

Hawaii County Juvenile Arrest Trends 1998-2007

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Executive Summary

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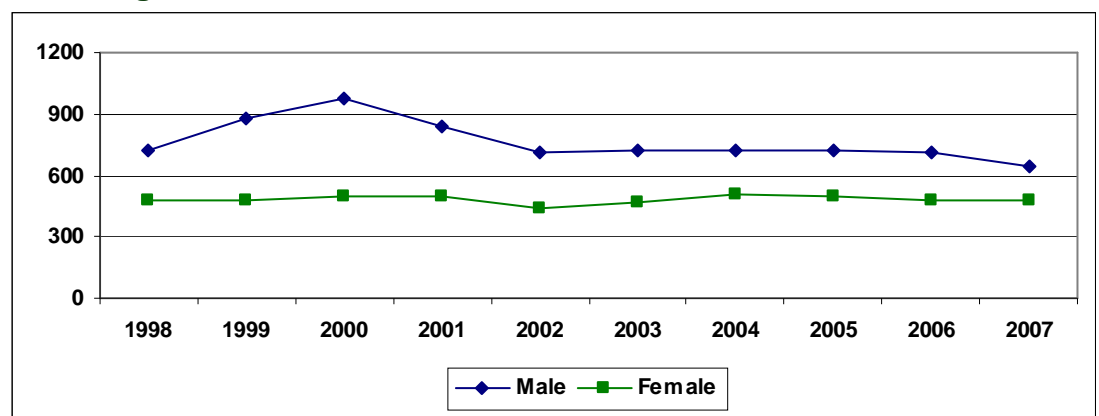
This report focuses on arrests in Hawaii County and is one in a series of reports that documents juvenile trends by summarizing data housed in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). JJIS data relevant to Hawaii County are gathered from three primary sources—the Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Third Circuit Family Court, and the Hawaii County Police Department. In addition, information pertaining to juveniles incarcerated in the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility whose residences are on Hawaii is also included.

Depending on a juvenile's status within the justice system, JJIS captures the juvenile's history from his or her initial point of arrest, through possible diversion programs, Family Court appearances, adjudications, and at the furthest possible end, incarceration and waiver to adult court.

This report outlines Hawaii County trends in juvenile arrests between 1998 and 2007, including violent, drug, property, and status offenses, distinguished by gender. Geo mapping of these various offense types is also presented.

The report focuses on the unique number of juvenile arrests in Hawaii County between 1998 and 2007 (see page 19, "Defining 'Individuals Arrested'" for further clarification on report methodology). During this time, the number of juveniles arrested in Hawaii County remained fairly steady for both males and females (see Figure 1, below).

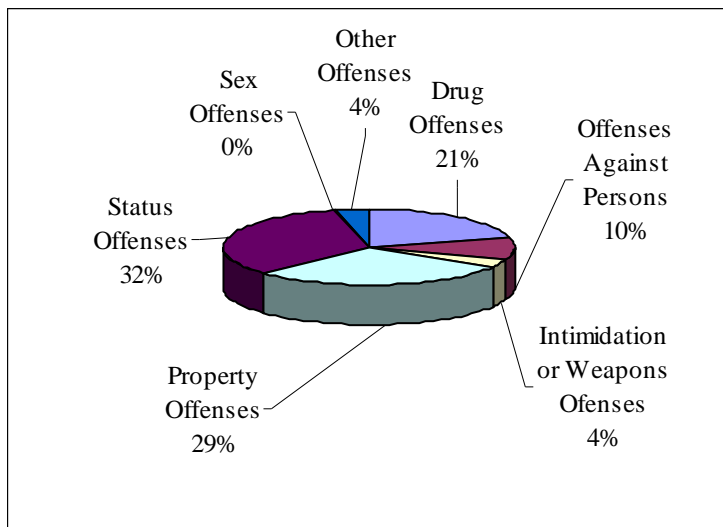
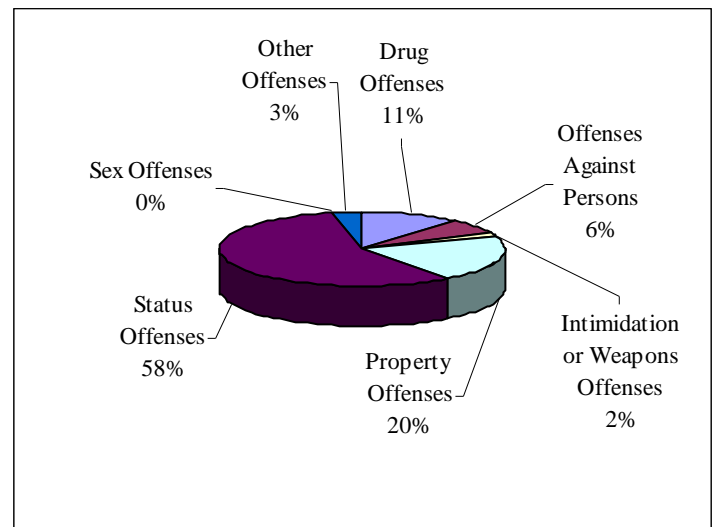
Figure 1: Individual Males and Females Arrested, 1998-2007



As seen above, the number of male and female juveniles arrested in Hawaii County between 1998 and 2007 remained steady. Arrests of males did rise from 1998 to 2000, but by 2007 fell to a level slightly below their mark in 1998. As will be shown in this report, the slight drop in the number of juveniles arrested from 1998-2007 is traced to a drop in the number of juveniles arrested for person, property, weapons/intimidation, and drug offenses, particularly among males. The only offense type for which the number of juveniles arrested increased was status offenses.

Table 1: Hawaii County, Individuals Arrested by Gender (Major Offense Categories), 2007

| | Males | Females | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Offenses Against Persons | 62 | 30 | 92 |
| Sex Offenses | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Drug Offenses | 134 | 54 | 188 |
| Intimidation or Weapons Offenses | 23 | 9 | 32 |
| Property Offenses | 185 | 96 | 281 |
| Status Offenses | 215 | 270 | 485 |
| Other Offenses | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| Total | 644 | 475 | 1,119 |

Figure 2: Individual Males Arrested, 2007**Figure 3: Individual Females Arrested, 2007****Table 2: Hawaii County, Individuals Arrested by Age, 2007**

| Age | |
|-------------|-------|
| 10 or under | 15 |
| 11 | 19 |
| 12 | 35 |
| 13 | 103 |
| 14 | 183 |
| 15 | 235 |
| 16 | 265 |
| 17 | 248 |
| 18 | 16 |
| Total | 1,119 |

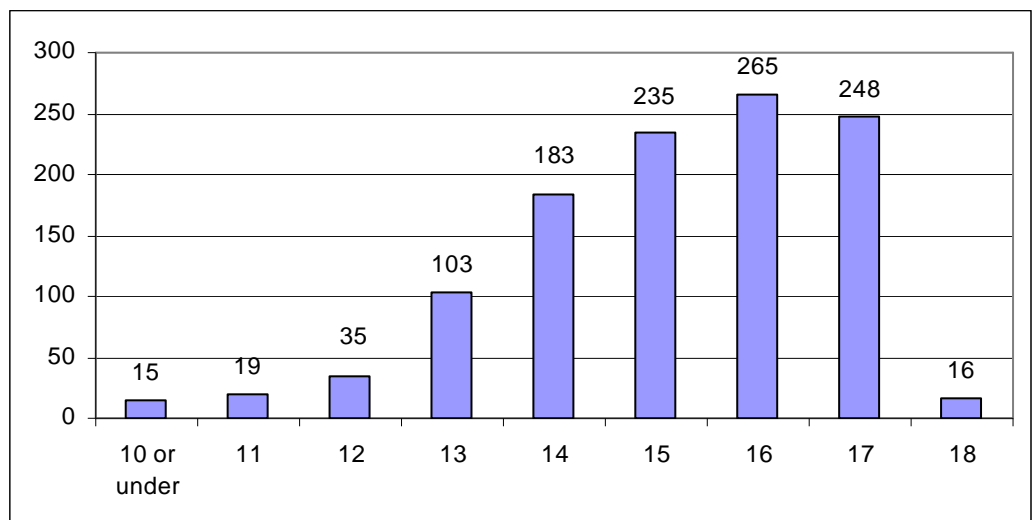
Figure 4: Total Individuals Arrested, 2007



Figure 5: Hawaii County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Person Offenses, 2007

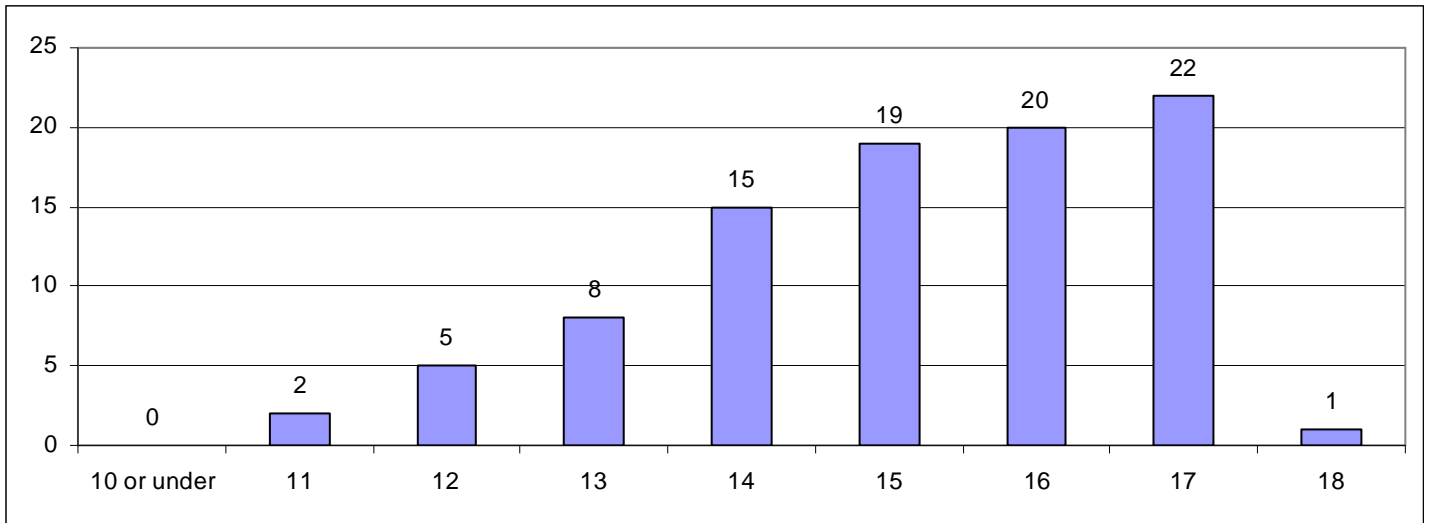


Figure 6: Hawaii County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Drug Offenses, 2007

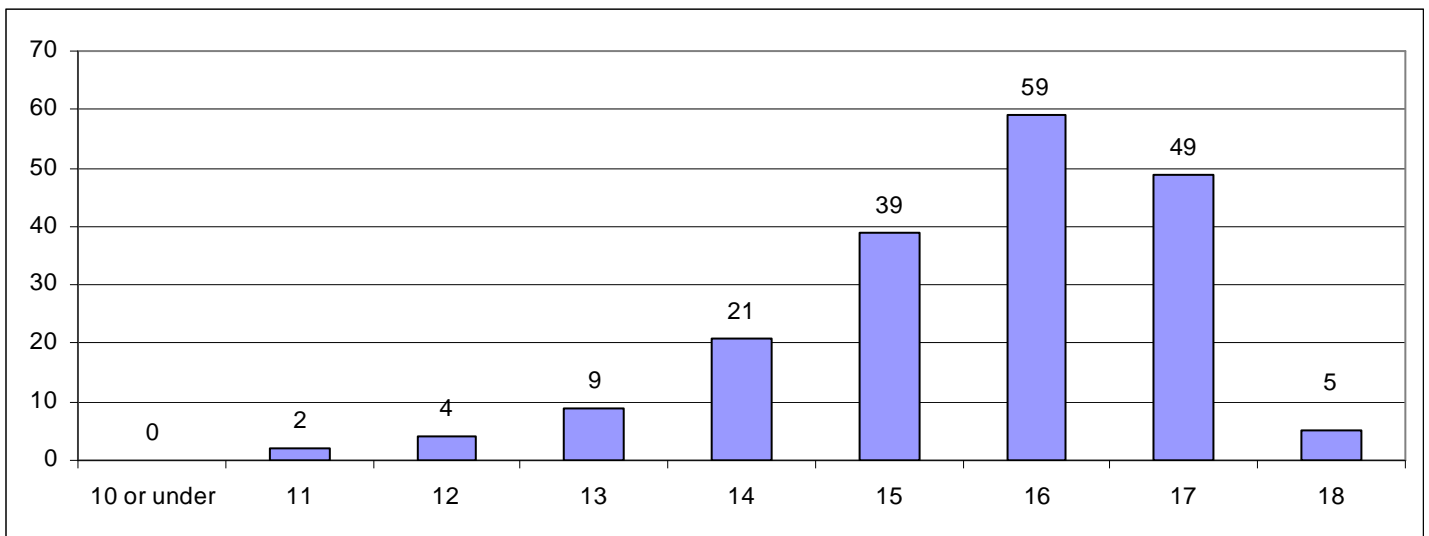


Figure 7: Hawaii County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Status Offenses, 2007

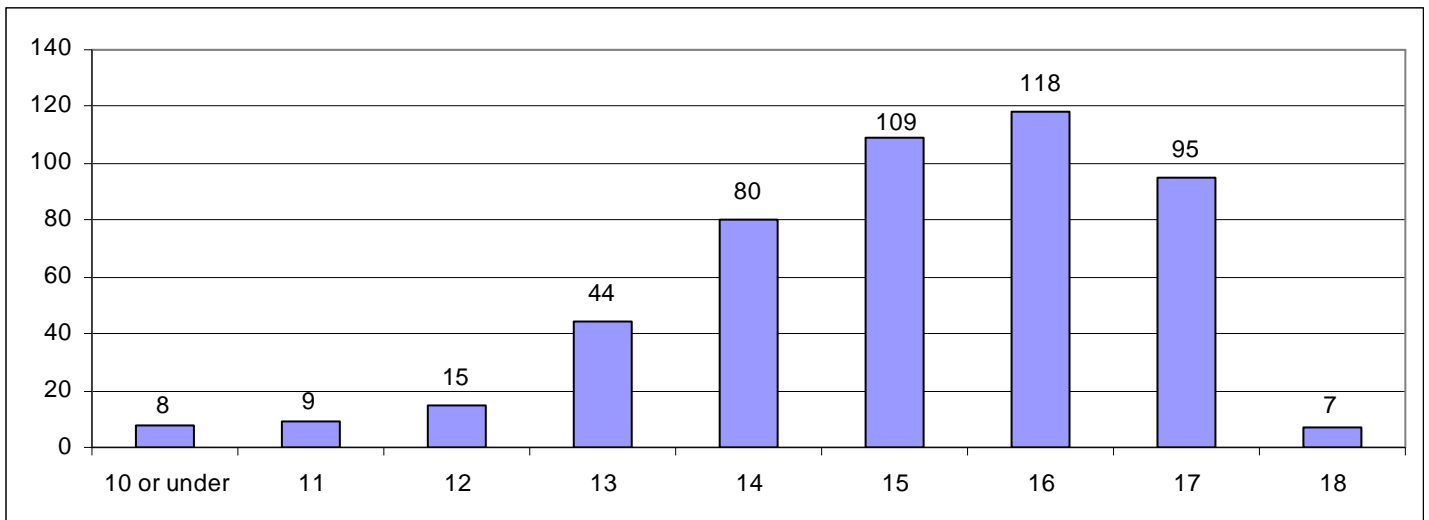




Table 3:
Hawaii County Person Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Homicide | | Assault 1 or 2 | | Assault 3 | | Robbery | | Kidnapping | | Abuse of Family Member | | Total | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 49 | 43 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 77 | 57 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 74 | 51 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 117 | 71 |
| 2000 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 66 | 51 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 106 | 62 |
| 2001 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 79 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 110 | 60 |
| 2002 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 74 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 104 | 46 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 62 | 47 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 94 | 58 |
| 2004 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 89 | 76 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 118 | 89 |
| 2005 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 65 | 47 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 96 | 61 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 70 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 95 | 45 |
| 2007 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 62 | 30 |
| Total | 8 | 3 | 131 | 41 | 653 | 447 | 59 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 126 | 81 | 979 | 579 |

Figure 8:
Hawaii County Person Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

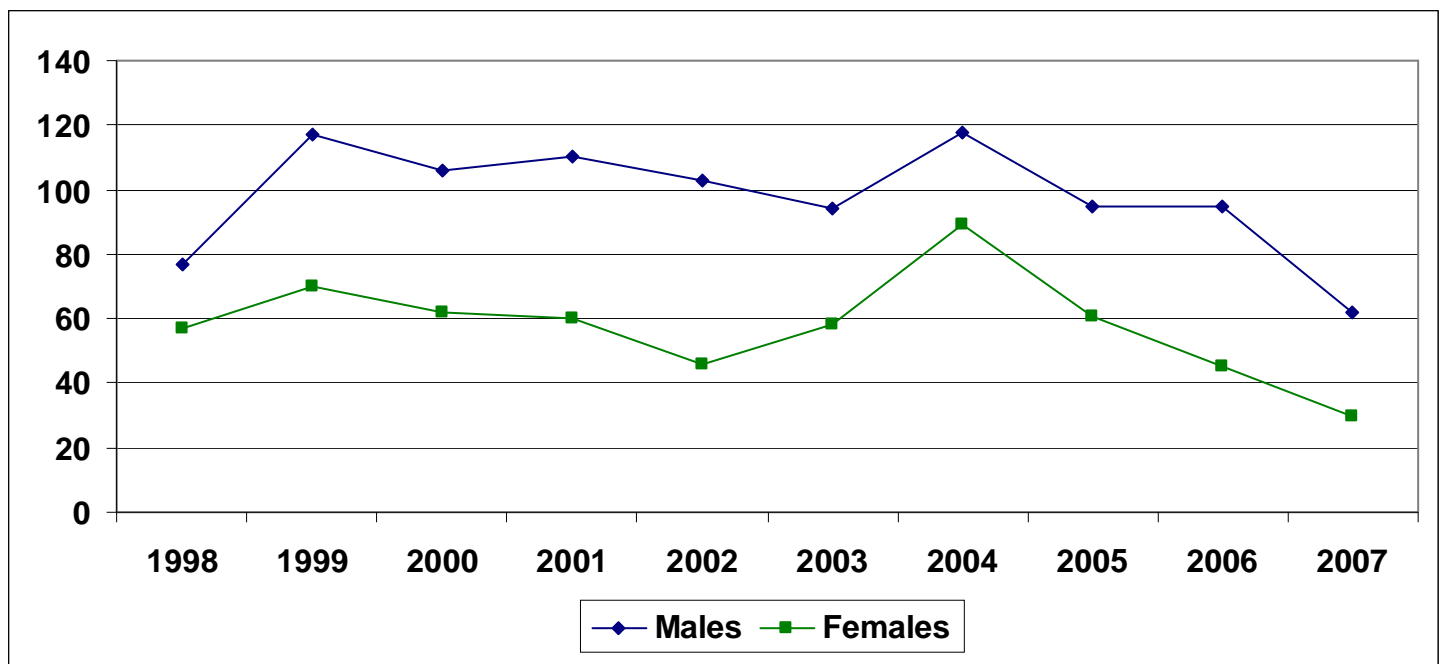


Figure 9: Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Person Offenses, 2007

Hawaii County Person Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The number of individual male and female juveniles from Hawaii County arrested for person offenses declined fairly substantially during the ten year period under study, especially since 2004 when person arrests of juveniles from both genders spiked. Conversely in 2007, the lowest number of males and females were arrested for person offenses.

Arrests for certain person offenses were predictably low, namely homicide for both genders, and for females specifically, robbery. In addition to homicide, the two other person offenses considered felonies are "Assault 1 or 2" and "Robbery." For these latter two offenses, arrests did not rise or decline with any consistency for males or females over the ten year period. And even for males, the total number of juveniles arrested for these two felony offenses was never extremely high in any year between 1998 and 2007.

Significant fluctuations in total person offenses over the ten year period stemmed from changes in the number of juveniles arrested for the less severe offense of "Assault 3," which is a misdemeanor offense. Changes in the number of juveniles arrested for "Abuse of Family Member" were insignificant from year to year. On rare occasion "Abuse of Family Member" is deemed a felony offense, but normally it is considered a misdemeanor.

The most noteworthy juvenile offense that drove person offenses as a whole in Hawaii County was "Assault 3." In fact, for the entire ten year period, 66.7% of all males arrested for a person offense were arrested specifically for "Assault 3." For females, the corresponding percentage was even higher, at 77.2%. These numbers show that while juveniles are being arrested for felony person offenses in Hawaii County, most juveniles arrested for person offenses are not engaging in the most serious forms of violence. Notably, there was also a major drop in the number of juveniles from both genders arrested for "Assault 3" in 2007.

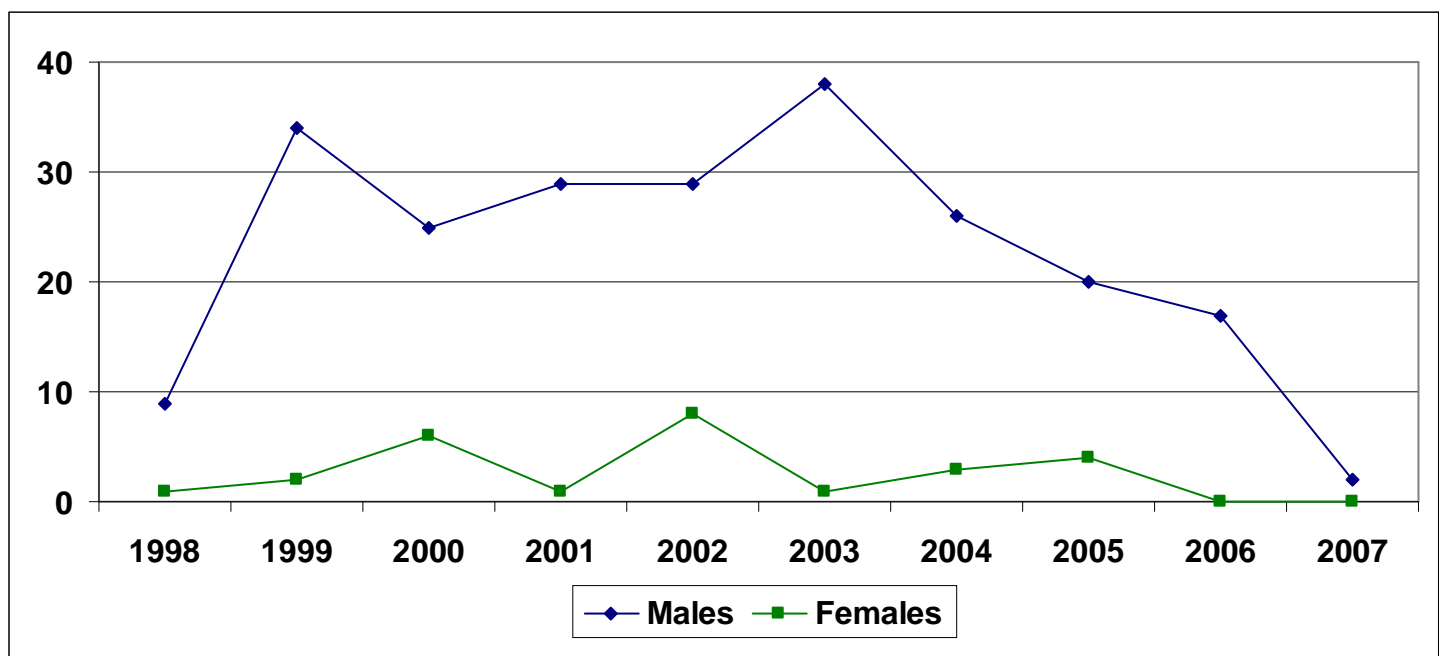
Locations of person offense incidents in 2007 were concentrated in the North Kona, South Hilo, and Puna, suggesting further need for juvenile services in those communities.



Table 4:
Hawaii County Sex Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Sex Assault 1 or 2 | | Sex Assault 3 | | Sex Assault 4 | | Prostitution | | Open Lewdness | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| 1999 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 2 |
| 2000 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 6 |
| 2001 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 |
| 2002 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 8 |
| 2003 | 24 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 1 |
| 2004 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 3 |
| 2005 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 |
| 2006 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 2007 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 143 | 12 | 55 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 228 | 25 |

Figure 10:
Hawaii County Sex Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007





Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Sex Offenses, 2007

The locations where the two individuals who were arrested for Sex Assault 1 or 2 were not available.

Hawaii County Sex Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Among all juveniles who were arrested for sex offenses between 1998 and 2007, 228 (90.1%) were males. Unfortunately, the offenses for which juveniles were arrested most frequently were at the most severe level—"Sex Assault 1 or 2." The positive finding is that although juveniles arrested for sex offenses rose from 1998 to 2003, since then, there has been a consistent decrease in arrests, with only two juveniles arrested in 2007 for any sex offenses; 2003 saw the highest levels of juveniles arrested for sex offenses (thirty-eight males and one female).

The number of juveniles arrested in Hawaii County for "Open Lewdness" was extremely rare (only three youth arrested during the ten year span), and no juveniles were arrested for prostitution. The number of juveniles arrested for "Sex Assault 4," a misdemeanor offense, was also relatively small from year to year.

Although sex offenses are severe offenses, especially "Sex Assault 1-3," and can generate strong emotional reactions from communities, juveniles who commit sex offenses generally respond well to treatment. National research shows that 5-15% of minors who receive treatment after committing a sex offense recidivate by committing a subsequent sex offense. Or to put it in opposite terms, approximately 85%-95% of juvenile sex offenders who receive quality treatment do not commit a subsequent sex offense (Efta-Breitbach & Freeman, 2004; Kennedy & Hume, 1998). In short, quality treatment for juvenile sex offenders helps prevent future sex offending for most clients.



Table 5:
Hawaii County Drug Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Dangerous | | Harmful | | Detrimental 1 | | Detrimental 2 or 3 | | Alcohol | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 39 | 43 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 154 | 60 |
| 1999 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 105 | 25 | 55 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 171 | 56 |
| 2000 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 114 | 25 | 82 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 211 | 55 |
| 2001 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 36 | 65 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 206 | 90 |
| 2002 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 101 | 41 | 45 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 156 | 72 |
| 2003 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 98 | 23 | 45 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 154 | 64 |
| 2004 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 89 | 33 | 43 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 141 | 69 |
| 2005 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 28 | 52 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 162 | 52 |
| 2006 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 113 | 38 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 156 | 75 |
| 2007 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 88 | 26 | 36 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 134 | 54 |
| Total | 54 | 45 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1,034 | 314 | 496 | 274 | 39 | 7 | 1,645 | 647 |

Figure 11:
Hawaii County Drug Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

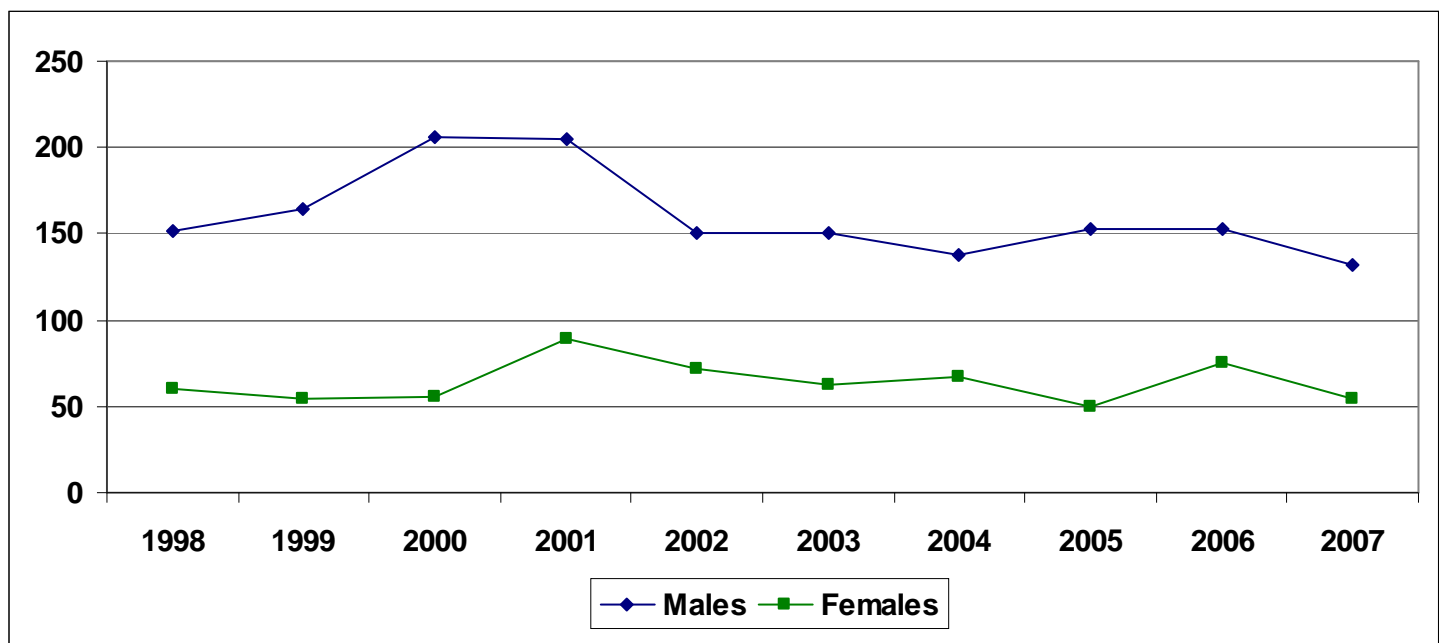


Figure 12: Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses, 2007

Hawaii County Drug Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Drug arrest trends in Hawaii County show a number of interesting patterns between 1998 and 2007. As is common for most offense categories, males were much more frequently arrested than females for the different drug offenses analyzed. The gender gap remained fairly consistent across all years with male and female patterns showing similar fluctuation. Arrests of males decreased from 154 in 1998 to 134 in 2007, a 13% decrease, whereas arrests of females decreased from sixty in 1998 to fifty-four in 2007, a 10% decline.

The number of males and females arrested for “Dangerous” drug violations (e.g., crystal methamphetamine) is fairly even. Because JJIS does not include detailed descriptive information on arrests, community leaders may want to explore whether the context of male and female arrests for dangerous drugs differs.

For instance, prior research on female substance use has found that a substantial number of girls are arrested for transporting drugs because drug traffickers feel police will be less inclined to search girls than boys (Acoca, 1998). Still, the number of youth arrested for this offense is relatively small (under ten juveniles per year for both genders). Likewise, the number of juveniles arrested for “Detrimental 1” and “Harmful” drugs each year is too small to make meaningful comparisons.

Virtually all arrests for “Detrimental 2 or 3” drugs pertain to possession, use, or purchase of marijuana. Over the ten years under study, males represented 76.7% of all arrests for “Detrimental 2 or 3.” The number of juveniles arrested for alcohol generally declined since 2000, although there were not major changes during the decade.

Looking at Figure 12, above, it is clear that most drug offense activities in 2007 took place in North Kona, South Hilo, and Puna. Given this geographic pattern, drug prevention and intervention efforts need to be located most heavily in these areas.



Table 6:
Hawaii County Weapons/Intimidation Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Terroristic Threatening 1 | | Terroristic Threatening 2 | | Weapons (Felony) | | Weapons (Misdemeanor) | | Harassment | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 41 | 8 |
| 1999 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 38 | 21 |
| 2000 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 11 | 77 | 16 |
| 2001 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 17 | 58 | 22 |
| 2002 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 18 | 61 | 20 |
| 2003 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 15 | 56 | 19 |
| 2004 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 43 | 15 | 74 | 22 |
| 2005 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 31 | 16 | 53 | 21 |
| 2006 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 23 | 11 | 52 | 11 |
| 2007 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 9 |
| Total | 101 | 12 | 93 | 24 | 41 | 4 | 26 | 0 | 272 | 129 | 533 | 169 |

Figure 13:
Hawaii County Weapons/Intimidation Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

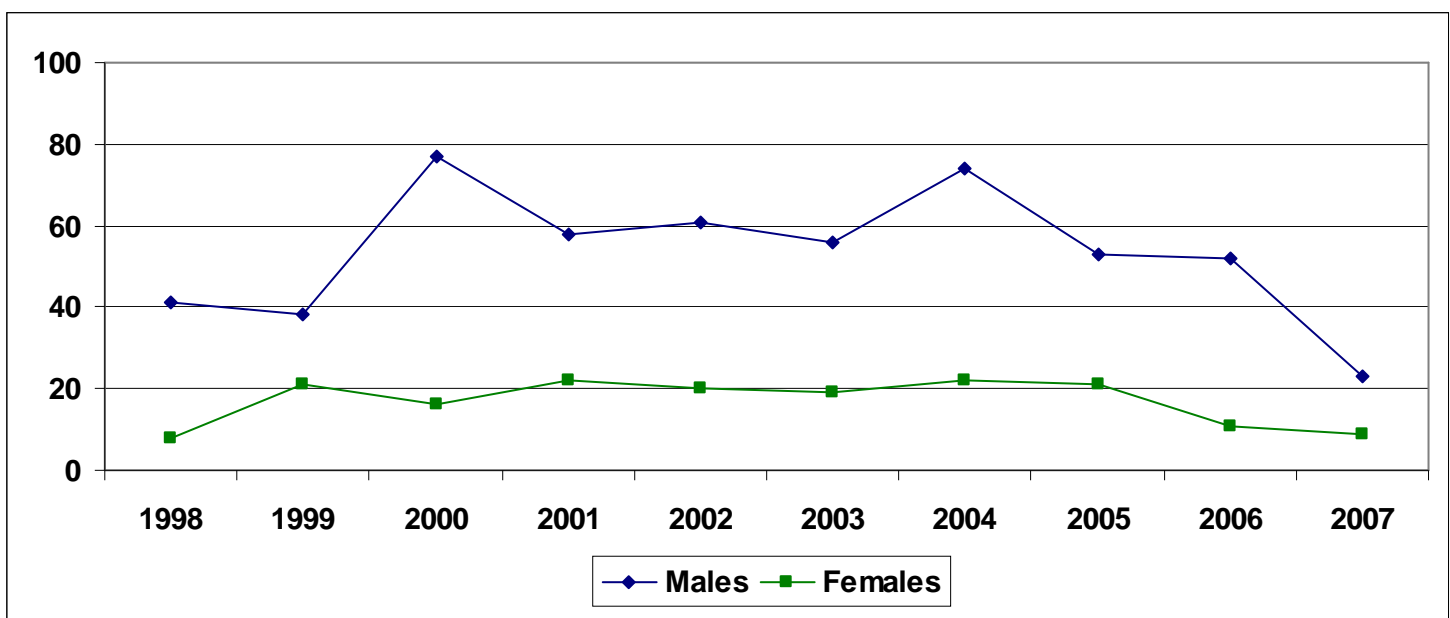
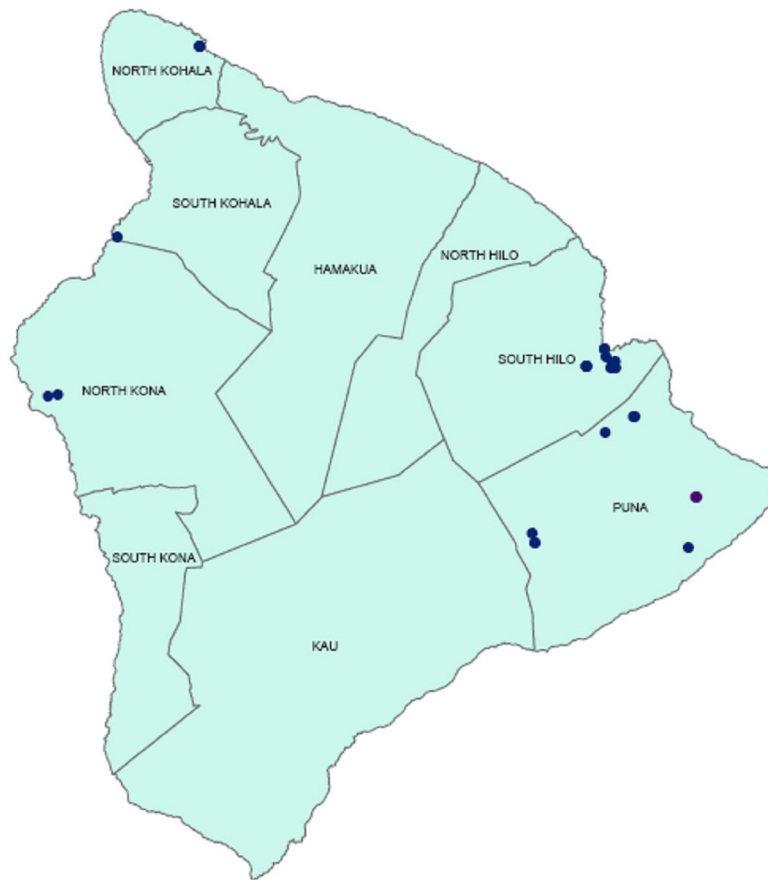


Figure 14: Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Weapons/Intimidation and Offenses, 2007



Hawaii County Weapons/Intimidation Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Among the offenses addressed in the intimidation and weapons category, “Harassment” was by far the most common offense for which male and female juveniles were arrested. Among all males arrested for these offenses during the ten year span, just over half (51.0%) were for “Harassment” charges. The corresponding proportion for females was even more dramatic, with over three-fourths (76.3%) being arrested for “Harassment.”

“Terroristic Threatening” (TT) was the next most common offense for which Hawaii County juveniles were arrested, more frequently at the misdemeanor level (TT 2). Slightly more males were arrested for TT 1 than TT 2 between 1998 and 2007. Conversely, twice as many females were arrested for TT 2 versus TT 1. However, the number of females arrested for TT at either level of severity was consistently low in all years.

The greatest gender disparity was evident in arrests for weapons offenses. Only four females were arrested for weapons offenses (all at the felony level) during the entire time of study. Conversely, forty-one and twenty-six males were arrested for weapons violations at the felony and misdemeanor levels, respectively, between 1998 and 2007. This gender disparity notwithstanding, the number of males arrested for weapons offenses was not high in any year under study.

Figure 14, above, shows that juveniles are arrested for intimidation or weapons offenses predominantly in South Hilo and Puna, showing a need for conflict resolution services in those areas.



Table 7:
Hawaii County Property Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Burglary | | Theft 1 or 2 | | Theft 3 or 4 | | UCPV/UEMV | | Comp/Cred Fraud | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 56 | 3 | 26 | 8 | 134 | 92 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 20 | 284 | 134 |
| 1999 | 49 | 16 | 31 | 4 | 136 | 82 | 17 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 61 | 19 | 294 | 133 |
| 2000 | 55 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 155 | 84 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 12 | 321 | 129 |
| 2001 | 38 | 14 | 22 | 3 | 98 | 56 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 58 | 17 | 240 | 95 |
| 2002 | 38 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 91 | 53 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 205 | 84 |
| 2003 | 44 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 87 | 78 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 195 | 117 |
| 2004 | 34 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 109 | 84 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 10 | 215 | 112 |
| 2005 | 48 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 89 | 68 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 4 | 210 | 94 |
| 2006 | 58 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 81 | 50 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 15 | 211 | 101 |
| 2007 | 51 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 84 | 69 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 185 | 96 |
| Total | 471 | 99 | 165 | 67 | 1,064 | 716 | 207 | 91 | 6 | 5 | 447 | 117 | 2,360 | 1,095 |

Figure 15:
Hawaii County Property Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

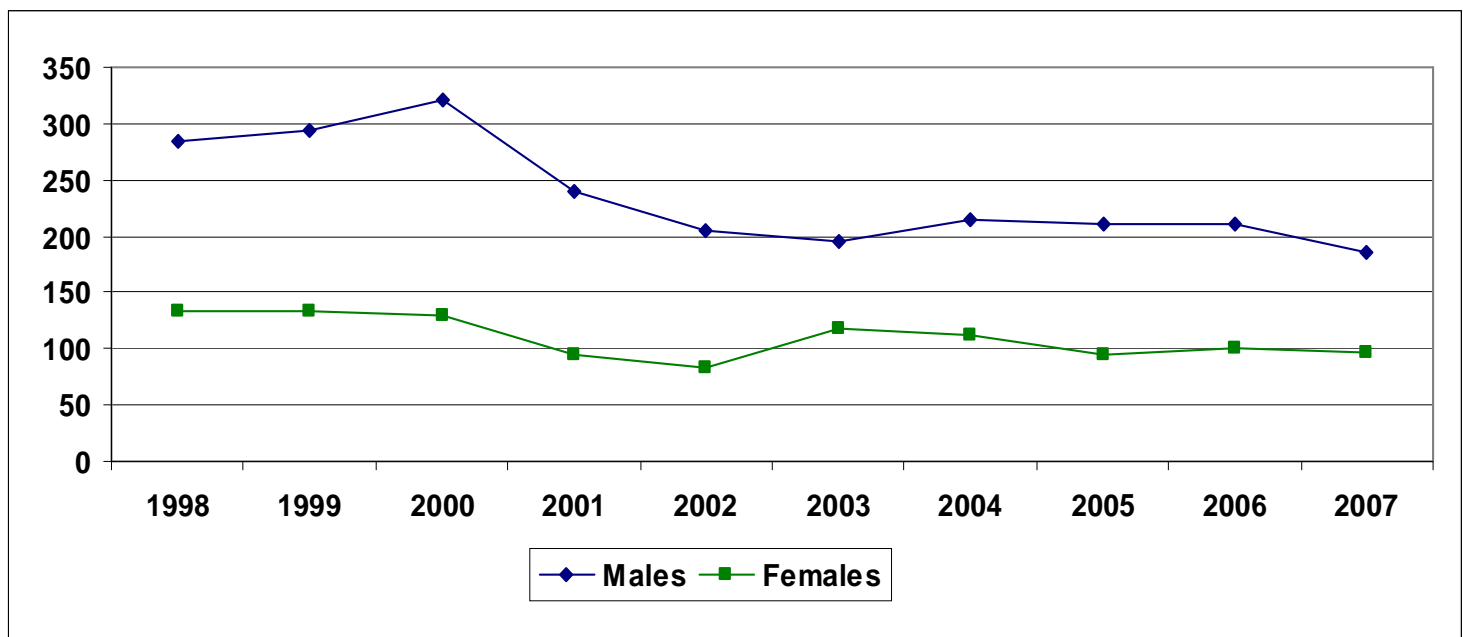
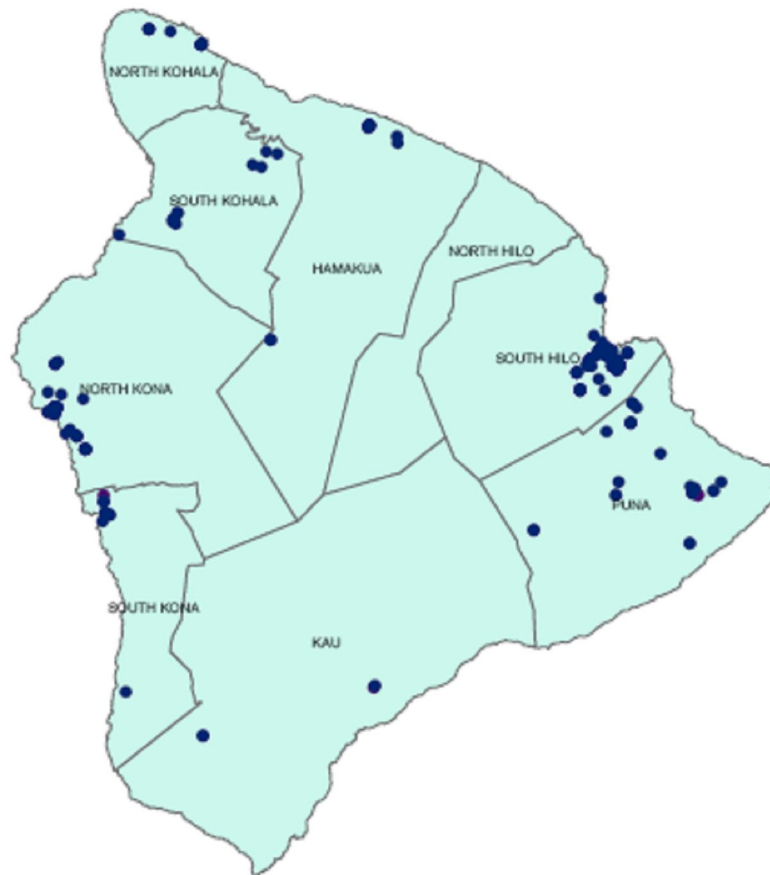


Figure 16: Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Property Offenses, 2007

Hawaii County Property Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The number of juveniles arrested for property offenses generally declined from 1998 to 2007. The overall drop came as an effect of fewer males being arrested for property offenses during the study's timeframe. In particular, after a 2001 spike in arrests of males, a significant decline in male arrests transpired and then generally leveled off through 2007. The number of females arrested in Hawaii county for property offenses remained comparatively low and steady with mild fluctuations during the time of study.

Not surprisingly, the greatest proportion of juveniles arrested for property offenses could be attributed to arrests for "Theft 3 or 4," both misdemeanor offenses. Although a few exceptions may apply, "Theft 3" generally applies when the stolen item(s) is valued between \$100 and \$300; "Theft 4" applies when the stolen item(s) does not exceed \$100 in value. Of the 1,095 females arrested for property offending during the ten year span, 65.4% (716) were arrested for "Theft 3 or 4"; for males, the corresponding percentage was lower at 45.1% (1,064). These less severe theft arrests are frequently attributed to shoplifting.

"Theft 1 and 2" are both felony offenses, and the number of juveniles (male and female) arrested for either of these offenses was substantially lower than the number of arrests for misdemeanor property offenses in every year under study. The number of females arrested for either "Burglary" or UCPV/UEMV (unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle/unauthorized entry into a motor vehicle) was very similar—roughly ten females per year for each offense. More males, however, were arrested for burglary than for UCPV/UEMV in every year under study. Only a very small number of juveniles of either gender were arrested for computer/credit card fraud.

Though concentrated most heavily in South Hilo, juveniles arrested for property offenses transpired across numerous areas of Hawaii County, with fairly large prevalence rates also along the North Kona coast, in the northern area of South Kohala, and scattered across Puna.



Table 8:
Hawaii County Status Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

| | Runaway | | Truancy | | Curfew | | Beyond Parental Control | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1998 | 48 | 140 | 39 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 21 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 213 |
| 1999 | 69 | 128 | 32 | 29 | 36 | 17 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 191 |
| 2000 | 85 | 125 | 56 | 33 | 26 | 34 | 20 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 187 | 214 |
| 2001 | 61 | 123 | 62 | 53 | 25 | 30 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 220 |
| 2002 | 63 | 151 | 39 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 193 |
| 2003 | 69 | 145 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 200 |
| 2004 | 70 | 140 | 32 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 202 |
| 2005 | 91 | 211 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 147 | 259 |
| 2006 | 100 | 184 | 22 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 238 |
| 2007 | 106 | 194 | 41 | 23 | 53 | 46 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 215 | 270 |
| Total | 762 | 1,541 | 370 | 287 | 239 | 210 | 187 | 160 | 4 | 2 | 1,562 | 2,200 |

Figure 17:
Hawaii County Status Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

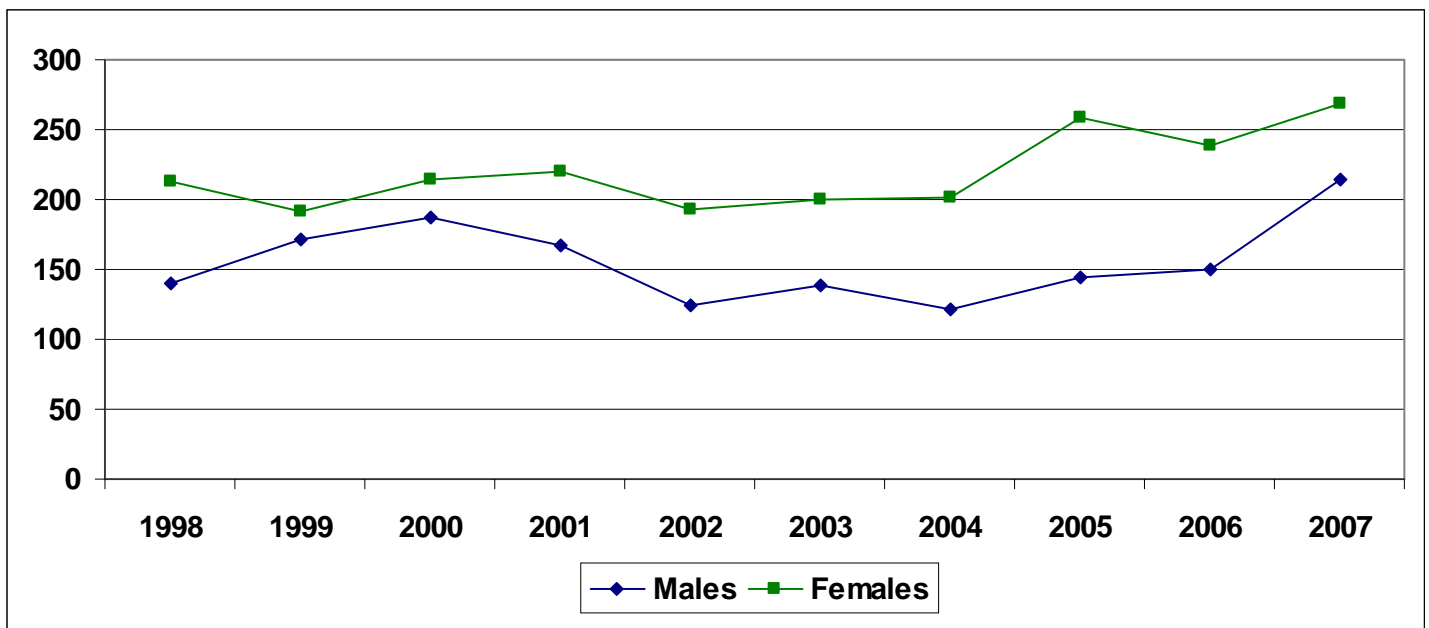
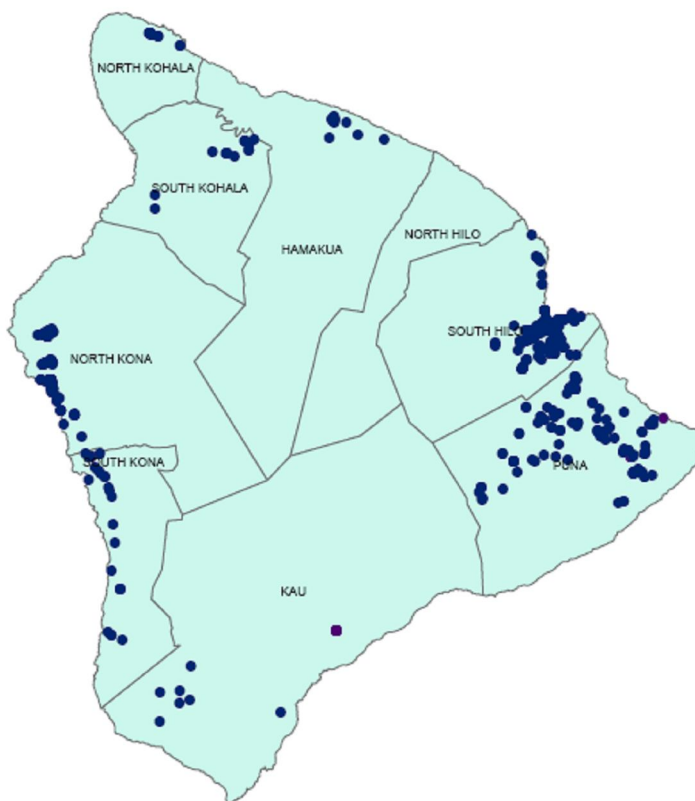


Figure 18: Hawaii County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Status Offenses, 2007

Hawaii County Status Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The status offense numbers for Hawaii County would be substantially higher if analyzed by counting all arrests rather than individuals arrested. Again in these analyses, juveniles are only counted once for their most serious offense. Since status offenses are considered minor offenses, they are almost always negated in this report if a juvenile was also arrested for a drug, person, weapons/intimidation, property, or sex offense in the same year (see page 19 for further description of methodology).

In line with national trends, status offending shows a stark difference from other offense trends in gender dynamics. For every other major offense type, the number of males arrested consistently outnumbers females. For status offenses, however, female arrestees outnumber males. Between 1998 and 2007, a total of 2,200 females were arrested for status offenses, versus 1,562 males.

A closer look at the specific status offenses shows that this gendered difference is driven by "Runaway" arrests. During the period under study, more than twice as many females (1,541) as males (762) were arrested for running away from home. Because so many juveniles in general are arrested for "Runaway," this gendered disproportionality overrides all the other status offenses. Although slightly more males than females were arrested for the other status offenses profiled in this report (truancy, curfew, beyond parental control, and "other"), the number of females arrested still outnumbers males for all status offenses combined.

The number of juveniles arrested for status offenses increased for both genders, especially since 2004. Again, the overall increase in juveniles arrested for status offense was driven by yearly increases in "Runaway" arrests, although there was also a fairly large rise in the number of juveniles arrested for "Curfew" violations between 2002 and 2007.

The locations where juveniles were arrested for status offending were very similar to the pattern shown for property offenses (page 13). South Hilo, Puna, and North Kona showed the greatest concentration of status offense arrests in 2007. Additionally, South Kona, and South Kohala had significant representation.

Table 9:
Hawaii County Individuals Arrested by Ethnicity, 2007

| | Person | Sex | Drug | Intimida- tion/Weapons | Property | Status | Total* |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| African American | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 19 |
| American Indian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Caucasian | 20 | 0 | 53 | 10 | 91 | 151 | 325 |
| Chinese | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Filipino | 6 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 32 | 63 | 132 |
| Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian | 41 | 2 | 63 | 10 | 86 | 161 | 363 |
| Hispanic | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 36 |
| Indonesian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 46 |
| Korean | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Micronesian | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 20 |
| Not Yet Determined | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 31 |
| Other | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 63 |
| Portuguese | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Samoan | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Tongan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Mixed other | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Mixed Caucasian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 92 | 2 | 186 | 32 | 281 | 482 | 1,075 |

* "Other" offenses are not included in total (e.g., traffic, ordinances); the Hawaii Police Department's Records Management System generally allows for the input of only one ethnicity per juvenile. Therefore, it is rare that juvenile records document more than one ethnicity, even for juveniles of multiple ethnic backgrounds.

Defining Ethnicity and Ethnic Trends:

To account for juveniles who are of more than one ethnic background, JJIS can capture up to five ethnicities. In Hawaii, where a substantial portion of the population is of mixed ethnic heritage, defining ethnicity can be complicated. Other issues include not being able to determine a juvenile's ethnicity or missing ethnicity data.

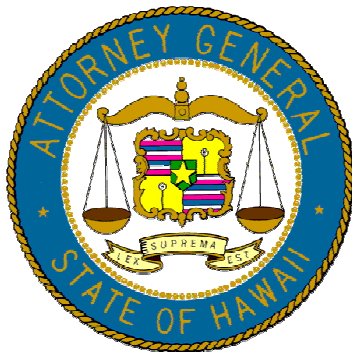
Among the juveniles in Hawaii County who were arrested in 2007, five were missing a marker of ethnicity and are not included in Table 9; ninety-four (8.7%) of those arrested had their ethnicity defined as "Other" or "Not Yet Determined." Part of the reason a larger number of juveniles in this dataset are defined as "Hawaiian" is due to how juveniles of multiple ethnicities have been coded. For the purposes of this report, if a juvenile of multiple ethnic backgrounds was part-Hawaiian, he or she was defined as Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian. Non-Hawaiian juveniles of multiple ethnicities, however, were placed into the "Mixed other" category, and there was one juvenile who was "Caucasian" and "Portuguese" who was placed in the "Mixed Caucasian" group.

Among the 1,075 juveniles arrested in 2007, Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian (33.7%) and Caucasian (30.3%) juveniles were the most highly represented, with Filipino (12.3%) juveniles also showing fairly high numbers. Juveniles from all ethnic groups that had at least forty individuals arrested in total were most over-represented in the area of status offending. Although only twenty Micronesian juveniles were arrested in 2007, twelve of them were arrested for property offenses.

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AUGUST 2010
DEPARTMENT OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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Hawaii County Report Summary

As is common across the State of Hawaii, the largest percentage of juveniles in Hawaii County is arrested for status offenses. The finding is all the more significant considering that in the methodology used for this report, if a juvenile was arrested for a status offense(s) and almost any other offense(s) (e.g., person, drug, property), the status offense(s) would not be counted. Thus, many of the juveniles who are represented as person offenders, drug offenders, and so on were also arrested for status offenses, though they are not seen in this report's status offense statistics.

Females in particular showed high numbers with regard to status offending. In fact, 56.8% of all females arrested in 2007 were arrested for a status offense, most commonly "Runaway." The corresponding percentage for males is substantially lower, standing at only 33.4%. A significantly greater number of males were arrested for person, property, and drug offenses (see page 2, Figures 2 and 3).

While status offenses are a minor offense type, they can have serious implications if chronic status offending develops. For instance, juveniles who are repeatedly truant or repeatedly run away from home are significantly more likely to befriend delinquent peers, experiment with illicit substances, or engage in property crimes (Garry, 1996). Thus, even though status offenses are not especially serious in and of themselves, it is important that Hawaii County establish interventions to address status offenders as a form of delinquency prevention.

A substantial number of juveniles were also arrested for drug offenses. However, the positive outlook on this is that most juveniles arrested for a drug offense were arrested for "Detrimental 2 or 3," which is a misdemeanor charge normally for possession, use, or purchase of marijuana. Thus, while this is not a positive finding in itself, it is reassuring that only a small percentage of juveniles were arrested for dangerous drug use or trafficking (e.g., crystal methamphetamine). Juveniles arrested for alcohol-related offenses ranked second within the drug offense category (pages 8 and 9).

Communities also tend to express high concern about juvenile person offending. Most juveniles arrested for a person offense (male and female) were arrested for "Assault 3," a misdemeanor offense. A much higher proportion of males than females, however, was arrested for "Assault 1 or 2." Of the 979 males arrested for a person offense between 1998 and 2007, 131 (13.4%) were arrested for "Assault 1 or 2." The corresponding figure for females was only 7.1%, showing a greater need for prevention/intervention programs for males that teach conflict resolution and prevention strategies to avoid conflict before it transpires.

References:

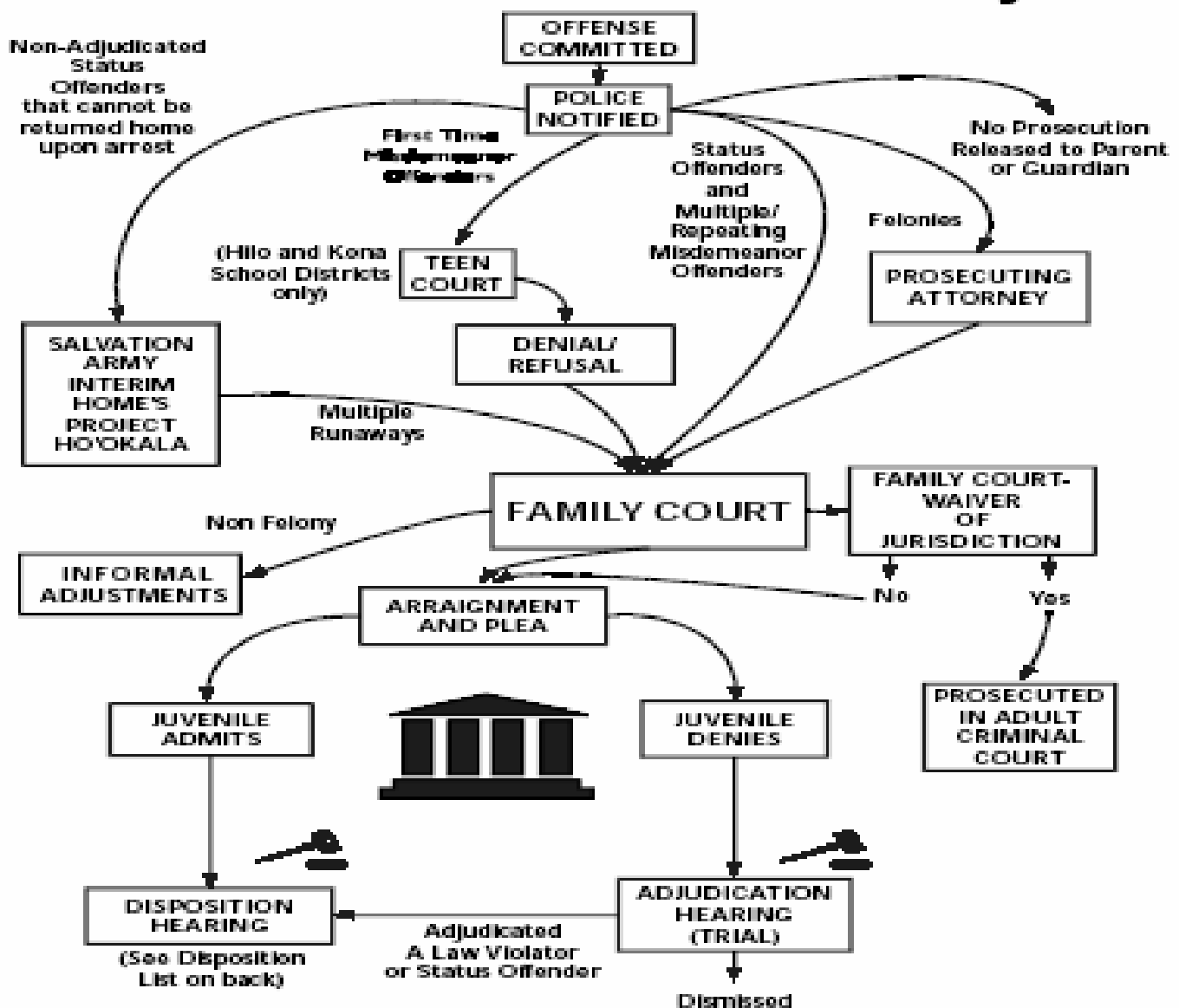
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A Cautionary Note on Juvenile Arrest Trends

The juvenile arrest trends reported in the previous pages can be used in a variety of ways. In most cases, delinquency trends are presented with the intent of informing interested parties of juveniles' evolving risky behaviors. To this end, the information can help when enhancing prevention, intervention, and rehabilitative programs and advocating for needed services. The danger in reporting juvenile arrest trends occurs when readers utilize the information in ways that further stigmatize demographic groups, namely ethnic minorities. This report's intent is to provide those involved in the juvenile justice system with data that will be used constructively and in line with rehabilitative juvenile justice ideals.

Juvenile Cases - Hawaii County



Note: county juvenile justice systems differ due to varying county resources.

Defining “Individuals Arrested”

In this report, arrest figures are measured by counting the number of individuals arrested for a particular offense rather than the total number of arrests. If a juvenile was arrested more than one time in a given year, he or she is only counted once for the most serious offense for which he or she was arrested in that year. Analyzing arrest offenses this way lowers the number of arrests presented since a substantial number of all juveniles arrested are arrested more than once per year.

A general hierarchal ranking of offenses was determined by prioritizing person and sex offenses highest, followed by drug offenses, intimidation/weapons offenses, property offenses, and status offenses. However, other factors were considered, including the severity of offense (e.g., “Assault 1 and 2” were grouped together and ranked ahead of “Assault 3”). Thus as an example, if a juvenile was arrested three times in a year for “Assault 2,” “Theft 1,” and “Runaway,” the arrest that would count in analyses for this report would be “Assault 2” (counted as “Assault 1 or 2”) based on the hierarchal system.

The complete hierarchy of offenses can be seen below (offense hierarchy was determined by the JJIC Research Subcommittee).

Juvenile Offense Hierarchy

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

See following page for description of all offenses.

We're on the web!

<http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/jjis/>

Organization of Juvenile Offense Categories

JJIS data are maintained by the Department of the Attorney General on a day-to-day basis. However, governance of all JJIS data is carried out by the Juvenile Justice Information Committee (JJIC), which is comprised of representatives from the JJIS member agencies. Within the JJIC is a Research Subcommittee. This Research Subcommittee determined seven major offense categories which each contain a variety of juvenile offenses. These categories are explained below, based on definitions summarized from the *Hawaii Revised Statutes*:

1. Person Offenses include offenses that involve detrimental physical contact acted upon a victim by the offender.

A. Homicide (e.g., murder, negligent homicide).

B. Assault 1 or 2 offenses occur when there is "serious" or "substantial" bodily injury intentionally or knowingly inflicted on another person, respectively. [Starting in 2007, a criminal offense involving a person intentionally (or) knowingly causing bodily injury to any emergency medical services personnel who is engaged in the performance of duty would be charged with assault in the second degree. Starting in 2003, a criminal offense involving the assault of a police officer or educational worker who is engaged in the performance of his/her duties was deemed a class C felony, or assault in the second degree].

C. Kidnapping occurs when a person intentionally or knowingly restrains another person with intent to use that person as a shield or hostage, inflict bodily injury upon that person or subject that person to a sexual offense, or terrorize that person.

D. Robbery includes acts in which a person uses force against another person with the intent to overcome that person's physical resistance (or threatens to do so) in the course of committing theft.

E. Abuse of Family Member includes offenses for which any person physically abuses a family or household member.

F. Assault 3 includes offenses in which a person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to another person, or does so negligently with a dangerous instrument. This is a misdemeanor offense.

2. Sex Offenses include the following offenses:

A. Sexual Assault 1 or 2 occur when a person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by strong compulsion (sex assault 1 and 2 are felonies).

B. Sexual Assault 3 occurs when a person recklessly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration by compulsion. It is also a felony offense.

C. Sexual Assault 4 occurs when a person subjects another person to sexual contact by compulsion or causes another person to have sexual contact with the person by compulsion, and is a misdemeanor offense.

C. Prostitution includes offenses for which a person engaged in, or agreed to engage in, sexual conduct with another person for a fee.

D. Open Lewdness includes offenses in which a person performed any lewd act which is likely to be observed by others who would be affronted or alarmed.

3. Drug Offenses include all "PUP" offending activities (i.e., "possession," "use," or "purchase" of illicit substances), as well as drug trafficking :

A. Dangerous Drugs (e.g., crystal methamphetamine, cocaine).

B. Harmful Drugs (e.g., prescription medications that can act as depressants, stimulants, or have other sensational effects).

C. Detrimental 1 Drugs (e.g., trafficking of marijuana)

D. Detrimental 2 Drugs (e.g., PUP of marijuana)

E. Alcohol (e.g., prohibitions, arrests for "driving under the influence").

F. Other Drugs (e.g., paraphernalia, promoting controlled substance in school; not presented in this report).



4. Weapons/Intimidation offenses include weapons and/or no physical contact or relatively minor physical contact (e.g., pushing, shoving).

A. Terroristic threatening 1 includes offenses in which a person threatens, by word or conduct, to cause bodily injury to another person or serious damage to the property of another. Terroristic threatening 1 is a felony C offense pertaining primarily to victims who are public servants, such as an educational administrator, counselor, or teacher, and/or involves threatening another person on more than one occasion for the same or a similar purpose.

B. Terroristic threatening 2 does not involve public servants or repeated incidences. It is a misdemeanor offense.

C. Harassment includes offenses in which a person commits the following types of act(s) on another—strikes, shoves, kicks, or offensive touching, insults, taunts, or challenges intended to provoke a violent response, or other offensive forms of communication (e.g., telephone calls, facsimile transmissions).

D. Weapons felony offenses involve unlawful possession of deadly weapons, such as firearms, explosives, or other destructive devices.

E. Weapons misdemeanor offenses involve possession of prohibited weapons such as knives or brass knuckles. Misdemeanor weapons offenses can also include possession of deadly weapons, though in a less dangerous context.

5. Property Offenses include offenses involving theft or damage to another's property:

A. Burglary offenses apply when a person intentionally enters or remains unlawfully in a building, with intent to commit a crime against a person or against property rights.

B. Theft 1 or 2 offenses involve theft without force. Theft 1 applies when the value of the stolen item(s) exceeds \$20,000 or is a firearm; theft 2 applies when the value of the stolen item(s) exceeds \$300. Theft 1 and 2 are both felony offenses.

C. Theft 3 or 4 offenses also involve theft without force of items of lesser value. Theft 3 applies when the value of the item(s) exceeds \$100. Theft 4 applies when the value is less than \$100. Both are misdemeanor offenses.

D. Unauthorized Entry into Motor Vehicle/Unauthorized Control of a Propelled Vehicle (UEMV/UCPV) offenses include those in which a person exerts unauthorized control over another's vehicle without the owner's consent, or enters the vehicle to steal it, part of it, or property within it.

E. Computer/Credit Card Fraud includes offenses in which a person knowingly accesses a computer without authorization and, by means of such conduct, obtains or exerts control over the property of another, or knowingly accesses a computer, computer system or network without authorization. Credit card fraud involves the unauthorized use of another's credit card or the card's number to obtain money, goods, services, or anything else of value.

F. Other Property Crimes offenses are those that do not fall into the above offenses (e.g., arson, criminal property damage) and where a person intentionally damages or exerts control over another's property without permission.

G. Trespass offenses include those in which a person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling or other premises (e.g., hotel, school, commercial business).

6. Status Offenses include offenses that are only prohibited because they are committed by someone under age eighteen:

A. Runaway offenses pertain to juveniles who are absent from home without parental permission.

C. Truancy offenses pertain to juveniles who leave school without the permission of the school or a parent/guardian.

B. Curfew offenses occur when a juvenile under age sixteen goes or remains on any public street, highway, public place, or private place held open to the public after ten o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by a parent, guardian, or adult person authorized to accompany the child.

D. Beyond Parental Control applies when a parent or legal guardian deems their child beyond their control and requires police intervention.

E. Other Status Offenses refer to all other status offenses not listed above (e.g., injurious behavior, person in need of supervision).

7. Other Offenses include the following offenses and subcategories that do not fall into any of the above major offense categories:

A. Parole Violation occurs when a juvenile violates the conditions of his/her release from incarceration to parole.

B. Furlough Violation occurs when a juvenile violates conditions of his/her furlough (a temporary release from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility).

C. Probation Violation occurs when a juvenile violates the conditions of his/her probation sentence.

D. Traffic offenses include a wide variety of driving offenses, including but not limited to speeding, driving without a license, reckless driving, inattention to driving, etc.

E. Other offenses include offenses that do not fall into any of the above major offense categories or subcategories. These offenses include "disorderly conduct" and many county ordinances (e.g., skateboarding on sidewalk, fireworks violations, park or fishing ordinance violations).

(Note: "Other Offenses" are only analyzed on page 2 of this report).