

Kauai County Juvenile Arrest Trends 1998-2007

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Executive Summary

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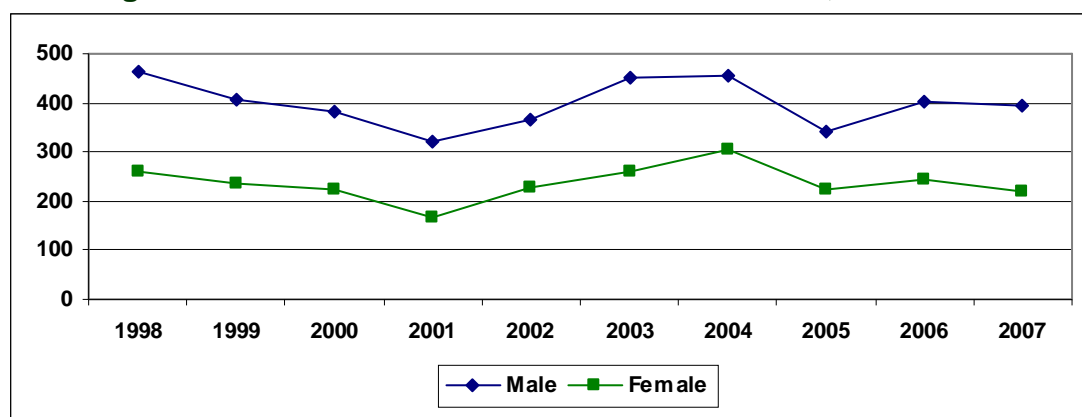
This report focuses on Kauai County and is one in a series of reports that documents juvenile trends by summarizing data housed in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). JJIS data relevant to Kauai County are gathered from three primary sources—the Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting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

This report outlines Kauai County trends in juvenile arrests between 1998 and 2007, including person offenses, sex offenses, drug offenses, weapons/intimidation offenses, and status offenses, distinguished by gender. Geo mapping of these different offense types is also presented.

Between 1998 and 2007, the number of juveniles arrested from both genders in Kauai County fluctuated in similar fashion (see Figure 1, below).

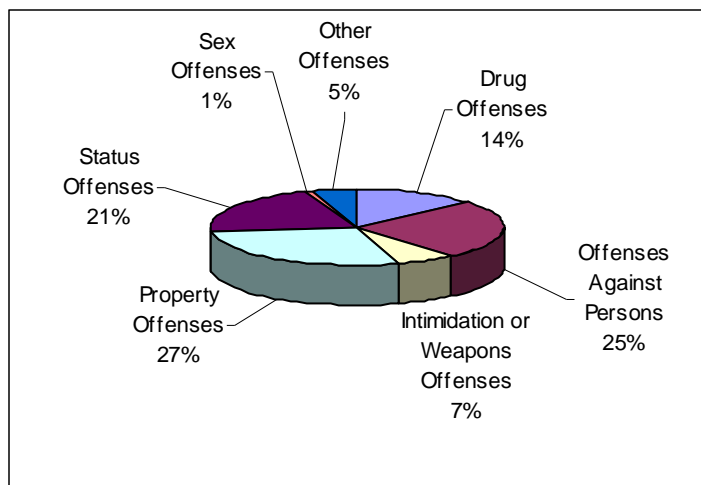
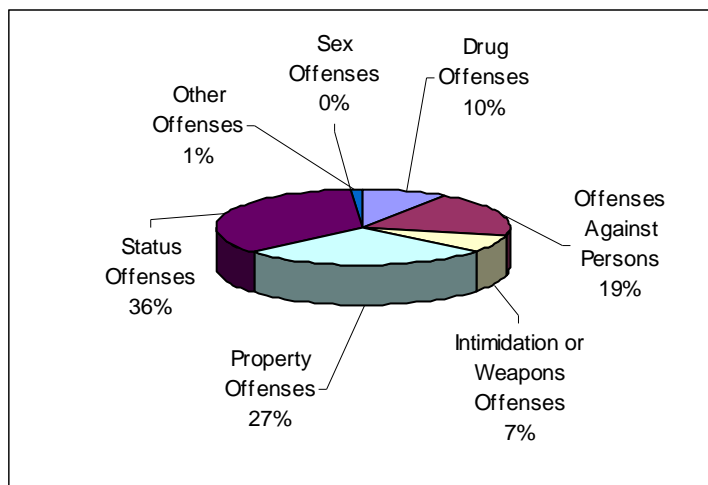
Figure 1: Individual Males and Females Arrested, 1998-2007



During the middle portion of the decade under study, the number of males and females arrested for status offenses rose substantially. Specifically, more males were arrested for truancy and more females for runaway. A substantial number of Kauai juveniles were also arrested for person and property offenses. Of note, the number of males arrested for "Assault 3" rose considerably since 2002 (see page 4). These increases in arrests drove the incline from 2001 to 2004, as seen above in Figure 1.

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

	Males	Females	Total
Person Offenses	100	43	143
Sex Offenses	3	0	3
Drug Offenses	54	21	75
Intimidation/Weapons Offenses	26	16	42
Property Offenses	109	60	169
Status Offenses	84	78	162
Other Offenses	20	3	23
Total	396	221	617

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

10 or under	19
11	20
12	49
13	74
14	102
15	119
16	133
17	92
18 and over	9
Total	617

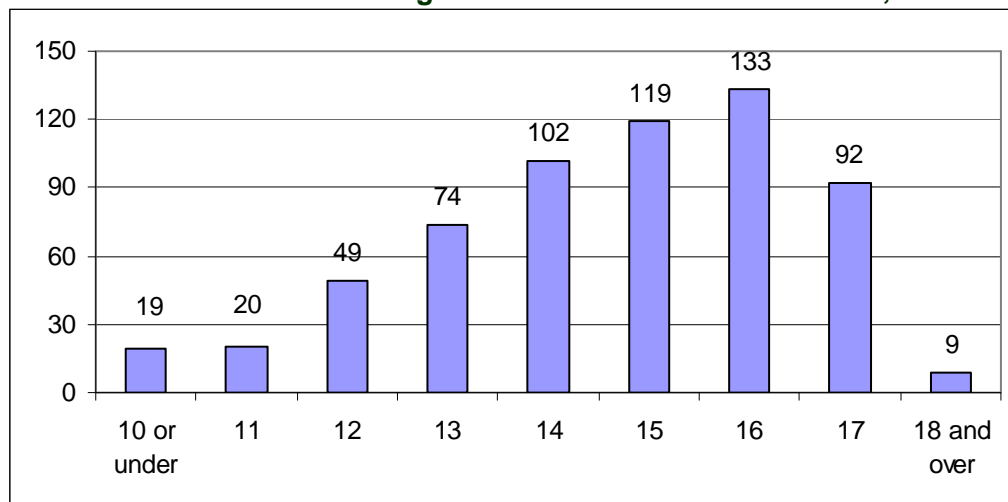
Figure 4: Total Individuals Arrested, 2007

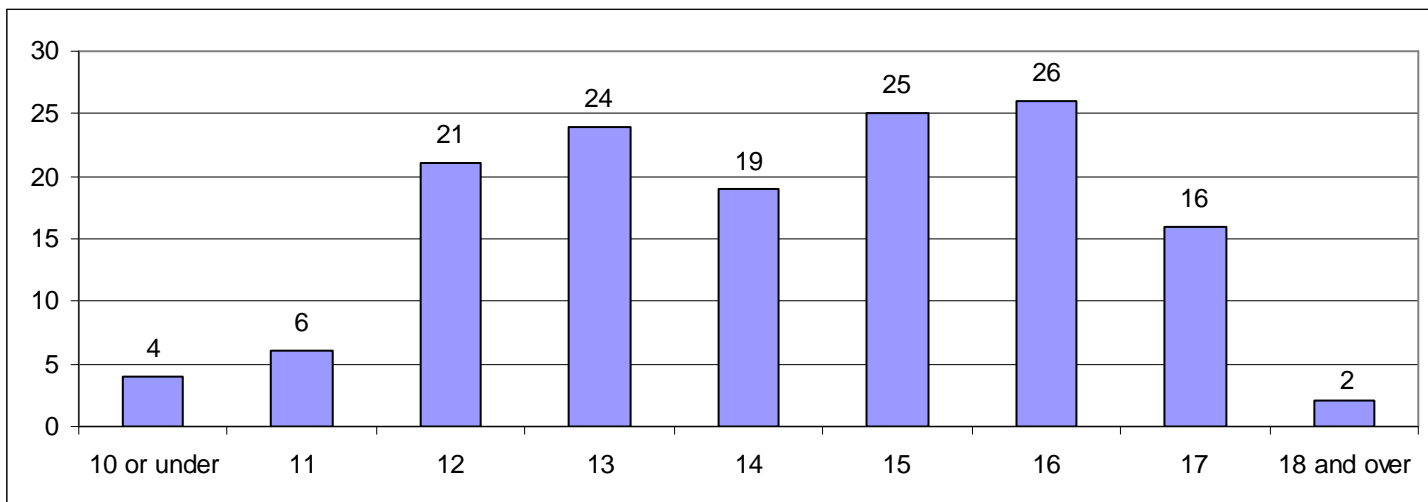
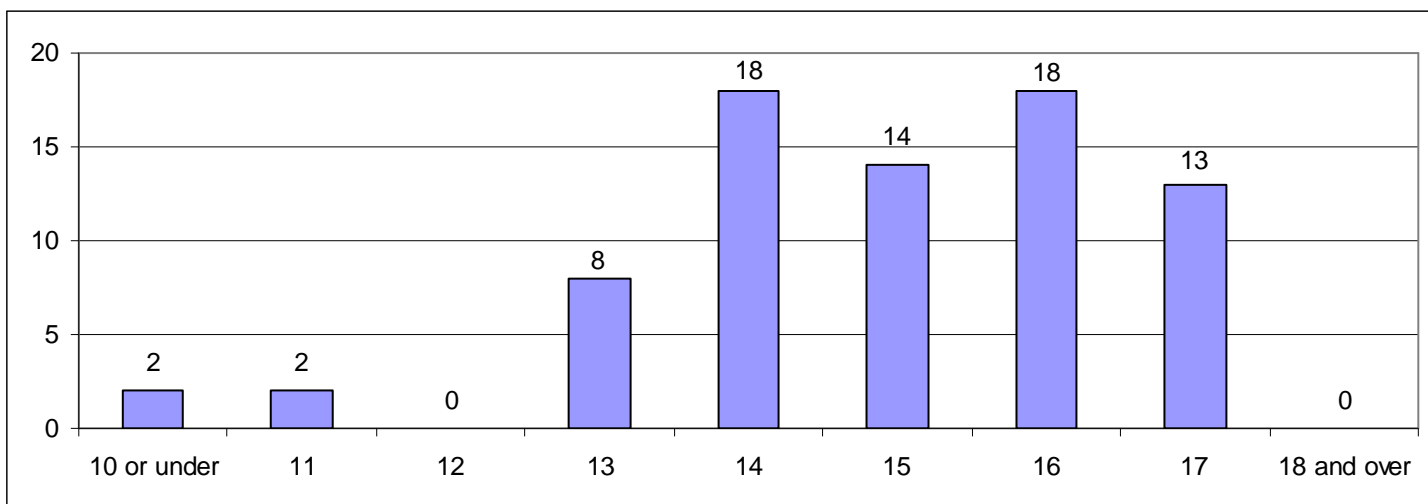
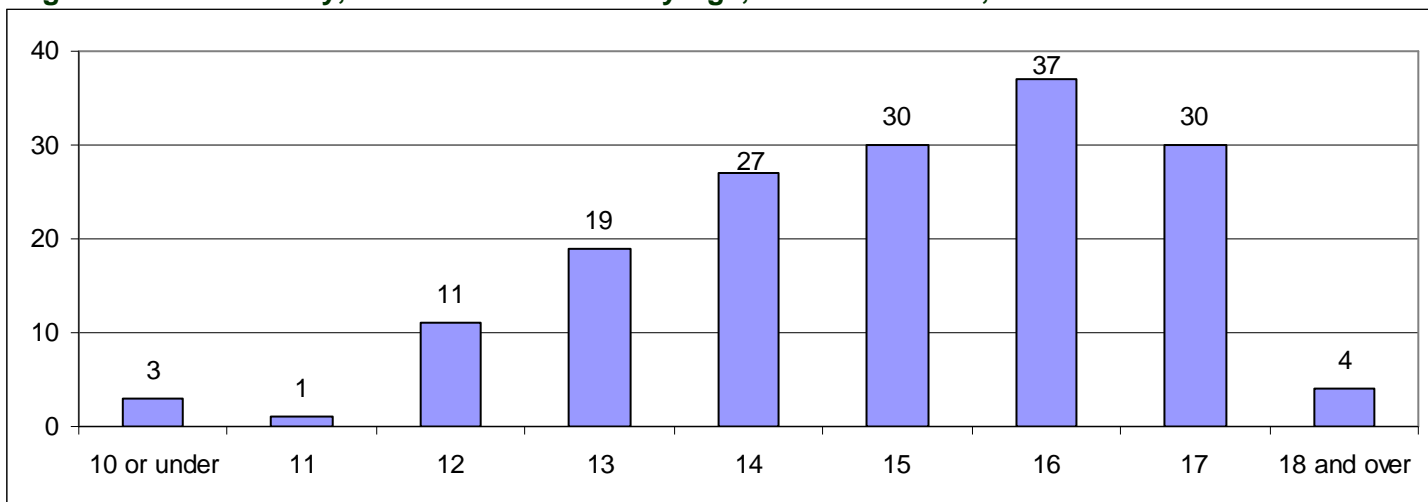
Figure 5: Kauai County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Person Offenses, 2007**Figure 6: Kauai County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Drug Offenses, 2007****Figure 7: Kauai County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Status Offenses, 2007**



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

	Homicide		Assault 1 or 2		Kidnapping		Assault 3		Robbery		Abuse of Family		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	0	0	13	5	0	0	68	29	7	0	11	6	99	40
1999	0	0	8	2	3	0	79	36	4	0	8	2	102	40
2000	0	0	8	0	0	0	66	28	5	1	14	7	93	36
2001	0	0	4	2	1	0	53	28	0	0	16	10	74	40
2002	1	1	9	3	0	0	40	31	3	0	11	6	64	41
2003	0	0	7	4	0	0	52	30	6	0	12	9	77	43
2004	1	0	17	3	1	0	75	43	3	0	4	7	101	53
2005	0	0	8	2	0	0	72	37	2	0	4	6	86	45
2006	0	0	14	1	0	0	69	52	7	0	5	10	95	63
2007	1	0	15	3	0	0	73	33	1	0	10	7	100	43
Total	3	1	103	25	5	0	647	347	38	1	95	70	891	444

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

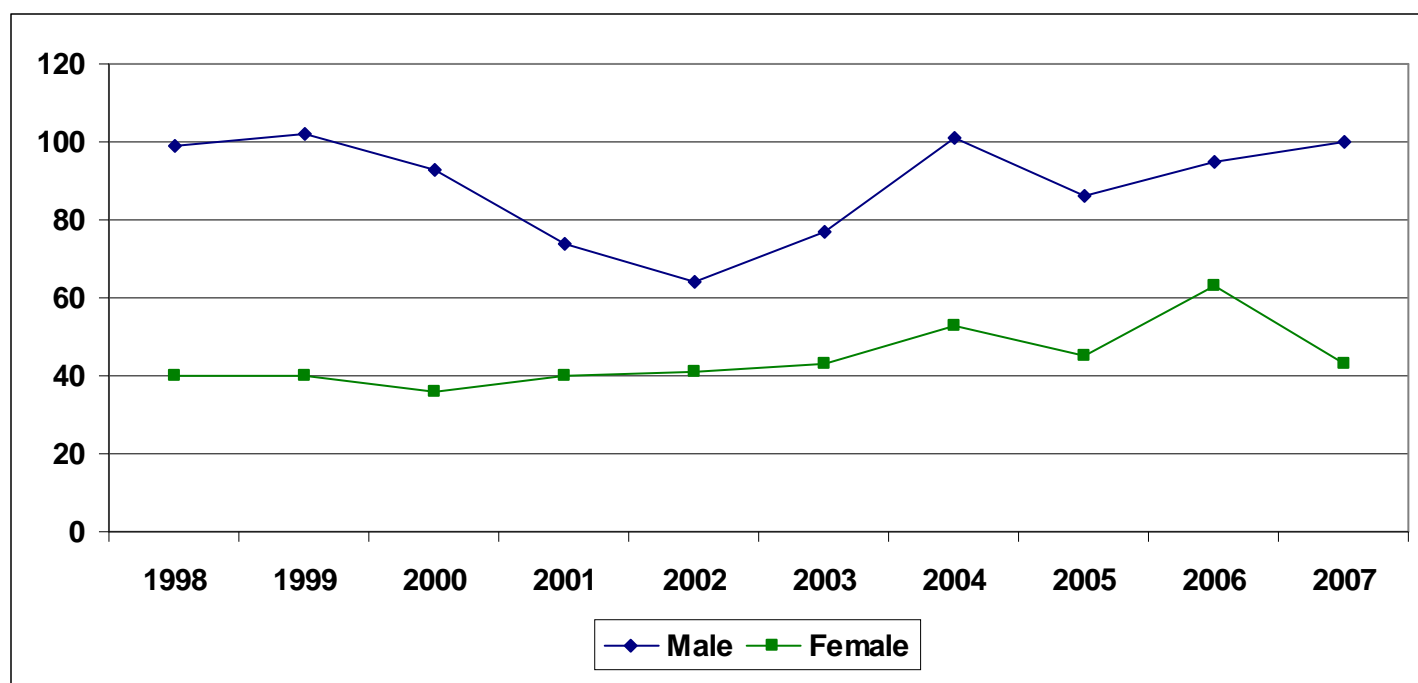
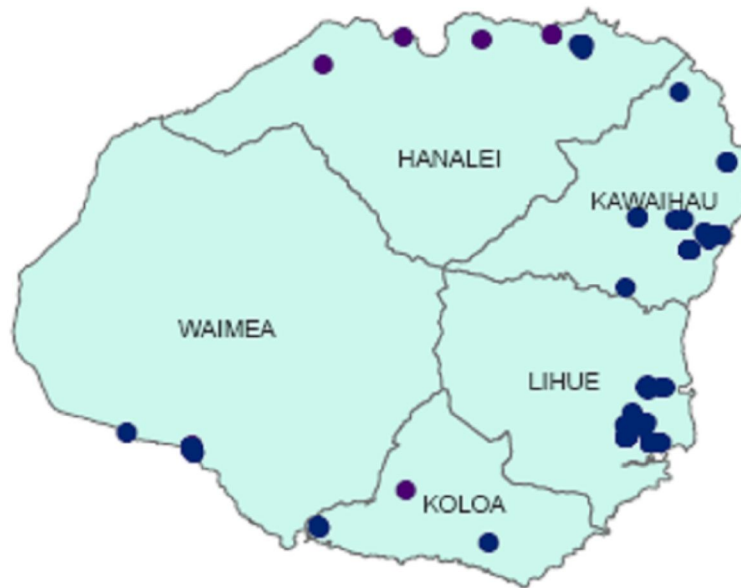


Figure 9: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Person Offenses, 2007

Kauai County Person Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Person offenses in Kauai County showed a decline during the middle part of the ten year span under study for males, but rose during the latter part of the study timeframe, and by 2007 essentially returned to their original mark in 1998. For females, rates remained steady between 1998 and 2003, but showed more noticeable fluctuation between 2005 and 2007.

The more serious forms of person offense arrests were very small in number each year. Only four juveniles were arrested for homicide, three males and one female. No more than twenty juveniles were ever arrested for "Assault 1 or 2" in a given year, this occurring in 2004 when seventeen males and three females were arrested for this particular offense. Likewise for "Robbery," the largest number of juveniles arrested for this offense was seven, in years 1998 and 2006, all of whom were male. Only one female on Kauai was ever arrested for a robbery offense.

Thus, as is common in Hawaii and nationally, higher numbers in juvenile arrests for person offenses can be attributed on Kauai to "Assault 3" and "Abuse of Family Member," both misdemeanor offenses (on rare occasion, Abuse of Family Member is deemed a felony offense). While these are still serious offenses, it is encouraging that felony person offenses do not comprise a majority of person offense arrests.

In fact, during the ten year span, 647 males and 347 females were arrested for "Assault 3," representing 72.6% and 78.2% of all males and females arrested for person offenses, respectively. The ninety-five male arrests for "Abuse of Family Member" represent 10.6% of all male person arrests, and the seventy female "Abuse of Family Member" arrests, represent 15.8% of all female person arrests.

Given that most person offense arrests are for less serious offenses, prevention programs that teach non-violent conflict resolution skills and avoidance strategies should be implemented for juveniles in late-elementary and intermediate school.



Table 4:
Kauai 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	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
1999	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
2000	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
2001	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2002	5	0	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	14	1
2003	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
2004	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
2005	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2006	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
2007	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	32	1	16	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	64	3

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

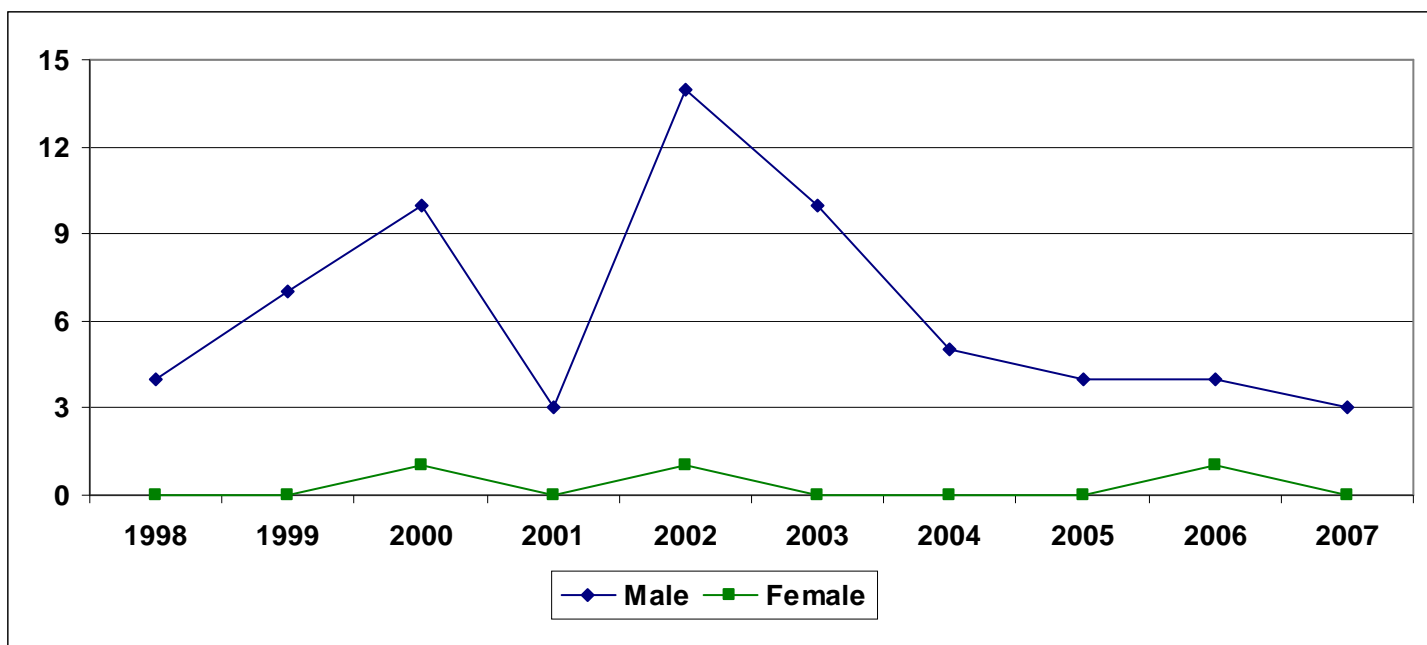
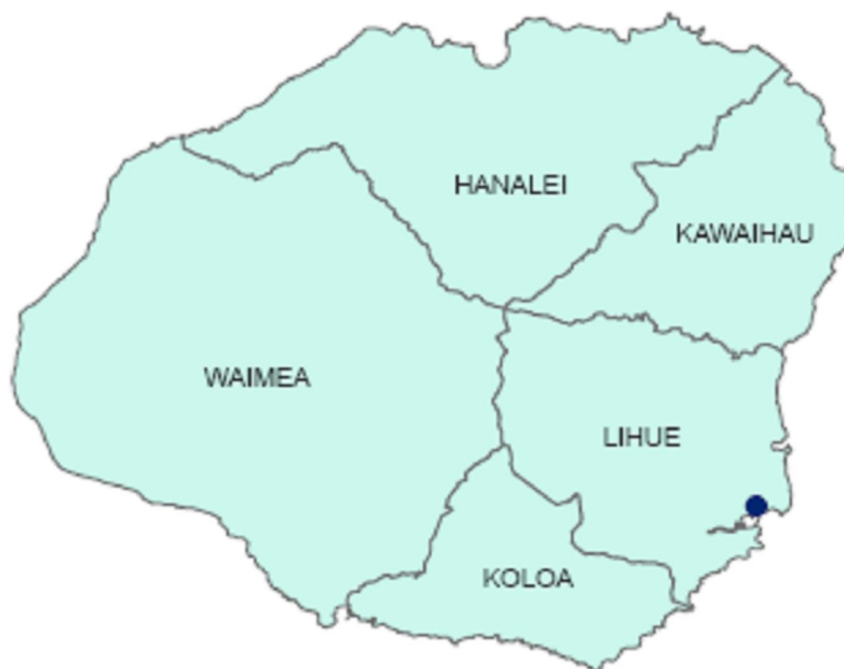


Figure 11: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Sex Offenses, 2007

Kauai County Sex Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Clearly sex offense arrests on Kauai County during the time of study were attributed overwhelmingly to males, who represented sixty-four out of sixty-seven juveniles arrested. Irrespective of gender, all of the juveniles arrested for sex offenses fell into the categories of “Sex Assault 1 or 2” (49.3%), “Sex Assault 3” (26.9%), and “Sex Assault 4” (23.9%); no juveniles were arrested for prostitution or open lewdness.

As seen in Table 4 and Figure 11, a very small number of juveniles were arrested for sex offenses in Kauai County in 2007. With so few sex offense arrestees from year to year, it is impossible to make generalizations. Still, for the few juveniles who are arrested for sex offending, it is critical that rehabilitative services be provided.

Research has shown that approximately 75% of juvenile sex offenders who receive treatment recidivate for non-sex offenses (e.g., property crimes). However, among this same population, recidivism levels for sex offending range from roughly 5-15% (Efta-Breitbach & Freeman, 2004; Kennedy & Hume, 1998). Thus, providing quality rehabilitative treatment is critical when working with juveniles to prevent



Table 5:
Kauai 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	0	2	0	0	2	1	41	8	25	14	7	2	75	27
1999	5	1	0	0	3	0	42	5	19	10	0	0	69	16
2000	3	4	0	0	0	0	33	12	7	10	5	0	48	26
2001	0	1	0	0	1	0	34	15	20	6	3	0	58	22
2002	1	7	0	0	0	0	54	18	11	8	2	1	68	34
2003	1	6	0	0	0	0	34	21	23	7	1	0	59	34
2004	1	4	0	0	0	0	39	17	30	19	3	0	73	40
2005	1	4	0	0	0	0	22	16	11	7	1	3	35	30
2006	7	1	0	0	0	0	41	18	18	2	0	1	66	22
2007	3	2	0	0	0	0	42	10	6	8	3	1	54	21
Total	22	32	0	0	6	1	382	140	170	91	25	8	605	272

Figure 12:
Kauai County Drug Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

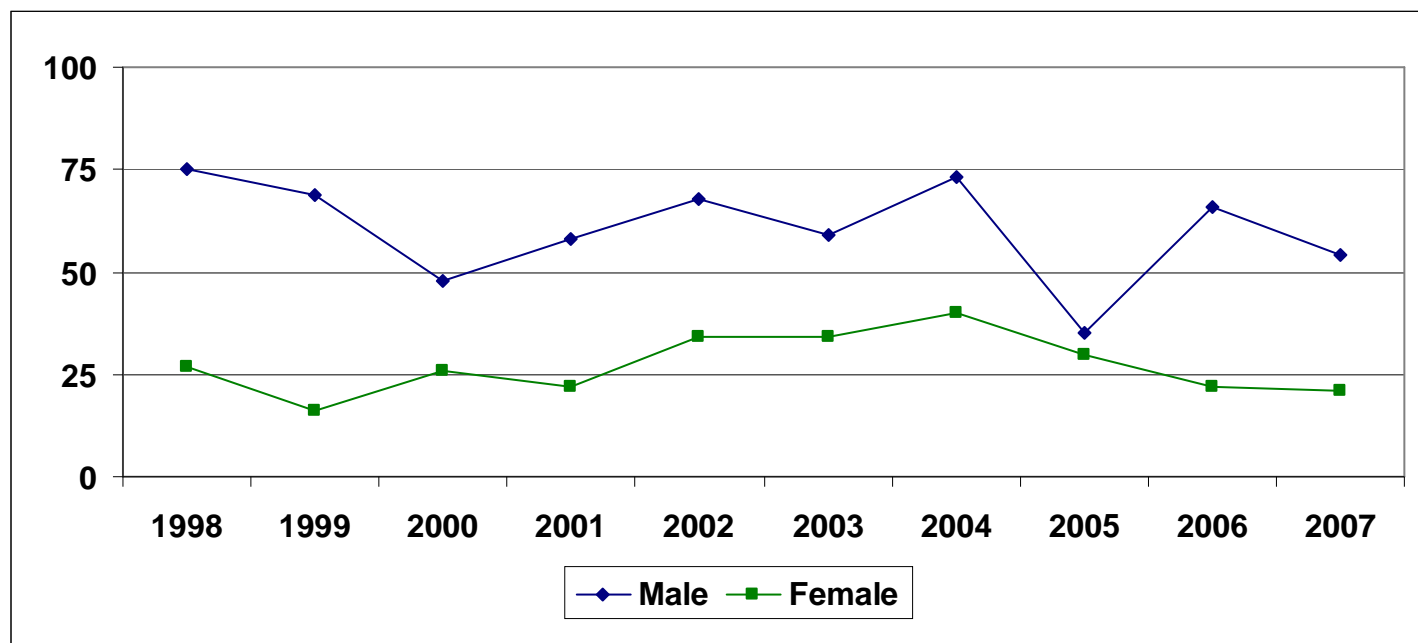
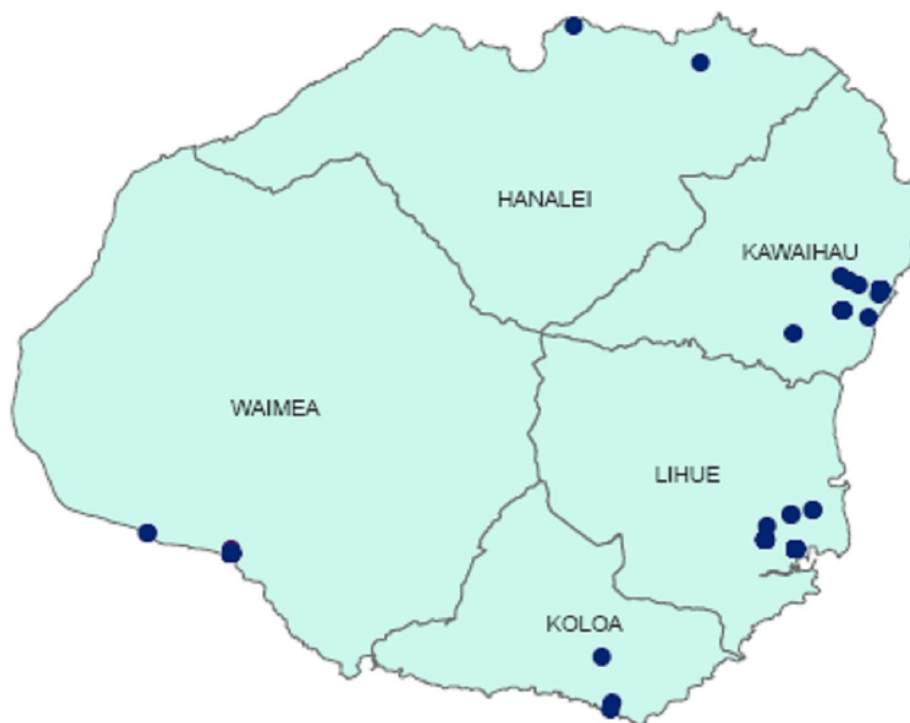


Figure 13: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses, 2007

Kauai County Drug Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Drug offenses in Kauai County decreased slightly over the ten year period under study, though minor fluctuations were evident throughout the years for both males and females. Among males, there was an overall drop between 1998 and 2007 of 28.0%. For females, the corresponding decrease stood at 22.2%.

The majority of arrests for drug offenses in Kauai County were traced to arrests for “Detrimental 2 or 3” and “Alcohol” offenses. It was very rare that juveniles were arrested for the more serious drug offenses of “Dangerous” drugs or “Detrimental 1.” No juveniles were arrested for “Harmful” drugs, and only one female was arrested for a “Detrimental 1” offense during the ten year span.

These data suggest that juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs primarily address early experimentation with and chronic use of marijuana and alcohol. Prevention programming should focus on the ways that alcohol and marijuana use can lead to experimentation with hard drugs and the subsequent negative ramifications (e.g., addiction, family breakdown).

Geographically, most juvenile drug arrests on Kauai took place in Lihue and Kawaihau. However, as seen above in Figure 13, a lesser number of drug arrests were also made along the county’s coastal regions in Waimea, Koloa, and Hanalei.



Table 6:
Kauai County Intimidation and Weapons 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	10	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	23	20	40	21
1999	8	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	18	17	29	22
2000	7	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	14	8	26	12
2001	11	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	9	8	25	11
2002	6	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	12	7	25	9
2003	7	1	5	2	0	1	1	0	14	4	27	8
2004	5	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	18	9	28	13
2005	6	1	4	2	0	0	4	0	15	13	29	16
2006	4	0	3	5	1	1	1	0	12	5	21	11
2007	3	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	18	11	26	16
Total	67	12	30	21	2	3	24	1	153	102	276	139

Figure 14:
Kauai County Selected Intimidation and Weapons Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

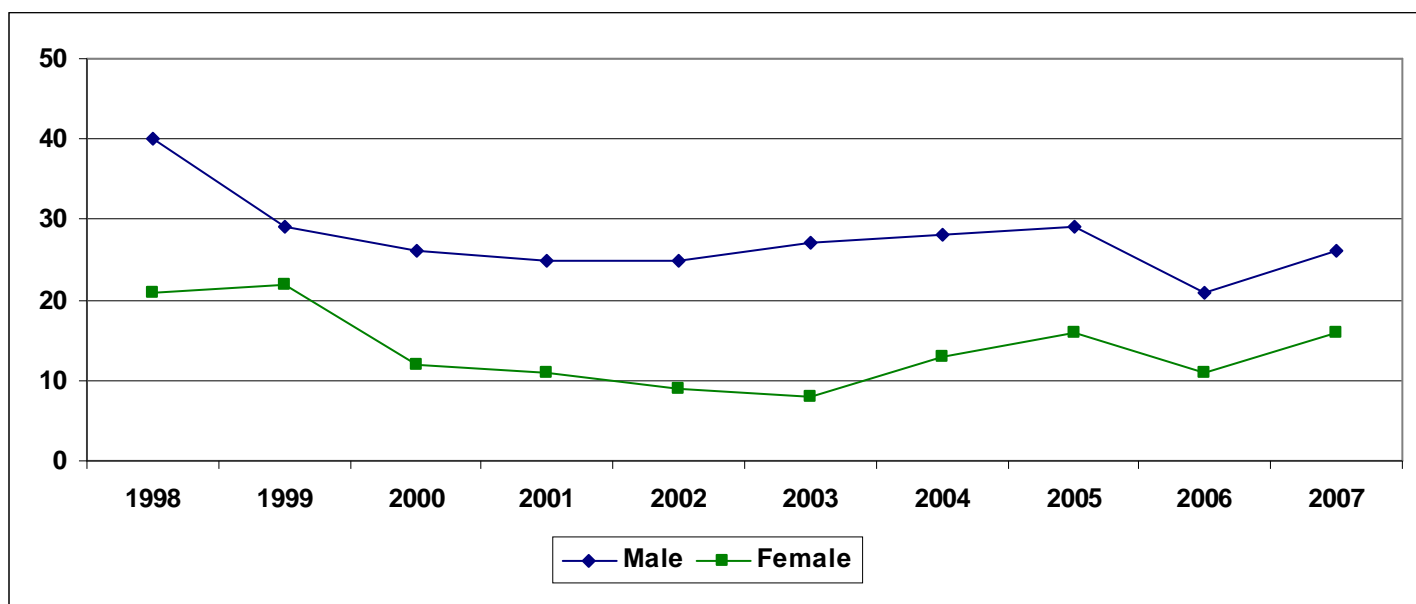
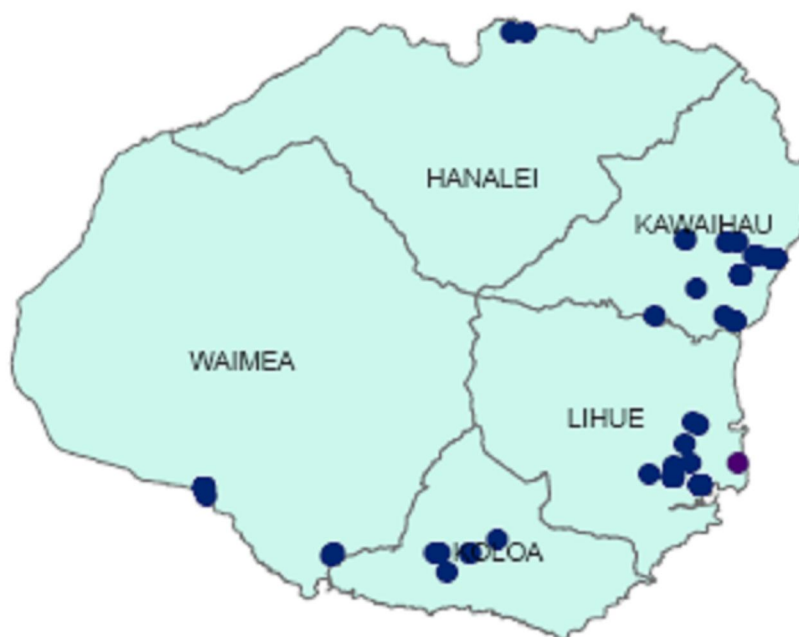


Figure 15: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Intimidation and Weapons Offenses, 2007



Kauai County Intimidation and Weapons Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

During the ten years under study, intimidation and weapons arrests declined for both males and females. Among males, the total number of juvenile arrests declined from forty in 1998 to twenty-six in 2007, a 35.0% decrease. The percentage decline for females was slightly less, falling from twenty-one in 1998 to sixteen in 2007, a 23.8% decrease.

As is consistent across the State of Hawaii, juvenile arrests for these offenses on Kauai County are attributed most commonly to "Harassment" for both males and females. Combining male and female arrests for the ten year span, a total of 255 juveniles were arrested for "Harassment," or 61.4% of all juveniles arrested.

With "Assault 3" being the most prevalent person offense (see pages 4 and 5), service providers may want to enhance prevention activities, illustrating how forms of harassment can escalate into more serious forms of violence.

Arrests for other offenses in this major category were very infrequent in all years, though if any offense were addressed as a point of concern, the data would point to terroristic threatening, largely among males.



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

	Burglary		Theft 1 or 2		Theft 3 or 4		UCPV/UEMV		Comp/Cred Fraud		Other Property		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	31	5	4	3	44	40	29	7	1	1	41	11	150	56
1999	23	11	5	0	31	21	21	15	1	0	32	9	113	56
2000	48	5	2	1	49	32	21	5	0	0	29	9	149	52
2001	20	3	7	3	20	22	19	8	1	0	37	5	104	41
2002	18	2	12	3	34	20	21	6	0	1	25	5	110	37
2003	26	7	3	2	22	25	27	16	1	2	34	17	113	69
2004	18	5	4	7	29	46	16	12	0	3	23	10	90	83
2005	9	1	5	3	24	19	15	6	0	0	34	13	87	42
2006	14	15	7	0	30	9	13	7	0	2	26	5	90	38
2007	25	7	9	5	22	30	19	11	1	2	33	5	109	60
Total	232	61	58	27	305	264	201	93	5	11	314	89	1,115	545

Figure 16:
Kauai County Property Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

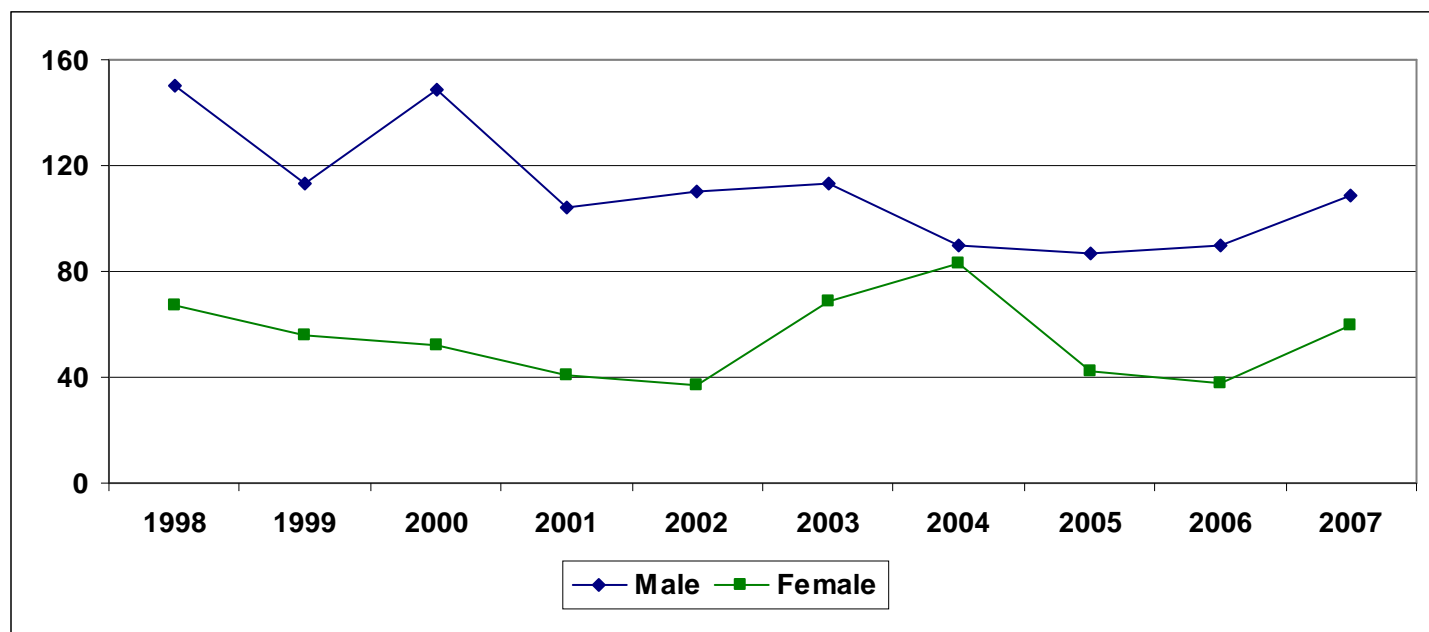
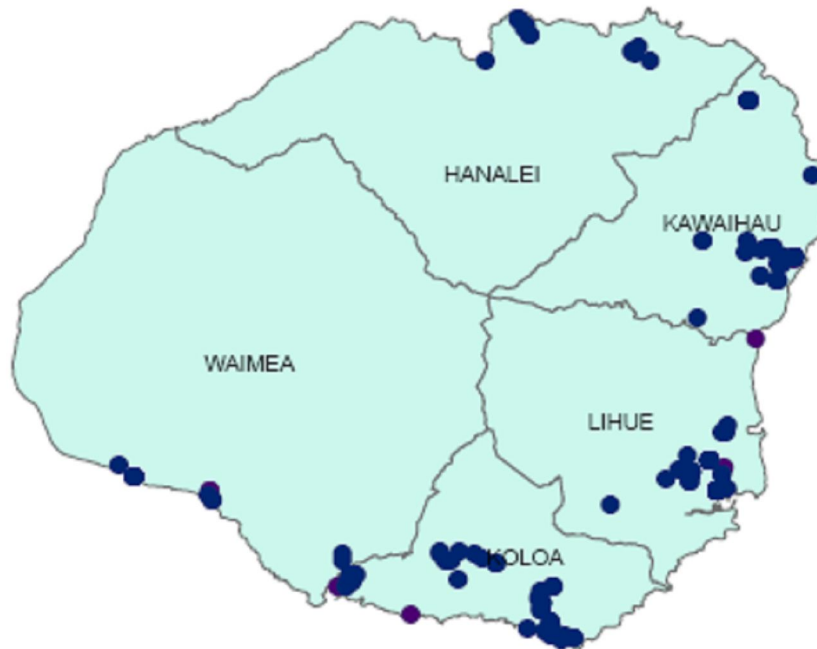


Figure 17: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Property Offenses, 2007

Kauai County Property Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Juvenile arrests for property offenses in Kauai were far more prevalent than any of the other offenses addressed thus far in this report. Overall, property offense arrests decreased during the time of study for males by 27.3%. Among females, significant fluctuations in property offense arrests transpired over the decade but almost the exact same number of juveniles were arrested in 1998 and 2007. For juveniles from both genders, despite an overall decrease in juveniles arrested for property offenses since 1998, a rise in juveniles arrested for these offenses has occurred in the last three years.

The most common property offense for which Kauai juveniles were arrested was "Theft 3 or 4," which amounts to misdemeanor forms of delinquency, such as shoplifting items worth between \$100-\$300 (Theft 3) or \$100 and under (Theft 4). A substantial number of Kauai males, however, were arrested during the ten year span for "Burglary." In fact, between 1998 and 2007, 232 males were arrested for "Burglary," or 20.8% of all property offense male arrestees. The corresponding percentage for females was only 11.2%. Female property offenders were far more likely to be arrested for "Theft 3 or 4" (48.4%), "UEMV/UCPV" (17.1%), or "Other Property" offenses (16.3%; typically "Criminal Property Damage").

As seen in Figure 17, arrests for property offending most commonly occurred in Kawaihau, Lihue, and Koloa, with less dense clusters in other parts of the island. Property offending tends to increase during times of recession. Generally speaking, however, most non-delinquent juveniles do not turn to property offending and begin stealing. Rather, those juveniles who have engaged in theft in the past tend to increase this form of delinquency as greater demand for stolen goods increases among the general population. Thus, it is important that part of the prevention efforts for property crimes addresses public service messages that discourage people from buying stolen goods.

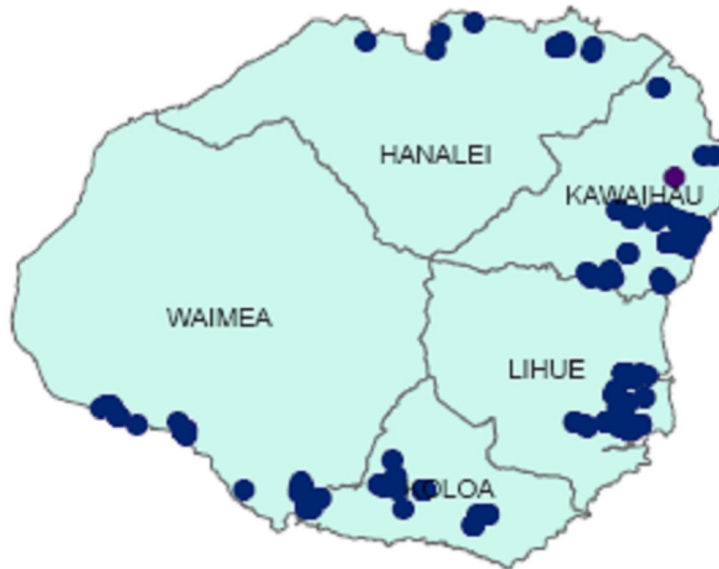


Table 8:
Kauai County Status Offenses
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

	Runaway		Truancy		Curfew		Beyond Parental		Other		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	28	55	10	9	50	39	2	0	0	0	90	103
1999	27	65	31	19	16	11	5	1	0	0	79	96
2000	14	74	16	8	6	13	0	1	0	0	36	96
2001	18	39	9	12	10	2	6	0	0	0	43	53
2002	24	54	30	37	12	7	11	4	0	0	77	102
2003	17	48	104	47	23	6	3	2	0	0	147	103
2004	12	42	91	52	32	18	5	0	0	0	140	112
2005	11	49	70	28	7	2	0	0	0	0	88	79
2006	25	47	64	44	19	15	0	0	0	0	108	106
2007	19	41	55	29	8	8	0	0	0	2	82	80
Total	195	514	480	285	183	121	32	8	0	2	890	930

Figure 18:
Kauai County Status Offenses, Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007



Figure 19: Kauai County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Status Offenses, 2007

Kauai County Status Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Status offense arrests on Kauai did not rise or fall substantially from 1998 to 2007. However, in between those years, there were major fluctuations in the number of juveniles arrested for status offenses, with arrests of males and females following very similar patterns. Kauai County saw a fairly substantial drop in status offense arrests from 1998 to 2001, but then a heavy increase from 2001 to 2003. Since 2004, status offense arrests of males and females have dropped at a less dramatic rate. It appears the dramatic rise in juveniles arrested for status offenses at mid-point in the study could be attributed to greater enforcement of truancy, especially in 2003.

Status offense arrests of females outnumbered males only in the first six years under study. In the last four years, more males than females were arrested (though the number of arrests between the genders was never starkly different). The fairly even number of status offense arrests between the genders is different from Honolulu and Hawaii Counties, where the much higher number of females arrested for running away from home increased their overall status offense arrest numbers well above males.

To some degree, this same pattern is evident on Kauai. As can be seen in Table 8, more females than males are arrested for "Runaway" in every year. However, the number of males arrested for "Truancy" and "Curfew" is so much greater than runaway arrests that status offense arrests as a whole tend to even out between the genders.

Prevention programming should reflect these gender differences in status offenses arrests, and tease out differences that may occur in enforcement. On the one hand, status offenses can be a predictor of more serious subsequent delinquency (Garry, 1996). On the other hand, a strong link has been identified between status offending (especially running away from home) and child abuse (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 1998). Thus, although status offenses are minor offenses relative to other offense types, they can lead to more serious patterns of delinquency. Further, their high numbers merit cause for prevention programming.

Table 9:
Kauai County Individuals Arrested by Ethnicity, 2007

	Drug Offenses	Person Offenses	Person NC Offenses	Property Offenses	Status Offenses	Sex Offenses	Total Offenses
African American	2	2	0	1	1	0	6
American Indian	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
Caucasian	22	36	8	45	38	0	149
Chinese	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Filipino	18	29	11	41	47	3	149
Hawaiian	22	46	17	51	47	0	183
Hispanic/Latino	2	4	0	2	4	0	12
Indonesian	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Japanese	3	8	0	14	10	0	35
Korean	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Micronesian	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Not Yet Determined	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Other	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Portuguese	5	7	0	7	4	0	23
Samoaan	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Spanish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongan	0	4	2	1	1	0	8
Vietnamese	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mixed Other	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Total	74	143	42	169	162	3	593

* "Other" offenses not included in total; the Kauai 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 all together.

Among the juveniles in Kauai County who were arrested in 2007, only five (0.8%) 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.

Among the 593 juveniles arrested in 2007, Hawaiian (29.2%), Caucasian (25.1%), and Filipino (25.1%) juveniles were the most highly represented. Juveniles from all other ethnic groups generally showed low arrest numbers, in large part a reflection Kauai's general juvenile demographics.

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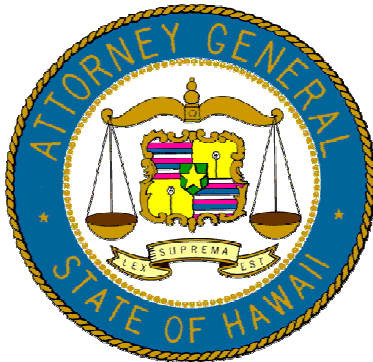
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Kauai County Report Summary

As is common across the State of Hawaii, the largest percentage of juveniles in Kauai County is arrested for status and property offenses. For status offenses, this 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 virtually any other offense (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 (see page 20 for further explanation of methodology).



Females, in particular, showed high numbers with regard to running away from home, though the number of juveniles arrested for all status offenses by gender was very even. It appears this "leveling out" of juveniles arrested for status offenses can be attributed to an enforcement in truancy that began in 2003 and impacted males more than females.

While status offending is a minor offense type, it can have serious implications if chronic status offending develops. For instance, juveniles who are repeatedly truant or runaway from home are significantly more likely to befriend delinquent peers, experiment with illicit substances, or engage in property crimes. Thus, even though status offenses are not especially serious in and of themselves, it is critical that Kauai 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 a "Detrimental 2 or 3" offense, which is a misdemeanor normally for possession, use, or purchase of marijuana. Thus, while this is not a positive finding in itself, it is somewhat reassuring that only a small percentage of juveniles being arrested on drug related behaviors were arrested for dangerous drug use (e.g., crystal methamphetamine) or trafficking. 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," again a misdemeanor. A much higher proportion of males, however, were arrested for "Assault 1 or 2." Of the 891 males arrested for a person offense between 1998 and 2007, 103 (11.6%) were arrested for "Assault 1 or 2." The corresponding figure for females was only 5.6%, showing a greater need for prevention/intervention programs for boys that address conflict resolution and teaching strategies to avoid conflict before it transpires.

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

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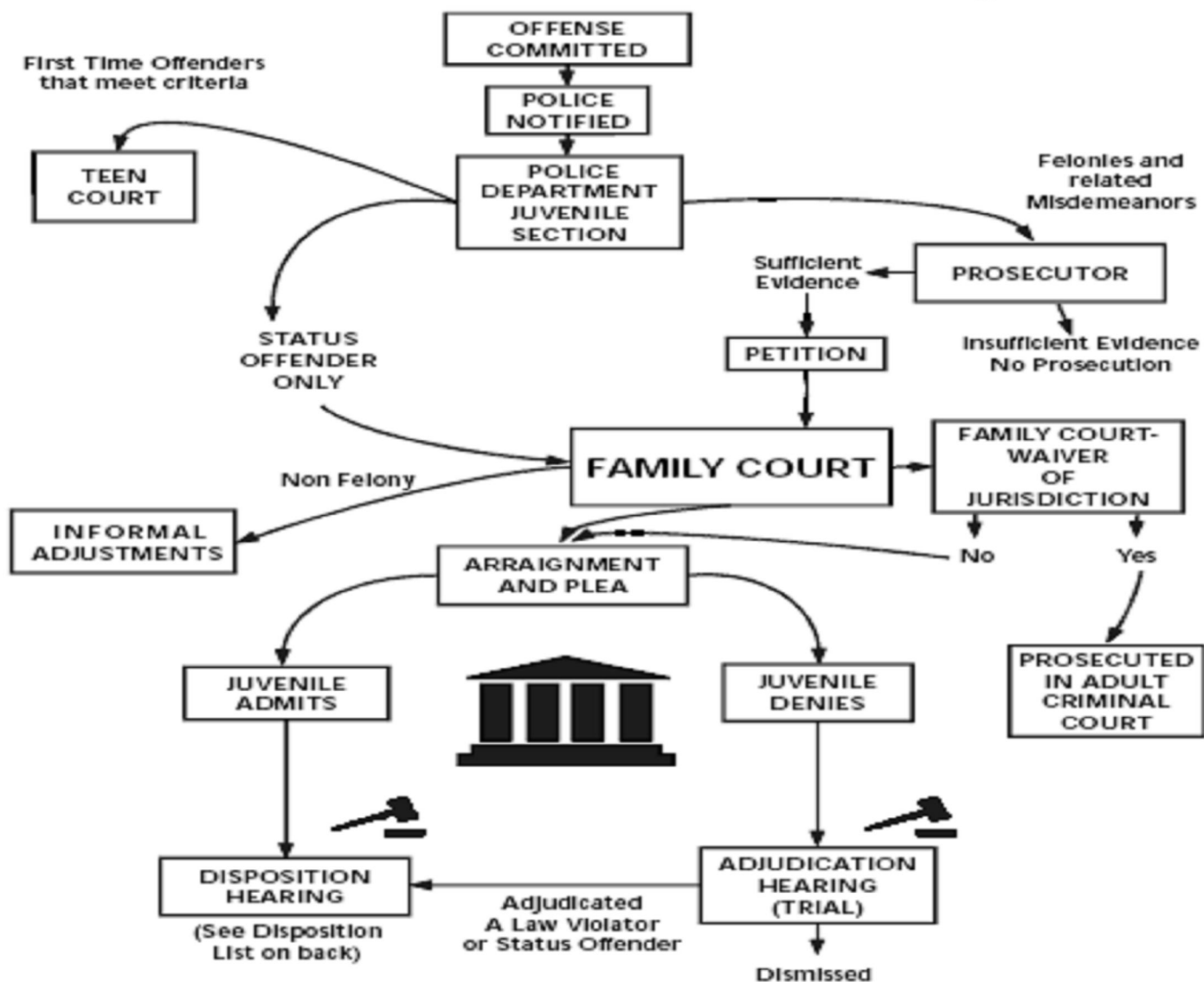
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A Cautionary Note on Juvenile Arrest Trends

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 - Kauai County



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 youth 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 youth arrested are arrested more than once.

A general hierarchal ranking of offenses was determined by prioritizing person (physical contact) 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 youth 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 our 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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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).