

City and County of Honolulu Juvenile Arrest Trends 1998-2007

By Dr. David Mayeda

Executive Summary

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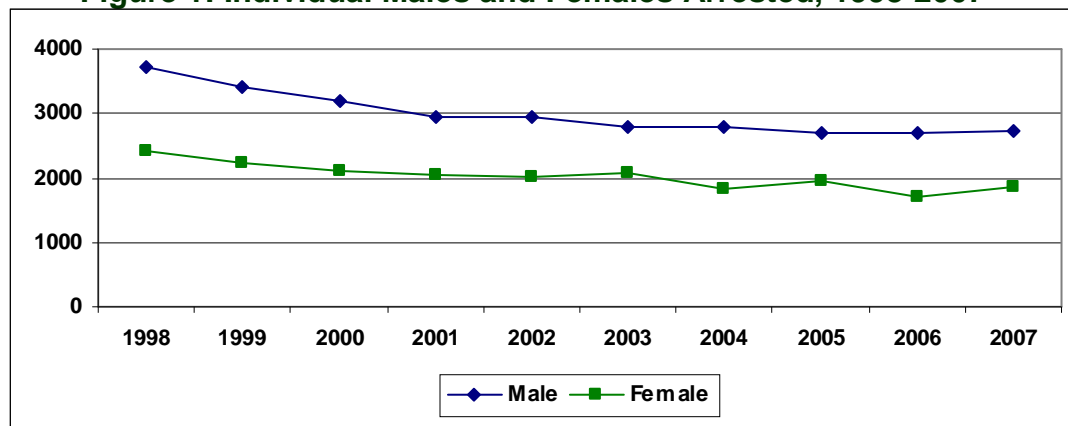
This report focuses on arrests in the City and County of Honolulu and is one in a series of reports that documents juvenile trends by summarizing data housed in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Honolulu-specific JJIS data are gathered from three primary sources—Honolulu Department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

Depending on a juvenile's status within the juvenile justice system, JJIS captures a 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 or waiver to adult court.

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

Between 1998 and 2007, the number of juveniles arrested on Oahu declined steadily from year to year for males and females (see Figure 1, below).

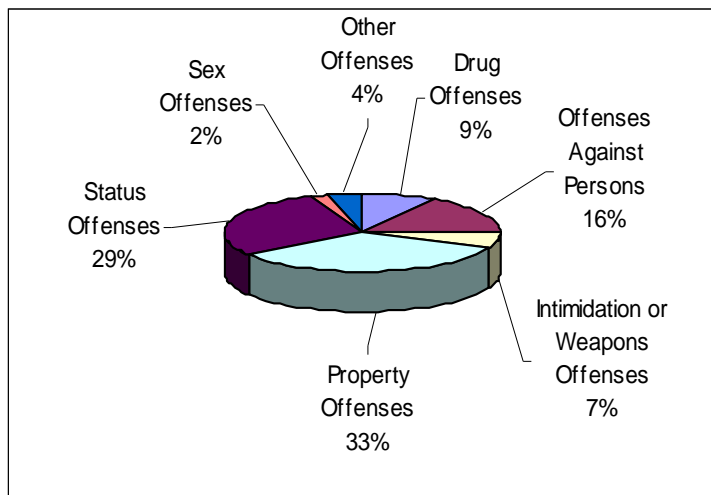
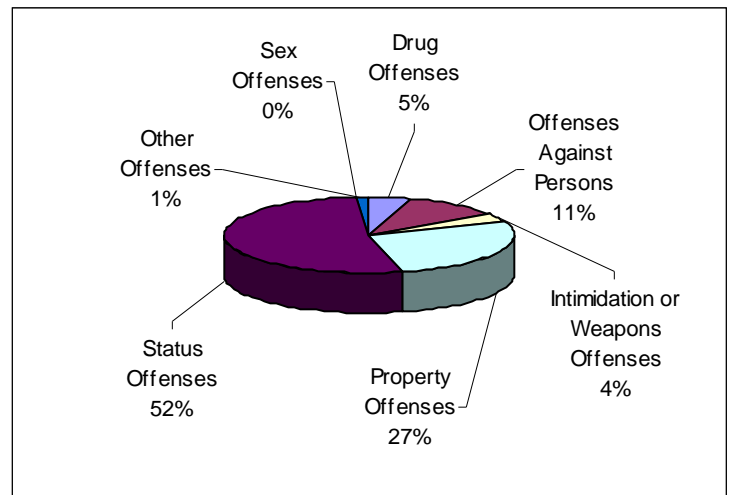
Figure 1: Individual Males and Females Arrested, 1998-2007



The number of males arrested on Oahu decreased from 3,718 to 2,724 during the time of study, a 26.7% decrease. The number of females arrested declined from 2,428 to 1,856, a 23.6% decrease. As is addressed in this report, males' decreasing numbers can be traced to decreases in virtually every offense type over the years (drug, person, intimidation/weapons, property, and status). Females' overall decreases in arrests are traced primarily to declines in arrests for property and status offenses.

Table 1: City and County of Honolulu, Individuals Arrested by Gender, Major Offense Categories, 2007

	Males	Females	Total
Offenses Against Persons	431	207	638
Sex Offenses	55	3	58
Drug Offenses	245	87	332
Intimidation and Weapons Offenses	188	65	253
Property Offenses	912	503	1,415
Status Offenses	782	967	1,749
Other Offenses	111	24	135
Total	2,724	1,856	4,580

Figure 2: Individual Males Arrested, 2007**Figure 3: Individual Females Arrested, 2007****Table 2: City and County of Honolulu, Individuals Arrested by Age, 2007**

Age	
10 or under	59
11	91
12	234
13	485
14	742
15	991
16	998
17	907
18 and over	74
Total	4,581

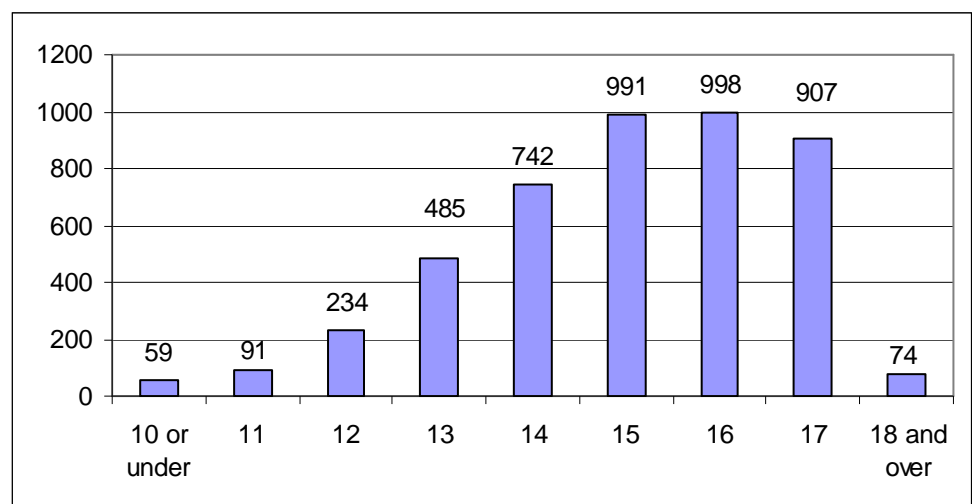
Figure 4: Total Individuals Arrested, 2007

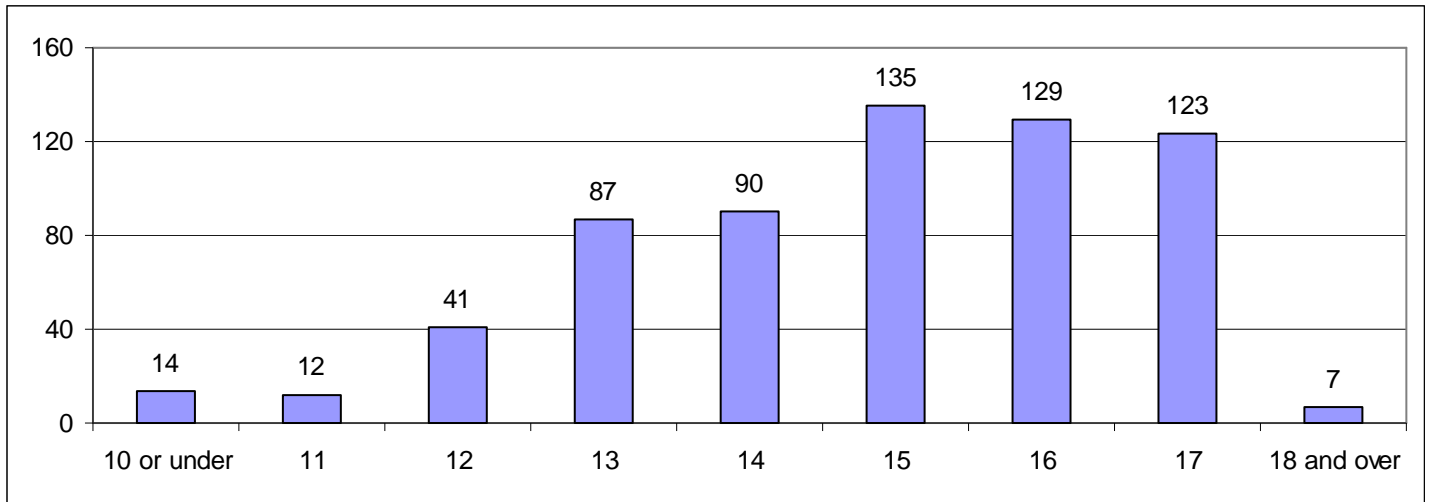
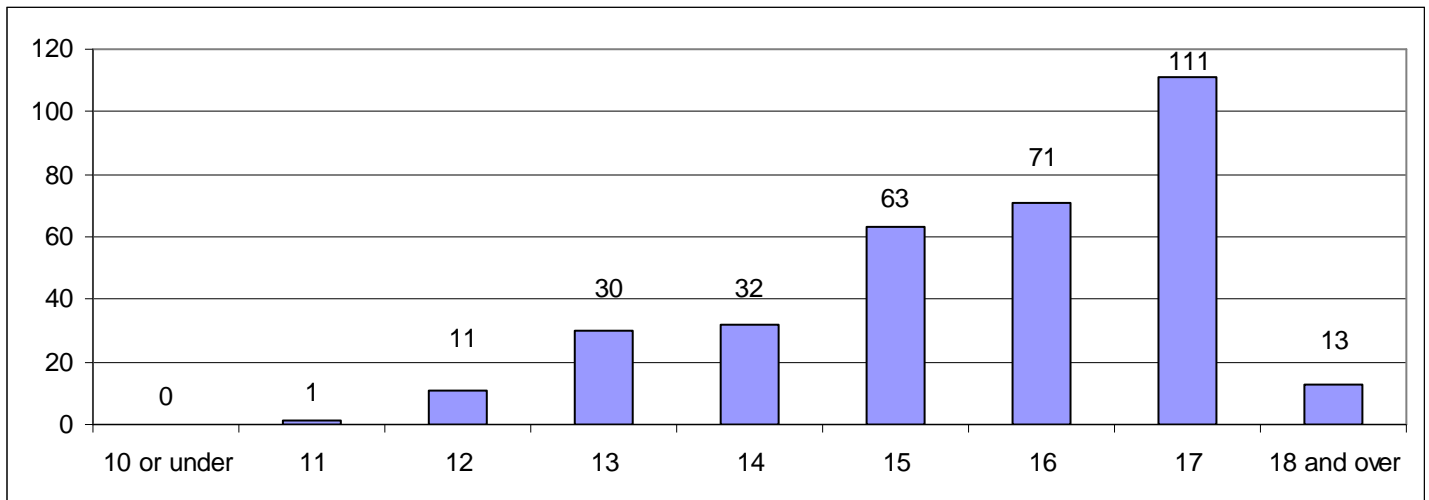
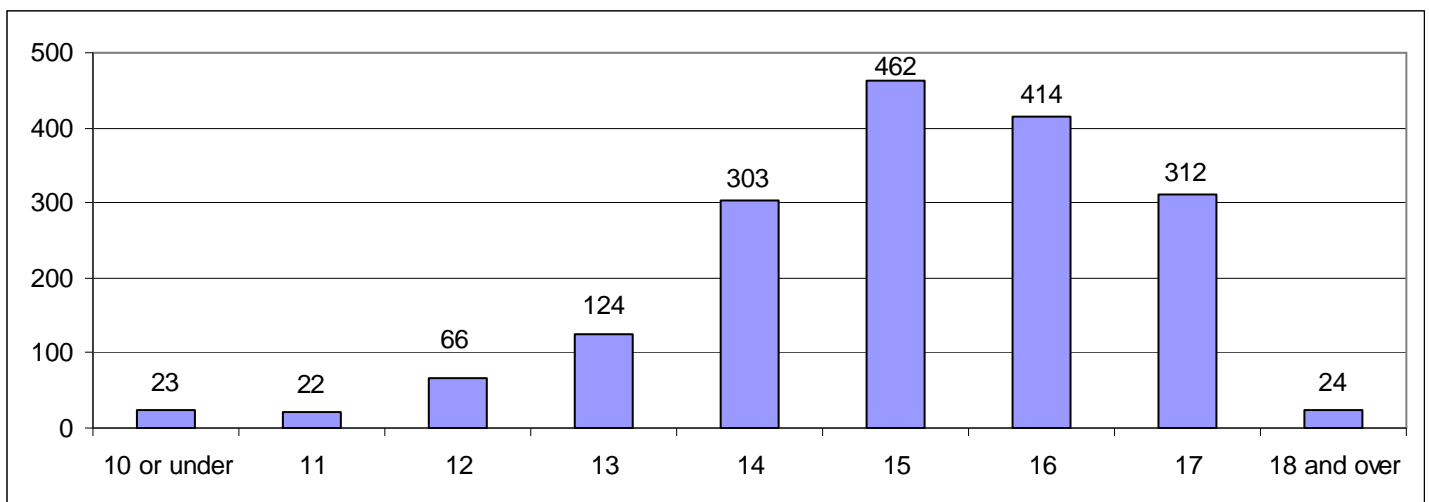
Figure 5: City and County of Honolulu, Individuals Arrested by Age, Person Offenses, 2007**Figure 6: City and County of Honolulu, Individuals Arrested by Age, Drug Offenses, 2007****Figure 7: City and County of Honolulu, Individuals Arrested by Age, Status Offenses, 2007**



Table 3:
City and County of Honolulu 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	22	2	72	8	344	140	96	14	16	0	78	49	628	213
1999	4	2	76	12	360	146	85	12	6	0	82	41	613	213
2000	13	1	74	13	352	161	80	5	14	2	60	38	593	220
2001	8	0	61	10	348	148	84	9	9	0	73	46	583	213
2002	7	1	76	10	335	176	93	17	5	1	67	40	583	245
2003	6	3	64	17	346	169	83	7	1	0	63	48	563	244
2004	3	0	64	10	294	148	72	8	1	0	48	44	482	210
2005	2	1	65	17	266	119	68	6	9	0	48	36	458	179
2006	3	0	65	10	244	131	84	8	5	0	60	37	461	186
2007	5	0	47	13	228	148	94	8	5	0	52	38	431	207
Total	73	10	664	120	3,117	1,486	839	94	71	3	631	417	5,395	2,130

Figure 8:
City and County of Honolulu Person Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

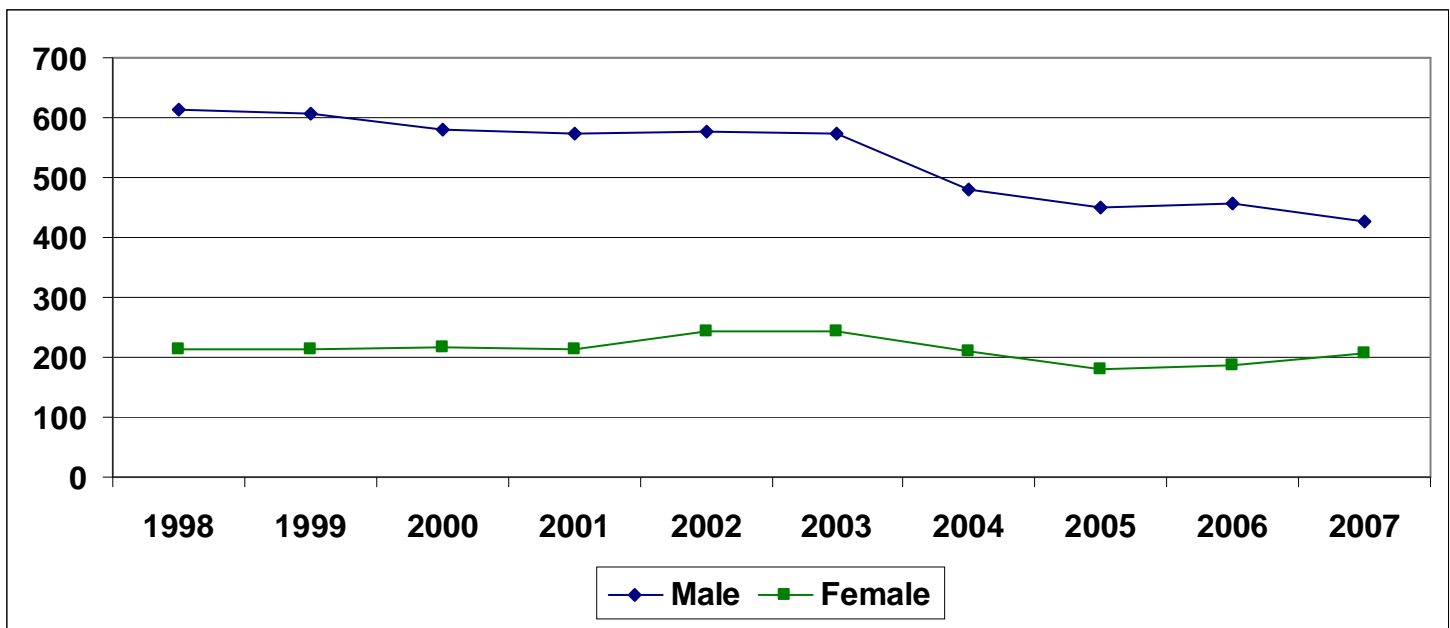
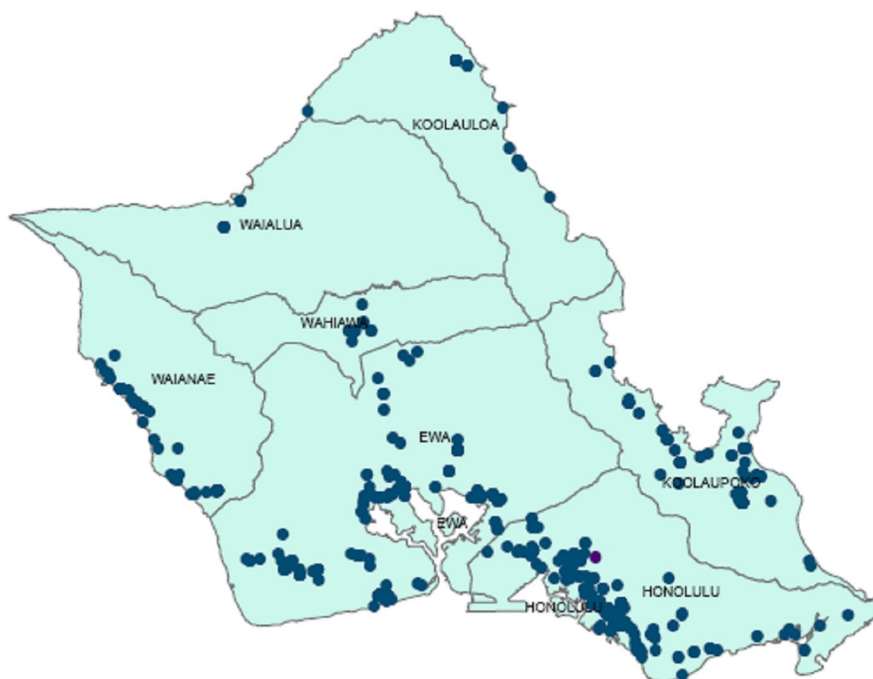


Figure 9: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Person Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu Person Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Although the overall numbers are higher, the trend of juveniles arrested for person offenses follows the same pattern as that for other offense types (seen on ensuing pages), with the number of males arrested declining and females arrested not changing significantly from year to year. The number of females arrested for person offenses dropped a negligible 2.8% during the time of study, from 213 to 207, with peak years in 2002 and 2003 when 245 and 244 girls were arrested for person offenses, respectively. Arrests of males, however, dropped from 628 in 1998 to 431 in 2007, a 31.4% decrease. The number of juveniles arrested for homicide was low, although in 1998 and 2000, twenty-four and fourteen youth were arrested for homicide, respectively.

The most prevalent person offense for which both males and females were arrested was “Assault 3.” For males, the second most common person offense type was “Robbery,” followed by “Assault 1 or 2” and “Abuse of Family Member.” However for females, the second most common person offense was “Abuse of Family Member,” followed by a very small number of females arrested each year for “Assault 1 or 2” and “Robbery.” These statistics follow national trends, which show that males’ arrests for violent offenses have dropped significantly in the past decade, whereas females’ arrests have dropped less dramatically or for some offenses increased, such as “simple assault” (Zahn et al., 2008, p. 4), which is equivalent to “Assault 3.” Furthermore, at the national level, approximately 35% of all juvenile domestic assault offenders are females (Snyder & McCurley, 2008). Likewise, the data from the City and County of Honolulu show that between 1998 and 2007, 39.8% of all juveniles arrested for “Abuse of Family Member” were females.

Thus, violence prevention programming should address peer-to-peer violence for males, especially programming that targets bullying and the desire to obtain material possessions through robbery. Although prevention programming for females should not neglect these issues, it appears important that programming also emphasizes family civility as a core component (Zahn et al., 2008). Finally, although arrests of males for violent offenses declined significantly in the City and County of Honolulu during the past ten years but remained steady for females, these data illustrate that physical violence is still largely committed by males, and programmatic efforts should be made based on this ongoing trend that varies by gender.



Table 4:
City and County of Honolulu 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	24	0	9	1	14	0	4	5	3	0	54	6
1999	27	0	17	3	8	0	4	8	2	0	58	11
2000	29	0	32	2	23	0	3	5	1	0	88	7
2001	40	1	24	0	14	0	2	4	1	0	81	5
2002	27	1	22	0	16	0	1	2	3	3	69	6
2003	29	0	19	1	16	1	2	7	1	0	67	9
2004	24	1	23	0	15	0	1	2	2	0	65	3
2005	25	0	13	0	14	0	1	0	1	0	54	0
2006	33	0	15	0	18	1	1	2	1	0	68	3
2007	29	0	13	1	10	0	3	2	0	0	55	3
Total	287	3	187	8	148	2	22	37	15	3	659	53

Figure 10:
City and County of Honolulu Sex Offenses Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

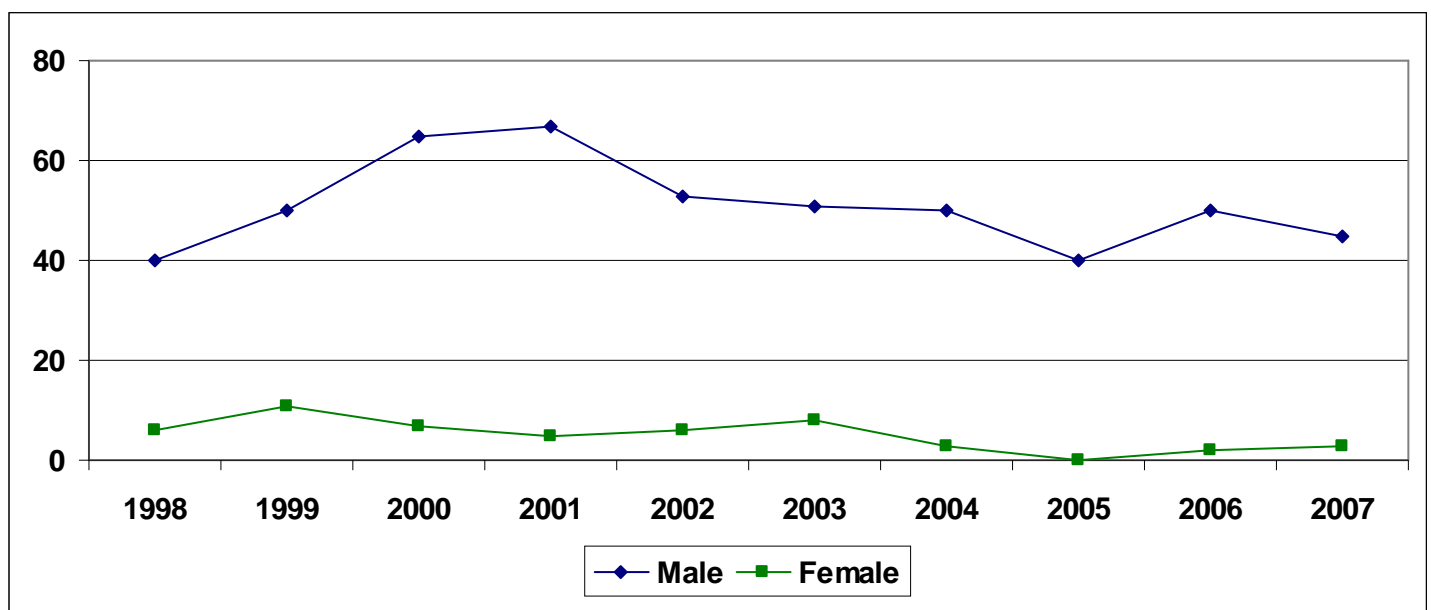
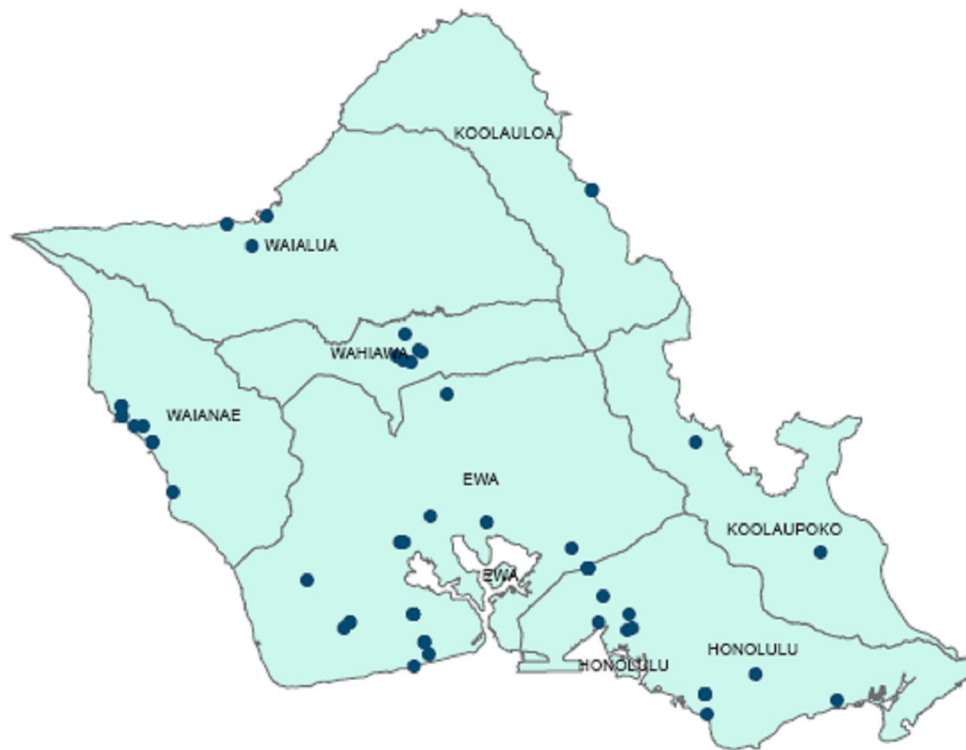


Figure 11: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Sex Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu Sex Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The number of juveniles arrested for sex offenses in the City and County of Honolulu between 1998 and 2007 was relatively small. In all, 712 juveniles were arrested for the sex offenses under study, an overwhelming majority (92.6%) of whom were males. In fact, if not for the inclusion of "Prostitution" in this offense category, the gender disparity would have been substantially greater, as thirty-seven out of all fifty-nine juveniles (62.7%) arrested for "Prostitution" during this time span were females. Only fourteen females were arrested for non-prostitution sex offenses.

Conversely, when examining "Sexual Assault 1 or 2"—the most serious offense within this category—99.0% of all juveniles arrested (287/290) between 1998 and 2007 were males. Though slightly less pronounced, males were also arrested far more frequently than females for "Sexual Assault 3" and "Open Lewdness."

Given these trends and the seriousness of this offense category, adequate rehabilitative services must be provided that attend to males' developmental pathways. Typically, about 75% of juvenile sex offenders who receive treatment recidivate for non-sex offenses, but only 5-15% for sex offenses (Efta-Breitbach & Freeman, 2004; Kennedy & Hume, 1998). Thus, providing quality rehabilitative treatment is merited when working to prevent future sex offending.

Figure 11 shows that the general geographic pattern of juvenile arrests remains consistent across Oahu for this offense type. While it may appear a slightly greater proportion of sex offense arrests occurred on the Leeward side of Oahu, the numbers are so small that firm generalizations on locations where sex offenses took place cannot be made from these data.



Table 5:
City and County of Honolulu Drug Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

	Dangerous		Harmful		Detrimental 1		Detrimental 2 or 3		Alcohol		Other Drug		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	18	17	1	0	0	2	223	48	119	26	13	1	374	94
1999	28	3	0	0	2	1	200	58	136	38	10	0	376	100
2000	18	11	0	0	1	0	203	33	97	40	5	3	324	87
2001	20	22	5	1	0	1	169	46	97	27	5	2	296	99
2002	20	11	2	0	2	0	176	66	60	19	10	1	270	97
2003	17	12	0	0	1	0	152	50	75	37	4	2	249	101
2004	11	8	2	0	1	0	148	43	105	26	4	1	271	78
2005	13	8	0	0	0	0	163	44	49	15	1	0	226	67
2006	12	3	2	0	1	0	145	41	95	20	4	0	259	64
2007	9	4	2	0	0	1	144	47	87	35	3	0	245	87
Total	166	99	14	1	8	5	1,723	476	920	283	59	10	2,890	874

Figure 12:
City and County of Honolulu Drug Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

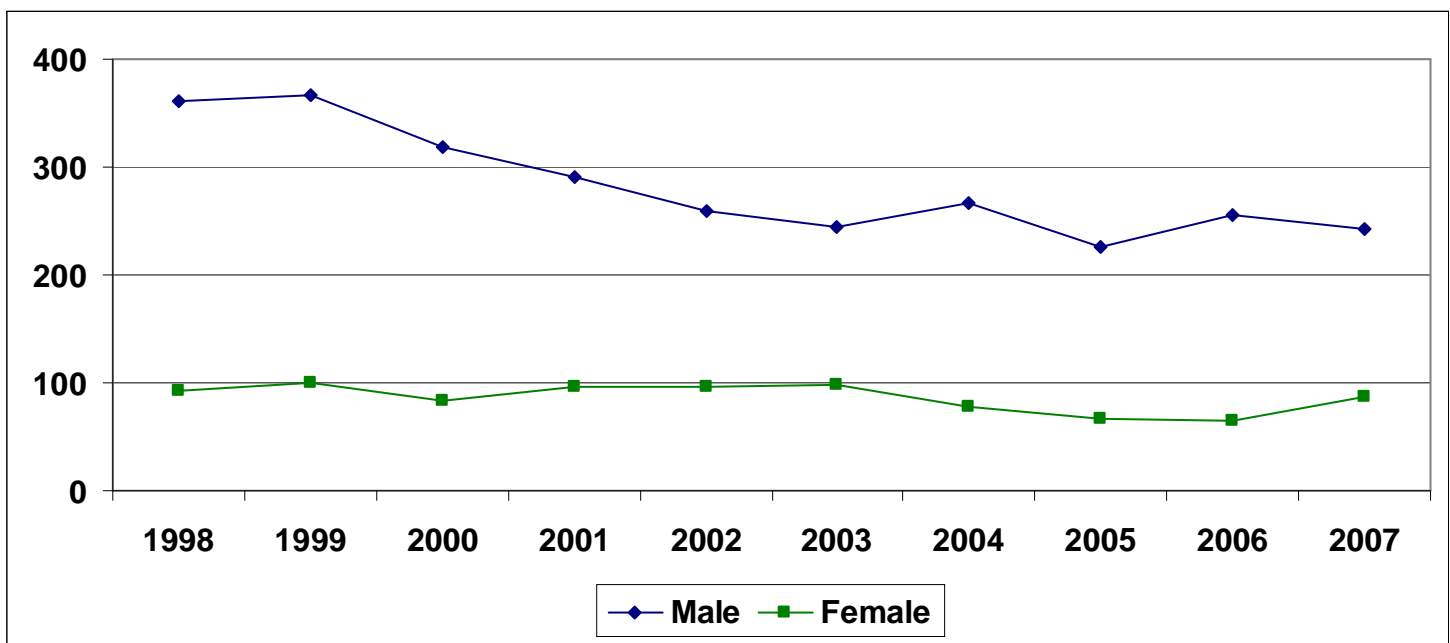
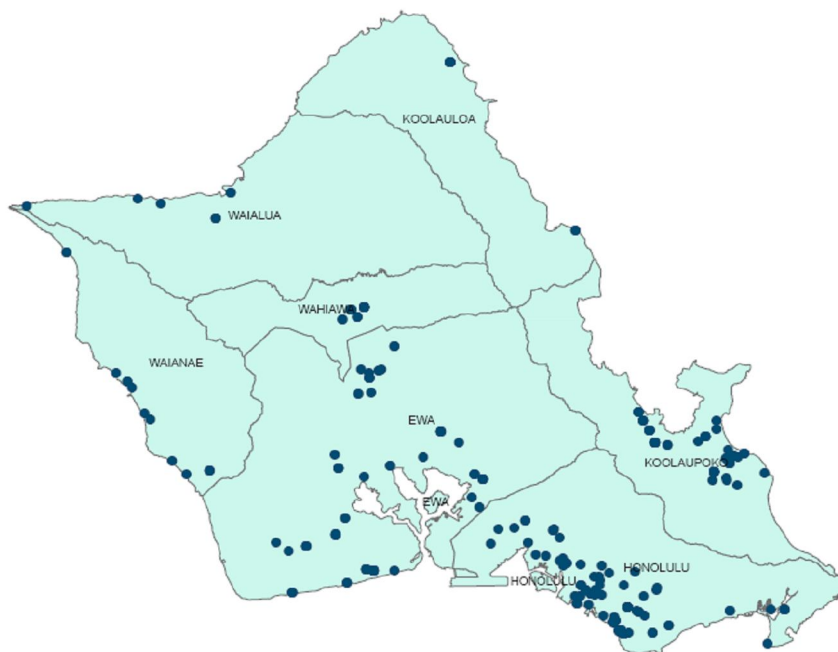


Figure 13: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu Drug Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The number of juveniles arrested for drug offenses decreased substantially for the period under study, especially for males. For males, the number of juveniles arrested decreased from 374 in 1998 to 245 in 2007, a 34.5% decrease. The corresponding decrease for females was minimal, decreasing from ninety-four to eighty-seven, only a 7.5% decrease with mild fluctuations during the decade. Still, the absolute number of females arrested for drug offenses was far smaller than the tally for their male counterparts. These findings correspond with national trends, which show historically that males account for between 80% and 88% of all drug violations processed through juvenile court (Stahl, 2008). Present findings show that on Oahu between 1998-2007, males accounted for 76.8% of all juveniles arrested for the drug offenses under study.

A relatively small number of juveniles were arrested for more serious drug offenses. The total number of juveniles (males and females combined) arrested for dangerous drugs (e.g., crystal methamphetamine) reached its peak of forty-two arrests in 2001. By 2007, that number decreased to thirteen (nine males and four females arrested). Likewise, the number of juveniles arrested for harmful drugs and distribution of detrimental drugs ("Detrimental 1") was very low, irrespective of gender and year.

The greatest number of juveniles who were arrested for drug violations were arrested specifically for possession, use, or purchase of detrimental drugs (e.g., marijuana; "Detrimental 2 or 3") and alcohol. Yearly decreases in arrests of males for less serious drugs drove down the overall drug arrest numbers, while the much smaller number of arrests for females did not change significantly over time.

National research shows that co-occurrence of substance use is extremely high among adolescents. For example, data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show that 81% of all juveniles who reported using marijuana also drank alcohol (McCurley & Snyder, 2008). Given the high prevalence of juvenile arrests in the City and County of Honolulu for "Detrimental 2 or 3" drug and "Alcohol" offenses, drug prevention and intervention programming should attend to the ways in which substance use correlates with other risky behaviors. For instance, studies have shown that use of alcohol and marijuana is often also tied to more serious delinquency (e.g., violence, property crimes; Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageton, 1985).



Table 6:
City and County of Honolulu Intimidation or Weapons Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

	Terroristic Threatening 1		Terroristic Threatening 2		Weapons Felonies		Weapons Misdemeanors		Harassment		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	54	9	48	33	12	0	46	1	82	29	242	72
1999	80	13	59	29	5	1	28	0	87	27	259	70
2000	76	19	46	23	5	0	28	1	95	33	250	76
2001	53	11	68	28	6	0	16	4	89	43	232	86
2002	41	7	57	32	4	0	18	4	133	53	253	96
2003	42	8	35	34	5	1	17	0	98	56	197	99
2004	28	3	39	24	3	1	22	0	96	26	188	54
2005	31	4	44	14	1	0	23	0	105	52	204	70
2006	26	7	30	14	4	0	28	2	102	31	190	54
2007	27	1	30	25	3	0	14	0	114	39	188	65
Total	458	82	456	256	48	3	240	12	1,001	389	2,203	742

Figure 14:
City and County of Honolulu Intimidation or Weapons Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

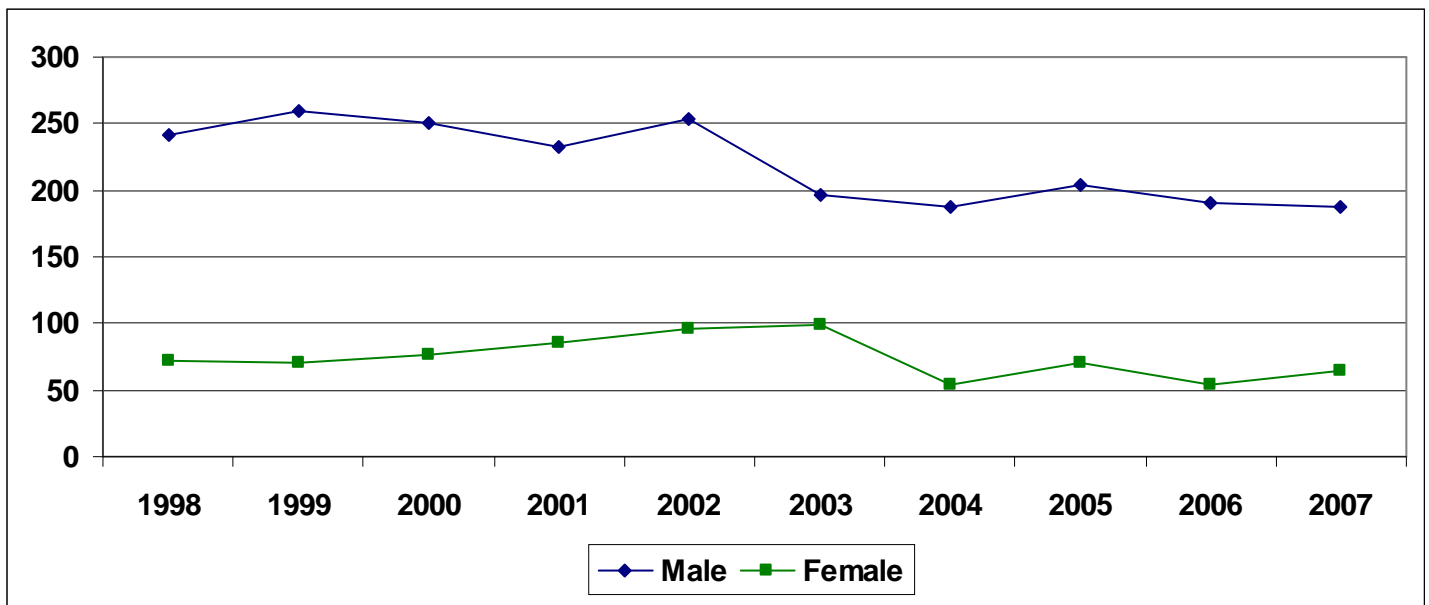
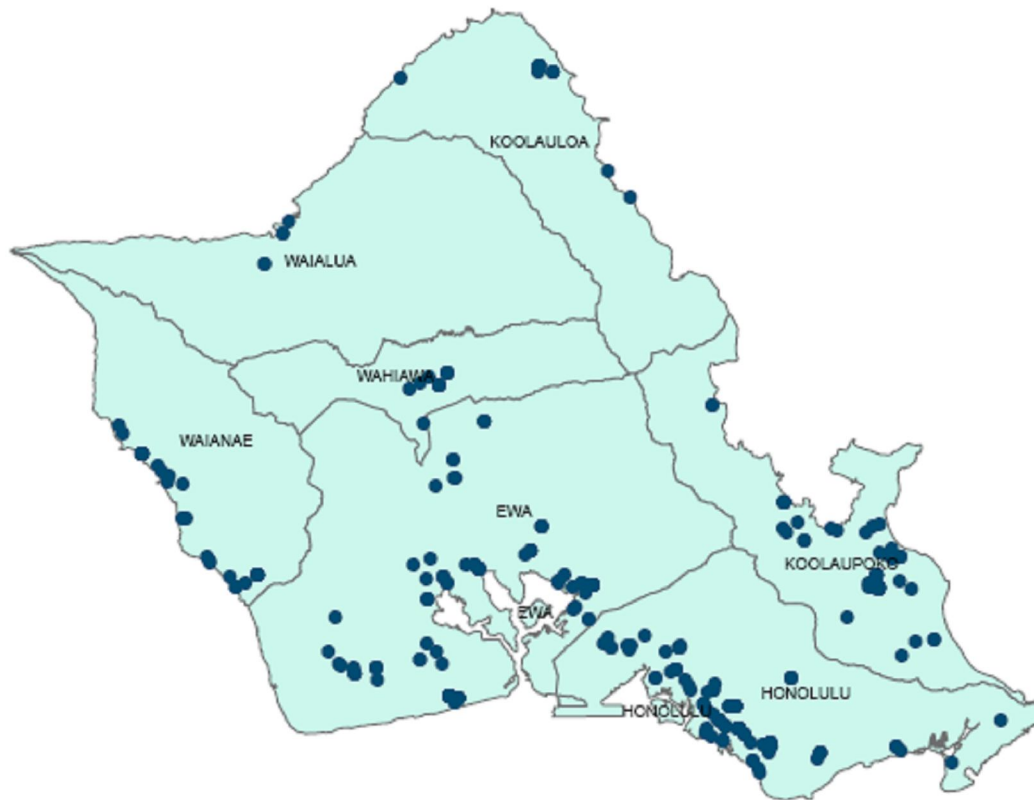


Figure 15: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Intimidation or Weapons Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu, Intimidation or Weapons Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Between 1998 and 2007, the most common intimidation or weapons offense was “Harassment,” yielding arrest tallies almost two times that of “Terroristic Threatening 2” for all juveniles. As with most other offense types, males were arrested far more frequently than were females—nearly three times as often for this entire offense category. However, the most glaring difference by way of gender was seen in arrests for weapons offenses.

Between 1998 and 2007, a total of 288 males were arrested for either felony or misdemeanor weapons offenses. Comparatively, only fifteen females were arrested for these acts of weapons violations. Still, arrests of juveniles as a whole for weapons offenses were low. In 1998, for example, twelve males were arrested for felony weapons violations; subsequently, there was a dramatic drop in males arrested for this offense.

Figure 15 shows that these offenses share a similar pattern to those for drug and persons offenses, with the heaviest clustering in and around the City of Honolulu, along with hot spots in west (Waianae and Nanakuli) and east (Waimanalo and Kaneohe) Oahu.



Table 7:
City and County of Honolulu Property Offenses,
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

	Burglary		Theft 1 or 2		Theft 3 or 4		UCPV/JEMV		Comp/Cred Fraud		Other Property		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	174	20	46	9	668	514	157	67	2	1	137	28	1,184	639
1999	133	22	35	16	579	429	134	57	3	1	145	36	1,029	561
2000	94	15	37	15	556	424	113	39	1	0	151	35	952	528
2001	91	9	30	13	590	482	112	59	0	1	128	48	951	612
2002	88	13	35	17	568	410	121	53	2	1	118	33	932	527
2003	74	12	43	14	434	366	68	19	3	0	128	44	750	455
2004	65	10	31	10	480	376	61	21	0	0	184	56	821	473
2005	39	3	40	23	356	432	49	16	0	4	251	41	735	519
2006	54	3	39	9	311	286	84	29	0	3	323	50	811	380
2007	68	6	39	10	376	376	97	57	0	1	332	53	912	503
Total	880	113	375	136	4,918	4,095	996	417	11	12	1,897	424	9,077	5,197

Figure 16:
City and County of Honolulu Property Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

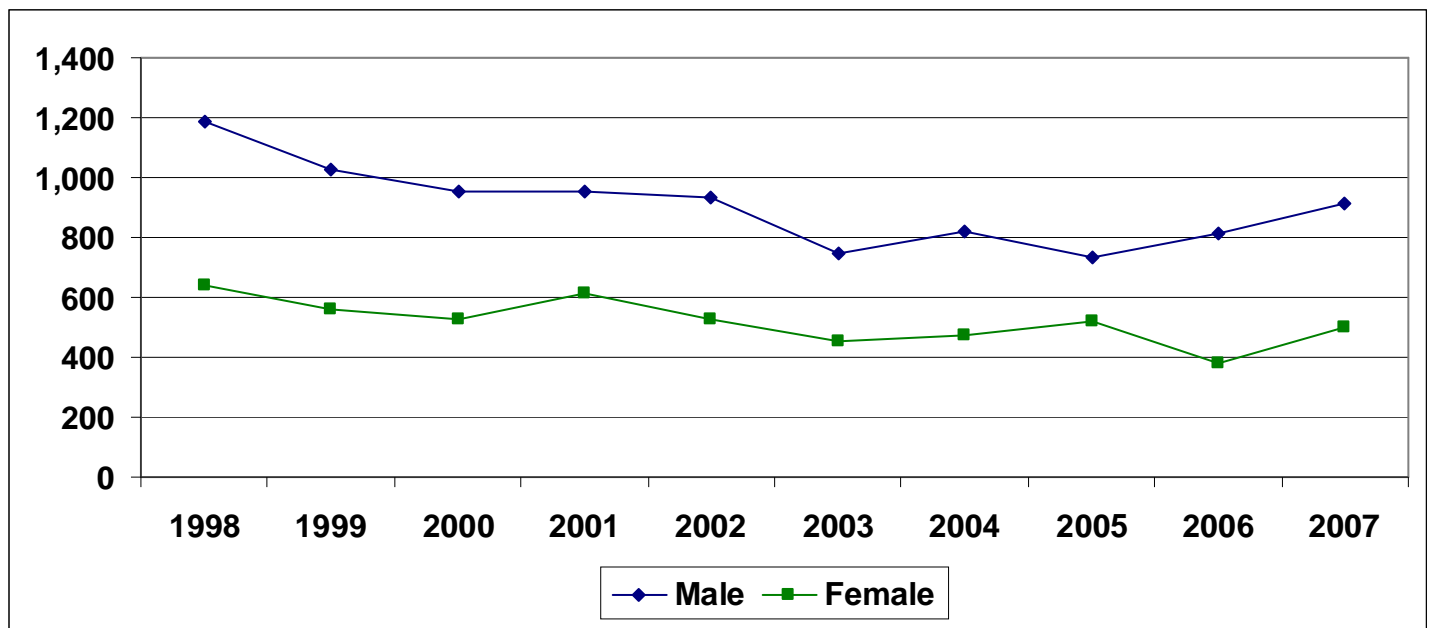
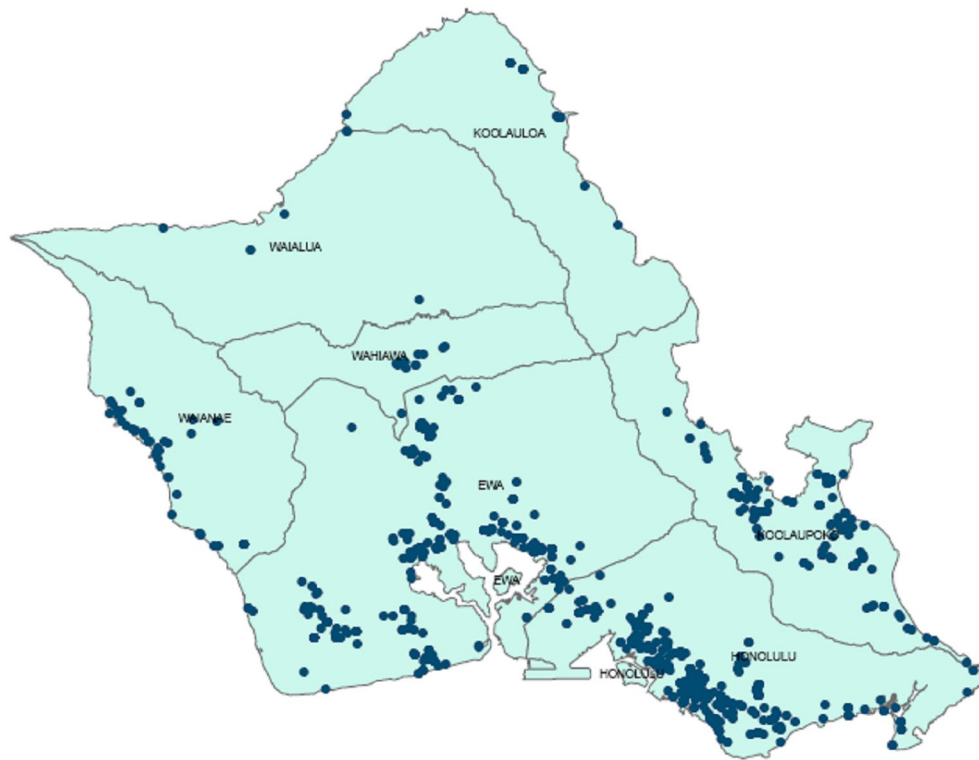


Figure 17: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Property Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu Property Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

The second most common offense type for which juveniles were arrested in the City and County of Honolulu was property offenses (status offenses were highest; see following page). During the ten year span, a total of 11,953 juveniles were arrested for property offenses. The high number of juveniles arrested for property offenses was driven most heavily by the large number of juveniles arrested for “Theft 3 or 4.”

A “Theft 3” offense applies to cases in which the stolen property or services have a value between \$100 and \$300; a “Theft 4” offense applies when the value is \$100 or less. Notably, for this offense, the number of males and females arrested each year was relatively even and probably points most frequently to lower level shoplifting. During the ten year period, males comprised 54.6% of all arrestees for “Theft 3 or 4.”

Females outnumbered males for one offense—“Computer/Credit Card Fraud.” However, this is clearly one of the least common offenses for which juveniles were arrested in any year; a total of only twenty-three juveniles (males and females combined) were arrested for “Computer/Credit Card Fraud” between 1998-2007. The second and third most common offenses were motor vehicle theft (“UCPV/UEMV”) and “Burglary.” Again, males were much more likely to be arrested for these offenses, although females comprised 29.5% of all arrestees for “UCPV/UEMV.”

As can be seen in Figure 17, the density of arrests for property offense arrests across the City and County of Honolulu is fairly evenly dispersed, considering population density in general.



Table 8:
City & County of Honolulu 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	344	830	650	497	61	24	22	10	22	10	1,099	1,371
1999	374	800	517	380	41	37	10	8	30	24	972	1,249
2000	434	882	304	203	70	63	17	9	40	7	865	1,164
2001	358	820	205	110	57	38	11	13	28	8	659	989
2002	410	834	235	127	28	29	12	10	22	11	707	1,011
2003	440	849	280	188	41	43	6	7	25	28	792	1,115
2004	450	753	280	166	40	36	11	5	38	19	819	979
2005	459	796	340	235	61	19	9	9	18	10	887	1,069
2006	434	783	229	144	44	28	13	6	17	5	737	966
2007	452	713	220	186	49	38	9	6	52	24	782	967
Total	4,155	8,060	3,260	2,236	492	355	120	83	292	146	8,319	10,880

Figure 18:
City and County of Honolulu Status Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

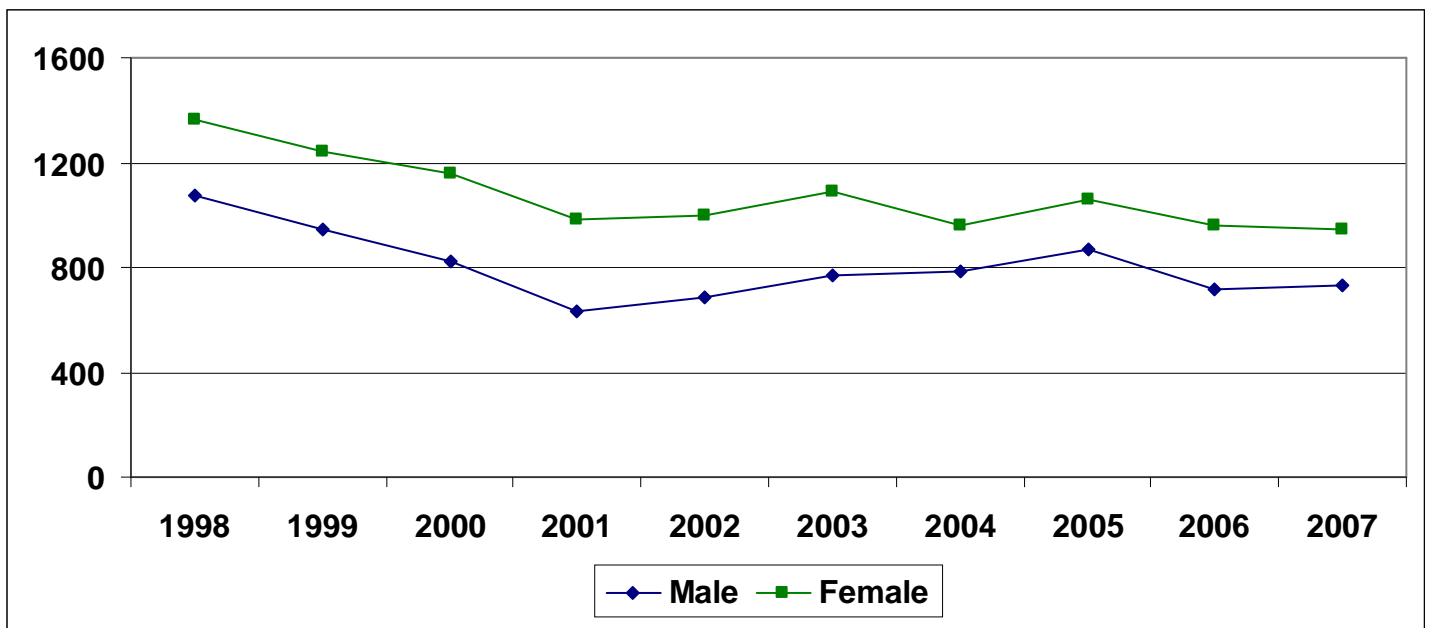
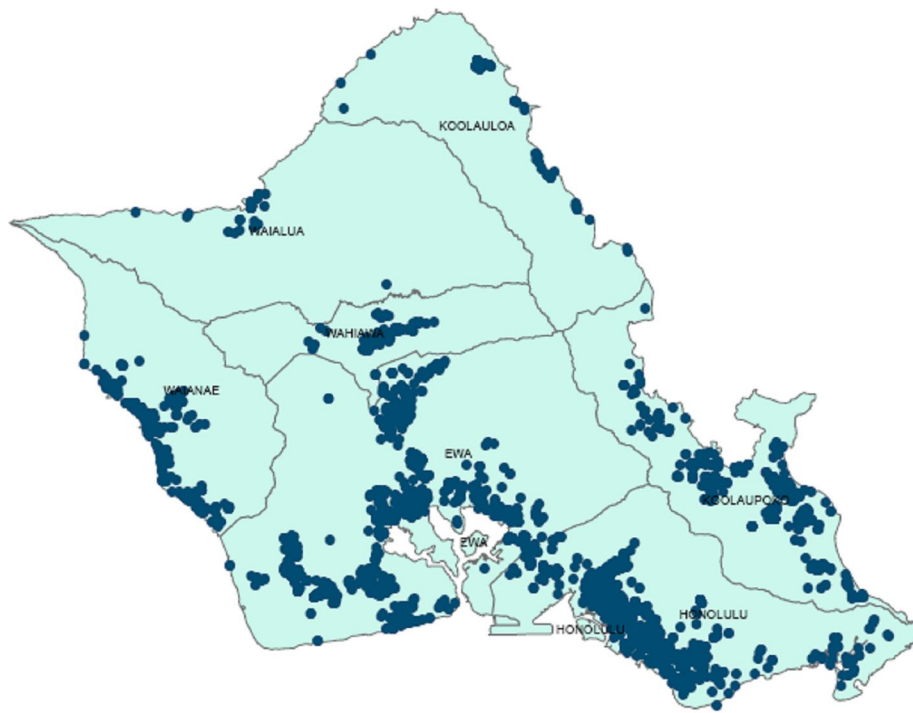


Figure 19: City and County of Honolulu, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Status Offenses, 2007



City and County of Honolulu Status Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

More juveniles were arrested for status offenses than any other offense type. More males than females were arrested for every type of status offense, except “Runaway.” This finding was consistent for virtually every status offense and year under study. In fact, when combining the number of juveniles arrested for all non-runaway status offenses during the ten year period, males made up 59.6% of all arrested juveniles.

This notwithstanding, females still outnumbered males in the total number of juveniles arrested for status offenses. This is due to (1) the substantially larger number of juveniles in general arrested for “Runaway” every year; and (2) females being much more frequent “Runaway” arrestees. Between 1998-2007, females represented 66.0% of all juveniles arrested for “Runaway.” Regardless of this reciprocated gender trend, the total number of juveniles arrested for status offenses showed a downward decline between 1998 and 2007.

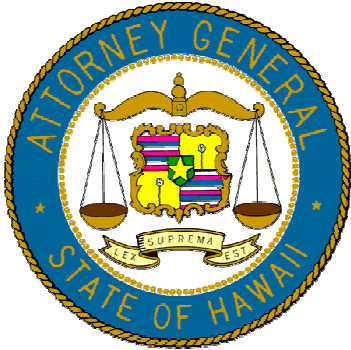
The total number of males arrested for status offenses dropped from 1,099 in 1998 to 782 in 2007—a 28.8% decline. For females, the decline was a comparable 29.5% drop, descending from 1,371 females arrested in 1998 to 967 in 2007. Status offenses can be a predictor of more serious subsequent delinquency (Garry, 1996). For example, “Truancy has been clearly identified as one of the early warning signs that youth are headed for potential delinquent activity” (Baker, Sigmon, & Nugent, 2001, p. 2). Therefore, this general decline in status offense arrestees is promising.

Conversely, status offenses can be an indicator of larger problems juveniles are experiencing. Research has consistently found a strong link between running away from home and issues of child abuse, especially for females (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 1998). Therefore, even though status offenses are considered the least severe of all juvenile offenses, they should be taken seriously because of their high numbers, being possible indicators of future delinquency, and as potential signs of familial stress or abuse.

Table 9:
City and County of Honolulu Individuals Arrested by Ethnicity, 2007

	Drug Offenses	Person Offenses	Person NC Offenses	Property Offenses	Status Offenses	Sex Offenses	Total*
African American	7	32	17	38	44	6	144
American Indian	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Caucasian	60	74	31	187	211	9	572
Chinese	5	2	1	19	24	0	51
Cambodian	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
East Indian	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Filipino	39	71	28	274	317	8	737
Guamanian	0	2	0	1	1	0	4
Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian	130	226	99	450	573	19	1,497
Hispanic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Japanese	26	9	4	101	62	2	204
Korean	2	12	2	22	16	1	55
Laotian	2	3	0	6	8	0	19
Mexican	0	6	0	9	6	2	23
Micronesian	1	0	1	3	2	0	7
Not Yet Determined	2	9	2	15	59	0	87
Other	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Other Asian	0	1	0	2	3	0	6
Other Pacific Islander	10	40	18	66	90	3	227
Puerto Rican	3	3	1	6	14	2	29
Portuguese	1	2	0	5	5	0	13
Samoan	8	82	22	72	82	1	267
Spanish	2	3	1	6	9	1	22
Tahitian	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Thai	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Tongan	3	6	1	4	12	0	26
Vietnamese	1	2	1	14	21	0	39
Mixed Other	26	48	22	92	170	2	360
Mixed Asian	0	1	1	8	7	0	17
Mixed Pacific Islander	0	1	0	3	5	0	9
Mixed Hispanic	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Mixed Caucasian	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Total	331	638	253	1,413	1,747	58	4,440

*"Other" offenses not included in total; arrest data provided to JJIS may not reflect every ethnicity among juveniles from multiple ethnic backgrounds.



City and County of Honolulu, Trends in Ethnicity

A cursory look at the ethnic differences in arrest rates shows a high representation of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian juveniles. However, it is important to note that part-Hawaiians and Hawaiians were combined into one homogeneous "Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian" category. This process was not utilized for any other ethnic group in this study. Thus, interpretation of these statistics must account for this methodological approach.

Filipino and Caucasian juveniles also showed high numbers at the level of arrest in JJIS. However, these trends tend to reflect the general juvenile population on Oahu. The fourth largest group is "Mixed Other," which represents juveniles from multiple ethnic backgrounds (not Hawaiian) that cross race categories (e.g., a juvenile of Japanese and Mexican ancestry).

Conversely, for example, juveniles falling into the "Mixed Asian" category could be of Japanese and Chinese ethnicity; the "Mixed Pacific Islander" category could include juveniles of Samoan and Tongan ethnicity. The eighty-seven juveniles who fell into the "Not Yet Determined" category did not have any ethnicity documented in JJIS.

As noted previously, ethnic representation in the juvenile justice system is a controversial, complex, and multi-faceted issue related closely to trends in socio-economic status. Working with organizations outside of the juvenile justice system, community agencies can foster better communication and relationships between parents from marginalized ethnic groups and schools as a means of delinquency prevention (Mayeda, Okamoto, & Mark, 2005).

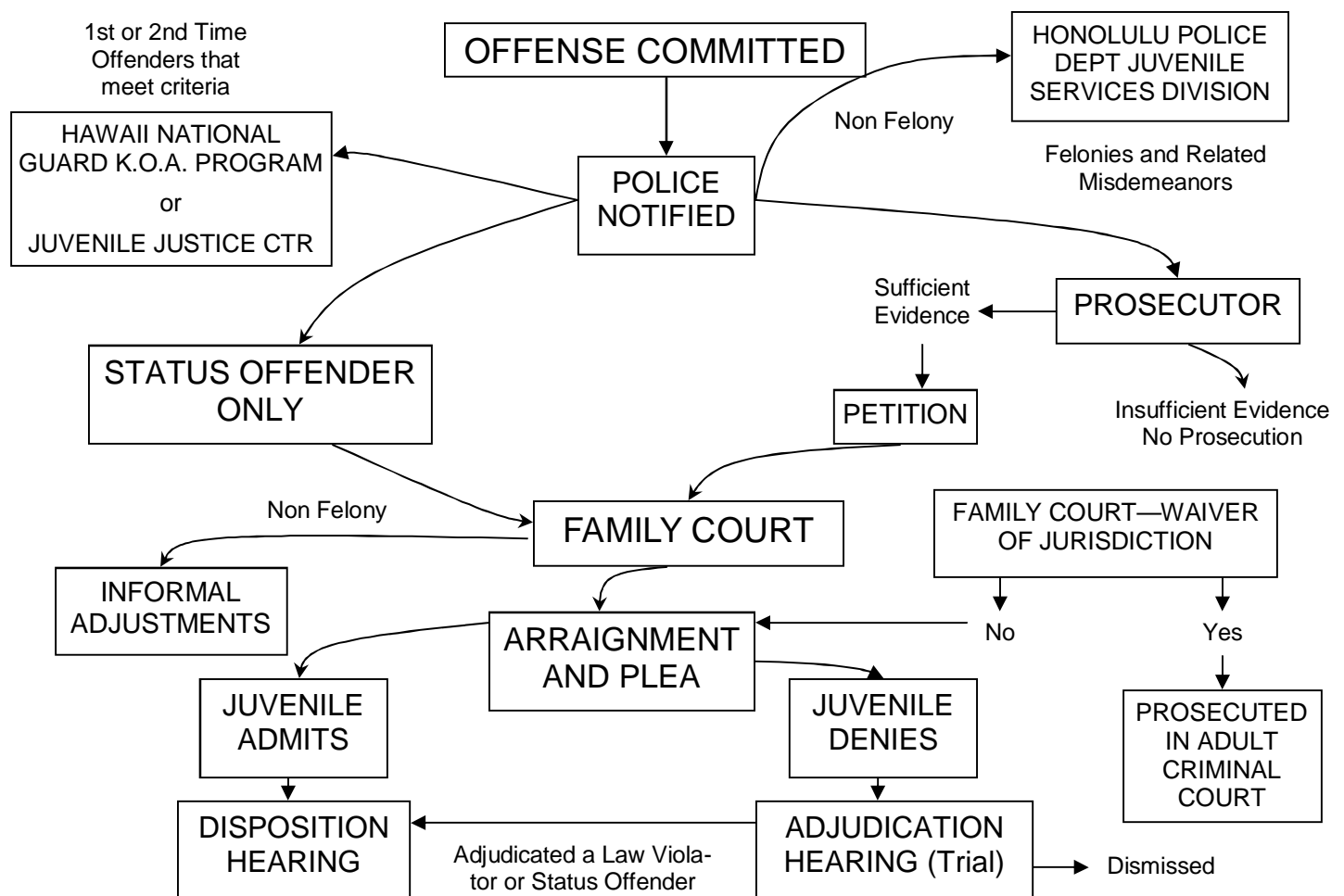
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A Cautionary Note on Juvenile Arrest Trends

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—Oahu



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

Report Methodology

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		

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<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/Indimidation 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).