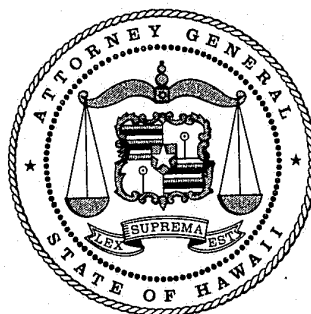


STATE OF HAWAII
Department of the Attorney General



JUVENILES ARRESTED IN 1985
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU,
A COMPARISON

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

MARCH 1989

133778

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER
KEKUANAO'A BUILDING, ROOM 101
465 SOUTH KING STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

STEVEN E. VIDINHA
ADMINISTRATOR

JUVENILES ARRESTED IN 1985
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU,
A COMPARISON

133778

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.

FOREWORD

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) coordinates the collection of criminal justice-related data for 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 third of a series on juveniles arrested in the City and County of Honolulu in 1985 for non-status offenses. It presents a comparison of characteristics of juveniles arrested for serious offenses with those of a sample of juveniles arrested for selected offenses. Robbery was the most frequent of the serious offenses studied, and shoplifting and other theft were the most frequent of the selected offenses. For this reason, the characteristics of juveniles arrested for these three specific offenses are also included in the comparison. In addition, the subsequent continuation of arrest histories into adulthood is addressed with respect to juveniles arrested for serious offenses and those arrested for selected offenses.

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 Daniel G. Heely
The Honorable Betty M. Vitousek
Mr. Kenneth K.M. Ling
Ms. Dorothy Kavamoto

The Honolulu Police
Department -

Chief Douglas G. Gibb
Capt. Boisse Correa
Capt. Michael Nakamura
Capt. Leroy Rafael
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
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. FINDINGS	3
Seasonality	3
Arrest History	3
Arrestee Characteristics	5
Family Characteristics	7
Continued Arrest Histories as Adults	9
III. DISCUSSION	13
IV. CONCLUSION	20
ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS	24
NOTES	26
TABLES	27

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1985, there were about 6,700 bookings of juvenile arrests in Honolulu that excluded status offenses, traffic offenses, and warrants. Of these bookings, about 3 percent were for the serious offenses of negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other sex offenses.¹ Selected offenses, the remainder, comprised about 97 percent of the arrests.² When percentage distributions of the offenses, excluding "all other offenses", were compared between Honolulu and the nation, the percentages for Honolulu pertaining to serious offenses were all below the percentages for the nation. (See Table 1.)

Of arrests that excluded status offenses, traffic offenses, "all other offenses", and warrants, larceny-theft comprised 46.60 percent in Honolulu and 30.49 percent in the nation. In Honolulu, the percentage of arrests due to drug abuse violations was 10.74 percent, in contrast to the national proportion of 6.35 percent. Arrests for motor vehicle theft made up 5.02 percent of the arrests in Honolulu and 3.47 percent of the arrests nationwide. The percentage of arrests for carrying/possessing weapons in Honolulu, 2.24 percent, was slightly higher than the percentage in the nation, 2.04 percent. Arrests for gambling comprised 1.03

percent in Honolulu, while the proportion nationwide was 0.06 percent.

This report compares characteristics of juveniles arrested for serious offenses with those of a sample of juveniles arrested for selected offenses. Since robbery was the most frequent of the serious offenses studied, and shoplifting and other theft were the most frequent of the selected offenses, the characteristics of juveniles arrested for these three offenses are also included in the comparison.

II. FINDINGS

Seasonality

The summer months (June through August) comprise 25 percent of the year. (See Table 2.) If the distribution of offenses throughout the year were even, 25 percent of the offenses in each category might be expected to occur in the summer. The proportion of serious offenses that took place in the summer, 24 percent, is close to the expected as are the proportions of the more specific offenses of robbery and other theft, 24 percent and 23 percent, respectively. The proportion of selected offenses, however, is much higher, 30 percent, and the proportion of shoplifting offenses that occurred in the summer is even higher at 35 percent. It seems that the free time afforded by the summer recess may be conducive to the commission of property crimes (such as shoplifting) while affecting to a lesser extent the trend in serious crime.

Arrest History (See Tables 3 and 4.)

The majority (76 percent) of serious offenders, including 81 percent of those arrested for robbery, were repeat offenders. While the majority (52 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses, including 79 percent of those arrested for other theft, were also repeat offenders, the majority (78

percent) of those arrested for shoplifting were first time offenders.

The most common first offense of those arrested in all five offense categories compared (serious offenses, selected offenses, robbery, shoplifting, and other theft) was larceny-theft.

Slightly more than three-fourths of those arrested for serious, and specifically robbery, offenses had faced other arrest charges in 1985. Slightly more than half of those arrested for selected offenses, including more than three-fourths (78 percent) of those arrested for other theft, had faced other arrest charges in 1985. However, less than a fourth (23 percent) of those arrested for shoplifting had faced other arrest charges in 1985.

More than half (63 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses and almost three-fourths (68 percent) of those arrested for robbery had been arrested before 1985. Almost half (43 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses, including almost three-fourths (69 percent) of those arrested for other theft, had been arrested before 1985. Only 16 percent of those arrested for shoplifting, however, had been arrested before 1985.

With respect to Family Court dispositions, almost half (48 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses and over a third (42 percent) of those arrested for robbery were referred to Family Court. More than a third (41 percent) of

those arrested for selected offenses, including almost half (47 percent) of those arrested for other theft, were referred to Family Court. In contrast, only slightly more than a fifth (21 percent) of those arrested for shoplifting were referred to Family Court.

Arrestee Characteristics (See Tables 3 and 4.)

The average age of repeat arrestees at first arrest was 13 years in all groups being compared, and the average age at study arrest for these recidivists was 15 years. The average age of first offenders at the time of the study was 15 years among those arrested for serious offenses and 14 years among those arrested specifically for robbery. Among those arrested for selected offenses, the average age of first offenders at the time of the study was 14 years; among those arrested for other theft, it was 15 years; and among those arrested for shoplifting, the average age was 13.

Males comprised more than three-fourths (79 percent to 87 percent) of the arrestees in all comparison groups except shoplifting, where the proportion was 64 percent. Although more males than females were arrested for shoplifting, this was the offense for which the highest proportion of women was arrested.

Part-Hawaiians were the largest race group in all comparison groups, comprising more than a quarter (27 percent to 39 percent) of the arrestees.

The majority (59 percent to 70 percent) of the arrestees in each comparison group had been born in Hawaii.

Kalihi was the area of residence for 20 percent of those arrested for serious offenses, including 24 percent of those arrested specifically for robbery. Waianae was the area of residence for 10 percent of those arrested for selected offenses. With respect to shoplifting, 11 percent of those arrested lived in Kalihi, and 10 percent lived in Kaneohe. With respect to other theft, 12 percent of the arrestees lived in Wahiawa. These percentages are the highest concentrations in any given area. There was no majority in any particular area.

More than three-fourths (76 percent to 91 percent) of the arrestees in all categories attended public schools.

Seven percent of those arrested for serious offenses, including 7 percent of those arrested for robbery, had histories of abuse. While five percent of those arrested for selected offenses, including 5 percent of those arrested for shoplifting, had histories of abuse, 7 percent of those arrested for other theft had histories of abuse.

Slightly more than half (52 percent) of the juveniles arrested for serious offenses, including 64 percent of those arrested for robbery, had committed the offenses in the company of others. Slightly more than half (52 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses, including 60 percent of those arrested for other theft, had committed the offenses

with others. Only 40 percent of those arrested for shoplifting, however, had committed the offense with others.

Twelve percent of those arrested for serious offenses, including 15 percent of those arrested for robbery, were suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of arrest or at the time of the offense. Although 12 percent of those arrested for selected offenses were also suspected of this, the proportions of those arrested for shoplifting and for other theft who were similarly suspected were 1.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Family Characteristics (See Tables 3 and 4.)

The percentage of arrestees who reported their parents as married was slightly lower where the offenses were serious than where the offenses were selected. The parents of almost three-fourths (74 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses, including 72 percent of those arrested for robbery, were married. The parents of 79 percent of those arrested for selected, and specifically other theft, offenses were married, while the parents of 82 percent of those arrested for shoplifting were reported to be married.

The proportions of juveniles who reported that their parents were employed were lower among those arrested for serious offenses than for selected offenses. Of the juveniles arrested for selected offenses, 57 percent reported that their fathers were employed, 46 percent reported that their mothers

were employed, and 32 percent reported that both parents were employed. Of the juveniles arrested for serious offenses, however, 42 percent reported that their fathers were employed, 32 percent reported that their mothers were employed, and 18 percent reported that both parents were employed.

With respect to robbery, shoplifting, and other theft, the highest rates of parental employment were reported by juveniles arrested for shoplifting while the lowest rates were reported by those arrested for robbery. Of the juveniles arrested for shoplifting, 59 percent reported that their fathers were employed, 42 percent reported that their mothers were employed, and 30 percent reported that both parents were employed. Of the juveniles arrested for other theft, 48 percent reported that their fathers were employed, 42 percent reported that their mothers were employed, and 21 percent reported that both parents were employed. With respect to juveniles arrested for robbery, 40 percent reported their fathers as employed, 33 percent reported their mothers as employed, and 18 percent reported both parents as employed.

The proportion of juveniles arrested for serious offenses who reported having no siblings, 11 percent, was higher than the proportion of those arrested for selected offenses, 6 percent. Nevertheless, the proportion of juveniles arrested for the selected offense of shoplifting who reported having no siblings was 8 percent, higher than both the proportions

of those arrested for other theft, 4 percent, and for robbery, 7 percent.

Seven percent of those arrested for serious offenses, including five percent of those arrested for robbery, reported that at least one parent was deceased. This proportion was much higher than the four percent of those arrested for selected offenses who reported at least one parent as deceased. Four percent of those arrested for shoplifting and of those arrested for other theft reported that at least one parent was deceased.

The proportion who reported having a guardian other than a parent was higher among those arrested for serious offenses than among those arrested for selected offenses. Four percent of those arrested for serious offenses, including 4 percent of those arrested for robbery, reported having a guardian other than a parent, in contrast to 2 percent of those arrested for selected offenses. The proportions among those arrested for shoplifting and those arrested for other theft were 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Continued Arrest Histories as Adults

Information from the OBTS/CCH system was used to determine the existence of adult criminal histories based on matches by name and birthdate (within two years) of the study subject. Of the 171 juveniles arrested for serious offenses in 1985, 120 (70 percent) had attained the age of 18 years as

of September 1, 1988. Of these 120 adults, 45 (38 percent) were found to have adult histories of arrest as of that date.

Of the sample of 636 juveniles arrested for selected offenses, 408 (64 percent) were 18 years of age as of September 1, 1988. Of these 408 adults, 116 (28 percent) were found to have adult histories of arrest as of that date.

Felonies are more severe in nature than are misdemeanors. Within these two categories, the following list was used to determine the severest offense for which a subject had been arrested as an adult:

OFFENSES IN DECREASING ORDER OF SEVERITY

Criminal Homicide
Rape
Robbery
Assault I or II (aggravated assault, including attempted homicide)
Other Assaults
Other Sex Offenses (including prostitution and open lewdness)
Family Abuse
DUI
Drug Abuse Violations (including sale of imitation controlled substance)
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing (including air gun violations, possession of pellet gun)
Burglary
Larceny-theft
Motor Vehicle Theft (including UCPV)
Arson
Forgery/Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property -- Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Vandalism (including CPD, defacing serial number, etc.)
Gambling
Liquor Laws (including prohibitions involving minors, open container, minor in possession, drinking in public)
Drunkenness

Disorderly Conduct (including affray, etc.)
Vagrancy
All Other Offenses (including terroristic threatening,
harassment, traffic, warrants, etc.)

With respect to the subjects who had been arrested for serious offenses as juveniles, the severest offense resulting in arrest as an adult was burglary for 8 subjects (18 percent), robbery for 5 (11 percent), and larceny-theft for another 5 (11 percent). Criminal homicide was listed as the severest offense for 2 subjects (4 percent), rape and aggravated assault for 1 (2 percent) each, and other assaults for 3 (7 percent). DUI was listed as the severest offense for 1 subject (2 percent), and drug abuse violations were listed for 4 (9 percent). Neither family abuse nor other sex offenses was listed. Overall, the adult records of 20 percent of this group showed the severest arrest offense to be a serious offense.

With respect to those who had been arrested for selected offenses as juveniles, the severest offense resulting in arrest as an adult was burglary for 14 (12 percent), larceny-theft for 13 (11 percent), and robbery for 9 (8 percent). Criminal homicide was listed as the severest offense for 3 subjects (3 percent), aggravated assault for another 3 (3 percent), other assaults for 6 (5 percent), other sex offenses for 2 (2 percent), and abuse of family for 1 (1 percent). DUI was listed as the severest offense for 8 subjects (7 percent), and drug abuse violations were listed for 7 (6 percent). Rape

was not listed. Generally, the adult records of 16 percent of this group showed the severest arrest offense to be a serious offense.

Of the juvenile study subjects who were found to have adult criminal histories as of September 1, 1988, the percentage that had been arrested as juveniles for serious offenses was higher than the percentage that had been arrested for selected offenses in the following categories of severest offenses:

- criminal homicide
- rape
- robbery
- other assaults
- drug abuse violations
- weapons violations
- burglary

In all the other categories of severest offenses, the percentage of study subjects who had been arrested as juveniles for selected offenses was higher.

III. DISCUSSION

The offenses in Honolulu which were proportionately higher than those in the nation were larceny-theft, drug abuse, motor vehicle theft, carrying/possessing weapons, and gambling. Serious offenses comprised a small proportion of juvenile crime and were proportionately lower than national levels. However, the characteristics of juveniles arrested for serious offenses also merit attention.

There were some similarities in the arrest history patterns of those arrested for serious offenses compared to those of juveniles arrested for selected offenses. The majority of both groups (76 percent and 52 percent, respectively) were repeat offenders, and the most common first offense was larceny-theft. Slight differences were observed, however, where more than three-fourths (76 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses, compared to slightly more than half (51 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses, had faced other arrest charges in 1985. More than half (63 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses and almost half (43 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses had been arrested before 1985. With respect to Family Court dispositions, almost half (48 percent) of those arrested for serious offenses and more than a third (41 percent) of those arrested for selected offenses were referred to Family Court.

Most of the individual characteristics of serious offenders and of selected offenders were similar. The average age of repeat arrestees at first arrest was 13 years among both serious and selected offenders, and their average age in 1985 was 15 years. The average age of first offenders at the time of the study was 15 years among those arrested for serious offenses and 14 years among those arrested for selected offenses.

More than three-fourths of the serious and the selected offenders were males, more than a quarter of each group (29 and 30 percent, respectively) were Part-Hawaiian, and more than three-fourths (76 percent and 80 percent, respectively) of the arrestees in each group attended public schools. The majority (59 percent and 64 percent, respectively) of the arrestees in each group had been born in Hawaii.

A slightly higher proportion of juveniles arrested for serious offenses, 7 percent, had histories of abuse in comparison to the 5 percent arrested for selected offenses with such histories. However, it is uncertain whether or not a history of abuse may be said to influence crime. Events leading to the abuse are a likelier factor than is the reporting of it.

Slightly more than half (52 percent) of each group had committed the offenses in the company of others, and 12 percent of each group were suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of arrest or at the

time of the offense. However, juvenile gang activity was mentioned in only one report and cannot be equated with group activity.

Some differences in family characteristics, however, were noted between the groups of serious and selected offenders. The percentage of arrestees who reported their parents as married was slightly lower where the offenses were serious than where the offenses were selected. The parents of 74 percent of those arrested for serious offenses and the parents of 79 percent of those arrested for selected offenses were reported to be married.

The proportions of juveniles who reported their parents as employed were lower among those arrested for serious offenses than among those arrested for selected offenses. In both categories of offenses, however, the percentage reporting their fathers as employed was higher than the percentage reporting their mothers as employed, and the percentage reporting both parents as employed was the lowest.

The proportion of those arrested for serious offenses was higher than the proportion of those arrested for selected offenses with respect to reporting having no siblings, reporting at least one parent as deceased, and reporting having a non-parent guardian.

Robbery, shoplifting, and other theft are the three specific offenses compared in this report. They are all property crimes, but whereas robbery involves the use or

threat of force, shoplifting and other theft do not. (Other theft does not include motor vehicle theft.)

Arrest history patterns of those arrested for shoplifting differ from those arrested for robbery or theft. Most of those arrested for shoplifting were first time offenders, and very few faced other arrest charges afterward in 1985. In addition, a relatively low proportion of the arrestees, 21 percent, were referred to Family Court. In contrast, the majority of those arrested for robbery and of those arrested for other theft were repeat offenders, where almost three-fourths of each group had been arrested before 1985. More than three-fourths of those arrested for robbery and of those arrested for other theft faced other charges in 1985. In addition, more than a third of the juveniles arrested for robbery and almost half of those arrested for other theft were referred to Family Court.

Some arrestee characteristics were uniform over the five categories compared (serious offenses, selected offenses, robbery, shoplifting, and other theft). In all groups, the average age of repeat arrestees in 1985 was 15 years, and their average age at first arrest was 13 years. Part-Hawaiians were the predominant race group, comprising more than a fourth of the arrestees in each offense category. The majority of the arrestees in all the groups were male, Hawaii-born, and students at public schools. Although the majority of the juveniles were male, however, there was a smaller

proportion of males among those who had been arrested for shoplifting.

Differences in arrestee characteristics were also observed. In 1985, average ages of first offenders were 14 years where the offense was robbery, 15 years where the offense was other theft, and 13 years where the offense was shoplifting. With respect to history of abuse, there was a slightly smaller percentage who had reported being victimized, 5 percent, among those arrested for shoplifting than among those arrested for robbery or other theft, 7 percent each. In addition, 60 percent of those arrested for robbery and of those arrested for other theft had committed the offenses in the company of others, in contrast to 40 percent of those arrested for shoplifting. The most striking contrast, however, is that while 15 percent of those arrested for robbery were suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of arrest or at the time of the offense, the corresponding percentages of those arrested for shoplifting and for other theft were much lower, 1.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. This may be a reflection of the impairment of judgement that can result from drug or alcohol use, increasing the risk of an openly aggressive approach being assumed rather than one of stealth.

Patterns in family characteristics varied between offenses. While the majority of juveniles arrested for robbery, shoplifting, or other theft reported their parents

as married, the percentage of those arrested for shoplifting, more than 80 percent, was the highest, while the percentage of those arrested for robbery, a little more than 70 percent, was the lowest.

The percentages that reported having no siblings were similar for those arrested for shoplifting and for robbery, 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively. The percentage of those arrested for other theft that reported having no siblings, however, was the lowest, 4 percent.

There was slight variation in the percentages reporting at least one parent as deceased, 5 percent of those arrested for robbery and 4 percent each where the offenses were shoplifting and other theft. Four percent of those arrested for robbery reported having a non-parent guardian, however, while the proportions of those arrested for shoplifting or for other theft who reported this guardianship situation were lower, 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

The family characteristic which demonstrates the clearest differences, however, is parental employment. In all categories, the proportions reporting their fathers as employed were greater than the proportions reporting their mothers as employed, and the proportions reporting both parents as employed were the lowest. Between offenses, however, the highest levels of parental employment were reported by those arrested for shoplifting while the lowest levels were reported by those arrested for robbery.

The relationship between juvenile arrest and subsequent arrest in adulthood was examined. The percentage of juveniles arrested in 1985 for serious offenses who continued their arrest histories into adulthood was higher than the percentage of juveniles arrested for selected offenses. In addition, those who had been arrested for serious offenses as juveniles seemed to be at a higher risk of being arrested for serious offenses as adults than did those arrested for selected offenses as juveniles.

IV. CONCLUSION

Generally, in contrast to those arrested for selected offenses, juveniles arrested for serious offenses had higher percentages of other arrest charges in 1985 and of arrests before 1985. The average age of the serious offender arrested in 1985 for the first time, 15 years, was a year more than the average age of the juveniles arrested for the first time for a selected offense. Those arrested for serious offenses reported lower rates of their parents being married and of parental employment, countered by higher percentages of histories of abuse, of being the only child, of having a deceased parent, and of having a non-parent guardian.

Those arrested for shoplifting were mostly first time offenders, and the average age of these first time offenders in 1985 was 13 years. Juvenile shoplifters faced few other charges in 1985. In comparison with those arrested for robbery or other theft, a low proportion of those arrested for shoplifting was referred to Family Court. Juveniles arrested for shoplifting reported the highest rates of their parents being married and of parental employment.

Those arrested for other theft were mostly repeat offenders, where almost three-fourths had been arrested before 1985 and more than three-fourths had faced other charges in 1985. Almost half of these juveniles were referred to Family Court. The average age of first time offenders in 1985 was

15 years. Juveniles arrested for other theft reported the lowest rates of being only children and higher rates than shoplifters of having a history of being abused and of having committed the study offense in the company of others.

Juveniles arrested for robbery were also mostly repeat offenders, where almost three-fourths had been arrested before 1985 and more than three-fourths had faced other charges in 1985. More than a third of these juveniles were referred to Family Court. The average age of juveniles arrested in 1985 for the first time was 14 years. There were higher rates of having a history of abuse among juveniles arrested for robbery than among those arrested for shoplifting, as well as higher rates of having committed the study offense in the company of others. These arrestees reported the lowest levels of their parents being married and of parental employment. They also reported the highest levels of having a non-parent guardian. Reports suggest that, given the three specific offenses being compared, the highest level of suspected drug or alcohol use at the time of the offense or at the time of arrest was for robbery.

The results of the study suggest that juveniles arrested for serious offenses are at a higher risk than are those arrested for selected offenses of continuing their offending behaviors into adulthood. Of those who continue their offending behavior into adulthood, the subjects arrested for serious offenses as juveniles seem to be more likely to be

arrested for serious offenses as adults than are their counterparts arrested for selected offenses as juveniles.

In conclusion, this study of juveniles in the City and County of Honolulu in 1985 demonstrates the following characteristics of those arrested for serious offenses in contrast to characteristics of those arrested for selected offenses:

1. a higher proportion of other arrest charges in 1985,
2. a higher proportion of arrest charges before 1985,
3. a higher proportion of repeat offenses,
4. a higher proportion of male arrestees,
5. a higher proportion referred to Family Court,
6. a lower proportion reporting their parents as employed,
7. a lower proportion reporting their parents as married,
8. a higher proportion of reported histories of abuse,
9. a higher proportion reporting themselves as only children,
10. a higher proportion reporting a parent as deceased, and.
11. a higher proportion reporting having a non-parent guardian
12. a higher proportion of arrests as adults

13. of those arrested as adults, a higher proportion arrested for serious offenses

The police disposition (referral to Family Court) is a reflection of the nature of the offense. Family income, however, as defined by parental employment, seems to affect the nature of the offense. Family structure, as defined by the presence or absence of either parent and the manner of treatment of the child, also seems to affect the nature of the offense.

Arrest history (experience) may affect the nature of subsequent offenses, but it is more likely to be primarily an effect of the nature of the family structure and family income.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

1. Bplace: Birthplace.
2. Cnsl/Rlse, CR: The police disposition of "counseled and released".
3. CPD: Criminal property damage.
4. DCh: The police dispositon of "discharged".
5. Fam Court, FC: The police disposition of "referred to Family Court".
6. Severe: A measure of the degree to which an offense is deserving of attention as an action against the safety and well-being of the community.
7. MV Theft: Motor vehicle theft.
8. Non-neg.: Non-negligent.
9. Part-Hawn, Pth: The race category "Part-Hawaiian".
10. Police Dispos.: Police dispositions.
11. Resid: Residence.
12. Selected: In this report, the term "selected" refers to all offenses other than serious offenses, status offenses, traffic offenses, and warrants. With respect to the review of adult histories of arrest, however, traffic offenses and warrants are included in the "all other offenses" category of the selected offenses.
13. Serious: In this report, the term "serious" is used strictly in reference to the offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, other sex offenses, and family abuse.
14. Stolen Propty: Stolen property.

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS (Continued)

15. UCPV: Unauthorized control of a propelled vehicle; classified as motor vehicle theft in the study.

NOTES

1. Family abuse was considered a serious offense in the study, but none of the juvenile bookings listed in 1985 was for this offense. Both murder/non-negligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter were considered serious offenses, but none of the juvenile bookings listed were for murder.
2. For a detailed description of the study methodology, see:

Juveniles Arrested in the City and County of Honolulu for Serious Offenses, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Research and Statistics Report (JJ01A), April 1988, and

Juveniles Arrested in the City and County of Honolulu for Selected Offenses, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Research and Statistics Report (JJ01B), December 1988.

TABLES

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

TABLE 1.
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ARREST OFFENSES 1985:

Excluding Status Offenses, Traffic, Warrants,
and All Other Offenses

Offense	Crime in the U.S.	Crime in HI	Honolulu (study) ^{1,2}
Murder/non-neg.			
manslaughter .	1,311 (0.10%)	1 (0.01%)	0 (0.00%)
Forcible rape .	4,830 (0.38%)	12 (0.15%)	13 (0.22%)
Robbery	30,154 (2.38%)	175 (2.19%)	114 (1.93%)
Aggravated			
assault	36,257 (2.86%)	50 (0.63%)	16 (0.27%)
Burglary	145,254 (11.47%)	883 (11.07%)	592 (10.04%)
Larceny-theft	386,217 (30.49%)	3,135 (39.29%)	2,747 (46.60%)
MV Theft	43,946 (3.47%)	347 (4.35%)	296 (5.02%)
Other assaults	83,411 (6.58%)	795 (9.96%)	347 (5.89%)
Forgery	7,821 (0.62%)	21 (0.26%)	20 (0.34%)
Fraud	17,780 (1.40%)	29 (0.36%)	10 (0.17%)
Vandalism	100,353 (7.92%)	507 (6.35%)	388 (6.58%)
Weapons	25,863 (2.04%)	79 (0.99%)	132 (2.24%)
Other sex			
offenses &			
prostitution	17,283 (1.36%)	51 (0.64%)	26 (0.44%)
Drug abuse			
violations ..	80,391 (6.35%)	987 (12.37%)	633 (10.74%)
Gambling	754 (0.06%)	129 (1.62%)	61 (1.03%)
DUI	20,434 (1.61%)	86 (1.08%)	61 (1.03%)
Liquor Laws	117,312 (9.26%)	523 (6.55%)	388 (6.58%)
Disorderly			
conduct	83,203 (6.57%)	65 (0.81%)	51 (0.87%)
Arson	6,906 (0.55%)	31 (0.39%)	0 (0.00%)
Embezzlement	696 (0.05%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Stolen Propty	27,691 (2.19%)	64 (0.80%)	0 (0.00%)
Offenses against			
family & child	2,400 (0.19%)	9 (0.11%)	0 (0.00%)
Drunkeness ..	23,888 (1.89%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Vagrancy	2,729 (0.22%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Col. Total	1,266,884 (100.0%)	7,979 (100%)	5,895 (100%)

NOTES FOR TABLE 1:

1 Arrests listed here from the Honolulu study are for unique individuals.

2 Numbers of arrests for selected offenses were derived by the following formula: (SAMPLE # / 636) X 6495, where 636 is the selected sample size and 6,495 is the estimated size of the selected population.

TABLE 2.
SEASONALITY OF THE OFFENSES: SCHOOL YEAR VS. SUMMER

	<u>September-May</u>	<u>June-August</u>	<u>Total</u>
Serious	132 (75.9%)	42 (24.1%)	174 (100.0%)
Robbery	88 (76.5%)	27 (23.5%)	115 (100.0%)
Selected	447 (70.3%)	189 (29.7%)	636 (100.0%)
Shoplifting	124 (64.6%)	68 (35.4%)	192 (100.0%)
Other Theft	59 (76.6%)	18 (23.4%)	77 (100.0%)

TABLE 3.
COMPARISON BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS
OF SERIOUS & SELECTED OFFENDERS

<u>CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>SERIOUS: ITEM</u>	<u>SELECTED: ITEM</u>
No. of Juveniles	171	636
No. of Incidents	132	606
No. of Juveniles/Incident	1.30	1.05
Most Common Arrest Charge	Robbery	Shoplifting
Quarter w/ Lowest Proportion of Arrests	Oct. - Dec.	Oct. - Dec.
 AGE AND ARREST HISTORY:		
% First Offenses	23.6	47.6
Average General Age at Study	15	15
Average Age of Repeat Arrestees at Study	15	15
Average Age of First Offenders at Study	15	14
Average General Age at First Arrest	13	14
Average Age of Repeat Arrestees at First Arrest	13	13
Most Common First Offense	Larceny-theft	Larceny-theft
% with Other Arrests in 1985	76.0	50.9
% with Arrests Before 1985	63.2	42.6
Most Common Police Dispos.	Fam Court 48.3% Discharge 48.9%	Fam Court 40.6% Cnsl/Rlse 45.0%
 OTHER INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS:		
% Males	86.5	78.5
Most Common Race Group	Part-Hawn 29.2%	Part-Hawn 29.6%
Most Common Birthplace	Hawaii 58.5%	Hawaii 64.0%
Most Common Residence	Kalihi 19.3%	Waianae 10.4%
% in Public Schools	76.0	79.7
% with History of Abuse	7.0	4.7
% Group Activity	51.7	52.4
% Drug/Alcohol Indicated	11.5	11.6
 FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS:		
% with Parents Married	73.7	79.1
% with Fathers Employed	42.1	57.2
% with Mothers Employed	32.2	45.8
% with Both Parents Employed	17.5	31.6
% with No Siblings	10.5	6.3
% with at least 1 Parent Dead	7.0	4.1
% with Non-parent Guardian	3.5	1.9

TABLE 4.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ARRESTED
FOR THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES:

Robbery, Shoplifting, and Other Theft

	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>SHOPLIFT</u>	<u>OTH THEFT</u>
AGE AND ARREST HISTORY:			
% First Offenses	19.1	77.6	20.8
Average Age of Repeat Arrestees at Study	15.6	15.4	15.0
Average Age of First Offenders at Study	14.8	13.9	15.1
Average Age of Repeat Arrestees at First Arrest	13.3	13.4	13.1
Most Common First Offense	L-Theft	L-Theft	L-Theft
% with Other Arrests in 1985	77.2	23.4	77.9
% with Arrests Before 1985	67.5	15.6	68.8
Most Common Police Dispos.	FC 41.7% DCh 55.7%	FC 20.8% CR 77.6%	CR 22.1% DCh 31.2% FC 46.8%
OTHER INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
% Males	84.2	63.5	87.0
Most Common Race	PtH 30.7%	PtH 26.6%	PtH 39.0%
Most Common Bplace	HI 62.3%	HI 62.0%	HI 70.1%
Most Common Resid	Kalihi 23.7%	Kalihi 10.9% Kaneohe 10.4%	Wahiawa: 11.7%
% in Public Schools	82.5	79.7	90.9
% with History of Abuse	7.0	4.7	6.5
% Group Activity	64.3	39.6	59.7
% Drug/Alcohol Indicated	14.8	1.0	1.3
FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS:			
% with Parents Married	71.9	81.8	79.2
% with Fathers Employed	40.4	58.8	48.1
% with Mothers Employed	33.3	41.7	41.6
% with Both Parents Employed	18.4	29.7	20.8
% with No Siblings	7.0	8.3	3.9
% with at least 1 Parent Dead	5.3	3.6	3.9
% with Non-parent Guardian	4.4	1.6	1.3

TABLE 5.
SEVEREST OFFENSES IN ADULT ARREST HISTORIES

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>SERIOUS</u>		<u>SELECTED</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Criminal Homicide	2	4.4	3	2.6
Rape	1	2.2	0	0.0
Robbery	5	11.1	9	7.8
Aggravated Assault	1	2.2	3	2.6
Other Assaults	3	6.7	6	5.2
Other Sex Offenses	0	0.0	2	1.7
Family Abuse	0	0.0	1	0.9
DUI	1	2.2	8	6.9
Drug Abuse Violations	4	8.9	7	6.0
Weapons Violations	1	2.2	2	1.7
Burglary	8	17.8	14	12.1
Larceny-theft	5	11.1	13	11.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	2.2	5	4.3
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0.0	1	0.9
Vandalism	1	2.2	4	3.4
Liquor Laws	2	4.4	8	6.9
Disorderly Conduct	0	0.0	3	2.6
All Other Offenses	10	22.2	27	23.3
TOTAL	45	100.0	116	100.0

[NOTE: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.]