

# HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY RECIDIVISM STUDY

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INSIDE THIS REPORT:

Executive Summary	1
State of Hawaii	2
City and County of Honolulu	10
Maui County	18
Hawaii County	26
Kauai County	34
Male Subjects	42
Female Subjects	50
Data Collection and Report Summary	58

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study examines a sample of juveniles ( $N = 232$ ) committed to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) during fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. The sample includes all juveniles whose initial commitment to HYCF occurred during this period and whose records contained relevant social history information at the time of data collection. The study covers two broad domains:

- Juveniles' social histories
  - Demographics (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity, county of origin)
  - Risk factors (e.g., substance use, parental incarceration, gang affiliation)
- Juveniles' post-HYCF release recidivism
  - Juvenile recidivism
  - Adult recidivism

(For definitions of recidivism, please see "Data Collection," page 58).

and 132 (58.1%) were convicted for an adult offense. However, juvenile and adult recidivism offenses were lesser in severity (pages 5 and 7).

The City and County of Honolulu had the highest number of juveniles incarcerated in the HYCF during the 3-year study ( $N = 117$ ; 50.4%), though that is expected given the county's greater population size. With regard to recidivism rates by county, Maui County tended to have the highest rates: 78.4% of Maui juveniles were re-arrested as juveniles; 59.5% were re-adjudicated (page 20); and 78.3% were re-arrested as adults (page 22). Juveniles in Kauai County had the highest adult conviction rates at 70.6%, though the number of subjects in the Kauai County sample stood at only 17 (page 38).

Key Recommendations:

- Maintain risk and protective factor information in a computer database with juvenile justice data.
- Provide substance use treatment for incarcerated juveniles with dependency histories, in particular for females with crystal methamphetamine use histories.
- Provide appropriate treatment for incarcerated juvenile victims of physical and sexual abuse.
- Conduct qualitative research to determine the needs in services for incarcerated juveniles as they transition into adulthood, and to determine what has been successful with juveniles who do not recidivate.

These domains are examined in seven major sections, the first of which covers the entire sample of juveniles. Next, in four separate sections, juveniles' rates for each of the four counties are examined, followed by separate sections on males and females. The report closes with a brief summary of findings.

Among all 232 juveniles in the sample, 71 were committed to the HYCF for minority confinement (until age 18 or 19), and therefore, could not be examined for recidivism as a juvenile. Of the remaining 161 juveniles committed to short-term commitments (1 year or less), 111 (68.9%) were re-arrested as juveniles, 80 (49.7%) were re-adjudicated as juveniles, and 73 (45.3%) were re-incarcerated in the HYCF (pages 4-5).

Of the 232 juveniles in the sample, 227 had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Among these 227 individuals, 166 (73.1%) were re-arrested as adults

Differences in risk factors were most apparent when examining gender. Within the sample, 177 (76.3%) juveniles were male and 55 (23.7%) were female. The following numbers reflect the percentages of juveniles by gender with reported histories of:

- Physical abuse  
24.3% males | 30.9% females
- Sexual abuse  
5.6% males | 54.5% females
- Suicide ideation  
19.2% males | 54.5% females
- Suicide attempt(s)  
10.2% males | 34.5% females  
(Pages 42 and 50).

The most salient risk factors that correlated with recidivism were juvenile histories of hard drug use, physical abuse (especially for males), and sexual abuse (especially for females).

# STATE OF HAWAII

### Gender:

Male	177 (76.3%)
Female	55 (23.7%)

### Homeless History:

No	210 (90.5%)
Yes	22 (9.5%)

### Foster Home History:

No	186 (80.2%)
Yes	46 (19.8%)

### Ethnicity:

African American	4 (1.7%)
Caucasian	19 (8.2%)
Filipino	13 (5.6%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	132 (56.9%)
Japanese	5 (2.2%)
Laotian	1 (0.4%)
Mexican	1 (0.4%)

Micronesian	8 (3.4%)
Other	1 (0.4%)
Samoan	15 (6.5%)
Tongan	2 (0.9%)
Mixed Asian	2 (0.9%)
Mixed Other	29 (12.5%)

### County:

City and County of Honolulu	117 (50.4%)
Maui County	47 (20.3%)
Hawaii County	51 (22.0%)
Kauai County	17 (7.3%)

## RISK FACTORS

### Ever Used Tobacco Products:

No	170 (73.3%)
Yes	62 (26.7%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 12.8  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 13.0

N = 38 (24 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Alcohol:

No	41 (17.7%)
Yes	191 (82.3%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 11.9  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 157 (34 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Marijuana:

No	35 (15.1%)
Yes	197 (84.9%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 12.2  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 166 (31 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Hard Drugs\*:

No	122 (52.6%)
Yes	110 (47.4%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 14.1  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.0

N = 71 (39 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Any Drug:

No	14 (6.0%)
Yes	218 (94.0%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.6  
 Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 191 (27 missing first age of use)

### Gang Affiliation:

No	211 (90.9%)
Yes	21 (9.1%)

### Runaway History:

No	61 (26.3%)
Yes	171 (73.7%)

### Physical Abuse History:

No	172 (74.1%)
Yes	60 (25.9%)

### Sexual Abuse History:

No	192 (82.8%)
Yes	40 (17.2%)

### Suicide Ideation History:

No	168 (72.4%)
Yes	64 (27.6%)

### Suicide Attempt History:

No	195 (84.1%)
Yes	37 (15.9%)

### Truancy History:

No	82 (35.3%)
Yes	150 (64.7%)

### Special Education History:

No	122 (52.6%)
Yes	110 (47.4%)

\* "Hard drug" use typically referred to use of crystal methamphetamine in juvenile reports, though use of cocaine was also documented on occasion.

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	24 (10.3%)	208 (89.7%)
Depression	136 (58.6%)	96 (41.4%)
PTSD	215 (92.7%)	17 (7.3%)
ADHD	146 (62.9%)	86 (37.1%)
Impulsivity	182 (78.4%)	50 (21.6%)
Bi-polar	217 (93.5%)	15 (6.5%)
Anger management	118 (50.9%)	114 (49.1%)
Conduct disorder	112 (48.3%)	120 (51.7%)
Other mental health concern	152 (65.5%)	80 (34.5%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	171 (73.7%)
Yes	61 (26.3%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	177 (76.3%)
Yes	55 (23.7%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	143 (61.6%)
Yes	89 (38.4%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	213 (91.8%)
Yes	19 (8.2%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	197 (84.9%)
Yes	35 (15.1%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	183 (78.8%)
Yes	49 (21.1%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Assault 1 or 2	42 (18.1%)
Robbery	42 (18.1%)
Burglary	37 (15.9%)
UEMV/UCPV	34 (14.7%)
Assault 3	24 (10.3%)
Dangerous Drugs	13 (5.6%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	11 (4.7%)
Detrimental Drug 2 or 3	5 (2.2%)
Sex Assault 3	4 (1.7%)
Homicide	3 (1.3%)
Abuse Family Member	2 (0.9%)
Harassment	2 (0.9%)
Kidnapping	2 (0.9%)
Sex Assault 4	2 (0.9%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	2 (0.9%)
Alcohol Offense	1 (0.4%)
Computer/credit car fraud	1 (0.4%)
Probation Violation	1 (0.4%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	1 (0.4%)
Theft 1 or 2	1 (0.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	1 (0.4%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (0.4%)

**Age First Arrested:**

Five*	1 (0.4%)
Six**	2 (0.9%)
Seven***	3 (1.3%)
Eight	9 (3.9%)
Nine	11 (4.7%)
Ten	16 (6.9%)
Eleven	23 (9.9%)
Twelve	51 (22.0%)
Thirteen	48 (20.7%)
Fourteen	32 (13.8%)
Fifteen	18 (7.8%)
Sixteen	13 (5.6%)
Seventeen	5 (2.1%)

Mean = 12.4

Median = 12.5

Due to the young age of some juveniles at "age first arrested," offenses were examined for juveniles first arrested at age 7 and under.

\* juvenile arrested for Burglary 2.

\*\* juveniles arrested for Harassment and Theft 4.

\*\*\* juveniles arrested for Runaway, Disorderly conduct, and Assault 3.

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Thirteen	5 (2.1%)
Fourteen	26 (11.2%)
Fifteen	43 (18.5%)
Sixteen	52 (22.4%)
Seventeen	73 (31.5%)
Eighteen	33 (14.2%)

Mean = 16.1

Median = 16.0

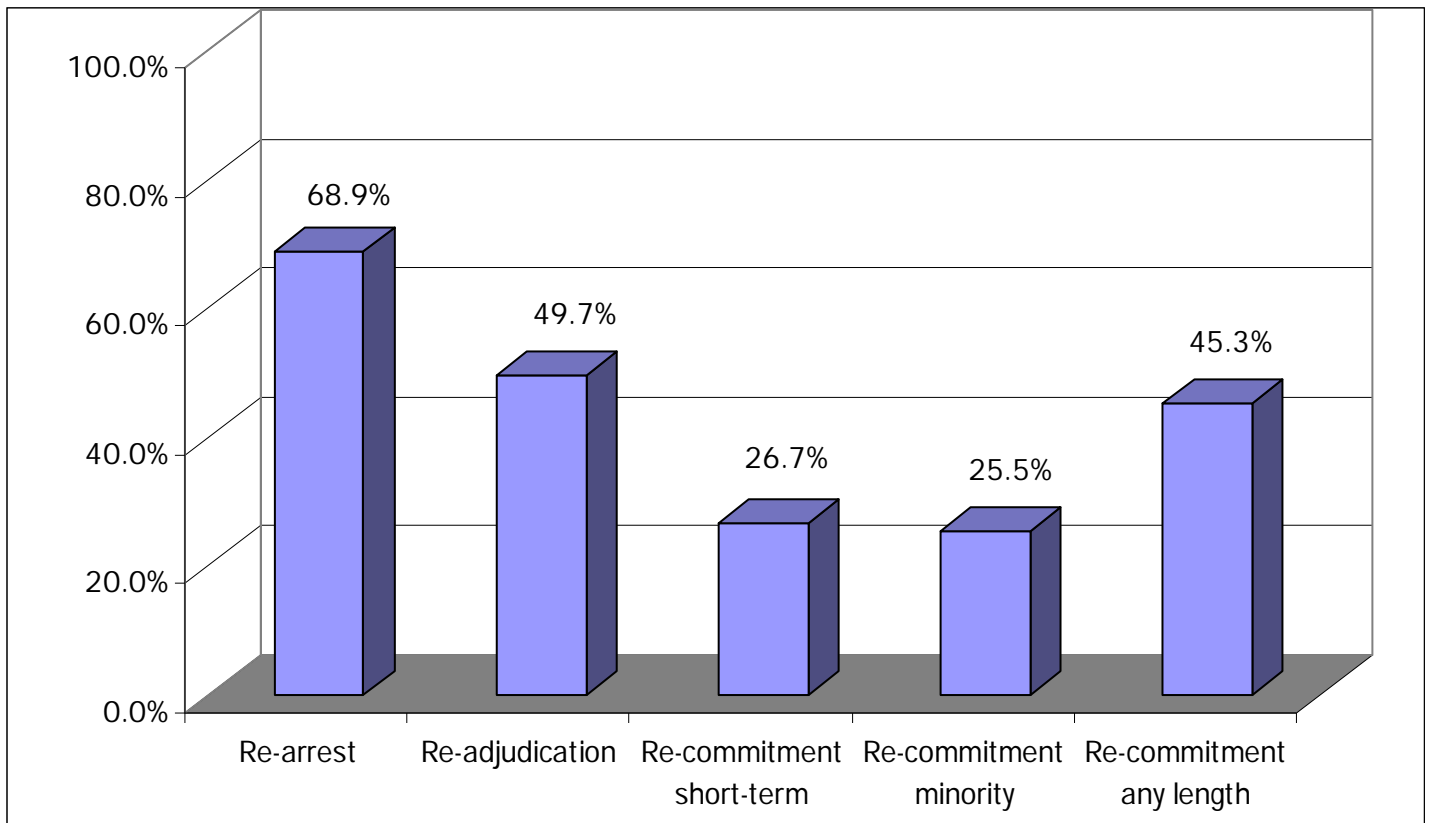
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 232 juveniles in the sample, 161 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 71 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 1 and Figure 1, below).

**Table 1: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 161)**

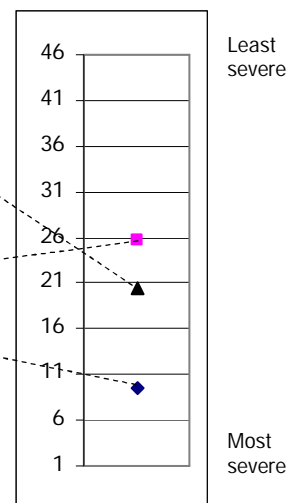
	No	Yes	Mean # Days	Median # Days
Re-arrest	50 (31.1%)	111 (68.9%)	134	75
Re-adjudication	81 (50.3%)	80 (49.7%)	233	167
Re-commitment short-term	118 (73.3%)	43 (26.7%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	120 (74.5%)	41 (25.5%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	88 (54.7%)	73 (45.3%)	274	192

**Figure 1: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 161)**



**Table 2: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 80)	Probation Violation (14)	20.55
Re-arrest offense (N = 111)	Runaway (29)	25.69
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 161)	UEMV/UCPV (34)	9.61



Subjects' juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; "other status offense" was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles' most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 161 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) "most severe" offense was "UEMV/UCPV." More specifically, there were 34 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was "UEMV/UCPV."

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 161 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 9.61. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 161 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 50 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 111 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 111 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was "runaway" (29 subjects). The mean score was 25.69.

With regard to adjudication, 81 of the 161 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 80 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offense for which these 80 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) was "probation violation" (14 subjects). The mean score for these 80 subjects was 20.55.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 50 (31.1%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 111 (68.9%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Just over half (50.3%) of the 161 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 80 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

# ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 232 juveniles from the sample, 5 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, these five juveniles have been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 227. Among this sample of juveniles, approximately three-fourths (73.1%) were arrested as adults and over half (58.1%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 3: Adult Recidivism (N = 227)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	61 (26.9%)	166 (73.1%)
Conviction	95 (41.9%)	132 (58.1%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 4: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 166)**

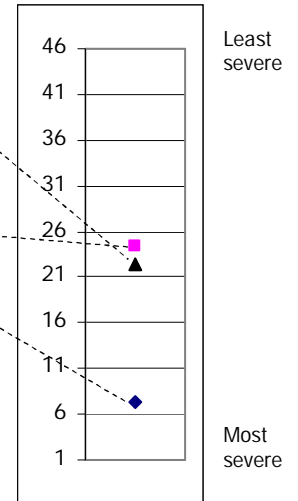
Other*	44 (26.5%)
Alcohol Offense	18 (10.8%)
UEMV/UCPV	12 (7.2%)
Other Property	10 (6.0%)
Assault 3	9 (5.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	9 (5.4%)
Traffic	8 (4.8%)
Harassment	8 (4.8%)
Theft 1 or 2	7 (4.2%)
Abuse Family Member	5 (3.0%)
Dangerous Drugs	5 (3.0%)
Robbery	5 (3.0%)
Assault 1 or 2	4 (2.4%)
Burglary	3 (1.8%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	3 (1.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	3 (1.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	3 (1.8%)
Trespass	3 (1.8%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	2 (1.2%)
Homicide	1 (0.6%)
Open Lewdness	1 (0.6%)
Prostitution	1 (0.6%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (0.6%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (0.6%)

**Table 5: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 132)**

Other*	25 (18.9%)
Alcohol Offense	14 (10.7%)
Other Property	11 (8.3%)
UEMV/UCPV	11 (8.3%)
Theft 3 or 4	9 (6.9%)
Assault 3	8 (6.1%)
Traffic	8 (6.1%)
Harassment	5 (3.8%)
Robbery	5 (3.8%)
Abuse Family Member	4 (3.0%)
Assault 1 or 2	4 (3.0%)
Dangerous Drugs	4 (3.0%)
Homicide	4 (3.0%)
Theft 1 or 2	4 (3.0%)
Burglary	3 (2.3%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	3 (2.3%)
Trespass	3 (2.3%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	2 (1.5%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	2 (1.5%)
Open Lewdness	1 (0.8%)
Prostitution	1 (0.8%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (0.8%)

**Table 6: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction ( <i>N</i> = 132)	Other (25)	22.34
Offense for first adult arrest ( <i>N</i> = 166)	Other (44)	24.40
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile ( <i>N</i> = 227)	Assault 1 or 2 and Robbery (tie: 42)	7.35



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 5, the 227 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of “Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile”; “Offense for first adult arrest”; and “Offense for first adult conviction.” Among this sample, the most common (modal) offenses for “Most severe offenses ever committed as a juvenile” were “Assault 1 or 2” and “Robbery.” More specifically, there were 42 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was “Assault 1 or 2,” as well as 42 whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was “Robbery.”

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 5 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (*N* = 227) was 7.35. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 227 juveniles, 166 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 166 subjects were arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was “other” (44 subjects). The mean score was 24.40. With regard to conviction, 132 of the 227 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 132 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was “other” (25 subjects). The mean score was 22.34.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 227 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 61 (26.9%) were not arrested and 95 (41.9%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects’ most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles’ recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles’ (*N* = 200) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile *or* adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication *or* adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 7: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

<i>N</i> = 200	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	27 (13.5%)	173 (86.5%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	49 (24.5%)	151 (75.5%)

Table 8: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 161)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 227)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	48 (31.8%)	103 (68.2%)	57 (27.5%)	150 (72.5%)
	Yes	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	4 (20.0%)	16 (80.0%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	9 (30.0%)	21 (70.0%)	13 (32.5%)	27 (67.5%)
	Yes	41 (31.3%)	90 (68.7%)	48 (25.7%)	139 (74.3%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	6 (25.0%)	18 (75.0%)	10 (29.4%)	24 (70.6%)
	Yes	44 (32.1%)	93 (67.9%)	51 (26.4%)	142 (73.6%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	31 (37.8%)	51 (62.2%)	32 (26.7%)	88 (73.3%)
	Yes	19 (24.1%)	60 (75.9%)	29 (27.1%)	78 (72.9%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	36 (30.0%)	84 (70.0%)	44 (26.5%)	122 (73.5%)
	Yes	14 (34.1%)	27 (65.9%)	17 (27.9%)	44 (72.1%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	41 (32.8%)	84 (67.2%)	46 (26.4%)	128 (73.6%)
	Yes	9 (25.0%)	27 (75.0%)	15 (28.3%)	38 (71.7%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	44 (30.3%)	101 (69.7%)	57 (27.8%)	148 (72.2%)
	Yes	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)	4 (18.2%)	18 (81.8%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	40 (32.0%)	85 (68.0%)	45 (24.7%)	137 (75.3%)
	Yes	10 (27.8%)	26 (72.2%)	16 (35.6%)	29 (64.4%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	49 (33.1%)	99 (66.9%)	56 (26.8%)	153 (73.2%)
	Yes	1 (7.7%)	12 (92.3%)	5 (27.8%)	13 (72.2%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	44 (32.1%)	93 (67.9%)	52 (26.9%)	141 (73.1%)
	Yes	6 (25.0%)	18 (75.0%)	9 (26.5%)	25 (73.5%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	43 (36.8%)	74 (63.2%)	43 (25.6%)	125 (74.4%)
	Yes	7 (15.9%)	37 (84.1%)	18 (30.5%)	41 (69.5%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	45 (33.3%)	90 (66.7%)	54 (28.7%)	134 (71.3%)
	Yes	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.8%)	7 (17.9%)	32 (82.1%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	18 (38.3%)	29 (61.7%)	18 (29.5%)	43 (70.5%)
	Yes	32 (28.1%)	82 (71.9%)	43 (25.9%)	123 (74.1%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 161)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 227)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	8 (61.5%)	5 (38.5%)	6 (25.0%)	18 (75.0%)
	Yes	42 (28.4%)	106 (71.6%)	55 (27.1%)	148 (72.9%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	32 (34.8%)	60 (65.2%)	34 (25.8%)	98 (74.2%)
	Yes	18 (26.1%)	51 (73.9%)	27 (28.4%)	68 (71.6%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	49 (32.9%)	100 (67.1%)	57 (27.1%)	153 (72.9%)
	Yes	1 (8.3%)	11 (91.7%)	4 (23.5%)	13 (76.5%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	34 (34.0%)	66 (66.0%)	44 (31.0%)	98 (69.0%)
	Yes	16 (26.2%)	45 (73.8%)	17 (20.0%)	68 (80.0%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	42 (33.3%)	84 (66.7%)	50 (28.2%)	127 (71.8%)
	Yes	8 (22.9%)	27 (77.1%)	11 (22.0%)	39 (78.0%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	46 (30.7%)	104 (69.3%)	53 (25.0%)	159 (75.0%)
	Yes	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	8 (53.3%)	7 (46.7%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	27 (33.3%)	54 (66.7%)	31 (26.5%)	86 (73.5%)
	Yes	23 (28.8%)	57 (71.3%)	30 (27.3%)	80 (72.7%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	28 (37.3%)	47 (62.7%)	32 (28.8%)	79 (71.2%)
	Yes	22 (25.6%)	64 (74.4%)	29 (25.0%)	87 (75.0%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	38 (37.3%)	64 (62.7%)	43 (28.5%)	108 (71.5%)
	Yes	12 (20.3%)	47 (79.7%)	18 (23.7%)	58 (76.3%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	21 (36.8%)	36 (63.2%)	21 (25.9%)	60 (74.1%)
	Yes	29 (27.9%)	75 (72.1%)	40 (27.4%)	106 (72.6%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	28 (32.9%)	57 (67.1%)	36 (30.3%)	83 (69.7%)
	Yes	22 (28.9%)	54 (71.1%)	25 (23.1%)	83 (76.9%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	38 (32.8%)	78 (67.2%)	43 (26.1%)	122 (73.9%)
	Yes	12 (26.7%)	33 (73.3%)	18 (29.0%)	44 (71.0%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	45 (33.1%)	91 (66.9%)	50 (26.0%)	142 (74.0%)
	Yes	5 (20.0%)	20 (80.0%)	11 (31.4%)	24 (68.6%)

# CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

**Gender:**

Male	92 (78.6%)
Female	25 (21.4%)

**Ethnicity:**

African American	3 (2.6%)
Caucasian	7 (6.0%)
Filipino	6 (5.1%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	60 (51.3%)
Japanese	5 (4.3%)
Laotian	1 (0.9%)

Micronesian	8 (6.8%)
Samoan	13 (11.1%)
Mixed Asian	1 (0.9%)
Mixed Other	13 (11.1%)

**Homeless History:**

No	108 (92.3%)
Yes	9 (7.7%)

**Foster Home History:**

No	95 (81.2%)
Yes	22 (18.8%)

## RISK FACTORS

**Ever Used Tobacco Products:**

No	81 (69.2%)
Yes	36 (30.8%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 12.5  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 12.0

N = 27 (9 missing first age of use)

**Gang Affiliation:**

No	106 (90.6%)
Yes	11 (9.4%)

**Ever Used Alcohol:**

No	20 (17.1%)
Yes	97 (82.9%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 11.9  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 84 (13 missing first age of use)

**Runaway History:**

No	31 (26.5%)
Yes	86 (73.5%)

**Ever Used Marijuana:**

No	17 (14.5%)
Yes	100 (85.5%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 12.4  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 85 (15 missing first age of use)

**Physical Abuse History:**

No	87 (74.4%)
Yes	30 (25.6%)

**Ever Used Hard Drugs:**

No	62 (53.0%)
Yes	55 (47.0%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 13.9  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.0

N = 35 (20 missing first age of use)

**Sexual Abuse History:**

No	108 (92.3%)
Yes	9 (7.7%)

**Ever Used Any Drug:**

No	8 (6.8%)
Yes	109 (93.2%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.5  
 Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 99 (10 missing first age of use)

**Suicide Ideation History:**

No	85 (72.6%)
Yes	32 (27.4%)

**Truancy History:**

No	39 (33.3%)
Yes	78 (66.7%)

**Special Education History:**

No	61 (52.1%)
Yes	56 (47.9%)

**Suicide Attempt History:**

No	95 (81.2%)
Yes	22 (18.8%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	12 (10.3%)	105 (89.7%)
Depression	67 (57.3%)	50 (42.7%)
PTSD	108 (92.3%)	9 (7.7%)
ADHD	75 (64.1%)	42 (35.9%)
Impulsivity	94 (80.3%)	23 (19.7%)
Bi-polar	111 (94.9%)	6 (5.1%)
Anger management	60 (51.3%)	57 (48.7%)
Conduct disorder	56 (47.9%)	61 (52.1%)
Other mental health concern	82 (70.1%)	35 (29.9%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	85 (72.6%)
Yes	32 (27.4%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	94 (80.3%)
Yes	23 (19.7%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	74 (63.2%)
Yes	43 (36.8%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	110 (94.0%)
Yes	7 (6.0%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	101 (86.3%)
Yes	16 (13.7%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	95 (81.2%)
Yes	22 (18.8%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Assault 1 or 2	23 (19.7%)
Robbery	20 (17.1%)
Burglary	16 (13.7%)
UEMV/UCPV	17 (14.5%)
Assault 3	13 (11.1%)
Dangerous Drugs	6 (5.1%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	5 (4.3%)
Homicide	3 (2.6%)
Abuse Family Member	2 (1.7%)
Detrimental Drug 2 or 3	2 (1.7%)
Kidnapping	2 (1.7%)
Sex Assault 3	2 (1.7%)
Harassment	1 (0.9%)
Probation Violation	1 (0.9%)
Sex Assault 4	1 (0.9%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	1 (0.9%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (0.9%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (0.9%)

**Age First Arrested:**

Seven*	1 (0.9%)
Eight	4 (3.4%)
Nine	4 (3.4%)
Ten	7 (6.0%)
Eleven	9 (7.7%)
Twelve	32 (27.4%)
Thirteen	24 (20.5%)
Fourteen	19 (16.2%)
Fifteen	7 (6.0%)
Sixteen	9 (7.7%)
Seventeen	1 (0.9%)

Mean = 12.6  
Median = 13.0

Due to the young age of some juveniles at "age first arrested," offenses were examined for juveniles first arrested at age 7 and under.

\* juvenile arrested for Assault 3.

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Thirteen	4 (3.4%)
Fourteen	13 (11.1%)
Fifteen	24 (20.5%)
Sixteen	27 (23.1%)
Seventeen	36 (30.8%)
Eighteen	13 (11.1%)

Mean = 16.0  
Median = 16.0

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

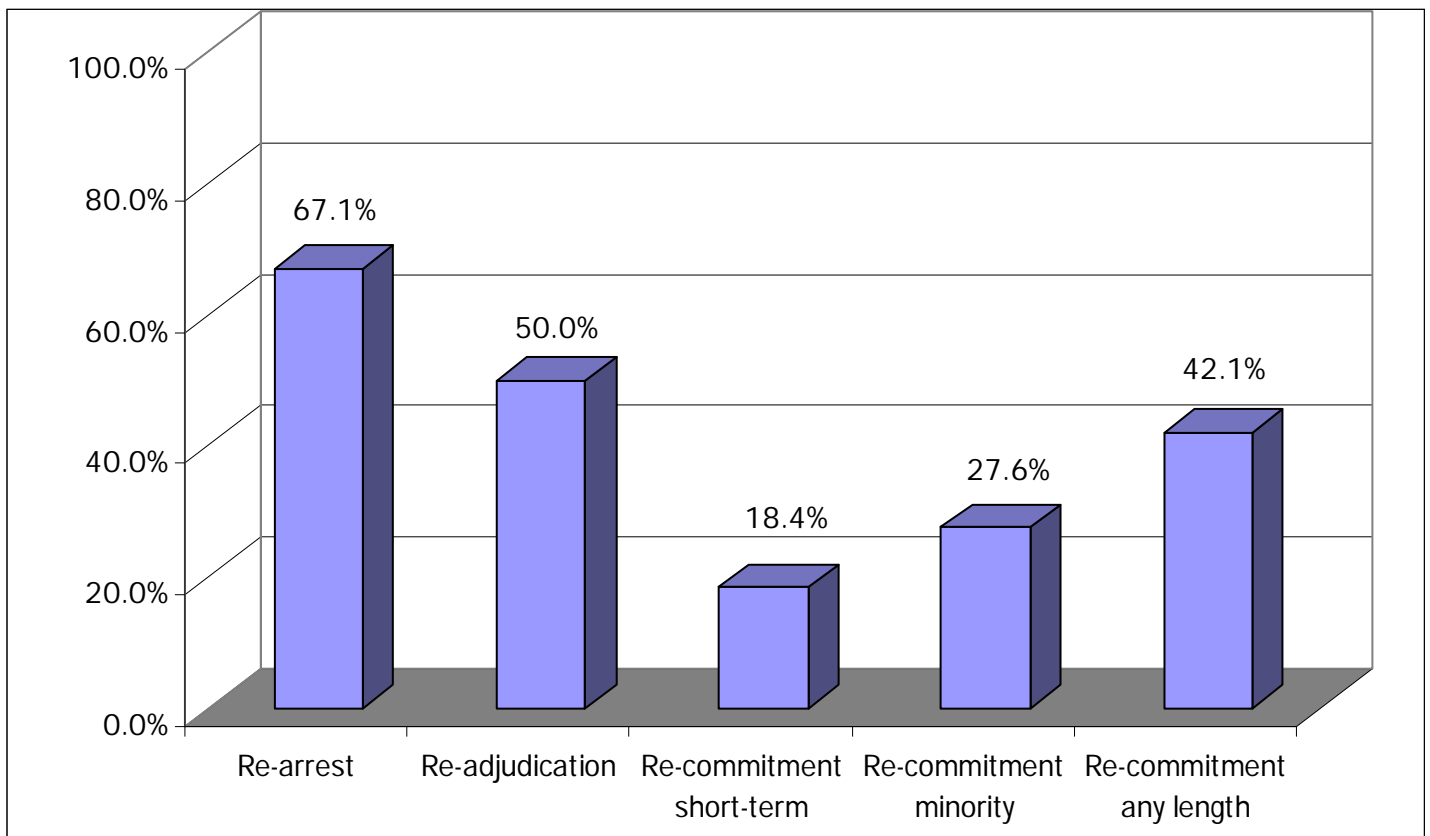
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 117 juveniles in the sample, 76 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 41 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 9 and Figure 2, below).

**Table 9: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 76)**

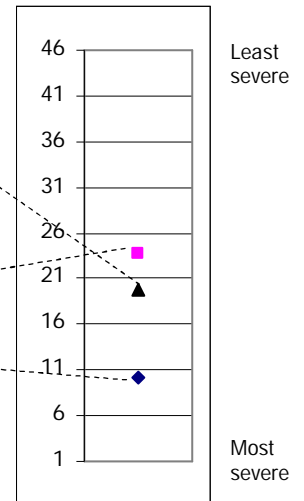
	No	Yes	Mean # Days Until Recidivism	Median # Days Until Recidivism
Re-arrest	25 (32.9%)	51 (67.1%)	142	80
Re-adjudication	38 (50.0%)	38 (50.0%)	225	178
Re-commitment short-term	62 (81.6%)	14 (18.4%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	55 (72.4%)	21 (27.6%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	44 (57.9%)	32 (42.1%)	278	215

**Figure 2: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 76)**



**Table 10: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 38)	Probation Violation (10)	19.74
Re-arrest offense (N = 51)	Runaway (13)	23.63
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 76)	Assault 1 or 2 (13)	10.12



Subjects' juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; "other status offense" was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles' most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 76 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) "most severe" offense was "Assault 1 or 2." More specifically, there were 13 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was "Assault 1 or 2."

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 76 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 10.12. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 76 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 25 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 51 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 51 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was "runaway" (13 subjects). The mean score was 23.63.

With regard to adjudication, 38 of the 76 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 38 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offense for which these 38 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) was "probation violation" (10 subjects). The mean score for these 38 subjects was 19.74.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 25 (32.9%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 51 (67.1%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Exactly half (50.0%) of the 76 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 38 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

## ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 117 juveniles from the sample, 3 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, these three juveniles have been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 114. Among this sample of juveniles, approximately three-fourths (70.2%) were arrested as adults and over half (51.8%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 11: Adult Recidivism (N = 114)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	34 (29.8%)	80 (70.2%)
Conviction	55 (48.2%)	59 (51.8%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 12: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 80)**

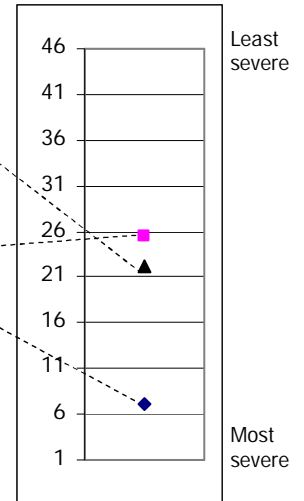
Other*	22 (27.5%)
Theft 3 or 4	8 (10.0%)
Alcohol	7 (8.8%)
Theft 1 or 2	6 (7.5%)
UEMV/UCPV	6 (7.5%)
Other Property	5 (6.3%)
Harassment	4 (5.0%)
Traffic	4 (5.0%)
Assault 3	3 (3.8%)
Robbery	3 (3.8%)
Trespass	3 (3.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (2.5%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	2 (2.5%)
Abuse of Family Member	1 (1.3%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (1.3%)
Homicide	1 (1.3%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (1.3%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	1 (1.3%)

**Table 13: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 59)**

Other*	10 (16.9%)
Theft 3 or 4	8 (13.6%)
Alcohol	7 (11.9%)
UEMV/UCPV	7 (11.9%)
Other Property	5 (8.5%)
Robbery	3 (5.1%)
Traffic	3 (5.1%)
Assault 1 or 2	2 (3.4%)
Assault 3	2 (3.4%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (3.4%)
Theft 1 or 2	2 (3.4%)
Trespass	2 (3.4%)
Abuse of Family Member	1 (1.7%)
Burglary	1 (1.7%)
Harassment	1 (1.7%)
Homicide	1 (1.7%)
Prostitution	1 (1.7%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (1.7%)

**Table 14: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction (N = 59)	Other (10)	22.27
Offense for first adult arrest (N = 80)	Other (22)	25.53
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile (N = 114)	Assault 1 or 2 (23)	7.18



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 13, the 114 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of "Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile"; "Offense for first adult arrest"; and "Offense for first adult conviction." Among this sample, the most common (modal) offense was "Assault 1 or 2." More specifically, there were 23 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was "Assault 1 or 2."

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 13 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (N = 114) was 7.18. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 114 juveniles, 80 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 80 subjects were arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was "other" (22 subjects). The mean score was 25.53. With regard to conviction, 59 of the 114 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 59 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was "other" (10 subjects). The mean score was 22.27.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 114 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 34 (29.8%) were not arrested and 55 (48.2%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects' most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles' recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles' (N = 98) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 15: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

N = 90	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	18 (18.6%)	80 (81.6%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	31 (31.6%)	67 (68.4%)

Table 16: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 76)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 114)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	24 (33.3%)	48 (66.7%)	31 (30.1%)	72 (69.9%)
	Yes	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	9 (47.4%)	10 (52.6%)
	Yes	19 (31.1%)	42 (68.9%)	25 (26.3%)	70 (73.7%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	2 (18.2%)	9 (81.8%)	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)
	Yes	23 (35.4%)	42 (64.6%)	28 (28.6%)	70 (71.4%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	16 (41.0%)	23 (59.0%)	21 (35.0%)	39 (65.0%)
	Yes	9 (24.3%)	28 (75.7%)	13 (24.1%)	41 (75.9%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	16 (29.1%)	39 (70.9%)	24 (29.3%)	58 (70.7%)
	Yes	9 (42.9%)	12 (57.1%)	10 (31.3%)	22 (68.8%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	21 (33.9%)	41 (66.1%)	27 (29.3%)	65 (70.7%)
	Yes	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)	7 (31.8%)	15 (68.2%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	22 (31.9%)	47 (68.1%)	32 (30.5%)	73 (69.5%)
	Yes	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (22.2%)	7 (77.8%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	19 (33.3%)	38 (66.7%)	25 (26.9%)	68 (73.1%)
	Yes	6 (31.6%)	13 (68.4%)	9 (42.9%)	12 (57.1%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	25 (34.7%)	47 (65.3%)	32 (29.9%)	75 (70.1%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	22 (33.3%)	44 (66.7%)	29 (29.6%)	69 (70.4%)
	Yes	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	21 (38.2%)	34 (61.8%)	22 (25.9%)	63 (74.1%)
	Yes	4 (19.0%)	17 (81.0%)	17 (58.6%)	12 (41.4%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	22 (34.9%)	41 (65.1%)	31 (33.0%)	63 (67.0%)
	Yes	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)	3 (15.0%)	17 (85.0%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	12 (44.4%)	15 (55.6%)	10 (32.3%)	21 (67.7%)
	Yes	13 (26.5%)	36 (73.5%)	24 (28.9%)	59 (71.1%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 76)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 114)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (25.0%)	9 (75.0%)
	Yes	20 (29.4%)	48 (70.6%)	31 (30.4%)	71 (69.6%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	17 (40.5%)	25 (59.5%)	15 (23.4%)	49 (76.6%)
	Yes	8 (23.5%)	26 (76.5%)	19 (38.0%)	31 (62.0%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	25 (34.7%)	47 (65.3%)	33 (31.4%)	72 (68.6%)
	Yes	0 (.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	19 (40.4%)	28 (59.6%)	21 (28.8%)	52 (71.2%)
	Yes	6 (20.7%)	23 (79.3%)	13 (31.7%)	28 (68.3%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	22 (35.5%)	40 (64.5%)	27 (29.7%)	64 (70.3%)
	Yes	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	23 (31.5%)	50 (68.5%)	29 (26.9%)	79 (73.1%)
	Yes	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	14 (35.0%)	26 (65.0%)	17 (28.8%)	42 (71.2%)
	Yes	11 (30.6%)	25 (69.4%)	17 (30.9%)	38 (69.1%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	15 (38.5%)	24 (61.5%)	18 (32.7%)	37 (67.3%)
	Yes	10 (27.0%)	27 (73.0%)	16 (27.1%)	43 (72.9%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	21 (41.2%)	30 (58.8%)	25 (30.9%)	56 (69.1%)
	Yes	4 (16.0%)	21 (84.0%)	9 (27.3%)	24 (72.7%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	8 (30.8%)	18 (69.2%)	12 (31.6%)	26 (68.4%)
	Yes	17 (34.0%)	33 (66.0%)	22 (28.9%)	54 (71.1%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	14 (35.0%)	26 (65.0%)	20 (33.9%)	39 (66.1%)
	Yes	11 (30.6%)	25 (69.4%)	14 (25.5%)	41 (74.5%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	19 (34.5%)	36 (65.5%)	23 (27.7%)	60 (72.3%)
	Yes	6 (28.6%)	15 (71.4%)	11 (35.5%)	20 (64.5%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	22 (34.9%)	41 (65.1%)	26 (28.0%)	67 (72.0%)
	Yes	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)

# MAUI COUNTY

**Gender:**

Male	37 (78.7%)
Female	10 (21.3%)

**Ethnicity:**

Caucasian	4 (8.5%)
Filipino	4 (8.5%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	31 (66.0%)

Samoan	2 (4.3%)
Tongan	1 (2.1%)
Mixed Other	5 (10.6%)

**Homeless History:**

No	42 (89.4%)
Yes	5 (10.6%)

**Foster Home History:**

No	37 (78.7%)
Yes	10 (21.3%)

## RISK FACTORS

**Ever Used Tobacco Products:**

No	41 (87.2%)
Yes	6 (12.8%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 14.0  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 14.5

N = 4 (2 missing first age of use)

**Gang Affiliation:**

No	41 (87.2%)
Yes	6 (12.8%)

**Ever Used Alcohol:**

No	15 (31.9%)
Yes	32 (68.1%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 11.7  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 27 (5 missing first age of use)

**Runaway History:**

No	13 (27.7%)
Yes	34 (72.3%)

**Ever Used Marijuana:**

No	7 (14.9%)
Yes	40 (85.1%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 12.5  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 35 (5 missing first age of use)

**Physical Abuse History:**

No	37 (78.7%)
Yes	10 (21.3%)

**Ever Used Hard Drugs:**

No	26 (55.3%)
Yes	21 (44.7%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 14.1  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.0

N = 13 (8 missing first age of use)

**Sexual Abuse History:**

No	42 (89.4%)
Yes	5 (10.6%)

**Ever Used Any Drug:**

No	4 (8.5%)
Yes	43 (91.5%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.8  
 Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 36 (7 missing first age of use)

**Suicide Ideation History:**

No	37 (78.7%)
Yes	10 (21.3%)

**Suicide Attempt History:**

No	41 (87.2%)
Yes	6 (12.8%)

**Truancy History:**

No	14 (29.8%)
Yes	33 (70.2%)

**Special Education History:**

No	21 (44.7%)
Yes	26 (55.3%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	4 (8.5%)	43 (91.5%)
Depression	29 (61.7%)	18 (38.3%)
PTSD	46 (97.9%)	1 (2.1%)
ADHD	26 (55.3%)	21 (44.7%)
Impulsivity	34 (72.3%)	13 (27.7%)
Bi-polar	45 (95.7%)	2 (4.3%)
Anger management	26 (55.3%)	21 (44.7%)
Conduct disorder	21 (44.7%)	26 (55.3%)
Other mental health concern	34 (72.3%)	13 (27.7%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	35 (74.5%)
Yes	12 (25.5%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	31 (66.6%)
Yes	16 (34.0%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	27 (57.4%)
Yes	20 (42.6%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	43 (91.5%)
Yes	4 (8.5%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	37 (78.7%)
Yes	10 (21.3%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	34 (72.3%)
Yes	13 (27.6%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Robbery	14 (29.8%)
UEMV/UCPV	10 (21.3%)
Assault 1 or 2	7 (14.9%)
Burglary	7 (14.9%)
Assault 3	3 (6.4%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (4.3%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (2.1%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (2.1%)
Theft 1 or 2	1 (2.1%)
Theft 3 or 4	1 (2.1%)

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

**Age First Arrested:**

Six*	2 (4.3%)
Seven**	1 (2.1%)
Eight	3 (6.4%)
Nine	6 (12.8%)
Ten	6 (12.8%)
Eleven	7 (14.9%)
Twelve	8 (17.0%)
Thirteen	9 (19.1%)
Fourteen	3 (6.4%)
Fifteen	1 (2.1%)
Sixteen	1 (2.1%)

Mean = 11.1  
Median = 11.0

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Fourteen	7 (14.9%)
Fifteen	11 (23.4%)
Sixteen	8 (17.0%)
Seventeen	13 (27.7%)
Eighteen	8 (17.0%)

Mean = 16.1  
Median = 16.0

Due to the young age of some juveniles at "age first arrested," offenses were examined for juveniles first arrested at age 7 and under.

\* juveniles arrested for Harassment and Theft 4.

\*\* juvenile arrested for Disorderly conduct.

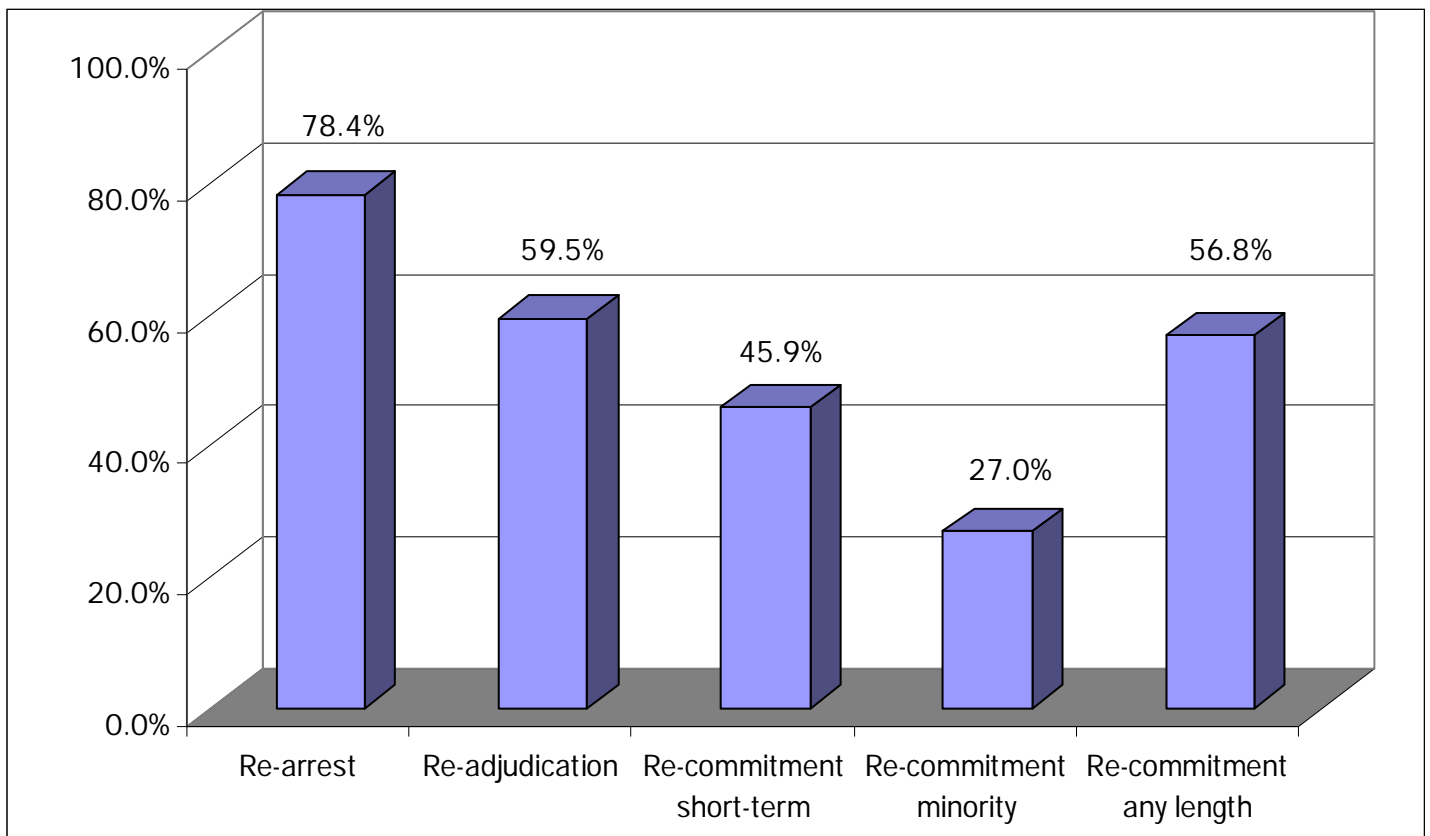
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 47 juveniles in the sample, 37 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 10 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 17 and Figure 3, below).

**Table 17: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 37)**

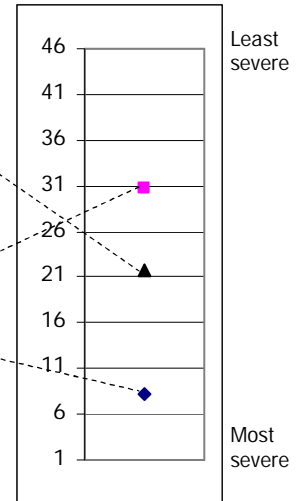
	No	Yes	Mean # Days Until Recidivism	Median # Days Until Recidivism
Re-arrest	8 (21.6%)	29 (78.4%)	128	69
Re-adjudication	15 (40.5%)	22 (59.5%)	244	114
Re-commitment short-term	20 (54.1%)	17 (45.9%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	27 (73.0%)	10 (27.0%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	16 (43.2%)	21 (56.8%)	321	213

**Figure 3: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 37)**



**Table 18: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 22)	Probation Violation (3)	21.86
Re-arrest offense (N = 29)	Runaway (6)	30.69
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 37)	UCPV/UEMV (11)	8.11



Subjects' juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; "other status offense" was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles' most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 37 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) "most severe" offense was "UCPV/UEMV." More specifically, there were 11 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was "UCPV/UEMV."

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 37 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 8.11. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 37 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 8 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 29 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 29 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was "runaway" (6 subjects). The mean score was 30.69.

With regard to adjudication, 15 of the 37 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 22 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offense for which these 22 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) was "probation violation" (3 subjects). The mean score for these 22 subjects was 21.86.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 8 (21.6%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 29 (78.4%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Less than half (40.5%) of the 37 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 22 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

## ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 47 juveniles from the sample, 1 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, this one juvenile has been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 46. Among this sample of juveniles, over three-fourths (78.3%) were arrested as adults and nearly two-thirds (65.2%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 19: Adult Recidivism (N = 46)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	10 (21.7%)	36 (78.3%)
Conviction	16 (34.8%)	30 (65.2%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 20: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 36)**

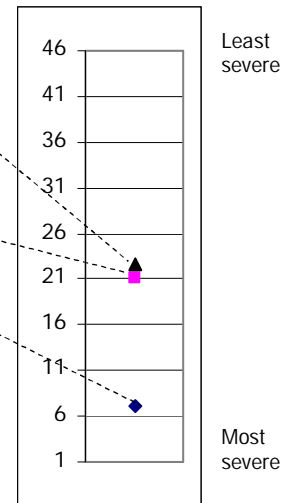
Alcohol Offense	6 (16.7%)
Other*	6 (16.7%)
Assault 3	4 (11.1%)
UEMV/UCPV	4 (11.1%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (5.5%)
Other Property	2 (5.5%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	2 (5.5%)
Traffic	2 (5.5%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (2.8%)
Burglary	1 (2.8%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	1 (2.8%)
Harassment	1 (2.8%)
Robbery	1 (2.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (2.8%)
Theft 3 or 4	1 (2.8%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (2.8%)

**Table 21: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 30)**

Other*	4 (13.3%)
Other Property	4 (13.3%)
Traffic	4 (13.3%)
Alcohol Offense	3 (10.0%)
Assault 3	3 (10.0%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (6.7%)
Theft 1 or 2	2 (6.7%)
UEMV/UCPV	2 (6.7%)
Burglary	1 (3.3%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	1 (3.3%)
Harassment	1 (3.3%)
Robbery	1 (3.3%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (3.3%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (3.3%)

**Table 22: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction (N = 30)	Other, Other Property and Traffic (tie: 4)	22.60
Offense for first adult arrest (N = 36)	Alcohol Offense and Other (tie: 6)	21.03
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile (N = 46)	Robbery (14)	7.20



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 21, the 46 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of “Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile”; “Offense for first adult arrest”; and “Offense for first adult conviction.” Among this sample, the most common (modal) offense was “Robbery.” More specifically, there were 14 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was “Robbery.”

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 21 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (N = 46) was 7.20. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 46 juveniles, 36 were arrested as an adult. The modal offenses for which these 36 subjects were arrested as an adult (first arrest only) were “alcohol offense” (6 subjects) and “other” (6 subjects). The mean score was 21.03. With regard to conviction, 30 of the 46 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offenses for which these 30 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) were “other” (4 subjects), “other property” (4 subjects), and “traffic offense” (4 subjects). The mean score was 22.60.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 46 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 10 (21.7%) were not arrested and 16 (34.8%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects’ most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles’ recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles’ (N = 42) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 23: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

N = 42	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	3 (7.1%)	39 (92.9%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	4 (9.5%)	38 (90.5%)

Table 24: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 37)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 46)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	8 (24.2%)	25 (75.8%)	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	1 (9.1%)	10 (90.9%)	3 (20.0%)	12 (80.0%)
	Yes	7 (26.9%)	19 (73.1%)	7 (22.6%)	24 (77.4%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)
	Yes	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)	9 (23.1%)	30 (76.9%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	4 (21.1%)	15 (78.9%)	4 (15.4%)	22 (84.6%)
	Yes	4 (22.2%)	14 (77.8%)	6 (30.0%)	14 (70.0%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	7 (25.0%)	21 (75.0%)	6 (17.6%)	28 (82.4%)
	Yes	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	6 (25.0%)	18 (75.0%)	5 (16.7%)	25 (83.3%)
	Yes	2 (15.4%)	11 (84.6%)	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)	9 (22.0%)	32 (78.0%)
	Yes	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	6 (20.0%)	24 (80.0%)	6 (16.7%)	30 (83.3%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)	8 (19.0%)	34 (81.0%)
	Yes	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)	7 (19.4%)	29 (80.6%)
	Yes	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	8 (27.6%)	21 (72.4%)	9 (25.0%)	27 (75.0%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	8 (22.9%)	27 (77.1%)	8 (19.5%)	33 (80.5%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	2 (25.0%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (7.7%)	12 (92.3%)
	Yes	6 (20.7%)	23 (79.3%)	9 (27.3%)	24 (72.7%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 37)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 46)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Yes	7 (20.0%)	28 (80.0%)	9 (21.4%)	33 (78.6%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	4 (17.4%)	19 (82.6%)	7 (25.0%)	21 (75.0%)
	Yes	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)	3 (16.7%)	15 (83.3%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	8 (22.2%)	28 (77.8%)	9 (20.0%)	36 (80.0%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	4 (20.0%)	16 (80.0%)	8 (32.0%)	17 (68.0%)
	Yes	4 (23.5%)	13 (76.5%)	2 (9.5%)	19 (90.5%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	7 (26.9%)	19 (73.1%)	8 (24.2%)	25 (75.8%)
	Yes	1 (9.1%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (15.4%)	11 (84.6%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	8 (22.9%)	27 (77.1%)	10 (22.7%)	34 (77.3%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	3 (15.8%)	16 (84.2%)	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.8%)
	Yes	5 (27.8%)	13 (72.2%)	5 (25.0%)	15 (75.0%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	4 (30.8%)	9 (69.2%)	4 (19.0%)	17 (81.0%)
	Yes	4 (16.7%)	20 (83.3%)	6 (24.0%)	19 (76.0%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)	9 (26.5%)	25 (73.5%)
	Yes	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)	1 (8.3%)	11 (91.7%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (14.3%)	12 (85.7%)
	Yes	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.8%)	8 (25.0%)	24 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	4 (26.7%)	11 (73.3%)	4 (19.0%)	17 (81.0%)
	Yes	4 (18.2%)	18 (81.8%)	6 (24.0%)	19 (76.0%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	6 (20.0%)	24 (80.0%)	6 (16.7%)	30 (83.3%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	7 (21.9%)	25 (78.1%)	7 (17.5%)	33 (82.5%)
	Yes	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)

# HAWAII COUNTY

**Gender:**

Male	36 (70.6%)
Female	15 (29.4%)

**Ethnicity:**

African American	1 (2.0%)
Caucasian	7 (13.7%)
Filipino	1 (2.0%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	33 (64.7%)
Mexican	1 (2.0%)

Other	1 (2.0%)
Tongan	1 (2.0%)
Mixed Other	6 (11.8%)

**Homeless History:**

No	46 (90.2%)
Yes	5 (9.8%)

**Foster Home History:**

No	42 (82.4%)
Yes	9 (17.6%)

## RISK FACTORS

**Ever Used Tobacco Products:**

No	37 (72.5%)
Yes	14 (27.5%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 10.8  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 13.5

N = 6 (8 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Alcohol:**

No	5 (9.8%)
Yes	46 (90.2%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 12.3  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 34 (12 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Marijuana:**

No	7 (13.7%)
Yes	44 (86.3%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 11.9  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 37 (7 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Hard Drugs:**

No	28 (54.9%)
Yes	23 (45.1%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 14.2  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.5

N = 16 (7 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Any Drug:**

No	1 (2.0%)
Yes	50 (98.0%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.7  
 Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 43 (7 missing first age of use)

**Gang Affiliation:**

No	48 (94.1%)
Yes	3 (5.9%)

**Runaway History:**

No	14 (27.5%)
Yes	37 (72.5%)

**Physical Abuse History:**

No	38 (74.5%)
Yes	13 (25.5%)

**Sexual Abuse History:**

No	42 (82.4%)
Yes	9 (17.6%)

**Suicide Ideation History:**

No	33 (64.7%)
Yes	18 (35.3%)

**Suicide Attempt History:**

No	43 (84.3%)
Yes	8 (15.7%)

**Truancy History:**

No	24 (47.1%)
Yes	27 (52.9%)

**Special Education History:**

No	29 (56.9%)
Yes	22 (43.1%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	6 (11.8%)	45 (88.2%)
Depression	30 (58.8%)	21 (41.2%)
PTSD	45 (88.2%)	6 (11.8%)
ADHD	35 (68.6%)	16 (31.4%)
Impulsivity	40 (78.4%)	11 (21.6%)
Bi-polar	47 (92.2%)	4 (7.8%)
Anger management	22 (43.1%)	29 (56.9%)
Conduct disorder	23 (45.1%)	28 (54.9%)
Other mental health concern	27 (52.9%)	24 (47.1%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	38 (74.5%)
Yes	13 (25.5%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	38 (74.5%)
Yes	13 (25.5%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	30 (58.8%)
Yes	21 (41.2%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	46 (90.2%)
Yes	5 (9.8%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	45 (88.2%)
Yes	6 (11.8%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	41 (80.4%)
Yes	10 (19.6%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Assault 1 or 2	10 (19.6%)
Assault 3	8 (15.7%)
Burglary	8 (15.7%)
Robbery	6 (11.8%)
UEMV/UCPV	5 (9.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	3 (5.9%)
Detrimental Drug 2 or 3	3 (5.9%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	3 (5.9%)
Sex Assault 3	2 (3.9%)
Alcohol Offense	1 (2.0%)
Harassment	1 (2.0%)
Sex Assault 4	1 (2.0%)

**Age First Arrested:**

Eight	1 (2.0%)
Ten	2 (3.9%)
Eleven	6 (11.8%)
Twelve	8 (15.7%)
Thirteen	11 (21.6%)
Fourteen	9 (17.6%)
Fifteen	8 (15.7%)
Sixteen	3 (5.9%)
Seventeen	3 (5.9%)

Mean = 13.3  
Median = 13.0

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Thirteen	1 (2.0%)
Fourteen	2 (3.9%)
Fifteen	6 (11.8%)
Sixteen	12 (23.5%)
Seventeen	19 (37.3%)
Eighteen	11 (21.6%)

Mean = 16.6  
Median = 17.0

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

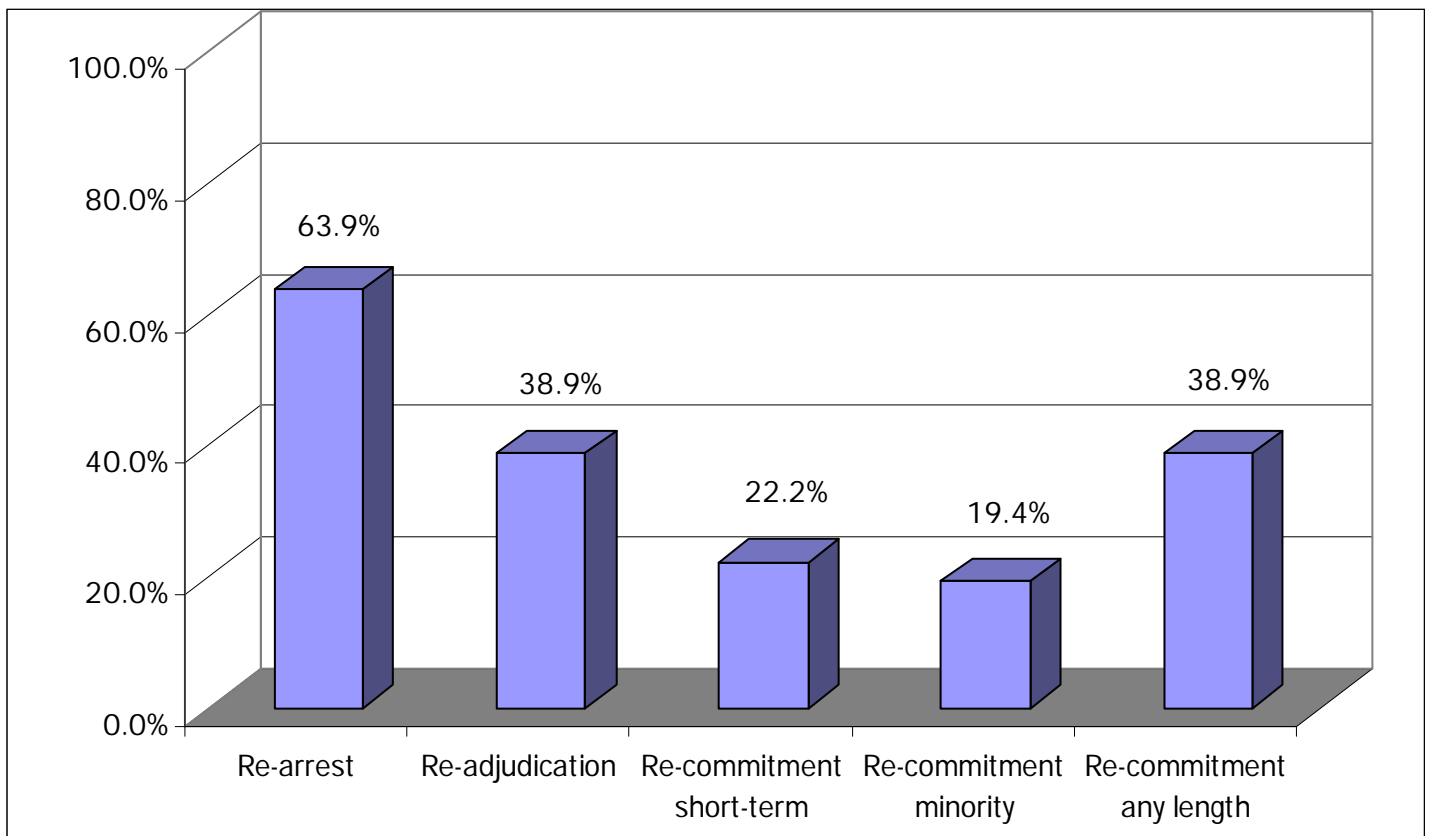
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 51 juveniles in the sample, 36 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 15 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 25 and Figure 4, below).

**Table 25: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 36)**

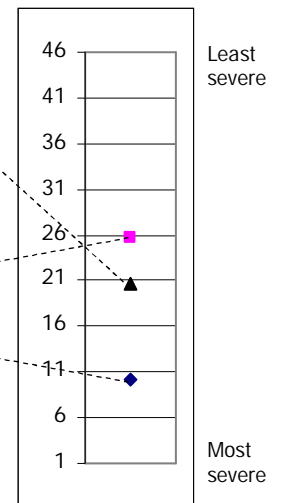
	No	Yes	Mean # Days	Median # Days
Re-arrest	13 (36.1%)	23 (63.9%)	104	62
Re-adjudication	22 (61.1%)	14 (38.9%)	168	126
Re-commitment short-term	28 (77.8%)	8 (22.2%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	29 (80.6%)	7 (19.4%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	22 (61.1%)	14 (38.9%)	153	111

**Figure 4: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 36)**



**Table 26: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 14)	Tie among 4 different offenses (2)	20.71
Re-arrest offense (N = 23)	Runaway (8)	25.61
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 36)	Tie among 3 different offenses (tie: 3)	10.28



Subjects’ juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; “other status offense” was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles’ most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 36 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) “most severe” offenses were “Assault 1 or 2” (3 subjects), “Dangerous Drugs” (crystal methamphetamine; 3 subjects), and “Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3” (possession, use, or purchase of marijuana; 3 subjects). More specifically, there were 3 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was “Assault 1 or 2,” “Dangerous Drugs,” or “Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3.”

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 36 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 10.28. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 36 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 13 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 23 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 23 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was “runaway” (8 subjects). The mean score was 25.61.

With regard to adjudication, 22 of the 36 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 14 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offenses for which these 14 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) were “UEMV/UCPV” (2 subjects), “Assault 3” (2 subjects), “Other Property” (2 subjects), and “Other” (2 subjects). The mean score for these 14 subjects was 20.71.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 13 (36.1%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 23 (63.9%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Less than half (38.9%) of the 36 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 14 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

## ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 51 juveniles from the sample, 1 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, this one juvenile has been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 50. Among this sample of juveniles, nearly three-fourths (74.0%) were arrested as adults and nearly two-thirds (62.0%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 27: Adult Recidivism (N = 50)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	13 (26.0%)	37 (74.0%)
Conviction	19 (38.0%)	31 (62.0%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 28: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 37)**

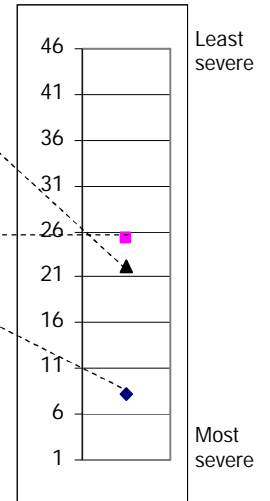
Other*	12 (32.4%)
Alcohol Offense	4 (10.8%)
Abuse Family Member	3 (8.1%)
Other Property	2 (5.4%)
Assault 3	2 (5.4%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	2 (5.4%)
Traffic	2 (5.4%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (2.7%)
Burglary	1 (2.7%)
Dangerous Drugs	1 (2.7%)
Harassment	1 (2.7%)
Open Lewdness	1 (2.7%)
Robbery	1 (2.7%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (2.7%)
Theft 1 or 2	1 (2.7%)
UEMV/UCPV	1 (2.7%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (2.7%)

**Table 29: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 31)**

Other*	7 (22.6%)
Alcohol Offense	4 (12.9%)
Abuse Family Member	2 (6.5%)
Assault 3	2 (6.5%)
Homicide	2 (6.5%)
Other Property	2 (6.5%)
UEMV/UCPV	2 (6.5%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (3.2%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	1 (3.2%)
Harassment	1 (3.2%)
Open Lewdness	1 (3.2%)
Robbery	1 (3.2%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	1 (3.2%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (3.2%)
Traffic	1 (3.2%)
Trespass	1 (3.2%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (3.2%)

**Table 30: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction (N = 31)	Other (7)	22.26
Offense for first adult arrest (N = 37)	Other (12)	25.32
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile (N = 50)	Assault 1 or 2 (10)	8.14



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 29, the 50 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of "Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile"; "Offense for first adult arrest"; and "Offense for first adult conviction." Among this sample, the most common (modal) offense was "Assault 1 or 2." More specifically, there were 10 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was "Assault 1 or 2."

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 29 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (N = 50) was 8.14. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 50 juveniles, 37 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 37 subjects was arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was "Other" (12 subjects). The mean score was 25.32. With regard to conviction, 31 of the 50 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 31 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was "Other" (7 subjects). The mean score was 22.26.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 50 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 13 (26.0%) were not arrested and 19 (38.0%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects' most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles' recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles' (N = 47) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 31: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

N = 47	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	5 (10.6%)	42 (89.4%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	13 (27.7%)	34 (72.3%)

Table 32: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 36)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 50)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	13 (37.1%)	22 (62.9%)	13 (27.1%)	35 (72.9%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (.0%)	2 (100.0%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
	Yes	11 (33.3%)	22 (66.7%)	12 (26.7%)	33 (73.3%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
	Yes	12 (38.7%)	19 (61.3%)	11 (25.6%)	32 (74.4%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	9 (50.0%)	9 (50.0%)	5 (17.9%)	23 (82.1%)
	Yes	4 (22.2%)	14 (77.8%)	8 (36.4%)	14 (63.6%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	9 (34.6%)	17 (65.4%)	10 (27.0%)	27 (73.0%)
	Yes	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	11 (37.9%)	18 (62.1%)	10 (26.3%)	28 (73.7%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (25.0%)	9 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	11 (34.4%)	21 (65.6%)	12 (26.7%)	33 (73.3%)
	Yes	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	11 (37.9%)	18 (62.1%)	10 (24.4%)	31 (75.6%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	13 (40.6%)	19 (59.4%)	12 (26.1%)	34 (73.9%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	13 (38.2%)	21 (61.8%)	13 (28.9%)	32 (71.1%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	12 (46.2%)	14 (53.8%)	10 (27.0%)	27 (73.0%)
	Yes	1 (12.5%)	9 (90.0%)	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	12 (42.9%)	16 (57.1%)	12 (28.6%)	30 (71.4%)
	Yes	1 (12.5%)	7 (87.5%)	1 (12.5%)	7 (87.5%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	6 (42.9%)	8 (57.1%)
	Yes	10 (37.0%)	17 (63.0%)	7 (19.4%)	29 (80.6%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 36)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 50)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)
	Yes	11 (33.3%)	22 (66.7%)	11 (25.0%)	33 (75.0%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	9 (45.0%)	11 (55.0%)	11 (36.7%)	19 (63.3%)
	Yes	4 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)	2 (10.0%)	18 (90.0%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	13 (43.3%)	17 (56.7%)	12 (27.3%)	32 (72.7%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	8 (30.8%)	18 (69.2%)	11 (32.4%)	23 (67.6%)
	Yes	5 (50.0%)	5 (50.0%)	2 (12.5%)	14 (87.5%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	10 (35.7%)	18 (64.3%)	12 (30.8%)	27 (69.2%)
	Yes	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	1 (9.1%)	10 (90.9%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	11 (34.4%)	21 (65.6%)	11 (23.9%)	35 (76.1%)
	Yes	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	8 (50.0%)	8 (50.0%)	6 (27.3%)	16 (72.7%)
	Yes	5 (25.0%)	15 (75.0%)	7 (25.0%)	21 (75.0%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)
	Yes	8 (36.4%)	14 (63.6%)	6 (22.2%)	21 (77.8%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	9 (47.4%)	10 (52.6%)	8 (29.6%)	19 (70.4%)
	Yes	4 (23.5%)	13 (76.5%)	5 (21.7%)	18 (78.3%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	9 (52.9%)	8 (47.1%)	7 (29.2%)	17 (70.8%)
	Yes	4 (21.1%)	15 (78.9%)	6 (23.1%)	20 (76.9%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	7 (31.8%)	15 (68.2%)	8 (28.6%)	20 (71.4%)
	Yes	6 (42.9%)	8 (57.1%)	5 (22.7%)	17 (77.3%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	9 (40.9%)	13 (59.1%)	11 (33.3%)	22 (66.7%)
	Yes	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)	2 (11.8%)	15 (88.2%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	12 (41.4%)	17 (58.6%)	13 (30.2%)	30 (69.8%)
	Yes	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)

# KAUAI COUNTY

**Gender:**

Male	12 (70.6%)
Female	5 (29.4%)

**Ethnicity:**

Caucasian	1 (5.9%)
Filipino	2 (11.8%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	8 (47.1%)

Mixed Asian	1 (5.9%)
Mixed Other	5 (29.4%)

**Homeless History:**

No	14 (82.4%)
Yes	3 (17.6%)

**Foster Home History:**

No	12 (70.6%)
Yes	5 (29.4%)

## RISK FACTORS

**Ever Used Tobacco Products:**

No	11 (64.7%)
Yes	6 (35.3%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 14.5  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 14.5

N = 2 (4 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Alcohol:**

No	1 (5.9%)
Yes	16 (94.1%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 12.3  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 12 (4 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Marijuana:**

No	4 (23.5%)
Yes	13 (76.5%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 11.7  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 8 (5 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Hard Drugs:**

No	6 (35.3%)
Yes	11 (64.7%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 14.6  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.5

N = 8 (3 missing first age of use)

**Ever Used Any Drug:**

No	1 (5.9%)
Yes	16 (94.1%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.3  
 Median age first began using any drug: 11.5

N = 14 (2 missing first age of use)

**Gang Affiliation:**

No	16 (94.1%)
Yes	1 (5.9%)

**Runaway History:**

No	3 (17.6%)
Yes	14 (82.4%)

**Physical Abuse History:**

No	10 (58.8%)
Yes	7 (41.2%)

**Sexual Abuse History:**

No	11 (64.7%)
Yes	6 (35.3%)

**Suicide Ideation History:**

No	13 (76.5%)
Yes	4 (23.5%)

**Suicide Attempt History:**

No	16 (94.1%)
Yes	1 (5.9%)

**Truancy History:**

No	5 (29.4%)
Yes	12 (70.6%)

**Special Education History:**

No	11 (64.7%)
Yes	6 (35.5%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	2 (11.8%)	15 (88.2%)
Depression	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)
PTSD	16 (94.1%)	1 (5.9%)
ADHD	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)
Impulsivity	14 (82.4%)	3 (17.6%)
Bi-polar	14 (82.4%)	3 (17.6%)
Anger management	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)
Conduct disorder	12 (70.6%)	5 (29.4%)
Other mental health concern	9 (52.9%)	8 (47.1%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	13 (76.5%)
Yes	4 (23.5%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	14 (82.4%)
Yes	3 (17.6%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	12 (70.6%)
Yes	5 (29.4%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	14 (82.4%)
Yes	3 (17.6%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	14 (82.4%)
Yes	3 (17.6%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	12 (70.6%)
Yes	5 (29.4%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Burglary	6 (35.3%)
Assault 1 or 2	2 (11.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (11.8%)
Robbery	2 (11.8%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	2 (11.8%)
UEMV/UCPV	2 (11.8%)
Computer/credit car fraud	1 (5.9%)

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

**Age First Arrested:**

Five*	1 (5.9%)
Seven**	1 (5.9%)
Eight	1 (5.9%)
Nine	1 (5.9%)
Ten	1 (5.9%)
Eleven	1 (5.9%)
Twelve	3 (17.6%)
Thirteen	4 (23.5%)
Fourteen	1 (5.9%)
Fifteen	2 (11.8%)
Seventeen	1 (5.9%)

Mean = 11.8  
Median = 12.0

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Fourteen	4 (23.5%)
Fifteen	2 (11.8%)
Sixteen	5 (29.4%)
Seventeen	5 (29.4%)
Eighteen	1 (5.9%)

Mean = 15.8  
Median = 16.0

Due to the young age of some juveniles at "age first arrested," offenses were examined for juveniles first arrested at age 7 and under.

\* juvenile arrested for Burglary 2.

\*\* juvenile arrested for Runaway.

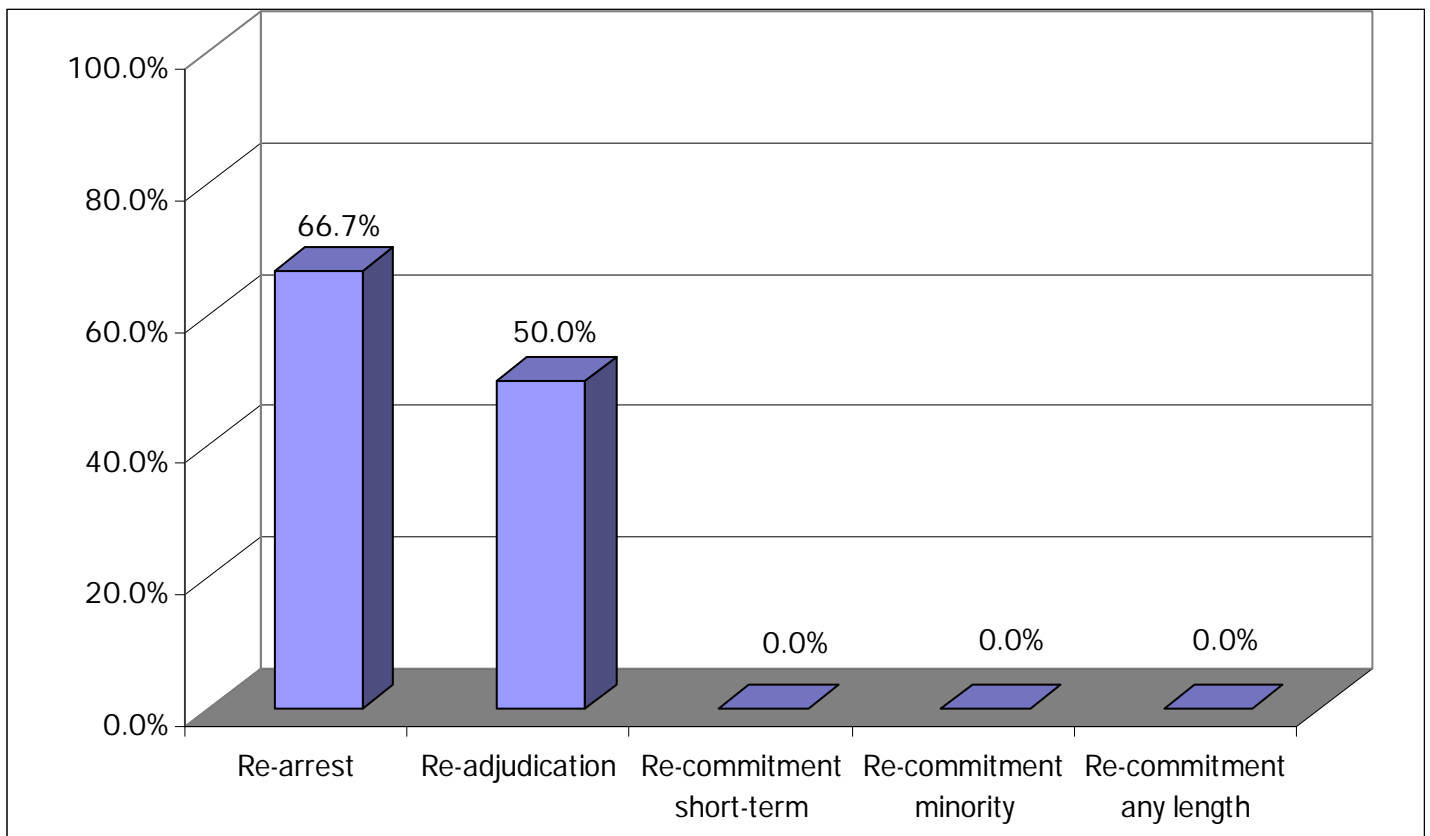
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 17 juveniles in the sample, 12 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 5 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 33 and Figure 5, below).

**Table 33: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 17)**

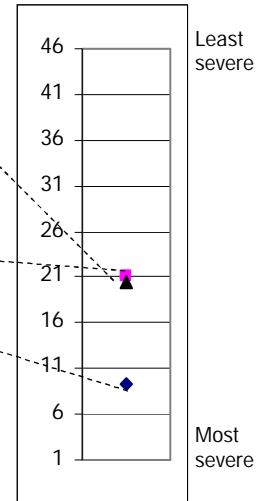
	No	Yes	Mean # Days Until Recidivism	Median # Days Until Recidivism
Re-arrest	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	197	93
Re-adjudication	6 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)	396	337
Re-commitment short-term	12 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	12 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	12 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	NA	NA

**Figure 5: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 17)**



**Table 34: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 6)	Tie among 6 different offenses (1)	20.50
Re-arrest offense (N = 8)	Runaway (2)	21.00
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 12)	Burglary (4)	9.25



Subjects' juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; "other status offense" was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles' most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 12 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) "most severe" offense was "Burglary" (4 subjects). More specifically, there were 4 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was "Burglary."

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 12 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 9.25. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles' corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 12 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 4 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 8 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 8 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was "runaway" (2 subjects). The mean score was 21.00.

With regard to adjudication, 6 of the 12 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 6 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. These 6 subjects were all re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) for separate offenses: "Abuse of Family Member"; "Burglary 1 or 2"; "Computer/credit card fraud"; "Harassment"; "Theft 3 or 4"; and "Traffic." The mean score for these 6 subjects was 20.50.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 4 (33.3%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 8 (66.7%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Exactly half (50.0%) of the 12 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 6 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

# ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 17 juveniles from the sample, all 17 had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, no juveniles have been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, keeping the sample at 17. Among this sample of juveniles, approximately three-fourths were arrested (76.5%) and convicted (70.6%) as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 35: Adult Recidivism (N = 17)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	4 (23.5%)	13 (76.5%)
Conviction	5 (29.4%)	12 (70.6%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 36: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 13)**

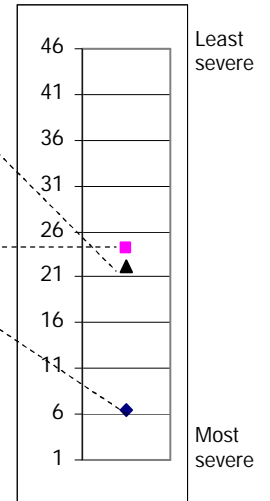
Other*	4 (30.8%)
Harassment	2 (15.4%)
Abuse Family Member	1 (7.7%)
Alcohol Offense	1 (7.7%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (7.7%)
Burglary	1 (7.7%)
Other Property	1 (7.7%)
Prostitution	1 (7.7%)
UEMV/UCPV	1 (7.7%)

**Table 37: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 12)**

Other*	4 (33.3%)
Harassment	2 (16.7%)
Abuse Family Member	1 (8.3%)
Assault 1 or 2	1 (8.3%)
Assault 3	1 (8.3%)
Burglary	1 (8.3%)
Homicide	1 (8.3%)
Theft 3 or 4	1 (8.3%)

**Table 38: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction ( <i>N</i> = 12)	Other (4)	22.25
Offense for first adult arrest ( <i>N</i> = 13)	Other (4)	24.15
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile ( <i>N</i> = 17)	Burglary 1 or 2 (6)	6.53



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 37, the 17 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of “Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile”; “Offense for first adult arrest”; and “Offense for first adult conviction.” Among this sample, the most common (modal) offense was “Burglary 1 or 2.” More specifically, there were 6 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was “Burglary 1 or 2.”

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 37 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (*N* = 17) was 6.53. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 17 juveniles, 13 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 13 subjects was arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was “Other” (4 subjects). The mean score was 24.15. With regard to conviction, 12 of the 17 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 12 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was “Other” (4 subjects). The mean score was 22.25.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 17 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 4 (23.5%) were not arrested and 5 (29.4%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects’ most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles’ recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles’ (*N* = 13) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 39: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

<i>N</i> = 13	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	1 (7.7%)	12 (92.3%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	1 (7.7%)	12 (92.3%)

Table 40: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 12)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 17)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
	Yes	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Yes	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
	Yes	2 (25.0%)	6 (75.0%)	4 (30.8%)	9 (69.2%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)
	Yes	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	5 (38.5%)	8 (61.5%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)	5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)
	Yes	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)	5 (41.7%)	7 (58.3%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)
	Yes	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)
	Yes	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)
	Yes	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
	Yes	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 12)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 17)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Yes	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)	10 (66.7%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)
	Yes	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)	4 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)
	Yes	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
	Yes	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)
	Yes	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)
	Yes	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	4 (50.0%)	4 (50.0%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Yes	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)
	Yes	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	4 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

# MALE SUBJECTS

## Gender:

Male	177 (100.0%)
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## Homeless History:

No	159 (89.8%)
Yes	18 (10.2%)

## Foster Home History:

No	144 (81.4%)
Yes	33 (18.6%)

## Ethnicity:

African American	2 (1.1%)
Caucasian	15 (8.5%)
Filipino	12 (6.8%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	94 (53.1%)
Japanese	4 (2.3%)
Laotian	1 (0.6%)
Mexican	1 (0.6%)

Micronesian	8 (4.5%)
Other	1 (0.6%)
Samoan	14 (7.9%)
Tongan	1 (0.6%)
Mixed Asian	1 (0.6%)
Mixed Other	23 (13.0%)

## County:

City and County of Honolulu	92 (52.0%)
Maui County	37 (20.9%)
Hawaii County	36 (20.3%)
Kauai County	12 (6.8%)

# RISK FACTORS

## Ever Used Tobacco Products:

No	130 (73.4%)
Yes	47 (26.6%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 12.9

Median age first began using tobacco products: 13.0

N = 31 (16 missing first age of use)

## Ever Used Alcohol:

No	34 (19.2%)
Yes	143 (80.8%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 12.2

Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 115 (28 missing first age of use)

## Ever Used Marijuana:

No	32 (18.1%)
Yes	145 (81.9%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 12.4

Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 123 (22 missing first age of use)

## Ever Used Hard Drugs:

No	107 (60.5%)
Yes	70 (39.5%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 14.4

Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.0

N = 51 (19 missing first age of use)

## Ever Used Any Drug:

No	13 (7.3%)
Yes	164 (92.7%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.7

Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 144 (20 missing first age of use)

## Gang Affiliation:

No	160 (90.4%)
Yes	17 (9.6%)

## Runaway History:

No	55 (31.1%)
Yes	122 (68.9%)

## Physical Abuse History:

No	134 (75.7%)
Yes	43 (24.3%)

## Sexual Abuse History:

No	167 (94.4%)
Yes	10 (5.6%)

## Suicide Ideation History:

No	143 (80.8%)
Yes	34 (19.2%)

## Suicide Attempt History:

No	159 (89.8%)
Yes	18 (10.2%)

## Truancy History:

No	66 (37.3%)
Yes	111 (62.7%)

## Special Education History:

No	84 (47.5%)
Yes	93 (52.5%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	21 (11.9%)	156 (88.1%)
Depression	121 (68.4%)	56 (31.6%)
PTSD	168 (94.9%)	9 (5.1%)
ADHD	109 (61.6%)	68 (38.4%)
Impulsivity	145 (81.9%)	32 (18.1%)
Bi-polar	169 (95.5%)	8 (4.5%)
Anger management	95 (53.7%)	82 (46.3%)
Conduct disorder	86 (48.6%)	91 (51.4%)
Other mental health concern	122 (68.9%)	55 (31.1%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	138 (78.0%)
Yes	39 (22.0%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	143 (80.8%)
Yes	34 (19.2%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	121 (68.4%)
Yes	56 (31.6%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	168 (94.9%)
Yes	9 (5.1%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	157 (88.7%)
Yes	20 (11.3%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	150 (84.8%)
Yes	27 (15.3%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Robbery	41 (23.2%)
Assault 1 or 2	35 (19.8%)
Burglary	27 (15.3%)
UEMV/UCPV	24 (13.6%)
Assault 3	14 (7.9%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	11 (6.2%)
Dangerous Drugs	6 (3.4%)
Detrimental Drug 2 or 3	4 (2.3%)
Homicide	3 (1.7%)
Sex Assault 3	3 (1.7%)
Abuse Family Member	2 (1.1%)
Kidnapping	2 (1.1%)
Alcohol Offense	1 (0.6%)
Harassment	1 (0.6%)
Sex Assault 4	1 (0.6%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (0.6%)
Theft 1 or 2	1 (0.6%)

**Age First Arrested:**

Five*	1 (0.6%)
Six**	2 (1.1%)
Seven***	3 (1.7%)
Eight	9 (5.1%)
Nine	10 (5.6%)
Ten	14 (7.9%)
Eleven	17 (9.6%)
Twelve	34 (19.2%)
Thirteen	30 (16.9%)
Fourteen	28 (15.8%)
Fifteen	13 (7.3%)
Sixteen	12 (6.8%)
Seventeen	4 (2.3%)

Mean = 12.3  
Median = 12.0

Due to the young age of some juveniles at "age first arrested," offenses were examined for juveniles first arrested at age 7 and under.

\* juvenile arrested for Burglary 2.

\*\* juveniles arrested for Harassment and Theft 4.

\*\*\* juveniles arrested for Runaway, Disorderly conduct, and Assault 3.

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Thirteen	4 (2.3%)
Fourteen	20 (11.3%)
Fifteen	33 (18.6%)
Sixteen	41 (23.2%)
Seventeen	55 (31.1%)
Eighteen	24 (13.6%)

Mean = 16.1  
Median = 16.0

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

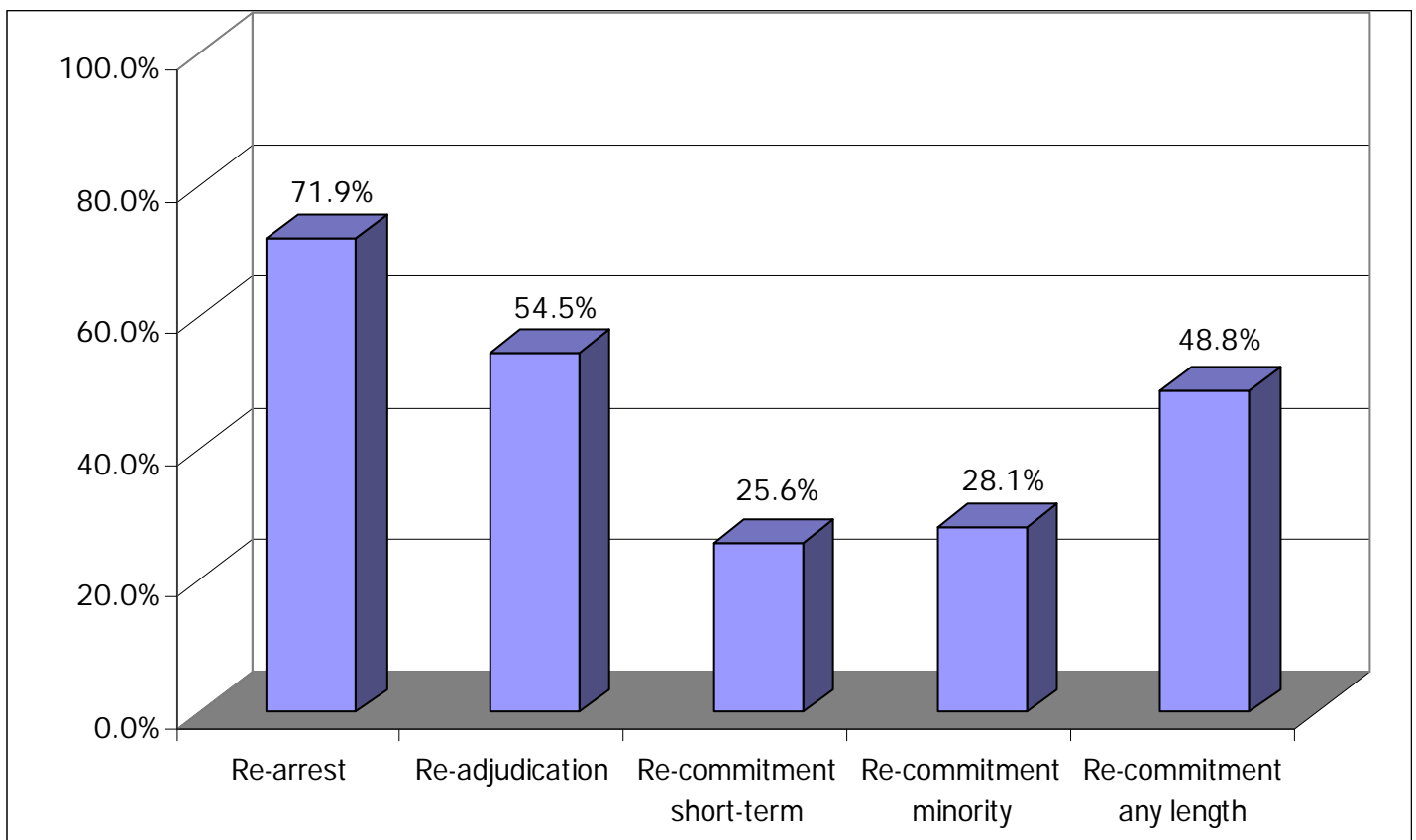
## JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 177 juveniles in the sample, 121 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 56 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 41 and Figure 6, below).

**Table 41: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 121)**

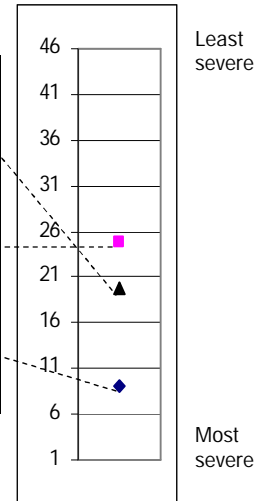
	No	Yes	Mean # Days	Median # Days
Re-arrest	34 (28.1%)	87 (71.9%)	143	80
Re-adjudication	55 (45.5%)	66 (54.5%)	253	208
Re-commitment short-term	90 (74.4%)	31 (25.6%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	87 (71.9%)	34 (28.1%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	62 (51.2%)	59 (48.8%)	293	233

**Figure 6: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 121)**



**Table 42: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense (N = 66)	Probation Violation (11)	19.71
Re-arrest offense (N = 87)	Runaway (16)	24.75
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration (N = 121)	Robbery (26)	9.00



Subjects’ juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; “other status offense” was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles’ most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 121 juveniles who were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) “most severe” offense was “Robbery” (26 subjects). More specifically, there were 26 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was “Robbery.”

Using the offense hierarchy, the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 121 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 9.00. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 121 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 34 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 87 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 87 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was “runaway” (16 subjects). The mean score was 24.75.

With regard to adjudication, 55 of the 121 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 66 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offense for which these 66 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) was “Probation violation” (11 subjects). The mean score for these 66 subjects was 19.71.

These analyses show a decrease in first juvenile re-offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 34 (28.1%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 87 (71.9%) who were re-arrested, their first re-offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Less than half (45.5%) of the 121 juveniles committed to an initial short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 66 who were re-adjudicated, their first re-offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

## ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 121 juveniles from the sample, 4 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, these four juveniles have been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 173. Among this sample of juveniles, approximately three-fourths (74.6%) were arrested as adults and over half (63.0%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 43: Adult Recidivism (N = 173)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	44 (25.4%)	129 (74.6%)
Conviction	64 (37.0%)	109 (63.0%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 44: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 129)**

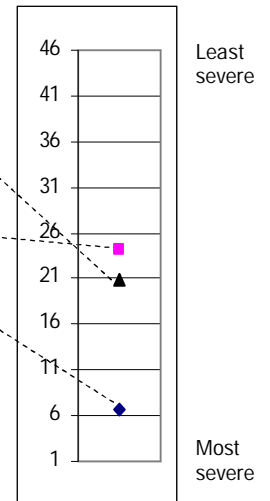
Other*	32 (24.8%)
Alcohol Offense	14 (10.9%)
UEMV/UCPV	9 (7.0%)
Traffic	8 (6.2%)
Assault 3	7 (5.4%)
Other Property	7 (5.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	7 (5.4%)
Harassment	6 (4.7%)
Abuse Family Member	5 (3.9%)
Robbery	5 (3.9%)
Theft 1 or 2	5 (3.9%)
Assault 1 or 2	4 (3.1%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	3 (2.3%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	3 (2.3%)
Trespass	3 (2.3%)
Burglary	2 (1.6%)
Dangerous Drugs	2 (1.6%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	2 (1.6%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	1 (0.8%)
Homicide	1 (0.8%)
Open Lewdness	1 (0.8%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (0.8%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (0.8%)

**Table 45: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 109)**

Other*	16 (14.7%)
Alcohol Offense	11 (10.1%)
UEMV/UCPV	10 (9.2%)
Other Property	8 (7.3%)
Traffic	8 (7.3%)
Assault 3	7 (6.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	7 (6.4%)
Robbery	5 (4.6%)
Abuse Family Member	4 (3.7%)
Assault 1 or 2	4 (3.7%)
Harassment	4 (3.7%)
Homicide	4 (3.7%)
Theft 1 or 2	4 (3.7%)
Burglary	3 (2.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	3 (2.8%)
Sex Assault 1 or 2	3 (2.8%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	2 (1.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	2 (1.8%)
Trespass	2 (1.8%)
Open Lewdness	1 (0.9%)
Weapons (misdemeanor)	1 (0.9%)

**Table 46: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction (N = 109)	Other (16)	20.84
Offense for first adult arrest (N = 129)	Other (32)	24.05
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile (N = 173)	Robbery (41)	6.64



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 45, the 173 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of “Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile”; “Offense for first adult arrest”; and “Offense for first adult conviction.” Among this sample, the most common (modal) offense was “Robbery 1 or 2.” More specifically, there were 41 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense ever committed was “Robbery 1 or 2.”

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 45 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (N = 173) was 6.64. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 173 juveniles, 129 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 129 subjects was arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was “Other” (32 subjects). The mean score was 24.05. With regard to conviction, 109 of the 173 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 109 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was “Other” (16 subjects). The mean score was 20.84.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 173 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 43 (25.4%) were not arrested and 64 (36.9%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects’ most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles’ recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles’ (N = 155) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 47: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

N = 155	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	20 (12.9%)	135 (87.1%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	32 (20.6%)	123 (79.4%)

Table 48: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 121)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 173)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	32 (28.6%)	80 (71.4%)	41 (26.3%)	115 (73.7%)
	Yes	2 (22.2%)	7 (77.8%)	3 (17.6%)	14 (82.4%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	5 (20.0%)	20 (80.0%)	10 (30.3%)	23 (69.7%)
	Yes	29 (30.2%)	67 (69.8%)	34 (24.3%)	106 (75.7%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	5 (23.8%)	16 (76.2%)	9 (29.0%)	22 (71.0%)
	Yes	29 (29.0%)	71 (71.0%)	35 (24.6%)	107 (75.4%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	23 (33.3%)	46 (66.7%)	26 (24.8%)	79 (75.2%)
	Yes	11 (21.2%)	41 (78.8%)	18 (26.5%)	50 (73.5%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	25 (25.8%)	72 (74.2%)	34 (25.4%)	100 (74.6%)
	Yes	9 (37.5%)	15 (62.5%)	10 (25.6%)	29 (74.4%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	30 (30.0%)	70 (70.0%)	36 (25.7%)	104 (74.3%)
	Yes	4 (19.0%)	17 (81.0%)	8 (24.2%)	25 (75.8%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	29 (26.6%)	80 (73.4%)	41 (26.5%)	114 (73.5%)
	Yes	5 (41.7%)	7 (58.3%)	3 (16.7%)	15 (83.3%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	29 (30.2%)	67 (69.8%)	32 (22.7%)	109 (77.3%)
	Yes	5 (20.0%)	20 (80.0%)	12 (37.5%)	20 (62.5%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	34 (29.8%)	80 (70.2%)	40 (24.4%)	124 (75.6%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	32 (29.4%)	77 (70.6%)	39 (25.5%)	114 (74.5%)
	Yes	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3%)	5 (25.0%)	15 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	30 (33.7%)	59 (66.3%)	34 (26.0%)	97 (74.0%)
	Yes	4 (12.5%)	28 (87.5%)	10 (23.8%)	32 (76.2%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	33 (28.7%)	82 (71.3%)	44 (27.0%)	119 (73.0%)
	Yes	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (100.0%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	14 (33.3%)	28 (66.7%)	17 (30.9%)	38 (69.1%)
	Yes	20 (25.3%)	59 (74.7%)	27 (22.9%)	91 (77.1%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 121)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 173)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	6 (54.5%)	5 (45.5%)	5 (23.8%)	16 (76.2%)
	Yes	28 (25.5%)	82 (74.5%)	39 (25.7%)	113 (74.3%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	25 (30.9%)	56 (69.1%)	28 (23.9%)	89 (76.1%)
	Yes	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)	16 (28.6%)	40 (71.4%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	33 (28.7%)	82 (71.3%)	43 (26.2%)	121 (73.8%)
	Yes	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	22 (31.0%)	49 (69.0%)	31 (29.2%)	75 (70.8%)
	Yes	12 (24.0%)	38 (76.0%)	13 (19.4%)	54 (80.6%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	31 (31.3%)	68 (68.7%)	37 (26.2%)	104 (73.8%)
	Yes	3 (13.6%)	19 (86.4%)	7 (21.9%)	25 (78.1%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	32 (28.1%)	82 (71.9%)	39 (23.6%)	126 (76.4%)
	Yes	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	19 (29.7%)	45 (70.3%)	22 (23.4%)	72 (76.6%)
	Yes	15 (26.3%)	42 (73.7%)	22 (27.8%)	57 (72.2%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	18 (32.7%)	37 (67.3%)	24 (28.2%)	61 (71.8%)
	Yes	16 (24.2%)	50 (75.8%)	20 (22.7%)	68 (77.3%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	26 (32.1%)	55 (67.9%)	31 (25.6%)	90 (74.4%)
	Yes	8 (20.0%)	32 (80.0%)	13 (25.0%)	39 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	15 (32.6%)	31 (67.4%)	15 (23.1%)	50 (76.9%)
	Yes	19 (25.3%)	56 (74.7%)	29 (26.9%)	79 (73.1%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	17 (30.9%)	38 (69.1%)	25 (30.5%)	57 (69.5%)
	Yes	17 (25.8%)	49 (74.2%)	19 (20.9%)	72 (79.1%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	27 (27.3%)	72 (72.7%)	37 (26.4%)	103 (73.6%)
	Yes	7 (31.8%)	15 (68.2%)	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	31 (27.9%)	80 (72.1%)	41 (26.3%)	115 (73.7%)
	Yes	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)	3 (17.6%)	14 (82.4%)

# FEMALE SUBJECTS

### Gender:

Female	55 (100.0%)
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### Homeless History:

No	51 (92.7%)
Yes	4 (7.3%)

### Foster Home History:

No	42 (76.4%)
Yes	13 (23.6%)

### Ethnicity:

African American	2 (3.6%)
Caucasian	4 (7.3%)
Filipino	1 (1.8%)
Hawaiian/Pt Hawn	38 (69.1%)
Japanese	1 (1.8%)

Samoan	1 (1.8%)
Tongan	1 (1.8%)
Mixed Asian	1 (1.8%)
Mixed Other	6 (10.9%)

### County:

City and County of Honolulu	25 (45.5%)
Maui County	10 (18.2%)
Hawaii County	15 (27.3%)
Kauai County	5 (9.1%)

# RISK FACTORS

### Ever Used Tobacco Products:

No	40 (72.7%)
Yes	15 (27.3%)

Mean age first began using tobacco products: 11.1  
 Median age first began using tobacco products: 12.0

N = 8 (7 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Alcohol:

No	7 (12.7%)
Yes	48 (87.3%)

Mean age first began using alcohol: 11.5  
 Median age first began using alcohol: 12.0

N = 42 (6 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Marijuana:

No	3 (5.5%)
Yes	52 (94.5%)

Mean age first began using marijuana: 12.0  
 Median age first began using marijuana: 12.0

N = 45 (7 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Hard Drugs:

No	15 (27.3%)
Yes	40 (72.7%)

Mean age first began using hard drugs: 13.4  
 Median age first began using hard drugs: 14.0

N = 21 (19 missing first age of use)

### Ever Used Any Drug:

No	1 (1.8%)
Yes	54 (98.2%)

Mean age first began using any drug: 11.1  
 Median age first began using any drug: 12.0

N = 48 (6 missing first age of use)

### Gang Affiliation:

No	51 (92.7%)
Yes	4 (7.3%)

### Runaway History:

No	6 (10.9%)
Yes	49 (89.1%)

### Physical Abuse History:

No	38 (69.1%)
Yes	17 (30.9%)

### Sexual Abuse History:

No	25 (45.5%)
Yes	30 (54.5%)

### Suicide Ideation History:

No	25 (45.5%)
Yes	30 (54.5%)

### Suicide Attempt History:

No	36 (65.5%)
Yes	19 (34.5%)

### Truancy History:

No	16 (29.1%)
Yes	39 (70.9%)

### Special Education History:

No	38 (69.1%)
Yes	17 (30.9%)

**Mental Health Concerns:**

	No	Yes
Any mental health disorder	3 (5.5%)	52 (94.5%)
Depression	15 (27.3%)	40 (72.7%)
PTSD	47 (85.5%)	8 (14.5%)
ADHD	37 (67.3%)	18 (32.7%)
Impulsivity	37 (67.3%)	18 (32.7%)
Bi-polar	48 (87.3%)	7 (12.7%)
Anger management	23 (41.8%)	32 (58.2%)
Conduct disorder	26 (47.3%)	29 (52.7%)
Other mental health concern	30 (54.5%)	25 (45.5%)

**Biological Mother Substance Use History:**

No	33 (60.0%)
Yes	22 (40.0%)

**Biological Father Substance Use History:**

No	34 (61.8%)
Yes	21 (38.2%)

**Any Family Member Substance Use History:**

No	22 (40.0%)
Yes	33 (60.0%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Biological Mother Incarceration History:**

No	45 (81.8%)
Yes	10 (18.2%)

**Biological Father Incarceration History:**

No	40 (72.7%)
Yes	15 (27.3%)

**Any Family Member Incarceration History:**

No	33 (60.0%)
Yes	22 (40.0%)

(Includes any family member, including parents, noted in juvenile's file)

**Juveniles' Most Severe Offense Ever:**

Assault 3	10 (18.2%)
Burglary	10 (18.2%)
UEMV/UCPV	10 (18.2%)
Assault 1 or 2	7 (12.7%)
Dangerous Drugs	7 (12.7%)
Computer/credit car fraud	1 (1.8%)
Detrimental Drug 2 or 3	1 (1.8%)
Harassment	1 (1.8%)
Robbery	1 (1.8%)
Runaway	1 (1.8%)
Sex Assault 3	1 (1.8%)
Sex Assault 4	1 (1.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 1	1 (1.8%)
Terroristic Threatening 2	1 (1.8%)
Theft 3 or 4	1 (1.8%)
Weapons (felony)	1 (1.8%)

**Age First Arrested:**

Nine	1 (1.8%)
Ten	2 (3.6%)
Eleven	6 (10.9%)
Twelve	17 (30.9%)
Thirteen	18 (32.7%)
Fourteen	4 (7.3%)
Fifteen	5 (9.1%)
Sixteen	1 (1.8%)
Seventeen	1 (1.8%)

Mean = 12.7  
Median = 13.0

**Age First Entered HYCF:**

Thirteen	1 (1.8%)
Fourteen	6 (10.9%)
Fifteen	10 (18.2%)
Sixteen	11 (20.0%)
Seventeen	18 (32.7%)
Eighteen	9 (16.4%)

Mean = 16.2  
Median = 16.0

Offense severity determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee, Research Sub-committee (see page 60).

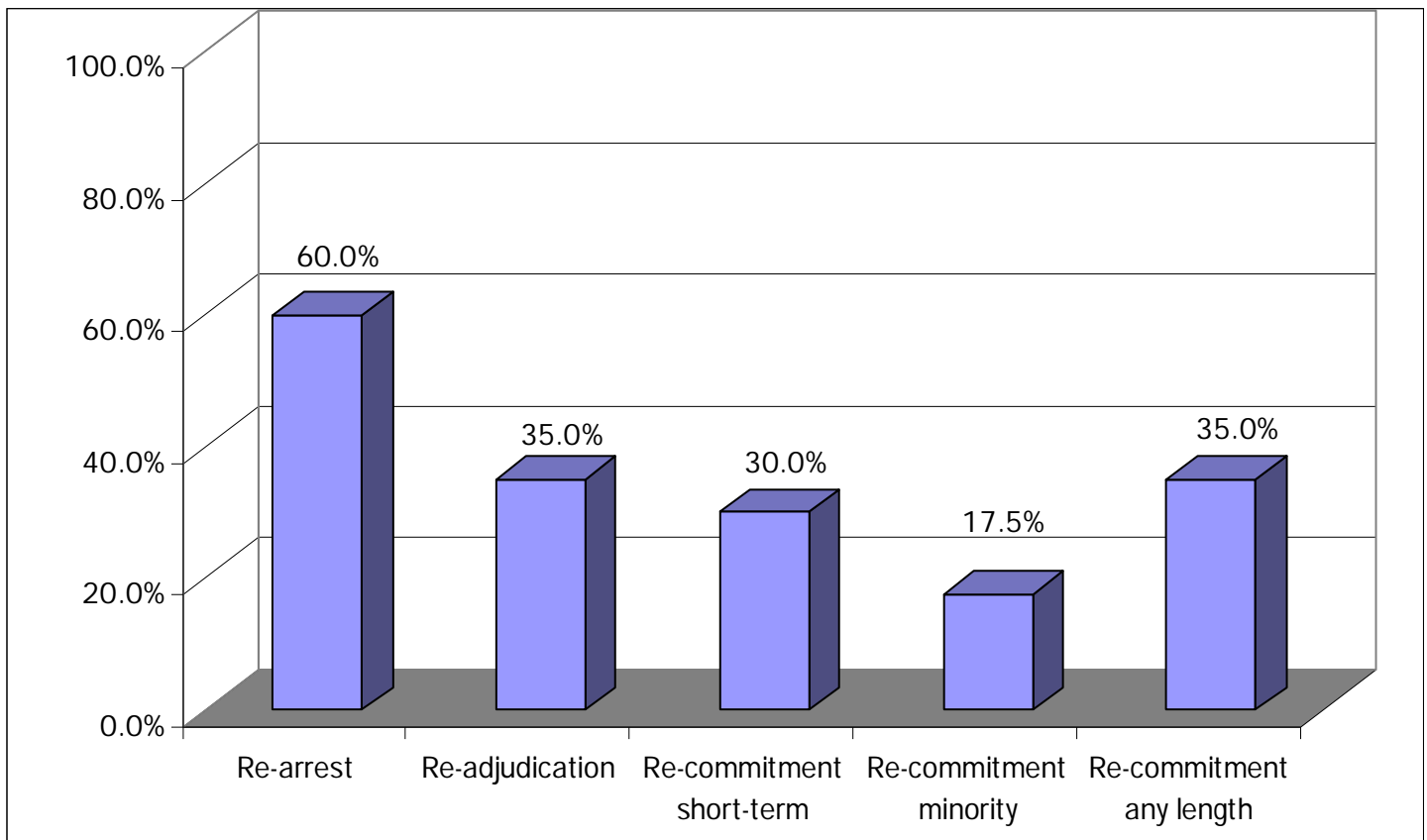
# JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Among the 55 juveniles in the sample, 40 were committed their first time to HYCF to a short-term commitment (less than 1 year). The 15 juveniles committed to minority (age 18 or 19) could not recidivate as juveniles, and therefore, their juvenile recidivism rates are not examined (see Table 49 and Figure 7, below).

**Table 49: Recidivism of Juveniles Committed to Initial Short Term (N = 40)**

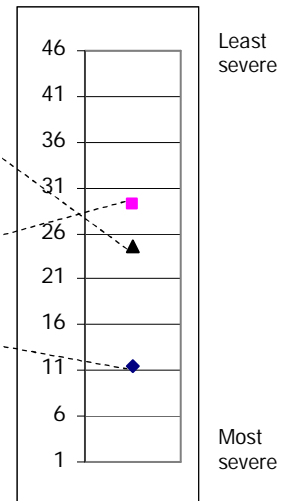
	No	Yes	Mean # Days Until Recidivism	Median # Days Until Recidivism
Re-arrest	16 (40.0%)	24 (60.0%)	104	61
Re-adjudication	26 (65.0%)	14 (35.0%)	142	88
Re-commitment short-term	28 (70.0%)	12 (30.0%)	NA	NA
Re-commitment for minority	33 (82.5%)	7 (17.5%)	NA	NA
Total Re-commitment for any length (short-term and/or minority)	26 (65.0%)	14 (35.0%)	196	120

**Figure 7: Juvenile Recidivism Rates Among Short-term Commitments (N = 40)**



**Table 50: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense	Mean
Re-adjudication offense ( <i>N</i> = 14)	Probation Violation and Runaway (tie: 3)	24.50
Re-arrest offense ( <i>N</i> = 24)	Runaway (13)	29.13
Most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration ( <i>N</i> = 40)	UEMV/UCPV (10)	11.50



Subjects’ juvenile records were examined to ascertain their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF incarceration. Severity of offenses was numerically ranked, coded, and put into an offense hierarchy. The more severe offenses were given a higher ranking, and in turn a lower number. For instance, homicide was ranked #1, the most severe offense; “other status offense” was ranked #46, the least severe offense (see page 60 for complete offense hierarchy). This offense hierarchy allowed for average (mean) comparisons between juveniles’ most severe offense committed before being incarcerated versus the first offense for which they were re-arrested and/or re-adjudicated, post-HYCF release.

The most common (modal) offense is also presented for each stage. Of the 40 juveniles that were committed to an initial short-term, the most common (modal) “most severe” offense was “UEMV/UCPV” (10 subjects). More specifically, there were 10 subjects whose most severe juvenile offense prior to HYCF commitment was “UEMV/UCPV.”

Using the offense hierarchy (page 60), the average (mean) score was also determined for most severe pre-commitment juvenile offense. Among the 40 juveniles in this sample, the mean score was 11.50. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first juvenile arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release.

Among these 40 juveniles committed to an initial short-term, 16 were not re-arrested as juveniles, and 24 were re-arrested as juveniles. The modal offense for which these 24 subjects were re-arrested as a juvenile (first arrest, post-HYCF release only) was “runaway” (13 subjects). The mean score was 29.13.

With regard to adjudication, 26 of the 40 juveniles were not re-adjudicated, and 14 were re-adjudicated post-HYCF release. The modal offenses for which these 14 subjects were re-adjudicated (first re-adjudication, post-HYCF release only) were “Probation violation” (3 subjects) and “Runaway” (3 subjects). The mean score for these 14 subjects was 24.50.

These analyses show a decrease in juvenile offense severity among those subjects who were given short-term commitments. To begin with, 16 (40.0%) of the subjects were not re-arrested as juveniles, and of the 24 (60.0%) who were re-arrested, their first offenses tended to be much less severe than their most severe offense committed prior to HYCF confinement.

Approximately two-thirds (65.0%) of the 40 juveniles committed to short-term were not re-adjudicated, and of the 14 who were re-adjudicated, their first offenses tended to be far less severe than their most severe offense prior to HYCF incarceration.

## ADULT RECIDIVISM

Among the 55 juveniles from the sample, 1 had not reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined. Therefore, this one juvenile has been excluded from analyses on adult recidivism, reducing the sample to 54. Among this sample of juveniles, approximately three-fourths (68.5%) were arrested as adults and under half (42.6%) were convicted as adults (see tables, below).

**Table 51: Adult Recidivism (N = 54)**

	No	Yes
Arrest	17 (31.5%)	37 (68.5%)
Conviction	31 (57.4%)	23 (42.6%)

\*Most "other" offenses at the adult level were for "contempt of court" or "failure to appear." Further information was not available that would indicate the offense(s) that led to these charges.

**Table 52: Offense for First Adult Arrest (N = 37)**

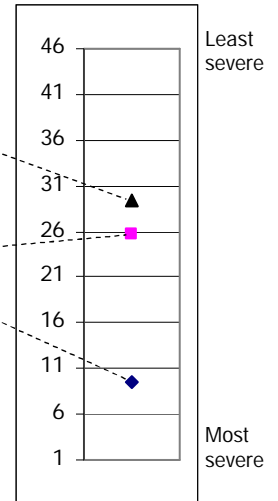
Other*	12 (32.4%)
Alcohol Offense	4 (10.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	3 (8.1%)
Other Property	3 (8.1%)
UEMV/UCPV	3 (8.1%)
Assault 3	2 (5.4%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	2 (5.4%)
Harassment	2 (5.4%)
Theft 1 or 2	2 (5.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	2 (5.4%)
Burglary	1 (2.7%)
Prostitution	1 (2.7%)

**Table 53: Offense for First Adult Conviction (N = 23)**

Other*	12 (32.4%)
Alcohol Offense	4 (10.8%)
Dangerous Drugs	3 (8.1%)
Other Property	3 (8.1%)
UEMV/UCPV	3 (8.1%)
Assault 3	2 (5.4%)
Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3	2 (5.4%)
Harassment	2 (5.4%)
Theft 1 or 2	2 (5.4%)
Theft 3 or 4	2 (5.4%)
Burglary	1 (2.7%)
Prostitution	1 (2.7%)

**Table 54: Modal and Mean Comparison of Offense Severity**

	Modal Offense(s)	Mean
Offense for first adult conviction ( <i>N</i> = 23)	Other (9)	29.43
Offense for first adult arrest ( <i>N</i> = 37)	Other (12)	25.59
Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile ( <i>N</i> = 54)	Assault 3 and Burglary 1 or 2 (tie: 10)	9.61



Using a methodological approach similar to that explained on page 53, the 54 juveniles who had reached age 18 by the time adult records were examined were compared by way of “Most severe offense subject ever committed as a juvenile”; “Offense for first adult arrest”; and “Offense for first adult conviction.” Among this sample, the most common (modal) offenses were “Assault 3” and “Burglary 1 or 2.” More specifically, there were 10 subjects whose most severe juvenile offenses ever committed was either “Assault 3” or “Burglary 1 or 2.”

An average (mean) score was also determined for most severe juvenile offense by using the same quantified offense hierarchy described on page 53 and listed on page 60. The mean score for this analysis (*N* = 54) was 9.61. In order to determine an increase or decrease in criminal severity, these modal and mean scores were then compared with juveniles’ corresponding scores for first arrest and conviction as an adult.

Among these 54 juveniles, 37 were arrested as an adult. The modal offense for which these 37 subjects were arrested as an adult (first arrest only) was “Other” (12 subjects). The mean score was 25.59. With regard to conviction, 23 of the 54 juveniles were convicted as an adult. The modal offense for which these 23 subjects were convicted as an adult (first conviction only) was “Other” (9 subjects). The mean score was 29.43.

These analyses show that with regard to first adult arrest and conviction, a decrease in first-offense severity is occurring among those juveniles who enter the adult justice system. To begin with, of the 54 subjects who had been incarcerated in HYCF and had reached age 18, 17 (31.5%) were not arrested and 31 (57.4%) were not convicted as adults. Moreover, severity decreased when comparing subjects’ most severe offense committed as a juvenile with the first re-offense of those subjects who were arrested and convicted as an adult.

**Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release:**

To assess juveniles’ recidivism rates over a span of 3 or more years, juveniles selected for analysis were those who had been released for at least 3 years at the time of analysis since their first commitment to HYCF. These juveniles’ (*N* = 45) recidivism rates included a re-arrest at either the juvenile or adult level, and either a subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction. The number of years these juveniles had been released since their first HYCF incarceration was extensive, ranging between 3 and 8, as many juveniles had been incarcerated prior to fiscal year 2005.

**Table 55: Recidivism, Three Year Post-HYCF Release**

<i>N</i> = 45	No	Yes
Re-arrest as either a juvenile or adult.	7 (15.6%)	38 (84.4%)
Re-adjudication as juvenile or conviction as adult.	17 (37.8%)	28 (62.2%)

Table 56: Recidivism and Risk Factors

		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 40)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 54)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Gang affiliation</b>	No	16 (41.0%)	23 (59.0%)	16 (31.4%)	35 (68.6%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
<b>Ever used alcohol</b>	No	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
	Yes	12 (34.3%)	23 (65.7%)	14 (29.8%)	33 (70.2%)
<b>Ever used marijuana</b>	No	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
	Yes	15 (40.5%)	22 (59.5%)	16 (31.4%)	35 (68.6%)
<b>Ever used hard drugs</b>	No	8 (61.5%)	5 (38.5%)	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)
	Yes	8 (29.6%)	19 (70.4%)	11 (28.2%)	28 (71.8%)
<b>Biological mother has substance use history</b>	No	11 (47.8%)	12 (52.2%)	10 (31.3%)	22 (68.8%)
	Yes	5 (29.4%)	12 (70.6%)	7 (31.8%)	15 (68.2%)
<b>Biological father has substance use history</b>	No	11 (44.0%)	14 (56.0%)	10 (29.4%)	24 (70.6%)
	Yes	5 (33.3%)	10 (66.7%)	7 (35.0%)	13 (65.0%)
<b>Juvenile has homeless history</b>	No	15 (41.7%)	21 (58.3%)	16 (32.0%)	34 (68.0%)
	Yes	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
<b>Juvenile has foster home history</b>	No	11 (37.9%)	18 (62.1%)	13 (31.7%)	28 (68.3%)
	Yes	5 (45.5%)	6 (54.5%)	4 (30.8%)	9 (69.2%)
<b>Biological mother has incarceration history</b>	No	15 (44.1%)	19 (55.9%)	16 (35.6%)	29 (64.4%)
	Yes	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
<b>Biological father has incarceration history</b>	No	12 (42.9%)	16 (57.1%)	13 (32.5%)	27 (67.5%)
	Yes	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	4 (28.6%)	10 (71.4%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of physical abuse</b>	No	13 (46.4%)	15 (53.6%)	9 (24.3%)	28 (75.7%)
	Yes	3 (25.0%)	9 (75.0%)	8 (47.1%)	9 (52.9%)
<b>Juvenile a victim of sexual abuse</b>	No	12 (60.0%)	8 (40.0%)	10 (40.0%)	15 (60.0%)
	Yes	4 (20.0%)	16 (80.0%)	7 (24.1%)	22 (75.9%)
<b>Juvenile has runaway history</b>	No	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)
	Yes	12 (34.3%)	23 (65.7%)	16 (33.3%)	32 (66.7%)



		Re-arrested as juvenile (N = 40)		Re-arrested as adult (N = 54)	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Juvenile has any mental health concern history</b>	No	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
	Yes	14 (36.8%)	24 (63.2%)	16 (31.4%)	35 (68.6%)
Juvenile has depression history	No	7 (63.6%)	4 (36.4%)	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)
	Yes	9 (31.0%)	20 (69.0%)	11 (28.2%)	28 (71.8%)
Juvenile has PTSD history	No	16 (47.1%)	18 (52.9%)	14 (30.4%)	32 (69.6%)
	Yes	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)
Juvenile has ADHD history	No	12 (41.4%)	17 (58.6%)	13 (36.1%)	23 (63.9%)
	Yes	4 (36.4%)	7 (63.6%)	4 (22.2%)	14 (77.8%)
Juvenile has impulsivity history	No	11 (40.7%)	16 (59.3%)	13 (36.1%)	23 (63.9%)
	Yes	5 (38.5%)	8 (61.5%)	4 (22.2%)	14 (77.8%)
Juvenile has bi-polar history	No	14 (38.9%)	22 (61.1%)	14 (29.8%)	33 (70.2%)
	Yes	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
Juvenile has anger management history	No	8 (47.1%)	9 (52.9%)	9 (39.1%)	14 (60.9%)
	Yes	8 (34.8%)	15 (65.2%)	8 (25.8%)	23 (74.2%)
Juvenile has conduct disorder history	No	10 (50.0%)	10 (50.0%)	8 (30.8%)	18 (69.2%)
	Yes	6 (30.0%)	14 (70.0%)	9 (32.1%)	19 (67.9%)
Juvenile has "other" mental health concern history	No	12 (57.1%)	9 (42.9%)	12 (40.0%)	18 (60.0%)
	Yes	4 (21.1%)	15 (78.9%)	5 (20.8%)	19 (79.2%)
<b>Juvenile has truancy history</b>	No	6 (54.5%)	5 (45.5%)	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)
	Yes	10 (34.5%)	19 (65.5%)	11 (28.9%)	27 (71.1%)
<b>Juvenile has SPED history</b>	No	11 (36.7%)	19 (63.3%)	11 (29.7%)	26 (70.3%)
	Yes	5 (50.0%)	5 (50.0%)	6 (35.3%)	11 (64.7%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide ideation history</b>	No	11 (64.7%)	6 (35.3%)	6 (24.0%)	19 (76.0%)
	Yes	5 (21.7%)	18 (78.3%)	11 (37.9%)	18 (62.1%)
<b>Juvenile has suicide attempt history</b>	No	14 (56.0%)	11 (44.0%)	9 (25.0%)	27 (75.0%)
	Yes	2 (13.3%)	13 (86.7%)	8 (44.4%)	10 (55.6%)

## DATA COLLECTION

Because juveniles' comprehensive risk factor information is not maintained electronically, this information was gathered by combing through juveniles' hard-copy, confidential files, which are secured at the HYCF. Files were examined by reading juveniles' psychiatric, educational, and family court reports between November 2009 and February 2010.

Information from these reports was coded and inputted at HYCF into an electronic spreadsheet that was then combined with information from these same juveniles' juvenile and adult justice records. Risk factors were only marked as present for each juvenile when indicated definitively in report files. Thus, missing risk factor information was coded as not present (e.g., if a juvenile's file never indicated gang affiliation, the juvenile was coded as non-gang-affiliated). Likewise, if different narrative accounts in a juvenile's file stated conflicting information (e.g., one report indicated gang affiliation and another non-gang-affiliation), the most recent account was used. This methodology likely led to under-reporting of risk factors that were not documented by health and justice professionals.

Juveniles' recidivism records were gathered through two separate justice information systems. First, recidivism while subjects were still minors was assessed by inspecting juveniles' records in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The JJIS organizes justice records from all four counties by synthesizing selected juvenile information from each county's police depart-

ment, prosecutor's office, family court, and the HYCF (see "<http://hawaii.gov/ag/jjis/>" for more information).

Subsequently, subjects' recidivism as adults was assessed by examining records in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). Like the JJIS, the CJIS is the statewide criminal history record information system for the State of Hawaii, though specific to adult records (see "<http://hawaii.gov/ag/hcjdc/>" for more information). Subjects' first and last name and date of birth were used to track recidivism as adults.

Due to the small number of juveniles in this sample ( $N = 232$ ), time parameters were not established when examining recidivism for this report. Instead, following a juvenile's release from HYCF, inspection into adult justice records took place until May 2010, the ending point for this study. Thus, subjects could have up to 8 years before recidivating as adults since some subjects were first admitted to HYCF as early as fiscal year 2002. Prior research, however, shows that approximately 70% of all recidivism takes place within the first year of release from incarceration (Langan & Levin, 2002).

Recidivism at the juvenile level was measured through re-arrest, re-adjudication, and re-commitment – short-term and/or minority (to age 18 or 19). Recidivism at the adult level was measured through adult arrest and conviction. Offense severity was also quantified and measured at selected recidivism levels to determine an increase or decrease in delinquency, as described in each section of this report.

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## REPORT SUMMARY

This study shows that recidivism among juveniles released from the HYCF is frequent. Of the 232 juveniles in this study's sample, 177 were committed to short-term commitments and eligible for examination of juvenile recidivism. Among these 177 juveniles, 68.9% were re-arrested, 49.7% were re-adjudicated, and 45.3% were re-incarcerated in the HYCF (page 4).

Within the total sample, 227 juveniles had reached age 18 by the time adult criminal records were examined. Of these 227 subjects, 73.1% were arrested and 58.1% were convicted as adults (page 6). When examining *any* recidivism within three years at the juvenile or adult level since release from HYCF, the research findings show an even higher level of recidivism. Of the 200 juveniles under study for this analysis, 86.5% were re-arrested as a juvenile or adult, and 75.5% were re-adjudicated as a juvenile or convicted as an adult (page 7).

Although these percentages are high, it is important to highlight that juveniles' offense severity declined from their most serious offense prior to juvenile incarceration to first arrest and adjudication post-HYCF release. Likewise, subjects' first adult arrests and convictions were lesser in severity on average than their most severe juvenile offenses (pages 5 and 7).

When recidivism rates were examined separately by county, juveniles from Maui County showed the highest percentages at the levels of juvenile arrest (78.4%), adjudication (59.5%), and adult arrest (78.3%) (pages 20-23). Kauai juveniles had the highest rates of recidivism with reference to adult convictions (70.6%), though the sample size was extremely small ( $N = 17$ ) (page 38).

Turning to gender, male juveniles had noticeably higher juvenile and adult recidivism percentages (see following page):

- Re-arrested as juvenile  
71.9% males | 60.0% females
- Re-adjudicated as juvenile  
54.5% males | 35.0% females
- Re-committed as juvenile  
48.8% males | 35.0% females
- Arrested as adult  
74.6% males | 68.5% females
- Convicted as adult  
63.0% males | 42.6% females

Despite having lower recidivism percentages than males, females had higher rates of most risk factors. Females had higher rates of substance use for all types (tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and hard drugs), with the difference most pronounced for hard drugs – 39.5% of males had used hard drugs (page 42), versus 72.7% of females (page 50). It was also more common that female juveniles had family members with substance use and incarceration histories. Finally, females had substantially higher victimization histories than males:

- Physical abuse history  
24.3% males | 30.9% females
- Sexual abuse history  
5.6% males | 54.5% females

Suicide ideation and attempts were also serious risk factors emerging in this study. Approximately one out of every five males (19.2%) reported suicide ideation and one in ten (10.2%) an actual suicide attempt(s). The percentages for females were much larger, with over half the females (54.5%) reporting suicide ideation and one in three (34.5%) at least one suicide attempt. Females also had higher depression percentages than their male counterparts. Males, on the other hand, had higher percentages of conduct disorder and special education needs.

These suicide ideation and attempt rates underscore the need for quality substance abuse and mental health treatment both in the HYCF and post-HYCF release. National research (Hayes, 2009) has found that the three strongest correlates of suicide among incarcerated juveniles are substance abuse, mental illness, and prior suicidal behavior.

When examining risk factors' correlation with juvenile and adult recidivism, the factors with robust numbers that displayed the strongest correlations were substance use (particularly hard drug use) and various forms of victimization. For instance, among all subjects who had ever used hard drugs, 75.9% were re-arrested as juveniles. Likewise, 84.1% of all physical abuse victims were re-arrested as juveniles. With regard to adult arrests, 82.1% of all sexual abuse victims were arrested (page 8). Among males, 78.8% of all hard drug users and 87.5% of all physical abuse victims were re-arrested as juveniles; a number of mental health concerns also showed high correlations with recidivism for males (page 48). For females, 71.8% of all hard drug users and 80.0% of all sexual abuse victims were re-arrested as juveniles; 75.9% of all sexual abuse victims were also arrested as adults (page 56). Notably, the risk factors highlighted above are strikingly similar to the research conducted by Pasko (2006) on juvenile offenders in Hawaii. These findings point to a need for appropriate treatment for incarcerated juvenile victims of physical and sexual abuse, as well as for those incarcerated juveniles with substance abuse histories.

Research on juveniles' successful transition from the justice system to the community has stressed the need for consistent positive mentoring from an adult figure who can provide services (e.g., pathways to school) and supervision (e.g., assist juveniles to stay in compliance with their probation terms) (Gies, 2003; Stephens & Ar-

nette, 2000). Consistent employment, while important, tends to be a positive turning point for offenders in their late twenties, rather than late teens or early twenties (Uggen, 2000). Therefore, the focus on developing a consistent and pro-social network is important for HYCF youth, both during and after juvenile incarceration. From a prevention standpoint, it is also important that schools be able to identify students who are abuse victims and/or abusing various substances, and in turn offer robust services internally or link those students with community agencies that can provide comprehensive treatment.

The development of a computerized system that captures juvenile demographics, justice data, and risk/protective factor information would greatly assist in future evaluation of the HYCF. In order to gather risk factor data for this report, hard copy juvenile files were read. This limited the information presented in this report to that which was written and included in psychiatric, educational, and family court reports. A computer-based system that links juveniles' educational, mental health, abuse, substance use, and gang affiliation histories to their justice data would help decipher intervention needs over time. Finally, future qualitative research with juveniles who have not recidivated would help identify protective factors that assist in juveniles' successful transition into adulthood.

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## OFFENSE HIERARCHY

(Offense hierarchy determined by Juvenile Justice Information Committee's Sub-committee on Research).

- |                               |   |                                      |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Homicide                   | 16. Harmful Drugs                               | 31. Furlough Violation               |
| 2. Sex Assault 1 or 2         | 17. Detrimental Drugs 1                         | 32. Probation Violation              |
| 3. Assault 1 or 2             | 18. Larceny-theft 1 or 2                        | 33. Protective Supervision Violation |
| 4. Kidnapping                 | 19. Computer/credit card fraud                  | 34. Runaway                          |
| 5. Robbery 1 or 2             | 20. Harassment                                  | 35. Truancy                          |
| 6. Dangerous Drugs            | 21. Weapons (misdemeanor)                       | 36. Beyond Parental Control          |
| 7. Burglary 1 or 2            | 22. Detrimental Drugs 2 or 3                    | 37. Curfew Violation                 |
| 8. Sex Assault 3              | 23. Alcohol                                     | 38. Injurious Behavior               |
| 9. UEMV/UCPV                  | 24. Other Drug                                  | 39. Person In Need of Supervision    |
| 10. Sex Assault 4             | 25. Larceny-theft 3 or 4                        | 40. Compulsory Attendance            |
| 11. Abuse Family Member       | 26. Other Property                              | 41. Traffic Violation                |
| 12. Assault 3                 | 27. Prostitution                                | 42. Other                            |
| 13. Terroristic Threatening 1 | 28. Trespass (misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor) | 43. Trespass (Violation)             |
| 14. Weapons (felony)          | 29. Open Lewdness                               | 44. Weapons (Violation)              |
| 15. Terroristic Threatening 2 | 30. Parole Violation                            | 45. Alcohol (Violation)              |
|                               |   | 46. Other Status Offense             |

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