%. Similar declines were experienced in Hawai'i County (-21%), Honolulu (-27%) and Kaua'i (-33%), while the decline in Mau'i was noticeably greater (-51%).

Statewide, the offense charged in four of every ten (42%) delinquency referrals terminated in 2005 was a public order offense. Three of every ten (30%) referrals were for property offenses. Two of every ten (20%) involved a person offense, while close to one in ten (8%) was charged with a drug law violation. Of the four counties, Honolulu had the largest proportion of public order referrals in their workload (54%) and also had the smallest proportion of drug law violations (3%). The largest proportions of drug law violations were in Mau'i (16%) and Hawai'i (14%). Kaua'i and Mau'i had the largest proportions of property referrals (44% and 39%, respectively). And the counties with the largest proportions of person offense referrals in 2005 were Kaua'i (25%) and Hawai'i (24%). The number of person offense referrals terminated by the Family Court statewide declined by 40% between 1996 and 2005, while property offense referrals fell 57% and drug offense referrals declined 20%.

The proportion of delinquency referrals terminated informally fell from 27% in 1996 to 18% in 2005. In 2005 Hawai'i County handled a far greater proportion (48%) of their referrals informally than did Mau'i (11%), Honolulu (9%) and Kaua'i (9%). Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, once a youth was found responsible for a delinquent act, the court placed 71% of their referrals on probation, counseled and released 22% and committed 6%. Over this 10-year period, this report found a small amount of disposition disparity in the delinquency referrals of adjudicated Hawaiian and adjudicated non-Hawaiian youth.

In 2005 the Family Court terminated a total of 4,849 status offense referrals, a number roughly similar to delinquency referrals handled in the same period. Half (51%) of these referrals involved females. In two of every three (65%) of these status offense referrals the offense charged was running away from home, while 19% were referred for a truancy offense, 8% for ungovernability and 5% for a curfew violation. The offense profile of status offense referrals in 2005 varied by county. Of the four counties, Honolulu had by far the largest proportion (83%) of runaway cases in its workload, while about half (52%) of Mau'i's workload was runaway referrals. Kaua'i had the highest proportion of truancy referrals (62%). Mau'i had the highest proportion of ungovernability (24%) and curfew (14%) referrals. Statewide, the number of runaway referrals increased slightly (5%) between 1996 and 2005, while substantial declines were observed in referrals of curfew violations (-54%) and ungovernability (-45%). Overall, truancy referrals between 1996 and 2005 declined 21%, but this disguises their large drop and rebound over the 10-year period. In contrast to the handling of delinquency referrals, the large majority (79%) of all status offense referrals terminated in 2005 were handled without a hearing. Of these referrals, 56% had no action taken and 44% were provided some form of diversion services.

Over the 1996-through-2004 period, 48% of cases with a primary referral of delinquency had a recidivism (i.e., a new referral) within one year. The delinquency recidivism rates for males and females were essentially equal; however, over the period the recidivism rate for females increased more than did the rate for males. Between 1996 and 2004, Kaua'i (53%) and Honolulu (51%) had delinquency recidivism rates higher than Hawai'i County (47%) and especially higher than Mau'i (37%). From 1996 through 2004, in 66% of all cases referred for a status offense, the youth was referred again within a one-year period, again with no difference in the recidivism of males and females. In this period, the status offense recidivism rate was higher in Honolulu (71%) and Kaua'i (67%) than in Hawai'i County (59%) and in Mau'i (57%).

INTRODUCTION

The Hawai'i Family Court exercises original jurisdiction over delinquency and status offense proceedings. Each circuit has jurisdiction over one of the counties in the State (i.e., Honolulu, Hawai'i, Mau'i, Kua'i). The goal of this report is to present a statistical description of the delinquency and status offense workloads of the Family Court in the State of Hawai'i and in each of its four judicial circuits. As such, this report will not speculate about the reasons behind the levels, patterns, or differences found. These tasks are left to those with intimate knowledge of the communities and juvenile justice systems. It is our hope that an accurate empirical assessment of the Family Court data will enhance these discussions.

The data on which this report is based were originally collected by each circuit to manage its own local activities. Extracts of these local databases were submitted to Hawai'i's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). JJIS is a statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court and the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility. Information in JJIS includes a juvenile's first exposure to the justice system and extends through prosecution, adjudication and incarceration. JJIS is maintained by the Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division of the Department of the Attorney General. JJIS is used by police officers, court officers, judges, prosecutors and correctional workers who need to know the status of individual juveniles at any time or point in the juvenile justice process. JJIS provides background information on arrest and court data, personal data and social services provided. JJIS is also a data repository that enables analysts to develop a statistical portrait of the activities and workloads of Hawai'i's juvenile justice system. For this report Family Court data were extracted from JJIS on all delinquency and status offense referrals terminated (i.e., disposed) between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2005.

A major concern of a report such as this is to summarize accurately the detailed information stored in the research database. The available data for most elements are far too numerous to present in a report; so recoding into a smaller number of reporting categories is essential. For example, JJIS stores information on offenses referred using nearly 2,000 different offense codes; for this report, these 2,000 codes were distilled into a small set of offense categories to facilitate presentation. Appendix A documents how the original JJIS offense codes were collapsed into the offense categories used in this report. Appendix B documents how the JJIS race/ethnicity codes were combined into the race/ethnicity categories used in this report.

Another data issue in this report that readers should clearly understand before they begin reading is the unit of count employed to measure court workloads. Courts across the country measure their workloads in various ways, depending in part on available data and in part on how they prefer to talk about their workloads. For example, some courts prefer discussing the number of individual youth handled in a year (either calendar or fiscal), knowing that a youth may be referred to the court multiple times during the time period. Other courts count referrals, knowing that while some referrals may include a single law-violating incident, others could include dozens of incidents (e.g., a youth referred from burglarizing 20 separate homes on 20 separate nights). Still other courts choose to count offenses referred, knowing that the number of offenses in a court's workload often has as much to do with an intake officer's ability to find different charges in a single law-violating event as with the youth's behavior. In this report the unit of count is an offense referred.

Chapters 1 through 3 describe the volume and characteristics of delinquency referrals handled by Hawai'i's Family Court between 1996 and 2005 and the Court's responses to these matters. Chapters 4 through 6 present similar information on status offense referrals. Chapter 7 presents an analysis on family court recidivism patterns. Chapter 8 presents a comparison of Family Court referral and juvenile arrest trends. Throughout these chapters information is presented for the State as a whole and for each of the four circuits individually.

Chapter 1

Delinquency Referrals in Hawai'i's Family Court in 2005

Referrals

In 2005 the Family Court in Hawai'i terminated¹ a total of 5,210 referrals in which the alleged offense was a delinquent act (Table 1-1). Of these referrals, 51% were handled in the First Circuit (the City and County of Honolulu), 25% in the Third Circuit (Hawai'i County), 12% in the Second Circuit (Mau'i County) and 11% in the Fifth Circuit (Kaua'i County).² One way to compare the relative size of the workloads in the four circuits is to compute their delinquency referral rates, or the number of delinquency referrals terminated in a year for every 1,000 youth age 10 to 17 who reside in the county. In 2005 a total of 5,210 delinquency referrals were terminated in the State when its resident population ages 10 to 17 was 133,100 youth. This translates into a statewide delinquency referral rate of 39.2 referrals per 1,000 youth (Figure 1-1). Delinquency referral rates varied markedly across the four circuits. Honolulu had the lowest delinquency referral rate (29.7). The delinquency referral rate in Mau'i (42.5) was about 40% greater than the Honolulu rate. The rate in Hawai'i County (64.8) was more than double the Honolulu rate. Finally, the delinquency referral rate in Kaua'i (76.9) was two-and-one-half times the rate in the Honolulu circuit.

Gender

In 2005 most (71%) delinquency referrals to Family Court involved males (Table 1-1). As a point of comparison, nationally delinquency caseloads of courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2004 (the most recent year for which national data are available) was 73% male. This was true in each of the four circuits; however, the actual proportion of females in the delinquency workloads varied substantially from circuit to circuit, with Kaua'i having the highest and Mau'i the lowest proportion of females in their delinquency referrals: Kaua'i (33%), Honolulu (32%), Hawai'i (26%) and Mau'i (21%).

A study of the gender-specific delinquency referral rates across the circuits magnifies the gender disparities in referrals (Figure 1-1). The courts in Honolulu and Mau'i in 2005 had similar female delinquency referral rates (19.3 and 18.2, respectively), while the male referral rate in Mau'i was 67% greater than the male rate in Honolulu (66.2 and 39.6, respectively). In contrast, the courts in the counties of Hawai'i and Kaua'i in 2005 had somewhat similar male referral rates (91.2 and 99.9, respectively), while the female referral rate in Kaua'i was 48% greater than the female rate in Hawai'i County (52.7 and 35.6, respectively).

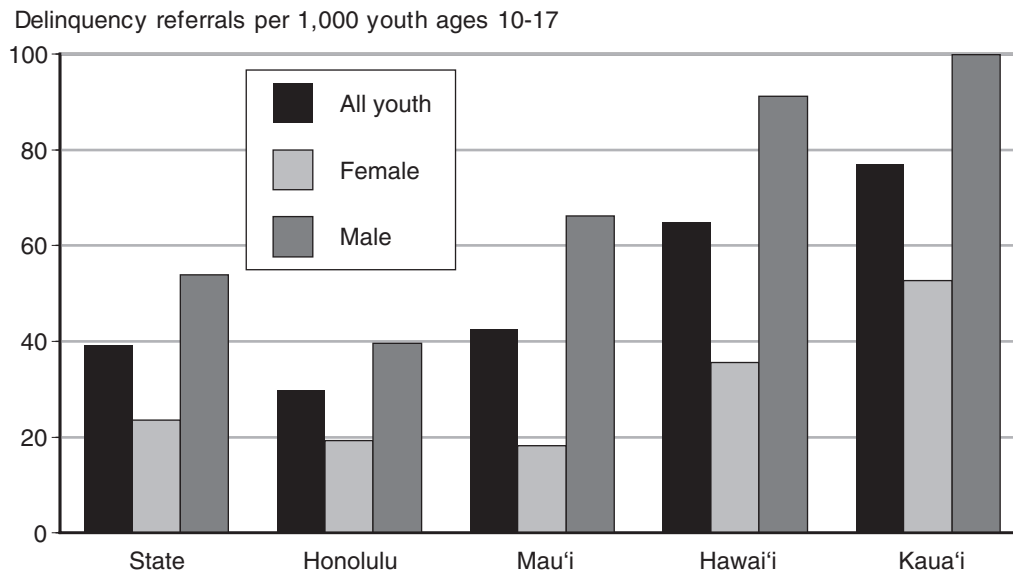
Any interpretation or comparison of these referral rates from county to county is complicated by the fact that they are based on resident population. Resident population does not compensate for the relatively large number of non-residents that come to Hawai'i to stay for brief periods of time. Typically, tourist areas have relatively high delinquency rates, not because their youth are more delinquent but because non-resident youth are referred to the local juvenile courts. [Mathematically, these non-resident youth are in the numerator of the rate but not the denominator.] Variations in the relative size of the non-resident populations from county to county in Hawai'i complicates any comparison of county delinquency rates.

¹ A referral is terminated when the court decides upon an action to be taken or treatment plan to be implemented for the referral. Case terminations include such options as dismissals, referrals to other agencies, informal sanctions, transfers to criminal court, formal probation following adjudication and out-of-home placement following adjudication.

² For ease of reading, the circuits will be referenced by the major county that they serve. The unit of count label *referrals terminated* will often be shortened to *referrals*. Also, given that there may be some confusion to readers, three of the counties (i.e., Honolulu, Mau'i and Kaua'i) will be referenced by their names alone (i.e., without the word *County* following); Hawai'i County, however, will be referenced as such when there is the possibility of confusing it with the State.

Table 1-1: Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in the State in 2005

	Referrals					Percentages				
	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i
Total	5,210	2,679	643	1,318	570	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Referral rate	39.2	29.7	42.5	64.8	76.9					
Gender										
Female	1,516	845	136	345	190	29.1	31.5	21.2	26.2	33.3
Male	3,694	1,834	507	973	380	70.9	68.5	78.8	73.8	66.7
Age at referral										
Under 13	149	58	31	42	18	2.9	2.2	4.8	3.2	3.2
13	473	230	57	137	49	9.1	8.6	8.9	10.4	8.6
14	761	371	105	200	85	14.6	13.8	16.3	15.2	14.9
15	1,122	690	106	233	93	21.5	25.8	16.5	17.7	16.3
16	1,314	706	130	314	164	25.2	26.4	20.2	23.8	28.8
17	1,062	519	147	299	97	20.4	19.4	22.9	22.7	17.0
Over 17	329	105	67	93	64	6.3	3.9	10.4	7.1	11.2
Race/Ethnicity										
Hawaiian	2,497	1,276	328	626	267	47.9	47.6	51.0	47.5	46.8
Caucasian	838	352	147	246	93	16.1	13.1	22.9	18.7	16.3
Filipino	593	286	66	107	134	11.4	10.7	10.3	8.1	23.5
Japanese	250	148	22	63	17	4.8	5.5	3.4	4.8	3.0
Samoan	257	225	26	6	0	4.9	8.4	4.0	0.5	0.0
Black	82	59	2	19	2	1.6	2.2	0.3	1.4	0.4
Korean	35	29	0	3	3	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
Chinese	21	16	2	2	1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mexican	14	7	2	5	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Micronesian	70	60	1	9	0	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.0
American Indian	13	13	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	66	33	10	20	3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.5
Other Asian	32	27	0	4	1	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	149	90	16	35	8	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	1.4
Other	46	3	9	32	2	0.9	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.4
Unknown	247	55	12	141	39	4.7	2.1	1.9	10.7	6.8
Referral offense										
Homicide	1	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Violent sex assault	91	53	6	26	6	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.0	1.1
Robbery	72	61	3	7	1	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Aggravated assault	49	27	9	7	6	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.1
Simple assault	819	356	79	254	130	15.7	13.3	12.3	19.3	22.8
Other person offenses	33	4	3	24	2	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.4
Larceny-theft	907	398	162	225	122	17.4	14.9	25.2	17.1	21.4
Burglary	130	40	21	39	30	2.5	1.5	3.3	3.0	5.3
Trespassing	138	46	34	34	24	2.6	1.7	5.3	2.6	4.2
Vandalism	302	151	27	94	30	5.8	5.6	4.2	7.1	5.3
Other property offenses	69	6	9	10	44	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	7.7
Drug law violations	433	90	103	191	49	8.3	3.4	16.0	14.5	8.6
Liquor law violations	127	22	10	78	17	2.4	0.8	1.6	5.9	3.0
Disorderly conduct	119	14	19	60	26	2.3	0.5	3.0	4.6	4.6
Weapons	38	18	8	12	0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0
Obstruction of justice	507	380	54	53	20	9.7	14.2	8.4	4.0	3.5
Technical violations	985	889	0	96	0	18.9	33.2	0.0	7.3	0.0
DUI	33	2	8	16	7	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other public order offenses	357	122	88	91	56	6.9	4.6	13.7	6.9	9.8

Figure 1-1: Delinquency Referral Rates in 2005

Age

The modal age for youth handled by the Family Court in 2005 for a delinquency referral was 16. The number of youth referred increased with age to this point and then declined. This age pattern held for males and females separately (Figure 1-2) and in three of the four circuits; the one exception was Maui, where the peak age was 17 (Figure 1-3). Overall, in the State, 27% of delinquency referrals terminated in 2005 involved youth under age 15, 22% were age 15, 25% were age 16 and 27% were over age 16. These proportions were nearly equal to those in Honolulu's workload, while the delinquency workload in Maui had the largest proportion of youth under age 15 (30%) and the largest proportion age 17 or older (33%).

Race/Ethnicity

Using a single category to classify the race/ethnicity of a youth referred to Family Court,³ the analyses found that 48% of referrals statewide in 2005 involved Hawaiian youth (Table 1-1). The next largest referral group was Caucasian youth (16%), followed by Filipino (11%), Samoan (5%) and Japanese (5%) youth. The remaining 15% of referrals involved youth from a large number of other racial, ethnic and nationality groups. This pattern generally held for each of the four circuits. In three of the four circuits, the largest three groups were (in order) Hawaiian, Caucasian and Filipino; the difference in Kauai was that there were more referrals in 2005 involving Filipino than Caucasian youth.

³ JJIS classifies the race/ethnicity of referred youth in up to five categories. In about half of all referrals the youth's race/ethnicity was captured in a single category. For the others, to simplify presentation, their race/ethnicity was recoded into a single category as follows. If any of the categories indicated that the youth was Hawaiian, the youth was coded Hawaiian; otherwise, the first category listed on the record was used.

Figure 1-2: Age Profile of Delinquency Referrals by Gender in 2005

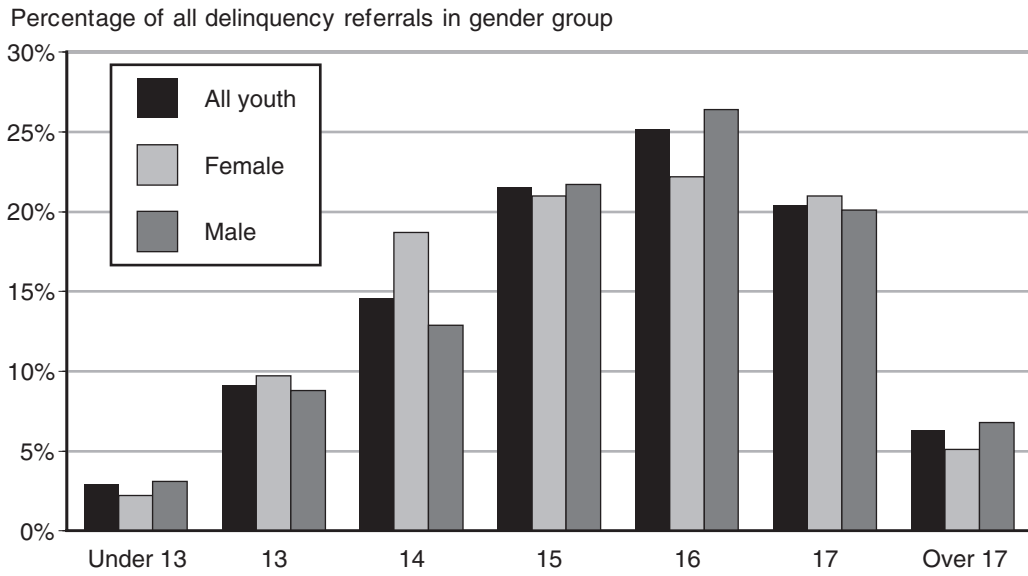
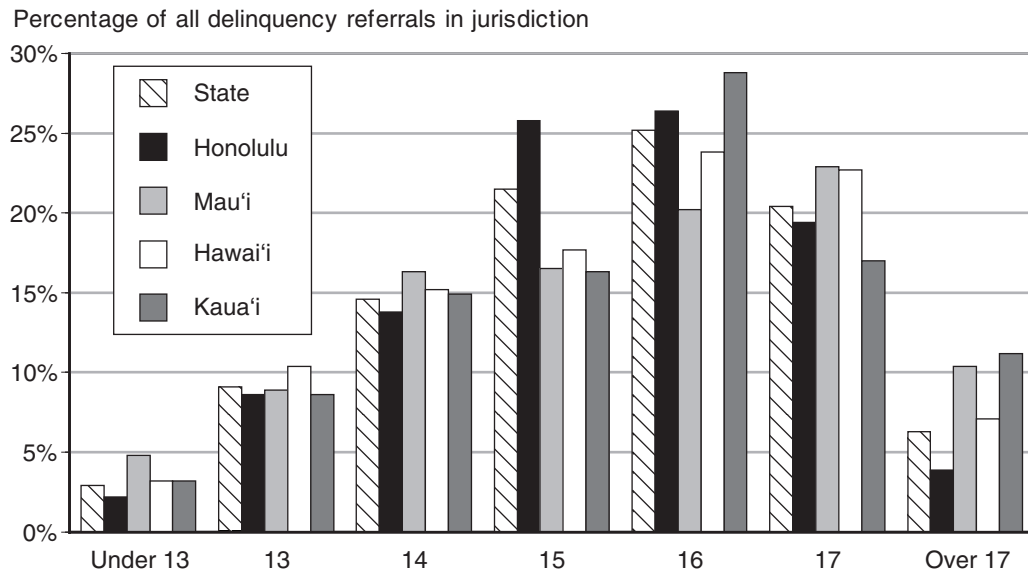


Figure 1-3: Age Profile of Delinquency Referrals by County in 2005



Offense

For this report the offenses involved in delinquency referrals in 2005 were collapsed into four general groups: offenses against persons, offenses against property, drug law violations and offenses against the public order. The reader should be aware that within each offense group there is a range of severities. For example, *offenses against persons* include homicide and school yard fights; *offenses against property* include home burglaries, motor vehicle thefts and minor shopliftings; *drug law violations* include heroin trafficking and possession of marijuana; and *offenses against the public order* include weapons possession, escapes from facilities, technical violations of probation and disorderly conduct.

Statewide, the offense charged in four of every ten (42%) delinquency referrals terminated by Family Court in 2005 was a public order offense (Figure 1-4). Three of every ten (30%) referrals were for property offenses. Two of every ten (20%) involved a person offense, while close to one in ten (8%) was charged with a drug law violation. As a point of comparison, nationally the delinquency caseloads of courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 2004 (the most recent year for which national data are available) had somewhat higher proportions of person, property and drug offense cases (24%, 36% and 12%, respectively) and a much smaller proportion of public order offenses (28%).

The offense profile of delinquency referrals in 2005 varied by county. Of the four counties, Honolulu had the largest proportion of public order referrals in their workload (54% — over half of its workload) and also had the smallest proportion of drug law violations (3%). The largest proportions of drug law violations were in Mau'i (16%) and Hawai'i (14%). Kaua'i and Mau'i had the largest proportions of property referrals (44% and 39%, respectively). And the counties with the largest proportions of person offense referrals in 2005 were Kaua'i (25%) and Hawai'i (24%).

Another way to compare county offense profiles is through offense-specific referral rates. The picture of referral rates differs from that of proportions because it compares referral counts to resident population characteristics and not just to other referral counts (Figure 1-5). Kaua'i's high overall referral rate in 2005 was linked to its extremely high rate of property offense referrals and its relatively high rate of person offense referrals. Honolulu's rates for property and drug offense referrals were each far below those of the other three counties, with its person offense referral rate also the lowest of all counties in 2005. In comparison, the referral rates in 2005 for public order offenses were more uniform among the four counties than referrals in any of the other three general offense groups.

Figure 1-4: Offense Profile of Delinquency Referrals by County in 2005

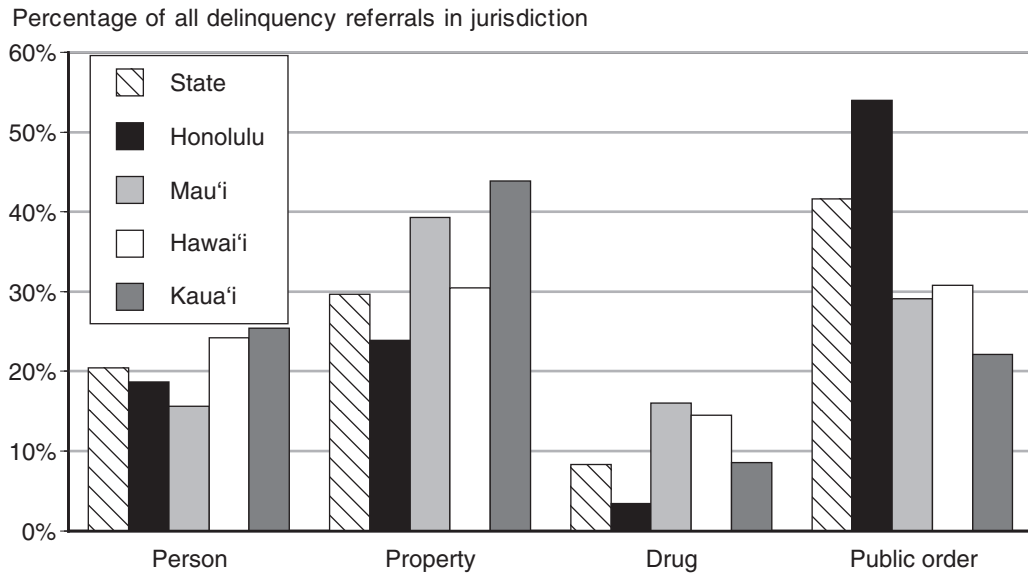
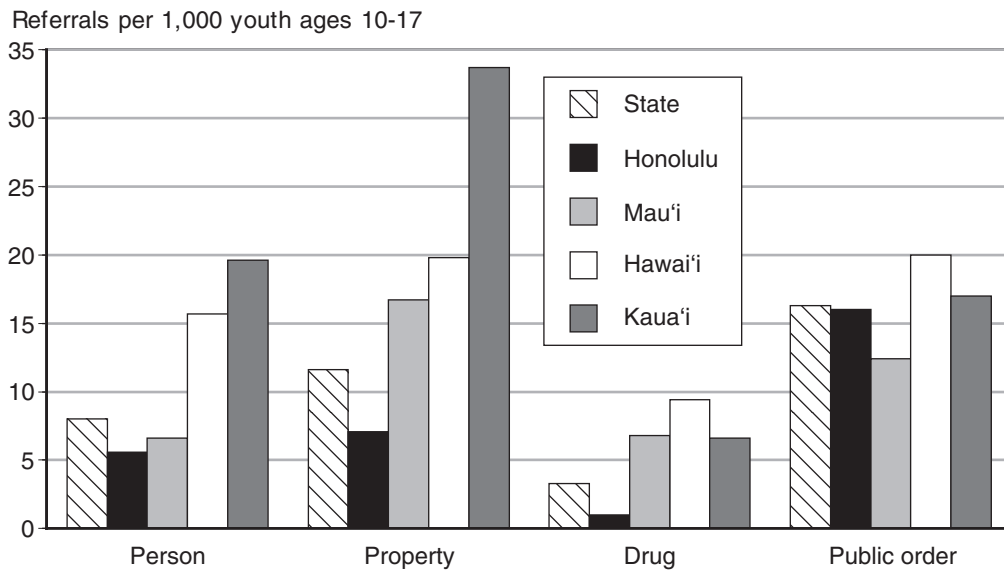


Figure 1-5: Delinquency Referral Rates by County in 2005



Chapter 2

Delinquency Referral Trends in Hawai'i's Family Court: 1996-2005

Referrals

Between 1996 and 2005 the number of delinquency referrals terminated annually in Family Court fell 31%, from 7,530 in 1996 to 5,210 in 2005 (Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1). The statewide decline was not spread evenly over the 10-year period. Referrals averaged around 7,500 in 1996 and 1997 and then declined; between 1998 and 2004, referrals averaged about 6,000 per year. In 2005, the number of delinquency referrals terminated in the State fell to a level lower than experienced in any of the prior nine years.

Each county experienced a decline in its delinquency referrals between 1996 and 2005 (Figure 2-2). Similar declines were experienced in the counties of Hawai'i (-21%), Honolulu (-27%) and Kaua'i (-33%), while the decline between 1996 and 2005 in the annual number of delinquency referrals terminated in Maui was noticeably greater (-51%).

The 10-year referral trends varied somewhat from county to county (Tables 2-2 through 2-5). Maui's trend generally followed the overall State trend, with high points in 1996 and 1997, lower and relatively consistent counts from 1998 through 2004 and then a substantial drop (-27%) between 2004 and 2005. Honolulu also had relatively high numbers of referrals in 1996 and 1997; the annual counts then fell noticeably through 2000 — down 44% in the 1997 through 2000 period. In 2001 the annual number of delinquency referrals in Honolulu increased slightly and (with the exception of 2003) remained at this level through 2005. If the abnormally high count of referrals in 2000 is ignored, the annual number of delinquency referrals in Kaua'i remained relatively stable between 1996 and 2001, before falling in 2002 to a level that has remained relatively stable through 2005. Unlike the other counties, Hawai'i's annual count of delinquency referrals fluctuated within a narrow range between 1996 and 2005, exhibiting a more stable pattern than that of the other counties.

By converting annual counts of delinquency referrals into rates (i.e., referrals per 1,000 youth age 10 to 17 in the resident population of the county) additional characteristics of these trends are revealed. Throughout the 1996-to-2005 period, the annual delinquency referral rates in Honolulu were lower than those in the other three counties (Figure 2-3). In 1996 and 1997 the delinquency referral rates in Hawai'i and Maui were similar; by 2005 the Maui rate had fallen far below Hawai'i's rate and close to the Honolulu rate. From 1996 to 2001, Kaua'i's rate was far above those of the other counties; by 2005 it had converged with that of Hawai'i.

[Note: The data for Kaua'i in 2000 appears to be an outlier (e.g., a data point that falls outside the overall trend pattern). The number of delinquency referrals in 2000 in Kaua'i was nearly 50% greater than the number of referrals in 1999 and 2001. A closer look at these data show clear differences in the 2000 data when compared with the data from 1999 and 2001. The high level of referrals in 2000 appears to be linked to substantially more referrals of young juveniles, of Hawaiian youth and of youth charged with a violent sex offense or larceny-theft. Speculation for the reasons for these differences is beyond the scope of this report.]

Gender

Statewide between 1996 and 2005 the number of male delinquency referrals terminated fell 34% while the number of female referrals fell a smaller 22%. These changes resulted in the proportion of female referrals increasing from 26% to 29% of the court's annual delinquency workload. As a point of comparison, nationally from 1995 through 2004 (the most recent 10-year period for which national data are available) the proportion of female cases in the delinquency workloads of courts with juvenile jurisdiction increased from 22% to 27%, roughly similar to the increase experienced by the Family Court in the State of Hawai'i.

Table 2-1: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in the State

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	62,449	7,530	7,571	6,217	5,629	5,989	6,137	5,814	6,403	5,949	5,210
Referral rate	46.9	56.1	56.2	46.5	42.3	45.1	46.4	43.8	48.2	44.7	39.2
Gender											
Female	16,550	1,950	1,954	1,589	1,428	1,561	1,602	1,590	1,683	1,677	1,516
Male	45,899	5,580	5,617	4,628	4,201	4,428	4,535	4,224	4,720	4,272	3,694
Age at referral											
Under 13	3,567	591	654	405	330	393	284	324	219	218	149
13	6,054	803	777	609	570	599	605	551	550	517	473
14	9,849	1,242	1,318	960	771	870	1,063	887	1,048	929	761
15	12,671	1,464	1,565	1,249	1,113	1,044	1,259	1,285	1,234	1,336	1,122
16	14,475	1,637	1,594	1,505	1,358	1,425	1,373	1,353	1,589	1,327	1,314
17	13,253	1,531	1,410	1,196	1,240	1,368	1,325	1,225	1,505	1,391	1,062
Over 17	2,580	262	253	293	247	290	228	189	258	231	329
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	28,499	3,078	3,051	2,775	2,596	2,850	2,936	2,871	3,115	2,730	2,497
Caucasian	11,297	1,359	1,421	1,179	1,058	1,187	1,073	1,030	1,088	1,064	838
Filipino	8,031	1,198	1,211	831	727	764	712	619	657	719	593
Japanese	3,176	365	492	330	295	278	349	272	315	230	250
Samoaan	2,833	395	424	258	224	174	251	205	356	289	257
Black	1,410	180	218	130	113	150	145	135	158	99	82
Korean	695	80	128	98	71	55	68	42	63	55	35
Chinese	485	102	67	43	41	38	54	51	35	33	21
Mexican	339	45	50	27	41	15	34	34	35	44	14
Micronesia	251	7	7	5	14	17	14	21	28	68	70
American Indian	74	2	6	7	10	7	18	1	6	4	13
Other Hispanic	1,095	142	125	108	99	103	120	124	101	107	66
Other Asian	613	104	105	109	63	45	51	48	24	32	32
Other Pacific Islander	1,009	135	82	82	70	63	85	104	124	115	149
Other	680	79	79	84	69	77	70	58	65	53	46
Unknown	1,962	259	105	151	138	166	157	199	233	307	247
Referral offense											
Homicide	83	16	11	23	7	7	6	5	4	3	1
Violent sex assault	1,489	191	115	120	151	251	149	140	134	143	91
Robbery	986	98	172	88	93	113	107	71	97	75	72
Aggravated assault	536	54	51	61	52	52	54	53	57	53	49
Simple assault	11,437	1,366	1,405	1,205	1,093	1,141	1,168	1,150	1,065	1,025	819
Other person offenses	436	54	56	44	50	40	47	41	41	30	33
Burglary	2,647	312	488	306	307	288	327	174	174	141	130
Larceny-theft	14,598	2,036	2,125	1,595	1,415	1,491	1,423	1,266	1,233	1,107	907
Trespassing	1,764	251	235	177	161	164	184	167	139	148	138
Vandalism	5,039	882	742	535	380	422	637	425	376	338	302
Other property offenses	663	85	45	35	84	99	54	62	68	62	69
Drug law violations	5,330	540	503	557	530	462	508	655	598	544	433
Liquor law violations	2,344	257	270	242	234	232	235	264	260	223	127
Disorderly conduct	824	111	122	67	52	77	64	52	88	72	119
Weapons	586	77	80	65	61	47	59	32	59	68	38
Obstruction of justice	4,899	596	527	533	346	468	455	455	504	508	507
Technical violations	3,673	57	59	81	84	103	109	304	973	918	985
DUI	488	38	45	50	53	65	66	42	55	41	33
Other public order offenses	4,627	509	520	433	476	467	481	456	478	450	357

Table 2-1 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in the State

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	26.5	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.4	26.1	26.1	27.3	26.3	28.2	29.1
Male	73.5	74.1	74.2	74.4	74.6	73.9	73.9	72.7	73.7	71.8	70.9
Age at referral											
Under 13	5.7	7.8	8.6	6.5	5.9	6.6	4.6	5.6	3.4	3.7	2.9
13	9.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.7	9.1
14	15.8	16.5	17.4	15.4	13.7	14.5	17.3	15.3	16.4	15.6	14.6
15	20.3	19.4	20.7	20.1	19.8	17.4	20.5	22.1	19.3	22.5	21.5
16	23.2	21.7	21.1	24.2	24.1	23.8	22.4	23.3	24.8	22.3	25.2
17	21.2	20.3	18.6	19.2	22.0	22.8	21.6	21.1	23.5	23.4	20.4
Over 17	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.9	6.3
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	45.6	40.9	40.3	44.6	46.1	47.6	47.8	49.4	48.6	45.9	47.9
Caucasian	18.1	18.0	18.8	19.0	18.8	19.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	17.9	16.1
Filipino	12.9	15.9	16.0	13.4	12.9	12.8	11.6	10.6	10.3	12.1	11.4
Japanese	5.1	4.8	6.5	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.9	3.9	4.8
Samoan	4.5	5.2	5.6	4.1	4.0	2.9	4.1	3.5	5.6	4.9	4.9
Black	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.6
Korean	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
Chinese	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4
Mexican	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3
Micronesian	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3
American Indian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Hispanic	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3
Other Asian	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other Pacific Islander	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.9
Other	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Unknown	3.1	3.4	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.6	5.2	4.7
Referral offense											
Homicide	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Violent sex assault	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.7	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.7
Robbery	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4
Aggravated assault	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Simple assault	18.3	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.4	19.1	19.0	19.8	16.6	17.2	15.7
Other person offenses	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Burglary	4.2	4.1	6.4	4.9	5.5	4.8	5.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5
Larceny-theft	23.4	27.0	28.1	25.7	25.1	24.9	23.2	21.8	19.3	18.6	17.4
Trespassing	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.6
Vandalism	8.1	11.7	9.8	8.6	6.8	7.0	10.4	7.3	5.9	5.7	5.8
Other property offenses	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Drug law violations	8.5	7.2	6.6	9.0	9.4	7.7	8.3	11.3	9.3	9.1	8.3
Liquor law violations	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.7	2.4
Disorderly conduct	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.3
Weapons	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
Obstruction of justice	7.8	7.9	7.0	8.6	6.1	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.5	9.7
Technical violations	5.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	5.2	15.2	15.4	18.9
DUI	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
Other public order offenses	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	6.9

Table 2-2: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Honolulu

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	29,170	3,695	3,989	3,057	2,460	2,313	2,571	2,602	3,154	2,650	2,679
Referral rate	31.9	39.2	42.3	32.8	26.7	25.6	28.6	28.9	35.0	29.4	29.7
Gender											
Female	8,201	924	1,059	837	656	668	800	767	885	760	845
Male	20,969	2,771	2,930	2,220	1,804	1,645	1,771	1,835	2,269	1,890	1,834
Age at referral											
Under 13	1,301	181	272	147	110	132	105	137	95	64	58
13	2,858	358	415	280	274	264	288	257	258	234	230
14	4,786	665	671	487	339	391	464	460	546	392	371
15	6,421	777	859	627	499	456	565	586	660	702	690
16	6,949	813	871	781	598	541	587	592	853	607	706
17	5,856	741	766	626	561	465	459	500	644	575	519
Over 17	999	160	135	109	79	64	103	70	98	76	105
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	13,059	1,473	1,599	1,319	1,092	1,030	1,156	1,288	1,556	1,270	1,276
Caucasian	3,698	452	539	422	290	325	316	312	366	324	352
Filipino	3,631	624	578	396	292	292	291	271	297	304	286
Japanese	1,629	184	266	186	153	137	136	155	175	89	148
Samoan	2,628	381	399	235	214	166	229	184	328	267	225
Black	1,088	126	169	102	77	128	130	102	121	74	59
Korean	547	66	103	82	66	40	34	33	46	48	29
Chinese	351	66	53	39	33	29	43	40	18	14	16
Mexican	163	23	26	18	33	6	17	12	11	10	7
Micronesian	213	2	3	2	9	16	12	17	28	64	60
American Indian	48	0	4	5	4	1	14	0	3	4	13
Other Hispanic	508	99	66	45	41	37	51	44	55	37	33
Other Asian	567	95	99	103	61	36	48	43	24	31	27
Other Pacific Islander	558	54	46	52	41	36	52	42	71	74	90
Other	92	21	11	21	19	3	8	3	3	0	3
Unknown	390	29	28	30	35	31	34	56	52	40	55
Referral offense											
Homicide	64	12	8	23	6	6	2	4	1	2	0
Violent sex assault	808	117	71	47	66	122	93	91	53	91	53
Robbery	822	82	150	67	83	93	93	51	91	51	61
Aggravated assault	295	30	36	36	32	20	32	27	27	28	27
Simple assault	6,132	845	931	737	597	525	613	593	542	393	356
Other person offenses	162	30	26	22	19	15	20	9	10	7	4
Burglary	954	109	154	114	114	92	100	79	85	67	40
Larceny-theft	6,480	854	1,055	769	618	563	647	589	560	427	398
Trespassing	459	83	58	40	38	25	45	50	29	45	46
Vandalism	1,983	380	336	229	164	154	163	155	146	105	151
Other property offenses	124	12	18	12	12	16	15	6	14	13	6
Drug law violations	1,618	170	175	207	182	137	187	181	185	104	90
Liquor law violations	589	95	131	87	56	35	35	41	40	47	22
Disorderly conduct	154	38	50	20	11	2	3	5	7	4	14
Weapons	231	28	47	27	24	19	15	12	21	20	18
Obstruction of justice	3,271	497	388	366	212	290	293	290	275	280	380
Technical violations	2,835	20	15	14	8	2	0	205	887	795	889
DUI	83	15	18	19	9	7	3	5	5	0	2
Other public order offenses	2,106	278	322	221	209	190	208	209	176	171	122

Table 2-2 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profile of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Honolulu

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	28.1	25.0	26.5	27.4	26.7	28.9	31.1	29.5	28.1	28.7	31.5
Male	71.9	75.0	73.5	72.6	73.3	71.1	68.9	70.5	71.9	71.3	68.5
Age at referral											
Under 13	4.5	4.9	6.8	4.8	4.5	5.7	4.1	5.3	3.0	2.4	2.2
13	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	9.9	8.2	8.8	8.6
14	16.4	18.0	16.8	15.9	13.8	16.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	14.8	13.8
15	22.0	21.0	21.5	20.5	20.3	19.7	22.0	22.5	20.9	26.5	25.8
16	23.8	22.0	21.8	25.5	24.3	23.4	22.8	22.8	27.0	22.9	26.4
17	20.1	20.1	19.2	20.5	22.8	20.1	17.9	19.2	20.4	21.7	19.4
Over 17	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.9
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	44.8	39.9	40.1	43.1	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.5	49.3	47.9	47.6
Caucasian	12.7	12.2	13.5	13.8	11.8	14.1	12.3	12.0	11.6	12.2	13.1
Filipino	12.4	16.9	14.5	13.0	11.9	12.6	11.3	10.4	9.4	11.5	10.7
Japanese	5.6	5.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.5	3.4	5.5
Samoan	9.0	10.3	10.0	7.7	8.7	7.2	8.9	7.1	10.4	10.1	8.4
Black	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.2
Korean	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.1
Chinese	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Mexican	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Micronesian	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.4	2.2
American Indian	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other Hispanic	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2
Other Asian	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other Pacific Islander	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.4
Other	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unknown	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.1
Referral offense											
Homicide	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Violent sex assault	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.7	5.3	3.6	3.5	1.7	3.4	2.0
Robbery	2.8	2.2	3.8	2.2	3.4	4.0	3.6	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.3
Aggravated assault	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Simple assault	21.0	22.9	23.3	24.1	24.3	22.7	23.8	22.8	17.2	14.8	13.3
Other person offenses	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Burglary	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.5
Larceny-theft	22.2	23.1	26.4	25.2	25.1	24.3	25.2	22.6	17.8	16.1	14.9
Trespassing	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.7
Vandalism	6.8	10.3	8.4	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.6	4.0	5.6
Other property offenses	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Drug law violations	5.5	4.6	4.4	6.8	7.4	5.9	7.3	7.0	5.9	3.9	3.4
Liquor law violations	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.8
Disorderly conduct	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Weapons	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Obstruction of justice	11.2	13.5	9.7	12.0	8.6	12.5	11.4	11.1	8.7	10.6	14.2
Technical violations	9.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.9	28.1	30.0	33.2
DUI	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other public order offenses	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	5.6	6.5	4.6

Table 2-3: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Mau‘i

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	10,014	1,313	1,203	903	943	1,105	1,027	1,029	973	875	643
Referral rate	66.9	91.8	82.8	61.6	63.5	72.6	67.2	67.8	63.8	57.5	42.5
Gender											
Female	2,469	294	352	269	233	257	255	267	216	190	136
Male	7,545	1,019	851	634	710	848	772	762	757	685	507
Age at referral											
Under 13	873	227	163	106	73	57	77	59	45	35	31
13	976	174	121	105	99	104	86	91	77	62	57
14	1,403	159	186	120	141	132	131	128	125	176	105
15	1,869	187	275	188	219	187	184	188	173	162	106
16	2,174	275	235	160	207	271	264	227	217	188	130
17	2,236	256	188	197	180	272	244	271	268	213	147
Over 17	483	35	35	27	24	82	41	65	68	39	67
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	4,755	531	453	456	488	534	532	496	497	440	328
Caucasian	2,360	245	269	230	211	324	273	247	238	176	147
Filipino	1,591	251	316	122	162	142	115	130	137	150	66
Japanese	307	51	43	23	24	37	22	40	13	32	22
Samoan	94	8	14	9	4	0	11	5	4	13	26
Black	54	10	5	7	2	4	5	14	5	0	2
Korean	20	3	8	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0
Chinese	31	4	2	1	5	1	1	1	7	7	2
Mexican	74	6	12	4	4	5	7	13	10	11	2
Micronesian	14	4	2	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
American Indian	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other Hispanic	106	7	20	3	12	11	13	13	9	8	10
Other Asian	12	3	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
Other Pacific Islander	283	56	27	19	20	22	30	41	34	18	16
Other	103	13	15	14	3	15	9	13	3	9	9
Unknown	207	121	14	14	1	5	5	12	14	9	12
Referral offense											
Homicide	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Violent sex assault	147	37	14	14	2	9	24	15	19	7	6
Robbery	75	7	9	8	6	6	6	16	2	12	3
Aggravated assault	94	11	8	8	10	12	10	11	6	9	9
Simple assault	1,177	147	101	111	106	154	130	130	114	105	79
Other person offenses	88	8	12	6	10	15	9	12	6	7	3
Burglary	451	46	57	45	67	61	92	25	13	24	21
Larceny-theft	2,885	421	382	285	293	297	288	281	266	210	162
Trespassing	424	72	61	37	41	45	39	31	38	26	34
Vandalism	813	228	169	38	70	70	48	55	49	59	27
Other property offenses	153	9	8	10	4	40	23	19	24	7	9
Drug law violations	1,302	119	135	140	123	127	105	188	120	142	103
Liquor law violations	408	49	45	45	44	43	46	71	41	14	10
Disorderly conduct	294	41	44	12	19	50	25	27	38	19	19
Weapons	113	15	9	10	13	6	13	4	11	24	8
Obstruction of justice	590	28	55	74	43	53	48	34	101	100	54
Technical violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	76	3	7	1	6	10	11	11	10	9	8
Other public order offenses	920	71	86	59	86	107	108	99	115	101	88

Table 2-3 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Mau'i

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	24.7	22.4	29.3	29.8	24.7	23.3	24.8	25.9	22.2	21.7	21.2
Male	75.3	77.6	70.7	70.2	75.3	76.7	75.2	74.1	77.8	78.3	78.8
Age at referral											
Under 13	8.7	17.3	13.5	11.7	7.7	5.2	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.8
13	9.7	13.3	10.1	11.6	10.5	9.4	8.4	8.8	7.9	7.1	8.9
14	14.0	12.1	15.5	13.3	15.0	11.9	12.8	12.4	12.8	20.1	16.3
15	18.7	14.2	22.9	20.8	23.2	16.9	17.9	18.3	17.8	18.5	16.5
16	21.7	20.9	19.5	17.7	22.0	24.5	25.7	22.1	22.3	21.5	20.2
17	22.3	19.5	15.6	21.8	19.1	24.6	23.8	26.3	27.5	24.3	22.9
Over 17	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	7.4	4.0	6.3	7.0	4.5	10.4
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	47.5	40.4	37.7	50.5	51.7	48.3	51.8	48.2	51.1	50.3	51.0
Caucasian	23.6	18.7	22.4	25.5	22.4	29.3	26.6	24.0	24.5	20.1	22.9
Filipino	15.9	19.1	26.3	13.5	17.2	12.9	11.2	12.6	14.1	17.1	10.3
Japanese	3.1	3.9	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.1	3.9	1.3	3.7	3.4
Samoan	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	4.0
Black	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3
Korean	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Chinese	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
Mexican	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.3
Micronesian	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.6
Other Asian	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	2.8	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.5
Other	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.4
Unknown	2.1	9.2	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.9
Referral offense											
Homicide	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violent sex assault	1.5	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.8	2.3	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.9
Robbery	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.4
Simple assault	11.8	11.2	8.4	12.3	11.2	13.9	12.7	12.6	11.7	12.0	12.3
Other person offenses	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
Burglary	4.5	3.5	4.7	5.0	7.1	5.5	9.0	2.4	1.3	2.7	3.3
Larceny-theft	28.8	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.1	26.9	28.0	27.3	27.3	24.0	25.2
Trespassing	4.2	5.5	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.0	5.3
Vandalism	8.1	17.4	14.0	4.2	7.4	6.3	4.7	5.3	5.0	6.7	4.2
Other property offenses	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	3.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	0.8	1.4
Drug law violations	13.0	9.1	11.2	15.5	13.0	11.5	10.2	18.3	12.3	16.2	16.0
Liquor law violations	4.1	3.7	3.7	5.0	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.9	4.2	1.6	1.6
Disorderly conduct	2.9	3.1	3.7	1.3	2.0	4.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	2.2	3.0
Weapons	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.2
Obstruction of justice	5.9	2.1	4.6	8.2	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.3	10.4	11.4	8.4
Technical violations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUI	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Other public order offenses	9.2	5.4	7.1	6.5	9.1	9.7	10.5	9.6	11.8	11.5	13.7

Table 2-4: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Hawai'i County

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	15,346	1,669	1,461	1,353	1,425	1,405	1,759	1,626	1,530	1,800	1,318
Referral rate	78.9	91.1	78.6	72.9	76.5	70.8	88.7	81.4	76.1	88.7	64.8
Gender											
Female	3,832	480	338	289	325	327	390	383	381	574	345
Male	11,514	1,189	1,123	1,064	1,100	1,078	1,369	1,243	1,149	1,226	973
Age at referral											
Under 13	940	140	140	117	98	69	68	91	71	104	42
13	1,332	162	129	105	118	73	156	153	126	173	137
14	2,355	304	240	170	193	177	368	207	231	265	200
15	2,817	337	237	254	217	212	330	390	282	325	233
16	3,491	340	348	340	362	359	354	393	309	372	314
17	3,653	356	310	257	322	414	415	353	449	478	299
Over 17	758	30	57	110	115	101	68	39	62	83	93
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	6,887	718	679	611	597	595	878	793	672	718	626
Caucasian	3,623	475	390	291	431	338	320	367	350	415	246
Filipino	1,328	155	135	146	122	148	136	116	94	169	107
Japanese	757	77	48	53	41	56	164	69	104	82	63
Samoan	90	4	11	12	6	8	11	15	8	9	6
Black	241	43	38	20	31	17	5	15	30	23	19
Korean	98	3	7	13	4	13	31	9	10	5	3
Chinese	62	5	11	3	3	6	9	10	10	3	2
Mexican	70	5	8	2	1	1	8	9	8	23	5
Micronesian	21	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	4	9
American Indian	16	2	1	2	6	0	3	0	2	0	0
Other Hispanic	361	31	29	46	39	29	35	57	25	50	20
Other Asian	32	6	4	6	0	6	2	3	0	1	4
Other Pacific Islander	141	22	8	10	6	5	3	15	18	19	35
Other	427	28	41	42	46	55	49	38	53	43	32
Unknown	1,192	94	49	95	91	128	103	109	146	236	141
Referral offense											
Homicide	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
Violent sex assault	233	27	26	24	24	8	14	28	26	30	26
Robbery	64	7	13	5	3	8	8	2	4	7	7
Aggravated assault	80	4	2	9	8	10	6	8	15	11	7
Simple assault	2,611	254	246	186	210	247	273	273	265	403	254
Other person offenses	130	12	11	12	16	6	10	14	16	9	24
Burglary	760	121	100	100	107	75	76	60	52	30	39
Larceny-theft	3,265	523	407	307	329	280	276	291	273	354	225
Trespassing	413	52	49	53	35	42	49	38	34	27	34
Vandalism	1,506	113	131	186	83	108	365	183	127	116	94
Other property offenses	241	51	10	8	42	41	15	26	16	22	10
Drug law violations	1,857	211	173	153	157	130	173	229	210	230	191
Liquor law violations	1,087	80	77	53	110	121	127	145	154	142	78
Disorderly conduct	224	8	20	16	16	18	16	16	23	31	60
Weapons	170	23	15	17	14	11	22	16	20	20	12
Obstruction of justice	670	41	53	59	58	71	70	86	79	100	53
Technical violations	838	37	44	67	76	101	109	99	86	123	96
DUI	226	8	13	23	25	25	35	21	32	28	16
Other public order offenses	962	95	69	75	112	103	113	90	97	117	91

Table 2-4 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Hawai'i County

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	25.0	28.8	23.1	21.4	22.8	23.3	22.2	23.6	24.9	31.9	26.2
Male	75.0	71.2	76.9	78.6	77.2	76.7	77.8	76.4	75.1	68.1	73.8
Age at referral											
Under 13	6.1	8.4	9.6	8.6	6.9	4.9	3.9	5.6	4.6	5.8	3.2
13	8.7	9.7	8.8	7.8	8.3	5.2	8.9	9.4	8.2	9.6	10.4
14	15.3	18.2	16.4	12.6	13.5	12.6	20.9	12.7	15.1	14.7	15.2
15	18.4	20.2	16.2	18.8	15.2	15.1	18.8	24.0	18.4	18.1	17.7
16	22.7	20.4	23.8	25.1	25.4	25.6	20.1	24.2	20.2	20.7	23.8
17	23.8	21.3	21.2	19.0	22.6	29.5	23.6	21.7	29.3	26.6	22.7
Over 17	4.9	1.8	3.9	8.1	8.1	7.2	3.9	2.4	4.1	4.6	7.1
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	44.9	43.0	46.5	45.2	41.9	42.3	49.9	48.8	43.9	39.9	47.5
Caucasian	23.6	28.5	26.7	21.5	30.2	24.1	18.2	22.6	22.9	23.1	18.7
Filipino	8.7	9.3	9.2	10.8	8.6	10.5	7.7	7.1	6.1	9.4	8.1
Japanese	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.9	2.9	4.0	9.3	4.2	6.8	4.6	4.8
Samoan	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Black	1.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.4
Korean	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2
Chinese	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
Mexican	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.4
Micronesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
American Indian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	2.4	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	3.5	1.6	2.8	1.5
Other Asian	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other Pacific Islander	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.7
Other	2.8	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.4	2.4
Unknown	7.8	5.6	3.4	7.0	6.4	9.1	5.9	6.7	9.5	13.1	10.7
Referral offense											
Homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Violent sex assault	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Robbery	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
Simple assault	17.0	15.2	16.8	13.7	14.7	17.6	15.5	16.8	17.3	22.4	19.3
Other person offenses	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.8
Burglary	5.0	7.2	6.8	7.4	7.5	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.4	1.7	3.0
Larceny-theft	21.3	31.3	27.9	22.7	23.1	19.9	15.7	17.9	17.8	19.7	17.1
Trespassing	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.6
Vandalism	9.8	6.8	9.0	13.7	5.8	7.7	20.8	11.3	8.3	6.4	7.1
Other property offenses	1.6	3.1	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.9	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
Drug law violations	12.1	12.6	11.8	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.8	14.1	13.7	12.8	14.5
Liquor law violations	7.1	4.8	5.3	3.9	7.7	8.6	7.2	8.9	10.1	7.9	5.9
Disorderly conduct	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	4.6
Weapons	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
Obstruction of justice	4.4	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.0	5.3	5.2	5.6	4.0
Technical violations	5.5	2.2	3.0	5.0	5.3	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.6	6.8	7.3
DUI	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.2
Other public order offenses	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.5	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.9

Table 2-5: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Kaua'i

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	7919	853	918	904	801	1166	780	557	746	624	570
Referral rate	107.1	116.8	125.9	124.5	109.1	155.4	104.5	74.6	100.0	83.6	76.9
Gender											
Female	2,048	252	205	194	214	309	157	173	201	153	190
Male	5,871	601	713	710	587	857	623	384	545	471	380
Age at referral											
Under 13	453	43	79	35	49	135	34	37	8	15	18
13	888	109	112	119	79	158	75	50	89	48	49
14	1,305	114	221	183	98	170	100	92	146	96	85
15	1,564	163	194	180	178	189	180	121	119	147	93
16	1,861	209	140	224	191	254	168	141	210	160	164
17	1,508	178	146	116	177	217	207	101	144	125	97
Over 17	340	37	26	47	29	43	16	15	30	33	64
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	3,798	356	320	389	419	691	370	294	390	302	267
Caucasian	1,616	187	223	236	126	200	164	104	134	149	93
Filipino	1,481	168	182	167	151	182	170	102	129	96	134
Japanese	483	53	135	68	77	48	27	8	23	27	17
Samoan	21	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	16	0	0
Black	27	1	6	1	3	1	5	4	2	2	2
Korean	30	8	10	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	3
Chinese	41	27	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	1
Mexican	32	11	4	3	3	3	2	0	6	0	0
Micronesian	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
Other Hispanic	120	5	10	14	7	26	21	10	12	12	3
Other Asian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Pacific Islander	27	3	1	1	3	0	0	6	1	4	8
Other	58	17	12	7	1	4	4	4	6	1	2
Unknown	173	15	14	12	11	2	15	22	21	22	39
Referral offense											
Homicide	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Violent sex assault	301	10	4	35	59	112	18	6	36	15	6
Robbery	25	2	0	8	1	6	0	2	0	5	1
Aggravated assault	67	9	5	8	2	10	6	7	9	5	6
Simple assault	1,517	120	127	171	180	215	152	154	144	124	130
Other person offenses	56	4	7	4	5	4	8	6	9	7	2
Burglary	482	36	177	47	19	60	59	10	24	20	30
Larceny-theft	1,968	238	281	234	175	351	212	105	134	116	122
Trespassing	468	44	67	47	47	52	51	48	38	50	24
Vandalism	737	161	106	82	63	90	61	32	54	58	30
Other property offenses	145	13	9	5	26	2	1	11	14	20	44
Drug law violations	553	40	20	57	68	68	43	57	83	68	49
Liquor law violations	260	33	17	57	24	33	27	7	25	20	17
Disorderly conduct	152	24	8	19	6	7	20	4	20	18	26
Weapons	72	11	9	11	10	11	9	0	7	4	0
Obstruction of justice	368	30	31	34	33	54	44	45	49	28	20
Technical violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUI	103	12	7	7	13	23	17	5	8	4	7
Other public order offenses	639	65	43	78	69	67	52	58	90	61	56

Table 2-5 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Delinquency Referrals Terminated in Kaua'i

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	25.9	29.5	22.3	21.5	26.7	26.5	20.1	31.1	26.9	24.5	33.3
Male	74.1	70.5	77.7	78.5	73.3	73.5	79.9	68.9	73.1	75.5	66.7
Age at referral											
Under 13	5.7	5.0	8.6	3.9	6.1	11.6	4.4	6.6	1.1	2.4	3.2
13	11.2	12.8	12.2	13.2	9.9	13.6	9.6	9.0	11.9	7.7	8.6
14	16.5	13.4	24.1	20.2	12.2	14.6	12.8	16.5	19.6	15.4	14.9
15	19.7	19.1	21.1	19.9	22.2	16.2	23.1	21.7	16.0	23.6	16.3
16	23.5	24.5	15.3	24.8	23.8	21.8	21.5	25.3	28.2	25.6	28.8
17	19.0	20.9	15.9	12.8	22.1	18.6	26.5	18.1	19.3	20.0	17.0
Over 17	4.3	4.3	2.8	5.2	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.7	4.0	5.3	11.2
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	48.0	41.7	34.9	43.0	52.3	59.3	47.4	52.8	52.3	48.4	46.8
Caucasian	20.4	21.9	24.3	26.1	15.7	17.2	21.0	18.7	18.0	23.9	16.3
Filipino	18.7	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.9	15.6	21.8	18.3	17.3	15.4	23.5
Japanese	6.1	6.2	14.7	7.5	9.6	4.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	4.3	3.0
Samoan	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
Black	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Korean	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Chinese	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
Mexican	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Micronesian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.5
Other Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.4
Other	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4
Unknown	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.2	1.9	3.9	2.8	3.5	6.8
Referral offense											
Homicide	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Violent sex assault	3.8	1.2	0.4	3.9	7.4	9.6	2.3	1.1	4.8	2.4	1.1
Robbery	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2
Aggravated assault	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1
Simple assault	19.2	14.1	13.8	18.9	22.5	18.4	19.5	27.6	19.3	19.9	22.8
Other person offenses	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4
Burglary	6.1	4.2	19.3	5.2	2.4	5.1	7.6	1.8	3.2	3.2	5.3
Larceny-theft	24.9	27.9	30.6	25.9	21.8	30.1	27.2	18.9	18.0	18.6	21.4
Trespassing	5.9	5.2	7.3	5.2	5.9	4.5	6.5	8.6	5.1	8.0	4.2
Vandalism	9.3	18.9	11.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.8	5.7	7.2	9.3	5.3
Other property offenses	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.9	3.2	7.7
Drug law violations	7.0	4.7	2.2	6.3	8.5	5.8	5.5	10.2	11.1	10.9	8.6
Liquor law violations	3.3	3.9	1.9	6.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.2	3.0
Disorderly conduct	1.9	2.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.7	2.9	4.6
Weapons	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
Obstruction of justice	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	8.1	6.6	4.5	3.5
Technical violations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUI	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.2
Other public order offenses	8.1	7.6	4.7	8.6	8.6	5.7	6.7	10.4	12.1	9.8	9.8

Figure 2-1: Delinquency Referrals, 1996-2005

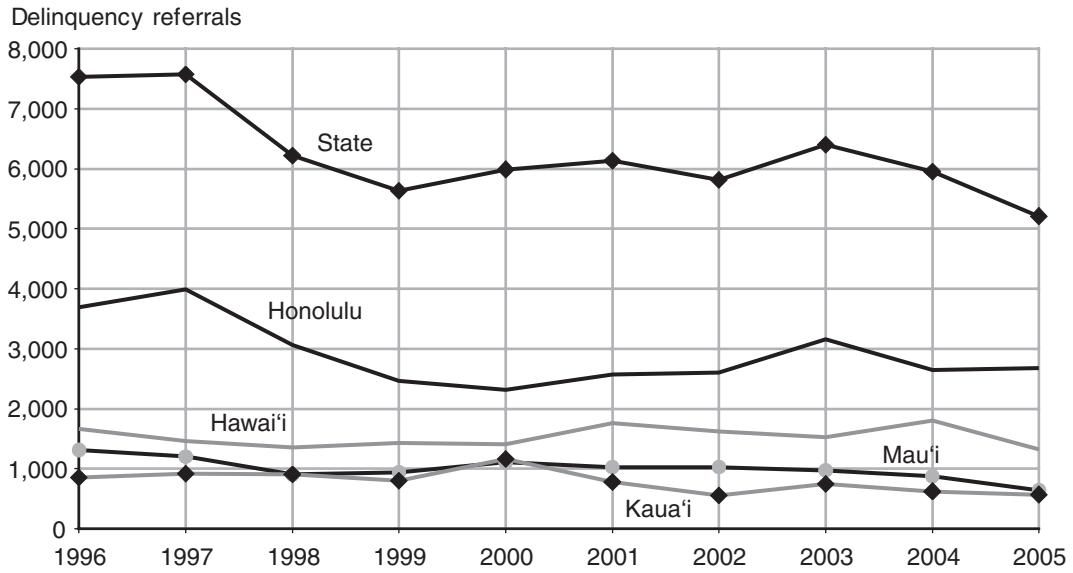


Figure 2-2: Delinquency Referrals by County, 1996-2005

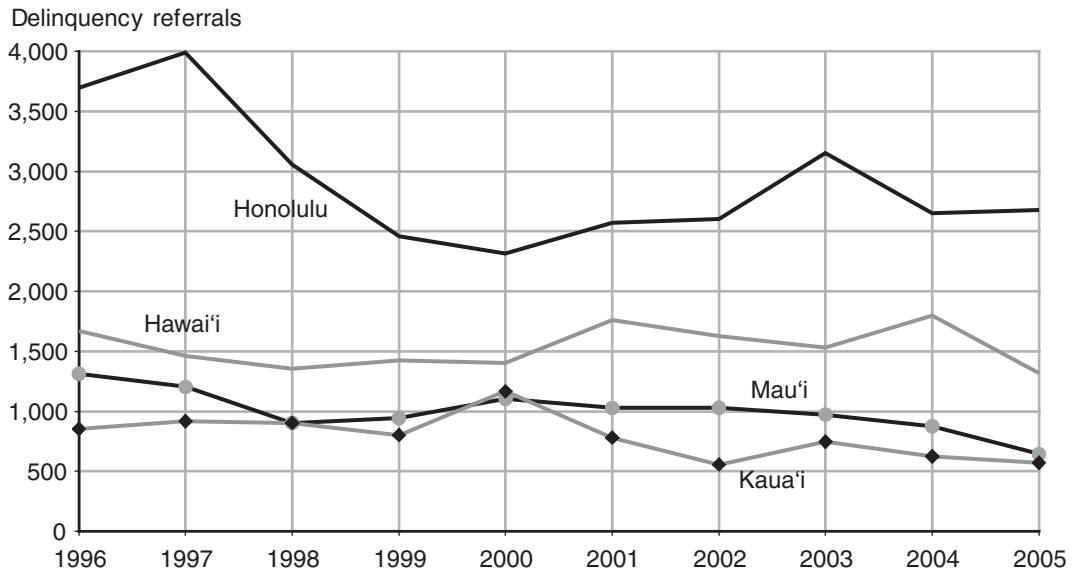
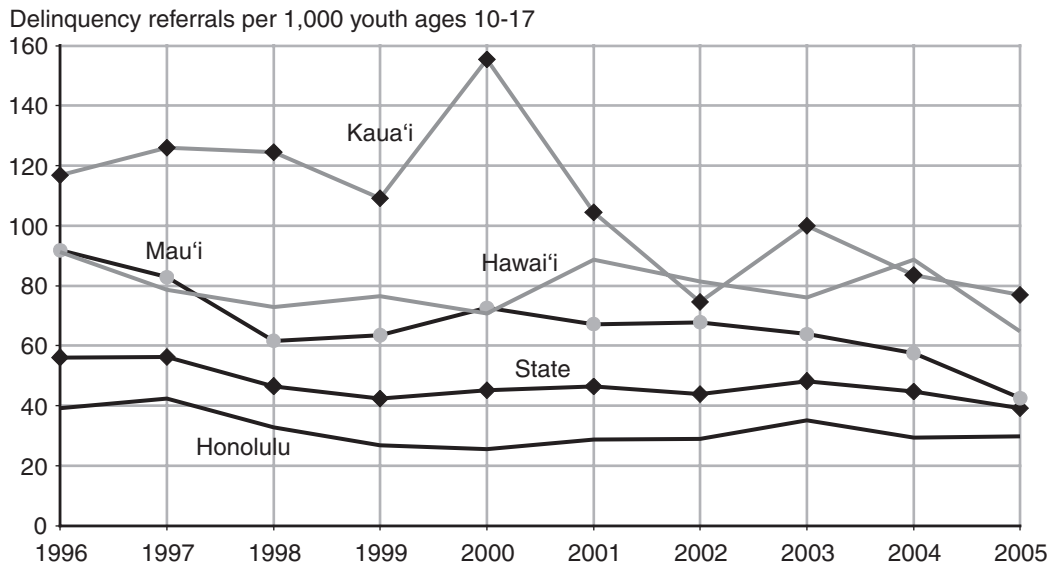


Figure 2-3: Delinquency Referral Rates by County, 1996-2005

Over the 10-year period, the individual counties showed relatively larger fluctuations in the female proportion of the delinquency referrals. One way to demonstrate these fluctuations is to consider the minimum and the maximum annual female percentages within the 10-year period: statewide (25%, 29%), Honolulu (25%, 32%), Maui (21%, 30%), Hawaii'i (21%, 32%) and Kaua'i (20%, 33%). Only at the State level and in Honolulu did the percentage of female referrals increase gradually over the period; the proportions in the other counties showed no clear upward or downward trend for the 10-year period.

Age

Over the period from 1996 through 2005 the number of delinquency referrals terminated declined within each age group. The declines were largest in the youngest age groups. The number of referrals for youth under age 13 declined by 75% between 1996 and 2005, while referrals of 13-year-olds and of 14-year-olds each declined about 40%. The only age group to show an increase in referrals between 1996 and 2005 were youth over age 17, an increase that occurred only because of the relatively large number of such referrals in 2005. Prior to 2005, the small number of these referrals was relatively stable. This general age-specific trend in delinquency referrals was mirrored in each of the four counties, with one major exception. While the other three counties experienced an increase in referrals between 1996 and 2005 for youth over age 17, such referrals in Honolulu declined by 34%.

Race/Ethnicity

Trying to understand trends in the nature of referrals related to race/ethnicity is difficult in Hawaii'i, with the large number of groups and the corresponding small number of referrals within most. Consequently, this discussion of race/ethnicity trends must be limited to the groups with the larger number of referrals over the period. Six groups (Hawaiian, Caucasian, Filipino, Japanese, Samoan and Black) had an average of at least 100 referrals per year in the State in the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005.

Delinquency referrals involving youth in each of these six groups declined over the 10-year period. The declines in delinquency referrals were largest for Black (-54%) and Filipino (-51%) youth. These were followed by declines in delinquency referrals for Caucasian (-38%), Samoan (-35%) and Japanese (-32%) youth. The race/ethnicity group with the smallest decline in delinquency referrals between 1996 and 2005 was Hawaiians, falling just 19%. County-specific race/ethnicity trends did not deviate meaningfully from this overall statewide pattern.

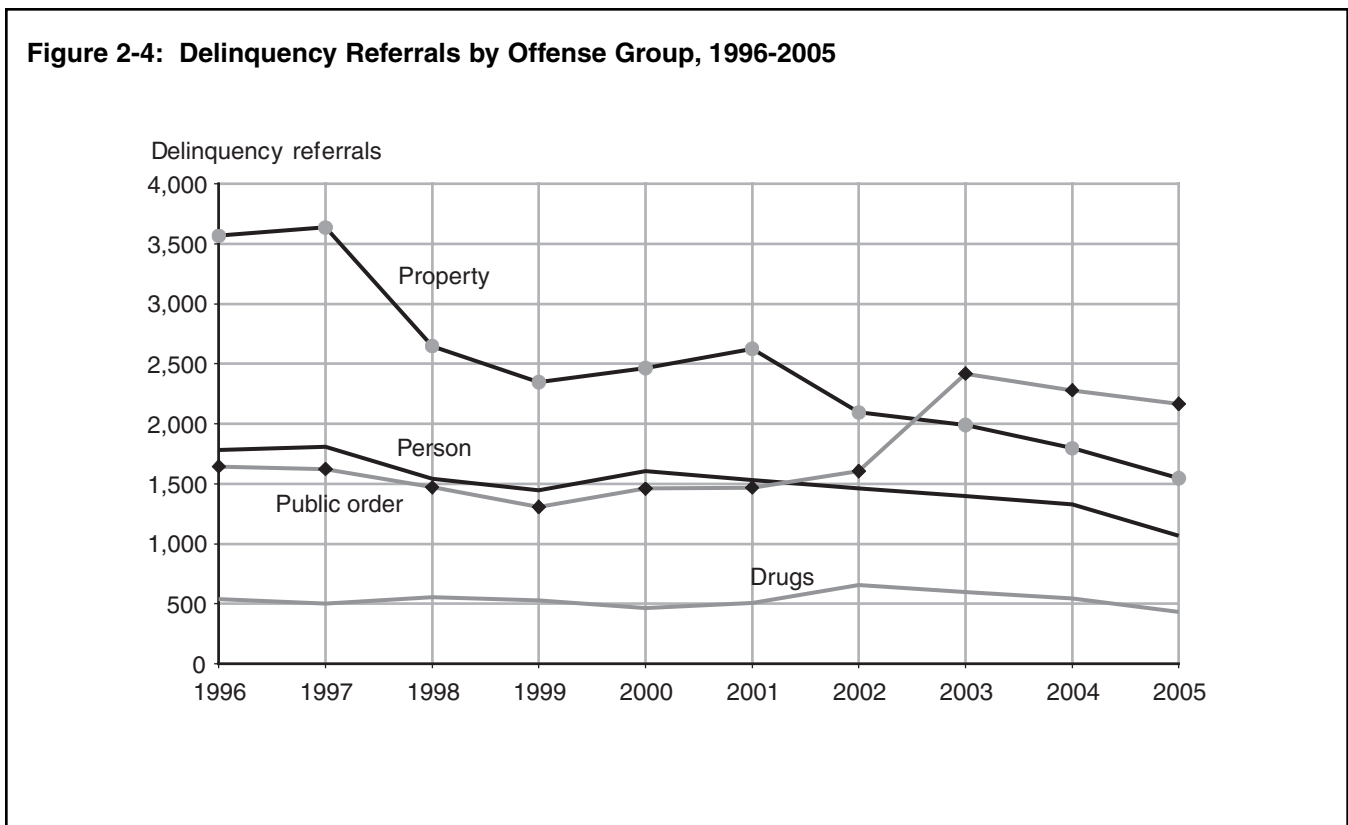
Offense

The number of person offense referrals terminated by the Family Court statewide declined by 40% between 1996 and 2005 (Figure 2-4). Comparable declines were found in violent sex offenses (-52%), simple assaults (-40%) and robbery (-27%); in contrast, aggravated assault referrals declined just 9% between 1996 and 2005. There was also a large drop in homicide referrals terminated over this period, from eleven in 1996 to one in 2005.

A large decline was also found in property offense referrals, which fell 57% statewide between 1996 and 2005. Each of the components of this offense group declined correspondingly: burglary (-58%), larceny-theft (-55%), trespassing (-45%) and vandalism (-66%).

Over the 1996-to-2005 period, drug offense referrals declined the least of any of the general offense groups, falling just 20%. Looking more closely, between 1996 and 2004 the number of drug referrals handled by the Family Court annually remained essentially constant. The 20% decline was the result of a drop in referrals between 2004 and 2005.

An understanding of the trend in public order offense referrals requires a close look at the individual offenses that comprise this grouping within counties. Overall, from 1996 to 2005, public order offense referrals in the State increased 32%. However, referrals in most of the individual offense categories fell over this period: obstruction of justice (-15%), liquor law violations (-51%), weapons law violations (-51%) and driving under the influence (-13%). While there was a small increase in disorderly conduct referrals (9%), the overall increase in public order offense referrals was driven by the huge increase in technical violations (from 57 in 1996 to 985 in



2005). The increase in technical violations referrals began in 2002; by 2003, they had reached a level that would be maintained through 2005.

Looking closer at county-specific trends, we see that Maui and Kauai reported no technical violation referrals throughout the 1996-through-2005 period (Figures 2-5 through 2-8). It is likely such behaviors occurred and were handled by the circuits; however, it is also likely (based on the data) that they were not processed as a new referral but handled in these counties throughout the period as a component of an existing referral. Hawaii County handled between 37 and 123 technical violation referrals between 1996 and 2005. The large increase in such referrals was found in Honolulu. Technical violation referrals in Honolulu increased from 20 in 1996 to 889 in 2005. While some of this increase may reflect a true change in such matters being brought to the attention of the court, it is likely that most of this increase was the result of either a policy change or a change in the data collection philosophy of the Honolulu Family Court.

Turning now to county-specific offense trends, large declines in property referrals were found in all four counties between 1996 and 2005 (Figures 2-5 through 2-8). Drug offense referrals also declined substantially in Honolulu (-47%), while drug referrals in the other three counties changed little. Between 1996 and 2005 person offense referrals were cut in half in two counties (Honolulu and Maui); in contrast, person offense referrals in Hawaii and Kauai remained essentially constant. Public order offense referrals declined between 1996 and 2005 in Kauai and Maui, while increasing in both Honolulu and Hawaii. The issue with technical violation referrals in the counties of Honolulu and Hawaii was discussed earlier. If we remove technical violations from the set of public order offenses, trends in this modified set of public order offenses now show a substantial decline in Honolulu (changing public order trends from +49% to -41%), while the increase in Hawaii is muted (from +39% to +22%).

Percent Change in Delinquency Referrals: 1996 to 2005

	All	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Public Order w/o Tech. Viol.
State	-31%	-40%	-57%	-20%	32%	-26%
Honolulu	-27	-55	-55	-47	49	-41
Maui	-51	-53	-67	-13	-10	-10
Hawaii	-21	4	-53	-9	39	22
Kauai	-33	-1	-49	23	-28	-28

Changes in Male and Female Referrals

Recently there has been much attention paid to the increasing proportion of females in the juvenile justice system nationally. To investigate this phenomenon, the Family Court referral records were analyzed to assess if there had been changes in the nature of female delinquency in Hawaii over the 1996-to-2005 period. As stated earlier, the number of delinquency referrals involving females declined less over this period than did referrals of males (-22% vs. -34%). Therefore, the “growth” in the proportion of females in the delinquency workloads was actually the result of a greater decline in male than in female referrals. This statewide disparity in declines was driven by Honolulu, where between 1996 and 2005, male delinquency referrals fell by 34% while female delinquency referrals fell just 9%. Male referrals declined more than female referrals also in Kauai. In contrast, female referrals fell more in both Maui and Hawaii.

Percent Change in Referrals: 1996 to 2005

	Females	Males
State	-22%	-34%
Honolulu	-9%	-34%
Maui	-54%	-50%
Hawaii	-28%	-18%
Kauai	-25%	-37%

Figure 2-5: Delinquency Referrals in Honolulu, 1996-2005

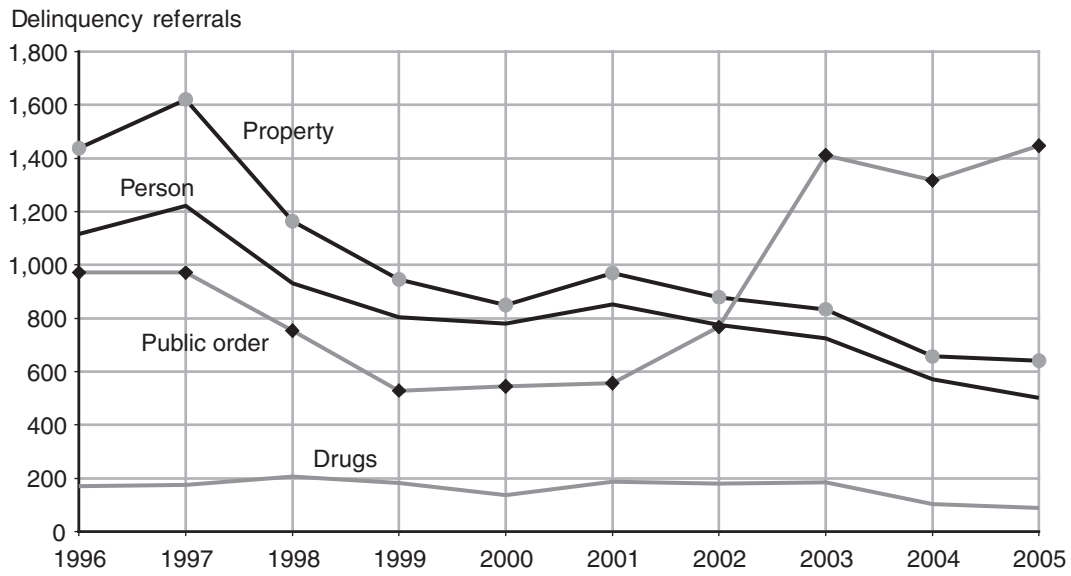


Figure 2-6: Delinquency Referrals in Mau'i, 1996-2005

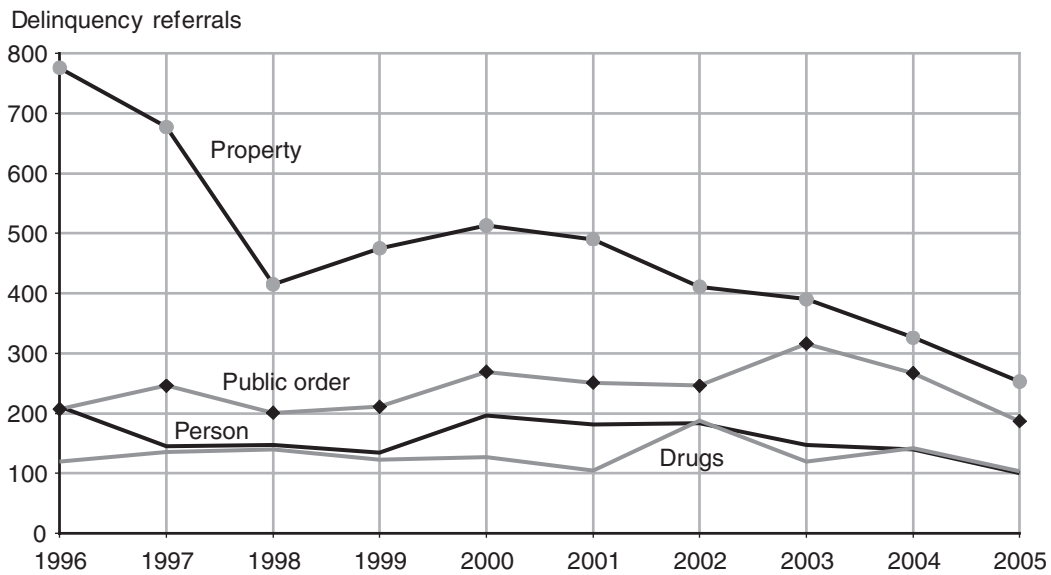


Figure 2-7: Delinquency Referrals in Hawai'i County, 1996-2005

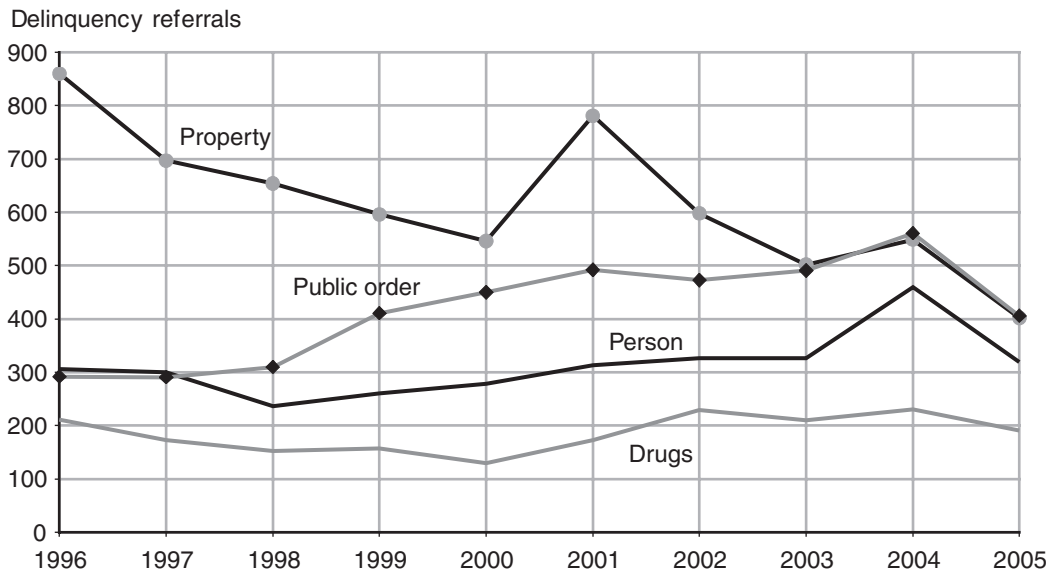
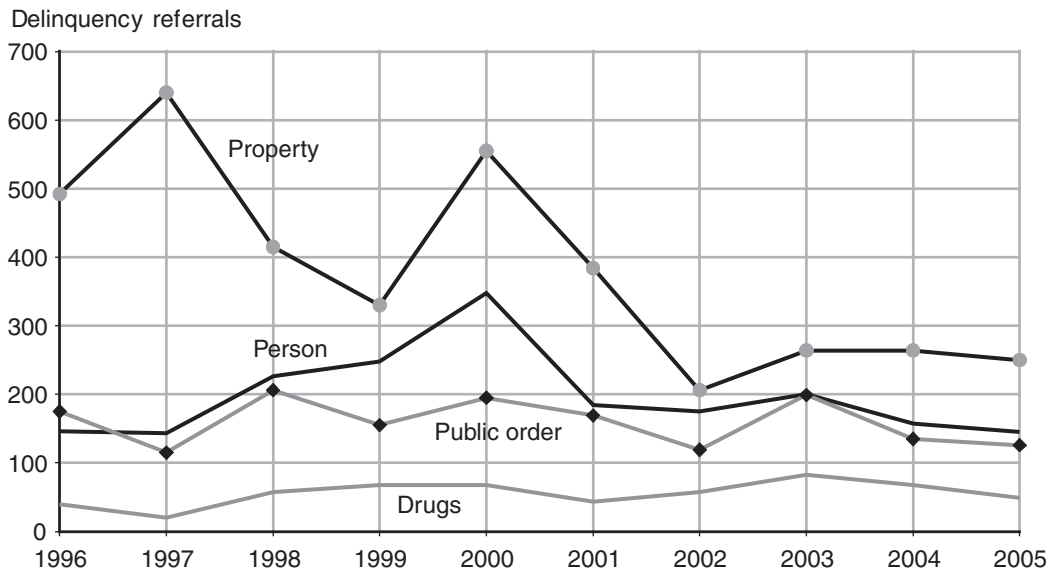


Figure 2-8: Delinquency Referrals in Kaua'i, 1996-2005



Across all delinquency offense groupings over the 1996-through-2005 period, female referrals declined less (or increased more) than male referrals. However, the disparities in declines in person and property offense referrals were minimal. The disparity was greatest in drug referrals where male referrals declined 24% while female referrals declined just 5%. The disparity was also high in public order referrals where female referrals increased more than male referrals over the period (44% vs. 27%), or decreased less when technical violations are ignored. Consequently, over the 10-year period, females became a greater proportion of the court's drug and public order (especially technical violation of probation) workloads statewide. There is no evidence in the court data to support the notion that girls in Hawai'i became more violent over this period.

Percent Change in Referrals: 1996 to 2005

	Females	Males
All referrals	-22%	-34%
Person offenses	-36	-41
Property offenses	-52	-58
Drug law violations	-5	-24
Public order offenses	44	27
Public order offenses w/o technical violations	-20	-28

Chapter 3

Delinquency Referral Processing in Family Court

Initial Responses to Delinquency Referrals

An early decision made in response to a delinquency referral to Family Court is whether or not to handle the referral through formal court intervention. When the decision is made not to file a petition requesting either an adjudicatory or waiver hearing, the referral is handled informally (i.e., without a hearing). In 2005, 18% of all terminated delinquency referrals were handled without a hearing (Figure 3-1). Of these 938 referrals, 43% had no action taken and 57% were provided some form of diversion services.

The proportion of delinquency referrals terminated without a hearing in 2005 was relatively low. Between 1996 and 2005, on average, 23% of all delinquency referrals were terminated without a hearing. The proportion of delinquency referrals terminated informally fell from 27% in 1996 to 18% in 2005, while the proportion of these referrals that were provided diversion services fell from 85% to 57%. In all, over the 1996-to-2005 period, the proportion of delinquency referrals processed informally by Family Court declined, as did the proportion of these referrals that received diversion services.

The proportion of delinquency referrals terminated without a hearing varied substantially among the circuits in 2005 (Figures 3-2 through 3-5). The proportions in 2005 were similar in three counties: Mau'i (11%), Honolulu (9%) and Kaua'i (9%). In sharp contrast, in Hawai'i County 43% of their delinquency referrals in 2005 were handled without a hearing. In fact, 61% of all informally handled referrals in 2005 in the State were found in Hawai'i County as were 49% of all the informally handled referrals between 1996 and 2005.

Another way to compare processing across circuits is to calculate referral disposition rates. For example, statewide in 2005 there were 7.0 delinquency referrals terminated without a hearing for every 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 in the State. Once again, three circuits in 2005 had relatively similar rates of delinquency referrals terminated without a hearing: Honolulu (2.8), Mau'i (4.6) and Kaua'i (6.9). In Hawai'i County in 2005 the rate was 28.0, a rate ten times greater than that in Honolulu. A somewhat different pattern is seen in the average rate for the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005. The ten-year average rate for delinquency referrals terminated without a hearing was relatively low in Honolulu (4.5), double the Honolulu rate in Kaua'i (10.3) and nearly four times the Honolulu rate in Mau'i (16.7); once again Hawai'i County (35.8) was the outlier.

Therefore, when assessing circuit differences either through the lens of proportions or rates, between 1996 and 2005, the Family Court in Hawai'i County received both a much greater proportion and relative number of youth referred to it for a delinquent act that it later determined could be handled without a hearing. In addition, over the 10-year period and controlling for differences in the size of the youth population, the Family Court in Honolulu received a much smaller number of referrals that it determined could be handled informally than did the other circuits.

Statewide in 2005, 82% of all delinquency referrals were terminated formally (i.e., following a hearing on the matter). As noted above, a much smaller percentage of all referrals in Hawai'i County were terminated in this way: Honolulu (91%), Kaua'i (91%), Mau'i (89%) and Hawai'i County (57%). However, Hawai'i County does not stand out when the circuits' formal delinquency workloads are compared using population-based disposition rates. Statewide in 2005 there were 32.1 referrals formally disposed for every 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 in the State. This rate was similar in three circuits: Honolulu (27.1), Hawai'i (36.8) and Mau'i (37.9). In Kaua'i in 2005, there were 70.0 delinquency referrals formally terminated for every 1,000 youth, a rate more than double the State rate. In all, this means in 2005 the sizes of the formal delinquency workloads in the three largest counties were similar once the varying sizes of their juvenile populations were considered, while the caseload rate in Kaua'i was about double the combined rate of other circuits. This same relative pattern was found when the average formal referral rates over the 10-year period from 1996 to 2005 were compared: Honolulu (27.4), Hawai'i (43.1), Mau'i (50.3) and Kaua'i (96.7).

Figure 3-1: Processing of Delinquency Referrals

5,210 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	16			Commit	142
With hearing	4,272	Adjudicated	4,132	Responsible	2,582	Probation	2,088
		Transfer	124			Not responsible	1,550
Without hearing	938	Divert	532			Transfer	25
		No action	406				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	3			Commit	27
With hearing	820	Adjudicated	793	Responsible	496	Probation	401
		Transfer	24			Not responsible	298
Without hearing	180	Divert	102			Transfer	5
		No action	78				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	5			Commit	22
With hearing	760	Adjudicated	734	Responsible	403	Probation	271
		Transfer	20			Not responsible	331
Without hearing	240	Divert	183			Transfer	5
		No action	56				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	5			Commit	29
With hearing	782	Adjudicated	758	Responsible	451	Probation	334
		Transfer	18			Not responsible	307
Without hearing	218	Divert	120			Transfer	4
		No action	97				

Figure 3-2: Processing of Delinquency Referrals in Honolulu

2,679 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	0			Responsible	1,776	Commit	65	
With hearing	2,431	Adjudicated		2,403		Not responsible		627	Protective supervision	1,557
		Transfer				28	Counsel & release		134	
Without hearing	248	Divert						Transfer	20	
		No action								
		74								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	0			Responsible	663	Commit	24	
With hearing	907	Adjudicated		897		Not responsible		234	Protective supervision	581
		Transfer				10	Counsel & release		50	
Without hearing	93	Divert						Transfer	7	
		No action								
		28								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	6			Responsible	478	Commit	27	
With hearing	845	Adjudicated		827		Not responsible		349	Protective supervision	329
		Transfer				13	Counsel & release		118	
Without hearing	155	Divert						Transfer	4	
		No action								
		62								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	7			Responsible	594	Commit	34	
With hearing	874	Adjudicated		858		Not responsible		264	Protective supervision	473
		Transfer				9	Counsel & release		82	
Without hearing	126	Divert						Transfer	5	
		No action								
		34								

Figure 3-3: Processing of Delinquency Referrals in Mau'i

643 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	267	Commit	30
With hearing	573	Adjudicated	560			Protective supervision	128
		Transfer	13	Not responsible	293	Counsel & release	109
Without hearing	70	Divert	58			Transfer	0
		No action	12				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	415	Commit	47
With hearing	891	Adjudicated	871			Protective supervision	199
		Transfer	20	Not responsible	456	Counsel & release	170
Without hearing	109	Divert	90			Transfer	0
		No action	19				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	1		Responsible	314	Commit	22
With hearing	684	Adjudicated	662			Protective supervision	172
		Transfer	20	Not responsible	348	Counsel & release	120
Without hearing	316	Divert	273			Transfer	0
		No action	44				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	391	Commit	39
With hearing	832	Adjudicated	807			Protective supervision	190
		Transfer	25	Not responsible	416	Counsel & release	159
Without hearing	168	Divert	121			Transfer	2
		No action	47				

Figure 3-4: Processing of Delinquency Referrals in Hawai'i County

1,318 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	16			Commit	23
		Responsible	376			Protective supervision	315
With hearing	749	Adjudicated	681			Counsel & release	33
		Transfer	52			Transfer	5
		Not responsible	305				
Without hearing	569	Divert	260				
		No action	309				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	12			Commit	17
		Responsible	285			Protective supervision	239
With hearing	568	Adjudicated	517			Counsel & release	25
		Transfer	39			Transfer	4
		Not responsible	231				
Without hearing	432	Divert	197				
		No action	234				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	9			Commit	12
		Responsible	307			Protective supervision	240
With hearing	548	Adjudicated	522			Counsel & release	45
		Transfer	18			Transfer	9
		Not responsible	215				
Without hearing	452	Divert	368				
		No action	83				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	7			Commit	15
		Responsible	273			Protective supervision	227
With hearing	545	Adjudicated	514			Counsel & release	26
		Transfer	25			Transfer	4
		Not responsible	240				
Without hearing	455	Divert	189				
		No action	265				

Figure 3-5: Processing of Delinquency Referrals in Kaua'i

570 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	163	Commit	24
With hearing	519	Adjudicated	488			Protective supervision	88
		Transfer	31	Not responsible	325	Counsel & release	51
Without hearing	51	Divert	40			Transfer	0
		No action	11				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	286	Commit	42
With hearing	911	Adjudicated	856			Protective supervision	154
		Transfer	54	Not responsible	570	Counsel & release	89
Without hearing	89	Divert	70			Transfer	0
		No action	19				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	4		Responsible	410	Commit	23
With hearing	899	Adjudicated	847			Protective supervision	241
		Transfer	48	Not responsible	436	Counsel & release	142
Without hearing	101	Divert	91			Transfer	4
		No action	10				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	0		Responsible	376	Commit	27
With hearing	910	Adjudicated	877			Protective supervision	212
		Transfer	34	Not responsible	501	Counsel & release	137
Without hearing	90	Divert	68			Transfer	0
		No action	22				

Dispositions of Formally Processed Delinquency Referrals

In general, there are three possible paths that a formally processed delinquency referral can follow: transfer to another jurisdiction, waiver to adult court, or adjudication by the Family Court. The first two options were relatively rare. In 2005 statewide there were 124 transfers of formally processed referrals to other circuits for adjudication and disposition, representing less than 3% of all formally processed referrals. This number was near the average of the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005. Over this period there were roughly equal numbers of such transfers in the circuits in Honolulu (323), Hawai'i (329) and Kaua'i (335), while the 10-year count was lower in Mau'i (227).

In 2005, 16 referrals (involving five different youth) were waived to adult court for prosecution as an adult. All of these waivers were in Hawai'i County. Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005 a total of 336 referrals were waived statewide, with most of these coming from Honolulu (193) and Hawai'i (120). The other two circuits waived very few referrals over the period: Kaua'i (18) and Mau'i (5). Of the waived referrals between 1996 and 2005, 96% involved a male and 49% a Hawaiian youth. Statewide over this period 54% of waived referrals involved a person offense, 18% a property offense, 14% a public order offense and 3% a drug offense. These proportions differed by circuit. In Honolulu the majority (61%) of waivers involved a person offense, while in Hawai'i the majority (51%) of waivers involved a property offense. In Kaua'i, 16 of the 18 waivers were for violent sex offenses.⁴ Controlling for population differences, between 1996 and 2005 the Family Court in Hawai'i County waived referrals at triple the rate of the Family Court in Honolulu County.

The vast majority of formally processed referrals statewide in 2005 (97%) and over the period from 1996 through 2005 (97%) was disposed through adjudication by the Family Court. With small variations this statement can be made about each circuit. A youth can be found responsible for a delinquent act (i.e., adjudicated a delinquent) either by admitting responsibility to the act or through a hearing at which a judge determines the youth did the delinquent act. Statewide in 2005, 62% of formally processed referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated delinquent (i.e., 62% of formally processed referrals that were not transferred to another jurisdiction or waived to adult court) resulted in the youth being found responsible for the act. In the other 38% of formally processed referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated delinquent, the youth was found not responsible. The percentage of referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated delinquent that resulted in a finding of responsibility varied widely by circuit in 2005: Honolulu (74%), Hawai'i (55%), Mau'i (48%) and Kaua'i (33%). Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the proportion of referrals adjudicated delinquent statewide averaged 55%. County variations, while less pronounced than in 2005, were also found in the 1996-through-2005 averages: Honolulu (63%), Hawai'i (56%), Mau'i (48%) and Kaua'i (46%). Over the period from 1996 through 2005 the proportion of delinquency referrals at risk of being adjudicated by the Court that were eventually found to be responsible for the delinquent act increased from 53% in 1996 to 62% in 2005, placing a greater proportion of formally processed youth in line to receive formal sanctions.

Once found responsible for a delinquent act, the Family Court has several possible responses. In general terms, the youth may be counseled/released, placed on probation, or committed to a residential facility.⁵ Most referrals (81%) of adjudicated delinquents in the State in 2005 were placed on probation, while 13% were counseled and released and 5% were committed. Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the court placed 71% of adjudicated delinquent referrals on probation, counseled and released 22% and committed 6%.

⁴ These 18 waived referrals involved two youth, one referred on a single day for 15 violent sex offenses and the other referred on a single day for three offenses, one of which was a violent sex offense.

⁵ Between 1996 and 2005 a total of 262 referrals were transferred to another jurisdiction following adjudication and prior to disposition. There were only 25 such referrals terminated in 2005. These referrals will be ignored in this discussion.

Disposition of Referrals in which the Youth was Found Responsible for a Delinquent Act, by County

Jurisdiction	Counsel/Release	Probation	Commitment
Terminated in 2005			
State	13%	81%	5%
Honolulu	8	88	4
Mau'i	41	48	11
Hawai'i	9	84	6
Kaua'i	31	54	15
Terminated in 1996-2005			
State	22%	71%	6%
Honolulu	19	75	6
Mau'i	40	52	8
Hawai'i	12	81	5
Kaua'i	35	58	6

In 2005, 2,088 referrals resulted in a formal order of probation, 327 were counseled and released and 142 were committed. The actual number of referrals committed varied between 1996 and 2005 from a low of 90 in 1996 to a high of 228 in 2003, averaging annually 158 referrals committed over the 10-year period. The number of referrals formally placed on probation varied between 1996 and 2005 from a low of 1,567 in 1999 to a high of 2,333 in 2002, averaging annually 1,877 referrals placed on probation over the 10-year period. The number of referrals counseled and released following adjudication varied between 1996 and 2005 from a low of 480 in 2002 to a high of 769 in 1999, averaging annually 598 referrals counseled and released over the 10-year period.

There were large variations across the circuits in their responses to youth in referrals that resulted in a finding of responsibility for a delinquent act. In general in 2005 the circuits in Honolulu and Hawai'i ordered the youth placed on probation in more than 8 of every 10 referrals in which the youth was adjudicated a delinquent; in the other two circuits, about 5 of 10 were handled in a similar manner. Correspondingly, referrals with adjudicated delinquents in Mau'i and Kaua'i in 2005 were more likely than such referrals in Honolulu and Hawai'i to be counseled/released: 4 in 10 in Mau'i, 3 in 10 in Kaua'i and 1 in 10 in both Honolulu and Hawai'i. Also in 2005, referrals adjudicated delinquent were more likely to be committed in Kaua'i (15%) and Mau'i (11%) than in Hawai'i (6%) and Honolulu (4%). In general, these 2005 dispositional patterns of referrals adjudicated delinquent reflect what had occurred over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, except that the use of commitment was far more similar over the longer period than in 2005.

Gender

In 2005 delinquency referrals terminated involving females were somewhat more likely to be handled informally than were those involving males (20% vs. 17%) [Figures 3-6 and 3-7]. Over the 10-year period from 1996 to 2005 the proportion of delinquency referrals handled informally was higher for females (28%) than for males (21%). These statistics imply that over the 10-year period, the decline in the proportion of female referrals handled informally fell more than did the proportion of male referrals. More specifically between 1996 and 2005, while the male proportion of referrals handled informally fell from 25% to 17%, the female proportion fell from 35% to 20%. Over this period similar proportions of male and female delinquency referrals handled informally were provided diversion services (66% and 68%, respectively).

The large growth between 1996 and 2005 in the proportion of female referrals processed formally (from 65% to 80%) coupled with a smaller increase in the proportion of male referrals handled formally (from 75% to 83%) reduced greatly the gender disparity at this point in Family Court processing. While nearly all youth waived to adult court were male, equal proportions (3%) of male and female formally processed delinquency referrals were transferred to another jurisdiction. Statewide in 2005, 64% of female and 62% of male adjudicated referrals were actually judged responsible for the delinquent act (i.e., adjudicated a delinquent). Once adjudicated delinquent, male and female referrals were equally likely to be committed in 2005 (6%) and over the 1996-to-2005 period (7%). In 2005, female referrals in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent were somewhat less likely than male referrals to be placed on formal probation (77% vs. 83%) and somewhat more likely to be counseled and released (15% vs. 11%). Over the 10-year period from 1996 to 2006 the proportions of male and female refer-

rals adjudicated responsible that were placed on formal probation increased similarly while the proportions counseled and released declined similarly.

Race/Ethnicity

In 2005, delinquency referrals involving Hawaiian youth were less likely to be processed informally than were referrals of non-Hawaiian youth: 15% of the delinquency referrals of Hawaiian youth were handled informally compared with 21% of those of other youth (Figures 3-8 and 3-9). This pattern was maintained over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, when 20% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth and 25% of the referrals of other youth were terminated without a hearing. Referrals of Hawaiian youth handled informally in 2005 were more likely than those of other youth to receive diversion services (61% vs. 54%), although over the complete 10-year period this disparity was less (69% vs. 66%).

Correspondingly, in 2005 delinquency referrals of Hawaiian youth were more likely than those of non-Hawaiian youth to be disposed with a hearing (85% vs. 79%), a pattern that was maintained over the 10-year period (80% vs. 75%). Nearly equal numbers of the delinquency referrals of Hawaiian (164) and other youth (172) were waived to adult court between 1996 and 2005. Realizing that these two groups had roughly equal numbers of referrals formally processed in the 10-year period, this means the likelihood of waiver was equal for referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth. In contrast, over the 10-year period the formally processed referrals of Hawaiian youth were almost twice as likely as those of non-Hawaiian youth to be transferred to another circuit for adjudication and disposition.

Statewide in 2005, the youth was judged to be responsible for the delinquent act in 65% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth and 60% of the referrals of non-Hawaiian youth that were both formally processed and not waived or transferred to another circuit. A similar pattern was found over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005; of all referrals in which the youth was adjudicated, the youth was found responsible for the delinquent act in 59% of those involving Hawaiian youth and 56% of those involving non-Hawaiian youth.

Once judged to be responsible for a delinquent act in 2005, the dispositional profile of the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth were roughly similar. For Hawaiian youth, 11% were counseled and released, 83% were placed on formal probation and 6% were committed; in the referrals of non-Hawaiian youth these percentages were 15%, 79% and 5%, respectively. Over the period from 1996 through 2005, the disposition patterns of the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth showed minor differences. Over this period, 20% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth found to be responsible for a delinquent act were counseled and released, 72% were placed on probation and 7% were committed; the corresponding proportions for non-Hawaiian youth were 25%, 69% and 5%. In all, over this 10-year period, there was a small amount of disposition disparity in the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth adjudicated responsible for a delinquency offense.

Offense

The likelihood that a referral would be formally processed varied by the nature of the offense (Figures 3-10 through 3-13). In 2005, 68% of referrals in which the charge was a drug law violation were processed with a hearing in Family Court. This proportion was greater in property referrals (73%), greater still in person offense referrals (82%) and greatest in referrals for a public order offense (91%) — the latter of which includes a large proportion of probation and parole violations. Over the 1996-to-2005 period, referrals for person and public order offenses were equally likely (84%) to be disposed with a hearing before the court, with the likelihood of formal processing less for property (71%) and drug law violation referrals (61%).

Of all referrals of youth who were adjudicated by the court in 2005, referrals in which the youth was charged with a public order offense were the most likely to result in a finding of responsibility (72%), followed by referrals for person offenses (57%), property offenses (55%) and drug law violations (41%). This relative pattern was also reflected over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, although the disparity was reduced: public order referrals (64%), person offense referrals (57%), property offense referrals (53%) and drug offense referrals (47%). Together these figures indicate that over the 10-year period the proportion of adjudicated public order referrals in which the youth was found to be a delinquent increased while the proportion of drug law violation referrals in which the youth was adjudicated a delinquent declined.

Figure 3-6: Processing of Male Delinquency Referrals

3,694 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	15			Commit	117	
With hearing	3,054	Adjudicated	2,949	Responsible	1,820	Protective supervision	1,410
				Not responsible	1,129	Counsel & release	273
						Transfer	20
Without hearing	640	Divert	373	No action	267		

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	4			Commit	32	
With hearing	827	Adjudicated	798	Responsible	493	Protective supervision	382
				Not responsible	306	Counsel & release	74
						Transfer	5
Without hearing	173	Divert	101	No action	72		

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	7			Commit	27	
With hearing	781	Adjudicated	754	Responsible	407	Protective supervision	268
				Not responsible	347	Counsel & release	108
						Transfer	4
Without hearing	219	Divert	165	No action	54		

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	7			Commit	34	
With hearing	797	Adjudicated	769	Responsible	450	Protective supervision	323
				Not responsible	319	Counsel & release	90
						Transfer	4
Without hearing	203	Divert	113	No action	91		

Figure 3-7: Processing of Female Delinquency Referrals

1,516 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	1			Responsible	762	Commit	25	
With hearing	1,218	Adjudicated		1,183		Not responsible		421	Protective supervision	678
		Transfer				34	Counsel & release		54	
Without hearing	298	Divert							Transfer	5
		No action		159						
		No action								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	1			Responsible	503	Commit	16	
With hearing	803	Adjudicated		780		Not responsible		278	Protective supervision	447
		Transfer				22	Counsel & release		36	
Without hearing	197	Divert							Transfer	3
		No action		105						
		No action								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	1			Responsible	392	Commit	9	
With hearing	700	Adjudicated		678		Not responsible		285	Protective supervision	278
		Transfer				21	Counsel & release		99	
Without hearing	300	Divert							Transfer	6
		No action		238						
		No action								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	0			Responsible	453	Commit	15	
With hearing	744	Adjudicated		729		Not responsible		276	Protective supervision	363
		Transfer				14	Counsel & release		72	
Without hearing	256	Divert							Transfer	3
		No action		141						
		No action								

Figure 3-8: Processing of Hawaiian Youth Delinquency Referrals

2,497 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	1			Commit	74	
	Responsible	1,308			Protective supervision	1,082	
With hearing	2,123	Adjudicated	2,025		Counsel & release	139	
		Transfer	97	Not responsible	717	Transfer	13
Without hearing	374	Divert	230				
		No action	144				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0			Commit	30	
	Responsible	524			Protective supervision	433	
With hearing	850	Adjudicated	811		Counsel & release	56	
		Transfer	39	Not responsible	287	Transfer	5
Without hearing	150	Divert	92				
		No action	58				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	6			Commit	28	
	Responsible	427			Protective supervision	293	
With hearing	783	Adjudicated	750		Counsel & release	100	
		Transfer	28	Not responsible	323	Transfer	6
Without hearing	217	Divert	169				
		No action	48				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	6			Commit	33	
	Responsible	476			Protective supervision	357	
With hearing	814	Adjudicated	783		Counsel & release	82	
		Transfer	25	Not responsible	307	Transfer	4
Without hearing	186	Divert	107				
		No action	79				

Figure 3-9: Processing of Non-Hawaiian Youth Delinquency Referrals

2,713 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	15		Responsible	1,274	Commit	68
With hearing	2,149	Adjudicated	2,107			Protective supervision	1,006
		Transfer	27	Not responsible	833	Counsel & release	188
Without hearing	564	Divert	302			Transfer	12
		No action	262				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	6		Responsible	470	Commit	25
With hearing	792	Adjudicated	777			Protective supervision	371
		Transfer	10	Not responsible	307	Counsel & release	69
Without hearing	208	Divert	111			Transfer	4
		No action	97				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	5		Responsible	385	Commit	17
With hearing	742	Adjudicated	722			Protective supervision	254
		Transfer	15	Not responsible	337	Counsel & release	110
Without hearing	258	Divert	195			Transfer	4
		No action	63				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	5		Responsible	428	Commit	25
With hearing	753	Adjudicated	736			Protective supervision	313
		Transfer	12	Not responsible	308	Counsel & release	88
Without hearing	247	Divert	133			Transfer	3
		No action	114				

Figure 3-10: Processing of Person Offense Referrals

1,062 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	13			Responsible	460		Commit	37
With hearing	875	Adjudicated	814						Protective supervision	326
		Transfer	48			Not responsible	354		Counsel & release	87
Without hearing	187	Divert	104						Transfer	10
		No action	83							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	12			Responsible	433		Commit	35
With hearing	824	Adjudicated	766						Protective supervision	307
		Transfer	45			Not responsible	333		Counsel & release	82
Without hearing	176	Divert	98						Transfer	9
		No action	78							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	13			Responsible	457		Commit	33
With hearing	852	Adjudicated	811						Protective supervision	292
		Transfer	29			Not responsible	354		Counsel & release	128
Without hearing	148	Divert	108						Transfer	4
		No action	40							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	11			Responsible	458		Commit	37
With hearing	832	Adjudicated	794						Protective supervision	310
		Transfer	26			Not responsible	337		Counsel & release	103
Without hearing	168	Divert	79						Transfer	8
		No action	90							

Figure 3-11: Processing of Property Offense Referrals

1,545 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	2			Responsible	599		Commit	37
With hearing	1,124	Adjudicated	1,091						Protective supervision	429
		Transfer	31			Not responsible	492		Counsel & release	126
Without hearing	421	Divert	247						Transfer	7
		No action	174							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	1			Responsible	388		Commit	24
With hearing	728	Adjudicated	706						Protective supervision	278
		Transfer	20			Not responsible	318		Counsel & release	82
Without hearing	272	Divert	160						Transfer	5
		No action	113							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	3			Responsible	365		Commit	19
With hearing	722	Adjudicated	696						Protective supervision	238
		Transfer	22			Not responsible	331		Counsel & release	101
Without hearing	278	Divert	216						Transfer	6
		No action	62							

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	5			Responsible	369		Commit	23
With hearing	705	Adjudicated	679						Protective supervision	247
		Transfer	21			Not responsible	310		Counsel & release	96
Without hearing	295	Divert	172						Transfer	3
		No action	122							

Figure 3-12: Processing of Drug Offense Referrals

433 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0			Commit	3	
			Responsible	114	Protective supervision	76	
With hearing	295	Adjudicated	275		Counsel & release	33	
		Transfer	20	Not responsible	161	Transfer	2
Without hearing	138	Divert	72				
		No action	66				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

	Waived	0			Commit	7	
			Responsible	263	Protective supervision	176	
With hearing	681	Adjudicated	635		Counsel & release	76	
		Transfer	46	Not responsible	372	Transfer	5
Without hearing	319	Divert	166				
		No action	152				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

	Waived	2			Commit	11	
			Responsible	268	Protective supervision	155	
With hearing	574	Adjudicated	561		Counsel & release	101	
		Transfer	12	Not responsible	293	Transfer	1
Without hearing	426	Divert	350				
		No action	76				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

	Waived	2			Commit	15	
			Responsible	293	Protective supervision	184	
With hearing	641	Adjudicated	622		Counsel & release	92	
		Transfer	16	Not responsible	329	Transfer	2
Without hearing	359	Divert	203				
		No action	156				

Figure 3-13: Processing of Public Order Referrals

2,170 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	1			Responsible	1,409	Commit	65		
With hearing	1,978	Adjudicated	1,952		Responsible	1,409	Not responsible	543	Protective supervision	1,257	
		Transfer	25						Counsel & release	81	
Without hearing	192	Divert	109							Transfer	6
		No action	83								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

		Waived	0			Responsible	649	Commit	30		
With hearing	912	Adjudicated	900		Responsible	649	Not responsible	250	Protective supervision	579	
		Transfer	12						Counsel & release	37	
Without hearing	88	Divert	50							Transfer	3
		No action	38								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

		Waived	3			Responsible	466	Commit	20		
With hearing	799	Adjudicated	786		Responsible	466	Not responsible	320	Protective supervision	352	
		Transfer	11						Counsel & release	91	
Without hearing	201	Divert	144							Transfer	3
		No action	57								

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

		Waived	3			Responsible	573	Commit	33		
With hearing	865	Adjudicated	851		Responsible	573	Not responsible	279	Protective supervision	479	
		Transfer	11						Counsel & release	59	
Without hearing	135	Divert	74							Transfer	2
		No action	61								

Referrals terminated in 2005 in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent were somewhat more likely to be committed to a residential facility when the charge was a person offense (8%) than when the charge was a property (6%), public order (5%), or drug (3%) offense. This pattern held over the period from 1996 through 2005 with the exception that drug offense referrals were more likely to be committed over the 10-year period (5%) than in 2005 (3%), indicating a decline in the use of this option for drug referrals.

Disposition of Referrals in which the Youth was Adjudicated Delinquent by Offense

Offense	Counsel/Release	Probation	Commitment
Terminated in 2005			
All referrals	13%	81%	5%
Person	19	71	8
Property	21	72	6
Drug	29	67	3
Public order	6	89	5
Terminated in 1996-2005			
All referrals	22%	71%	6%
Person	26	66	8
Property	27	66	6
Drug	34	61	5
Public order	14	80	5

Given that public order referrals often involved a probation violation, it is not surprising that when these referrals result in the youth being found responsible for the delinquent act, their disposition was far less likely to be counseled and released than in other types of referrals. This was true both in 2005 (6%) and over the entire 10-year period from 1996 through 2005 (14%). In contrast, referrals of youth adjudicated a delinquent for a drug offense were the most likely to be counseled and released both in 2005 (29%) and over the 10-year period (34%).

Chapter 4

Status Offense Referrals in Hawai'i's Family Court in 2005

Referrals

In 2005 the Family Court in Hawai'i terminated a total of 4,849 referrals in which the alleged offense was a status offense (Table 4-1). The court handled a roughly similar number (5,210) of delinquency referrals in the same period. Of all status offense referrals, over half (56%) were handled in the First Circuit (Honolulu County), about one-fifth (19%) in the Third Circuit (Hawai'i County), about one-fifth (17%) in the Second Circuit (Mau'i County) and less than one-tenth (8%) in the Fifth Circuit (Kaua'i County). While Honolulu handled roughly similar numbers of delinquency and status offense referrals in 2005, this was not true in the other circuits. For every 10 delinquency referrals terminated in 2005, Mau'i terminated 7 status offense referrals, while Kaua'i terminated 14 and Hawai'i terminated 16 status offense referrals.

To compare the relative size of the status offense workloads in the four circuits, status offense referral rates (i.e., the number of referrals terminated in a year for every 1,000 youth age 10 to 17 who reside in the county) were developed. In 2005 the State's status offense referral rate was 36.4 status offense referrals per 1,000 youth (Figure 4-1). Status offense referral rates varied markedly across the four circuits. Honolulu had the lowest rate (29.9). The status offense referral rate in Hawai'i (41.0) was about one-third greater than the Honolulu rate. The rate in the Kaua'i (53.7) was 80% greater than the Honolulu rate. Finally, the status offense referral rate in Mau'i (60.6) was double the rate in the Honolulu circuit.

Gender

In 2005 half (51%) of status offense referrals in Family Court involved females. The majority of status offense referrals involved females in Honolulu (55%) and Hawai'i (51%), while female referrals were the minority in Mau'i (43%) and Kaua'i (42%).

A study of gender-specific status offense referral rates across the circuits shows that county variations are reflected in both male and female rates (Figure 4-1). For example, Mau'i had the highest status offense referral rate in 2005 as well as the highest male and female rates. Similarly, Honolulu had the lowest status offense referral rate in 2005 and the lowest male and female rates.

Age

In 2005 the modal age for youth involved in status offense referrals was age 15. Referrals increased with age to this point and then declined. These patterns held for males and females separately (Figure 4-2) and in each of the four circuits (Figure 4-3). Overall, in the State, 18% of status offense referrals terminated in 2005 involved youth under age 14, 18% were age 14, 24% were age 15, 21% were age 16 and 18% were over age 16. These statewide proportions were similar to those in Honolulu's caseload. Hawai'i County had the largest proportion of status referrals under age 15 (44%), while the status offense caseload in Mau'i had the largest proportion of youth age 16 or older (50%). Interestingly, compared with the other circuits, Kaua'i had a substantially larger proportion of its status offense referrals involving youth age 15 (37%).

Race/Ethnicity

Using a single category to classify the race/ethnicity of a youth referred to Family Court, the analyses found that 43% of status offense referrals statewide in 2005 involved Hawaiian youth (Table 4-1). The next largest referral group was Caucasian youth (17%), followed by Filipino (13%), Japanese (5%) and Samoan (3%) youth. The remaining 19% of status offense referrals involved youth from a large number of other racial, ethnic and national-ity groups. This pattern generally held for each of the four circuits. In each circuit the largest three groups were

Table 4-1: Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in the State in 2005

	Referrals					Percentages				
	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i
Total	4,849	2,699	917	835	398	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Referral rate	36.4	29.9	60.6	41.0	53.7					
Gender										
Female	2,467	1,485	392	423	167	50.9	55.0	42.7	50.7	42.0
Male	2,382	1,214	525	412	231	49.1	45.0	57.3	49.3	58.0
Age at referral										
Under 13	384	167	73	99	45	7.9	6.2	8.0	11.9	11.3
13	490	286	89	103	12	10.1	10.6	9.7	12.3	3.0
14	896	563	131	168	34	18.5	20.9	14.3	20.1	8.5
15	1,162	674	161	178	149	24.0	25.0	17.6	21.3	37.4
16	1,016	572	223	146	75	21.0	21.2	24.3	17.5	18.8
17	820	412	223	117	68	16.9	15.3	24.3	14.0	17.1
Over 17	75	24	16	20	15	1.5	0.9	1.7	2.4	3.8
Unknown	6	1	1	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity										
Hawaiian	2,090	1,091	452	352	195	43.1	40.4	49.3	42.2	49.0
Caucasian	825	423	173	174	55	17.0	15.7	18.9	20.8	13.8
Filipino	639	366	117	77	79	13.2	13.6	12.8	9.2	19.8
Japanese	237	173	28	29	7	4.9	6.4	3.1	3.5	1.8
Samoan	156	133	19	3	1	3.2	4.9	2.1	0.4	0.3
Black	87	80	0	7	0	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Korean	21	19	1	1	0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chinese	18	16	1	0	1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mexican	20	13	2	5	0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0
Micronesian	64	55	1	8	0	1.3	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
American Indian	6	6	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	122	61	40	16	5	2.5	2.3	4.4	1.9	1.3
Other Asian	51	47	2	2	0	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	100	76	18	6	0	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.7	0.0
Other	80	17	23	25	15	1.6	0.6	2.5	3.0	3.8
Unknown	333	123	40	130	40	6.9	4.6	4.4	15.6	10.1
Referral offense										
Running away	3,147	2,232	373	436	106	64.9	82.7	40.7	52.2	26.6
Truancy	898	205	192	253	248	18.5	7.6	20.9	30.3	62.3
Curfew violation	256	77	132	24	23	5.3	2.9	14.4	2.9	5.8
Beyond parental control	397	121	219	50	7	8.2	4.5	23.9	6.0	1.8
Other status offense	151	64	1	72	14	3.1	2.4	0.1	8.6	3.5

Figure 4-1: Status Offense Referral Rates in 2005

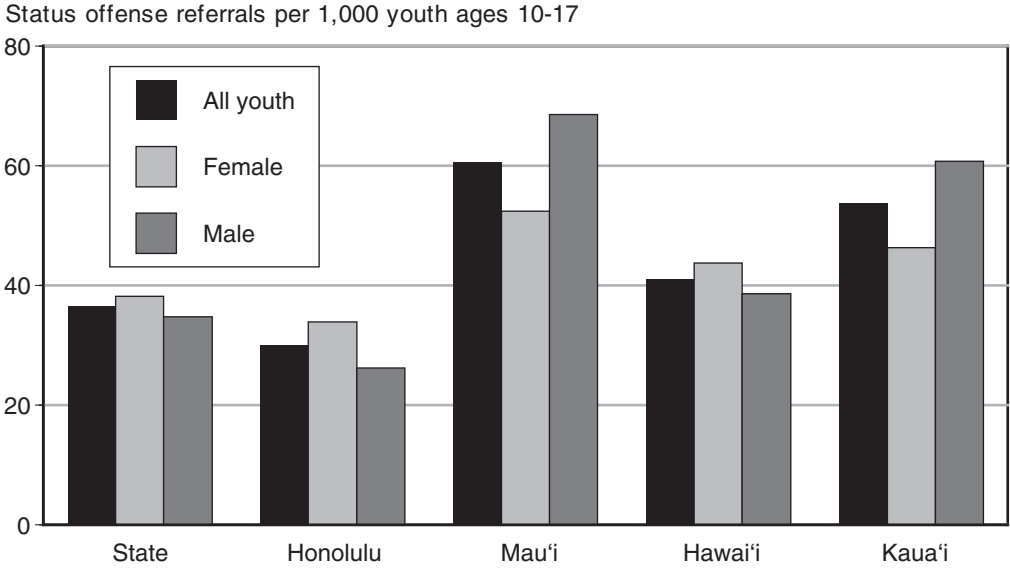


Figure 4-2: Age Profile of Status Offense Referrals by Gender in 2005

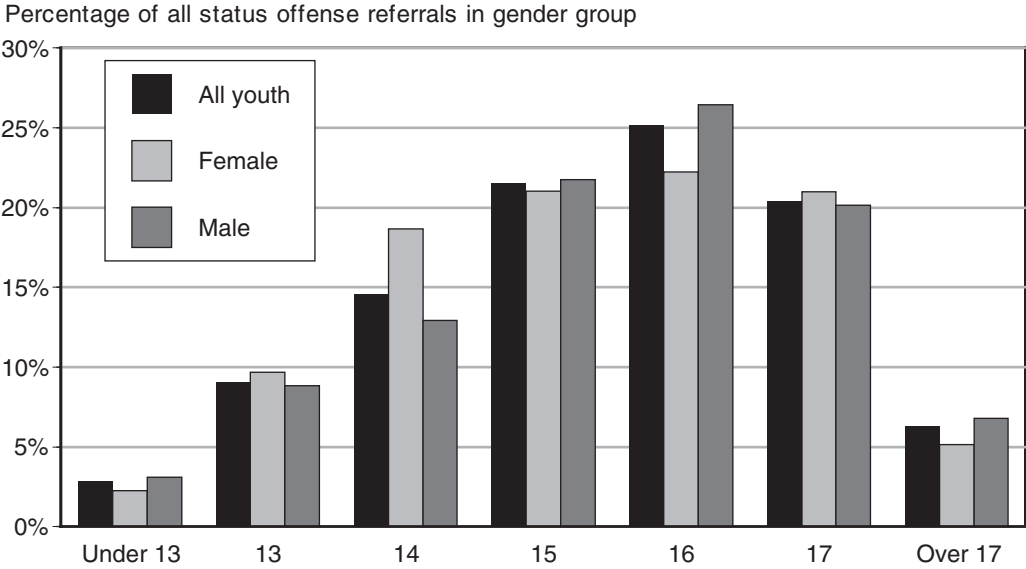
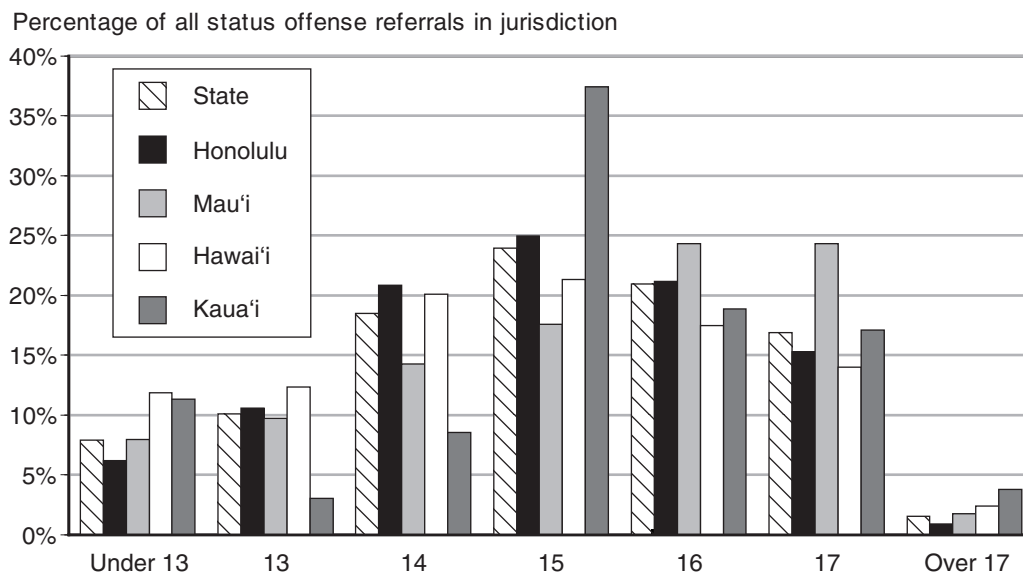


Figure 4-3: Age Profile of Status Offense Referrals by County in 2005

(in order) Hawaiian, Caucasian and Filipino, with one exception; there were more referrals in 2005 involving Filipino than Caucasian youth in Kaua'i.

Offense

The offenses involved in referrals in 2005 were collapsed into five general groups: running away from home, truancy, curfew, beyond parental control and a 'catch-all' other category. In two of every three (65%) status offense referrals terminated by the Family Court in 2005 the offense charged was running away (Figure 4-4). Another one in five was a truancy offense (19%) and in about one in 10 (8%) referrals the youth was charged with beyond parental control.

The offense profile of status offense referrals in 2005 varied by county. Of the four counties, Honolulu had by far the largest proportion (83%) of runaway cases in their workload, while about half (52%) of Maui's workload was runaway referrals. Kaua'i had the highest proportion of truancy referrals (62%), which is likely related to the substantial number of 15-year-olds in its referral population. Maui had the highest proportion of beyond parental control (24%) and curfew (14%) referrals.

Another way to compare county offense profiles is through offense-specific referral rates. The picture of referral rates differs from that of proportions because it compares referral counts to resident population characteristics and not just to other referral counts (Figure 4-5). While runaway referrals were a disproportionately high component of Honolulu's caseload in 2005, Honolulu's runaway referral rate was similar to those of Maui and Hawai'i; the runaway rate in Kaua'i stood out as relatively low. In contrast, relative to the other counties, Kaua'i had a very high truancy referral rate in 2005, while Honolulu's truancy referral rate was the lowest of any of the counties. Compared with the other counties in 2005, Maui had higher referral rates for curfew law violations and beyond parental control.

Figure 4-4: Offense Profile of Status Offense Referrals by County in 2005

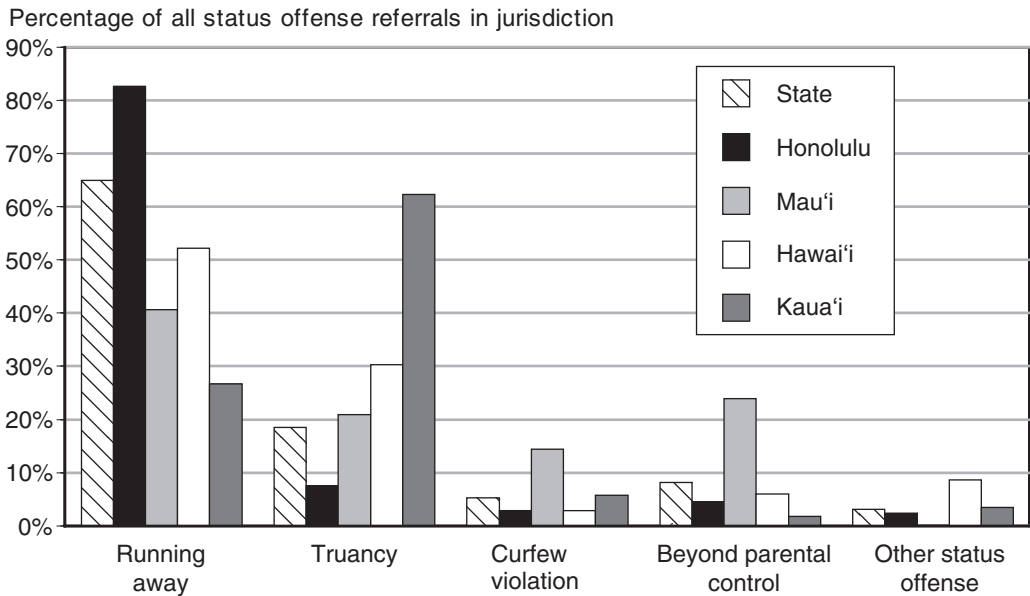
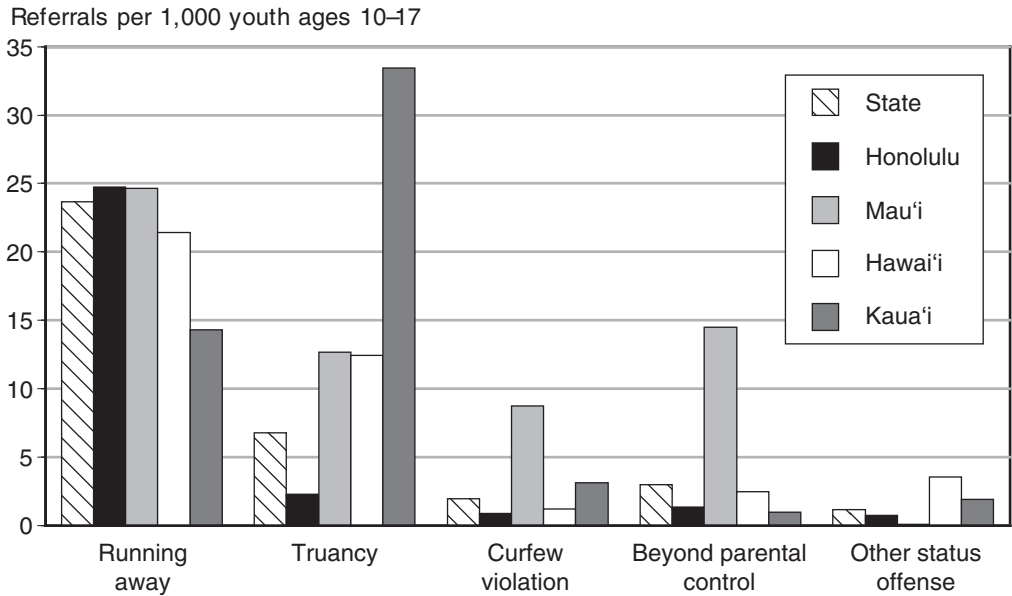


Figure 4-5: Status Offense Referral Rates by County in 2005



Chapter 5

Status Offense Referral Trends in Hawai'i's Family Court: 1996-2005

Referrals

Between 1996 and 2005 the number of status offense referrals terminated annually in Family Court fell 13%, from 5,596 in 1996 to 4,849 in 2005. Between 1996 and 2004, the annual number of status offense referrals terminated annually first declined and then increased so that by 2004 it returned to the 1996 level (Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1). Between 2004 and 2005 it then dropped to a point equal to the average of the prior nine years.

The status offense referral trends varied by county between 1996 and 2005 (Tables 5-2 through 5-5). Honolulu's annual counts fell between 1996 and 1998 and remained relatively constant through 2005. Maui's referrals declined between 1996 and 2000, but increased thereafter so that by 2005 the number of status offense referrals terminated was 12% higher than in 1996 (Figure 5-2). In contrast, status offense referrals in Hawai'i County doubled between 1996 and 2004. The count then fell sharply in 2005, resulting in an overall increase between 1996 and 2005 of 26%. Finally, the annual number of status offense referrals in Kaua'i fluctuated over the 1996-to-2005 period, with the 2005 count about 25% below the average of the prior nine years.

By converting annual counts of status offense referrals to referral rates (i.e., referrals per 1,000 youth age 10 to 17 in the resident population of the county) other characteristics of these trends are revealed. Throughout nearly all of the 1996-to-2005 period, Honolulu's annual status offense referral rate was lower than those in the other three counties (Figure 5-3). In contrast, Kaua'i's annual status offense referral rates were the highest throughout most of the period, falling only in 2005 to a level below that of Maui, an outcome that was related in part to the large increase in Maui's rate after 2000. The status offense referral rate in Hawai'i County was similar to that of Honolulu's in 1996; however unlike Honolulu, its rate increased thereafter, peaking in 2004 and falling precipitously in 2005 to a point that made its 2005 level less than those of Kaua'i and Maui.

Gender

Statewide between 1996 and 2005 the number of male status offense referrals terminated fell 12% while the number of female referrals fell 15% (Table 5-1). These similar changes resulted in the percentage of female referrals remaining relatively constant throughout the period. Over the 10-year period females accounted for between 51% and 56% of all status offense referrals, with the 10-year average being 53%. Over the 10-year period the individual counties reported wider variations in the female percentage of their status offense referrals. One way to demonstrate these fluctuations is to consider the minimum and the maximum annual female percentages within the 10-year period: Honolulu (52%, 59%), Maui (43%, 60%), Hawai'i (45%, 59%) and Kaua'i (38%, 55%). Over the period, the percentage of females in status offense referrals in the counties displayed no clear upward or downward trend.

Age

Over the period from 1996 through 2005 the number of status offense referrals terminated declined for youth under age 17 and increased for older youth. More specifically, statewide the number of youth under age 17 referred for a status offense declined by 20%, while referrals of youth age 17 or older increased by 40%. A similar pattern was observed in Honolulu (-29% and +23%, respectively). In Maui the number of status offense referrals of youth under age 17 were similar in 1996 and 2005, while referrals of older youth increased 73%. In Hawai'i County the number of status offense referrals of youth under age 17 increased 18% between 1996 and 2005, but the increase in referrals of older youth was much larger (85%). In Kaua'i, referrals of younger youth

Table 5-1: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in the State

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	49,591	5,596	4,748	4,518	4,495	4,757	4,704	5,014	5,281	5,629	4,849
Referral rate	37.2	41.7	35.2	33.8	33.8	35.8	35.5	37.8	39.7	42.3	36.4
Gender											
Female	26,289	2,895	2,601	2,404	2,525	2,504	2,481	2,764	2,734	2,914	2,467
Male	23,302	2,701	2,147	2,114	1,970	2,253	2,223	2,250	2,547	2,715	2,382
Age at referral											
Under 13	3,974	415	331	364	290	395	424	441	451	479	384
13	5,178	761	544	414	467	510	491	485	495	521	490
14	9,562	1,295	1,049	848	884	818	841	905	960	1,066	896
15	12,190	1,328	1,264	1,205	1,126	1,119	1,212	1,222	1,243	1,309	1,162
16	11,058	1,156	943	1,035	1,074	1,138	1,024	1,157	1,269	1,246	1,016
17	7,230	617	601	632	641	742	680	765	809	923	820
Over 17	345	21	15	19	10	33	29	33	42	68	75
Unknown	54	3	1	1	3	2	3	6	12	17	6
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	21,128	2,167	1,840	1,793	1,964	2,052	2,058	2,335	2,318	2,511	2,090
Caucasian	9,027	1,067	987	890	794	868	875	739	947	1,035	825
Filipino	8,027	1,044	924	792	754	703	751	865	773	782	639
Japanese	2,991	370	346	322	287	274	242	293	325	295	237
Samoan	1,545	228	152	144	117	122	138	143	152	193	156
Black	1,177	97	89	122	110	197	129	89	140	117	87
Korean	485	64	59	61	63	64	47	54	17	35	21
Chinese	417	51	46	56	63	47	58	23	22	33	18
Mexican	246	24	34	15	25	16	22	28	32	30	20
Micronesian	290	4	9	6	13	21	32	20	42	79	64
American Indian	40	9	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	6	6
Other Hispanic	903	131	97	61	85	92	75	79	94	67	122
Other Asian	606	91	65	68	71	70	98	50	21	21	51
Other Pacific Islander	575	83	35	51	25	63	37	52	60	69	100
Other	564	37	32	53	53	74	50	46	72	67	80
Unknown	1,570	129	31	80	67	92	88	196	265	289	333
Referral offense											
Running away	31,946	3,001	2,891	2,898	3,099	3,315	3,289	3,578	3,266	3,462	3,147
Truancy	7,400	1,143	615	474	571	549	514	582	1,010	1,044	898
Curfew violation	4,013	559	479	559	472	392	343	265	318	370	256
Beyond parental control	4,396	716	666	487	274	334	299	319	408	496	397
Other status offense	1,836	177	97	100	79	167	259	270	279	257	151

Table 5-1 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in the State

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	53.0	51.7	54.8	53.2	56.2	52.6	52.7	55.1	51.8	51.8	50.9
Male	47.0	48.3	45.2	46.8	43.8	47.4	47.3	44.9	48.2	48.2	49.1
Age at referral											
Under 13	8.0	7.4	7.0	8.1	6.5	8.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	7.9
13	10.4	13.6	11.5	9.2	10.4	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.1
14	19.3	23.1	22.1	18.8	19.7	17.2	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.9	18.5
15	24.6	23.7	26.6	26.7	25.1	23.5	25.8	24.4	23.5	23.3	24.0
16	22.3	20.7	19.9	22.9	23.9	23.9	21.8	23.1	24.0	22.1	21.0
17	14.6	11.0	12.7	14.0	14.3	15.6	14.5	15.3	15.3	16.4	16.9
Over 17	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	42.6	38.7	38.8	39.7	43.7	43.1	43.8	46.6	43.9	44.6	43.1
Caucasian	18.2	19.1	20.8	19.7	17.7	18.2	18.6	14.7	17.9	18.4	17.0
Filipino	16.2	18.7	19.5	17.5	16.8	14.8	16.0	17.3	14.6	13.9	13.2
Japanese	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.9
Samoan	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.2
Black	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.7	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.8
Korean	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
Chinese	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Mexican	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Micronesian	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.3
American Indian	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other Hispanic	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.5
Other Asian	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.1
Other Pacific Islander	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.1
Other	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.6
Unknown	3.2	2.3	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	3.9	5.0	5.1	6.9
Referral offense											
Running away	64.4	53.6	60.9	64.1	68.9	69.7	69.9	71.4	61.8	61.5	64.9
Truancy	14.9	20.4	13.0	10.5	12.7	11.5	10.9	11.6	19.1	18.5	18.5
Curfew violation	8.1	10.0	10.1	12.4	10.5	8.2	7.3	5.3	6.0	6.6	5.3
Beyond parental control	8.9	12.8	14.0	10.8	6.1	7.0	6.4	6.4	7.7	8.8	8.2
Other status offense	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.6	3.1

Table 5-2: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profile of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Honolulu

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	28,036	3,533	2,976	2,590	2,568	2,841	2,753	2,964	2,530	2,582	2,699
Referral rate	30.7	37.5	31.6	27.8	27.9	31.5	30.7	32.9	28.1	28.6	29.9
Gender											
Female	15,579	1,827	1,688	1,411	1,482	1,570	1,508	1,756	1,415	1,437	1,485
Male	12,457	1,706	1,288	1,179	1,086	1,271	1,245	1,208	1,115	1,145	1,214
Age at referral											
Under 13	1,961	204	164	257	165	189	174	227	192	222	167
13	3,153	488	357	253	307	315	329	313	268	237	286
14	5,672	938	638	516	474	511	513	541	486	492	563
15	7,263	881	835	680	691	700	734	756	679	633	674
16	6,122	667	613	554	578	669	622	678	572	597	572
17	3,704	344	361	324	346	438	361	435	312	371	412
Over 16	155	11	8	6	6	19	20	14	18	29	24
Unknown	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	11,304	1,355	1,092	928	1,010	1,118	1,163	1,365	1,123	1,059	1,091
Caucasian	4,119	495	507	366	382	394	386	340	381	445	423
Filipino	4,630	699	617	481	457	456	407	458	337	352	366
Japanese	2,125	305	256	236	185	204	172	229	193	172	173
Samoan	1,415	218	130	133	106	117	131	142	143	162	133
Black	978	83	74	112	97	182	119	57	87	87	80
Korean	423	59	56	58	56	62	43	39	15	16	19
Chinese	363	42	41	51	52	39	56	20	21	25	16
Mexican	134	15	13	13	18	11	14	16	10	11	13
Micronesian	265	2	9	5	13	21	31	17	39	73	55
American Indian	36	9	2	3	4	2	2	2	0	6	6
Other Hispanic	524	60	66	39	58	61	33	60	46	40	61
Other Asian	579	88	64	67	64	66	94	49	20	20	47
Other Pacific Islander	412	66	29	33	18	53	28	39	41	29	76
Other	97	16	7	19	8	4	15	4	5	2	17
Unknown	632	21	13	46	40	51	59	127	69	83	123
Referral offense											
Running away	22,367	2,312	2,327	2,099	2,099	2,300	2,281	2,518	2,063	2,136	2,232
Truancy	2,273	742	279	167	170	161	119	110	150	170	205
Curfew violation	1,122	209	171	124	124	130	110	66	52	59	77
Beyond parental control	1,225	151	119	123	108	127	112	128	139	97	121
Other status offense	1,049	119	80	77	67	123	131	142	126	120	64

Table 5-2 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Honolulu

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	55.6	51.7	56.7	54.5	57.7	55.3	54.8	59.2	55.9	55.7	55.0
Male	44.4	48.3	43.3	45.5	42.3	44.7	45.2	40.8	44.1	44.3	45.0
Age at referral											
Under 13	7.0	5.8	5.5	9.9	6.4	6.7	6.3	7.7	7.6	8.6	6.2
13	11.2	13.8	12.0	9.8	12.0	11.1	12.0	10.6	10.6	9.2	10.6
14	20.2	26.5	21.4	19.9	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.3	19.2	19.1	20.9
15	25.9	24.9	28.1	26.3	26.9	24.6	26.7	25.5	26.8	24.5	25.0
16	21.8	18.9	20.6	21.4	22.5	23.5	22.6	22.9	22.6	23.1	21.2
17	13.2	9.7	12.1	12.5	13.5	15.4	13.1	14.7	12.3	14.4	15.3
Over 17	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	40.3	38.4	36.7	35.8	39.3	39.4	42.2	46.1	44.4	41.0	40.4
Caucasian	14.7	14.0	17.0	14.1	14.9	13.9	14.0	11.5	15.1	17.2	15.7
Filipino	16.5	19.8	20.7	18.6	17.8	16.1	14.8	15.5	13.3	13.6	13.6
Japanese	7.6	8.6	8.6	9.1	7.2	7.2	6.2	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.4
Samoa	5.0	6.2	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.3	4.9
Black	3.5	2.3	2.5	4.3	3.8	6.4	4.3	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.0
Korean	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Chinese	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Mexican	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Micronesian	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.8	2.0
American Indian	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other Hispanic	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.3
Other Asian	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7
Other Pacific Islander	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.8
Other	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
Unknown	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	4.3	2.7	3.2	4.6
Referral offense											
Running away	79.8	65.4	78.2	81.0	81.7	81.0	82.9	85.0	81.5	82.7	82.7
Truancy	8.1	21.0	9.4	6.4	6.6	5.7	4.3	3.7	5.9	6.6	7.6
Curfew violation	4.0	5.9	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.9
Beyond parental control	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.5	3.8	4.5
Other status offense	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	2.4

Table 5-3: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Mau'i

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	7,538	816	685	663	604	492	652	740	848	1,121	917
Referral rate	50.4	57.0	47.1	45.2	40.7	32.3	42.7	48.7	55.6	73.6	60.6
Gender											
Female	3,722	388	348	361	302	258	391	382	416	484	392
Male	3,816	428	337	302	302	234	261	358	432	637	525
Age at referral											
Under 13	482	79	37	23	20	18	60	36	59	77	73
13	674	106	63	42	37	30	52	67	60	128	89
14	1,271	112	153	138	106	63	103	145	124	196	131
15	1,707	155	174	183	144	115	195	169	181	230	161
16	1,902	224	149	181	178	166	131	178	229	243	223
17	1,403	135	105	93	117	94	103	132	178	223	223
Over 17	79	3	3	3	0	6	7	12	12	17	16
Unknown	20	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	5	7	1
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	3,413	296	323	319	294	222	293	325	367	522	452
Caucasian	1,538	158	157	139	129	132	144	124	170	212	173
Filipino	1,477	170	128	128	103	78	156	206	193	198	117
Japanese	284	20	27	27	30	20	26	23	33	50	28
Samoan	80	6	12	5	2	1	4	0	5	26	19
Black	30	3	3	3	4	0	3	5	5	4	0
Korean	17	2	3	0	1	1	2	4	0	3	1
Chinese	19	4	1	4	4	1	0	0	1	3	1
Mexican	47	6	4	0	3	2	4	10	12	4	2
Micronesian	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hispanic	137	36	13	6	10	6	6	5	7	8	40
Other Asian	14	3	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	2
Other Pacific Islander	108	12	2	14	7	3	6	8	12	26	18
Other	106	8	8	12	9	17	2	13	4	10	23
Unknown	259	90	4	5	6	6	4	15	37	52	40
Referral offense											
Running away	2,078	0	0	99	212	181	264	297	304	348	373
Truancy	1,601	112	134	81	151	124	144	196	208	259	192
Curfew violation	1,294	167	90	161	136	84	70	104	141	209	132
Beyond parental control	2,563	536	461	322	105	103	174	143	195	305	219
Other status offense	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5-3 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Maui

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	49.4	47.5	50.8	54.4	50.0	52.4	60.0	51.6	49.1	43.2	42.7
Male	50.6	52.5	49.2	45.6	50.0	47.6	40.0	48.4	50.9	56.8	57.3
Age at referral											
Under 13	6.4	9.7	5.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	9.2	4.9	7.0	6.9	8.0
13	8.9	13.0	9.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	8.0	9.1	7.1	11.4	9.7
14	16.9	13.7	22.3	20.8	17.5	12.8	15.8	19.6	14.6	17.5	14.3
15	22.6	19.0	25.4	27.6	23.8	23.4	29.9	22.8	21.3	20.5	17.6
16	25.2	27.5	21.8	27.3	29.5	33.7	20.1	24.1	27.0	21.7	24.3
17	18.6	16.5	15.3	14.0	19.4	19.1	15.8	17.8	21.0	19.9	24.3
Over 17	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7
Unknown	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	45.3	36.3	47.2	48.1	48.7	45.1	44.9	43.9	43.3	46.6	49.3
Caucasian	20.4	19.4	22.9	21.0	21.4	26.8	22.1	16.8	20.0	18.9	18.9
Filipino	19.6	20.8	18.7	19.3	17.1	15.9	23.9	27.8	22.8	17.7	12.8
Japanese	3.8	2.5	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.9	4.5	3.1
Samoan	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	2.1
Black	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
Korean	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Chinese	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Mexican	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.2
Micronesian	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	1.8	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.4
Other Asian	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	1.4	1.5	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.0
Other	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	3.5	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.9	2.5
Unknown	3.4	11.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	2.0	4.4	4.6	4.4
Referral offense											
Running away	27.6	0.0	0.0	14.9	35.1	36.8	40.5	40.1	35.8	31.0	40.7
Truancy	21.2	13.7	19.6	12.2	25.0	25.2	22.1	26.5	24.5	23.1	20.9
Curfew violation	17.2	20.5	13.1	24.3	22.5	17.1	10.7	14.1	16.6	18.6	14.4
Beyond parental control	34.0	65.7	67.3	48.6	17.4	20.9	26.7	19.3	23.0	27.2	23.9
Other status offense	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 5-4: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Hawai'i County

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	8,777	663	621	712	730	886	916	864	1225	1325	835
Referral rate	45.1	36.2	33.4	38.4	39.2	44.6	46.2	43.2	61.0	65.3	41.0
Gender											
Female	4,569	357	360	423	411	435	414	425	589	732	423
Male	4,208	306	261	289	319	451	502	439	636	593	412
Age at referral											
Under 13	792	50	41	34	40	71	78	106	147	126	99
13	873	88	76	69	58	88	85	76	99	131	103
14	1,690	134	145	129	175	130	155	155	215	284	168
15	2,029	180	154	190	171	218	205	167	253	313	178
16	1,945	136	125	146	174	214	222	208	309	265	146
17	1,367	71	79	139	109	160	168	144	191	189	117
Over 17	57	3	1	5	3	4	2	3	7	9	20
Unknown	24	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	8	4
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	4,105	286	271	362	352	458	438	439	504	643	352
Caucasian	2,229	252	208	195	183	210	248	205	283	271	174
Filipino	724	46	40	59	58	58	92	69	127	98	77
Japanese	349	18	41	35	42	33	35	25	46	45	29
Samoan	33	3	0	4	7	4	3	1	3	5	3
Black	149	10	9	6	4	13	6	22	47	25	7
Korean	41	1	0	2	6	1	2	11	1	16	1
Chinese	26	4	4	1	7	4	2	3	0	1	0
Mexican	44	0	3	0	3	3	4	1	10	15	5
Micronesian	16	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	8
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other Hispanic	172	15	12	10	13	18	29	13	28	18	16
Other Asian	12	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	2
Other Pacific Islander	49	5	2	2	0	7	3	4	6	14	6
Other	297	8	17	15	33	49	32	26	45	47	25
Unknown	529	15	13	20	17	27	18	44	122	123	130
Referral offense											
Running away	5,232	448	379	475	475	547	541	541	616	774	436
Truancy	1,906	122	93	124	118	172	202	153	344	325	253
Curfew violation	872	74	125	100	121	124	127	48	79	50	24
Beyond parental control	279	13	13	10	7	8	9	48	57	64	50
Other status offense	488	6	11	3	9	35	37	74	129	112	72

Table 5-4 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Hawai'i County

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	52.1	53.8	58.0	59.4	56.3	49.1	45.2	49.2	48.1	55.2	50.7
Male	47.9	46.2	42.0	40.6	43.7	50.9	54.8	50.8	51.9	44.8	49.3
Age at referral											
Under 13	9.0	7.5	6.6	4.8	5.5	8.0	8.5	12.3	12.0	9.5	11.9
13	9.9	13.3	12.2	9.7	7.9	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.1	9.9	12.3
14	19.3	20.2	23.3	18.1	24.0	14.7	16.9	17.9	17.6	21.4	20.1
15	23.1	27.1	24.8	26.7	23.4	24.6	22.4	19.3	20.7	23.6	21.3
16	22.2	20.5	20.1	20.5	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.1	25.2	20.0	17.5
17	15.6	10.7	12.7	19.5	14.9	18.1	18.3	16.7	15.6	14.3	14.0
Over 17	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	2.4
Unknown	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	46.8	43.1	43.6	50.8	48.2	51.7	47.8	50.8	41.1	48.5	42.2
Caucasian	25.4	38.0	33.5	27.4	25.1	23.7	27.1	23.7	23.1	20.5	20.8
Filipino	8.2	6.9	6.4	8.3	7.9	6.5	10.0	8.0	10.4	7.4	9.2
Japanese	4.0	2.7	6.6	4.9	5.8	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.5
Samoan	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Black	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.5	3.8	1.9	0.8
Korean	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.1
Chinese	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mexican	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.6
Micronesia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.9
Other Asian	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7
Other	3.4	1.2	2.7	2.1	4.5	5.5	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.0
Unknown	6.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.0	5.1	10.0	9.3	15.6
Referral offense											
Running away	59.6	67.6	61.0	66.7	65.1	61.7	59.1	62.6	50.3	58.4	52.2
Truancy	21.7	18.4	15.0	17.4	16.2	19.4	22.1	17.7	28.1	24.5	30.3
Curfew violation	9.9	11.2	20.1	14.0	16.6	14.0	13.9	5.6	6.4	3.8	2.9
Beyond parental control	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	5.6	4.7	4.8	6.0
Other status offense	5.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	4.0	8.6	10.5	8.5	8.6

Table 5-5: Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Kaua'i

	Referrals										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	5,240	584	466	553	593	538	383	446	678	601	398
Referral rate	70.8	79.9	63.9	76.1	80.8	71.7	51.3	59.7	90.9	80.5	53.7
Gender											
Female	2,419	323	205	209	330	241	168	201	314	261	167
Male	2,821	261	261	344	263	297	215	245	364	340	231
Age at referral											
Under 13	739	82	89	50	65	117	112	72	53	54	45
13	478	79	48	50	65	77	25	29	68	25	12
14	929	111	113	65	129	114	70	64	135	94	34
15	1,191	112	101	152	120	86	78	130	130	133	149
16	1,089	129	56	154	144	89	49	93	159	141	75
17	756	67	56	76	69	50	48	54	128	140	68
Over 17	54	4	3	5	1	4	0	4	5	13	15
Unknown	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	2,306	230	154	184	308	254	164	206	324	287	195
Caucasian	1,141	162	115	190	100	132	97	70	113	107	55
Filipino	1,196	129	139	124	136	111	96	132	116	134	79
Japanese	233	27	22	24	30	17	9	16	53	28	7
Samoan	17	1	10	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Black	20	1	3	1	5	2	1	5	1	1	0
Korean	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chinese	9	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	1
Mexican	21	3	14	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Micronesian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Hispanic	70	20	6	6	4	7	7	1	13	1	5
Other Asian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Pacific Islander	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other	64	5	0	7	3	4	1	3	18	8	15
Unknown	150	3	1	9	4	8	7	10	37	31	40
Referral offense											
Running away	2,269	241	185	225	313	287	203	222	283	204	106
Truancy	1,620	167	109	102	132	92	49	123	308	290	248
Curfew violation	725	109	93	174	91	54	36	47	46	52	23
Beyond parental control	329	16	73	32	54	96	4	0	17	30	7
Other status offense	297	51	6	20	3	9	91	54	24	25	14

Table 5-5 (cont.): Trends in Demographic and Offense Profiles of Status Offense Referrals Terminated in Kaua'i

	Percentages										
	Total	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender											
Female	46.2	55.3	44.0	37.8	55.6	44.8	43.9	45.1	46.3	43.4	42.0
Male	53.8	44.7	56.0	62.2	44.4	55.2	56.1	54.9	53.7	56.6	58.0
Age at referral											
Under 13	14.1	14.0	19.1	9.0	11.0	21.7	29.2	16.1	7.8	9.0	11.3
13	9.1	13.5	10.3	9.0	11.0	14.3	6.5	6.5	10.0	4.2	3.0
14	17.7	19.0	24.2	11.8	21.8	21.2	18.3	14.3	19.9	15.6	8.5
15	22.7	19.2	21.7	27.5	20.2	16.0	20.4	29.1	19.2	22.1	37.4
16	20.8	22.1	12.0	27.8	24.3	16.5	12.8	20.9	23.5	23.5	18.8
17	14.4	11.5	12.0	13.7	11.6	9.3	12.5	12.1	18.9	23.3	17.1
Over 17	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.8
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Race/Ethnicity											
Hawaiian	44.0	39.4	33.0	33.3	51.9	47.2	42.8	46.2	47.8	47.8	49.0
Caucasian	21.8	27.7	24.7	34.4	16.9	24.5	25.3	15.7	16.7	17.8	13.8
Filipino	22.8	22.1	29.8	22.4	22.9	20.6	25.1	29.6	17.1	22.3	19.8
Japanese	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.1	3.2	2.3	3.6	7.8	4.7	1.8
Samoan	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Black	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Korean	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chinese	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Mexican	0.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Hispanic	1.3	3.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.3
Other Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	2.7	1.3	3.8
Unknown	2.9	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	5.5	5.2	10.1
Referral offense											
Running away	43.3	41.3	39.7	40.7	52.8	53.3	53.0	49.8	41.7	33.9	26.6
Truancy	30.9	28.6	23.4	18.4	22.3	17.1	12.8	27.6	45.4	48.3	62.3
Curfew violation	13.8	18.7	20.0	31.5	15.3	10.0	9.4	10.5	6.8	8.7	5.8
Beyond parental control	6.3	2.7	15.7	5.8	9.1	17.8	1.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	1.8
Other status offense	5.7	8.7	1.3	3.6	0.5	1.7	23.8	12.1	3.5	4.2	3.5

Figure 5-1: Status Offense Referrals, 1996-2005

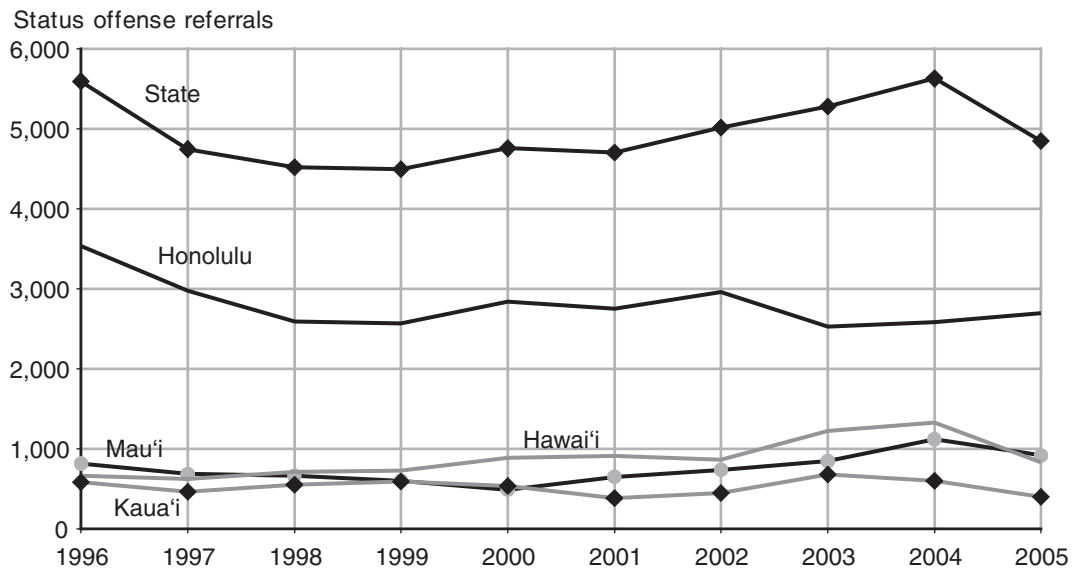


Figure 5-2: Status Offense Referrals in 3 Counties, 1996-2005

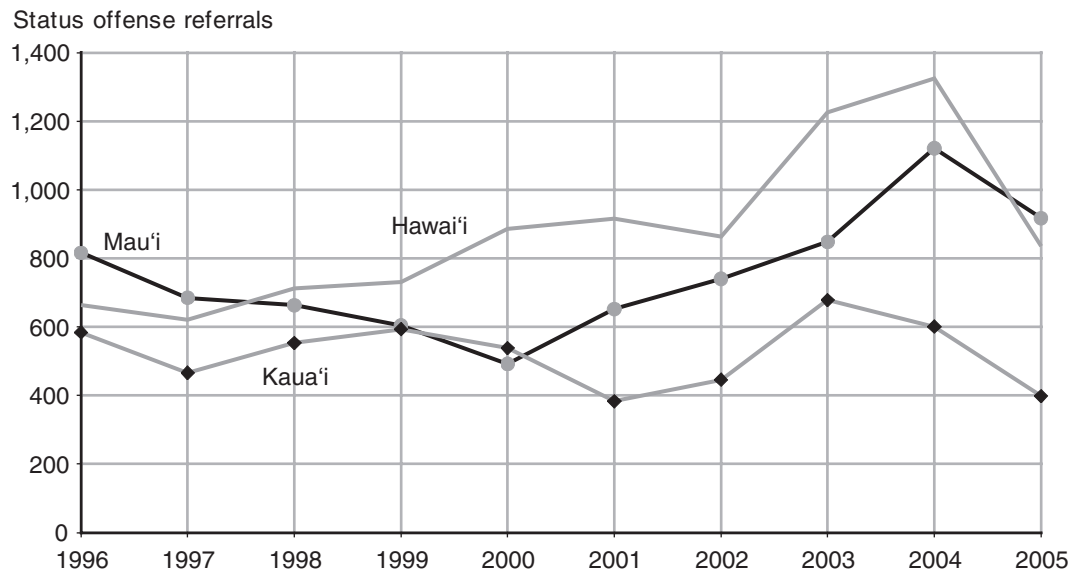
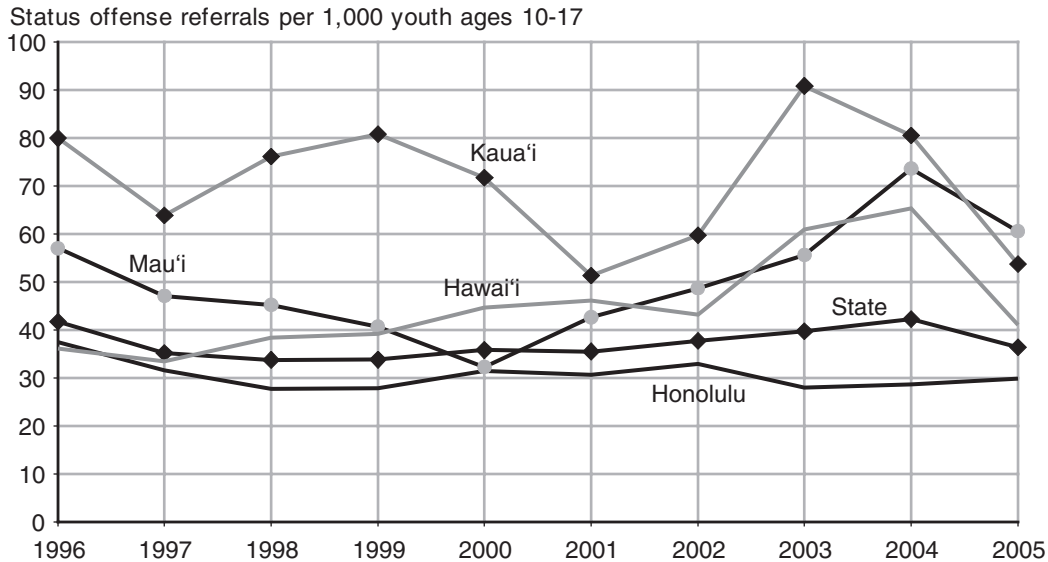


Figure 5-3: Status Offense Referral Rates by County, 1996-2005

also declined over the period (down 39%); in Kaua'i the number of older youth charged with a status offense was too small to yield reliable change estimates.

Race/Ethnicity

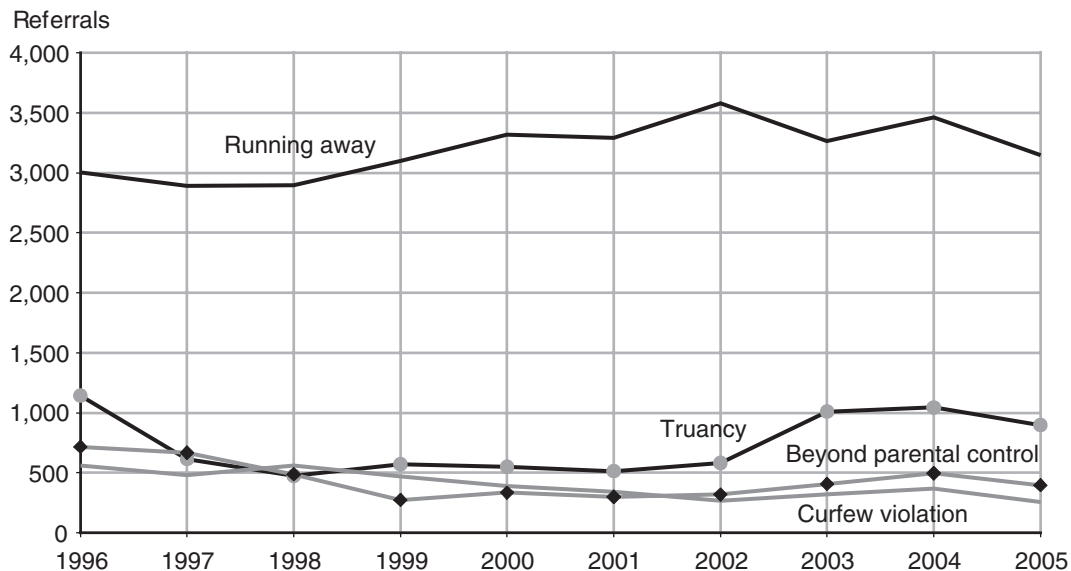
Given the large number of race/ethnic groups in Hawai'i and the corresponding small number of referrals within most, any discussion of race/ethnicity trends must be limited to the groups with the larger number of referrals over the period. Six groups (Hawaiian, Caucasian, Filipino, Japanese, Samoan and Black) had an average of at least 100 referrals per year in the State in the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005.

Status offense referrals involving youth in each of these six groups declined over the 10-year period. The declines in status offense referrals were largest for Filipino (-39%), Japanese (-36%) and Samoan (-32%) youth. These were followed by the decline in referrals for Caucasian (-23%) youth. The race/ethnicity groups with the smallest declines in status offense referrals between 1996 and 2005 were Black (-10%) and Hawaiian (-4%) youth.

Some county-specific race/ethnicity trends deviated from this overall statewide pattern. In Honolulu referrals of Filipino, Japanese, Samoan and Caucasian youth each declined about the same as they did statewide, but the decline in referrals of Hawaiian youth was somewhat greater (-19%). In contrast to the statewide pattern, status offense referrals of Hawaiian youth in Maui and Hawai'i increased substantially (53% and 23%, respectively).

Offense

The number of runaway referrals terminated by Family Court increased slightly (5%) between 1996 and 2005 (Figure 5-4). In contrast, substantial declines were observed statewide over this period in referrals of curfew violations (-54%) and beyond parental control (-45%). The statewide trend in truancy referrals was unique, as the number of these referrals fell substantially between 1996 and 1998 and then remained relatively constant

Figure 5-4: Status Offense Referrals by Offense, 1996-2005

through 2002. The data then reveal a large (74%) increase in truancy referrals statewide between 2002 and 2003, reaching a level that was essentially maintained through 2005. Overall, truancy referrals between 1996 and 2005 declined 21%, but this disguises their large drop and rebound over the 10-year period.

Looking closer at county-specific trends, the story in Honolulu is straightforward (Figure 5-5). The vast majority of status offense referrals handled by the Family Court in Honolulu over the 10-year period involved youth charged as runaways. Early in the period, between 1996 and 1998, truancy referrals in Honolulu dropped substantially and remained at this low level through 2005. In Honolulu, referrals for curfew law violations were cut by more than half between 1996 and 2005, while referrals for beyond parental control remained constant throughout the period.

The Family Court in Maui reported no runaway referrals in 1996 and 1997; in 1998 it reported 99 such referrals and by 2005 this figure had grown to 373 (Figure 5-6). In Maui, beyond parental control referrals dropped from over 500 in 1996 to about 100 in 1999 and then gradually increased — so that by 2005 the number of beyond parental control referrals in Maui was 59% below its 1996 level, but more than double what it had been in 1999 and 2000. In Maui, over the 10-year period referrals for truancy increased 71%, while referrals for curfew law violations fluctuated within a narrow range.

Runaway referrals in Hawai'i County increased gradually from 1996 to 2004, with a cumulative increase over the period of 73% (Figure 5-7). In 2005 these referrals fell significantly, down 43% in one year (from 774 to 436 runaway referrals). In the 10-year period the number of truancy referrals substantially increased in Hawai'i County (up 107%) and decreased substantially for curfew (-68%). There were less than 15 beyond parental control referrals in Hawai'i County annually between 1996 and 2002; however, between 2003 and 2005, there was an average of 54 such referrals annually.

Between 1996 and 2005 referrals for running away and for curfew violations in Kaua'i declined substantially (-56% and -76%, respectively). While the numbers are relatively small, the pattern for truancy referrals in Kaua'i is unique (Figure 5-8). Between 1996 and 2001 such referrals fell 71%; then from this low point to 2005, truancy referrals in Kaua'i increased five fold from 49 referrals in 2001 to 248 in 2005.

Figure 5-5: Status Offense Referrals by Offense in Honolulu, 1996-2005

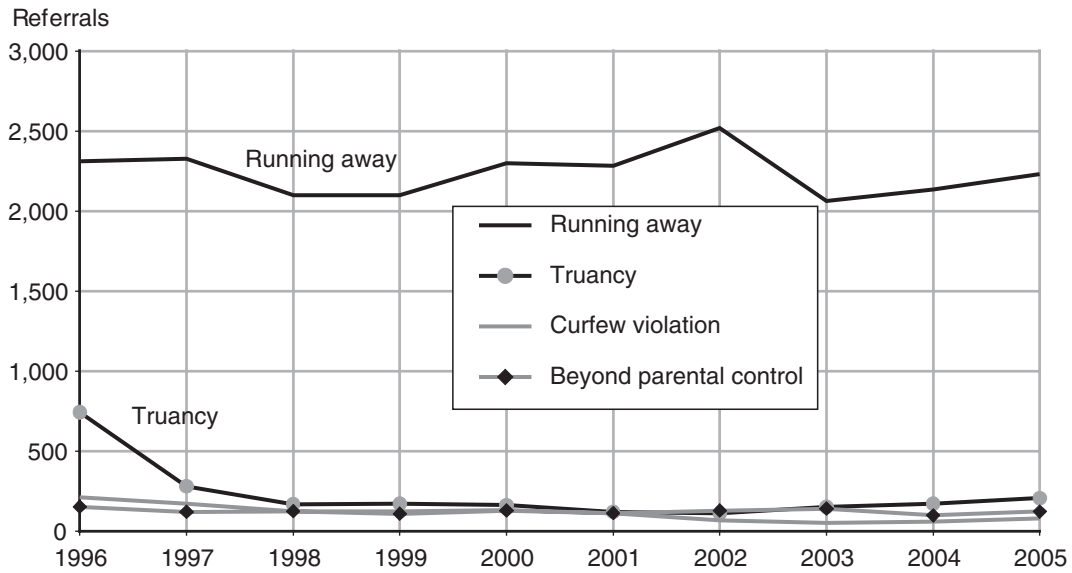


Figure 5-6: Status Offense Referrals by Offense in Mau'i, 1996-2005

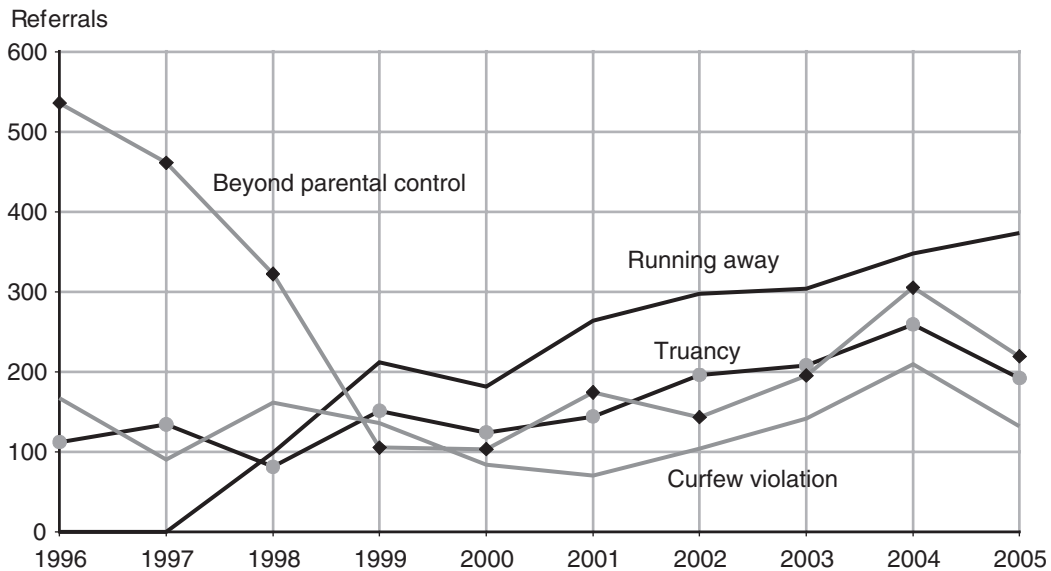


Figure 5-7: Status Offense Referrals by Offense in Hawai'i County, 1996-2005

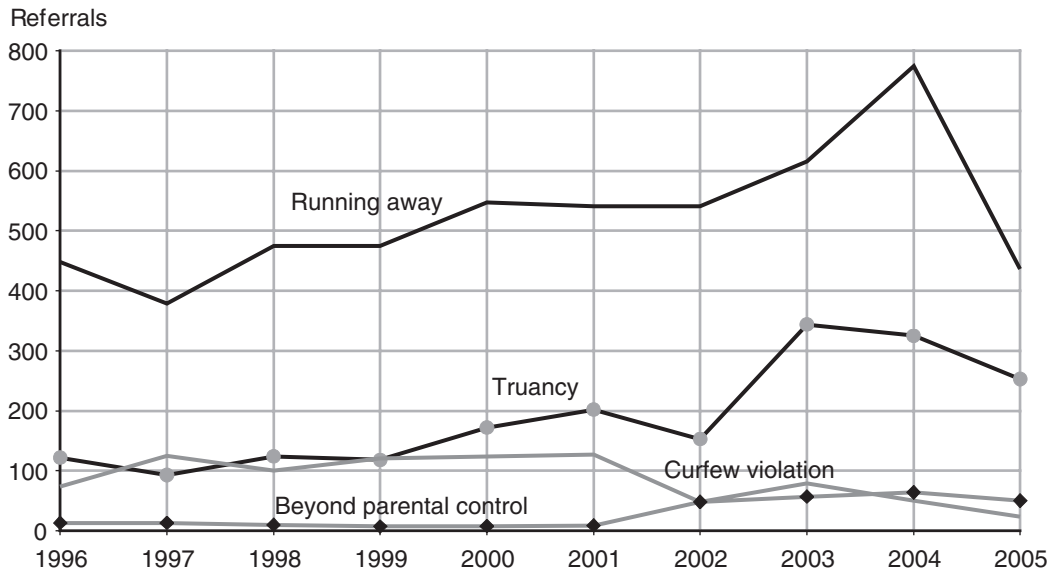
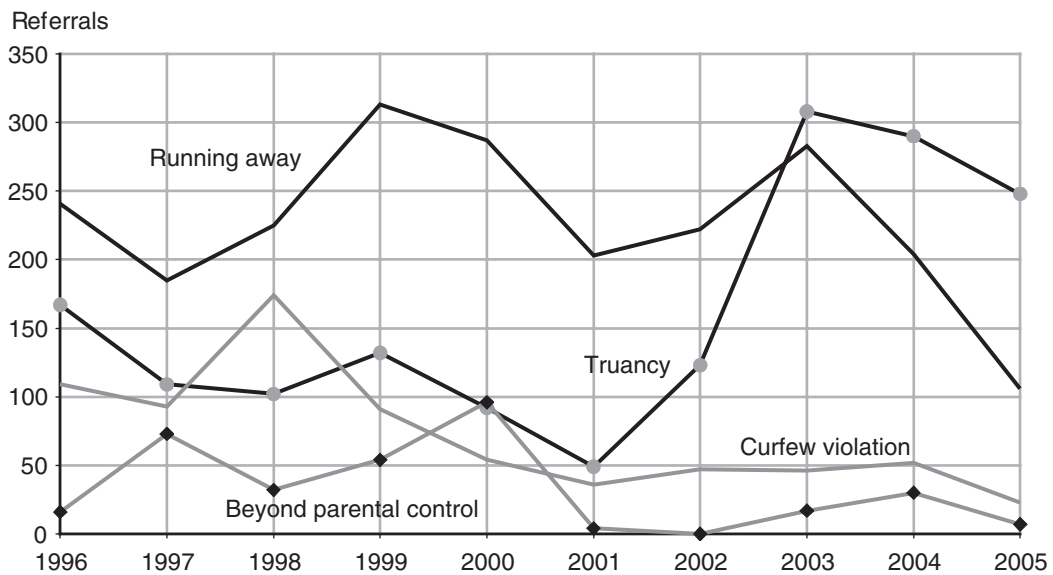


Figure 5-8: Status Offense Referrals by Offense in Kaua'i, 1996-2005



Chapter 6

Status Offense Referral Processing in Family Court

Initial Responses to Status Offense Referrals

An early decision made in response to a status offense referral to Family Court is whether or not to handle the referral through formal court intervention. When the decision is made not to file a petition requesting an adjudicatory hearing, the referral is handled informally (i.e., without a hearing). In sharp contrast to the handling of delinquency referrals, the large majority (79%) of all status offense referrals terminated in 2005 were handled without a hearing (Figure 6-1). Of these 3,831 referrals, 56% had no action taken and 44% were provided some form of diversion services. The proportion of status offense referrals terminated without a hearing in 2005 was typical of the prior nine year period as was the annual proportion that received diversion services.

The proportion of status offense referrals terminated without a hearing varied substantially among the circuits in 2005 (Figures 6-2 through 6-5). Honolulu handled the largest proportion (85%) of its status offense referrals informally in 2005, followed by Maui (78%), Kaua'i (74%) and Hawai'i County (62%). These proportions and the county's relative level of informal processing were not typical of the 10-year period between 1996 and 2005. Over this period Kaua'i and Honolulu had similar and relatively high proportions of their status offense referrals handled informally (83% and 82% respectively), while Hawai'i's proportion was somewhat lower (77%) and Maui's proportion (69%) was the lowest. Therefore, in 2005 both Hawai'i and Kaua'i handled a smaller proportion of their status offense referrals informally than they typically had handled in recent years.

Another way to compare processing across circuits is to calculate referral disposition rates. For example, statewide in 2005 there were 28.8 status offense referrals terminated without a hearing for every 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 in the State. Two circuits in 2005 had identical rates of status offense referrals terminated without a hearing: Honolulu and Hawai'i (25.6 each). Kaua'i's 2005 rate was 50% greater (39.7) and the 2005 rate in Maui was 80% greater (47.0). Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the rate in Honolulu averaged what its rate was in 2005; in Honolulu this rate was relatively stable over the period. In contrast, while Hawai'i's rate was equal to Honolulu's in 2005, Hawai'i's average rate for the 10-year period was higher (34.9), showing that for many years in the period the rate was well above the 2005 level. This same pattern was true in Kaua'i. Over the 10-year period Kaua'i's average rate of status offense referrals terminated without a petition (58.7) was the highest of any circuit and well above its rate in 2005. Only Maui had a 10-year average rate (34.9) that was lower than its 2005 rate, showing a relative increase in this type of referral in the latter part of the period.

Statewide in 2005 just 21% of all status offense referrals were terminated formally (i.e., following a hearing on the matter). As noted above, a much smaller percentage of all referrals in Honolulu were terminated in this way: Honolulu (15%), Maui (22%), Kaua'i (26%) and Hawai'i County (38%). When the formal workloads are compared using population-based disposition rates, Honolulu stands out among the counties. In 2005 Honolulu formally processed 4.4 status offense referrals for every 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 in the county. This rate was substantially less than those in the other counties: Maui (13.6), Kaua'i (14.0) and Hawai'i (15.5). This general pattern held over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005: Honolulu (5.4), Hawai'i (10.6), Kaua'i (12.1) and Maui (15.5).

In all, between 1996 and 2005 Honolulu had a much smaller rate of status offense referrals terminated than the other counties and it handled a much larger proportion of status offense referrals informally (i.e., without a hearing). In contrast, Hawai'i, which had the next lowest overall rate of status offense referrals over the period, handled the largest proportion of its status offense workload formally. If offending were similar in two jurisdictions and one had a much larger caseload than the other, it is likely that the jurisdiction with the larger caseload would be handling a greater proportion of less serious referrals. If so, it would be expected that this jurisdiction would

Figure 6-1: Processing of Status Offense Referrals

4,849 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	1,018	Adjudicated	1,008	Responsible	597	Commit	3
		Transfer	10			Protective supervision	540
				Not responsible	411	Counsel & release	53
Without hearing	3,831	Divert	1,672			Transfer	1
		No action	2,159				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	210	Adjudicated	208	Responsible	123	Commit	1
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	111
				Not responsible	85	Counsel & release	11
Without hearing	790	Divert	345			Transfer	0
		No action	445				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	188	Adjudicated	184	Responsible	113	Commit	0
		Transfer	5			Protective supervision	88
				Not responsible	71	Counsel & release	24
Without hearing	812	Divert	395			Transfer	0
		No action	417				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	222	Adjudicated	218	Responsible	121	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	102
				Not responsible	97	Counsel & release	19
Without hearing	778	Divert	319			Transfer	0
		No action	459				

Figure 6-2: Processing of Status Offense Referrals in Honolulu

2,699 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	393	Adjudicated	391	Responsible	283	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	263
				Not responsible	108	Counsel & release	20
Without hearing	2,306	Divert	1,335			Transfer	0
		No action	971				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	146	Adjudicated	145	Responsible	105	Commit	0
		Transfer	1			Protective supervision	97
				Not responsible	40	Counsel & release	7
Without hearing	854	Divert	495			Transfer	0
		No action	360				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	189	Adjudicated	186	Responsible	134	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	107
				Not responsible	52	Counsel & release	26
Without hearing	811	Divert	470			Transfer	0
		No action	341				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	160	Adjudicated	159	Responsible	112	Commit	0
		Transfer	1			Protective supervision	98
				Not responsible	47	Counsel & release	13
Without hearing	840	Divert	463			Transfer	1
		No action	377				

Figure 6-3: Processing of Status Offense Referrals in Mau'i

917 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	206	Adjudicated	204	Responsible	93	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	65
				Not responsible	111	Counsel & release	28
Without hearing	711	Divert	77			Transfer	0
		No action	634				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	225	Adjudicated	222	Responsible	101	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	71
				Not responsible	121	Counsel & release	31
Without hearing	775	Divert	84			Transfer	0
		No action	691				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	244	Adjudicated	241	Responsible	90	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	51
				Not responsible	151	Counsel & release	39
Without hearing	756	Divert	301			Transfer	0
		No action	455				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	357	Adjudicated	353	Responsible	143	Commit	0
		Transfer	4			Protective supervision	82
				Not responsible	210	Counsel & release	61
Without hearing	643	Divert	94			Transfer	0
		No action	549				

Figure 6-4: Processing of Status Offense Referrals in Hawai'i County

835 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	315	Adjudicated	311	Responsible	177	Commit	3
		Transfer	4			Protective supervision	171
				Not responsible	134	Counsel & release	2
Without hearing	520	Divert	253			Transfer	1
		No action	267				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	377	Adjudicated	372	Responsible	212	Commit	4
		Transfer	5			Protective supervision	205
				Not responsible	160	Counsel & release	2
Without hearing	623	Divert	303			Transfer	1
		No action	320				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	154	Adjudicated	149	Responsible	80	Commit	1
		Transfer	5			Protective supervision	70
				Not responsible	69	Counsel & release	9
Without hearing	846	Divert	401			Transfer	1
		No action	445				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	290	Adjudicated	284	Responsible	157	Commit	2
		Transfer	7			Protective supervision	154
				Not responsible	126	Counsel & release	2
Without hearing	710	Divert	277			Transfer	0
		No action	432				

Figure 6-5: Processing of Status Offense Referrals in Kaua'i

398 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	104	Adjudicated	102	Responsible	44	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	41
				Not responsible	58	Counsel & release	3
Without hearing	294	Divert	7			Transfer	0
		No action	287				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	261	Adjudicated	256	Responsible	111	Commit	0
		Transfer	5			Protective supervision	103
				Not responsible	146	Counsel & release	8
Without hearing	739	Divert	18			Transfer	0
		No action	721				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	163	Adjudicated	147	Responsible	69	Commit	0
		Transfer	16			Protective supervision	57
				Not responsible	78	Counsel & release	12
Without hearing	837	Divert	99			Transfer	1
		No action	738				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	181	Adjudicated	174	Responsible	59	Commit	0
		Transfer	7			Protective supervision	47
				Not responsible	115	Counsel & release	12
Without hearing	819	Divert	11			Transfer	0
		No action	808				

handle a greater proportion of its referrals (i.e., the less serious ones) informally. However, in the State of Hawai'i there is little relationship between the relative size of the status offense workload and the nature of the court's response to these referrals.

Dispositions of Formally Processed Status Offense Referrals

In general, there are two possible paths that a formally processed status offense referral can follow: transfer to another jurisdiction or adjudication by the Family Court. The first option was relatively rare. In 2005 statewide there were just 10 transfers of formally processed status offense referrals to other circuits for adjudication and disposition, representing 1% of all formally processed referrals. This number was half the average of the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005 and equal to the average if the high number of transfers (86) in 2000 is ignored.

The vast majority of formally processed status offense referrals statewide in 2005 (99%) and over the period from 1996 through 2005 (98%) was disposed through adjudication by the Family Court. A youth can be adjudicated a status offender either by admitting the act or through a hearing at which a judge determines the youth was responsible for the act. Statewide in 2005, 59% of formally processed referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated a status offender (i.e., 59% of formally processed referrals that were not transferred to another jurisdiction) resulted in the youth being found responsible for the act. In the other 41% of formally processed status offense referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated a status offender, the youth was found not to have committed the act. The percentage of referrals in which the youth was at risk of being adjudicated a status offender that actually resulted in the youth being found responsible for the act varied widely across the circuits in 2005: Honolulu (72%), Hawai'i (57%), Mau'i (46%) and Kaua'i (43%). Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the proportion of referrals statewide in which the youth was found responsible averaged 58%. County variations, very similar to those in 2005, were also found in the 1996-through-2005 averages: Honolulu (71%), Hawai'i (55%), Kaua'i (40%) and Mau'i (39%). The proportion of status offense referrals at risk of adjudication in which the Court eventually ruled that the youth did the act remained relatively constant within each circuit over the period from 1996 to 2005.

Once adjudicated a status offender (i.e., once found responsible for the act), the Family Court has several possible responses. In general terms, the youth may be counseled/released, placed on protective supervision, or committed to a residential facility.⁶ Most (90%) of the referrals of adjudicated status offenders in the State in 2005 were placed on protective supervision, while 9% were counseled and released and 1% were committed. Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the court placed 81% of adjudicated status offense referrals on protective supervision, counseled and released 18% and committed less than 1%.

Disposition of Referrals in which the Youth was Found Responsible for a Status Offense by County

Jurisdiction	Counsel/Release	Protective supervision	Commitment
Terminated in 2005			
State	9%	90%	1%
Honolulu	7	93	0
Mau'i	30	70	0
Hawai'i	1	96	2
Kaua'i	7	93	0
Terminated in 1996-2005			
State	18%	81%	<1%
Honolulu	16	84	<1
Mau'i	43	57	0
Hawai'i	4	95	1
Kaua'i	18	81	<1

⁶ Between 1996 and 2005 a total of 19 referrals were transferred to another jurisdiction following adjudication and prior to disposition. There was only one such referral terminated in 2005. These referrals will be ignored in this discussion.

In 2005, 540 status offense referrals resulted in a formal order of protective supervision, 53 were counseled and released and 1 was committed. The actual number of referrals committed averaged two per year over the 10-year period 1996 through 2005. The number of referrals formally placed on protective supervision varied between 1996 and 2005 from a high of 649 in 1996 to a low of 323 in 1998, averaging annually 472 referrals placed on protective supervision over the 10-year period. The number of referrals counseled and released following a finding of responsibility varied between 1996 and 2005 from a high of 156 in 1996 to a low of 53 in 2005, averaging annually 104 referrals counseled and released over the 10-year period.

There were large variations across the circuits in their responses to youth in status offense referrals that resulted in the youth being adjudicated a status offender. In 2005 Mau'i counseled and released a much greater proportion (30%) than did the other three circuits, especially Hawai'i. The three circuits other than Mau'i placed nearly all of their status offense referrals adjudicated responsible on protective supervision. Commitment was rarely used in all circuits. The disposition patterns of adjudicated status offense referrals over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005 show that 2005 was not representative of the period. Over the 10-year period in each circuit a greater proportion of the referrals of adjudicated status offenders were counseled and released than in 2005, indicating a declining use of this dispositional option over the period and a corresponding increase in the use of court-ordered protective supervision.

Gender

Status offense referrals involving females were handled very similarly as those involving males by the Family Court (Figures 6-6 and 6-7). In 2005, the proportion of status offense referrals terminated informally was roughly equal for females and males (80% vs. 78%), as they were over the 10-year period from 1996 to 2005 (81% vs. 78%). These statistics imply that over the 10-year period that the female and male referrals handled informally remained relatively constant. One small difference in the processing of female and male status offense referrals in 2005 and over the 10-year period was that females were somewhat more likely to receive diversion services than were males. Over the 10-year period 47% of female and 42% of male status offense referrals that were handled informally received diversion services.

The consistency in the proportion of female and male status offense referrals being handled informally means the proportion of referrals handled formally over the period was also consistent (19% for females and 22% for males). With the one exception that 15% of formally processed male status offense referrals were transferred to another jurisdiction for adjudication and disposition in 2000, the use of this dispositional option was rare for both males and females, being used in about 1% of formally processed referrals each year over the 10-year period.

Statewide in 2005, 57% of female and 58% of male adjudicated referrals were actually judged to be responsible for the status offense (i.e., adjudicated a status offender). Once adjudicated a status offender, both male and female referrals rarely resulted in a commitment to a residential facility. In 2005 female referrals in which the youth was found responsible for a status offense were equally likely as male referrals to be placed on formal protective supervision (91% vs. 90%) and equally likely to be counseled and released (9% vs. 9%). Over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, the proportions of male and female referrals adjudicated responsible that were placed on formal protective supervision increased similarly, while the proportions counseled and released declined similarly.

Race/Ethnicity

In 2005, status offense referrals involving Hawaiian youth were slightly less likely to be processed informally than were status offense referrals of non-Hawaiian youth; in this year 78% of the status offense referrals of Hawaiian youth were handled informally compared with 80% of those of non-Hawaiian youth (Figures 6-8 and 6-9). This pattern was maintained over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, when 78% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth and 81% of the referrals of non-Hawaiian youth were terminated without a hearing. Referrals of Hawaiian youth handled informally in 2005 were less likely than those of non-Hawaiian youth to receive diversion services (40% vs. 46%), although over the complete 10-year period this disparity was less (43% vs. 46%).

Correspondingly, in 2005 a slightly greater proportion of the status offense referrals of Hawaiian youth than of non-Hawaiian youth were disposed with a hearing (22% vs. 20%), a pattern that was maintained over the

10-year period (22% vs. 19%). Although the numbers were relatively small, over the 10-year period the formally processed referrals of Hawaiian youth were almost three times as likely as those of non-Hawaiian youth to be transferred to another circuit for adjudication and disposition.

Statewide in 2005 the youth was found responsible for the status offense in 58% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth and 60% of the referrals of non-Hawaiian youth that were adjudicated. This lack of disparity in the processing of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth is even clearer when the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005 is considered; of all referrals in which the youth was adjudicated, the youth was responsible for a status offense in 58% of the referrals of both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth.

Once found responsible for a status offense in 2005, the dispositional profile of the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth were very similar. For Hawaiian youth, 8% were counseled and released, 91% were placed on formal protective supervision and less than 1% were committed; in the referrals of non-Hawaiian youth these percentages were 10%, 90% and less than 1% respectively. Over the period from 1996 through 2005, similar disposition patterns were also found in the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth. Over this period, 18% of the referrals of Hawaiian youth adjudicated status offenders were counseled and released, 81% were placed on protective supervision and less than 1% were committed; the corresponding proportions for non-Hawaiian youth were nearly identical: 18%, 82% and less than 1%. In all, over this 10-year period, there was little dispositional disparity in the referrals of Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian youth adjudicated responsible for a status offense.

Offense

The likelihood that a referral would be formally processed varied by the nature of the offense (Figures 6-10 through 6-13). In 2005 just 10% of runaway and curfew violation referrals were processed with a hearing in Family Court. This proportion was greater in beyond parental control referrals (24%) and far greater in truancy referrals (55%). Over the 1996-to-2005 period, referrals for running away and curfew law violations were almost equally likely (15% and 14%) to be disposed with a hearing before the court, with the likelihood of formal processing far more for beyond parental control (34%) and truancy referrals (38%). Over the 10-year period the informally processed status offense referrals that were most likely to receive diversion services from the court were referrals for running away (48%) and beyond parental control (47%); the likelihood of diversion services was less for curfew law violations (38%) and still less for truancy (27%) referrals.

Of all referrals of youth who were adjudicated by the court in 2005, referrals in which the youth was charged with truancy were the most likely to result in a finding of responsibility (68%), followed by referrals for running away (54%), beyond parental control (35%) and curfew law violations (23%). This relative pattern was also reflected over the 10-year period from 1996 through 2005, although the disparity was reduced: truancy (67%), running away (62%), beyond parental control (38%) and curfew law violations (36%). Together these figures indicate that over the 10-year period the proportion of adjudicated referrals in which the youth was found to be responsible for the status offense decreased in curfew and runaway referrals.

Referrals in which the youth was found responsible for a status offense rarely resulted in a commitment to a residential facility regardless of the offense. In 2005 most adjudicated status offenders were ordered to a term of protective supervision, except when the charge was beyond parental control where most were counseled and released. A similar pattern held over the 10-year period for runaway and truancy referrals. However, the Family Court's 2005 responses to curfew and beyond parental control referrals were different from the average of the prior nine years. In 2005 the Family Court was far more likely to order a curfew law violator adjudicated responsible to a term of protective supervision than in previous years. In contrast, in 2005 the Family Court was far less likely to order a youth found responsible for beyond parental control to a term of protective supervision than in previous years.

Figure 6-6: Processing of Male Status Offense Referrals

2,382 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	527	Adjudicated	521	Responsible	298	Commit	3
		Transfer	6			Protective supervision	267
				Not responsible	223	Counsel & release	27
Without hearing	1,855	Divert	756			Transfer	1
		No action	1,099				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	221	Adjudicated	219	Responsible	125	Commit	1
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	112
				Not responsible	94	Counsel & release	11
Without hearing	779	Divert	317			Transfer	0
		No action	461				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	204	Adjudicated	196	Responsible	110	Commit	0
		Transfer	8			Protective supervision	82
				Not responsible	86	Counsel & release	27
Without hearing	796	Divert	368			Transfer	0
		No action	428				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	240	Adjudicated	236	Responsible	124	Commit	1
		Transfer	4			Protective supervision	102
				Not responsible	112	Counsel & release	21
Without hearing	760	Divert	293			Transfer	0
		No action	467				

Figure 6-7: Processing of Female Status Offense Referrals

2,467 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	299	Commit	0
With hearing	491	Adjudicated	487			Protective supervision	273
		Transfer	4			Counsel & release	26
				Not responsible	188	Transfer	0
Without hearing	1,976	Divert	916				
		No action	1,060				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	121	Commit	0
With hearing	199	Adjudicated	197			Protective supervision	111
		Transfer	2			Counsel & release	11
				Not responsible	76	Transfer	0
Without hearing	801	Divert	371				
		No action	430				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

				Responsible	115	Commit	0
With hearing	175	Adjudicated	173			Protective supervision	94
		Transfer	2			Counsel & release	21
				Not responsible	58	Transfer	0
Without hearing	825	Divert	417				
		No action	408				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

				Responsible	118	Commit	0
With hearing	205	Adjudicated	202			Protective supervision	101
		Transfer	2			Counsel & release	16
				Not responsible	84	Transfer	0
Without hearing	795	Divert	343				
		No action	453				

Figure 6-8: Processing of Hawaiian Youth Status Offense Referrals

2,090 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	265	Commit	1
With hearing	464	Adjudicated	455			Protective supervision	242
		Transfer	9	Not responsible	190	Counsel & release	21
Without hearing	1,626	Divert	653			Transfer	1
		No action	973				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	127	Commit	0
With hearing	222	Adjudicated	218			Protective supervision	116
		Transfer	4	Not responsible	91	Counsel & release	10
Without hearing	778	Divert	312			Transfer	0
		No action	466				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

				Responsible	121	Commit	0
With hearing	210	Adjudicated	200			Protective supervision	96
		Transfer	9	Not responsible	79	Counsel & release	24
Without hearing	790	Divert	374			Transfer	1
		No action	416				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

				Responsible	126	Commit	1
With hearing	230	Adjudicated	226			Protective supervision	104
		Transfer	4	Not responsible	100	Counsel & release	20
Without hearing	770	Divert	297			Transfer	1
		No action	473				

Figure 6-9: Processing of Non-Hawaiian Youth Status Offense Referrals

2,759 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	554	Adjudicated	553	Responsible	332	Commit	2
		Transfer	1			Protective supervision	298
				Not responsible	221	Counsel & release	32
Without hearing	2,205	Divert	1,019			Transfer	0
		No action	1,186				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	201	Adjudicated	200	Responsible	120	Commit	1
		Transfer	0			Protective supervision	108
				Not responsible	80	Counsel & release	12
Without hearing	799	Divert	369			Transfer	0
		No action	430				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	173	Adjudicated	172	Responsible	107	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	83
				Not responsible	65	Counsel & release	23
Without hearing	827	Divert	409			Transfer	0
		No action	418				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	215	Adjudicated	212	Responsible	117	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	99
				Not responsible	95	Counsel & release	17
Without hearing	785	Divert	336			Transfer	0
		No action	449				

Figure 6-10: Processing of Runaway Referrals

3,147 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	304	Adjudicated	299	Responsible	161	Commit	0
		Transfer	5			Protective supervision	145
				Not responsible	138	Counsel & release	16
Without hearing	2,843	Divert	1,397			Transfer	0
		No action	1,446				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	97	Adjudicated	95	Responsible	51	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	46
				Not responsible	44	Counsel & release	5
Without hearing	903	Divert	444			Transfer	0
		No action	459				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	131	Adjudicated	129	Responsible	91	Commit	0
		Transfer	1			Protective supervision	73
				Not responsible	38	Counsel & release	18
Without hearing	869	Divert	444			Transfer	0
		No action	426				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	123	Adjudicated	120	Responsible	64	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	54
				Not responsible	56	Counsel & release	9
Without hearing	877	Divert	400			Transfer	0
		No action	478				

Figure 6-11: Processing of Truancy Referrals

898 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	336	Commit	0
With hearing	496	Adjudicated	496			Protective supervision	322
		Transfer	0			Counsel & release	14
				Not responsible	160	Transfer	0
Without hearing	402	Divert	56				
		No action	346				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	374	Commit	0
With hearing	552	Adjudicated	552			Protective supervision	359
		Transfer	0			Counsel & release	16
				Not responsible	178	Transfer	0
Without hearing	448	Divert	62				
		No action	385				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

				Responsible	187	Commit	0
With hearing	286	Adjudicated	284			Protective supervision	167
		Transfer	1			Counsel & release	20
				Not responsible	97	Transfer	0
Without hearing	714	Divert	275				
		No action	439				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

				Responsible	306	Commit	0
With hearing	457	Adjudicated	456			Protective supervision	287
		Transfer	1			Counsel & release	19
				Not responsible	150	Transfer	0
Without hearing	543	Divert	75				
		No action	468				

Figure 6-12: Processing of Curfew Referrals

256 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	26	Adjudicated	26	Responsible	6	Commit	0
		Transfer	0			Protective supervision	5
				Not responsible	20	Counsel & release	1
Without hearing	230	Divert	73			Transfer	0
		No action	157				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

With hearing	102	Adjudicated	102	Responsible	23	Commit	0
		Transfer	0			Protective supervision	20
				Not responsible	78	Counsel & release	4
Without hearing	898	Divert	285			Transfer	0
		No action	613				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

With hearing	145	Adjudicated	142	Responsible	59	Commit	0
		Transfer	3			Protective supervision	25
				Not responsible	84	Counsel & release	33
Without hearing	855	Divert	361			Transfer	0
		No action	494				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

With hearing	130	Adjudicated	128	Responsible	33	Commit	0
		Transfer	2			Protective supervision	19
				Not responsible	95	Counsel & release	14
Without hearing	870	Divert	271			Transfer	0
		No action	599				

Figure 6-13: Processing of Beyond Parental Control Referrals

397 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	32	Commit	0
With hearing	95	Adjudicated	92			Protective supervision	12
		Transfer	3			Counsel & release	20
				Not responsible	60	Transfer	0
Without hearing	302	Divert	118				
		No action	184				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2005

				Responsible	81	Commit	0
With hearing	239	Adjudicated	232			Protective supervision	30
		Transfer	8			Counsel & release	50
				Not responsible	151	Transfer	0
Without hearing	761	Divert	297				
		No action	463				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 1996-2000

				Responsible	112	Commit	0
With hearing	314	Adjudicated	296			Protective supervision	73
		Transfer	18			Counsel & release	38
				Not responsible	183	Transfer	1
Without hearing	686	Divert	352				
		No action	334				

Per 1,000 referrals terminated in 2001-2005

				Responsible	143	Commit	1
With hearing	384	Adjudicated	374			Protective supervision	56
		Transfer	10			Counsel & release	82
				Not responsible	231	Transfer	3
Without hearing	616	Divert	256				
		No action	360				

Disposition of Referrals in which the Youth was Found Responsible for a Status Offense by Offense

Offense	Counsel/Release	Protective supervision	Commitment
Terminated in 2005			
All referrals	9%	90%	<1%
Runaway	10	90	0
Truancy	4	96	0
Curfew	17	83	0
Ungovernable	62	38	0
Terminated in 1996-2005			
All referrals	18%	81%	<1%
Runaway	18	82	<1
Truancy	8	92	0
Curfew	53	47	0
Ungovernable	45	53	<1

Chapter 7

Recidivism in Family Court

The Measure of Recidivism

In a juvenile or criminal justice setting, most measures of recidivism capture return to, or reentry back into, the system. There are many measures of recidivism. There is no standard or dominant definition of recidivism, but each operational definition of recidivism has a few common attributes. The first is the base condition (i.e., the situation or status from which to look into the future to see if a recidivism has occurred). There are many possible base conditions (e.g., arrest, referral to juvenile court intake, the filing of a petition, adjudication, or placement in a secure residential facility). The second attribute is the recidivism event, of which there are many possibilities (e.g., arrest, referral to juvenile court intake, the filing of a petition, adjudication, or placement in a secure residential facility). The third attribute is the time period between the base condition and the recidivism event. Most measures of recidivism in the juvenile justice setting place a limitation on the time period (e.g., three months, six months, one year, two years, three years, etc.). Given that recidivism is often considered a measure of failure, the time period is generally linked to the period for which a reasonable person would expect the actions of the juvenile justice system in the base event to influence behavior that far in the future.

In reality, the definition of recidivism used in any research effort is normally limited by the available data. For this work the available data are records on referrals to Hawai'i's Family Court, so the obvious recidivism measure would assess if there were a subsequent referral after a base referral. That is, if Johnny were referred to Family Court in January for a simple assault and referred again within say one year for drug possession, Johnny would be considered to have recidivated. If another youth were referred along with Johnny in January for simple assault and was never referred again to Family Court, the recidivism rate for simple assault referrals would be 50% (i.e., one of the two simple assault referrals had a recidivism event).

Hawai'i's referral data, however present one major conceptual problem. Assume (1) a boy had three referrals on a single day, (2) a girl had only one referral on that day and (3) only one recidivated. What would be the recidivism rate? If we calculated the percentage of youth recidivating, it would be 50% (i.e., one of two recidivated). If we counted referrals (not youth) that had recidivisms, the recidivism rate could be either 75% or 25% depending on which of these two youth recidivated. That is, if the boy recidivated, each of his three referrals would have a recidivism; so in all, three of the four referrals (or 75%) had a recidivism event. However, if the girl recidivated, her one referral would have a recidivism; so in all, one of the four referrals (or 25%) had a recidivism event. To most, basing recidivism on referrals, with its potential for such ambiguous findings, makes the findings difficult to interpret. Therefore, for this work, a compromise will be used.

For the following study of recidivism, each youth is limited to a single referral on any one day — all of the other referrals on that day will be ignored in the analysis. By doing so, each of the scenarios presented above would yield a recidivism rate of 50%, a rate independent of the number of referrals. While there still may be some concerns about even this measure of recidivism (as there is with any measure of recidivism), this measure parallels what most people inside and outside the criminal justice field consider to be a recidivism. To emphasize this change in the unit of count in this chapter of this report, the text will describe not a 'referral recidivism rate' but a 'case recidivism rate', where 'case' combines all the referrals that occurred on a single day in one case. For the time period for this recidivism measure, the authors have selected one year. Other time periods could have been selected or the findings using different time periods compared, but for this initial analysis of Family Court recidivism in Hawai'i, it was thought to select just one and 'one year' seemed to be the logical first choice.

In summary, for the remainder of this chapter *case recidivism* will be defined as a base referral with a subsequent referral between one and 365 days after the date of the base referral, where a youth can have no more than one base referral on a single day. This definition limits the data that can be used in this recidivism research. The database available for this work includes all referrals that occurred between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2005. Referrals in 2005 were excluded from the set of base referrals for the recidivism analyses because

(given the one year time frame) some recidivism could have occurred in 2006; however, the 2005 referrals were scanned for possible recidivisms of 2004 cases.

Recidivism in Delinquency Cases

Over the 1996-through-2004 period, on average, 48% of cases with a primary referral of delinquency had a recidivism (i.e., a new referral) within one year (Table 7-1). The delinquency recidivism rate was lowest in 1999 (45%) and highest in 2003 (54%). In general, the rate increased over the period (Figure 7-1). In the first four years of the period, the delinquency recidivism rate averaged 46%, while in the last four years the average was 51%.

Over the period, the delinquency recidivism rates for males and females were essentially equal, with the average annual female recidivism rate being just 1% greater than the average annual male recidivism rate (49% vs. 48%). However, over the period the recidivism rate for females increased more than for males. In the first four years, the recidivism rates for both males and females averaged 46%; in the last four years, while the male average increased to 50%, the average female delinquency recidivism rate increased to 53%. It must be noted that similar delinquency recidivism rates for males and females is not what is typically found in the research literature. For the most part, such studies rather have concluded the juvenile female recidivism rate is noticeably lower than the juvenile male recidivism rate, regardless of the definition of recidivism. For example, a study of juvenile court referrals in the States of Arizona and Utah found the female recidivism rate to be two-thirds that of the male recidivism rate.⁷

The delinquency recidivism rate varied with the age of the youth referred (Figure 7-2). The recidivism rate peaked at age 14 for both male and female cases. With one minor exception, the recidivism rate was at or above 50% for all cases of males and females between the ages of 13 and 16. While the delinquency recidivism rate for 17-year-olds was substantially below that of 16-year-olds, this should not be interpreted as a drop in the law-violating behavior (or recidivism) of these youth. The reason for the lower rate likely has far more to do with the nature of the Family Court's jurisdiction in Hawai'i. More specifically, on average, 17-year-olds have about 6 months to recidivate and be referred to the juvenile justice system; once they turn age 18, any law-violating behavior will be handled by the criminal justice system. More importantly, once they turn age 18, any new referrals will not be captured by the Family Court's data systems. So the lower recidivism rate for 17-year-olds (and even more so for 18-year-olds) in this analysis is a lower rate of recidivism to Family Court, not to the justice system as a whole.

Delinquency recidivism rates varied somewhat with a youth's race/ethnicity (Figure 7-3). Among the five largest race/ethnicity groups, Caucasian, Filipino and Japanese youth had similar delinquency recidivism rates (45%, 44% and 44%, respectively). The rates for Samoan (51%) and Hawaiian (53%) youth were higher. In addition, while there were no gender differences in the delinquency recidivism rates of Hawaiian and Caucasian youth, the female recidivism rate was greater than the male recidivism rate for Japanese and Filipino youth, with the reverse true for Samoan youth.

Delinquency recidivism rates also varied by the nature of the offense (Figure 7-4).⁸ Looking first at the four summary delinquency offense categories, youth involved in drug law violations were the least likely to recidivate (for any offense) within a year. Between 1996 and 2004, 40% of youth involved in a drug case recidivated within a year. The recidivism rate was somewhat higher of property cases (44%) and even higher still for person offense cases (48%). Overall, public order offense cases had the highest recidivism rate (58%). However, a closer look at these cases shows that most offense types in the public order set of offenses had recidivism rates below 50% with the exception of obstruction of justice that had a recidivism rate of 74%. Obstruction of justice cases

⁷ Snyder, H. *Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1988.

⁸ Care should be taken when interpreting these offense-specific recidivism rates. When a youth had more than one referral on a single day, the first referral was selected as the base referral. It was assumed that the most serious offense was the first in the list. The other referrals on that day likely involved other offenses for which recidivism was not assessed.

Table 7-1: Percentage of Delinquency Cases that had a Subsequent Referral within 365 Days, by Gender, 1996-2004

	Total	Female	Male
Total	48%	49%	48%
Honolulu	51	55	49
Mau'i	37	34	38
Hawai'i	47	44	48
Kaua'i	53	53	48
Year			
1996	47	47	47
1997	47	46	47
1998	45	46	45
1999	45	44	46
2000	48	50	47
2001	49	51	48
2002	49	50	49
2003	54	57	53
2004	51	53	50
Age at referral			
10	18	*	18
11	23	18	25
12	44	43	45
13	52	57	50
14	58	58	57
15	57	58	56
16	51	48	52
17	36	32	37
18	12	9	13
Race/Ethnicity			
Hawaiian	53	53	53
Caucasian	45	46	45
Filipino	44	51	41
Japanese	44	48	43
Samoan	51	46	52
Black	52	50	52
Other Hispanic	53	49	54
Other Asian	47	47	47
Korean	48	52	47
Other	41	26	45
Other Pacific Islander	41	*	45
Chinese	42	*	41
Mexican	40	*	39
Micronesian	41	*	42
American Indian	*	*	*
Unknown	23	23	23

* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Figure 7-1: Percentage of Delinquency Cases with a Recidivism, by Year and Gender, 1996-2004

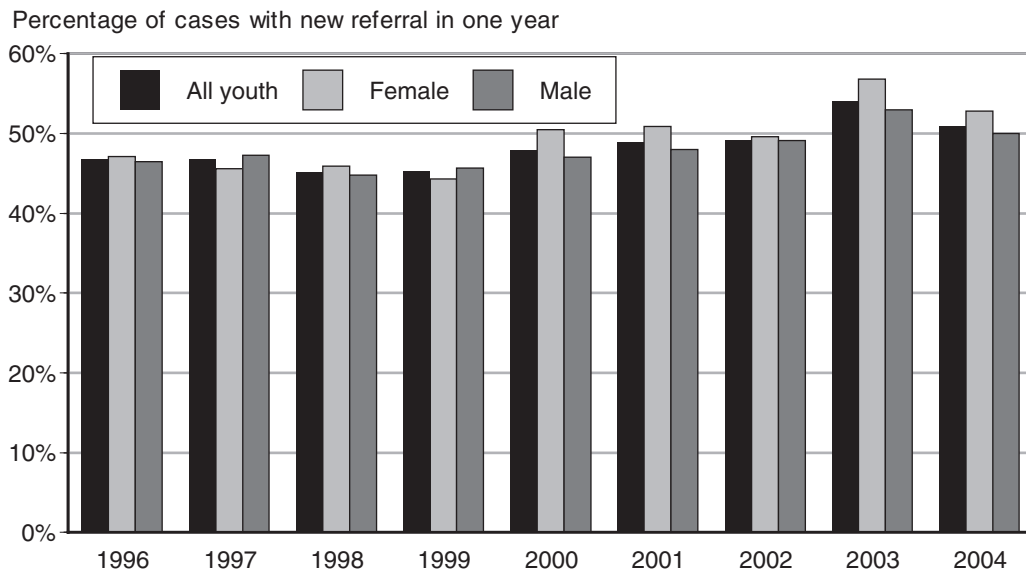


Figure 7-2: Percentage of Delinquency Cases with a Recidivism, by Age, 1996-2004

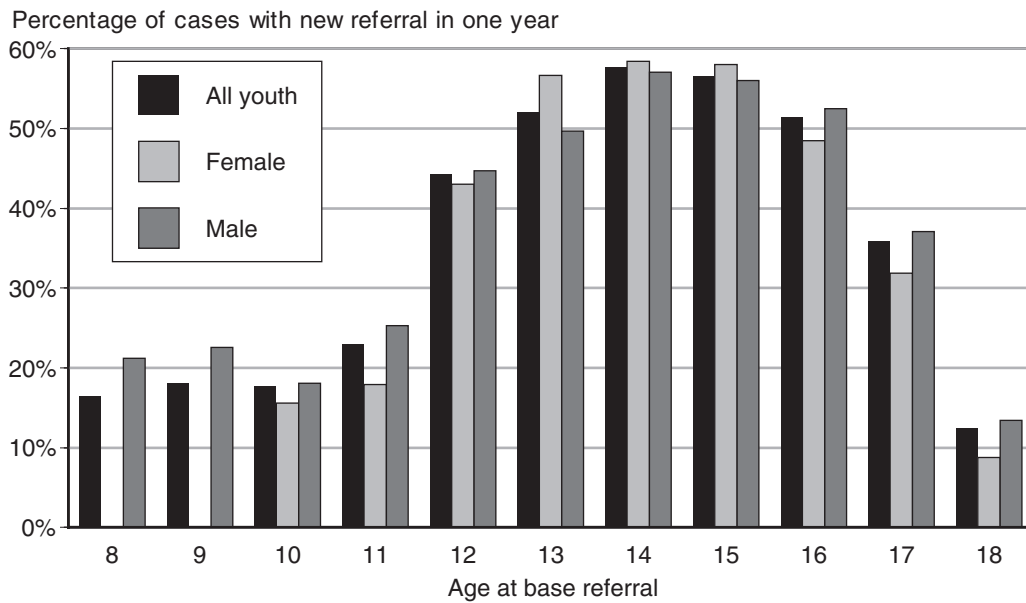


Figure 7-3: Percentage of Delinquency Cases with a Recidivism, by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-2004

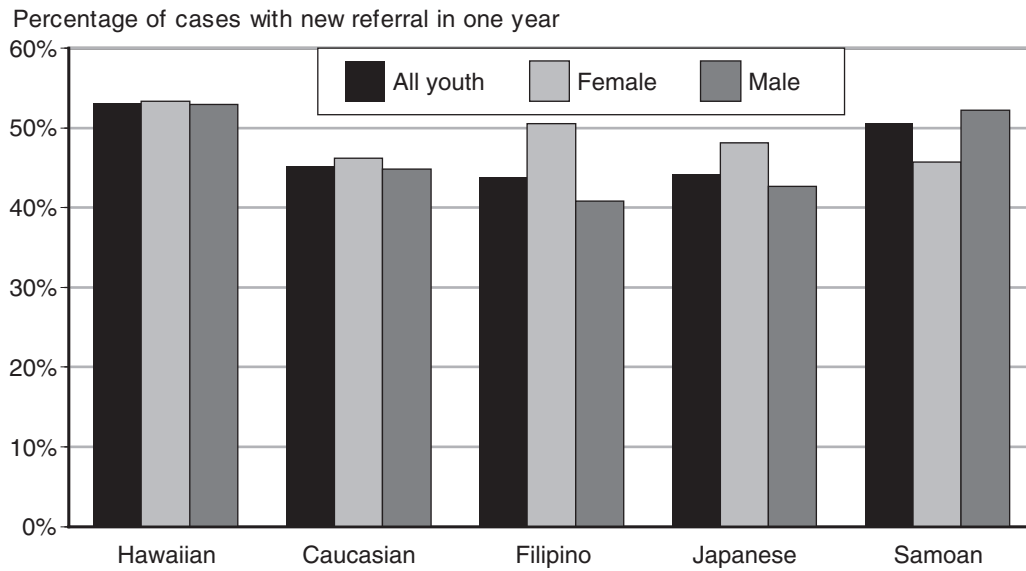
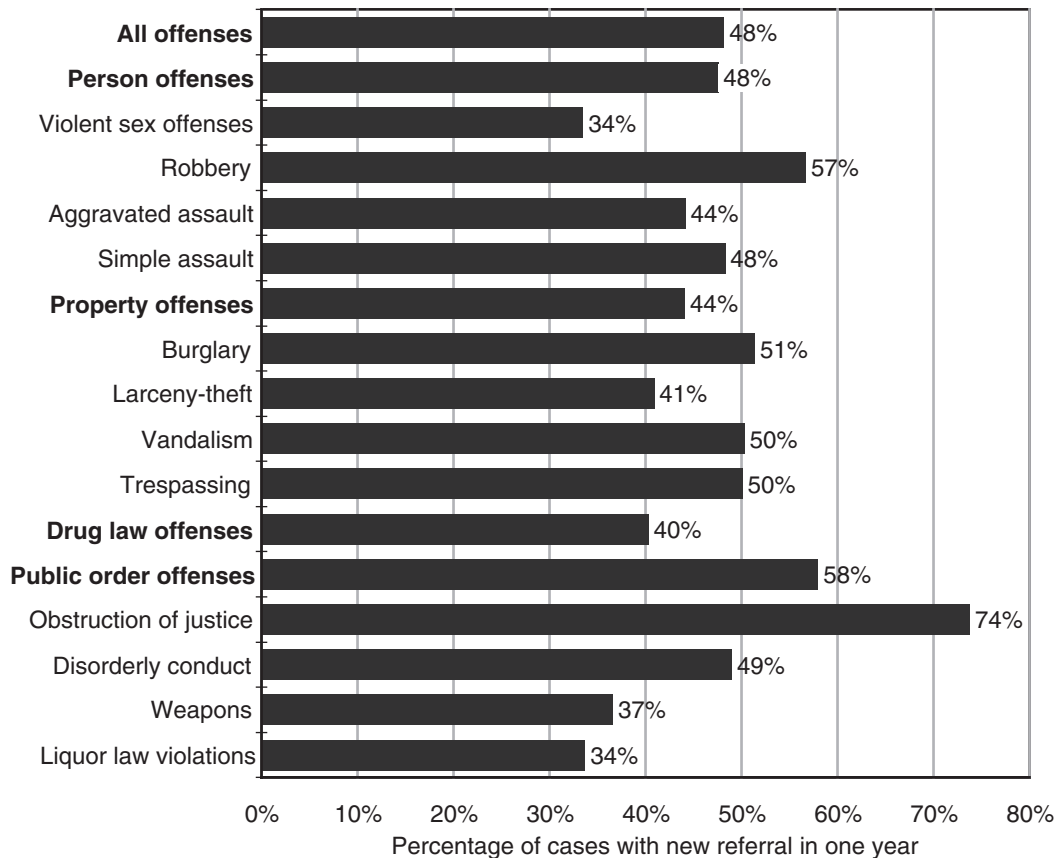


Figure 7-4: Percentage of Delinquency Cases with a Recidivism, by Offense, 1996-2004



contain a high proportion of technical violations of protective supervision and parole, youth that by definition had already recidivated at least once, which research shows increases their probability of recidivating again.

While obstruction of justice cases had the highest recidivism rate of any specific offense, the next highest was robbery (57%). Then many offenses had a recidivism rate that clustered around 50% (i.e., between 48% and 51%); these included burglary, vandalism, trespassing, disorderly conduct and simple assault. Recidivism rates for aggravated assault (44%), larceny-theft (41%) and weapons law violations (37%) were each lower. In these analyses the two offenses with the smallest recidivism rates in Hawai'i between 1996 and 2004 were liquor law violations (34%) and violent sex offenses (34%). This finding that violent sex offenders have relatively low recidivism rates is interesting when considering the recent pressure to permanently label and track youth charged with a sex offense.

The delinquency recidivism rates for males and females were relatively similar in some offense categories, but notably different in others (Figure 7-5). The male and female recidivism rates differed by 5 percentage points or less when the youth was charged with drug law violations, simple assault, liquor law violations or trespassing. Males were more likely to recidivate than females when charged with the property crimes of larceny-theft and burglary, with weapons law violations and with disorderly conduct. In contrast, females were more likely to recidivate than males when charged with obstruction of justice.

Delinquency Recidivism Across Counties

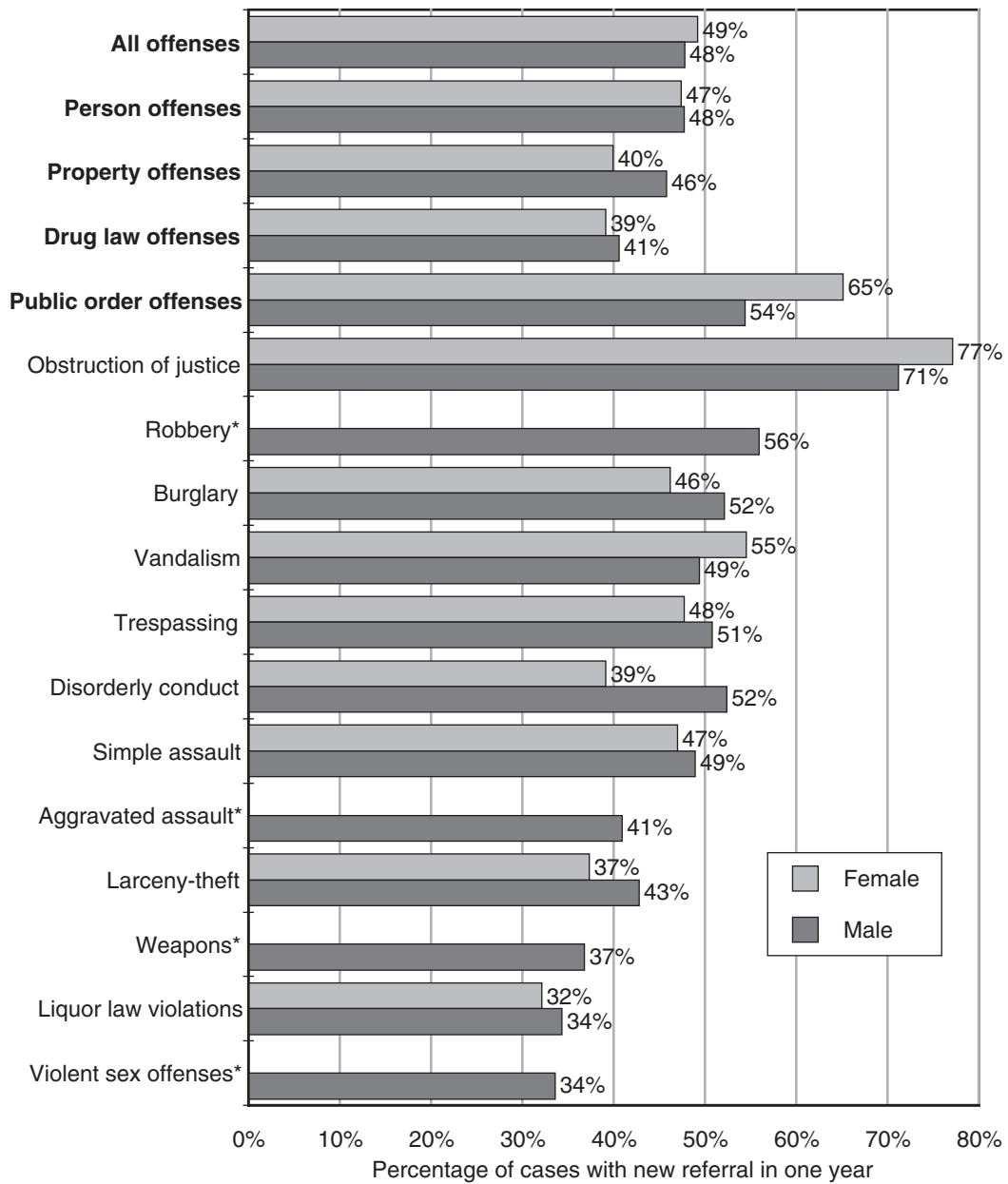
Between 1996 and 2004 Kaua'i (53%) and Honolulu (51%) had delinquency recidivism rates higher than Hawai'i County (47%) and especially higher than Mau'i (37%) (Table 7-2). With some notable exceptions, this general pattern held for individual years in the period (Figure 7-6). The delinquency recidivism rates tended to increase in each county over the period. That is, the average delinquency recidivism rate in the first four years of the period was lower than in the last four years of the period in each county: Honolulu (from 48% to 54%), Mau'i (from 35% to 40%), Hawai'i (from 45% to 49%) and Kaua'i (from 51% to 55%).

Over the period from 1996 to 2004, only in Honolulu was the female delinquency recidivism rate larger than the male recidivism rate (55% vs. 49%). In Mau'i and Hawai'i the female rate was 4 percentage points lower than the male rate, while in Kaua'i they were equal. The variations in recidivism rates with the youth's age at referral followed somewhat similar patterns in each county, with the recidivism rate highest for youth age 14 or 15 and falling substantially for youth age 17 or above. Age-related county differences in delinquency recidivism rates were found in the rates for younger juveniles, with Mau'i having a substantially lower recidivism rate for these youth. More specifically, the delinquency recidivism rates for youth under age 14 in Mau'i averaged 20%, while the rate in Hawai'i County averaged about 30% and the rates in Honolulu and Kaua'i averaged 45%.

There were differences in the patterns of delinquency recidivism rates for the various race/ethnicity groups across the counties. Focusing only on the largest four race/ethnicity groups, in all four counties Hawaiian youth had the highest delinquency recidivism rate. In Honolulu and Kaua'i the delinquency recidivism rates for Caucasian, Filipino and Japanese youth were relatively similar to those of Hawaiian youth, while in the other two circuits their rates were noticeably lower. [While Samoan youth were a relatively large portion of the State's population over these years, these youth were concentrated in First Circuit so county comparisons of their recidivism rates would be misleading. It should be noted, however, in Honolulu the status offense recidivism rate of Samoan youth was similar to the rate of Hawaiian youth.]

The delinquency recidivism rates varied with offense across circuits (Table 7-3). The recidivism rate for youth charged with obstruction of justice was higher in Honolulu (78%) than in Mau'i (71%), Hawai'i (63%) and especially in Kaua'i (55%). The recidivism rate for youth charged with simple assault was relatively low in Mau'i and high in Kaua'i. Mau'i also had relatively low recidivism rates of youth charged with the property offenses of larceny-theft, vandalism and trespassing, and charged with drug and liquor law violations.

Figure 7-5: Percentage of Delinquency Cases with a Recidivism, by Offense and Gender, 1996-2004

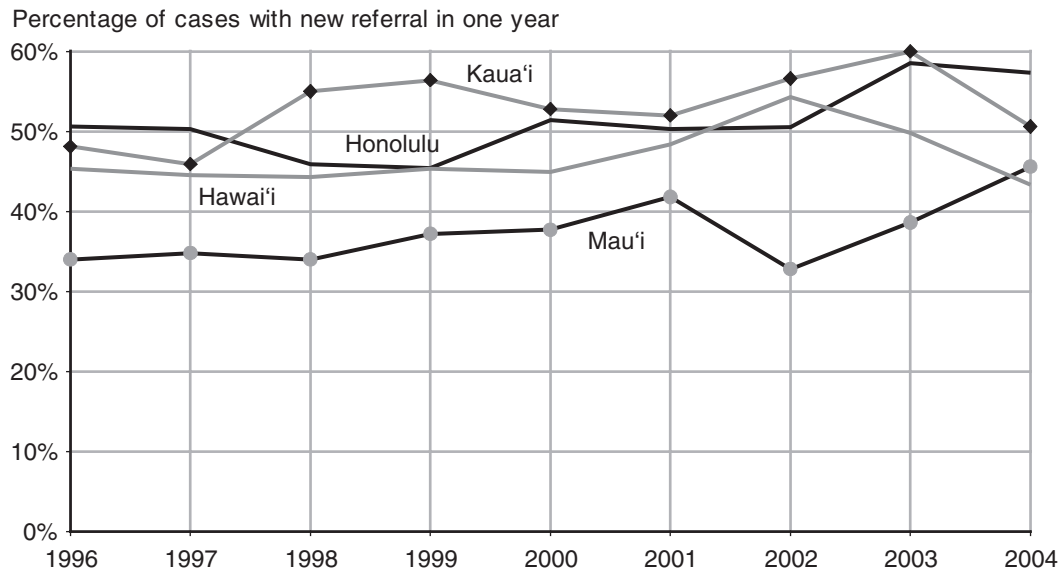


* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Table 7-2: Percentage of Delinquency Cases that had a Subsequent Referral within 365 Days, by County, 1996-2004

	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i
Total	48%	51%	37%	47%	53%
Year					
1996	47	51	34	45	48
1997	47	50	35	45	46
1998	45	46	34	44	55
1999	45	45	37	45	56
2000	48	51	38	45	53
2001	49	50	42	48	52
2002	49	50	33	54	57
2003	54	58	39	50	60
2004	51	57	46	43	51
Gender					
Female	49	55	34	44	53
Male	48	49	38	48	53
Age at referral					
10	18	*	*	*	*
11	23	36	15	22	50
12	44	54	25	37	51
13	52	57	34	50	56
14	58	61	45	56	59
15	57	59	45	54	63
16	51	52	43	52	57
17	36	35	33	39	39
18	12	12	9	16	12
Race/Ethnicity					
Hawaiian	53	54	45	53	59
Caucasian	45	50	32	46	49
Filipino	44	48	30	40	49
Japanese	44	49	26	40	44
Samoan	51	50	*	*	*
Black	52	52	*	58	*
Other Hispanic	53	53	*	51	*
Other Asian	47	48	*	*	*
Korean	48	49	*	*	*
Other	41	*	*	40	*
Other Pacific Islander	41	40	39	*	*
Chinese	42	42	*	*	*
Mexican	40	40	*	*	*
Micronesian	41	46	*	*	*
American Indian	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	23	37	10	20	*

* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Figure 7-6: Recidivism Rate Trends in Delinquency Cases, by County, 1996-2004**Table 7-3: Percentage of Delinquency Cases that had a Subsequent Referral within 365 Days, by County and Offense, 1996-2004**

	State	Honolulu	Maui	Hawaii'i	Kaua'i
Total	48%	51%	37%	47%	53%
Person Offenses	48	48	42	47	53
Criminal homicide	*	*	*	*	*
Violent sex offenses	57	56	67	61	50
Robbery	44	39	43	48	67
Aggravated assault,	48	48	42	48	53
Simple assault	34	34	21	34	43
Other person offense	33	28	35	32	53
Property Offenses	44	45	32	45	56
Burglary	51	52	45	48	65
Larceny-theft	41	42	28	43	52
Vandalism	50	51	38	49	59
Trespassing	50	52	41	47	58
Misc. property offenses	38	30	41	38	56
Drug Law Offenses	40	40	34	44	46
Public Order Offenses	58	65	45	50	50
Obstruction of justice	74	78	71	63	55
Disorderly conduct	49	47	38	60	57
Weapons	37	42	26	30	45
Liquor law violations	34	36	23	35	40

* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Recidivism in Status Offense Cases

From 1996 through 2004, in 66% of all cases referred to Family Court for a status offense, the youth was referred again within a one-year period for a delinquent or status offense (Table 7-4). [It should be noted that the recidivism rate for delinquency cases over the same period was 48%, a substantial difference.] The overall status offense recidivism rate remained essentially constant between 1996 and 2002 (averaging 67%) and then dropped in 2003 and 2004 to 63% (Figure 7-7). Over the period, the status offense recidivism rates for male and female cases were essentially equal, with the average annual female recidivism rate being just 1% greater than the average annual male recidivism rate (67% vs. 66%).

The status offense recidivism rate varied with the age of the youth referred (Figure 7-8). The rate peaked at age 13 for both male and female cases, a year younger than for delinquency cases. The status offense recidivism rate was above 70% for all males and females between the ages of 12 and 15. Similar to the delinquency recidivism pattern, the status offense recidivism rate for 17-year-olds was substantially below that of 16-year-olds, once again probably more related to the nature of the Family Court's jurisdiction than to the youth's behavior.

Status offense recidivism rates varied somewhat with a youth's race/ethnicity (Figure 7-9). Among the five largest race/ethnicity groups, Caucasian and Filipino youth had lower status offense recidivism rates (63% and 62%, respectively). The rates for Japanese (71%), Hawaiian (71%) and Samoan (70%) youth were higher. In addition, there was only one sizeable gender difference within these race/ethnicity groups; the status offense recidivism rate for Filipino females (66%) was markedly above the rate for Filipino males (56%).

The recidivism rate for youth charged with a status offense varied by the nature of the offense (Figure 7-10). Youth referred for running away from home had the highest recidivism rate (73%). To place the relative magnitude of this recidivism rate in perspective, the only delinquency offense with a comparable recidivism rate was obstruction of justice (74%). Youth charged with beyond parental control had a substantially higher recidivism rate (61%) than did youth charged with truancy (53%) or curfew violations (47%). This recidivism rates for both males and females were generally similar across the various status offense categories.

Status Offense Recidivism Across Counties

Between 1996 and 2004, Honolulu (71%) and Kaua'i (67%) had status offense recidivism rates higher than Hawai'i County (59%) and Mau'i (57%) (Table 7-5). This general pattern held for individual years in the period (Figure 7-11). A major exception was that Kaua'i's status offense recidivism rate dropped in 2003 and in 2004, reaching a level very near those of Hawai'i and Mau'i. Over the period from 1996 to 2004, the male and female status offense recidivism rates were similar within the four circuits. The variations in recidivism rates with the youth's age at referral followed somewhat similar patterns in each county, with the recidivism rate highest for youth aged either 13 or 14 and falling substantially for youth ages 17 or above. In each county the recidivism rates for youth aged 12 to 15 referred for a status offense were all greater than 60%.

There were county differences in the patterns of status offense recidivism rates for the various race/ethnicity groups. Focusing only on the largest four race/ethnicity groups, Hawaiian youth in Mau'i and Hawai'i had a higher status offense recidivism rate than youth in the other groups (i.e., Caucasian, Filipino and Japanese). In contrast, there was far less difference between Hawaiian youth and those in the other race/ethnicity groups in Honolulu and Kaua'i. [While Samoan youth were a relatively large portion of the State's population over these years, these youth were concentrated in First District so county comparisons of their recidivism rates would be misleading. It should be noted, however, in Honolulu the status offense recidivism rate for Samoan youth (70%) was somewhat less than the rate for Hawaiian youth (73%).]

The status offense recidivism rates varied with offense across circuits (Table 7-5). The recidivism rate for youth charged with running away was higher in Kaua'i (82%) than in Honolulu (74%) or Mau'i (69%) or Hawai'i (69%). The recidivism rates for youth charged with truancy was highest in Honolulu (60%) and Kaua'i (58%), above the rate in Mau'i (51%) and substantially above the rate in Hawai'i (40%). The recidivism rate following a curfew violation was somewhat similar in Honolulu (59%) and Kaua'i (54%) and less in Hawai'i (41%) and Mau'i (35%).

Table 7-4: Percentage of Status Offense Cases that had a Subsequent Referral within 365 Days, by Gender, 1996-2004

	Total	Female	Male
Total	66%	67%	66%
Honolulu	71	71	70
Mau'i	57	58	57
Hawai'i	59	57	60
Kaua'i	67	69	66
Year			
1996	68	69	67
1997	68	69	67
1998	66	65	68
1999	66	68	64
2000	67	66	68
2001	67	67	67
2002	68	69	68
2003	63	64	63
2004	63	64	62
Age at referral			
10	30	*	30
11	51	54	49
12	72	73	71
13	78	80	76
14	75	76	75
15	71	70	73
16	65	63	67
17	48	46	51
18	10	*	13
Race/Ethnicity			
Hawaiian	71	70	71
Caucasian	63	63	63
Filipino	62	66	56
Japanese	71	72	69
Samoan	70	70	71
Black	73	71	74
Other Hispanic	69	65	73
Other Asian	68	69	68
Korean	71	69	73
Other	53	48	57
Other Pac Islander	58	*	59
Chinese	69	66	73
Mexican	64	70	57
Micronesian	68	*	66
American Indian	*	*	*
Unknown	27	29	26

* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Figure 7-7: Percentage of Status Offense Cases with a Recidivism, by Year and Gender, 1996-2004

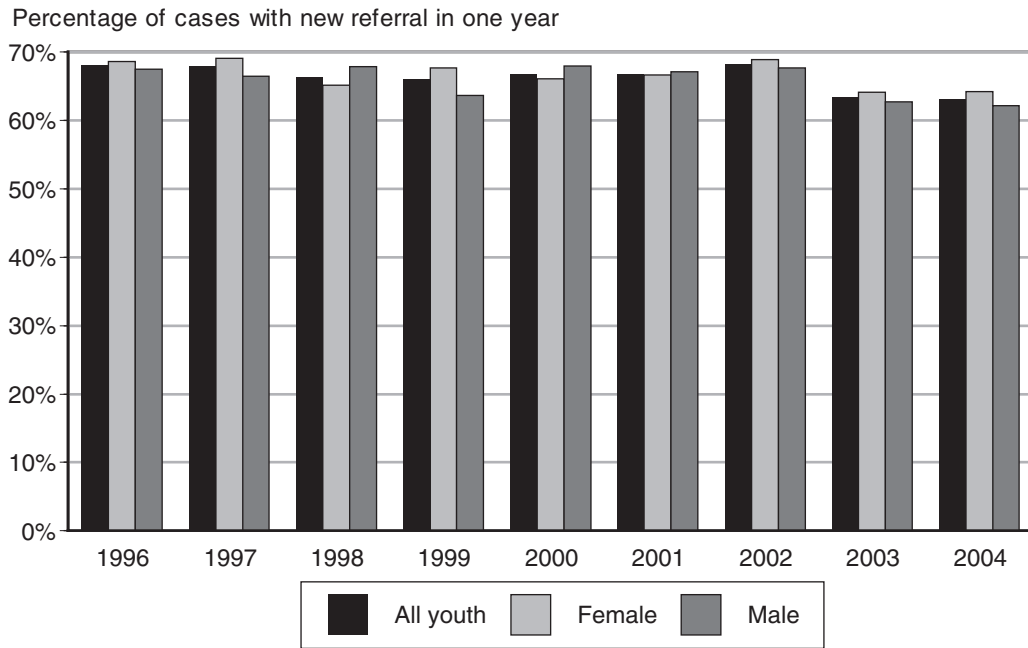


Figure 7-8: Percent of Status Offense Cases with a Recidivism, by Age, 1996-2004

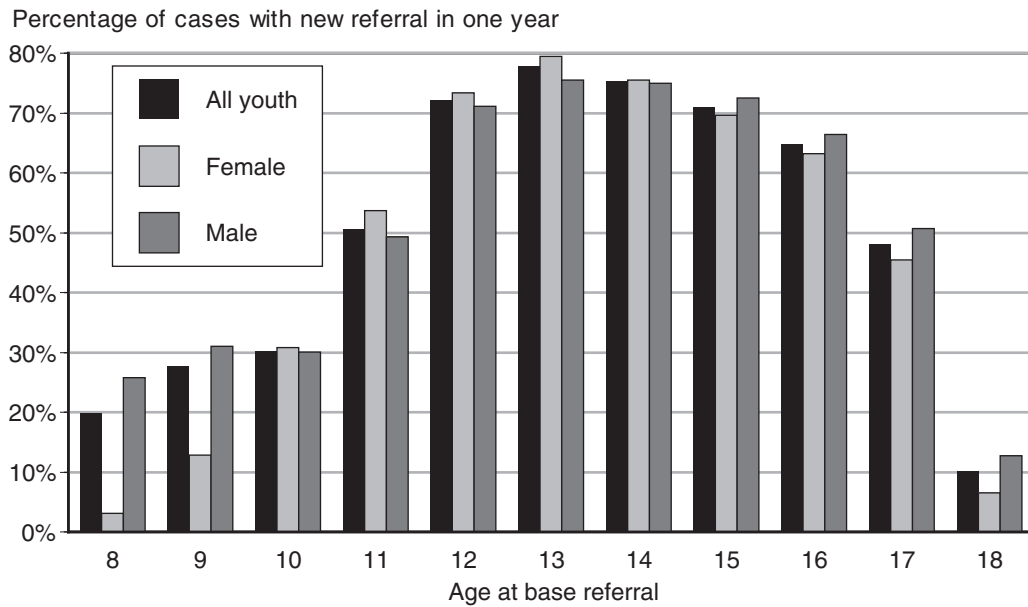


Figure 7-9: Percentage of Status Offense Cases with a Recidivism, by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-2004

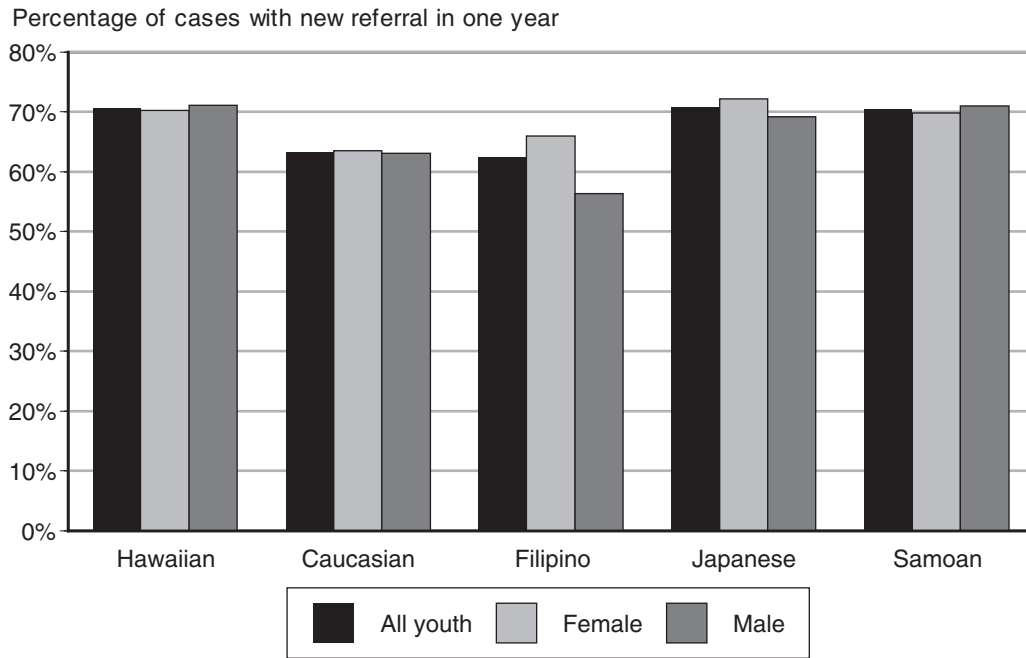


Figure 7-10: Percentage of Status Offense Cases with a Recidivism, by Offense and Gender, 1996-2004

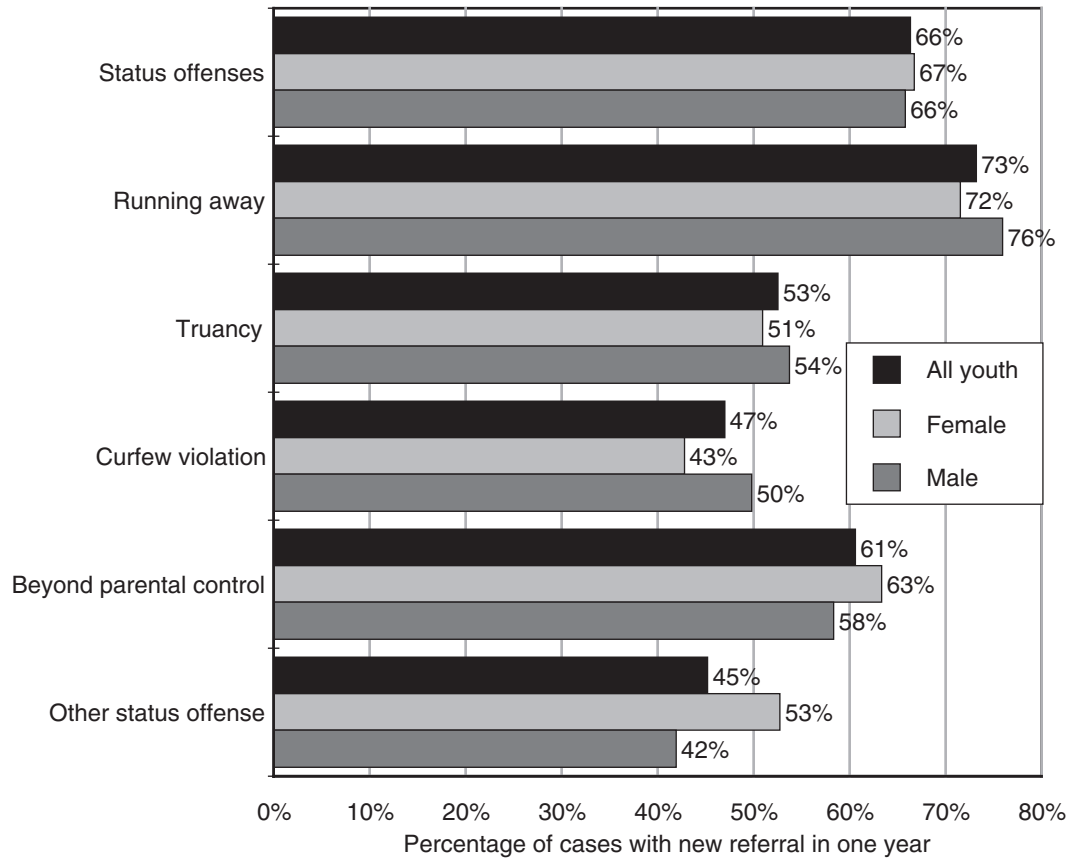
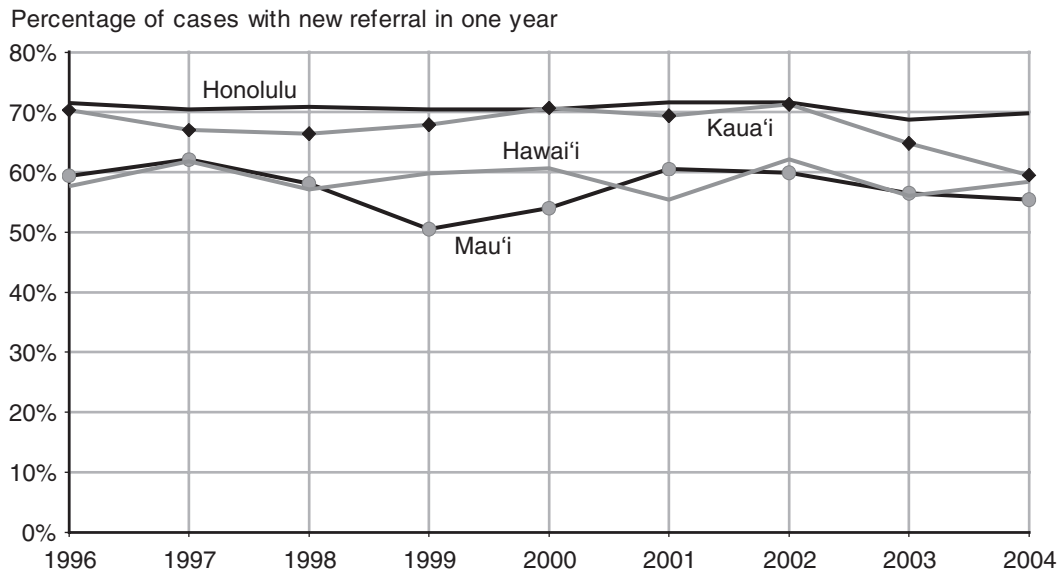


Table 7-5: Percentage of Status Offense Cases that had a Subsequent Referral within 365 Days, by County, 1996-2004

	State	Honolulu	Mau'i	Hawai'i	Kaua'i
Total	66%	71%	57%	59%	67%
Year					
1996	68	72	59	58	70
1997	68	71	62	62	67
1998	66	71	58	57	66
1999	66	71	50	60	68
2000	67	70	54	61	71
2001	67	72	61	55	69
2002	68	72	60	62	71
2003	63	69	56	56	65
2004	63	70	55	58	59
Gender					
Female	67	71	58	57	69
Male	66	70	57	60	65
Age at referral					
10	30	31	*	*	*
11	51	55	*	46	54
12	72	79	56	64	64
13	78	82	68	68	81
14	75	78	68	68	80
15	71	74	63	63	74
16	65	69	57	57	68
17	48	50	44	45	49
18	10	10	*	*	*
Race/Ethnicity					
Hawaiian	71	73	67	66	70
Caucasian	63	69	54	58	66
Filipino	62	67	52	48	66
Japanese	71	76	51	52	72
Samoan	70	70	*	*	*
Black	73	73	*	81	*
Other Hispanic	69	71	*	60	*
Other Asian	68	70	*	*	*
Korean	71	73	*	*	*
Other	53	*	28	*	*
Other Pacific Islander	58	61	*	*	*
Chinese	69	72	*	*	*
Mexican	64	67	*	*	*
Micronesian	68	69	*	*	*
American Indian	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	27	49	11	11	26
Offense					
Running away	73	74	69	69	82
Truancy	53	60	51	40	58
Curfew violation	47	59	35	41	54
Beyond parental control	61	58	64	65	36

* Recidivism rate unreliable. Based on less than 100 referrals.

Figure 7-11: Percentage of Status Offense Cases with a Recidivism, by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-2004

Finally, a new referral following a referral for beyond parental control was very common in Hawaii'i (65%), Maui'i (64%) and Honolulu (58%) and far less common in Kaua'i (36%).

Commentary on Recidivism Statistics

All recidivism statistics (including the preceding — a subsequent referral within one year of the base referral) must be interpreted with care. For example, the fact that a youth had a recidivism does not necessarily mean that the youth committed a crime after being referred on the base referral. At times, during the investigation of the initial referral, information is uncovered on previous law-violating behaviors that initiates a new referral. [This complication could be addressed if data systems captured the dates of offenses.] Second, it is fair to say that the large majority of youth crime never comes to the attention of the juvenile justice system. The behavior of youth who are under Family Court jurisdiction is generally being monitored more closely than the behavior of other youth, so their law-violating behavior is more likely to come to the attention of the justice system. Third, the magnitude of a recidivism rate is not just related to the behavior of the youth, but also to the behaviors of community members and juvenile justice system professionals. A low recidivism rate could mean (1) youth have a low level of law-violating behavior, (2) victims and other community members are unwilling to report youth crime to the juvenile justice system and/or (3) law enforcement tends to divert youth and not refer a high proportion of matters known to them to Family Court intake. The reverse is also true. A high recidivism rate could mean (1) youth have a high level of law-violating behavior, (2) victims and other community members are willing to report youth crime to the juvenile justice system and/or (3) law enforcement tends to refer the matters known to them to Family Court intake. In summary, many factors may affect the magnitude of and changes in a recidivism rate. Within a more comprehensive study of recidivism, looking at it with a variety of measures and additional controls, many (but rarely all) conflicting explanations for observed recidivism patterns could be investigated.

Chapter 8

A Comparison of Arrests and Family Court Referrals

Unit of Count Issues

This chapter compares statewide trends in juvenile arrests and referrals to the Family Court between 1996 and 2005. The primary problem in making this comparison is that an arrest and a referral are not the same thing. Many juvenile arrests do not result in a court referral. For example, law enforcement may arrest a youth for a minor offense and then decide to handle the matter within the department by warning and counseling the youth and the parents. Also many court referrals do not involve an arrest. For example, a truancy referral may come via the local school principal, while a referral for technical violation of protective supervision may be initiated with a court officer. Also, a single arrest could result in many referrals to Hawai'i's Family Court. For example, a youth who broke a side window and stole a car from an attached garage, drove it away and caused an accident would probably be arrested for motor vehicle theft; in law enforcement statistics, an arrest is characterized by its most serious component. However, once the matter is referred to Family Court, each offense (and possibly more) could result in a separate referral given the nature of Family Court processing in Hawai'i. In the Family Court records, this youth's "referral" may be captured as nine separate referrals: one for vandalism (the broken window), trespassing, burglary, motor vehicle theft, driving without a license, reckless driving, causing an accident, leaving the scene of an accident and (possibly) a protective supervision violation. In all, there are many reasons why arrests and court referrals should not be equal; some reasons make the arrest counts greater while others make the court referral counts greater. However, if it can be assumed that these factors have been consistent over a time period, then a study of relative magnitudes and changes in these relative magnitudes could be informative.

Delinquency

Between 1996 and 2005 there were an annual average of 8,427 delinquency arrests and 6,244 delinquency referrals to Family Court.⁹ Therefore, for every 100 delinquency arrests there were 74 delinquency referrals to Family Court. Nationally over this period, the FBI reports that 70% of all juvenile arrests were referred to a juvenile court, a percent very similar to the arrest-to-referral proportion in Hawai'i. Looking more closely by offense detail, between 1996 and 2005 for every 100 person offense arrests, there were 99 person offense court referrals, while for every 100 property arrests there were 81 property offense court referrals and for every 100 drug law violation arrests there were 79 drug law violation court referrals. The ratio of public order court referrals to public order arrests was much lower (54%), possibly reflecting the fact that law enforcement decided to handle a greater percentage of these matters within their departments.

Between 1996 and 2005 arrests and court referrals for delinquency offenses both declined and by roughly similar proportions (44% vs. 31%). More specifically, over the period both arrests and referrals for property offenses fell 57%. Declines in arrests and referrals were similar for person offenses (31% and 40%, respectively) and drug law violations (33% and 20%, respectively). The one anomaly in the pattern of comparable declines in delinquency matters was found in public order offenses, where arrests between 1996 and 2005 declined 38% while referrals to Family Court increased 32%. These different patterns can largely be explained by the fact that a large proportion of public order referrals were for technical violations, referrals that are most often not initiated by arrest. In fact, if technical violations are removed from the set of court referrals and the percent change in public order referrals is recalculated, public order referrals between 1996 and 2005 decreased by 26% (similar to the 38% decline in these types of arrests). In all, trends in delinquency referrals to Family Court track well with changes in delinquency arrests.

⁹ Statistics on juvenile arrest between 1996 and 2005 in the State of Hawai'i were obtained from Hawai'i's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, [http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/rs/Folder.2005-12-05.2910/support/UCR_Hawai'i_1975_2005.xls, downloaded May 11, 2007].

Status Offense

Arrest statistics in Hawai'i track two types of status offenses, runaway and curfew violations — with runaway arrests being nearly 90% of these arrests. Over the 1996-through-2005 period there was an average of 4,337 arrests for running away per year, compared with 3,195 referrals for running away, a referral-to-arrest ratio of 74%. Over the period this referral-to-arrest ratio for curfew violations was 77% (i.e. and annual average of 521 arrests and 401 referrals). Between 1996 and 2005 arrests and court referrals for curfew violations both declined by similar proportions (49% vs. 54%). In contrast, while arrests for running away declined 28% over the period, court referrals increased by 5%. In 1996 the referral-to-arrest ratio for running away was 57% and in 2005 it was 83%. If there were no other changes in how these matters were handled over the period, it appears that over the period law enforcement referred a greater proportion of runaway arrests to Family Court.

Appendix A

Recoding JJIS Offense Codes into Report Offense Codes

Report Label	JJIS Code and Label	Report Label	JJIS Code and Label
Homicide	0008 ACC-DEATH/PER INJURY	Trespassing	0174 TRESPASS 1
	0492 PRE 1996-MANSLAUGHTER		0175 TRESPASS 2
	0536 NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE 1		0868 SIMP TRESPASS
	0537 NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE 2		0956 TRESPASS TO VESSEL
	0538 NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE 3		
	1056 NEG HOM 1	Vandalism	0007 ACC-DAMG/PROP
	1111 MURDER 1		0159 CPD 1
	1112 MURDER 2		0160 CPD 2
	1227 MANSLAUGHTER		0161 CPD 3
	0162 CPD 4		
	0364 GAFS OR SLASHERS PROHIB		
Violent sex assault	0420 INCEST	Other property offenses	0027 ALTER ID PROHIBITED
	0768 PRE 1987-RAPE 1		0144 COMPUTER FRAUD 1
	0858 SEX ASSLT 1		0145 COMPUTER FRAUD 2
	0859 SEX ASSLT 2		0168 CRIM POSS FORG DEVC
	0860 SEX ASSLT 3		0192 DEFACE SER NO-MV
	0861 SEX ASSLT 4		0270 EXTORT 1
	0873 PRE 1987-SODOMY 1		0271 EXTORT 2
1291 CONT SEX ASSAULT MINOR	0272 EXTORT 3		
Robbery	0834 ROBBERY 1		0289 FALSE CERTIFICATES
	0835 ROBBERY 2		0350 FORG 1
Aggravated assault	0048 ASSAULT 1		0351 FORG 2
	0049 ASSAULT 2		0352 FORG 3
Simple assault	0050 ASSAULT 3		0355 FRAUD USE CREDIT CD
	0051 ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFR		0404 ID NOT ALTERED
	0372 HARASSMENT		0801 REMOVE ID MARKS
	0539 NEGLIGENT INJURY 1	0935 THEFT/FORGERY CR CD	
	0540 NEGLIGENT INJURY 2	0991 UNSWN FALSIFICATION	
	0882 ABUSE OF FAMILY MEMBERS	1583 TELECOM SERV FRAUD2	
	1081 ASSAULT 3	1705 INSURANCE FRAUD; PENALTY	
	1211 HARASSMENT/STALKING	1794 ID THEFT IN THIRD DEGREE	
	1818 ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFR	1822 OBTAIN GOVT ISSUED ID	
Other person offenses	0114 CHILD PASS RESTRAINT	Drug law violation	0231 DRUG PARAPHERNALIA
	0250 PRE 1987-ENDANG MINOR		0411 IMITATION SUBSTANCE
	0438 KIDNAP		0675 PROM MARIJUANA 1
	0775 RECKLESS ENDGR 1		0726 PROM DANG DRUG 1
	0776 RECKLESS ENDGR 2		0727 PROM DANG DRUG 2
	0978 UNLAW IMPRIS 1		0728 PROM DANG DRUG 3
	0979 UNLAW IMPRIS 2		0729 PROM DETRI DRUG 1
	0731 PROM DETRI DRUG 3		0730 PROM DETRI DRUG 2
	0086 BURGLARY 1		
	0087 BURGLARY 2		
Burglary			0735 PROM HARM DRUG 2
			0736 PROM HARM DRUG 3
Larceny-theft	0928 THEFT 2		0737 PROM HARM DRUG 4
	0930 THEFT 3		0738 PROM INTOX CMPD
	0932 THEFT 4		0740 PROM MARIJUANA 2
	0934 THEFT OF LIVESTOCK	0750 PROMO.CNTRLD SUB-SCH	
	1057 THEFT 1	1094 DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	
	1206 UNAUTH ENTRY MTR VEH	1253 IMITATION SUBSTANCE	
		1254 IMITATION SUBSTANCE	
	1571 PROMOT DET DRUG 1 MINOR		
	1595 PROMT DANGRS DRUG1-MINOR		

Appendix A: Recoding JJIS Offense Codes into Report Offense Codes

Report Label	JJIS Code and Label	Report Label	JJIS Code and Label
Liquor law violations	0147 CON/POSS LIQ-OPER MV	Obstruction of justice (cont.)	0560 OBEY POLICE OFFICER
	0148 CON/POSS LIQ-PASS MV		0566 OBSTRUCTING
	0211 DRINKING IN PUBLIC		0786 REFUSE AID PEACE OFF
	0405 ILLEGAL LIQUOR		0787 REFUSE ASST FIRE CTL
	0464 LIQUOR IN PUBLIC PLACES		0789 REFUSE TO PROVIDE ID
	0466 LIQUOR TO MINOR		0808 RESIST ARREST
	0468 LIQUOR/DRUG-STATE PARK		0822 RET AGAINST WITNESS
	0578 OPEN LIQ CONTAINER		0912 TAMP PHYSICAL EVID
	0721 PROHIBITION-MINORS		0913 TAMP PUB RECORD
	1298 LIQUOR PROHIBIT		0915 TAMP WITNESS
	1506 DRINKING IN HISTORICAL D		1021 VIOL ORDER PROTECT
	1701 CONSUME LIQUOR AT HARBOR		1025 VIOLATE TRO-HARASSMENT
	1795 MINORS LIQUOR PROHIBITED		1055 TEMP RESTRAIN ORDER
Disorderly conduct	0203 DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1088 CRIM CONTEMPT COURT	
	0280 FAIL TO DISPERSE	1178 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION1	
	0556 NOISY MUFFLERS,MC	1179 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION2	
	0714 PROHIBITED NOISE	1180 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION3	
	0833 RIOT	1181 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION4	
	1302 NOISE CONTROL: LOUD SPKR	1182 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION5	
	1425 NOISE ORDINANCE	1183 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION6	
	1450 NOISE CONTROL - EXEMPTIO	1184 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION9	
	Weapons	0642 POSS/USE FIREARM/FELONY	1185 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION11
0811 RESTRICT ELEC. GUNS		1186 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION12	
0816 RESTRICT-ON USE AIR GUN		1187 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION13	
0950 TRANS RIFLE/SHOTGUN		1188 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION14	
0992 USE OF AIR GUNS		1805 INTERFERE REPORT CRIME	
1082 DEADLY WEAPON:PROHIBITED		1819 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION7	
1108 LICENSE TO CARRY		1820 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION8	
1118 KEEP/USE LOADED FIREARM		1821 PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION10	
1127 SWITCHBLADE KNIVES		Technical violations	
1141 KEEP/USE UNLOADED FIREARM			1190 PROBATION VIOLATION 1
1150 PLACE KEEP;USE FIREARM			1191 PROBATION VIOLATION 2
1297 USE OF TOY RIFL			1192 PROBATION VIOLATION 3
1428 PELLET GUNS			1193 PROBATION VIOLATION 4
1586 REGISTRA MANDAT(FIREARM)			1194 PROBATION VIOLATION 5
1588 UNLWF MNR OWN/AC AIR GN			1195 PROBATION VIOLATION 6
1681 WEAPON PROH FOREST RESRV	1196 PROBATION VIOLATION 7		
1695 BUTTERFLY KNIVES IN COMM	1197 PROBATION VIOLATION 8		
1710 BUTTERFLY KNIVES; MANFCT	1198 PROBATION VIOLATION 9		
1814 REPLICIA GUN - PROHIBIT	1199 PROBATION VIOLATION10		
Obstruction of justice	0046 ARREST,FAIL TO APPEAR		1234 PROBATION VIOLATION14
	0075 BRIBE OF/BY WITNESS		1575 VIOL RULE OF PROBATION
	0076 BRIBERY		1605 PROB VIOL, RULE 11 SPEC
	0166 CRIM CONTEMPT COURT		1606 PROB VIOL, SPEC CONDITIO
	0171 CRIM TAMP 1	DUI	
	0172 CRIM TAMP 2		0235 DUI LIQUOR
	0176 CRIM USE NOX SUB		1092 DRIVE W/SUSP LIC-DUI
	0180 CUST INTERFERENCE 2		1209 DUI LIQUOR
	0259 ESCAPE 1		1218 HABITUAL DUI
	0260 ESCAPE 2		1255 BOATING:RECKLESS OPER
	0292 FALSE REPORTS		1256 BOATING:DUI
	0293 FALSE RPT TO LAW OFF		1273 DUI UNDER 21
	0366 GIVE INFO/RENDER AID		1690 DRIVING UNDER INFLNC DUI
	0388 HINDER PROS 1		1762 DUI-INTOXICANT
	0389 HINDER PROS 2		1763 DUI-INTOXICANT
	0414 IMPER LAW ENF.OFF.2		1764 DUI UNDER 21
	0424 INSPECT BY PD OFFICERS		1768 DUI AFTER REV/SUS LICENS
	0434 INTIMIDATE WITNESS		1769 DUI AFTER REV/SUS LICENS
	1852 DUI-INTOXICANT		

Report Label	JJIS Code and Label	Report Label	JJIS Code and Label	
Other public order offenses	0010	ACC-SUBSTANTIAL INJURY	0747	PROM PROSTITUTION 3
	0020	AIRPORT-PUBLIC AREA	0749	PROMO. PORNO.-MINORS
	0053	BAG LIMIT	0753	PROSTITUTION
	0059	BASIC RULE	0754	PROTECTED CRUSTACEANS
	0097	CAMPING ON STATE LAND	0798	REGULATIONS-PEDDLERS
	0107	CERT OF REG-MASSAGE	0803	RENDER FALSE ALARM
	0118	CLOSED AREA (STATE PARK)	0815	RESTRICT SPINY LOBSTERS
	0124	COCKFIGHTING PROHIBITED	0819	RESTRICTED FISHING
	0125	COLLECT-CONVEY TAX	0872	SMOKING PROHIBIT-PUBLIC
	0167	CRIM LITTER	0924	TERM. OF INS.
	0177	CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	0925	TT 1
	0178	CRUSTACEANS WITH EGGS	0926	TT 2
	0198	DELINQ PENAL-TAXES	0942	TOBACCO; MINORS
	0205	DISPLY INDECENT MTR	0964	UCPV
	0257	EQUIPMENT REQ BY VESSELS	0974	UNDERSIZED OPIHI
	0275	FAIL CTL DANG MEANS	0980	UNLAW POSS
	0277	FAIL RTN RENTED PROPERTY	0985	UNLAWFUL GAM MAMMAL HUNT
	0329	FIREWKS-MINORS	0986	UNLAWFUL NIGHT HUNTING
	0336	FIREWORKS-PROHIBITIONS	0988	UNLAWFUL USE LICENSE
	0337	FISH W/ FIREARMS/SPEARS	0995	USE OF FIREARM-STATE PK
	0365	GAMBLING	1023	VIOLATE PRIVACY
	0398	HUNTING AREAS	1029	WAIKIKI-DH SHORELINE
	0400	HUNTING LICENSE REQUIRED	1034	WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
	0401	HUNTING ON PRIVATE LANDS	1048	FIREWKS VIO RELAT MINORS
	0407	ILLEGAL OWN OF BUS	1106	LIAB FOR ANOTHER
	0417	IMPOSITION OF TAX	1119	POSSESSION OF PROH WPNS
	0423	INDECENT EXPOSURE	1135	OWN/POSS PROHIBITED
	0427	INSTRUCTION PERMITS	1226	PEPPER SPRAY-RESTRICTION
	0447	LIABILITY OF DOG OWNER	1237	FIREWKS-CONTROL MINOR
	0475	LITTERING	1300	POSS OBNOX SUB
	0482	LOITERING PUBLIC SCHOOL	1306	FIREWORKS - GEN PROH
	0541	NEGOTIATE WRTH INSTR	1348	AREAS PROHIBIT
	0545	NITE HUNT'G-PRIVATE LAND	1424	STRAYS PROHIBITED
	0564	OBSTRUCT GOVT OPER	1427	FIREWORKS VIOLATION
	0577	OPEN LEWDNESS	1538	COASTERS, SKATES PROH
	0589	OWN/POSS PROHIBITED	1539	STREET SOLICITATION
	0593	PARK RULES AND REG	1543	FIREWORKS:LICENSE
	0605	SPECIAL USE PERMITS	1545	FIREWORKS:PERMIT
	0612	PEDESTRIAN RT-OF-WAY	1567	OTHER OFF AGNST PUB ORD
	0613	PEDESTRIAN-CNTL SIGN	1568	OTHER OFF AGNST PUB ADM
	0647	POSS BURG TOOLS	1574	OTHER OFF AGNST PUB HLTH
	0652	POSS FINE MESH THROW NET	1589	PROH AUDIO/NOISE STPARK
	0655	POSS GAMBLING DEVICE	1590	PROHIB CAMOUFLAGE-ORANG
	0660	POSS NETS/TRAPS	1591	PROHIBACT: HANAUMABAY
0662	POSS SHELLFISH	1602	UNLAW MINOR PURCH TOBACC	
0663	POSS/EXH LIC/INS ID	1618	POSSESS SPRAY PNT/MRKR	
0667	POSSESSION OF PROH WPNS	1624	PROH USE COASTERS,SKATE	
0676	PROH ACT-KAHULUI HARBOR	1628	POSSESS TOXIC CHEM SUBS	
0678	PROH ACT-NATL AREA RESRV	1640	LAP DANCING ESTB.PROH	
0680	PROH ACT: MANELE-HULOPOE	1641	CAMP W/O PERMIT FORE RES	
0702	PROH UNDERSIZED OCTOPUS	1645	UNENCUMB PUBLIC LAND MV	
0705	PROHIBITED ACTIVITY	1653	THROW NETS	
0708	PROH ACTS C-PENALTIES	1674	NETS, GENERALLY	
0713	PROHIBITED HUNTING	1677	POSS/EXH LIC/INS ID	
0717	PROHIBITED SOLICITATION	1693	USE NON-AERIAL FIREWORKS	
0722	PROHIBITIONS	1694	DUTY UPON STRIKNG ANIMAL	
0732	PROM GAMBLING 1	1698	POINT PANIC VIO OCEANWTR	
0733	PROM GAMBLING 2	1702	PROHIBIT HUNT ON TRAIL	
0743	PROM PRISON CONTRA 1	1704	GILL NETS	
0744	PROM PRISON CONTRA 2	1731	UNLEASHED ANIMAL	
		Other public order offenses (cont.)		

Appendix A: Recoding JJIS Offense Codes into Report Offense Codes

Report Label	JJIS Code and Label	Report Label	JJIS Code and Label
Other public order offenses (cont.)	1739 VIOLATE PRIVACY	Curfew violation	1078 CURFEW VIOLATION
	1740 PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVIC		Beyond parental control
	1746 UNLAWFUL USE INSUR CARD	1079 INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR	
	1779 FIREWORKS VIOLATION	Other status offense	
	1785 ANIMALS AND FOWL PENALTY		1601 VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER
	1804 CONFINE. OF VICIOUS DOG		1607 PROTECTSUPER VIOL RULE7
	1806 PROHIBITED ENTRY		1608 PROTECTSUPER VIOL RULE8
	1867 APPLICATIONS,TAGS,STAMPS		1609 PROTECTSUPER VIOL RULE10
	1870 LEI SELLING		1611 VIOL OF PROTSUPVSN DOE2
	1891 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES		1613 VIOL OF PROTSUPVSN DOE4
	1935 ACCOMP TO SEXUAL ASSAULT		1615 VIOL OF PROTSUPVSN DOE6
	1944 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES		1616 PROTECTSUPER VIOL RULE11
	1946 POSSESSION OF LASER PTRS		1617 PROTECTSUPER VIOL SPC CN
	1619 CONDUCT PASNGR SCHL BUS		
	1622 PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERV		
Running away	1076 RUNAWAY		
Truancy	1075 TRUANCY		

Appendix B

Recoding JJIS Race/Ethnicity Codes into Report Race/Ethnicity Codes

Report Label	JJIS Code	JJIS Label
Hawaiian	HA	Hawaiian
Caucasian	CA	Caucasian
Black	BL	Black
American Indian	AI NA	American Indian Native Alaskan
Chinese	CH	Chinese
Japanese	JA	Japanese
Filipino	FI	Filipino
Korean	KO	Korean
Samoan	SA	Samoan
Mexican	ME	Mexican
Micronesia	MI	Micronesia
Other Hispanic	CU GA HS JM OH PA PR SP	Cuban Guatemalan Hispanic Jamaican Other Hispanic/Latino Panamanian Puerto Rican Spanish
Other Pacific Islander	EI FJ GU IN MA ML OA TA TO	East Indian Fijian Guamanian Indonesian Maori Malayan Other Pacific Islander Tahitian Tongan
Other Asian	BU CM LA OP TH VI	Burmese Cambodian Laotian Other Asian Thai Vietnamese
Other	GK O PT	Greek Other Portuguese
Unknown	NY	Not yet determined