



Maui County Juvenile Arrest Trends 1998-2007

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Executive Summary

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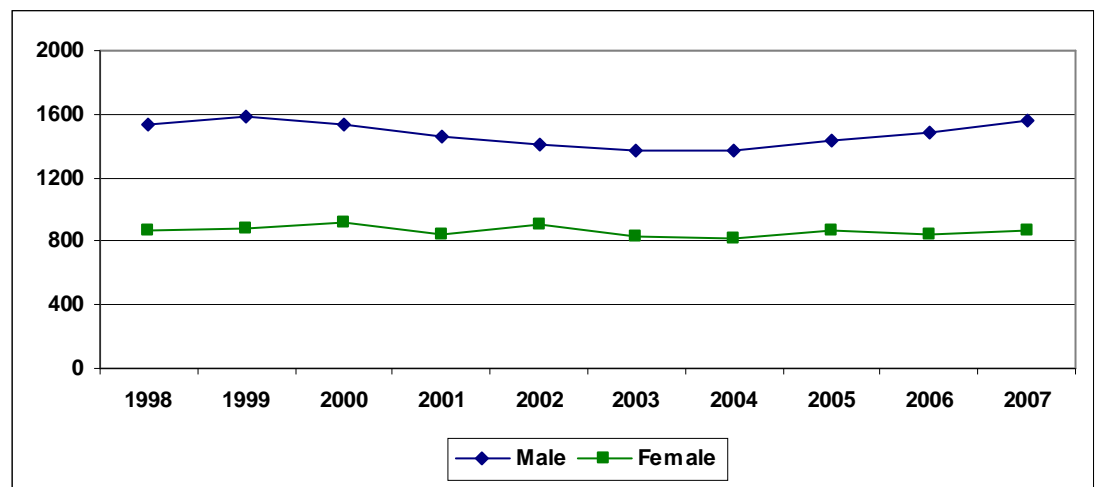
This report focuses on Maui County and is one in a series of reports that documents juvenile trends by summarizing data housed in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). JJIS data relevant to Maui County are gathered from three primary sources—the Maui County Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Second Circuit Family Court, and the Maui County Police Department. In addition, information pertaining to juveniles incarcerated in the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility whose residences are on Maui 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 Maui County trends in juvenile arrests between 1998 and 2007, including person offenses, sex offenses, drug offenses, property offenses, 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 in Maui County remained fairly steady for both males and females (see Figure 1, below).

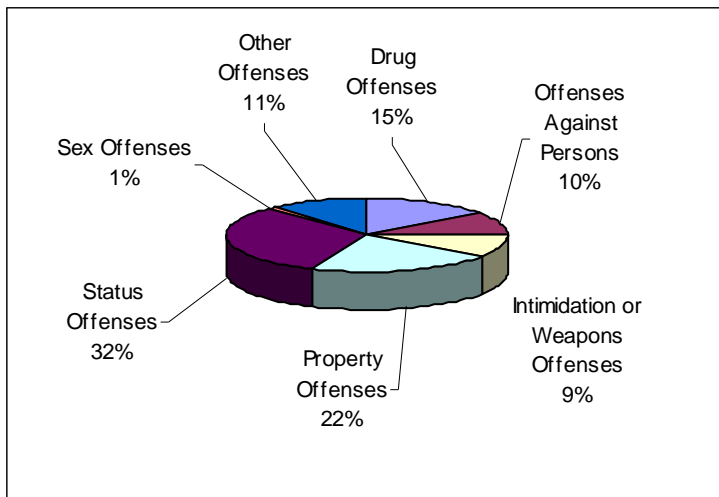
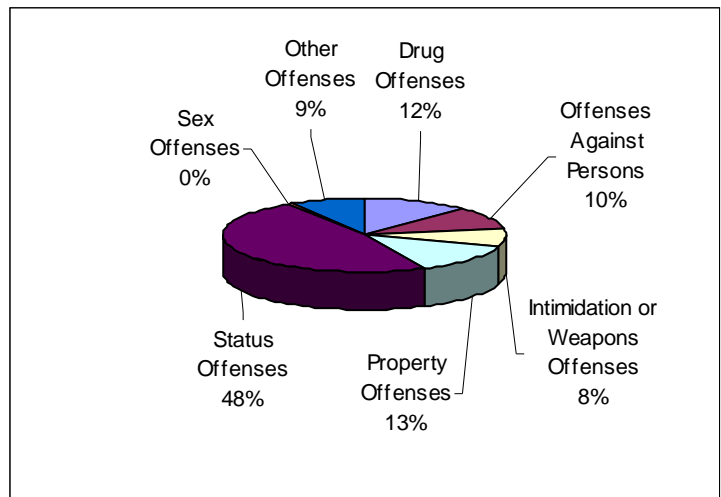
Figure 1: Individual Males and Females Arrested, 1998-2007



The number of male and female juveniles arrested in Maui County between 1998 and 2007 did not fluctuate considerably from year to year. However, as seen throughout this report, significant changes did transpire over the decade for certain offense types, including increases in the number of juveniles arrested for drug and status offenses, coupled with decreases in juveniles arrested for person and weapons/intimidation offenses.

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

	Males	Females	Total
Person Offenses	163	86	249
Sex Offenses	15	2	17
Drug Offenses	228	106	334
Intimidation and Weapons Offenses	148	68	216
Property Offenses	339	112	451
Status Offenses	489	417	906
Other Offenses	176	74	250
Total	1,558	865	2,423

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

Age	
10 or under	82
11	57
12	127
13	251
14	341
15	417
16	493
17	549
18 and over	110
Total	2,427

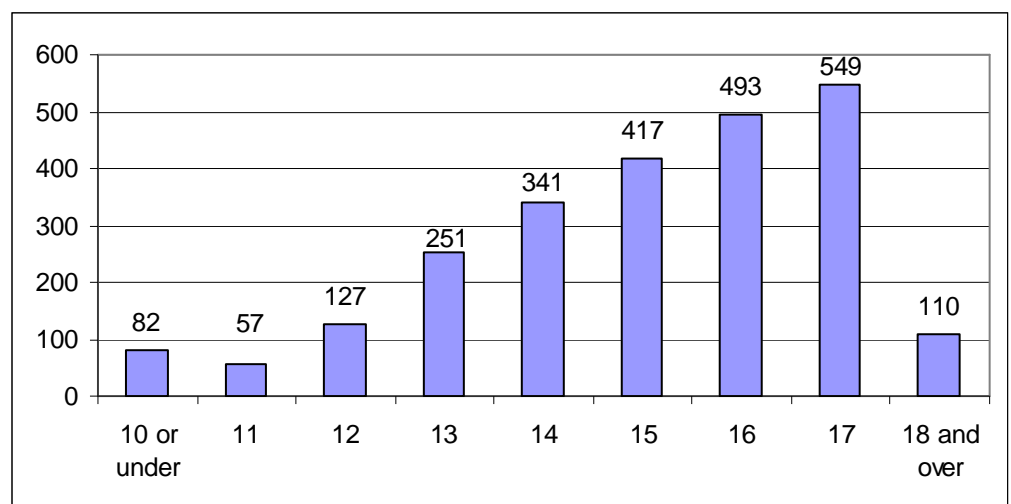
Figure 4: Total Individuals Arrested, 2007



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

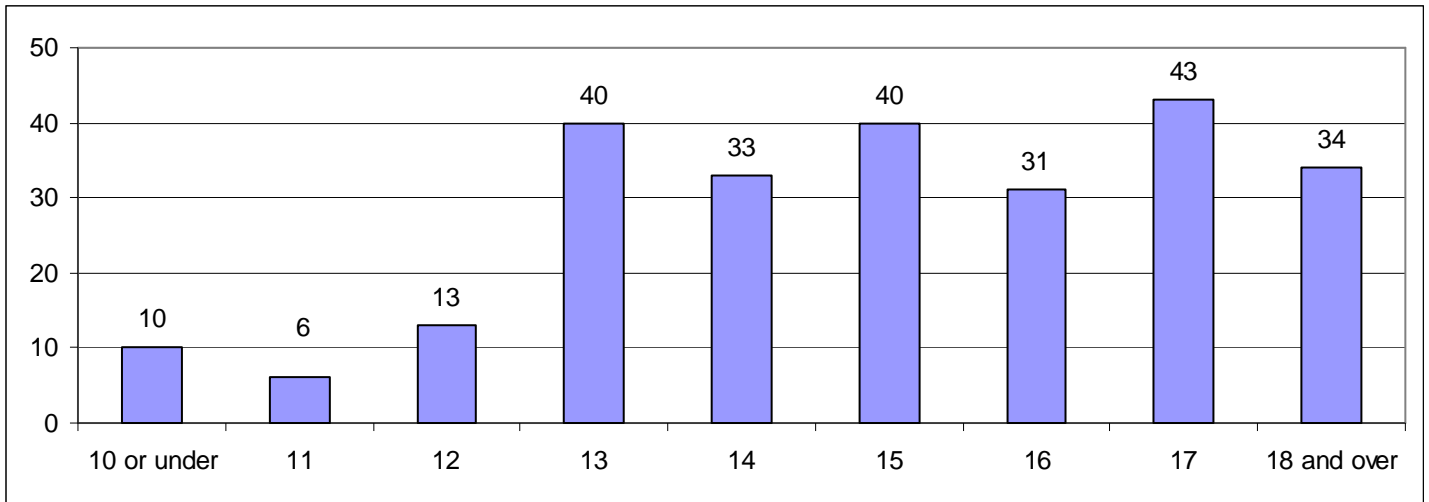


Figure 6: Maui County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Drug Offenses, 2007

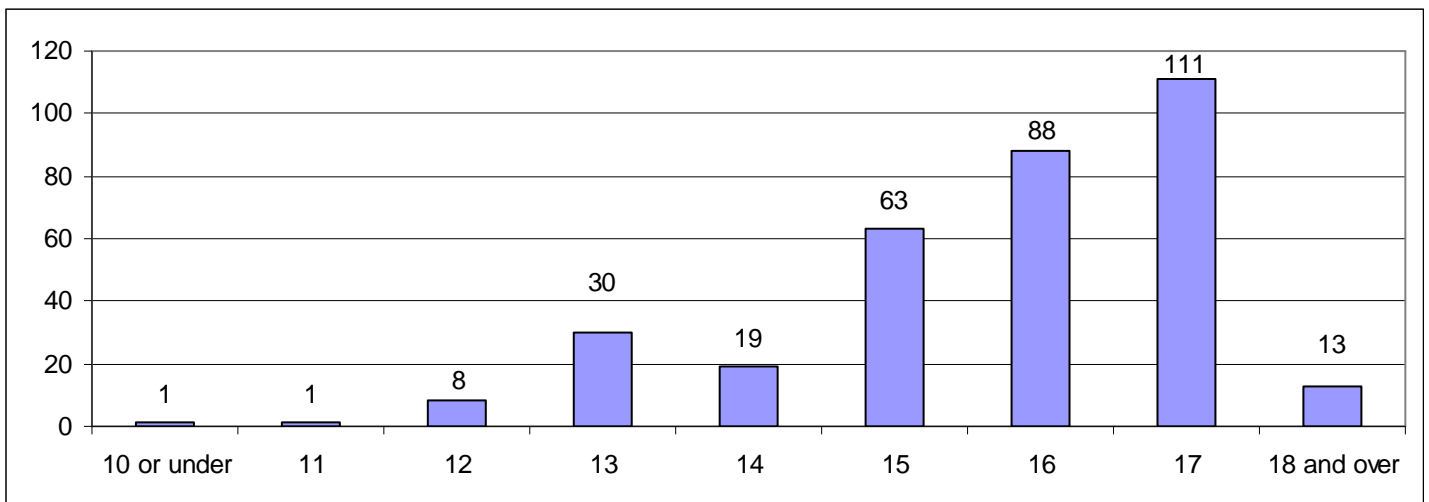


Figure 7: Maui County, Individuals Arrested by Age, Status Offenses, 2007

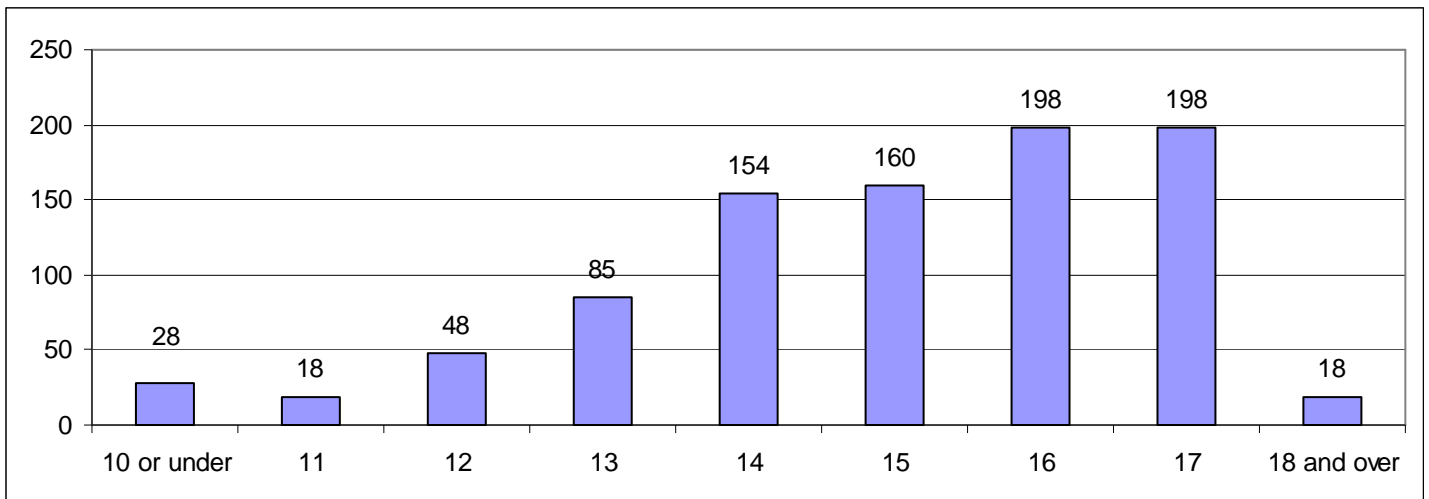




Table 3:
Maui County Person Offenses
Individuals Arrested, 1998-2007

	Homicide		Assault 1 or 2		Assault 3		Robbery		Kidnapping		Abuse of Family		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1998	0	0	31	11	138	47	11	3	1	2	24	18	205	81
1999	0	0	22	9	121	48	10	3	1	2	38	26	192	88
2000	0	0	29	2	121	40	8	0	0	0	41	18	199	60
2001	1	0	24	6	97	31	7	1	0	0	42	22	171	60
2002	0	0	33	8	106	39	6	2	0	1	25	19	170	69
2003	0	0	30	10	106	42	5	2	1	0	31	20	173	74
2004	0	0	32	5	95	54	11	1	0	0	27	9	165	69
2005	0	0	27	6	115	47	11	1	0	0	26	10	179	64
2006	1	0	28	5	89	34	18	1	0	0	23	8	159	48
2007	1	0	35	21	88	44	12	1	0	0	27	20	163	86
Total	3	0	291	83	1,076	426	99	15	3	5	304	170	1,776	699

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

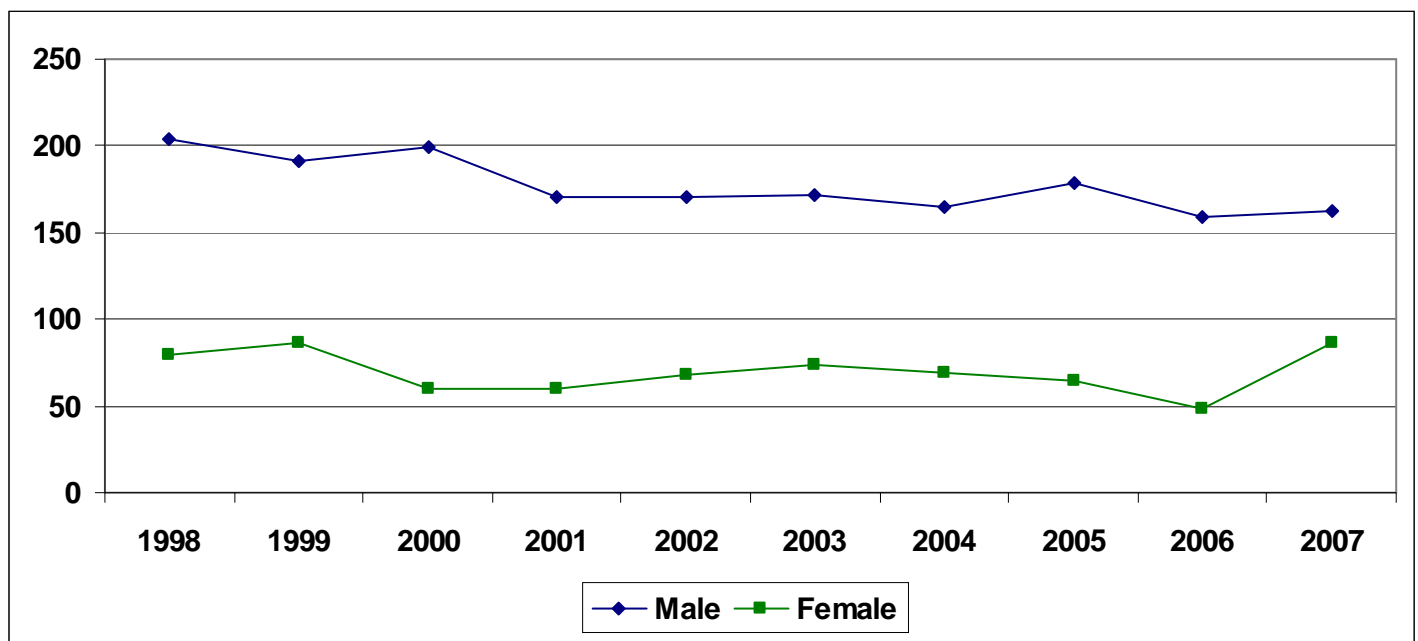
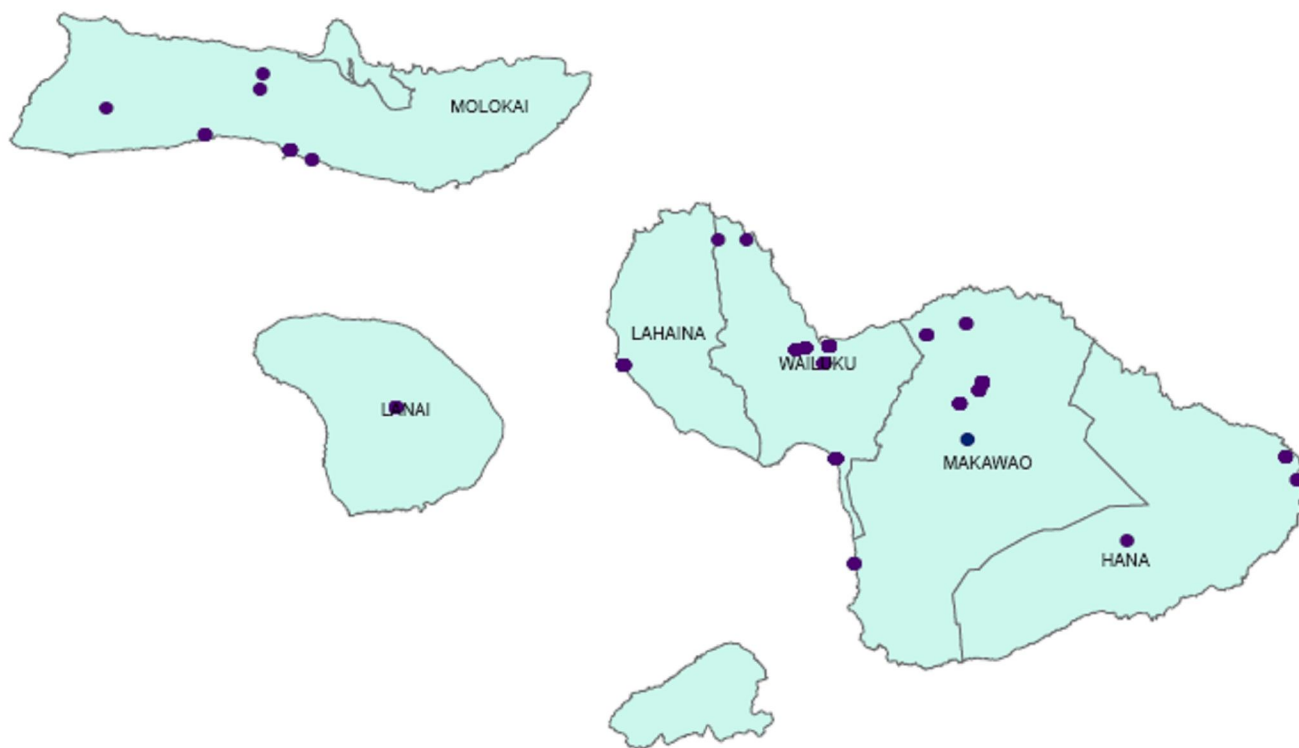


Figure 9: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Person Offenses, 2007

Maui County Person Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

During the time of study, person offenses dropped gradually among males by 20.5% and remained relatively steady for females, rising by 6.2% largely due to an increase from 2006 to 2007. Maui County only had three juveniles arrested for "Homicide" (all males). Conversely, the offense for which juveniles from both genders were arrested most frequently was "Assault 3," a misdemeanor offense.

While males' arrests for "Assault 3" dropped substantially by 36.2% during the ten year span, females' arrests for this same offense only dropped by 6.4%. Because "Assault 3" offenses comprise the majority of arrests for person offenses among juveniles, the much greater drop in "Assault 3" arrests for males coupled with the very slight drop for females narrows the gender gap for person offense arrests as a whole. As such, the narrowed gender gap is not indicative of a major ascent in females' violence.

Furthermore, arrest trends among males and females for those person offenses considered felonies ("Homicide," "Assault 1 or 2," and "Robbery") have not changed significantly over the years. The second most common person offense for which males and females were arrested was the offense, "Abuse of Family Member," which is usually deemed a misdemeanor.

Falling in line with national trends (Zahn, Hawkins, Chiancone, & Whitworth, 2008), female arrests for "Abuse of Family Member" comprised a greater percentage of all female person offense arrests (24.3%) than their male counterparts (17.1%) between 1998 and 2007. Still, for all juveniles, it is important that prevention and intervention programs attend to conflict resolution among peers and family members, as these data indicate that the more serious person offenses are not rampant among juveniles on Maui.



Table 4:
Maui 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	5	0	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	17	1
1999	6	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	18	1
2000	12	0	4	1	6	1	0	0	0	1	22	3
2001	4	0	7	0	10	1	0	0	3	0	24	1
2002	9	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
2003	8	1	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
2004	7	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
2005	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
2006	1	3	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	19	3
2007	3	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	1	2	15	2
Total	65	4	29	1	92	3	0	0	6	4	192	12

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

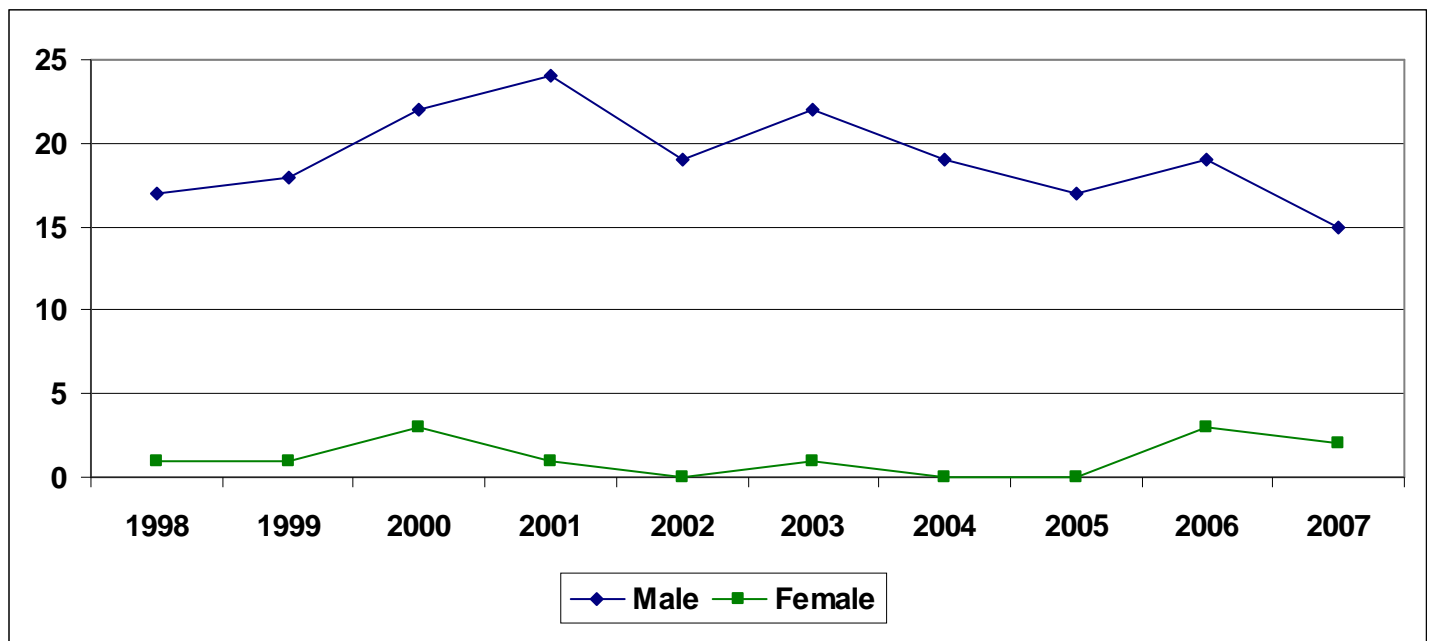
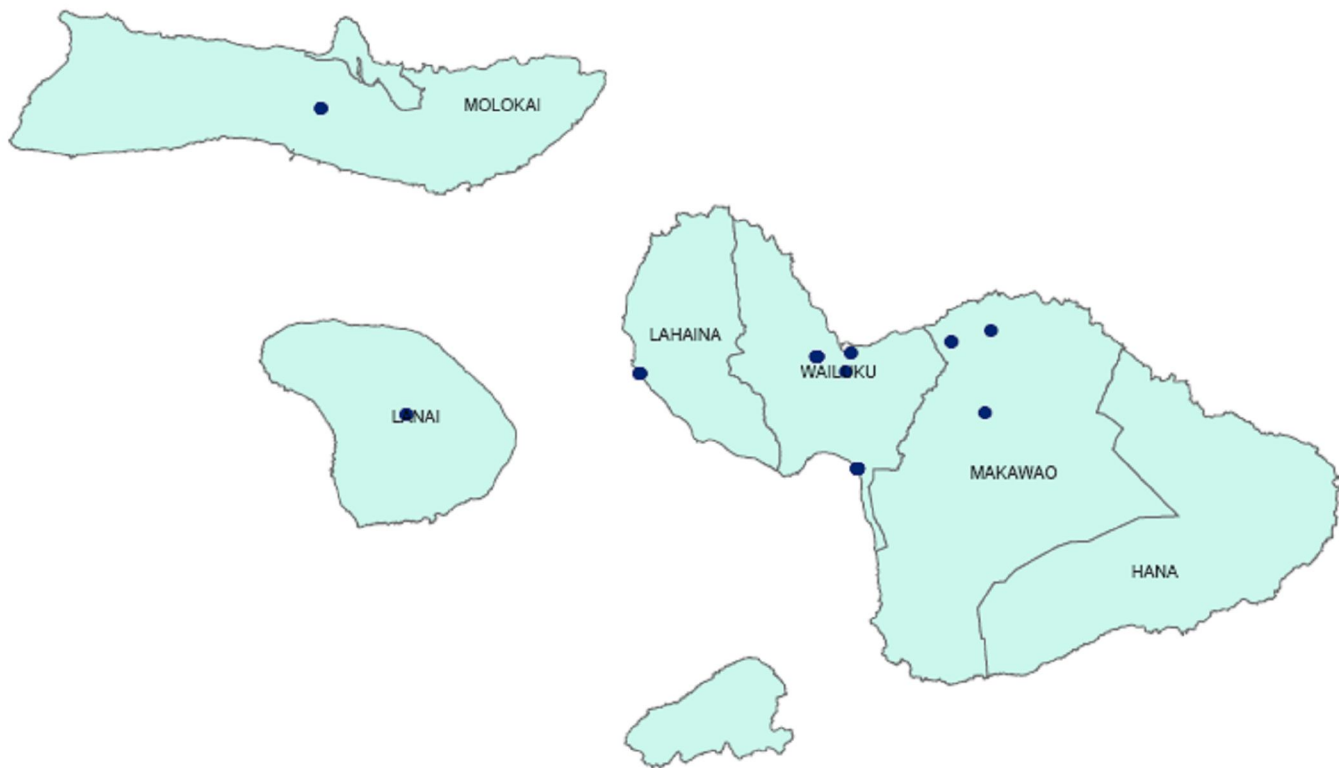


Figure 11: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Sex Offenses, 2007

Maui County Sex Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Males comprised a high majority of juveniles arrested for sex offenses in every year under study (94.1% of all juveniles arrested for sex offenses between 1998-2007). During the ten year span, the very small number of females arrested for sex offenses was evenly split between “Sex Assault 1 or 2” (four arrested), “Open Lewdness” (four arrested), and “Sex Assault 4” (three arrested), with one female arrested in 2000 for “Sex Assault 3.”

Most males arrested for a sex offense on Maui were arrested for “Sex Assault 4” (47.9%) or “Sex Assault 1 or 2,” the highest level of severity (33.9%); 29% were arrested for “Sex Assault 3.” Among both males and females, the number of juveniles arrested from year to year is too low to discern any meaningful trends over time. Thus, Figure 11, while informative to some degree, cannot be used to argue sex offenses spiked to a significant level during the middle portion of the ten years under study.

Research shows that juvenile sex offenders who receive quality rehabilitative treatment have a relatively high success rate and tend not to commit subsequent sex offenses. Typically, about 5-15% of juvenile sex offenders who receive treatment recidivate by committing a subsequent sex offense (Efta-Breitbach & Freeman, 2004; Kennedy & Hume, 1998).

Thus, for the small number of juveniles arrested for sex offenses on Maui each year, it is important that they receive quality treatment so that they may re-integrate successfully into society.



**Table 5:
Maui County 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	12	6	3	0	6	1	120	44	16	7	3	0	160	58
1999	8	6	1	1	3	0	107	23	28	20	1	0	148	50
2000	9	5	3	0	4	0	113	45	46	27	1	4	176	81
2001	8	7	1	0	0	0	113	49	34	20	2	3	158	79
2002	12	8	2	0	6	1	111	43	52	47	3	2	186	101
2003	10	11	0	0	5	0	83	42	40	47	5	1	143	101
2004	7	4	2	0	4	1	115	29	34	27	2	1	164	62
2005	3	10	0	0	2	0	89	33	50	35	0	1	144	79
2006	3	3	3	1	6	0	111	46	71	59	2	0	196	109
2007	2	1	0	1	3	2	143	40	75	59	5	3	228	106
Total	74	61	15	3	39	5	1,105	394	446	348	24	15	1,703	826

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

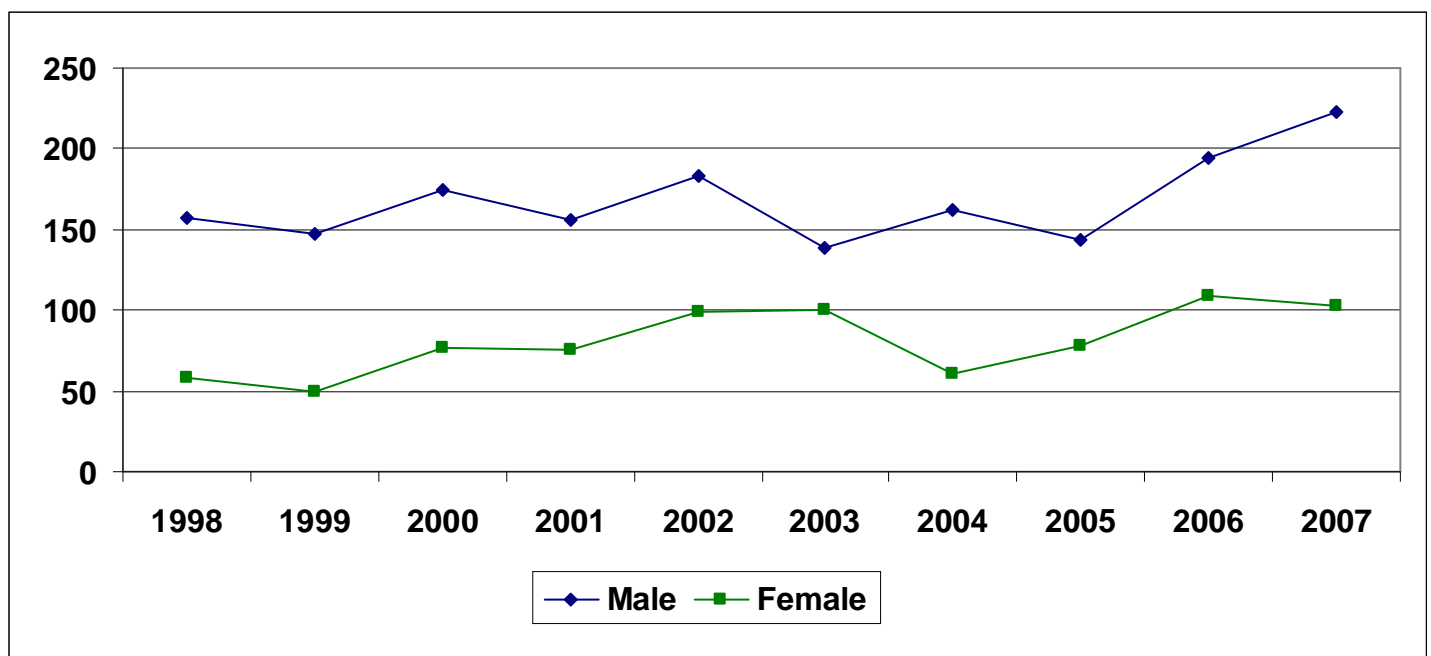
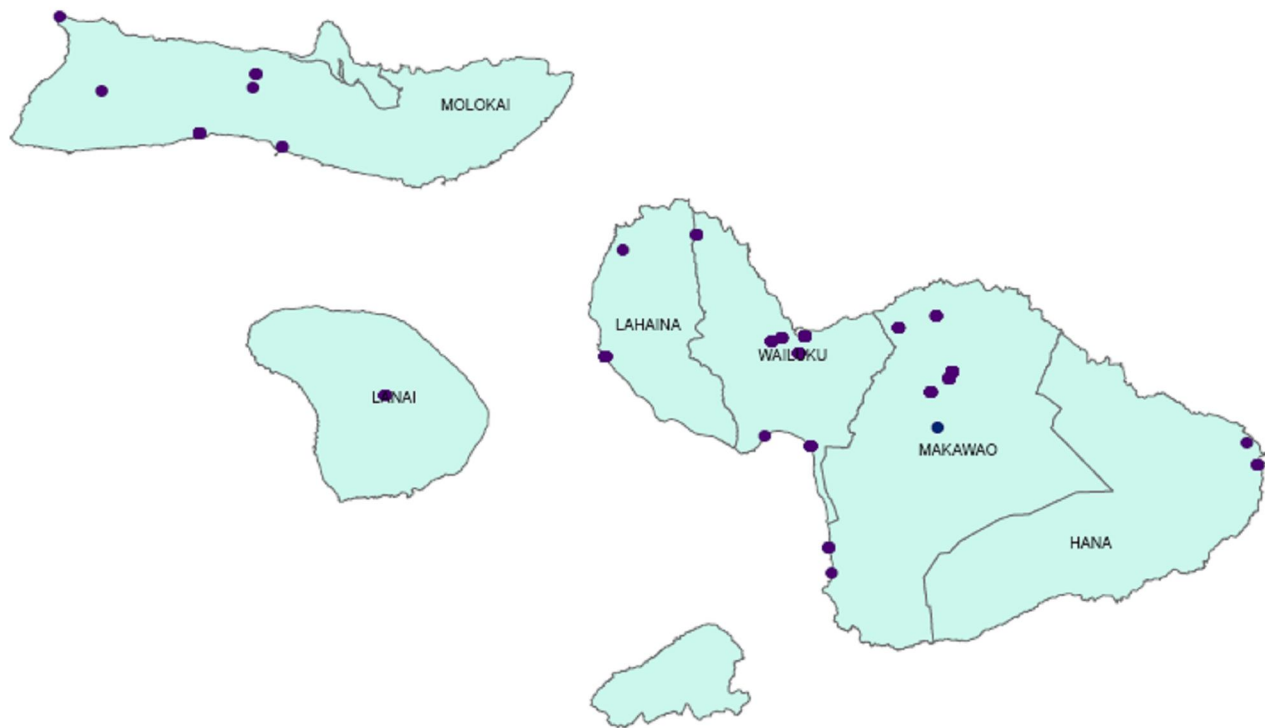


Figure 13: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Drug Offenses, 2007

Maui County Drug Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Juvenile drug arrests on Maui increased between 1998 and 2007, by 42.5% for males and 82.8% for females. The last two years of study had the highest number of drug arrests for males and females. This recent increase in juvenile drug arrests does not necessarily reflect an increase in juvenile delinquency; it could also be an indicator of stronger enforcement.

Among males, a majority of drug arrests are for “Detrimental 2 or 3,” which tend to be less serious offenses involving marijuana. During the ten year period, 64.9% of all males arrested were arrested for “Detrimental 2 or 3” offenses. Comparatively, only 47.7% of all drug arrests for females were traced to “Detrimental 2 or 3” charges. This proportional difference pertaining to “Detrimental 2 or 3” offenses between the genders is influenced largely by the higher proportion of females arrested for alcohol offenses.

Alcohol arrests for males and females both rose during the years under study. However, 42.1% of all females arrested for drug offenses between 1998 and 2007 were arrested for alcohol offenses. For males, the corresponding percentage was only 26.2%. Given these fairly large differences in drug arrests that differ by gender, prevention and intervention services should be bolstered accordingly—slightly more focus on marijuana prevention for males and alcohol prevention for females.

The number of drug arrests for more serious offenses (“Dangerous”; “Harmful”; and “Detrimental 1”) were low for juveniles from both genders across all years. However, the only offense in which arrests were fairly even between the genders was for “Dangerous” drugs (e.g., crystal methamphetamine, cocaine).

While the context of these arrests is unknown, research has shown that females are frequently used to transport drugs since police are less inclined to search them (Acoca, 1998). This may be contributing to the higher percentage of females arrested for hard drugs. Still, the total number of juveniles arrested for these more serious drug offenses is small, indicating most juvenile services should be addressing marijuana and alcohol use.



Table 6:
Maui 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	16	4	8	3	1	0	3	0	132	77	160	84
1999	25	7	12	6	4	1	30	0	146	92	217	106
2000	30	3	14	6	2	0	21	1	126	55	193	65
2001	22	4	17	9	0	0	17	0	118	57	174	70
2002	24	3	22	7	1	0	16	0	97	58	160	68
2003	25	1	13	11	3	0	19	0	117	63	177	75
2004	11	5	7	5	0	0	30	1	109	49	157	60
2005	16	3	17	11	0	0	17	1	115	74	165	89
2006	18	1	10	4	0	0	27	0	110	54	165	59
2007	11	5	9	6	5	0	22	1	101	56	148	68
Total	198	36	129	68	16	1	202	4	1,171	635	1,716	744

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

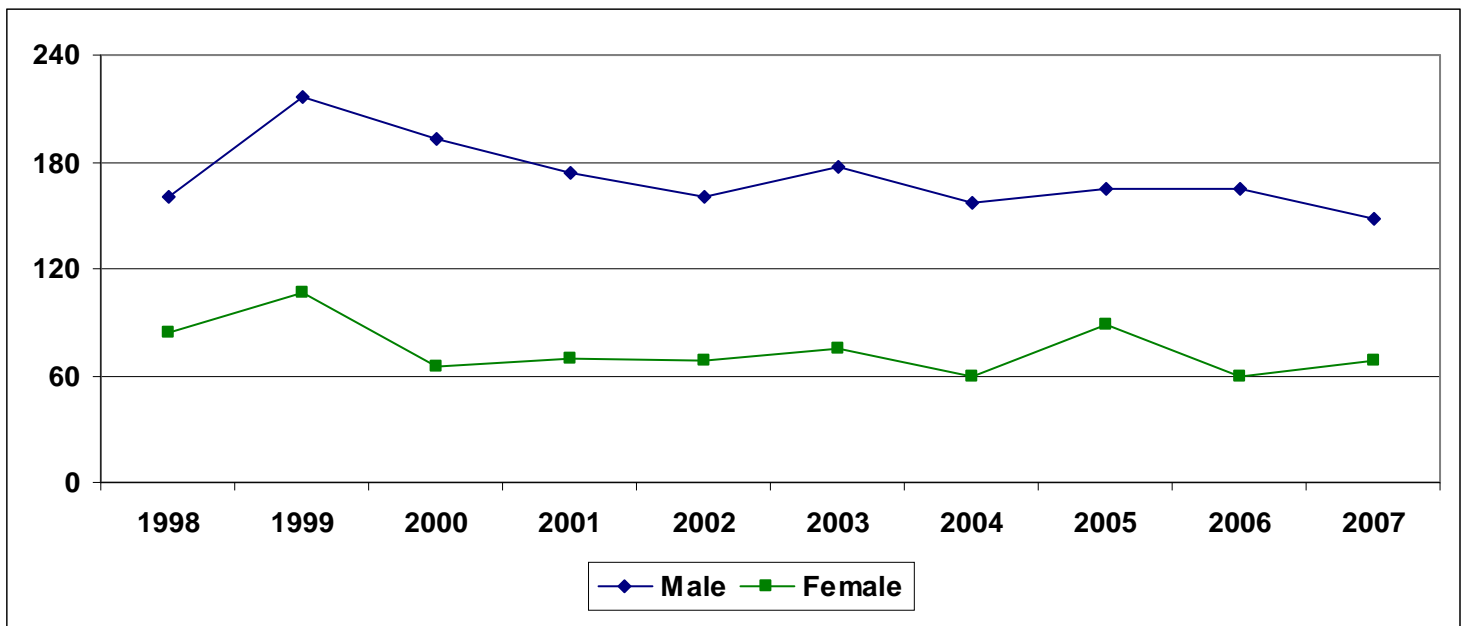
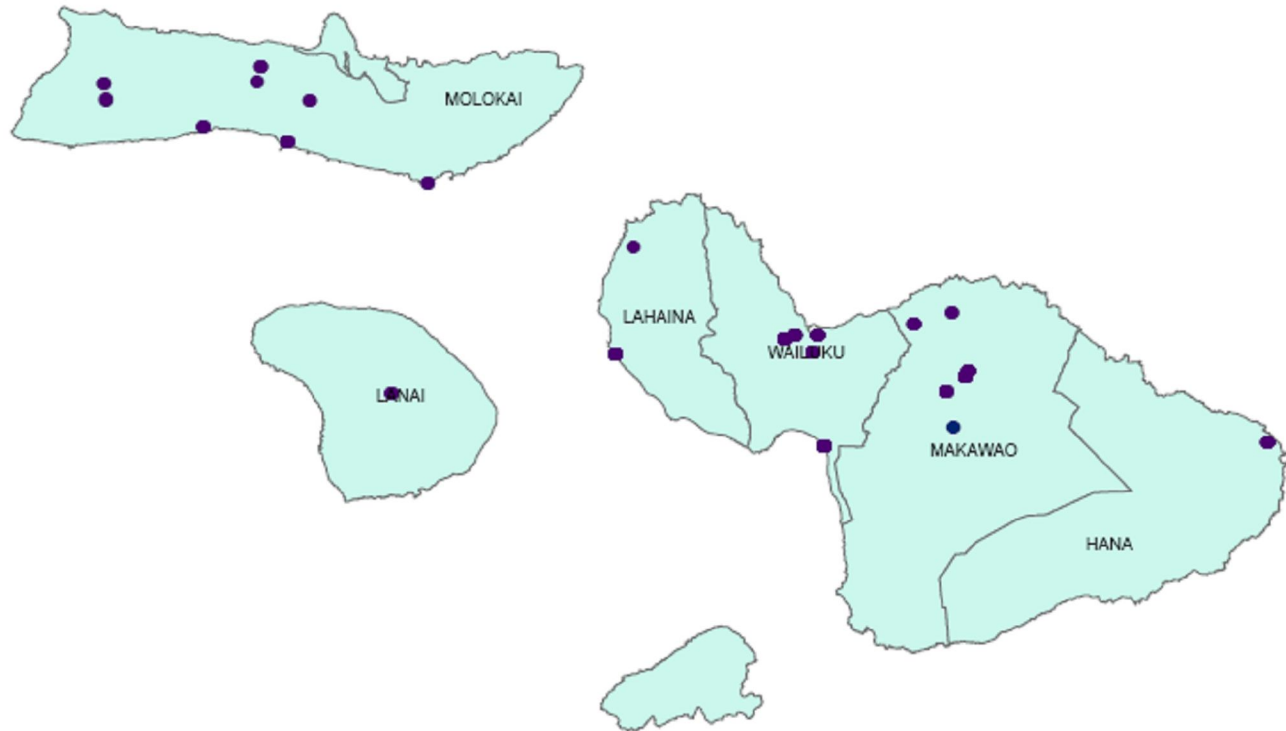


Figure 15: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Intimidation and Weapons Offenses, 2007



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

Intimidation and weapons arrests decreased for males by 7.5% and females by 19.0% during the time of this study. Arrest trends for these offenses in Maui County were shaped largely by arrests for “Harassment,” a misdemeanor offense. “Harassment” arrests comprised 68.2% and 85.3% of all male and female intimidation and weapons offenses, respectively, between 1998 and 2007.

Arrests for terroristic threatening were the second most common offenses within this offense type. Interestingly, arrests for “Terroristic threatening 1,” a felony offense, were more common among males, but for females, “Terroristic threatening 2” arrests (misdemeanors) were more common.

Arrests for weapons offenses were very low from year to year, in particular for females. Only five females were arrested for any weapons offenses during the entire ten year period. Arrests for felony weapons offenses never exceeded five in a given year (2007) and never exceeded thirty-one (2005) for misdemeanors.

Overall, these data point to a need for services that illustrate how verbal teasing (taunts, challenges) and the physical behaviors (shoves, pushes) that are defined as “Harassment” can lead to the more serious forms of physical violence covered on pages 4 and 5 in this report.



**Table 7:
Maui 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	50	8	27	10	91	97	27	15	1	1	173	30	369	161
1999	70	6	25	4	101	55	45	19	0	1	133	57	374	142
2000	36	16	18	14	87	58	52	21	2	0	111	53	306	162
2001	52	5	26	8	92	77	42	18	0	0	112	32	324	140
2002	31	10	18	12	79	51	45	18	1	3	86	38	260	132
2003	28	4	20	5	80	31	33	24	1	0	108	37	270	101
2004	28	10	24	4	77	51	43	22	0	0	92	31	264	118
2005	30	4	17	4	58	40	45	17	1	2	123	43	274	110
2006	41	5	25	8	96	71	62	8	1	1	119	31	344	124
2007	54	6	23	10	67	62	51	8	2	0	142	26	339	112
Total	420	74	223	79	828	593	445	170	9	8	1,199	378	3,124	1,302

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

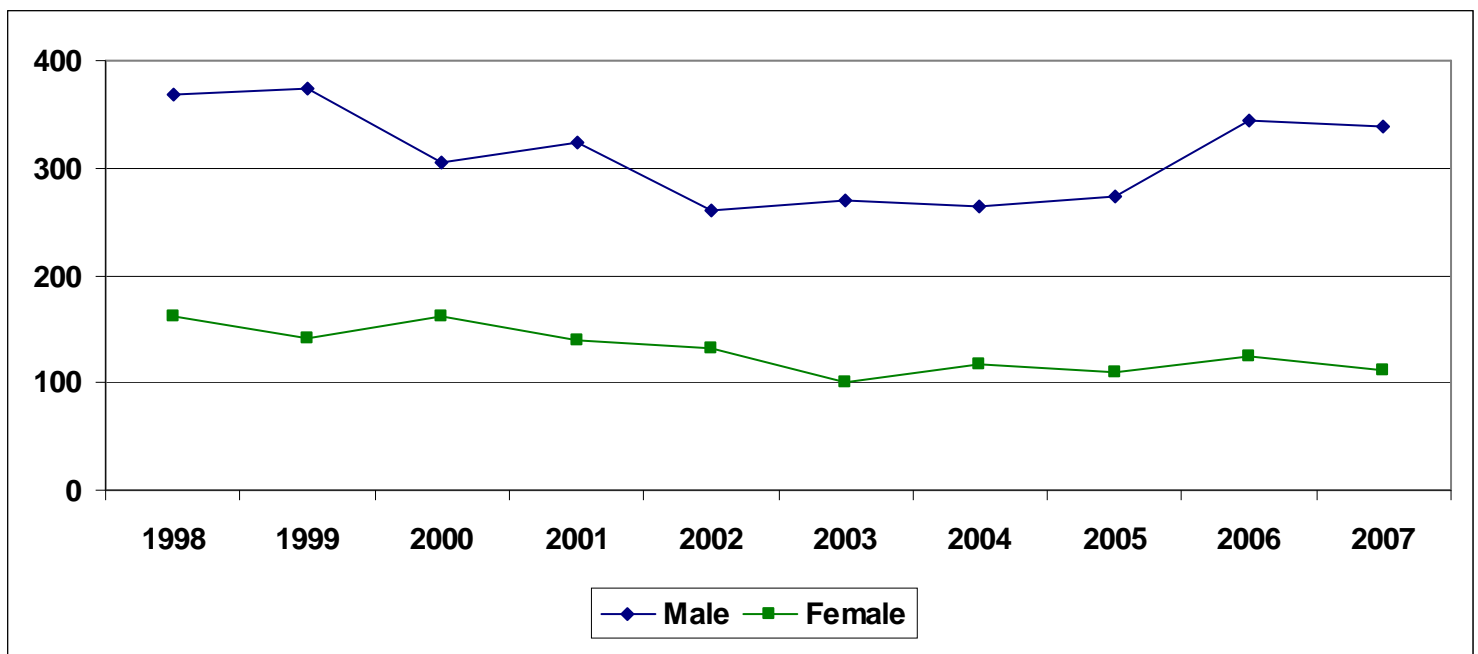
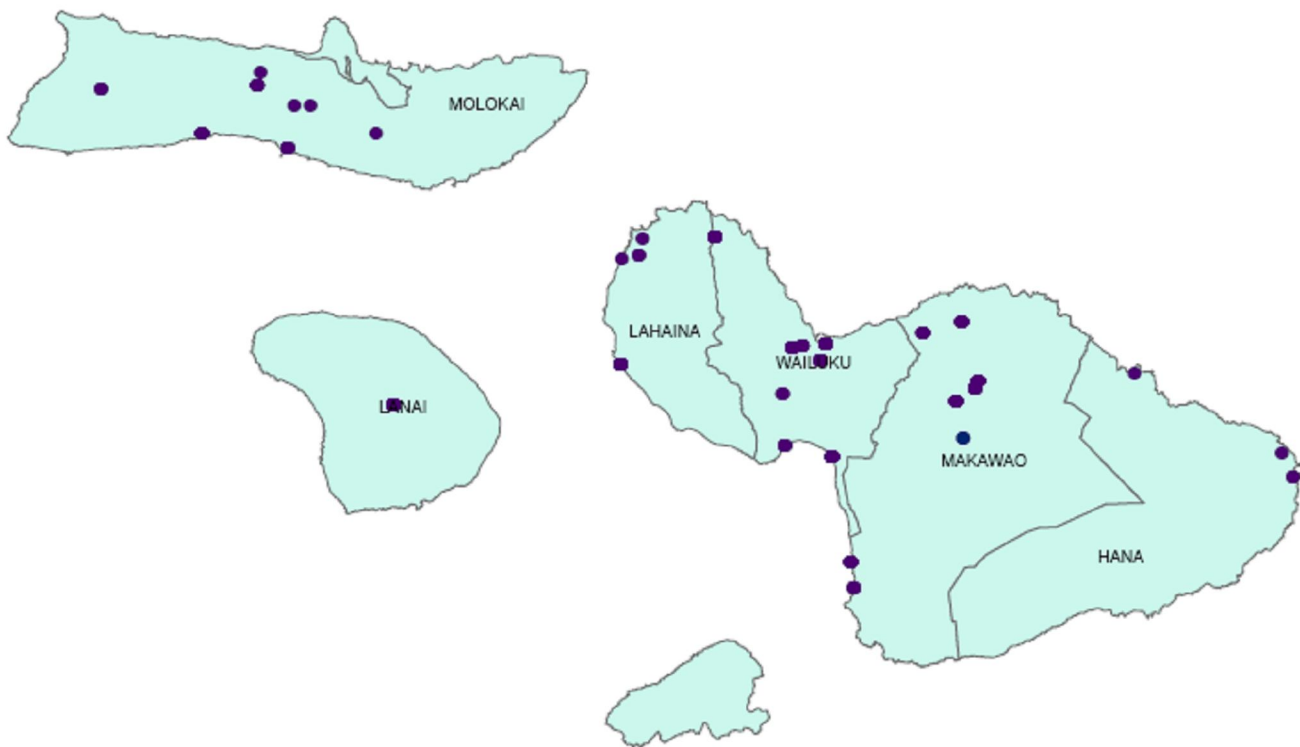


Figure 17: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Property Offenses, 2007

Maui County Property Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

As Table 7 shows, among property offenses, arrests remained fairly steady for males, showing a moderate 8.1% decrease from 1998 to 2007. However, between those years, there was heavy fluctuation in the number of males arrested each year. For females, property offense arrests dropped more substantially from 161 in 1998 to 112 in 2007, a 30.4% decline.

Among all property offenses, Maui juveniles were arrested most commonly for “Theft 3 or 4” and “Other Property” offenses (frequently criminal property damage). “Theft 3” involves theft without force of property/services exceeding \$100 but not more than \$300; “Theft 4” pertains to property/services not exceeding \$100. For males, these offenses comprised 26.5% of all property offenses under study during the ten year span; for females, the corresponding rate was 45.5%.

The property offense where male arrests did rise was “UCPV/UEMV,” which saw a ten year increase of 88.9%, peaking in 2006 when sixty-two males were arrested for this offense. Among females, arrests for this offense rose during the middle of the study’s period, but then dropped to their lowest rates in 2006 and 2007.

“Burglary” remained a predominantly male offense. Over the ten year period, males represented 85.0% of all juveniles arrested for “Burglary.” There were no significant shifts in the number of male or female juveniles arrested for “Burglary” from year to year. Arrests for computer/credit card fraud were fairly evenly distributed between the genders, but minimal in all years.

The offenses of “Burglary” and “UCPV” are felony offenses. A fairly large number of males were arrested for these offenses in every year under study. More education for juveniles regarding the severity of these offenses and the effects they can have on victims may need to transpire, particularly in intermediate schools as a means of prevention.



Table 8:
Maui 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	55	141	81	46	109	74	122	114	36	33	403	408
1999	78	175	114	47	74	49	103	77	85	60	454	408
2000	72	197	106	55	85	57	101	86	92	80	456	475
2001	77	170	110	38	68	71	101	89	85	60	441	428
2002	80	182	82	45	116	121	108	78	80	58	466	484
2003	79	153	71	44	114	87	102	98	53	48	419	430
2004	68	169	74	40	132	97	101	94	39	33	414	433
2005	85	162	59	54	123	78	126	86	37	46	430	426
2006	82	140	72	57	148	112	110	114	19	19	431	442
2007	61	141	165	79	142	100	105	93	16	4	489	417
Total	737	1,630	934	505	1,111	846	1,079	929	542	441	4,403	4,351

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

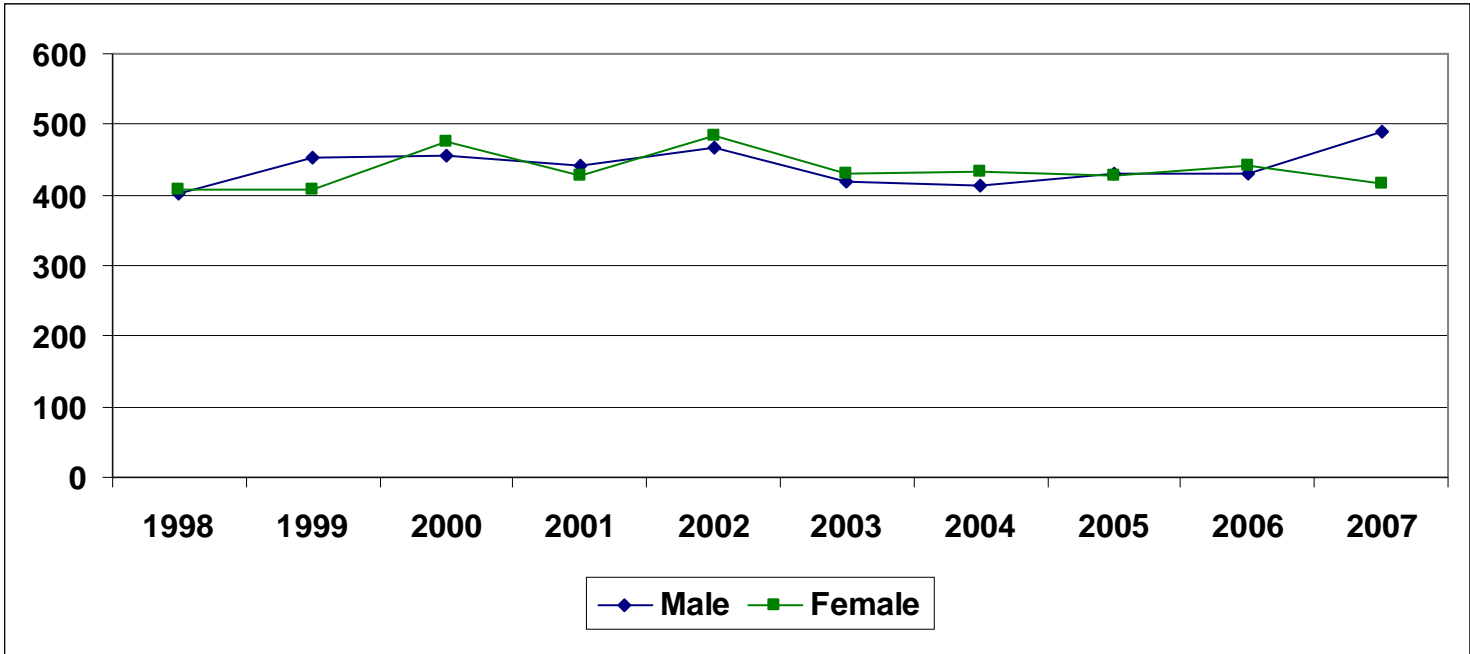
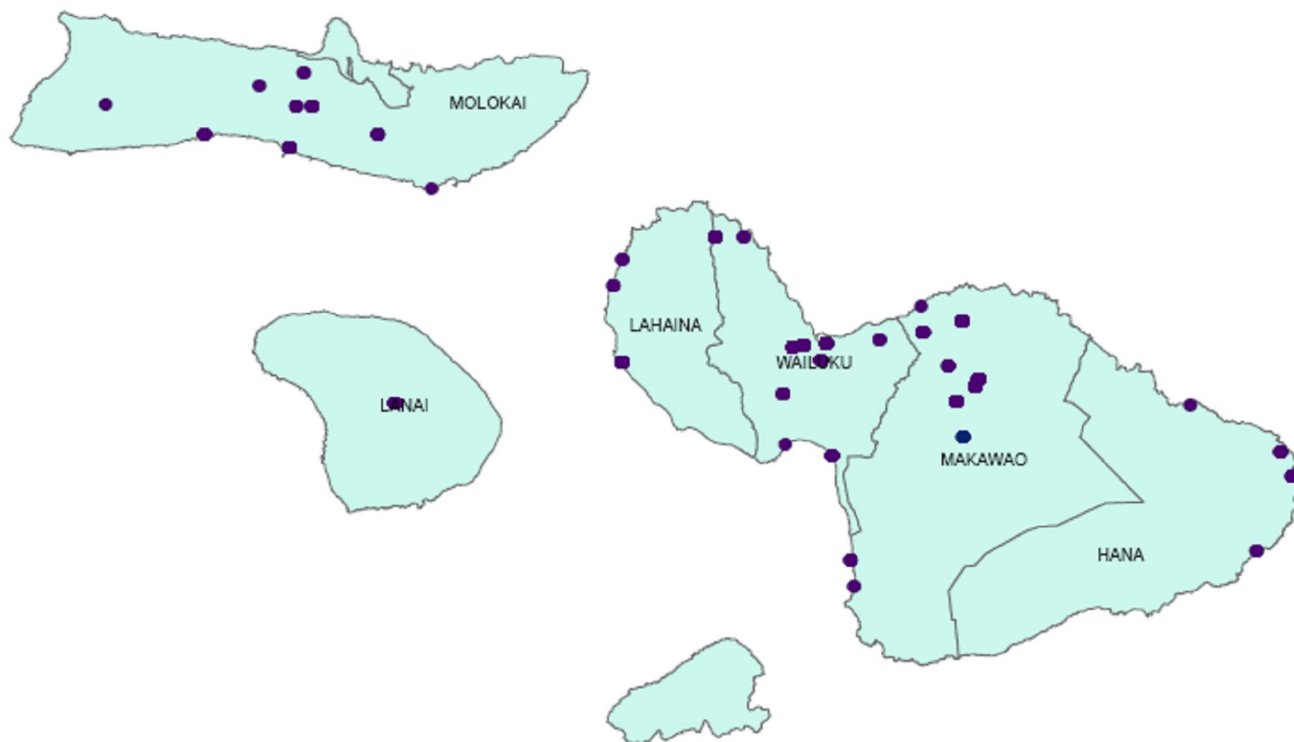


Figure 19: Maui County, Locations of Juveniles Arrested for Status Offenses, 2007

Maui County Status Offense Arrest Summary, 1998-2007

Status offense arrests rose moderately for both males and females on Maui between 1998 and 2007. Among males, status offenses rose from 403 to 489 (21.3% increase); among females, the status offense numbers rose from 408 to 417 (2.2% increase). Maui County was the only county in which the number of male status offense arrestees outnumbered the number of females in any years (1999, 2001, 2005, and 2007).

The most glaring gender differences in status offense arrests were for "Runaway" and "Truancy." The number of females arrested for "Runaway" more than doubled the number of boys across Maui County almost every year under study. Over the entire ten year period, females represented 68.9% of all "Runaway" arrests. Conversely, males outnumbered females in "Truancy" arrests for every year under study. In all, males represented 64.9% of all "Truancy" arrests between 1998 and 2007.

Arrests for "Curfew" and "Beyond Parental Control" also boosted the total number of status offense arrests for Maui County. For both of these offenses, males outnumbered females in almost every year, but not by large amounts. "Curfew" arrests rose sharply in 2002 for both males and females and remained high through 2007, likely a result of increased police enforcement.

While status offenses are not the most serious offenses along the juvenile delinquency continuum, they are certainly the most common. Due to their large numbers, attention to status offenses is merited. Furthermore, status offenses can be indicators of more serious problems (e.g., family abuse). And finally, research has shown that participation in status offenses can lead to more serious forms of delinquency (Gary, 1996).

Table 9:
Maui County Individuals Arrested by Ethnicity, 2007

	Drug Offenses	Person Offenses	Person NC Offenses	Property Offenses	Status Offenses	Sex Offenses	Total Offenses
African American	1	1	1	6	10	0	19
Caucasian	115	59	50	138	278	5	645
Chinese	1	0	2	1	6	0	10
Filipino	48	46	43	88	211	3	439
Hawaiian	109	95	74	146	237	6	667
Japanese	16	15	10	16	40	0	97
Korean	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
Mexican	8	1	3	7	18	0	37
Micronesian	2	0	0	3	12	2	19
Other	24	12	20	22	62	0	140
Portuguese	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Samoan	0	5	3	2	2	0	12
Tongan	4	9	2	10	11	1	37
Mixed Other	6	3	4	5	11	0	29
Mixed Caucasian	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	334	247	212	447	904	18	2,162

* "Other" offenses not included in Total; arrest data provided to JJIS may not reflect every ethnicity among juveniles from 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(ies) or missing ethnicity data. Among the juveniles in Maui County who were arrested in 2007, 140 (6.5%) had their ethnicity defined as "Other," and would likely fall into some of the ethnic categories provided if their ethnicity were 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. The twenty-nine 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.

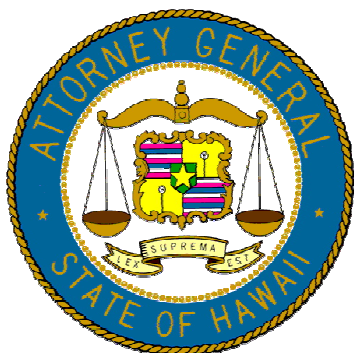
Among the 2,162 juveniles arrested in 2007, Hawaiian (30.9%), Caucasian (29.8%), and Filipino (20.3%) juveniles were the most highly represented. Juveniles from all other ethnic groups generally showed low arrest numbers. These prevalence rates by ethnicity are largely a reflection Maui's ethnic demographics. Arrests for status offenses were the most common type for all ethnic groups except Samoans; however, only twelve Samoan juveniles were arrested on Maui in 2007.



**STATE OF HAWAII
AUGUST 2010
DEPARTMENT OF THE
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Maui County Report Summary

As in other Hawaii counties, status offenses are the most common offense type for which Maui juveniles are arrested. In 2007, 37.4% of all juvenile arrestees from Maui were arrested for a status offense. 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 a non-status 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 (see page 19, "Defining 'Individuals Arrested'").

Females in particular, showed high numbers with regard to running away from home, while males comprised a substantially higher number of juveniles arrested for "Truancy." Another noteworthy finding was the significant increase in arrests for "Curfew" beginning in 2002, which was observed among juveniles from both genders (pages 14 and 15). With the rise in status offenses arrests, media campaigns through schools and neighborhood boards could raise awareness on how chronic status offending can lead to more serious delinquency.

Status offenses were not the only type of offense which saw an increase during the time of study. An increasing number of Maui County juveniles were also arrested for drug offenses, up 42.5% and 82.8% for males and females, respectively from 1998 to 2007. Fortunately, these increases were not attributed to rises in arrests for hard drugs and promotion of drugs. Rather, increases reflect a greater number

of males arrested for marijuana possession, use, or purchase, and alcohol for females (pages 8 and 9). Successful juvenile drug prevention programs help juveniles build realistic strategies to (1) identify and avoid situations where marijuana and/or alcohol are present, (2) leave those environments, (3) refuse using drugs in a safe manner, (4) dispel ideas that drug use is normal, and (5) understand how drug use adversely affects them and those around them (Gosin, Marsiglia, & Hecht, 2003).

Person offenses tend to garner a great deal of attention. In Maui County, person offense arrests among males dropped by 20.5% from 1998 to 2007. Females' arrests rose by 6.2%. However, females only represented 28.2% of all person offense arrests during the time of study. It is clear that "Assault 3"—essentially fights without serious injury—comprised a fairly high majority of all person arrests, with "Abuse of Family Member" ranking second among the person offenses under study. Given that these are typically both misdemeanor offenses (only on rare occasion is "Abuse of Family Member" considered a felony), interventions should focus heavily on the causal dimensions of fighting typically pertinent to adolescents, such as gossip, alcohol consumption, drug trafficking, male associations with physical posturing, and parental influences (Zimmerman et al., 2004; Messerschmidt, 1999).

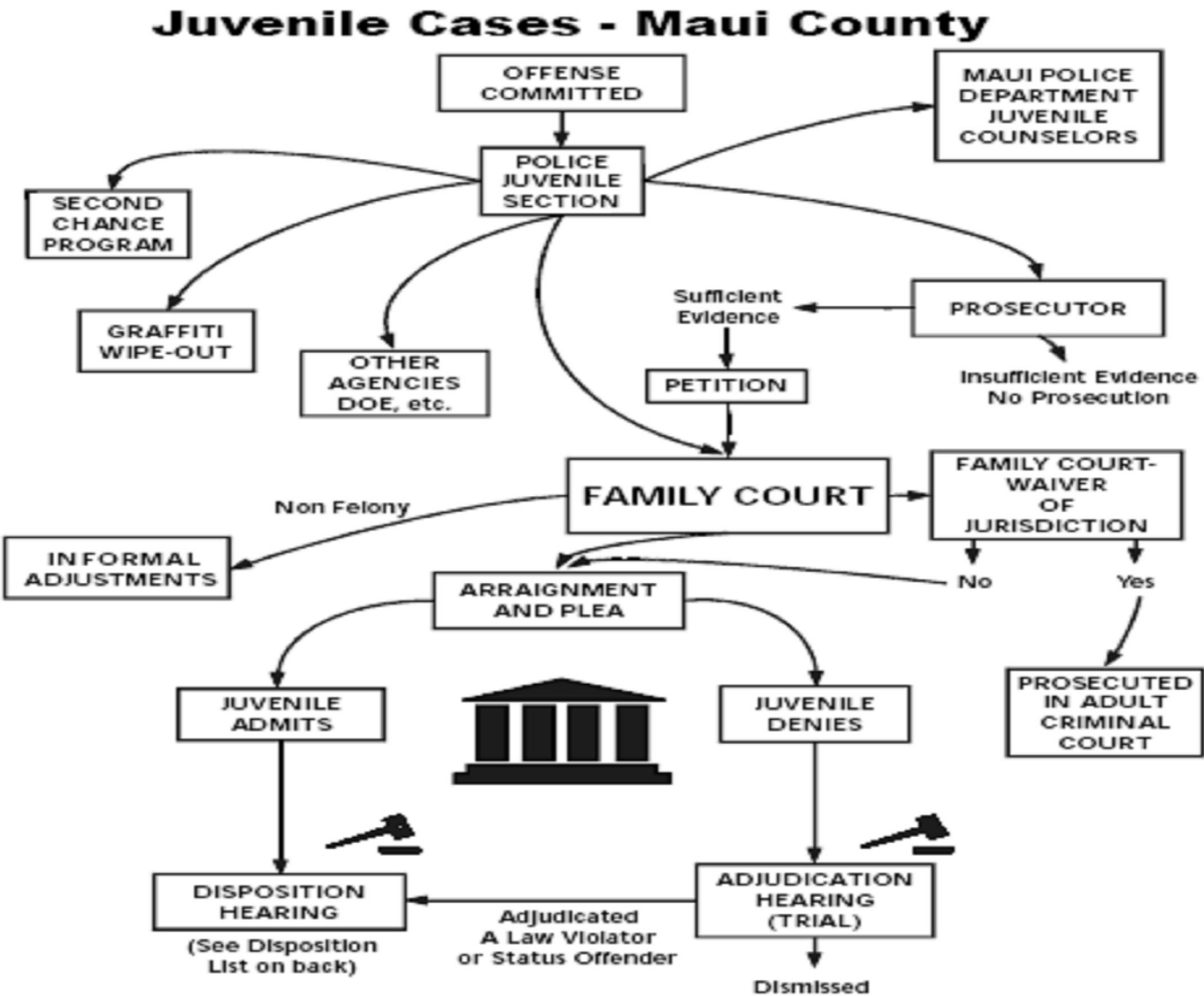
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A Cautionary Note on Juvenile Arrest Trends

The juvenile arrest trends reported in the following 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.



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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<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).