

CR-Sen!

STATE OF HAWAII
Department of the Attorney General

112009

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Hawaii Criminal Justice
Data Center

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

JUVENILES ARRESTED IN 1985
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
FOR SERIOUS OFFENSES

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORT (JJ01A)
APRIL 1988

112009

FOREWORD

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC), attached to the Department of the Attorney General, coordinates the collection of criminal justice-related data for the State of Hawaii and provides this information to state and local criminal justice agencies. It also responds to requests for information from other governmental and private agencies.

This report is the first of a series on juveniles arrested in the City and County of Honolulu in 1985 for non-status offenses. It presents demographic and social data as well as charge history data on juveniles arrested for the more serious non-status offenses.

The second report will present demographic, social, and charge history data on juveniles arrested for the remaining non-status offenses. The third report will focus on the relationships between offense type and variables, such as age at study arrest, school, place of birth, and residence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center would like to express its appreciation to the following individuals for their cooperation and support in the acquisition of data essential to this study:

The Family Court - The Honorable Betty M. Vitousek
 Mr. Kenneth K. M. Ling
 Ms. Dorothy Kawamoto

The Honolulu Police
Department - Chief Douglas G. Gibb
 Capt. Boisse Correa
 Capt. Michael Nakamura
 Sgt. George Yamamoto
 Ms. Lea Shea

The Data Center would also like to thank the officers and staff of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division and the Records Division at the Honolulu Police Department for their patience and assistance in this endeavor.

The efforts of the many other individuals, who were instrumental in the completion of this study, are also very much appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWORD	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION	4
II. THE JUVENILE ARREST PROCESS	9
III. FINDINGS	16
CHARGE HISTORY - General	17
Age at First Arrest	17
Number of Pre-1985 Charges	18
Number of Other Charges in 1985	18
Offense of First Arrest	18
CHARGE HISTORY - Arrests for First Offenses	19
Age at First Arrest	19
Number of Other Charges in 1985	20
CHARGE HISTORY - Repeat Arrests	20
Age at First Arrest	20
Number of Pre-1985 Charges	21
Number of Other Charges in 1985	21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
III. FINDINGS (Continued)	
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENSES STUDIED	22
Group or Individual Activity	22
Suspected Alcohol/Drug Influence at the Time of Offense or Arrest	23
Police Disposition of the Arrest	23
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARRESTEES.....	24
Age at the Time of the Study Arrest	24
Sex of the Arrestees	25
Race	26
LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARRESTEES	27
Place of Birth	27
School	28
Residence	31
Death of Arrestees' Parents	31
Marital Status of Arrestees' Parents	31
Employment Status of Parents	32
Non-parent Guardianship of Arrestee	33
Sibling Count	33
Prior Victim Detentions	33
IV. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPENDIX: METHODOLOGY	38
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	51
NOTES	53
TABLES	55

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1A & 1B.	Quarter of Juvenile's Arrest by Study Charge ..	56
2A & 2B.	Charge History: Offense of First Arrest by Study Charge	56
3A & 3B.	Charge History: Number of Pre-1985 Arrests by Study Charge	57
4A & 4B.	Charge History: Number of Other Arrests in 1985 by Study Charge	58
5A & 5B.	Charge History: Age at First Arrest by Study Charge	59
6A & 6B.	Police Disposition of Arrest by Study Charge ..	60
7A & 7B.	Suspected Alcohol/Drug Influence at Time of Offense or Arrest by Study Charge	60
8A & 8B.	Social Action in Offense by Study Charge	61
9A & 9B.	Age at Study Arrest by Study Charge	62
10A & 10B.	Sex of Arrestee by Study Charge	63
11A & 11B.	Race of Arrestee by Study Charge	63
12A & 12B.	Arrestee's School by Study Charge	64
13A & 13B.	Place of Birth of Arrestee by Study Charge	65
14A & 14B.	Zip Code, Area of Arrestee's Residence by Study Charge	66
15A & 15B.	Sibling Count of Arrestee by Study Charge	68
16A & 16B.	Death of Arrestee's Parents by Study Charge ...	68

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
17A & 17B. Marital Status of Arrestee's Parents by Study Charge	69
18A & 18B. Employment Status: Father's by Mother's Broken Down by Study Charge	70
19A & 19B. Non-parent Guardianship of Arrestee by Study Charge	73
20A & 20B. Prior Victim Detentions by Study Charge	74
21. Average Statistics by Study Charge Broken Down by Offense Sequence	75
22. Minimum and Maximum Statistics by Study Charge Broken Down by Offense Sequence	76

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, on the study of juveniles arrested for serious offenses in the City and County of Honolulu in 1985, presents information on demographics, arrest history, and socioeconomic status.¹ The study also addresses the nature of the incidents in terms of their being group or individual activities. Of additional concern is the suspected use of drugs or alcohol by the juveniles during incidents or at the time of arrest. We hope that this information will help those working with juveniles to better understand the circumstances which may lead to delinquency and to subsequently approach the problems in a more focused way.

A juvenile may be taken into custody when there are reasonable grounds to believe that he:

1. Has committed an act that violates or is an attempt to violate any federal, state, or local law,
2. Is neglected or deprived of educational services,
3. Is beyond the control of his guardian and behaving in a manner that endangers his own or others' welfare,
4. Is not attending school or receiving educational services required by law, or
5. Is in violation of curfew.

In Honolulu in 1985, there were 171 juveniles arrested in 132 distinct incidents for 174 charges of negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses.

Robbery was the most common type of charge for which the juveniles were arrested. Although the highest proportion of arrests was reported from April through June, the distribution by quarter appeared to be uniform throughout the year.

The average age of the 171 arrestees was 15 years, where the majority (66.1 percent) were between 15 and 17 years of age. More than half (86.5 percent) of the arrestees were males, and more than a third (46.8 percent) were of mixed ancestry.

The majority (58.5 percent) of the arrestees had been born in the State of Hawaii, and the most commonly reported areas of residence were Kalihi, Waianae, Nuuanu, Aiea, Waipahu, Makiki-Moiliili, Kailua, and Wahiawa. More than three-fourths (76.0 percent) of the arrestees attended public schools.

The records indicate that the parents of almost three-quarters (73.7 percent) of the arrestees were married. With respect to the employment status of the arrestees' parents, more than a third (42.1 percent) of the fathers were reportedly employed while more than half (52.0 percent) of the mothers were unemployed.

Records of 7.0 percent of the juveniles indicated a history of abuse or neglect.

The records of most (55.0 percent) of the 171 arrestees showed 2 or more other arrests in 1985, and more than half (63.2 percent) of the 171 records revealed 1 or more arrests

before 1985. Of the 174 arrests studied, 133 (76.4 percent) were for repeat offenses. The first offense, most frequently reported as preceding these repeat arrests, was larceny-theft.

The majority (51.7 percent) of the offenses were classified as group activities. With respect to suspected drug or alcohol influence of the arrestee, 11.5 percent of the reports indicated these suspicions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Community awareness about juvenile offenders has increased, and interest in identifying and minimizing factors contributing to delinquency, whenever possible, has been stirred. The study of juveniles arrested in Honolulu in 1985 was conducted to identify common factors in the backgrounds of juvenile arrestees with respect to demographics, arrest history, and socioeconomic status. While most of these factors cannot be changed, the information will assist the juvenile justice professional to better understand the circumstances surrounding delinquency and to take a more focused approach to the problems.

Another purpose of the study was to determine whether the juvenile's alleged involvement, in the incident for which he was arrested, was as part of a group or on an individual basis. In addition, suspected use of drugs or alcohol by the juvenile during the incident or at the time of arrest was noted whenever mention was made in the police report. Data on police disposition of the arrest were also collected.

The juvenile justice system provides services specifically to assist and protect the rights and well-being of children and their families.

Family Court in the State of Hawaii strives to:

1. Promote reconciliation between distressed juveniles and their families,

2. Foster the rehabilitation of juveniles in difficulty,
3. Appropriately punish offenders, and
4. Reduce juvenile delinquency.²

In Honolulu, the Family Court works with the Honolulu Police Department which identifies and arrests juveniles charged with either status offenses or offenses which would merit arrest when committed by an adult. (In Hawaii, a juvenile is an individual who has not yet attained his eighteenth birthday.) The Honolulu Police Department's Juvenile Crime Prevention Division pays particular attention to the situations of these troubled youth while protecting the rights and well-being of victimized children.

In the study, data from the records of 171 juveniles arrested for 174 charges of negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses were reviewed.

Juvenile records of bookings from January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1985 at the Honolulu Police Department were reviewed. A list of primary report numbers and booking numbers for each of the following serious offenses was compiled:

1. Homicide,
2. Rape,
3. Robbery,
4. Aggravated assault, and

5. Other sex offenses (including prostitution, indecent exposure and open lewdness).

Homicide includes both murder and negligent homicide by definition. In actuality, however, the arrests for homicide were solely for negligent homicide. There were no arrests for murder. Rape charges did not include attempts. There were no arrests for attempted rape. Robbery, however, did include attempts, and aggravated assault included attempted murder charges. Although prostitution, indecent exposure, and open lewdness may not be considered serious offenses, these charges were included in the category of other sex offenses.

The two data sources used were the index card with a history of police contact and the Juvenile Information Report (JIR). The index cards are records on individuals and are filed by name. JIRs are descriptions of circumstances surrounding an apprehension with respect to the arrestee and are filed by report number. The sources were cross-linked by report number, booking number, month of arrest, and offense.

If a juvenile's name re-appeared for the same type of offense, data were not collected again. (The data collected were for individuals and not for incidents.)

Of the 10,570 bookings that occurred at the Honolulu Police Department's Juvenile Crime Prevention Division in 1985, 174 were classified as serious offenses.

The data collected from the index cards were:

1. Charge history,

2. Police disposition,
3. Birth date,
4. Place of birth,
5. Sex,
6. Race,
7. Number of siblings, and
8. Number of victimization detentions.

The data collected from the JIRs and related narratives were:

1. Information on suspected drug or alcohol use,
2. The residence of the juvenile,
3. The school attended by the juvenile,
4. Marital status of the juvenile's parents,
5. Employment status of the parents,
6. Death of parent(s),
7. Non-parent guardianship, and
8. Whether the offense was a group action or an individual action.

(For a more detailed description of the methodology of the study, see Appendix: Methodology.)

Data on the arrestee and incident characteristics being studied may serve as a basis for delineating target populations for new or modified programs for children and their families. The information may also be used to restructure or to redirect approaches where necessary. We hope that the information will be useful not only to

administrators and planners in juvenile justice but also to those in other fields of service to children and their families.

II. THE JUVENILE ARREST PROCESS

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Division (JCPD) at the Honolulu Police Department is the juvenile crime prevention bureau defined by HRS §571-71 through §571-74 and established under the jurisdiction of the chief of police. It was organized in 1932 to deal with problems presented by juveniles.³ Currently in operation at all hours, its duties are to suppress, prevent, and investigate crimes committed by juveniles.⁴

JCPD serves as a clearinghouse for the Honolulu Police Department by coordinating almost all activities involving juveniles. It handles missing persons cases and violations involving abuse of family and household members. It also manages, investigates, and coordinates special projects such as the Graffiti Enforcement Detail, the Truancy Program, the Assessment Worker Project, and the Counsel and Release Program.

HRS §709-906 prohibits the physical abuse of spouses or former spouses, parents, children, and persons jointly living, or formerly living, in the same dwelling unit. JCPD investigates violations against all types of victims, regardless of age, race, or other personal characteristics.

Investigation of all missing persons cases is also the responsibility of JCPD, where the subjects include both juveniles and adults.

The Graffiti Enforcement Detail is a temporary pilot program which handles intelligence about, and investigation of, graffiti violations.

The Truancy Program manages and coordinates efforts by patrol officers to reduce truancy as well as provides occasional counseling to truants.

The purpose of the Assessment Worker Project is to deinstitutionalize status offenders through placement. The project is privately operated with federal funds by the Susannah Wesley Intake Service Center and Hale Kipa, and it is coordinated by JCPD.

The Counsel and Release Program, which is authorized by HRS §571-72 and §571-73, is not directly related to the disposition of "counseled and released". Juveniles referred to this Program attend sessions conducted by police reserve officers under the command and supervision of JCPD. The juveniles attend the sessions on Friday nights with their families and may be required to attend more than one session. Only an estimated 5 of every 60 juveniles (8.3 percent) who participate in the Counsel and Release Program are ever arrested again.⁵

A juvenile may be taken into custody when there are reasonable grounds to believe that he:

1. Has committed an act that violates or is an attempt to violate any federal, state, or local ordinance,

2. Is neglected or deprived of educational services,
3. Is beyond the control of his guardian and behaving in a way that endangers his own or others' welfare,
4. Is not attending school or receiving educational services required by law, or
5. Is in violation of curfew.

He may also be taken into custody for violating a court order of probation or protective supervision.⁶

While the law defines instances where a juvenile may not face prosecution for reasons of age, the police may arrest juveniles regardless of age. The disposition of charges against juveniles who are neither counseled and released nor discharged by the police is determined by the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Family Court.⁷

At the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, the approach to juvenile cases is different from the approach to adult cases. Individuals under 12 years of age are generally considered incapable of committing a violation. If a juvenile younger than 12 years is arrested, he is charged with injurious behavior rather than with the actual offense, although the case is handled in the same way as if the charge had been the actual offense. For example, although a ten-year-old arrested for larceny-theft would be charged by the prosecutor with injurious behavior, the case would be processed as a larceny-theft case. If the child is 12 years

of age or older, however, he is charged with the actual offense.

There is a 12-hour cellblock limit to the length of time that a juvenile may be kept in custody by the police before disposition.⁸ However, the police try to process the juveniles as quickly as possible.

Process time may last from 15 minutes to an hour, except when the juvenile is arrested at a rural station and must be delivered to the Detention Home, requiring a longer travel time. Sometimes, if the parent must travel a far distance (e.g. from a home on the North Shore to the main station in Honolulu) or is otherwise unable to come right away for the juvenile, the police may keep the juvenile in custody for up to four hours, due to waiting time. The police try, however, to keep the juvenile for no longer than four hours.

When a violation is reported, an incident report is generated, to which is attached a report number. If there is probable cause to arrest someone for the violation, the suspect is arrested. When a juvenile is arrested, he may be released to appear at a later time at the police station. If he is taken into custody, his parents or guardians are immediately notified.⁹

A juvenile taken into custody is read his rights. He is booked, i.e. interviewed for personal information and asked for his account of the incident, and a booking number is assigned. Although any of numerous forms may be generated,

depending on characteristics of the arrestee such as first-time offender vs. recidivist or status offender vs. law violator, the Juvenile Information Report (JIR) is always generated.¹⁰ On the JIR is recorded information about the arrestee as of the time of arrest. Some of that information is also recorded on a master file card (rap card) which serves as a record of arrest history for the juvenile.¹¹

According to police department procedures, a juvenile is considered a serious juvenile offender if:

1. He has been arrested for 5 felony offenses for which he has been referred to Family Court,
2. He is arrested for one Class-A felony (i.e., Kidnap, Murder, Rape I, Sodomy I, Robbery I, or Dangerous Drugs I), or
3. JCPD determines that the juvenile should be treated as a serious juvenile offender.

A serious juvenile offender faces more vigorous prosecution than does a juvenile offender not classified as serious. In the case of a serious juvenile offender, the prosecuting attorney requests as early a trial date as possible, and if the juvenile is found responsible, incarceration is requested as the disposition. The Family Court notifies the prosecutor of court hearings at the Detention Home, and when the minor is detained, sets an early trial date.

Juveniles arrested for any felony offenses are photographed and fingerprinted, even if they are being arrested for the first time. Juveniles arrested for misdemeanor offenses may be photographed and fingerprinted only with the approval of a Family Court judge.

The juvenile may be released to the care of his parents or guardians, referred or taken to an appropriate intake agency, or taken directly to a detention facility. He is taken to the detention facility if it is necessary for his immediate welfare or for the protection of the community. He is also taken there if he was arrested for violating a court order of probation or protective supervision.¹²

Police usually do not charge juveniles under the age of 7 years but can arrest and release them to their parents or, if the parents cannot be reached or refuse custody, to the Child Protective Services Unit (CPSU).

Juveniles between the ages of 7 and 12 may be charged and released to their parents or, if the parents cannot be reached or refuse custody, to CPSU.

Juveniles 12 years of age or older may be charged and sent to the Detention Home.

When a case is referred to Family Court, a copy of the JIR is forwarded to the Court. Family Court later returns (1) a copy of the JIR to the police with a notation of the Family Court disposition and (2) a separate disposition form.¹³

A history of juvenile arrests affects the disposition of subsequent juvenile arrests at JCPD, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, and Family Court. For example, a juvenile with a lengthy arrest history is less likely to be counseled and released than would be a juvenile arrested for a first offense. However, a history of juvenile arrests does not affect the disposition of adult arrests. In addition, for juveniles 16 years of age or older, the severity of a juvenile offense may lead to a waiver to adult court.

There are other consequences to juvenile crime. For instance, HRS §134-7 prohibits anyone who was ever arrested and adjudicated for a felony or for any non-felony crime of violence as a juvenile from owning, possessing, or controlling any firearm or ammunition. An example of a non-felony crime of violence is the striking of a schoolteacher, resulting in minor or no injuries to the victim.

III. FINDINGS

In 1985, there were 171 juveniles arrested in the City and County of Honolulu for 174 charges of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses.

The breakdown of the 174 study charges is as follows:

Homicide	2 (1.1 percent)
Rape	14 (8.0 percent)
Robbery	115 (66.1 percent)
Aggravated Assault	17 (9.8 percent)
Other Sex Offenses	26 (14.9 percent)

The distribution of arrests by quarter appeared to be uniform throughout the year. The breakdown is as follows:

January through March	44 (25.3 percent)
April through June	52 (29.9 percent)
July through September	45 (25.9 percent)
October through December	33 (19.0 percent)

Juvenile charge history was examined generally. Since the characteristics of first arrests may differ from those of repeat arrests, juvenile charge history was then broken down by arrest order of the study charge (i.e. first arrest or repeat arrest). The next three sections present information on general charge history, charge history of arrests for first offenses, and charge history of repeat arrests, respectively.

CHARGE HISTORY - General

Age at First Arrest

The majority of the juveniles were 13 to 15 years of age when they were first arrested. None of the juveniles were younger than 7 years. Three (1.8 percent) were 7 to 8 years old at the time of first arrest. Twenty-five (14.6 percent) ranged in age from 9 to 11 years when they were first arrested, and 23 (13.5 percent) were 12 years old when they were first arrested. Thirty-two (18.7 percent) were 13 years old, 36 (21.1 percent) were 14 years old, and 29 (17.0 percent) were 15 years old at the time of first arrest. Thirteen (7.6 percent) were 16 years old, and 10 (5.8 percent) were 17 years of age when they were first arrested.

Factors which may account for the low percentage of first-time arrestees among 16- and 17-year-olds are attrition and the establishment of desistance behavior in that age group among those who had never been arrested.¹⁴

Younger juveniles have had less time than older ones to become involved in crime. Since the majority of the juveniles were older (14 years and older) at first arrest, their records may be more prominently reflected in the statistics on numbers of charges. This may contribute to the low numbers of pre-1985 charges (where the majority had 1 or 0) in the histories of the majority of the juveniles.

Number of Pre-1985 Charges

Sixty-three (36.8 percent) of the 171 juveniles arrested did not have arrest records prior to 1985. (See Tables 3A and 3B.) Thirty-one (18.1 percent) had single charges before 1985, and 22 (12.9 percent) had two charges before 1985.

Thirty-three juveniles (19.3 percent) had 3 to 6 charges prior to 1985. Fourteen (8.2 percent) had 7 to 10 charges before 1985, and 8 (4.7 percent) had more than 10 charges before 1985.

Number of Other Charges in 1985

Forty-one (24.0 percent) of the juveniles arrested did not have other charges in 1985. (See Tables 4A and 4B.) Thirty-six (21.1 percent) had one other charge in 1985, and 22 (12.9 percent) had two other charges in 1985. Twenty-one juveniles (12.3 percent) had 3 other charges in 1985. Twenty-eight (16.4 percent) had 4 to 6 other charges in 1985, and 19 (11.1 percent) had 7 to 10 other charges in 1985. Four juveniles (2.3 percent) had more than 10 charges in 1985.

Offense of First Arrest (See Tables 2A and 2B.)

Of the 174 arrests, 41 (23.6 percent) were for first offenses. Of these 41 first offenses, 22 were for robbery and 14 were for other sex offenses.

Fifty arrests (28.7 percent) had been preceded by first offenses of larceny-theft, and 26 (14.9 percent) had been

preceded by first offenses that were status offenses. Ten arrests (5.7 percent) had been preceded by first offenses of burglary, and another 10 had been preceded by first offenses of other assault. The first offenses of robbery, other sex offenses, motor vehicle theft, vandalism, weapons violations, drug violations, and gambling each preceded no more than 6 (3.4 percent) of the arrests. Sixteen of the arrests (9.2 percent) were preceded by first offenses classified as "All Other Offenses".

CHARGE HISTORY - Arrests for First Offenses

Age at First Arrest

The average age of the 41 juveniles arrested for the first time was 15 years. The average age of the juveniles arrested for homicide was 17 years. (See Table 21.) Other average ages were 16 years for juveniles arrested for aggravated assault, 14 years for those arrested for other sex offenses, and 14 years for those arrested for robbery. One juvenile arrested for rape was 15 years old. Those arrested for robbery ranged in age from 9 years to 17 years (see Table 22), and the range was 12 years to 17 years where the charge was other sex offenses. The juvenile arrested for rape, 2 arrested for aggravated assault, and 2 arrested for homicide were first-time arrestees; no age ranges are presented for them.

Number of Other Charges in 1985

The average number of other charges in 1985 was 1.2. The highest average crime-specific number of other charges in 1985 was 1.9 faced by those arrested for other sex offenses. (See Table 21.) The average number of other charges in 1985 was 1.0 for those arrested for aggravated assault and 0.9 for those arrested for robbery. Those arrested for homicide or for rape faced no other charges in 1985.

The number of other charges ranged from 0 to 8 for those arrested for other sex offenses (see Table 22) and 0 to 3 for those arrested for robbery. Both juveniles arrested for aggravated assault had histories of 1 other charge in 1985.

CHARGE HISTORY - Repeat Arrests

Age at First Arrest

The average age at first arrest was 14 years for those arrested for aggravated assault, 13 years for those arrested for robbery, 13 years where the charge was other sex offenses, and 14 years where the charge was rape. (See Table 21.)

The age at first arrest ranged from 7 years to 17 years for those arrested for robbery, from 11 years to 16 years for those arrested for aggravated assault, from 9 years to 16 years where the charge was rape, and from 11 years to 16 years where the charge was other sex offenses. (See Table 22.) First arrest, however, does not seem to be a function of age.

The average age of the juveniles with an arrest history was 15 years, and their average age at first arrest was 13 years. One might expect that 13 years would be the general age of first arrest. However, the average age of juveniles in the study who were arrested for the first time was 15 years.

Number of Pre-1985 Charges

The average number of pre-1985 charges was 3.9. Juveniles arrested for aggravated assault had the highest average number of pre-1985 charges, 5.7. (See Table 21.) The average number of pre-1985 charges was 4.5 for those arrested for rape, 3.6 for those arrested for robbery, and 3.3 for those arrested for other sex offenses.

In each offense category, at least 1 arrestee had not been arrested before 1985. (See Table 22.) The highest maximum crime-specific number of pre-1985 charges was 32 faced by those arrested for aggravated assault. Other maximum numbers were 27 where the charge was rape, 23 where the study charge was robbery, and 9 for those arrested for other sex offenses.

Number of Other Charges in 1985

The average number of other charges in 1985 was 3.4. The highest average crime-specific number of other charges in 1985 was 3.7 faced by those arrested for rape. The average number of other charges in 1985 was 3.5 for those arrested for

robbery, 3.3 for those arrested for aggravated assault, and 2.6 for those arrested for other sex offenses.

In each offense category, at least 1 arrestee did not have any other charges in 1985. The maximum number of other charges was 16 where the charge was robbery, 13 where the charge was aggravated assault, and 10 for those arrested for rape or other sex offenses.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENSES STUDIED

Group or Individual Activity (See Tables 8A and 8B.)

The majority of the 174 offenses studied, 90 (51.7 percent), appeared to be group actions, and 83 (47.7 percent) seemed to be individual actions.

Both homicides were classified as individual actions. Seven rapes (50.0 percent) were considered group actions, while the other 7 (50.0 percent) were considered individual actions. The majority of aggravated assaults, 12 (70.6 percent), and the majority of other sex offenses, 21 (80.8 percent), were considered individual actions. However, the majority of the robberies, 74 (64.3 percent), were considered to be group actions.

It seems that crimes causing strictly physical harm to the victim were more likely to be individual actions, while robbery, also a property crime, was more likely to be a group action.

Suspected Alcohol/Drug Influence at the Time of Offense or Arrest (See Tables 7A and 7B.)

Twenty of the 174 reports on the offenses studied (11.5 percent) indicated suspected alcohol or drug influence at the time of the offense or arrest. Of these 20 reports, 17 (85.0 percent) described robberies.

However, the majority of the reports, 153 (87.9 percent), did not indicate suspected alcohol or drug influence.

Police Disposition of the Arrest (See Tables 6A and 6B.)

Juvenile arrestees were referred to Family Court for 84 (48.3 percent) of the 174 charges. This figure included both homicide charges, 7 (50.0 percent) of the 14 rape charges, 48 (41.7 percent) of the 115 robbery charges, 8 (47.1 percent) of the 17 aggravated assault charges, and 19 (73.1 percent) of the 26 charges of other sex offenses.

Eighty-five (48.9 percent) of the charges were discharged. This figure included 7 (50.0 percent) of the 14 rape charges, 64 (55.7 percent) of the 115 robbery charges, 9 (52.9 percent) of the 17 aggravated assault charges, and 5 (19.2 percent) of the 26 charges of other sex offenses.

Three (1.7 percent) of the cases were counseled and released.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARRESTEES

Age at the Time of the Study Arrest

The age of the juvenile at the time of the study arrest was determined as of the 15th day of the month of arrest. This day was selected because it occurs midmonth and because the actual day of birth was not part of the data collected for the study. A spotcheck revealed that two arrestees (1.2 percent) classified as 18-year-olds by this rule of measure were both still juveniles on the actual days of arrest. (See Tables 9A and 9B.)

The majority of the other arrestees were 15 to 17 years old. Thirty-eight (22.2 percent) were 15 years old, another 38 were 16 years old, and 37 (21.6 percent) were 17 years of age.

Twenty-seven arrestees (15.8 percent) were 14 years old, and 16 (9.4 percent) were 13 years old. Eight juveniles (4.7 percent) were 12 years old while 5 (2.9 percent) ranged in age from 9 to 11 years. None of the arrestees were younger than 9 years.

The average age of all 171 arrestees was 15 years. The average age of the 40 juveniles arrested for the first time was 15 years, and the average age of the 131 juveniles with a history of arrest was also 15 years.

For juveniles with an arrest history, the average age of those arrested for rape was 16 years. (See Table 21.) The

average age of juveniles arrested for other sex offenses was also 16 years.

Other average ages were 15 years for juveniles arrested for aggravated assault and 15 years for those arrested for robbery. Minimum ages (see Table 22) were 9 years for those arrested for robbery, 11 years for those arrested for aggravated assault, 13 years where the charge was other sex offenses, and 14 years where the charge was rape. Maximum ages were 17 years for those arrested for rape, 17 years for those arrested for aggravated assault, and 18 years where the charge was robbery or other sex offenses.

Sex of the Arrestees (See Tables 10A and 10B.)

The majority of the arrestees, 148 (86.5 percent), were males, including both juveniles arrested for homicide. Males accounted for 12 (92.3 percent) of those arrested for rape, 24 (92.3 percent) of those arrested for other sex offenses, 14 (87.5 percent) of those arrested for aggravated assault, and 96 (84.2 percent) of those arrested for robbery.

Twenty-three arrestees (13.5 percent) were females. Females accounted for 1 (7.7 percent) of those arrested for rape, 2 (7.7 percent) of those arrested for other sex offenses, 2 (12.5 percent) of those arrested for aggravated assault, and 18 (15.8 percent) of those arrested for robbery.

Race (See Tables 11A and 11B.)

The percentages of arrestees who were Hawaiian, Samoan, of other single races, of mixed ancestry (Non-Hawaiian), or Part-Hawaiian were greater than the percentages of the general population of Honolulu in 1985 who comprised these groups. Of the general population, 0.6 percent were Hawaiian, 0.7 percent were Samoan, 1.7 percent were of other single races, 11.2 percent were of mixed ancestry (Non-Hawaiian), and 15.1 percent were Part-Hawaiian.¹⁵ Of the 171 juveniles arrested, 4 (2.3 percent) were Hawaiian, 33 (19.3 percent) were Samoan, 7 (4.1 percent) were of other single races, 30 (17.5 percent) were of mixed ancestry (Non-Hawaiian), and 50 (29.2 percent) were Part-Hawaiian.

The reader is hereby cautioned that data from two different sources are compared in this section. Data on the study population (juveniles) are compared with data on the general population (both juveniles and adults). In addition, the race data collected on juveniles in this study were based on self-determination while the race data on the general population originated in the Health Surveillance Survey and were based not on self-determination but on the subject's report of his parentage.¹⁶

The percentages of arrestees who comprised other race groups were lower than their respective percentages of the general population. Of the general population, 26.9 percent were Caucasian, 23.7 percent were Japanese, 5.6 percent were

Chinese, 9.7 percent were Filipino, 3.1 percent were Black, and 1.8 percent were Korean. Of the arrestees, 25 (14.6 percent) were Caucasian, 2 (1.2 percent) were Japanese, 16 (9.4 percent) were Filipino, and 4 (2.3 percent) were Black. None of the arrestees were either Chinese or Korean.

Both juveniles arrested for homicide were Caucasian. The greatest proportion (30.8 percent) of juveniles facing rape charges were of mixed ancestry (non-Hawaiian). The greatest proportions of juveniles facing robbery charges (30.7 percent) and aggravated assault charges (37.5 percent) were Part-Hawaiian. Of juveniles arrested for other sex offenses, the greatest proportion (30.8 percent) was Caucasian.

LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARRESTEES

Place of Birth (See Tables 13A and 13B.)

Of the 171 juveniles in the study, the majority had been born in the State of Hawaii. The percentages of arrestees who had been born in Hawaii or in other states, however, were lower than similar percentages of the general population of the state in 1985. Of the general population, 60.4 percent had been born in Hawaii, and 25.3 percent had been born in other states.¹⁷ Of the 171 juveniles in the study, 100 (58.5 percent) had been born in Hawaii while 28 (16.4 percent) had been born in other states.

The percentages of those born in U.S. territories or possessions or in foreign countries, however, were higher among arrestees than in the general population. In the general population, 13.8 percent had been born in either foreign countries or in U.S. territories or possessions. Among the arrestees, the percentage was 25.1 percent. Twenty-three (13.5 percent) had been born in foreign countries, and 12 (7.0 percent) had been born in U.S. territories. Eight juveniles (4.7 percent) had been born in Samoa, but the distinction between American Samoa (a U.S. territory) and Western Samoa (a foreign country) could not be made.

School (See Tables 12A and 12B and Figure on page 30.)

The majority of the juveniles arrested, 130 (76.0 percent), attended public schools. However, this percentage was lower than the percentages of public school enrollees on Oahu (79.0 percent) as well as statewide (81.7 percent) as of September 12, 1985.¹⁸ Sixty-four (37.4 percent) of the juveniles arrested attended public schools in Honolulu. Twenty-eight (16.4 percent) attended public schools in Leeward Oahu, and another 28 attended public schools in Central Oahu. Ten juveniles (5.8 percent) were students at public schools in Windward Oahu. With respect to specific schools, the highest concentrations of arrestees were 12 at Farrington High School, 12 at McKinley High School, and 11 at Kalakaua Intermediate.

Eight juveniles (4.7 percent) attended special education schools, and 7 (4.1 percent) attended alternative learning centers. Four arrestees (2.3 percent) were students at alternative learning classes at regular schools. Eleven juveniles (6.4 percent) had either graduated or were not attending school.

FIGURE. SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY 171 ARRESTEES, 1985

SCHOOL	# ARRESTEES
Farrington High School	12
McKinley High School	12
Kalakaua Intermediate	11
Aiea High School	8
Nanakuli Elem-Int-High	8
Alternative Learning Centers	7
Olomana	7
Radford High School	7
Waianae High School	7
Dole Intermediate	6
Aiea Intermediate	4
Alternative Learning Classes	4
Campbell High School	4
Kaimuki High School	4
Kaiser High School	4
Kailua High School	3
Mililani High School	3
Puuhale Elementary	3
Waipahu High School	3
Kalaheo Elem-High	2
King Intermediate	2
Leilehua High School	2
Pearl City High School	2
Roosevelt High School	2
Waipahu Intermediate	2
Washington Intermediate	2
Aliamanu Intermediate	1
Assets School	1
August Ahrens	1
Castle High School	1
Central Intermediate	1
HI Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF)	1
Ilima Intermediate	1
Jarrett Intermediate	1
Job Corps	1
Kahuku Elem-High	1
Kailua Intermediate	1
Kaimuki Intermediate	1
Kapalama Elementary	1
Kawanānakoā Intermediate	1
Lincoln Elementary	1
Lunalilo Elementary	1
Moanalua High School	1
Stevenson Intermediate	1
Wahiawa Intermediate	1
Waialua Int-High	1
Windward Preparatory Elem-Int	1
Neighbor Island Student	1
Out-of-State Student	2
Not enrolled/Graduated	11
Unknown	5

Residence

Of the 171 juveniles arrested, 33 juveniles (19.3 percent) lived in Kalihi, and 19 (11.1 percent) lived in Waianae. (See Tables 14A and 14B.) Nuuanu was a home area to 15 juveniles (8.8 percent), and Aiea was a home area to 11 (6.4 percent). Ten juveniles (5.8 percent) lived in Waipahu. Nine juveniles (5.3 percent) lived in Makiki-Moiliili, and another 9 lived in Kailua. Eight (4.7 percent) lived in Wahiawa.

Death of Arrestees' Parents (See Tables 16A and 16B.)

Four juveniles (2.3 percent) reported that only their mothers were deceased, and 8 (4.7 percent) reported that only their fathers were deceased. None of the other juveniles indicated that either parent was deceased.

Marital Status of Arrestees' Parents (See Tables 17A and 17B.)

When both parents were named by the juvenile, regardless of differences in surnames and with no special information on marital status recorded, they were assumed to be married. When no father was listed or the father's identity was reported as unknown, the parents were assumed to be unmarried. When 1 parent was reported to be deceased and only the surviving parent was listed, the parent's marital status was classified as "widowed".

Based on these assumptions, the parents of the majority of the juveniles, 126 (73.7 percent), were married, the parents of 23 (13.5 percent) were divorced, and the parents of 11 (6.4 percent) were widowed. The parents of 5 juveniles (2.9 percent) were unmarried, and the parents of 4 (2.3 percent) were separated.

Employment Status of Parents (See Tables 18A and 18B.)

In general, 72 (42.1 percent) of the 171 juveniles reported that their fathers were employed, and 55 (32.2 percent) reported that their mothers were employed.

The fathers of both juveniles arrested for homicide were employed. One mother was employed while the other was unemployed. (The occupation of housewife was classified as "unemployed" in this study.)

The parental employment situation common to the greatest number of juveniles among those arrested for rape, 7 (53.8 percent), was "father employed and mother unemployed". Where the arrest was for robbery, the situation common to 21 (18.4 percent) was "both parents employed". Where the arrest was for aggravated assault, the situation common to 5 juveniles (31.3 percent) was "both parents unemployed", and where the arrest was for other sex offenses, the situation common to 5 (19.2 percent) was "both parents employed".

Non-parent Guardianship of Arrestee (See Tables 19A and 19B.)

Six (3.5 percent) of the 171 arrestees reported being under the guardianship of someone other than a parent. They were 5 (4.4 percent) of the 114 juveniles arrested for robbery and 1 (3.8 percent) of the 26 arrested for other sex offenses.

Sibling Count (See Tables 15A and 15B.)

Eighteen (10.5 percent) of the 171 juveniles reported having no siblings. They were 8 (7.0 percent) of the 114 arrested for robbery, 2 (12.5 percent) of the 16 arrested for aggravated assault, and 8 (30.8 percent) of the 26 arrested for other sex offenses.

However, the majority of the juveniles, 153 (89.5 percent), each reported having at least 1 sibling.

Prior Victim Detentions (See Tables 20A and 20B.)

The records of 12 arrestees (7.0 percent) revealed a history of detention as a victim. (These are efforts to protect the juvenile from child abuse, child neglect, or educational neglect.) The records of 8 (7.0 percent) of those arrested for robbery, 1 (6.3 percent) of those arrested for aggravated assault, and 1 (7.7 percent) of those arrested for rape revealed a history of 1 detention as a victim. Records of 2 juveniles (12.5 percent) arrested for aggravated assault showed a history of 2 detentions as a victim. The records of

the other juveniles showed no history of detention as a victim.

IV. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

In the City and County of Honolulu in 1985, there were 132 distinct incidents that led to the arrest of 171 juveniles for 174 serious charges. More than a quarter of the 174 arrests took place between April and June, and more than half were for robbery.

Charge history is important because, when we examine it together with sociodemographic information, it may reveal patterns in juvenile offending behavior. The backgrounds and histories of the repeat arrestees may differ from those of the juveniles arrested only once, and the differences may help to explain why some juveniles become repeat offenders while others do not.

In this study, 41 arrests (23.6 percent) were for first offenses, of which 36 were for the violent crimes of robbery or other sex offenses. The average age of these juveniles without a history of prior arrest was 15 years.

The average age of the juveniles with an arrest history was also 15 years. However, the average age at first arrest of the repeat arrestees was lower, 13 years, and the majority of their first offenses were either status offenses or the property crimes of larceny-theft or burglary.

It seems that younger offenders are more likely to become involved in property crimes, while older ones are more likely to become involved in violent crimes. In addition, age seems

to be a prevailing factor over arrest order (i.e., first arrest vs. repeat arrest) in determining offense type.

Of the 174 study offenses, 51.7 percent seemed to be group actions, and 11.5 percent of the reports on study charges indicated suspected alcohol or drug influence of the arrestee at the time of offense or arrest. With respect to police disposition, most of the cases were either referred to Family Court (48.3 percent) or discharged (48.9 percent).

The average age of all 171 arrestees at the time of the study arrest was 15 years, where the majority of the juveniles were 15 to 17 years of age. Males comprised 86.5 percent of the arrestees, and 46.7 percent of all the arrestees were of mixed ancestry.

Hawaii was reported as the birth place of 58.5 percent of the arrestees, and more than three-fourths of all the arrestees attended public schools. The most commonly reported areas of residence were Kalihi, Waianae, Nuuanu, Aiea, Waipahu, Makiki-Moiliili, Kailua, and Wahiawa.

Only 7.0 percent of the arrestees reported any of their parents as deceased. The records also indicated that the parents of 73.7 percent of the arrestees were married. With respect to the employment status of the arrestees' parents, 42.1 percent of the juveniles arrested reported that their fathers were employed, and 32.2 percent reported that their mothers were employed.

Only 3.5 percent of the arrestees reported being under the guardianship of someone other than a parent, and 10.5 percent reported having no siblings. In addition, 7.0 percent of the juveniles had a history of victimization.

In conclusion, juveniles at higher risk of arrest for the more serious offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses were more likely to:

1. Have a history of prior arrest,
2. Be 15 to 17 years old,
3. Have been 14 years or older at first arrest,
4. Be arrested for group actions,
5. Be males,
6. Be of Samoan, Caucasian, Filipino, or mixed ancestry,
7. Have been born in the state of Hawaii,
8. Be attending public schools, and
9. Have at least 1 sibling.

APPENDIX: METHODOLOGY

In Honolulu in 1985, there were 171 juveniles arrested for 174 charges of negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses. The arrests were made in 132 different incidents. The juveniles' records were reviewed in this study for information on demographics, arrest history, socioeconomics, offenses as group or individual activities, and suspected use of drugs or alcohol by the individual.

RECORD SELECTION

Juvenile records of bookings from January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1985 at the Honolulu Police Department were reviewed. A list of primary report numbers and booking numbers for each of the following serious offenses was compiled:

1. Homicide,
2. Rape,
3. Robbery,
4. Aggravated assault, and
5. Other sex offenses (including prostitution, indecent exposure and open lewdness).

The original violation usually remains the formal charge brought against the juvenile although it is sometimes downgraded by the police or the prosecutor.

Homicide includes both murder and negligent homicide by definition. In actuality, however, the arrests for homicide were solely for negligent homicide. There were no arrests for murder. Rape charges did not include attempts. There were no arrests for attempted rape. Robbery, however, did include attempts, and aggravated assault included attempted murder charges. Although prostitution, indecent exposure, and open lewdness may not be considered serious offenses, these charges were included in the category of other sex offenses.

The two data sources used were the index card with a history of police contact and the Juvenile Information Report (JIR). The index cards are records on individuals and are indexed by name. JIRs are descriptions of circumstances surrounding an apprehension with respect to the arrestee and are indexed by report number. The sources were cross-linked by report number, booking number, month of arrest, and offense.

If a juvenile's name re-appeared for the same type of offense, data were not collected again. (The data collected were for individuals and not for incidents.)

Of the 10,570 bookings that occurred at the Honolulu Police Department's Juvenile Crime Prevention Division in 1985, 174 were classified as serious offenses. Exclusive of these 174 bookings was one where an adult had been arrested for an offense allegedly committed as a juvenile.

The data collected from the index cards were:

1. Charge history,
2. Police disposition,
3. Birth date,
4. Place of birth,
5. Sex,
6. Race,
7. Number of siblings, and
8. Number of victimization detentions.

The data collected from the JIRs and related narratives were:

1. Information on suspected drug or alcohol use,
2. The residence of the juvenile,
3. The school attended by the juvenile,
4. Marital status of the juvenile's parents,
5. Employment status of the parents,
6. Death of parent(s),
7. Non-parent guardianship, and
8. Whether the offense was a group action or an individual action.

DATA ELEMENTS

Charge History

A juvenile may be arrested for more than 1 charge at the same time. Charges selected for study will be referred to as study charges in this report, while other charges related to

the arrest will be referred to as companion charges. Since juvenile arrest history was reviewed by examining charges rather than incidents, companion charges were included in the number of other charges in 1985.

Identification of the juvenile's first offense was based on the arrest date. When more than 1 charge were recorded on the first arrest date, the first offense was identified as the offense which had been recorded first on the booking log. Only original arrests were included in the study; re-arrests were excluded.

Although status offenses, warrants, and traffic offenses were not among the charges studied, they were counted in tabulating the number of pre-1985 charges and the number of other 1985 charges in the section on charge history.

Victimization History

Child abuse and child neglect are bases for which a child may be taken into custody for his own protection. Educational neglect is the non-registration of a juvenile in any school and is a charge for which the police may arrest. In this study, however, educational neglect is considered an element of victimization history.

Police Disposition

The police dispositions were:

1. Counseled and released,
2. Referred to Family Court,
3. Referred to other agency, and
4. Discharged.

"Discharged" is a different disposition from "counseled and released". A child is discharged when there was probable cause to arrest him but insufficient evidence to place the charge against him. Even when there is enough evidence to place a charge against a child, however, the police may decide to counsel and release him instead of forwarding the case to Family Court. This usually takes place when the child has never been in trouble before and would benefit as well from a warning and a reprieve.

Suspected Drug or Alcohol Use

Suspected drug or alcohol use by the juvenile during the offense or at the time of arrest was noted if:

1. The police officer noticed signs of intoxication,
2. An intoxilyzer test produced positive results, or
3. The juvenile or a reliable witness attested to the juvenile's drinking alcohol or use of drugs at the time of the offense.

Although tests for drug or alcohol use are not routinely administered upon arrest, the proportion of arrestees

reportedly exhibiting noticeable symptoms would be a baseline estimate of the magnitude of the substance abuse problem among juvenile arrestees.

Residence

Street addresses of the juveniles were extracted from the JIR form so that zip codes for those areas could be identified.¹⁹ However, residences reported as the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), the Detention Home, or the Hawaii State Hospital were coded separately.

Date of Birth

The date of birth of the juvenile was recorded from the index card with information on history of police contact. Where the data differed from JIR data, the JIR data were used only if the juvenile had not had any prior charges, according to the index card.

Place of Birth

Place of birth was categorized as one of the following:

1. State of Hawaii,
2. Mainland U.S. (state),
3. U.S. territory,
4. Foreign country, or
5. Samoa (general, as some records do not distinguish between American and Western Samoa).

In 1985, the U.S. territories included Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and the N. Mariana Islands).

Race

Race data were collected, based on how the juvenile described himself, regardless of how he described his parents. Those who had identified themselves as being of a single race were classified as:

1. American Indian,
2. Black,
3. Caucasian,
4. Chinese,
5. Filipino,
6. Hawaiian,
7. Japanese,
8. Korean,
9. Samoan, or
10. Other.

Those who had identified themselves as being of more than 1 race were classified as either "Part-Hawaiian Mixed" or "Non-Hawaiian Mixed".

With respect to the single races, Spanish and Portuguese were classified as Caucasian, while Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Tongan were classified as "Other".

School

Some of the schools listed on police records were special education schools or alternative learning centers, which serve at-risk students. At-risk students are those who are not doing well because of alienation, medical problems, drug abuse, etc. They may be helped by (1) alternative learning classes in regular schools, (2) alternative learning centers away from regular schools, (3) special education classes in regular schools, or (4) special education schools.

Alternative learning centers and special education programs are separate and distinct programs. Special education programs and schools are designed to serve the physically or intellectually handicapped, while alternative learning centers and programs provide more motivation and attention to students who are unable to function in a regular classroom situation due to behavioral problems.

Information on Juvenile's Family

The juvenile's parents were assumed to be married (even if their surnames differed) unless the record indicated that there was no father, that the father was unknown, or that the parents were separated or divorced. Where there was no father or the father was unknown, the parents were listed as unmarried.

In determining marital status of the parents, the data did not consistently differentiate between natural, adoptive,

and step-parents. Differences in these relationships were therefore left uncontrolled in the study. The same limitation was inherent in the relationships of the juvenile arrestees to their siblings.

With respect to the number of siblings, the information was determined by reviewing both the rap cards and the JIR forms. Data from the JIR forms were preferable, but if there was a discrepancy in the information between the two sources, then data from the rap card was used. (In the results of the study, it was only notated whether or not the juvenile had any siblings.)

If the record noted that one or both parents were deceased, or that the child lived with or was under the guardianship of someone other than a parent, that information was collected. (If the child reported "non-biological parents" as his parents, data were collected as if they were the natural parents. If the child reported living with non-biological parents while reporting the name(s) of his natural parent(s), the non-biological parents were considered "non-parent guardians".)

The employment status of the juvenile's parents was also examined. An employed status included self-employment. No distinction was drawn between part-time and full-time employment. The occupation of "housewife" was classified as "unemployed" because, while it is a necessary function, it does not draw in financial assets for the family. An

imprisoned parent was also classified as "unemployed". The third, fourth, and fifth categories were "retired", "deceased", and "unknown".

Group or Individual Activity

Information was collected on whether the juvenile had been involved in the offense alone or with at least 1 other person, regardless of the age of that other person. It was considered group action if the offense had been committed with others, even if the others had not been arrested. In contrast, if the offense had been committed in the presence of uninvolved witnesses, the offense was not considered a group action.

Limitations

The data were collected from police records which are written to document complaints, investigations, and apprehensions and to identify those arrested. While these data sources offer a wealth of information, they contain limitations because the information is recorded primarily to describe rather than to provide statistics for research.

Data are recorded on the JIRs and rap cards based on the juvenile's account. If the juvenile reports false information, the data on his record will be inaccurate. Police personnel, however, attempt to minimize this source of error by cross-questioning the juvenile, especially when he

has been previously arrested, and by sometimes asking parents to verify the information when the juvenile is released to them.

Various police personnel record data on the JIRs and rap cards so that there may be inconsistencies. Also, there is no regulated system for updating all information on rap cards. Although spotchecks are performed by clerks, the volume of work at the police department prevents a detailed audit of the data. Some errors may exist and pose a problem in linking records because there is no way to verify an individual's identification without a photograph or fingerprints.

Police records do not have set fields for data on:

1. Drug or alcohol use by the juvenile,
2. The marital status of the parents of the juvenile,
3. Group vs. individual action in the offense,
4. Death of the juvenile's parent(s), or
5. Non-parent guardianship.

These pieces of information are currently recorded according to the discretion of the reporting officer. Mention of these elements in the police reports was noted in the study with the understanding that the elements may also have been present in other cases excluding mention of them.

Police records are maintained to meet the needs of police work. Where the form of the data did not satisfy the needs of the study, assumptions were set to organize the data more appropriately. For example, as there is no consistent way to

determine from the records whether a juvenile's parent is a natural, adoptive, or foster parent, it was decided that no distinction should be made. In addition, with respect to birthplace, Samoa was sometimes listed without being identified as American or Western Samoa. Since the distinction needed to classify birthplace either as a U.S. territory or as a foreign country could not be made, an extra classification was created for the data.

In the past, "Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)" was a general category which included child abuse, child neglect, and cases where the child was taken into custody for his own protection, even though he may not have committed a violation. Since "PINS" was a very general category, it was eliminated; sometimes, situations which would have been classified as "PINS" were included in "injurious behavior". Later, information on cases of abuse or neglect were recorded separately from information on offenses. The specific dates of these changes, however, are unknown.

In the study, reports of injurious behavior or PINS as first offenses were reviewed to distinguish child abuse and child neglect cases from offenses. In the numbers of charges, however, it was not possible to review each case of injurious behavior or PINS reported. The effect of this limitation on the data, however, is expected to be minimal since the percentage of cases that are victimizations is relatively small.

Data which include small numbers must be reviewed with care. Large proportions based on small numbers may be misleading.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Aggravated assault: The equivalent of assault I or assault II.
2. Booking numbers: Numbers assigned to individual charges on police records.
3. Companion charges: A juvenile may be arrested for more than 1 charge at the same time, but only 1 charge may be selected for study. The other charges involved in that arrest but not selected for study are referred to in this report as companion charges.
4. Desist: To cease to proceed or act.
5. First offense: The first offense for which the juvenile was ever arrested.
6. Offense: Charge, e.g. robbery, rape.
7. Original violation: Charges are sometimes downgraded after arrest. The original violation is the first charge for which the arrest was made.
8. Original arrest: The first time that a juvenile was ever taken into custody for a specific incident; not a re-arrest.
9. Primary report number: The main report number assigned to the key offense in an incident.
10. Re-arrest: An arrest for an offense for which the arrestee had been previously arrested but discharged.
11. Repeat arrest: An arrest of a juvenile, preceded by at least 1 other arrest of the same juvenile, regardless of the type of offense.
12. Status offense: An action declared by statute to be an offense only when committed by a juvenile, which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.²⁰

13. Study arrest: An arrest of which a related charge was randomly selected for study.
14. Study charges: A juvenile may be arrested for more than 1 charge at the same time, but not all the charges may be selected for study. The charges selected for study are referred to in this report as study charges.

NOTES

1. In this report, the term "serious offenses" is not related to the term "serious crime", which is defined in HRS §806-60 as "any crime for which the defendant may be imprisoned for six months or more." Serious offenses in this report consist of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses. The category of "other sex offenses" includes the offenses of prostitution, promoting prostitution, open lewdness, and indecent exposure.
2. Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter §571-1.
3. Straus, Leon, The Honolulu Police Department: A Brief Story, published by The 200 Club, copyright 1978.
4. HRS §571-71 and §571-72.
5. Capt. Boisse Correa of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division at the Honolulu Police Department.
6. HRS §571-11 and §571-31.
7. HRS §571-72 and the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division at the Honolulu Police Department.
8. HRS §571-32 subsection (f).
9. Juvenile Justice Information System Study, Phase I, p. 63 and HRS §571-31.
10. Forms which may be generated by the police in handling juvenile cases are:
 - Missing Person/Juvenile Runaway Report
 - Miscellaneous or Crime Report
 - Miscellaneous or Crime Report (School Truancy Report)
 - Juvenile Runaway Report
 - Juvenile Runaway Developments
 - Juvenile Information Report
11. Juvenile Justice Information System Study, Phase I, p. 63.
12. HRS §571-31.
13. Juvenile Justice Information System Study, Phase I, p. 63-64.

14. See Glossary.
15. Based on data from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1986, p. 42, Table 23.
16. HCJDC, Considerations in the Use of Race Data, Research and Statistics Report (CF02), October 1985, p. 4-5.
17. Based on data from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1986, p. 47, Table 29.
18. Percentages based on data from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1986, p. 110, Table 104.
19. The Hawaiian Telephone Company directory dated February 1, 1987 was used to determine the appropriate zip codes. Zip code areas were labeled with area titles from "Characteristics of Zip Code Areas, 1980", a report from the Hawaii State Census Statistical Areas Committee.
20. Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Second edition, 1981.

TABLES

Note 1: Although prostitution (including promotion of), indecent exposure, and open lewdness may not be considered serious offenses, these charges are included in the category of other sex offenses. Ten (10) of the 26 charges of other sex offenses consist of prostitution, indecent exposure, and open lewdness.

Note 2: Percentage totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

TABLE 1A. QUARTER OF JUVENILE'S ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jan.-Mar.	0	1	33	4	6	44
Apr.-Jun.	2	3	31	4	12	52
Jul.-Sep.	0	0	34	6	5	45
Oct.-Dec.	0	10	17	3	3	33
TOTAL	2	14	115	17	26	174

TABLE 1B. QUARTER OF JUVENILE'S ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jan.-Mar.	0.0	7.1	28.7	23.5	23.1	25.3
Apr.-Jun.	100.0	21.4	27.0	23.5	46.2	29.9
Jul.-Sep.	0.0	0.0	29.6	35.3	19.2	25.9
Oct.-Dec.	0.0	71.4	14.8	17.6	11.5	19.0
TOTAL	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1

TABLE 2A. CHARGE HISTORY: OFFENSE OF FIRST ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>1st Offense</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Robbery	0	0	2	0	0	2
Oth Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burglary	0	1	9	0	0	10
Larceny-theft	0	5	35	4	6	50
MVT	0	0	2	0	0	2
Other Assault	0	1	7	1	1	10
Vandalism	0	1	5	0	0	6
Weapons	0	1	1	2	0	4
Drug Violations	0	1	4	0	0	5
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1	1
Status Offense	0	1	20	3	2	26
All Oth Offenses	0	2	8	5	1	16
Study Charge	2	1	22	2	14	41
TOTAL	2	14	115	17	26	174

TABLE 2B. CHARGE HISTORY: OFFENSE OF FIRST ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>1st Offense</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Robbery	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
Oth Sex Ofns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
Burglary	0.0	7.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	5.7
Larceny-theft	0.0	35.7	30.4	23.5	23.1	28.7
MVT	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other Assault	0.0	7.1	6.1	5.9	3.8	5.7
Vandalism	0.0	7.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.4
Weapons	0.0	7.1	0.9	11.8	0.0	2.3
Drug Viol	0.0	7.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.9
Gambling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
Status Offense	0.0	7.1	17.4	17.6	7.7	14.9
All Oth Ofns	0.0	14.3	7.0	29.4	3.8	9.2
Study Charge	100.0	7.1	19.1	11.8	53.8	23.6
TOTAL	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.8

TABLE 3A. CHARGE HISTORY: NUMBER OF PRE-1985 CHARGES
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u># Pre-1985 Charges</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	2	5	37	4	15	63
1	0	2	23	2	4	31
2	0	2	17	2	1	22
3 to 6	0	1	22	6	4	33
7 to 10	0	2	10	0	2	14
11 or more	0	1	5	2	0	8
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 3B. CHARGE HISTORY: NUMBER OF PRE-1985 CHARGES
BY STUDY CHARGE

# Pre-1985 Charges	PERCENTAGE					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Of	Total
0	100.0	38.5	32.5	25.0	57.7	36.8
1	0.0	15.4	20.2	12.5	15.4	18.1
2	0.0	15.4	14.9	12.5	3.8	12.9
3 to 6	0.0	7.7	19.3	37.5	15.4	19.3
7 to 10	0.0	15.4	8.8	0.0	7.7	8.2
11 or more	0.0	7.7	4.4	12.5	0.0	4.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4A. CHARGE HISTORY: NUMBER OF OTHER CHARGES IN 1985
BY STUDY CHARGE

# Other Charges	NUMBER					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Of	Total
0	2	2	26	2	9	41
1	0	3	20	7	6	36
2	0	1	19	0	2	22
3	0	2	14	2	3	21
4 to 6	0	3	18	3	4	28
7 to 10	0	2	14	1	2	19
11 or more	0	0	3	1	0	4
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 4B. CHARGE HISTORY: NUMBER OF OTHER CHARGES IN 1985
BY STUDY CHARGE

# Other Charges	PERCENTAGE					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Of	Total
0	100.0	15.4	22.8	12.5	34.6	24.0
1	0.0	23.1	17.5	43.8	23.1	21.1
2	0.0	7.7	16.7	0.0	7.7	12.9
3	0.0	15.4	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.3
4 to 6	0.0	23.1	15.8	18.8	15.4	16.4
7 to 10	0.0	15.4	12.3	6.3	7.7	11.1
11 or more	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	2.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.1

TABLE 5A. CHARGE HISTORY: AGE AT FIRST ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8 years	0	0	3	0	0	3
9 to 11 years	0	1	21	1	2	25
12 years	0	2	12	3	6	23
13 years	0	2	22	3	5	32
14 years	0	2	28	2	4	36
15 years	0	4	17	5	3	29
16 years	1	2	4	1	5	13
17 years	1	0	7	1	1	10
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 5B. CHARGE HISTORY: AGE AT FIRST ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 7 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 to 8 years	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
9 to 11 years	0.0	7.7	18.4	6.3	7.7	14.6
12 years	0.0	15.4	10.5	18.8	23.1	13.5
13 years	0.0	15.4	19.3	18.8	19.2	18.7
14 years	0.0	15.4	24.6	12.5	15.4	21.1
15 years	0.0	30.8	14.9	31.3	11.5	17.0
16 years	50.0	15.4	3.5	6.3	19.2	7.6
17 years	50.0	0.0	6.1	6.3	3.8	5.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.3	99.9	100.1

TABLE 6A. POLICE DISPOSITION OF ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
C & R	0	0	2	0	1	3
Family Court	2	7	48	8	19	84
Discharged	0	7	64	9	5	85
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	14	115	17	26	174

TABLE 6B. POLICE DISPOSITION OF ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
C & R	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.8	1.7
Family Court	100.0	50.0	41.7	47.1	73.1	48.3
Discharged	0.0	50.0	55.7	52.9	19.2	48.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1

TABLE 7A. SUSPECTED ALCOHOL/DRUG INFLUENCE AT TIME OF OFFENSE OR ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>Influence</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indicated	0	1	17	2	0	20
Not Indicated	2	13	98	15	25	153
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	14	115	17	26	174

TABLE 7B. SUSPECTED ALCOHOL/DRUG INFLUENCE AT TIME OF OFFENSE OR ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>Influence</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indicated	0.0	7.1	14.8	11.8	0.0	11.5
Not Indic.	100.0	92.9	85.2	88.2	96.2	87.9
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A. GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>Action</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Group	0	7	74	5	4	90
Individual	2	7	41	12	21	83
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	14	115	17	26	174

TABLE 8B. GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>Action</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Group	0.0	50.0	64.3	29.4	15.4	51.7
Individual	100.0	50.0	35.7	70.6	80.8	47.7
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9A. AGE AT STUDY ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

Age	NUMBER					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Of	Total
Under 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 11 years	0	0	4	1	0	5
12 years	0	0	6	0	2	8
13 years	0	0	13	0	3	16
14 years	0	2	15	3	7	27
15 years	0	6	26	3	3	38
16 years	1	3	22	6	6	38
17 years	1	2	27	3	4	37
18 years ¹	0	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

¹ Age at study arrest was determined based on the 15th day of the month of arrest. A spotcheck revealed that the arrestees who were 18 years old on that day were both still juveniles on the actual days of their arrests.

TABLE 9B. AGE AT STUDY ARREST
BY STUDY CHARGE

Age	PERCENTAGE					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Of	Total
Under 9 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 to 11 years	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	2.9
12 years	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.7	4.7
13 years	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	11.5	9.4
14 years	0.0	15.4	13.2	18.8	26.9	15.8
15 years	0.0	46.2	22.8	18.8	11.5	22.2
16 years	50.0	23.1	19.3	37.5	23.1	22.2
17 years	50.0	15.4	23.7	18.8	15.4	21.6
18 years ¹	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.8	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.0

¹ Age at study arrest was determined based on the 15th day of the month of arrest. A spotcheck revealed that the arrestees who were 18 years old on that day were both still juveniles on the actual days of their arrests.

TABLE 10A. SEX OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Sex</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	2	12	96	14	24	148
Female	0	1	18	2	2	23
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 10B. SEX OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Sex</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	100.0	92.3	84.2	87.5	92.3	86.5
Female	0.0	7.7	15.8	12.5	7.7	13.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11A. RACE OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Race</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black	0	0	4	0	0	4
Caucasian	2	0	14	1	8	25
Filipino	0	2	7	4	3	16
Hawaiian	0	2	2	0	0	4
Japanese	0	0	2	0	0	2
Samoan	0	3	27	2	1	33
Other Single	0	0	3	1	3	7
Part-Hawaiian	0	2	35	6	7	50
Non-Hawn. Mixed	0	4	20	2	4	30
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 11B. RACE OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE

<u>Race</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
Caucasian	100.0	0.0	12.3	6.3	30.8	14.6
Filipino	0.0	15.4	6.1	25.0	11.5	9.4
Hawaiian	0.0	15.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
Japanese	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Samoaan	0.0	23.1	23.7	12.5	3.8	19.3
Other Single	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	11.5	4.1
Part-Hawaiian	0.0	15.4	30.7	37.5	26.9	29.2
Non-Hawn. Mix	0.0	30.8	17.5	12.5	15.4	17.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.9

TABLE 12A. ARRESTEE'S SCHOOL
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER

<u>School</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Honolulu Public	0	3	45	6	10	64
Leeward Public	0	2	20	2	4	28
Central Public	0	3	21	1	3	28
Windward Public	1	0	8	0	1	10
Windward Private	0	0	1	0	0	1
Alternative Classes	0	1	3	0	0	4
Alt. Learning Ctrs.	0	0	5	1	1	7
Special Ed. Schools	0	3	1	2	2	8
Job Corps	0	0	1	0	0	1
HYCF	0	0	1	0	0	1
Neighbor Island	0	0	0	0	1	1
Out of State	0	0	1	0	1	2
Not/Graduated	1	1	6	3	0	11
Unknown	0	0	1	1	3	5
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 12B. ARRESTEE'S SCHOOL
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE

<u>School</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Honolulu Public	0.0	23.1	39.5	37.5	38.5	37.4
Leeward Public	0.0	15.4	17.5	12.5	15.4	16.4
Central Public	0.0	23.1	18.4	6.3	11.5	16.4
Windward Public	50.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	3.8	5.8
Windward Private	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Alternative Classes	0.0	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
Alt. Learning Ctrs.	0.0	0.0	4.4	6.3	3.8	4.1
Special Ed. Schools	0.0	23.1	0.9	12.5	7.7	4.7
Job Corps	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
HYCF	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Neighbor Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
Out of State	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.8	1.2
Not/Graduated	50.0	7.7	5.3	18.8	0.0	6.4
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.3	11.5	2.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.0

TABLE 13A. PLACE OF BIRTH OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER

<u>Place</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
State of HI	1	9	71	8	11	100
U.S. Mainland	1	1	17	1	8	28
U.S. Territory	0	1	10	0	1	12
Foreign Country	0	1	10	6	6	23
Samoa (General)	0	1	6	1	0	8
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 13B. PLACE OF BIRTH OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE

<u>Place</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
State of HI	50.0	69.2	62.3	50.0	42.3	58.5
U.S. Mainland	50.0	7.7	14.9	6.3	30.8	16.4
U.S. Territory	0.0	7.7	8.8	0.0	3.8	7.0
Foreign Country	0.0	7.7	8.8	37.5	23.1	13.5
Samoa (General)	0.0	7.7	5.3	6.3	0.0	4.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1

TABLE 14A. ZIP CODE, AREA OF ARRESTEE'S RESIDENCE
BY STUDY CHARGE

Zip Code/Area	NUMBER					Total
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Ofns	
Not HI	0	0	2	0	1	3
HYCF	0	0	0	1	0	1
Detention Home	0	0	1	0	0	1
HI State Hospital	0	3	0	0	0	3
96701 AIEA	0	0	10	1	0	11
96706 EWA BEACH	0	0	2	0	2	4
96707 MAKAKILO	0	0	2	0	0	2
96712 HALEIWA	0	1	0	0	0	1
96717 HAUULA	0	0	0	0	1	1
96734 KAILUA	1	0	6	0	2	9
96744 KANEOHE	0	0	5	0	1	6
96762 LAIE	0	0	1	0	0	1
96768 (MAKAWAO)	0	0	0	0	1	1
96782 PEARL CITY	0	0	3	1	0	4
96786 WAHIWA	0	2	4	1	1	8
96789 MILILANI	0	0	0	0	1	1
96792 WAIANA	0	1	11	3	4	19
96795 WAIMANALO	0	0	0	1	0	1
96797 WAIPAHU	0	1	8	0	1	10
96813 DOWNTOWN	0	0	2	0	0	2
96814 ALA MOANA	0	0	2	0	0	2
96815 WAIKIKI	0	0	1	0	2	3
96816 KAIMUKI	0	0	3	1	1	5
96817 NUUANU	0	1	9	3	2	15
96818 SALT LAKE	0	1	4	0	0	5
96819 KALIHI	0	3	27	1	2	33
96821 KAHALA	1	0	2	0	0	3
96822 MANOA	0	0	0	1	1	2
96825 HAWAII KAI	0	0	3	1	0	4
96826 MAKIKI-MOILIILI	0	0	6	1	2	9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 14B. ZIP CODE, AREA OF ARRESTEE'S RESIDENCE
BY STUDY CHARGE

Zip Code/Area	PERCENTAGE					Total
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Oth Sex Ofns	
Not HI	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.8	1.8
HYCF	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.6
Detention Home	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
HI State Hospital	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
96701 AIEA	0.0	0.0	8.8	6.3	0.0	6.4
96706 EWA BEACH	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.7	2.3
96707 MAKAKILO	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
96712 HALEIWA	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
96717 HAUULA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
96734 KAILUA	50.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.7	5.3
96744 KANEOHE	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.8	3.5
96762 LAIE	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
96768 (MAKAWAO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
96782 PEARL CITY	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	2.3
96786 WAHIAWA	0.0	15.4	3.5	6.3	3.8	4.7
96789 MILILANI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
96792 WAIANAE	0.0	7.7	9.6	18.8	15.4	11.1
96795 WAIMANALO	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.6
96797 WAIPAHU	0.0	7.7	7.0	0.0	3.8	5.8
96813 DOWNTOWN	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
96814 ALA MOANA	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
96815 WAIKIKI	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.7	1.8
96816 KAIMUKI	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	3.8	2.9
96817 NUUANU	0.0	7.7	7.9	18.8	7.7	8.8
96818 SALT LAKE	0.0	7.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.9
96819 KALIHI	0.0	23.1	23.7	6.3	7.7	19.3
96821 KAHALA	50.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
96822 MANOA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.8	1.2
96825 HAWAII KAI	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	2.3
96826 MAKIKI-MOILIILI	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.3	7.7	5.3
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.6	99.6	100.3

TABLE 15A. SIBLING COUNT OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u># Siblings</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	0	0	8	2	8	18
At least 1	2	13	106	14	18	153
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 15B. SIBLING COUNT OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u># Siblings</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
None	0.0	0.0	7.0	12.5	30.8	10.5
At least 1	100.0	100.0	93.0	87.5	69.2	89.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 16A. DEATH OF ARRESTEE'S PARENTS
BY STUDY CHARGE

NUMBER						
<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mother	0	1	3	0	0	4
Father	0	0	3	0	5	8
Both	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neither	2	12	108	16	21	159
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 16B. DEATH OF ARRESTEE'S PARENTS
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Deceased</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mother	0.0	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
Father	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	19.2	4.7
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neither	100.0	92.3	94.7	100.0	80.8	93.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 17A. MARITAL STATUS OF ARRESTEE'S PARENTS
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Mar. Status</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Married ¹	2	10	82	16	16	126
Unmarried ²	0	0	5	0	0	5
Divorced	0	1	17	0	5	23
Separated	0	1	3	0	0	4
Widowed	0	1	6	0	4	11
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

¹ When both parents were named, regardless of differences in surnames, and no special information on marital status was recorded, they were assumed to be married.

² When no father was listed or the father's identity was reported as unknown, the parents were assumed to be unmarried.

TABLE 17B. MARITAL STATUS OF ARRESTEE'S PARENTS
BY STUDY CHARGE

PERCENTAGE						
<u>Mar. Status</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
Married ¹	100.0	76.9	71.9	100.0	61.5	73.7
Unmarried ²	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.9
Divorced	0.0	7.7	14.9	0.0	19.2	13.5
Separated	0.0	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
Widowed	0.0	7.7	5.3	0.0	15.4	6.4
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.8	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

¹ When both parents were named, regardless of differences in surnames, and no special information on marital status was recorded, they were assumed to be married.

² When no father was listed or the father's identity was reported as unknown, the parents were assumed to be unmarried.

TABLE 18A. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: FATHER'S BY MOTHER'S
BROKEN DOWN BY STUDY CHARGE
(NUMBERS)

A. HOMICIDE

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>		
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employed	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	1	2

B. RAPE

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	1	7	0	1	9
Unemployed	0	2	0	0	2
Unknown	0	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	1	10	1	1	13

TABLE 18A. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: FATHER'S BY MOTHER'S
BROKEN DOWN BY STUDY CHARGE (continued)

C. ROBBERY

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	21	20	1	4	46
Unemployed	6	15	1	2	24
Retired	3	4	0	0	7
Deceased	1	1	0	1	3
Unknown	7	17	1	9	34
TOTAL	38	57	3	16	114

D. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	2	3	0	5
Unemployed	1	5	0	6
Unknown	1	1	3	5
TOTAL	4	9	3	16

E. OTHER SEX OFFENSES

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	5	3	2	10
Unemployed	0	4	0	4
Retired	0	2	0	2
Deceased	4	1	0	5
Unknown	2	2	1	5
TOTAL	11	12	3	26

TABLE 18B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: FATHER'S BY MOTHER'S
 BROKEN DOWN BY STUDY CHARGE
 (PERCENTAGES)

A. HOMICIDE

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>		
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employed	50.0	50.0	100.0
TOTAL	50.0	50.0	100.0

B. RAPE

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>				
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employed	7.7	53.8	0.0	7.7	69.2
Unemployed	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4
Unknown	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	15.4
TOTAL	7.7	76.9	7.7	7.7	100.0

C. ROBBERY

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>				
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employed	18.4	17.5	0.9	3.5	40.4
Unemployed	5.3	13.2	0.9	1.8	21.1
Retired	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.1
Deceased	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.6
Unknown	6.1	14.9	0.9	7.9	29.8
TOTAL	33.3	50.0	2.6	14.0	100.0

TABLE 18B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: FATHER'S BY MOTHER'S
BROKEN DOWN BY STUDY CHARGE (continued)

D. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	12.5	18.8	0.0	31.3
Unemployed	6.3	31.3	0.0	37.5
Unknown	6.3	6.3	18.8	31.3
TOTAL	25.0	56.3	18.8	100.1

E. OTHER SEX OFFENSES

<u>Father</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
Employed	19.2	11.5	7.7	38.5
Unemployed	0.0	15.4	0.0	15.4
Retired	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7
Deceased	15.4	3.8	0.0	19.2
Unknown	7.7	7.7	3.8	19.2
TOTAL	42.3	46.2	11.5	100.0

TABLE 19A. NON-PARENT GUARDIANSHIP OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Non-parent Guardian</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	
Indicated	0	0	5	0	1	6
Not Indicated	2	13	109	16	25	165
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 19B. NON-PARENT GUARDIANSHIP OF ARRESTEE
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u>Non-parent Guardian</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Of</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indicated	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.8	3.5
Not Indicated	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	96.2	96.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 20A. PRIOR VICTIM DETENTIONS
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u># Arrests</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	2	12	106	13	26	159
1	0	1	8	1	0	10
2	0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	2	13	114	16	26	171

TABLE 20B. PRIOR VICTIM DETENTIONS
BY STUDY CHARGE

<u># Arrests</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>					
	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	100.0	92.3	93.0	81.3	100.0	93.0
1	0.0	7.7	7.0	6.3	0.0	5.8
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0

TABLE 21. AVERAGE STATISTICS BY STUDY CHARGE
BROKEN DOWN BY OFFENSE SEQUENCE

A. WHERE STUDY CHARGE IS FIRST OFFENSE:

<u>Statistic</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>
Mean # other charges in 1985	0	0	0.9	1.0	1.9
Mean age at study arrest in 1985	17.1	15.4	14.8	16.6	14.9

B. WHERE STUDY CHARGE IS NOT FIRST OFFENSE:

<u>Statistic</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>
Mean # charges before 1985	NA	4.5	3.6	5.7	3.3
Mean # other charges in 1985	NA	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6
Mean age at first arrest	NA	14.2	13.3	14.0	13.5
Mean age at study arrest in 1985	NA	16.0	15.6	15.8	16.0

TABLE 22. MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM STATISTICS BY STUDY CHARGE
BROKEN DOWN BY OFFENSE SEQUENCE

A. WHERE STUDY CHARGE IS FIRST OFFENSE:

<u>Statistics</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>
Min. # other charges in 1985	0	0	0	1	0
Max. # other charges in 1985	0	0	3	1	8
Minimum age at study arrest in 1985	16.8	15.4	9.7	15.6	12.5
Maximum age at study arrest in 1985	17.4	15.4	17.7	17.6	17.0

B. WHERE STUDY CHARGE IS NOT FIRST OFFENSE:

<u>Statistics</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Agg Assault</u>	<u>Oth Sex Ofns</u>
Min. # charges before 1985	NA	0	0	0	0
Max. # charges before 1985	NA	27	23	32	9
Min. # other charges in 1985	NA	0	0	0	0
Max. # other charges in 1985	NA	10	16	13	10
Minimum age at first arrest	NA	9.4	7.9	11.4	11.4
Maximum age at first arrest	NA	16.5	17.4	16.4	16.3
Minimum age at study arrest in 1985	NA	14.1	9.6	11.6	13.4
Maximum age at study arrest in 1985	NA	17.3	18.0	17.7	18.0