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STATE OF HAWAII

JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY PLANNING AGENCY
1974

NCJRS

AUG 28 1979

ACQUISITIONS

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

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JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR

FOREWORD

Legislative Act 179, passed in 1970, mandated the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency to develop a master plan for correctional facilities for the State of Hawaii. The Planning Agency interpreted the mandate to include basic program planning as well as facility development, and juvenile as well as adult concerns, and defined corrections to include the entire criminal justice spectrum from police to parole.

After obtaining legislative concurrence with these interpretations, the Agency secured the assistance of the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture and proceeded to develop a Correctional Master Plan. The Plan was submitted to the 1973 session of the State Legislature and was adopted by that body.

The Correctional Master Plan contains the general framework and basic components of a "master plan for youth." This study is not intended to be a separate effort, but is a supplementary study focused primarily and intentionally upon youth.

The continued involvement of the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture is acknowledged and very much appreciated in our attempts to design a model juvenile justice system for the State of Hawaii.

George R. Ariyoshi
Acting Governor

February 19, 1974

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study has been made possible by the interest, support, and active assistance of many people. For some it has been an extension of their prior involvement with the Correctional Master Plan; for others it has been a new involvement. Our deep appreciation is directed to all of them.

Any attempt to single out persons or groups poses the problem of inadvertent omissions but we wish to make special acknowledgment of the direct assistance received from the following:

- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice;
- The Juvenile Crime Prevention and Research and Development Divisions, and the Data Processing Section, of the Honolulu Police Department;
- The Administration and statistics personnel of the Judiciary and Family Court;
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- Mr. Conroy Chow and the Corrections Research and Statistics Bureau;
- The summer student workers, Mr. Keith Kaneshiro, Mr. Ricky Tsujimura, Mr. Paul Toyozaki, Miss Amy Sanemitsu, Mr. Roy Ogawa, Mr. Reginald Yee, and Mr. Wayne Matsuura;

- Mr. Logan Kadomoto of the Department of Education and Mr. Neil Mizuba of the Family Court; and

- Members of the Steering Committee, the Juvenile Justice Task Force, and the Ad Hoc Committee who are listed in the following pages.

THE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PLANNING AGENCY

IRWIN TANAKA
Director

MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Deputy Chief Eugene Fletcher
Honolulu Police Department

Mr. Wayne Kanagawa, Director
Family Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

Judge Herman T. F. Lum
Family Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

The Rev. Seido Ogawa
Juvenile Delinquency Specialist
State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency
Planning Agency

Mr. Masaru Oshiro
Executive Director
Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center

Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Director
State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency
Planning Agency

Mr. Myron Thompson, Director
Department of Social Services and Housing,
Trustee, Bishop Estate

MEMBERS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE TASK FORCE

Mrs. Marjorie Barrett
Children's Services Administrator
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Miss Gail Breakey, Planner
Drug Abuse Programs
Office of Human Resources
City and County of Honolulu

*Dr. Thomas M. C. Chang
College of Education
University of Hawaii

Mr. Roland Hill, Jr.
Psychiatric Social Worker
Adolescent Unit
Hawaii State Hospital

Mr. Logan Kadomoto
Staff Specialist
Evaluation Section
Office of Instructional Services
Department of Education

Mr. Michael Kakesako, Administrator
Community Centers Branch
Corrections Division
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Wayne Kanagawa, Director
Family Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

Mr. Nobuo Katano, Staff Specialist
Vocational Rehabilitation Division
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. John McKay and
Mr. Ben Henderson
Planning Coordinators
Law Enforcement Planning Office
City and County of Honolulu

Mr. Hiroshi Minami
Executive Director
Health and Community Services
Council of Hawaii

Mr. Donald Moore, Director
Hawaii Countil of the National
Council on Crime and Delinquency

Mr. Robert Omura
Assistant Director
Social Welfare Development and
Research Center
School of Social Work
University of Hawaii

*Mr. Masaru Oshiro, Director
Liliuokalani Children's Center

Ms. Marya Pettit
Research Analyst
Office of the Governor

Captain Bernard Suganuma and
Captain O. H. Gilliland
Juvenile Crime Prevention Division
Honolulu Police Department

Miss Harriet Yamahira
Executive Director
Richards Street Branch YWCA

---

*Co-Chairmen

MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE CORRECTIONAL MASTER PLAN

Dr. Elizabeth M. Adams
Psychiatrist
Preventive and Clinical
Services Branch
Mental Health Division
Department of Health

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Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Mr. Victor Bajcar, Senior Guard
Honolulu Jail

Dr. Harry Ball
Sociology Department
University of Hawaii

Mr. Ray Belnap, Administrator
Corrections Division
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Emmett Cahill, Director
John Howard Association

Mr. Clarence Chang, Chief
U. S. Probation Office

Judge Robert W. B. Chang
Fifth Division
First Circuit Court
Judiciary Department

Mr. Conroy Chow, Director
Corrections Research and
Statistics Bureau
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Earl Chun, Administrator
Board of Paroles and Pardons
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Barry Chung
Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu

Mr. Kayo Chung, Superintendent
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Lester E. Cingcade
Administrative Director of the Courts
Judiciary Department

Representative Steve Cobb
Hawaii State Legislature

Dr. Wilmer Cozens
Director of Social Services
Salvation Army

Judge Nelson K. Doi
First Division, Third Circuit Court
Judiciary Department

Assistant Chief Eugene Fletcher
Honolulu Police Department

Judge Kase Higa
Wailuku District Court, Second Circuit
Judiciary Department

Mr. Roland Hill, Jr.
Psychiatric Social Worker
Adolescent Unit
Hawaii State Hospital

Chief Roy Hiram
Kauai Police Department

The Rev. Stanley Kain
Council of Churches

MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE CORRECTIONAL MASTER PLAN

-Continued-

Mr. Michael Kakesako
Administrator
Community Centers Branch
Corrections Division
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Harry Kanada
Senior Probation Officer
Adult Probation Division
First Circuit Court
Judiciary Department

Mr. Wayne Kanagawa, Director
Family Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

Mr. Thomas Kaulukukui
U. S. Marshal's Office

Mr. Harry Kim, County Director
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
County of Hawaii

Mr. Kazumi Kobayashi
Correctional Services Administrator
Olinda Honor Camp

Mrs. Beverly Lee
DOE-Family Court Liaison Officer
Office of Instructional Services
Department of Education

Mr. Henry Lee
Corrections Services Assistant
Program Evaluation Office
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Judge Herman T. F. Lum
Family Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

Mr. Arthur Lykke
Assistant Administrator
Corrections Division
Department of Social Services
and Housing

The Rev. Robert KacKey
Chaminade College of Hawaii

Major Francis Matsumoto
Honolulu Jail

Mr. Wayne Matsuo, Administrator
Adult Furlough Center
Hawaii State Prison

Mr. Hiroshi Minami
Executive Director
Health and Community Services
Council of Hawaii

Mr. Donald Moore, Director
Hawaii Council of the National
Council on Crime and Delinquency

Assistant Chief Itsuku Murakami
Honolulu Police Department

Mr. Jack Nagoshi, Director
Social Welfare Development and
Research Center
School of Social Work
University of Hawaii

Mr. Thomas Nakama
Parole Administrator
Board of Paroles and Pardons
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. James Nakamura
Budget Analyst
Department of Budget and Finance
State of Hawaii

MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE CORRECTIONAL MASTER PLAN

-Continued-

Mr. Tom Okuda, Director
Administrative Services for
the District Courts

Mr. Antone Olim
Superintendent
Hawaii State Prison

Mr. Moses Ome, Administrator
Juvenile Parole Branch
Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Masaru Oshiro, Director
Liliuokalani Children's Center

Mr. Kunito Sadaoka, Administrator
Adult Probation Division
First Circuit Court
Judiciary Department

Mr. Edwin T. Shimoda, President
Hawaii Correctional Association

Mr. Winfred Suiso
Correctional Services Administrator
Hawaii State Prison

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Department of Social Services
and Housing

Mr. Donald Tsukiyama
Public Defender
State of Hawaii

Mr. Robert Ueoka, Director
Administrative Services for
the Circuit Courts

Senator John Ushijima
Hawaii State Legislature

Mr. Harold H. Watanuki, Director
Counseling Service
District Court, First Circuit
Judiciary Department

Mr. Charles Williams
Executive Director
Hale Kipa, Inc.

Consultants - National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture

Mr. Fred Moyer
Dr. Edith Flynn

Staff - State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency

Dr. Irwin Tanaka
Director

The Rev. Seido Ogawa
Juvenile Delinquency Specialist

Mr. James Oyama
Legal Specialist

Mr. Steven Vidinha
Police Science Specialist

Mr. Kendrick Wong
Corrections Specialist

Mr. Walter Ikeda
Special Deputy Attorney General

PREFACE

Representatives of the various components of the juvenile justice system - police, courts, corrections and private agencies - worked together to articulate the underlying philosophy of the plan. They recognized that the support and understanding necessary for implementation would be developed through involvement and interaction. However, it is noted here that complete consensus was not the goal, and that some disagreement remains on specific items in the plan.

The plan focuses on the needs of youth and the protection of their rights, and stresses a preference for their minimum involvement with the system. However, the plan is also concerned with the protection of the rights of society and the personal responsibility and accountability of youth. It assumes that all preventive and rehabilitative efforts will be directed to help youth develop these traits.

Similarly, the plan emphasizes minimum institutionalization of juvenile offenders and a more systematic gearing of programs and procedures to the goal of rehabilitation and in-community treatment. Nevertheless, it acknowledges that society is entitled to maximum protection against the harmful effects of criminal behavior, a condition which may require removal of the offender from ready contact with society.

Many recommendations for changes and improvements to the system are contained in the plan. Some of the proposals utilize programs which are already in operation and these are noted by appropriate references. Thus the plan delineates a total system for juvenile justice with a complete package of proposals recommended at various stages in the juvenile justice process, which combines effective existing programs with new and innovative approaches.

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1. Need for this Study
2. Resources Utilized
3. Limitations of this Study

INTRODUCTION

NEED FOR THIS STUDY

The Correctional Master Plan submitted to and adopted by the Seventh State Legislature is addressed to both adults and juveniles. However, several practical considerations influenced the focusing of primary attention on the adult offender population. While the comprehensive planning effort continued to include juvenile concerns, a growing consensus was that certain basic differences of approach and expectation were involved and that an attempt to devote equal attention to both groups would negatively affect the process of good planning.

Therefore, the decision was (1) to place primary emphasis on adults, (2) to keep juvenile concerns in view, integrating when appropriate, deferring when necessary, and (3) to conduct a supplementary study focused entirely upon the youth population and the social apparatus for dealing with youth needs and problems.

Following the adoption of the Correctional Master Plan in the closing hours of the 1973 legislative session, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency was faced with a number of practical decisions regarding necessary follow-up. The Master Plan's adoption dictated immediate launching of the Pre-Design Phase of the plan which called for detailed elaboration and refinement of program components, staff allocations (including training), facility requirements, and cost projections as a prelude to (1) contracts for architectural designs, and (2) phased program implementation. It was agreed that early completion of this phase,

and the availability of more detailed information for the 1974 legislature, was a priority concern.

At the same time, there was the necessity of determining the time schedule and scope of the supplementary study on juvenile justice. Should this study be strictly supplementary and geared to fleshing out the youth-related portions of the Master Plan? Should it, on the other hand, move in the direction of a comprehensive juvenile justice plan?

The decision was to undertake a maximum rather than a minimum effort, to begin (not to complete) a planning process addressed to youth needs and problems and to society's responsibility for prevention of delinquency as well as the administration of juvenile justice.

The target population for this study includes (1) youth up to and inclusive of age 17 who come into contact with the juvenile justice system or are in danger of doing so, and (2) persons 18 to 20 years of age whose "treatment" program may suggest continuation of juvenile jurisdiction rather than abrupt termination at age 18.

RESOURCES UTILIZED

Major resources applied to this study are basically the same as those utilized for the development of the Correctional Master Plan. Primary responsibilities have been shared by the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency (SLEPA) and the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (NCCJPA). While the pressures of time and schedules

did not permit detailed adherence to working arrangements, the general "division of labor" was as follows:

1. Data collection - major responsibility of SLEPA.
2. Data analysis - joint responsibility.
3. Program proposals - major responsibility of NCCJPA.
4. Write-ups: Data section - SLEPA
   Program section - NCCJPA

The Ad Hoc Committee for the Correctional Master Plan was retained intact and several key organizational representatives were added. The representative group assembled in this committee was felt to be the most practical answer to the need for consultation and input by those most knowledgeable in the field of juvenile justice. However, one concession was made to the severe time constraint under which the study had to proceed. This was that the Ad Hoc Committee (52 members) would function primarily as a reactive body.

In order to provide more ready consultation, a Juvenile Justice Task Force of 15 members was created as a subcommittee of the Ad Hoc body. In addition, a small steering committee made up of key representatives of the courts, police, and the Department of Social Services and Housing was utilized.

Three workshops, involving representatives of all the above groups as well as various other agencies and the community, were convened for the purpose of sharing findings, examining proposals and receiving reactions.

The plan has been influenced and valuable contributions have come from a number of related studies and sources. The Commission on the Status of Women has been engaged in a year-

long project on "The Status of the Female Offender in Hawaii's Criminal Justice System." Some of the basic concerns and findings ensuing from this project, and the data collected and analyzed, have been integrated into this study.

The Office of Human Resources, City and County of Honolulu, has compiled and contributed summaries of various studies it has made, together with programs derived from those studies.

The Family Courts have been engaged in a planning project since June 1972 in which they have enlisted the help of the community in defining the appropriate goals and roles of the Family Court. Considerable input, directly and indirectly, has come from this source.

The Judiciary and the Honolulu Police Department in particular have been extremely cooperative and helpful in providing detailed data, often requiring considerable man-hours. Other public and private agencies have likewise responded generously to our data gathering efforts.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

This study needs to be placed within the context of an ongoing planning process. Otherwise, both its values and its limitations will be distorted.

This study has been conducted in the interim between the 1973 and 1975 legislative sessions. The time available was recognized as being inadequate for any thorough-going study of juvenile justice. The decision, however, was to proceed within the constraints of time and resources to achieve two objectives:

(1) to make available to the 1975 legislature as much information as possible on the youth component of the Master Plan, and (2) to identify for further study those unresolved or inadequately documented issues and areas of concern which this study could not complete.

A major portion of available time and energy have been devoted to the assembling and analyzing of a variety of data. This was seen as a necessary and basic first step in any systematic approach to a problem as complex and elusive as juvenile delinquency. In this effort, however, we have experienced both practical and conceptual difficulties, both anticipated and unanticipated. These will be pointed out in the data section of this study.

The commitment to the establishment of a sound data base means, at the same time, that where desired data support is not obtainable a conscious restraint is exercised in making concrete proposals. This means that suggestions which are supported by intuition are accompanied by a note of caution, or posed as questions rather than recommendations.

Probably the most serious limitation of this study is in the area of education. In seeking prevention-oriented data, our original intent was to address major attention to the schools. However, we learned quickly that detailed information was not centrally available, that the significant data we needed would have to be gathered from individual schools. A sample study of efforts made by schools to cope with delinquency and

potential delinquency has been conducted. However, we are convinced of the necessity for a much more systematic, extensive, and in-depth study of the schools' role and responsibility in delinquency prevention.

P L A N G O A L S A N D C O N C E R N S

1. Goals and Assumptions
2. Specific Issues and Concerns
3. The Role of the Schools in Delinquency Prevention

PLAN GOALS AND CONCERNS

GOALS AND ASSUMPTIONS

This study begins with the basic assumption that effective prevention is the ultimate answer to the problem of delinquency. At the same time, it recognizes, all too clearly, how frustrating the pursuit of this ultimate goal can be. The problem itself is impossible to isolate. It is interwoven with the structures of whole communities. Therefore, "the target for preventive action should be defined, not as the individual or group that exhibits a delinquent pattern, but as the social setting that gives rise to delinquency." (Richard A. Cloward and Floyd E. Ohlin, Delinquency and Opportunity.) The solution has to be equally comprehensive, involving "the social systems in which these individuals and groups are enmeshed." (Ibid.)

Within the breadth and complexity of the problem, this study seeks to identify what is realistically possible by way of preventive steps and strategies. It seeks to understand the existing social apparatus for dealing with delinquency and asks how the apparatus can be more effectively geared to prevention. It examines the laws which reflect society's response to the problem. It addresses the need for greater community involvement and the more effective functioning of basic institutions such as the home, the schools, the churches, and other character-building and personality-shaping institutions.

We have tried to push the preventive focus as far back as possible - from official designations of delinquency - from

correctional programs to the courts, from the courts to the police, from the police back into the community. At each level, our concern has been to do what can be done to prevent deep or lengthy involvement "with the law." Our basic focus has been the community, where needs have to be met and problems resolved if delinquency is to be prevented, and where the resources have to be available to reintegrate those who have come in conflict with the law.

Consistent with a preventive orientation, some of our more basic assumptions and objectives are:

1. More attention and resources have to be addressed to those who are not in the formal justice system. These include a sizable population ranging from "general risk" to "high risk" which shares many of the problems/needs characteristics of the identified offender population but have no established offense record. They also include those who have had contacts with the police on one or more occasions but have no official records, those arrested but released at the police level, and those who have proceeded beyond the police level but have been informally or formally released and returned to the community.

   Traditionally, more attention and resources have been addressed to those within the formal system (the identified delinquent) - while they remain in the system. The problem which should be noted is that it is much more difficult to provide services to those who are "free" in the community. If prevention is the objective, however, ways to overcome this problem must be sought.

2. A basic shift of focus from the justice system to the community is appropriate. A closer and mutually supportive relationship between private community resources and public agencies, and between non-justice and justice agencies, within the context of a basically community concern is a subtle but fundamental shift. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, the juvenile justice system is defined as the spectrum from police to juvenile parole, including all formal and informal linkages with public and private resources. The latter extends the "system" into its broad community base both before the beginning and beyond the end of the spectrum and along its entire length.

3. The longer a person is exposed to the justice system the more difficult it is to rehabilitate him. Therefore, minimum involvement of youth with the formal components of the juvenile justice system is consistent with the preventive objective.

   When possible to apply treatment and rehabilitation measures without incarceration, this approach should be given priority.

   Institutionalization should be utilized only when society's protection or the protection of the offender demands it. Even in this case, the degree of security imposed and the length of stay should be adjusted to the rehabilitative goal.

4. Especially with regard to youth, well designed programs and effective personnel are more important than physical facilities. The primary focus of this study is on program components, delivery services, and constructive relationships.

SPECIFIC ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. Juvenile Statutes. Over the years laws have been enacted which define responsibilities and jurisdictions, provide for services, and establish safeguards. However, some laws become outdated as a result of societal change and laws do not necessarily mesh effectively with each other. A thorough review and assessment of the statutory basis of juvenile justice and youth services is a periodic necessity.

2. The Existing Juvenile Justice System. In a similar sense, the existing system is the result of past legislative and legal actions, and the past practices and decisions of component agencies in the system. The so-called system has not been systematically developed, so that we tend to have agencies which are loosely related rather than a cohesive whole. An assessment of what we have needs to be the basis for understanding what changes are possible and desirable in bringing component operations into a systematic process for dealing with youth needs and problems.

A basic concern for continuity and consistency of service is evident. For example, it would seem to be in the interest of the youth, as well as the agencies, to have current information follow the youth who moves through the system, from one agency to another.

There is no clear procedure at present for the optimal sharing of information. It would also seem that the practice of having the same worker or probation officer follow a youth through the system should be given consideration. If a positive relationship is established, the relationship should be maintained.

3. Prevention. There are a number of issues to be considered in opting for a prevention emphasis. For one thing, a meaningful preventive effort calls for the involvement and exercise of responsibility by many agencies, public and private, and for a coordination of efforts geared to client (rather than agency) needs. Both the range of involvement and the coordination of effort are exceedingly difficult to achieve.

A related concern has to do with basic institutions such as the home, school, and church and whether they can play a more effective role at the level of primary prevention. In this connection one problem is the contemporary ambivalence regarding the importance (or viability) of the family as a fundamental unit of social life and control. Many programs tend to reflect this ambivalence even when they are basically family-oriented.

Prevention works best when applied early but how confidently can we determine who and what needs preventing? If early identification is exercised, how can we guard against the dangers of negative labeling and the fulfilling of a negative self-image? Do we really have a right to intervene in a minor's life before

delinquency is identifiable in terms of overt behavior? Adults are protected from such intervention; should not children?

4. Diversion, Early Release. While there is a growing consensus regarding the validity of minimizing youth's involvement with the justice system, there is a need for more systematic clarification and application of the philosophy and rationale of "earliest possible diversion." There is a need to develop a policy which can be accepted and applied by all components of the juvenile justice system.

Since police are the first point of contact, major effort needs to be made at this level to clarify the degree of commitment to diversion; to define the policies, practices, and procedures supportive of that commitment; and to achieve consistency in the exercise of this option.

Similarly, Family Courts also need to clarify their policies, practices and procedures. As a matter of fact, a compatible and mutually supportive working relationship between police and courts in the direction of an effective overall program of early release can go a long way toward emphasizing the basic fairness (and concerned intervention) of the juvenile justice instrumentalities. It can also result in considerable economy, both in terms of system resources and redirected lives.

5. Aftercare or Follow-up. The concept of aftercare and follow-up is here applied at any point of separation from the system, including diversion and early release. At any point of separation, a crucial determination is whether any aftercare services are indicated. If they are indicated, increased concern

needs to be exercised in following the released persons into the community. This raises questions concerning appropriate in-house programs and services, and the identification or development of community resources and their systematic utilization.

It is entirely understandable that the motivation for this kind of outreach may be less than caring for those who are directly under the system's or sub-system's responsibility. But in terms of (1) prevention of recidivism, or (2) the more important concern for effective readjustment in the community, effective aftercare or follow-up is just as important as anything which is done within the system.

6. Juvenile Probation. The role and function of juvenile probation should be thoroughly reviewed, and its most effective present and future functions defined. The philosophy and practices of juvenile or family courts has undergone fundamental changes, and the function of probation cannot be easily defined.

The trend toward minimum involvement and early diversion, the emphasis on use of in-community resources, supreme court decisions affecting the rights of children, all have their impact on probation. Within the complex of these and other developments, it seems appropriate to seek a basic new redefinition of the intent and implementation of probation.

7. Detention Facilities. The changed and changing use of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility calls for a reassessment of this institution's role and function. This can only be done, however, within the context of the total system and its underlying motivations. It embraces the question of community alternatives.

The concern with regard to the Detention Home is similar and includes the question of alternative shelters or detaining facilities.

8. Juvenile Parole. A reassessment of this program seems to be in order. This includes the inter-relationship between juvenile parole and the HYCF and between juvenile parole and probation.

9. Community Alternatives. Frequent reference is made in this section and throughout this study to the need for, or use of, community resources. They are a concern at every level from the police to parole and in the relationship between each agency and the community. At the same time, this is the most problematic area. The questions which have to be addressed are: (1) what are the available resources? (2) how can they be effectively used? (3) by what agencies? (4) what new resources need to be developed? (5) on what basis of priority? (6) on whose initiatives?

The existence of community alternatives is the best - and necessary - answer to keeping youth out of the system, but the achievement of a sufficient number and variety of programs demands mutual commitment and close collaboration between the public and private sectors and between justice and non-justice agencies.

THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOLS IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The schools are in a strategic position of programming for delinquency prevention and can effect the greatest impact upon the problem. There is an increasing awareness that effort must be directed at early age levels, as soon as youngsters exhibit behavior problems in school adjustment.

Hawaii is in a unique and favored position to implement meaningful delinquency prevention programs due primarily to a single school system. In spite of this highly centralized arrangement, our schools function with administrative flexibility which results in varying practices and differentiated program offerings. The following approach was selected as examples of school programs and services provided to assist students exhibiting delinquent or pre-delinquent behavior. Two reporters, a staff member from the Department of Education and the other from the Family Court, surveyed the school system to explore this area, interviewed personnel, and gathered pertinent information. The following represents their findings in a summary format that is intended to provide an overview of school practices and program offerings.

Nanakuli High and Intermediate School

In addition to the general education curricula, the following special programs are offered to augment the school's basic program with specialized programs geared toward specific needs and objectives:

1. Special Education
    a. Mentally Retarded Educable

2. Special Programs

   a. Special Motivation

   b. Project Imua

   c. Remedial Education for the Educationally Deprived (P.L. 8910)

   d. Model Cities

      (1) Model Schools

         (a) Learning Center

         (b) Interest Curriculum

      (2) Law and Justice Awareness Program

   e. Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL)

   f. Vocational Tech.-Technical Occupational Skills

   g. Pre-Industrial Program (PIP): Vocational Tech.

   h. Guidance Program

      (1) Outreach Counseling Program

      (2) Vocational Career

      (3) Athletic Coaches

      (4) Intramural Programs

   i. Driver Education

   j. Extracurricular Activities (Clubs)

   k. Summer Program

      (1) Summer Youth Program: Work-Study

      (2) Leeward Community College: Combination of School and Work

      (3) President's Youth Opportunity Program

1. Work Experience Programs (School Year)

   (1) Vocational Tech. Work-Study Program

   (2) Neighborhood Youth Corps

   (3) State-Stopout

   (4) Part-Time Advisor Activities

Nanaikapono Elementary School

1. General Education

   a. HEP and 3-on-2

2. Special Education

   a. Mentally Retarded Educable

3. Special Programs

   a. P.L. 8910 Remedial Reading

   b. Pre-School

   c. Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL)

   d. Tutorial Program

   e. Interest Activity Period (Model School Component)

   f. Liliuokalani Children's Trust

      (1) Physical Education

   g. Vocational Tech.

   h. Law and Justice Awareness Program

   i. Pacific Heritage Curriculum (Model School Component)

Kahuku High and Elementary School

High School - Grades 7-12

1. General Education

2. Special Education

   a. Mentally Retarded Educable

3. Special Programs

   a. Vocational Tech. Program (PPBS)

   b. Learning Center

   c. Outreach Counseling Program

   d. Work-Study Programs

      (1) Neighborhood Youth Corps

      (2) State Dropout

      (3) Vocational Tech.

   e. Part-Time Advisor Activities

   f. P.L. 8910 - Prescriptive Learning

Elementary School (Grades K-6)

1. General Education

   a. HEP and 3-on-2

2. Special Education

   a. Mentally Retarded Educable

   b. Mentally Retarded Trainable

3. Special Programs

   a. P.L. 8910 - Prescriptive Learning

   b. Outreach Counseling Program

Baldwin High School - Maui

1. General Education

2. Special Education

   a. Mentally Retarded Educable

3. Special Programs

   a. Vocational Tech. (PPB)

   b. Outreach Counseling Program

   c. Campus Counselor

d. Work-Study Programs

(1) Neighborhood Youth Corps (In-School)

(2) Statewide Dropout

(3) Vocational Tech.

(4) Neighborhood Youth Corps (Out-School)

(5) County-DOE Work Program

Farrington High School

1. General Education
2. Special Education
   a. Mentally Retarded Educable
3. Special Programs
   a. Special Motivation
   b. CIEP
   c. COE
   d. Quick Kokua Project
   e. ESEA - Reading
   f. Pre-Industrial Program
   g. Work-Study Programs
      (1) Neighborhood Youth Corps (In-School)
      (2) Statewide Dropout
      (3) Vocational Tech.

Dole Intermediate School

1. General Education
2. Types of Major Programs
   a. ESEA Program (Title I)

b. Special Education Program (Learning Disability and Mentally Retarded Educable)

c. TESOL Program

d. Outreach Program

3. Community Resources Utilized

a. Child and Family Service (Group and Family Program)

(1) Referral Source - Counselors

(2) Emotional and Family Related Problems Affecting School Performance of the Individual Student

b. University Group "Operation Manong"

(1) Objective - to tutor all immigrant groups who are recent arrivals (Filipino and Samoan students)

c. Catholic Social Service

(1) Kalihi Valley Housing Unit - Cooperative venture in providing social services to specifically public housing students and others within the area who attend Dole Intermediate.

d. Kalihi YMCA - Spot Projects

e. Palama Settlement

f. Kokua Kalihi Valley - Provide health services for Kalihi Valley public housing students (at Palama dental clinics)

g. Other Organizations

(1) Kalakaua Lions Club

(2) Kalihi Valley Community Association

(3) Kalihi Businessman's Association

(4) City Parks and Recreation - "Leadership Program" (Summer)

Kalihi-Kai Elementary School

1. TESOL Program
   a. Community Worker - aid family
   b. Second Language Acquisition - tutor
2. Special Education
   a. Learning Disability and Mentally Retarded Educable
   b. Kalihi-Palama Children Day Center
   c. E.H. Class (Lanakila)
3. Outside Agencies and Resources Tapped
   a. Half-Time Counselor; Puuhale and Kalihi
   b. School Social Worker plus six schools; Kalakaua/Kalihi-Waena/ Puuhale
   c. Susannah Wesley
      (1) Family Power
      (2) Children Challenge (group)
      (3) Immigrants (adults) interpreters, etc.
   d. Kalihi YMCA
      (1) Saturday Morning Programs
      (2) Summer Program
      (3) Alternatives for Youth
      (4) Project Leadership
      (5) Play Plus, Babysitting for Working Mothers
   e. Children's Hospital
      (1) Child Guidance Clinic
      (2) Obesity Clinic
   f. Palama Mental Health Clinic
      (1) Consultation; Parents and Teachers
   g. Palama Settlement
      (1) B. M. Program
      (2) Rap Session/Reinforcement

h. Liliuokalani Trust

(1) Family

i. Tutor U.H. Volunteers

Problem:

a. Coordination

b. Limited amount of services

4. Community Served

a. Public Housing Projects

(1) Kamehameha

(2) Kaahumanu

b. Feeder School for Kalakaua Intermediate

Jarrett Intermediate School

1. General Education

2. Special Education

a. Two Mentally Retarded Educable Classes

3. Special Programs

a. Special Motivation Class

(1) Counseling and individualized instruction

b. Special Reading Program (P.L. 89-10)

(1) Two reading specialists to improve reading skills

4. Modified General Education Programs

a. Having a large below-average school population as measured by standardized tests (SCAT and STEP), the school has modified the general program by:

(1) Eighth grade boys and girls take both homemaking and shop with emphasis on the practical rather than academics.

(2) Gardening as a course for seventh graders.

(3) Increasing number of typing classes to accommodate 30 per cent of the student body.

(4) Increasing the music and art classes to accommodate the majority of students seeking enrollment in these programs.

In summary, the following conclusions were drawn by the reporters:

1. There is no comprehensive plan for needs assessment and no systematic procedures for the collating of assessments for system-wide information on individual schools.

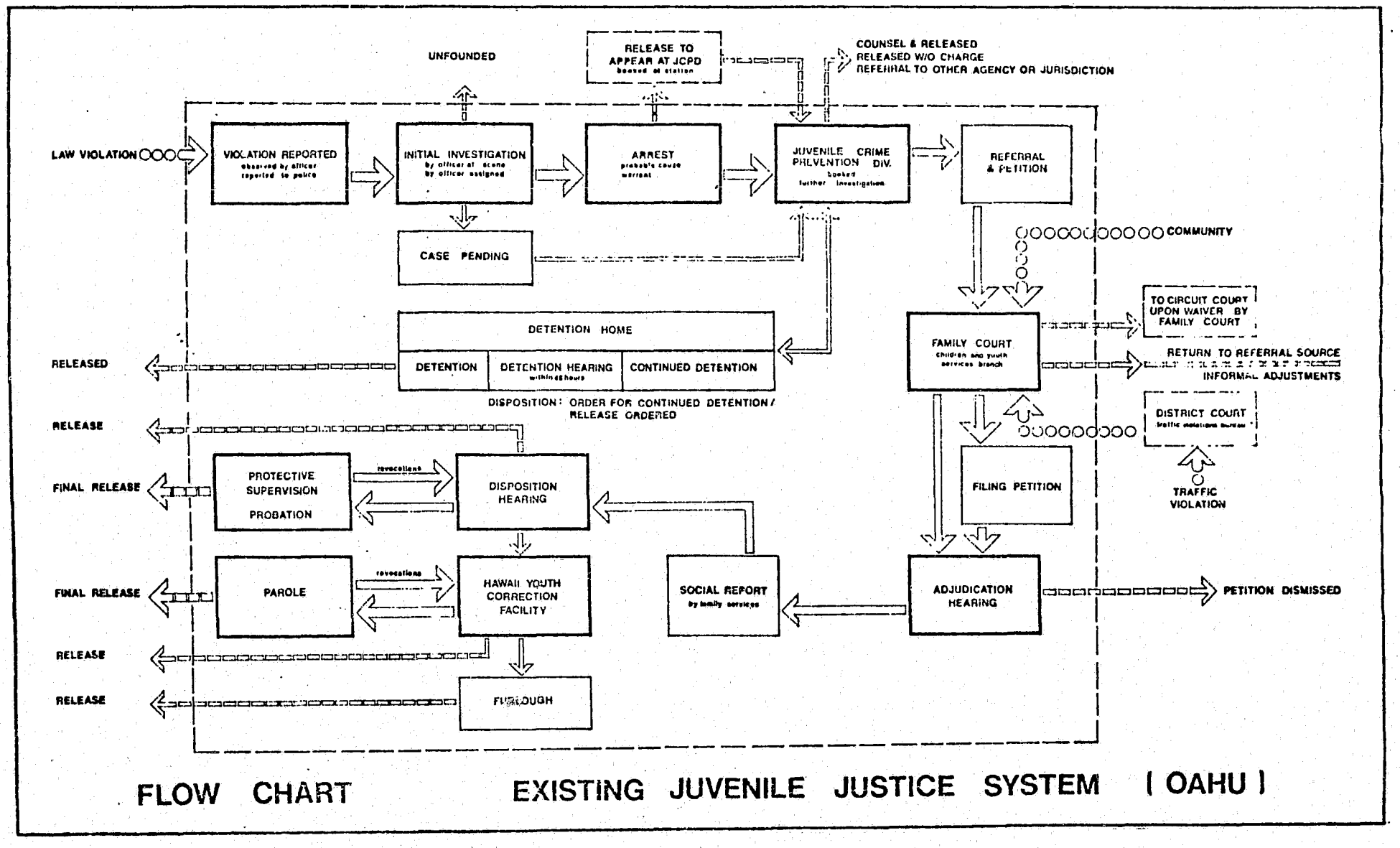
2. There are identified special programs in the sample schools but they are not effectively coordinated. Program orientation and direction are determined by the funding authority.

3. Schools having comprehensive and coordinated plans of action are a result of leadership and initiative of the school principal.

4. Identifying students exhibiting school and personal problems is not difficult; concern is greater over how to effectively program for these identified students.

T H E E X I S T I N G J U V E N I L E J U S T I C E S Y S T E M

1. Flow Chart
2. The Police System
3. The Family Court
4. Detention Home
5. Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
6. Juvenile Parole



FLOW CHART EXISTING JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (OAHU)

THE POLICE SYSTEM

The State of Hawaii does not have a State police organization. The seven inhabited islands comprise the four counties within the State:

1. City and County of Honolulu
2. County of Hawaii
3. County of Maui
4. County of Kauai

These counties are autonomous and have their own city and county or county police agencies, which operate within certain defined areas.

The Honolulu Police Department's jurisdiction is confined to the Island of Oahu. The Hawaii Police Department's jurisdiction extends over the entire Island of Hawaii, while the Maui Police Department's jurisdiction covers the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. The Kauai Police Department's jurisdiction covers the Island of Kauai.

The mayor of each county appoints a police commission consisting of five to seven members. Appointments are subject to confirmation by the County Council. Each commission is responsible for the appointment of a police chief and for the establishment of policies which serve as the basis for departmental management and administration.

The breakdown by counties of the numerical strength of the respective police departments is as follows:

Commissioned Officers

Counties	Authorized	Actual	Civilians
Honolulu	1,431	1,379	322
Hawaii	218	205	41
Maui	170	162	19
Kauai	118	117	8

The Honolulu Police Department

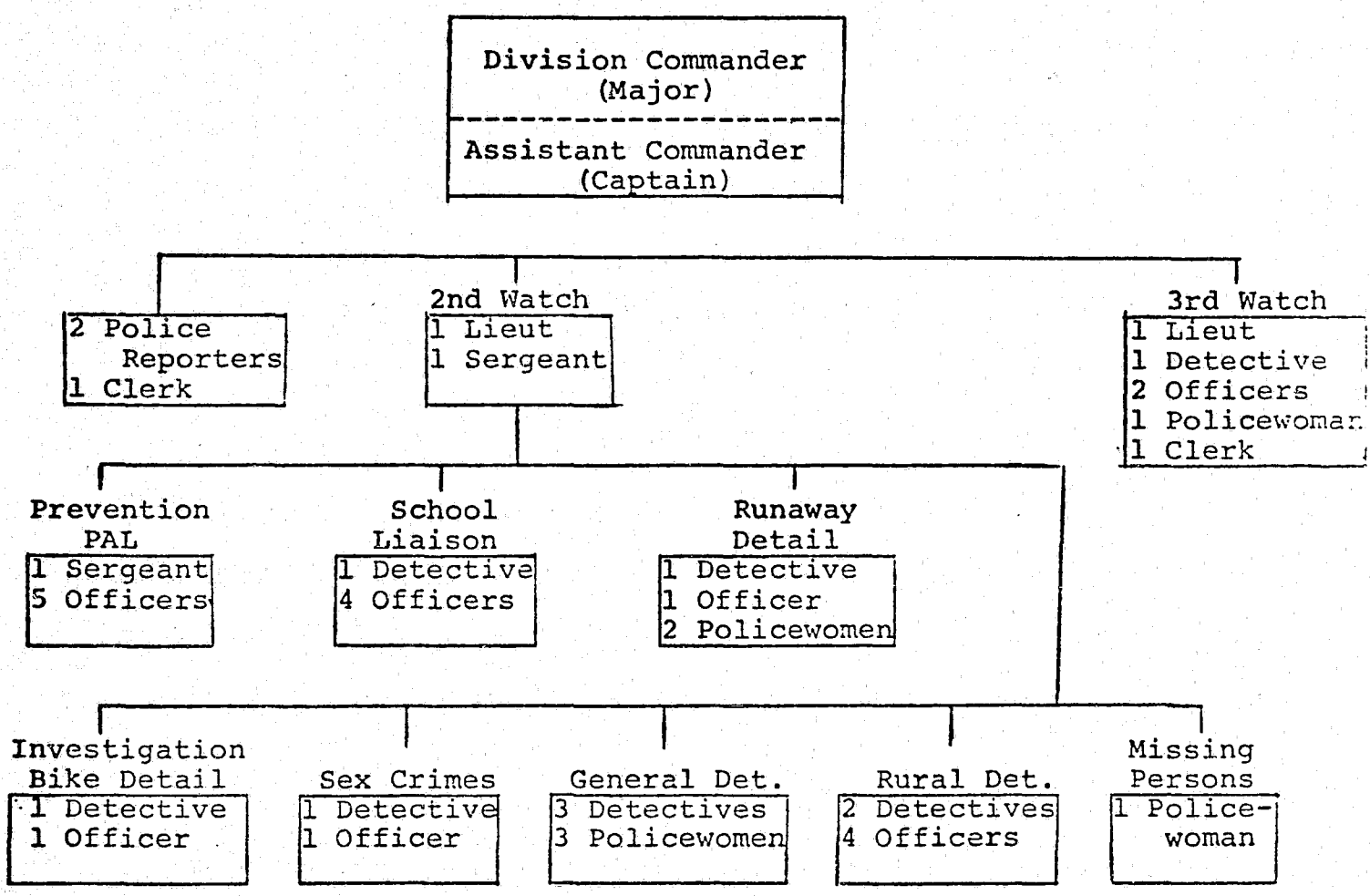
The Honolulu Police Department has a Juvenile Crime Prevention Division established under a provision of the Hawaii Revised Statutes. Duties and powers are as follows:

> "The Juvenile Crime Prevention Bureau shall direct its attention specifically to the suppression, prevention, and investigation of crimes committed by children under the age of eighteen years, and any police officer shall have the power and authority to take and detain any minor coming within Section 571-11 (1) or (2) (C) at the Bureau or other suitable place for questioning and investigation. If it appears upon conclusion of the investigation that the minor does come within such provisions, he may be referred to the Family Court or to a proper agency for treatment, and a written report of the findings of the officer shall be submitted to the court or the agency."

The law further designates that the judges of the Family Courts shall make such rules and set up such standards of investigation and questioning as they consider necessary to guide and control the police, within their respective jurisdictions, in the handling of cases involving minors. The rules and standards may also include limitations and restrictions concerning the fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles while in police custody.

The primary objective of this division is the discouragement and prevention of acts of delinquency by boys and girls under the age of eighteen. This division performs the following services: investigates and deals with cases involving minor children, domestic and social irregularities and maladjustments, missing persons, dance halls, dance schools, tattoo parlors, public places tending to promote anti-social behavior or crime, emotional problems and related matters. It cooperates with public health and welfare agencies and schools, as provided under the Family Court.

Forty-five persons comprise the present staff of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division. This represents approximately 2.6% of the total strength of the police department, including civilians. The Juvenile Division is organized as noted below:



Procedural Flow of Juvenile Law Violators

Police jurisdiction over a juvenile begins when a violation of law occurs or is suspected to have occurred and terminates when a decision to release or to refer is made.

In the event of a traffic violation, the juvenile is instructed to appear with a parent or guardian to the Traffic Violations Bureau within seven days after the issuance of the citation. Since October 1, 1969, the Traffic Violations Bureau has permitted juvenile traffic offenders to forfeit bail in some cases. For those cases which the Traffic Violations Bureau considers to be more serious violations, a Family Court appearance is mandatory. All citations referred to the Family Court are handled by the traffic probation officer. It is he who decides whether to settle the citation as an informal adjustment or through the courts with a traffic hearing.

Violations of Law (PINS, Part I and Part II)

Violations of the law are made known to the police, generally, in one of two ways. First, the patrol officer may observe the offense personally, or second, the offense may be observed by someone else and reported to the police. In either instance, an initial investigation immediately follows and is usually performed by a uniformed officer who is sent to the scene.

The initial investigating officer will leave the case pending when there is insufficient evidence present for an arrest and/or there is no suspect indicated. In this case, no arrest is effected and the case is referred to the appropriate division for further investigation.

All misdemeanors are referred to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division. All felonies, with the exception of hi-jacking, sexual abuse, incest and escape from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility or escape from the Detention Home are referred to the Criminal Investigation Division. Offenses against vice laws are referred to the Vice Division.

If probable cause exists that an offense has, in fact, occurred and the offender is known, the patrolman will ordinarily make an immediate arrest. Thereupon, the juvenile is transported to the Juvenile Division and booked. The arresting officer will complete his initial investigation report and fill in the arrest report and submit them, through the proper channels, to the appropriate division for further investigation and disposition.

If the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division is closed, or if the arrest occurs in a rural district, the youth is processed at the Receiving Desk of the respective district. When a child is taken into custody, the parents or legal guardians are notified immediately. In the case where the Juvenile Division is not open, one of several alternatives are open to the Officer-in-Charge. The juvenile may be (a) discharged for lack of evidence, (b) discharged - complaint withdrawn by victim, (c) sent to the Detention Home, (d) sent to the Emergency Shelter Home of the Department of Social Services and Housing, or (e) Released-to-Appear at the Juvenile Division at a later date. In all cases, the Juvenile Division makes the final determination on the proper disposition of the case. More often than not, the juvenile is booked, released to the custody of his parents, and instructed to appear at the Juvenile Division for further investigation.

Investigation

As was stated earlier, an initial investigation begins immediately by the patrol officer once an offense is made known. When the initial investigation of each case is completed, all reports of the investigator are reviewed by the officer's superior and approved, whereupon they are referred to the appropriate division. Most cases are referred to the Juvenile Division for further investigation and disposition. In all cases investigated by the police wherein a parolee of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility is an offender, an extra copy of the report is made and forwarded to the Juvenile Division. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division forwards same to the Department of Social Services and Housing.

In the course of the investigation, the investigating officer checks departmental records to ascertain whether or not the juvenile had been previously arrested. Further, the officer conducts interviews with the youth, his parents, the victims, and any associates. A follow-up report is filed supplementing the preliminary report submitted by the arresting officer or initial investigating officer.

Warrants

A warrant of arrest may be issued by a Judge of the Family Court naming a child or minor in violation of any provisions of the Family Court. The officer executing the warrant must complete and submit a "Juvenile Information Report." In the event a warrant of arrest is issued by a District Court wherein the defendant is found to be under 18 years of age, the service of such warrant is made and completed.

In such an instance, a "Juvenile Information Report" is filled in with a notation made as to "arrest by warrant." No bail is required of the child, but he is released to appear before the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division or held at Hale Hoomalu. Such action is dependent upon the seriousness of the offense. Such a case is listed on the District Court calendar as one to be stricken for disposition by the Juvenile Division.

Dispositions of Juveniles

The final disposition of all cases investigated by the police is made by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division. Among the various alternatives available upon completion of the investigation, the following are considered to be all-inclusive:

1. Counsel and Release (Including the Intern Counseling Program)
2. Referral or Discharge

A juvenile may be discharged, as previously indicated, if there is a lack of evidence, or if the complaint is withdrawn by the victim.

Currently, referral to another agency is usually made if the juvenile has a previous record with the agency, or if it is felt that it is the appropriate agency which is best suited to make the ultimate disposition of the case. When a juvenile is referred to any agency for subsequent disposition of his case, a yellow and salmon-colored copy of the "Juvenile Information Report" (form HPD-191) are delivered to that agency. The yellow copy is retained for their files, while the salmon-colored copy is returned to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division and forwarded to the Records Division.

The police have also developed certain criteria for the disposition of juveniles other than referral to the Family Court.

Disposition other than referral to Family Court shall include, but not be limited to, counsel and release by police, referral to Intern Counseling Project and referrals to other allied agencies as Department of Social Services and Housing, Salvation Army, Catholic Social Services, Child and Family Service, etc.

a. First time offender charged with non-criminal conduct.

b. Second time offender charged with non-criminal conduct where there has been a time lapse of over one year between charges.

c. First time offender charged with a crime that, were he an adult, would be considered less than a felony when the offender admits responsibility for the crime.

d. Second time offender charged with a crime that, were he an adult, would be considered less than a felony when the offender admits responsibility for the crime and there has been a time lapse of over one year between charges.

3. Detention Home

The police have likewise developed criteria for the detention of juveniles at Hale Hoomalu (Detention Home).

a. Children to be Detained

Those children apprehended as law violators are to be detained for the Family Court when it appears:

(1) It is necessary for his immediate welfare.

(2) It is necessary for the protection of the community.

Some examples where the juvenile should be detained are cases where a dangerous offensive weapon has been used, cases involving extreme violence, or where serious injury has been inflicted.

b. Children Not to be Detained

(1) Whether apprehended as a law violator or a non law violator (MINS), a child shall not be detained at Hale Hoomalu if it appears that the parent or guardian will be able to maintain custody and control and present the child at the appropriate place for final disposition.

(a) No child under the age of 12 years shall be detained. When detention of such a child is sought, approval must be granted by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division and a Judge of the Family Court.

(b) Runaways and incorrigible children shall be returned to the custody and control of the parent or guardian. In the event the parent or guardian refuses custody and detention is the only alternative, this shall be noted in the report accompanying the child to the detention facility.

(c) Neglected, abused and emotionally disturbed children shall be handled through the Child Abuse Clinic at the Children's Hospital.

(2) No child shall be placed in detention as a convenience to police investigation nor left there as a punitive measure.

(3) No inmate or parolee from HYCF shall be detained at Hale Hoomalu. Disposition of such children shall be arranged through the Corrections Division of DSSH. Such children may be temporarily detained at the police cell block pending disposition.

c. When a child is taken to Hale Hoomalu for detention, sufficient information shall be included in the report to show cause for such detention. This is particularly so when the final charge has been placed and only the blue copy of the Juvenile Information Report is accompanying the juvenile.

d. In all cases of detention, police disposition (final charge or discharge) should be made within 48 hours.

4. Family Court

When a child is referred to the Family Court, a petition and one copy shall be submitted with the prescribed copies of the Juvenile Information Report. The petition shall be signed by a police officer or by other authorized representative of the police department.

Certain criteria are used for referrals to the Family Court:

a. Any juvenile charged with a crime that, were he an adult, would be considered a felony.
b. A juvenile charged with any crime who denies responsibility for such crime.
c. Any third time offender.
d. A second time offender charged with a crime or noncriminal conduct where the second charge was placed within one year of the first.
e. Any inmate or parolee of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.
f. Any offender who has previously been referred to the Family Court on any criminal or noncriminal charge.

Disposition of Evidence

Following the arrest of a juvenile, any evidence should be handled and processed in the same fashion as for adults, e.g., in glue sniffing cases, the evidence must be confiscated. The glue tube, rags, paint can, etc., must be retained for trial purposes.

Supplementary Information

The police department has issued "Special Orders" concerning juveniles in the following areas:

1. Releasing Names of Juvenile Victims, which purpose is to remind all personnel of Family Court rulings concerning the release of information on arrested juveniles, and to establish a departmental policy restricting the release of information concerning juvenile victims.
2. Runaway Program, which purpose is to apprise all personnel of the formation of a Juvenile Runaway Patrol Program and to identify its duties and functions.
3. Juvenile File, which purpose is to establish procedures for the maintenance and use of the computerized Juvenile File.

The Hawaii County Police Department

The Hawaii County Police Department has a Juvenile Aid Bureau established under a provision of the Hawaii Revised Statutes. The duties and powers of this Bureau are the same as those spelled out for the Honolulu Police Department.

The primary objective of this Bureau is the prevention and possible discouragement of acts of delinquency by boys and girls under the age of 18. The functions and duties of the Bureau are:

1. To conduct a juvenile crime educational, counseling and public relations program.
2. To investigate offense reports involving juveniles.
3. To investigate complaints made by juveniles against adults.
4. To dispose of juvenile cases investigated by counseling where possible or refer cases to the Family Court for disposition.
5. To patrol and inspect public places or hangouts frequented by children.
6. To cooperate with public health, welfare agencies, schools, and youth organizations.

The Hawaii County Juvenile Aid Bureau has developed very broad policy guidelines which state that:

> "The Juvenile Aid Bureau performs investigative and related work on misdemeanor and felony offenses involving juveniles, including sex and assault cases, curfew violations, possession of deadly weapons, use

of intoxicants and chemical inhalants, and other similar offenses and acts. It will enforce the Family Court Act and dispose of cases to social agencies or to the Probation Department. Juvenile officers will cooperate and coordinate with other community agencies for the purpose of preventing crimes and delinquency."

Organization

The Juvenile Aid Bureau functions under the commanding officer of the Criminal Investigation Division. Four persons comprise the present staff of the Bureau, which represents approximately 1-1/2% of the total strength of the police department, including civilians. The distribution of personnel is as follows:

Sergeants (All)

1. Detective (male investigator) 2
2. Detective (school relations officer) 1
3. Detective (female investigator) 1

The supervising Detective Sergeant is responsible for being cognizant of the following:

1. Juvenile delinquency problems and control.
2. Laws particularly applicable to juveniles and their parents.
3. Educational and counseling techniques.
4. Procedures for handling juveniles cases.
5. The organization, functions, policies and procedures of the police department.

6. The laws and ordinances of the county, State, and federal governments subject to the enforcement.
7. Crime prevention.
8. Interviewing and interrogation techniques.
9. Human relations and public speaking.
10. Court procedures and police records.
11. The geographic, economic, social and racial composition of the community.

Procedural Flow of Juvenile Law Violators

The police jurisdiction over a juvenile arrested in this county is very similar to that described for the City and County of Honolulu.

Alternatives at Various Points

Listed below are some of the more commonly known referral agencies used as alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System.

1. Station Adjustment (usually for the first-time offender)
2. Hilo Multi-Purpose Center (vocational training, job placement, early admission program)
3. Probation Department (voluntary probation for counseling purposes)
4. Awareness House (counseling)
5. Hilo Counseling Center (in-depth counseling by psychiatrists and psychologists)
6. Salvation Army - Interim Home (temporary shelter for runaway girls)
7. Department of Social Services and Housing (foster home - temporary shelter for predelinquent and delinquent children)

8. Youth Organizations (Boy's Club, YMCA, YWCA, CYO, etc.)

9. Police Programs for Youth

   a. Law Enforcement Explorer Program

   b. School Visitation Program

   c. Student and the Law

   d. Officer Bill

   e. School Resource Officer

   f. Pals on Wheels

   g. Ride-Along Program

Referral Procedures

The referral procedures for Hawaii County are very similar to those utilized in Honolulu. The criteria used in making referrals are:

1. What is best for the juvenile.
2. What is best for the community.
3. Number of offenses (prior to present).
4. Type of offense.
5. Needs of the child.
6. The availability of the social agency to fill the child's needs.
7. The desire of the child and parents for help.

Referrals are made either through a formal process, i.e., when a child is charged for an offense, the entire police report is forwarded to the Family Court via the Prosecutor's Office for review, petition and final disposition; or through an informal process which includes a review of the case by police personnel and an oral request to some social agency to make follow-up. A special form has been developed for use in referring juveniles to the Hilo Multi-Purpose Center.

The Maui Police Department

The Maui Police Department has a Juvenile Section which was established on August 1, 1971, under a provision of the Hawaii Revised Statutes and in line with a reorganization of the department. The duties and powers of this Section are the same as those spelled out for the other three police departments.

The primary objective of this Section is the prevention and possible discouragement of acts of delinquency by boys and girls under the age of 18. The duties of the Section have been in the area of predelinquency, in the field of counseling youth in need of assistance, apprehending certain juvenile law violators, checking on missing juveniles and investigating sex cases involving minors.

This Section is guided by Special Orders issued by the Chief of Police pertaining to juvenile matters and by Family Court procedures for the handling of juveniles. The department has also issued several General Orders which deal specifically with juvenile matters. They explain jurisdiction, duties of the Juvenile Section officers and personnel, and the procedures to be followed.

Organization

The Juvenile Section is headed by a Lieutenant who is responsible to the police Major in charge of Investigative Services. Five persons comprise the present staff of the Section, which represents approximately 2-1/2% of the total strength of the police department, including civilians. The distribution of personnel is as follows:

1.	Lieutenant	1
2.	Sergeant	1
3.	Counselors	2
4.	Secretary	1
5.	Policewoman	(to be filled next fiscal year)

The Juvenile Section is under the direct supervision of the Police Lieutenant who is responsible for the investigation of cases involving minor children, domestic and social irregularities and maladjustment, missing persons, and other related matters in coordination with other investigative elements of the Department.

The Lieutenant has the overall command and control of his Section, subject to review by the Major of the Investigative Services. The Sergeant assists in the Juvenile Program of the Department and performs other duties as required. In the absence of the Lieutenant, he is responsible for the operations of the Section and is guided by any directives issued by the Lieutenant.

Pilot Juvenile Counseling Program

A Pilot Juvenile Counseling Program, which has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Section, is a federally-funded project which was initiated on March 16, 1970. The main thrust of the Counseling Program is directed towards juveniles involved in minor offenses and other juveniles who exhibit predelinquent tendencies. The counselors also participate in and assist in the coordination of youth-oriented programs such as the Para-Professional Training and Peer Counseling Program, Maui Youth Council, and the Substance Abuse Facilitator Program.

The counselors perform a variety of counseling, evaluation and allied rehabilitation services. They provide information, counsel, advice and assistance to youths exhibiting asocial behavior, and direct and refer them to appropriate agencies for other services and assistance. They also coordinate the Department's activities with other public and private agencies providing services to the youths of Maui County, and they perform other duties as required or directed by the Lieutenant.

Procedural Flow of Juvenile Law Violators

The police jurisdiction over arrested juveniles is very similar to that described for the City and County of Honolulu. There is a Detention Home on Maui which is used very sparingly. The majority of juveniles are released to the custody of their parents and/or guardians.

Referral Procedures

The referral procedures for Maui County are quite similar to those utilized in Honolulu and the other two counties. However, more extensive use is made of the Juvenile Counseling Program which receives referrals from the police for youths who may or may not have been arrested. The Counseling Program also receives self-referrals and youths sent there by parents, schools and other sources.

The criteria for referrals made by the police are the same as in the other counties. Once a juvenile has been arrested, a Juvenile Arrest Form and/or report form is routed to the Juvenile Section Lieutenant. The Lieutenant determines the final disposition of juvenile

case referrals. Disposition may be made to any of the following four:

1. Family Court
   a. All felonies involving juveniles.
   b. Juveniles presently on probation.
   c. More serious misdemeanor repeaters.
   d. Petitions by parents/guardians of PINS.
2. Juvenile Counseling Program
   a. Misdemeanors with no prosecution.
   b. First time offenders with misdemeanor and occasionally felony charges.
   c. Parental, self, Department of Education, other agency referrals.
3. Maui Police Department Juvenile Section
   a. Misdemeanors with no prosecution.
   b. Counsel and release.
   c. Parental requests.
4. Other
   a. Include Mental Health Division, Maui County Immigrant Services.

The Kauai County Police Department

The Kauai Police Department has a Juvenile Crime Prevention and Counseling Services Unit which was established on September 1, 1972. Federal funds were appropriated for this program to meet the growing need for specialization in the handling of juveniles and a much more positive measure in crime prevention. The duties and powers of this Unit are the same as those spelled out for the Honolulu Police Department.

The primary objective of this Unit is the prevention and possible discouragement of acts of delinquency by boys and girls under the age of 18. The specific functions and duties of the Unit are divided into six categories as follows:

1. To deal with all cases involving juveniles.
2. To investigate domestic and social irregularities and maladjustments of which juveniles are victims.
3. To counsel runaways and investigate individuals who are consistent repeaters or those considered as transient runaways.
4. To investigate public places tending to promote delinquency.
5. To review psychopathic personality problems.
6. To establish rapport and cooperate with public health and welfare agencies, schools, civic and community groups and all other establishments concerned with juvenile involvement.

Organization

The Juvenile Crime Prevention and Counseling Services Unit functions under the commanding officer of the Criminal Investigation Division. Four persons comprise the present staff of the unit, which represents approximately 3% of the total strength of the police department, including civilians. Personnel are distributed in the following manner:

1. Detectives (male) 2
2. School Relations Officer 1
3. Counselor (female) 1

Functions

The functions of the Unit are specifically divided. The purpose of the functions is to define the limitations and activities of the Unit. Its functions are as follow:

1. Investigation Function
   a. Investigation, referral and adjustment of domestic cases involving juveniles. These would include children requiring child protection.
   b. Apprehension, investigation, referral, counsel and release of juveniles who have been reported or detained. Investigative functions are limited due to small staff personnel.
      Work closely with schools in enforcing or detecting violations of County or State statutes.
   c. Communicating with persons who have been reported as runaways after case has been properly referred.

2. Patrol Function

Under this phase of crime prevention activity, the Unit participates in the regulation and control of juveniles by checking pool halls, amusement centers and other places that tend to promote and corrupt the morals of youth.

3. Public Services Function

The Unit maintains a constant public relations liaison between the police department and other social, civic and service agencies in the community by attending meetings or giving lectures in the areas of police awareness and crime prevention. Also included in this function is a public service to juveniles with the initiation and implementation of two programs:

a. Police Awareness Programs in schools.

b. Police-Youth Ride-Along Program, with youth riding and rapping with patrolmen.

4. Records Function

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit maintains records for the purpose of compiling statistical data in producing a realistic picture of the juvenile problem in the community. Records kept will serve as a resource for police officers requesting information on juveniles apprehended, suspected or questioned.

5. Child Custody Function

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit has control of all children and minors taken into custody for a delinquent

act or as a dependent child. It makes proper referrals either by petition to the Family Court for formal adjustment purposes or to the Department of Social Services for Child Protective Services.

Procedural Flow of Juvenile Law Violators

The police jurisdiction over a juvenile arrested in this county is the same as they are for the City and County of Honolulu.

Referrals are made in the same manner as they are in the City and County of Honolulu, and hold particularly true for referrals for counseling.

A. THE FAMILY COURT ACT

1. Purpose:

The Family Court Act of Hawaii became effective on July 1, 1966 and declares as its purpose:

> "This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that families whose unity or well-being is threatened shall be assisted and protected, and restored if possible as secure units of law abiding members; and that each child and minor coming within the jurisdiction of the court shall receive, preferably in his own home, the care, guidance, and control that will conduce to his welfare and the best interests of the State, and that when he is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which they should have given him."

2. Legal Jurisdiction:

The Family Court is a division within each of the four judicial circuit courts in the State of Hawaii. As such, it is subject to the administrative direction and control of the Chief Justice, through an appointed administrative director of courts. The Family Court has legal jurisdiction and power as follows:

a. Children and Minors

The Family Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in matters affecting children or minors (both defined as being "persons less than 18 years of age") in proceedings:

(1) Concerning any child who is alleged to have violated or attempted to violate any federal, state, or local law or municipal ordinance, regardless of where the violation occurred; or any person alleged to have violated or attempted to violate any federal, state, or local law or municipal ordinance prior to having become eighteen years of age. The minor shall be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter relating to children. Jurisdiction may be taken by the court of the circuit where the minor is living or found, or in which the offense is alleged to have occurred.

(2) Concerning any child living or found within the circuit

(a) who is neglected as to proper or necessary support, or education as required by law, or as to medical or other care necessary for his well-being, or who is abandoned by his parent or other custodian; or

(b) whose environment is injurious to his welfare, or whose behavior is injurious to his own or others' welfare; or

(c) who is beyond the control of his parent or other custodian.

(3) To determine the custody of any minor or appoint a guardian of the person of any minor.

(4) For the adoption of a person.

(5) For the termination of parental rights.

(6) For judicial consent to the marriage, employment, or enlistment of a minor, when such consent is required by law.

(7) For the treatment or commitment of a mentally defective, mentally retarded, or mentally ill minor.

(8) Under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles Law.

b. Waiver of Family Court Jurisdiction

Although the Family Court has legal jurisdiction to process the case of a minor who has violated a criminal law, the court may waive jurisdiction and order a minor held for criminal proceedings in a criminal court "after the full investigation and hearing when a child sixteen years of age or over is alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, and the court finds there is no evidence the child or minor is committable to an institution for the mentally defective or retarded or the mentally ill, is not treatable in any available institution or facility within the State designed for the care and treatment of children, or that the safety of the community requires that the child or minor continue under restraint for a period extending beyond his minority."

c. Adults

The Family Court has, among others, exclusive original jurisdiction in adult matters:

(1) To try any offense committed against a minor by his parent or guardian or by any other person having his legal or physical custody.

(2) To try any adult charged with:

(a) Deserting, abandoning, or failing to provide support for any person in violation of law;

(b) An offense, other than a felony, against the person of the defendant's husband or wife.

In any case within paragraphs (1) or (2), above, the court may, in its discretion, waive its jurisdiction and certify the defendant for criminal proceedings to a court which has trial jurisdiction over the offense charged.

(3) In proceedings under the Uniform Desertion and Nonsupport Act, and the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.

(4) For commitment of an adult alleged to be mentally defective or mentally ill.

(5) In all proceedings for support between parent and child or between husband and wife, and in all proceedings to appoint a guardian of the person of an adult.

3. Family Court Judges:

a. Appointment and Powers

Family Court judges are Circuit Court judges. In the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu, any judge or judges

designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the judge or judges of the Family Court of the First Circuit. The several judges of the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits, when exercising jurisdiction of Family Court matters, are judges of the Family Court of their respective circuits. In any circuit in which more than one judge is authorized to exercise jurisdiction as judge of the Family Court, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is responsible for designating one of the judges as the senior judge.

Family Court judges are empowered to hear any case or proceeding over which the Family Court has legal jurisdiction as indicated hereinabove.

The judge or senior judge where there is more than one is responsible to appoint necessary probation officers, social workers, and marital counselors and may appoint, or make arrangements for the services of physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other professionally competent persons, to carry on the work of the court.

b. District Family Court Judges

The Chief Justice in his discretion may, when urgency or volume of cases so requires, appoint one or more district family court judges for each judicial circuit.

The senior judge or judge of the Family Court of the circuit may direct that any case coming within the

jurisdictional provisions of the Family Court Act shall be heard by the district family judge.

Each district family judge must reside in the judicial circuit for which he is appointed and must be an attorney licensed to practice in all the courts of the State for at least five years. District family judges shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided, that any district family judge may be summarily removed from office, and his commission revoked by the Supreme Court whenever the Supreme Court deems such removal necessary for the public good or the volume of cases within the circuit is reduced to a level where the reduction of the number of district family judges within a circuit is deemed advisable.

4. Directors of the Family Court

For each Family Court the judge, or the senior judge where there is more than one judge, must appoint a chief administrative and executive officer who has the title of director of the Family Court. Under the general supervision of the senior judge or the judge, the director shall:

a. Prepare an annual budget for the court;

b. Formulate procedures governing the routine administration of court services;

c. Make recommendations to the court for improvement in court services;

d. Make recommendations to the senior judge or the judge for the appointment of administrative, supervisory, consultant, and necessary professional and clerical and other personnel to perform the duties assigned to the court and the director;

e. Collect necessary statistics and prepare an annual report of the work of the court;

f. Provide supervision and consultation to the administrative and supervisory staff regarding the administration of court services, recruitment of personnel, in-service training, and fiscal and office management;

g. Perform such other duties as the senior judge or the judge shall specify.

5. Juvenile Custody, Detention and Shelter:

The Family Court is responsible for the temporary detention of children or minors. The detention home may be conducted as an agency of the court or the court may arrange for the care and custody of such children or minors temporarily in private homes subject to the supervision of the court, or may arrange with an institution or agency to receive for temporary care and custody children or minors within the jurisdiction of the court.

B. THE FAMILY COURTS

1. The First Judicial Circuit:

a. Organization and Staffing

The Family Court of the First Circuit Court has two judges assigned to it with the senior judge serving as chief administrator. It also has five district

Family Court judges. The staffing of the Family Court and the office of the Family Court director are shown on Exhibits 1 and 2, respectively.

District Family Court judges are by statute empowered to hear any matter assigned by the senior judge or judge of the Family Court.

b. Branches

The Family Court of the First Circuit Court has the following four major branches. (See Exhibit 3)

(1) Children and Youth Services Branch

The mission of the Children and Youth Services Branch is to:

(a) Plan, organize, and conduct intake and rehabilitative services to children and minors referred to the court or under the court's jurisdiction.

(b) Plan, organize and conduct activities and projects which will aid in reducing youth problems and family problems which bear on the court's caseload.

The Children and Youth Services Branch of the Family Court is subdivided into the following eight sections:

(a) Windward Oahu Section

(b) Leeward Oahu Section

(c) Central Oahu Section

(d) East Oahu Section

(e) West Oahu Section

(f) Special Services and Hale Section

(g) Office Services Section

(h) Federal Projects Section

Sections (a) through (e), above, are identified by localities on Oahu. The workers assigned to these sections perform services for juveniles located within said localities. The workers, among other duties:

(a) Perform intake services such as taking complaints involving juveniles within the jurisdiction of the Family Court,

(b) Interview and screen juveniles,

(c) Investigate and gather facts,

(d) Effect informal adjustments,

(e) File petitions for adjudicatory hearings,

(f) Prepare social studies containing recommendations for judges prior to disposition hearings,

(g) Provide supervision and probation services, and

(h) Monitor activities of agencies handling juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Family Court.

The foregoing duties are more fully described hereafter in the section relating to the Juvenile Flow, Procedure and Decree.

The Special Services and Hale Section provides workers assigned to perform intake services at the Oahu detention home, Hale Ho'omalu. These workers, among other responsibilities, interview, screen and may release admittees to the detention home and also participate in detention hearings at Hale Ho'omalu.

This section also provides special services for juveniles who have not committed law violations but are under the jurisdiction of the Family Court involving matters such as child neglect, child abuse, child custody, adoption, termination of parental rights, judicial consent to the marriage, employment, or enlistment of a minor when such consent is required by law, the treatment or commitment of a mentally defective, retarded or ill minor, and in cases involving the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

The Office Services Section provides central clerical and stenographic services for all sections within the Children and Youth Services Branch of the Family Court.

The Federal Projects Section is responsible for the coordination and program implementation of all federally funded programs operating within the Children and Youth Services Branch of the Family Court.

(2) Detention Services Branch

See narrative on Detention Home.

(3) Adult Services Branch

The Adult Services Branch is headed by a chief and has the following basic missions:

(a) To plan, organize and conduct services necessary to reduce or ameliorate adult and family problems.

(b) To provide counseling and investigative services to assist the court in reducing marital and family problems.

(c) To conduct activities to enforce payment of support as required by court orders.

(4) Court Services Branch

The Court Services Branch is headed by a chief and his functions are to "plan, organize and provide such clerical, bailiff, documents receiving, filing and other services necessary to support the adjudicatory mission of the court.

2. The Second, Third and Fifth Judicial Circuits

In the Family Court of the Third Circuit, all juvenile matters are heard by two Circuit Court judges, inasmuch as no district family court judges have been appointed for this circuit. The Second (Maui) and Fifth (Kauai) Circuit Courts each have one judge assigned to them; however, district court judges are empowered to aid in handling Family Court matters involving juveniles.

Each circuit has a Director of Family Court and staff appointed by the Family Court Judge. The Family Courts of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits all perform services such as intake, interviewing and screening of juveniles, investigation, effecting informal adjustments, filing of petitions for adjudicatory hearings, preparation of social studies and providing supervision and probation. The processing of cases involving juveniles in all circuits are sought to be done in conformance with the Hawaii Family Court Rules referred to and elaborated on in section C, hereafter. Accordingly, processing procedures involving juveniles are similar throughout the State. The staff of the Family Courts in the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits also perform all adult probation services for the Criminal Division of their respective courts.

The Family Courts of the First and Second Circuits supervise juvenile detention facilities.

C. THE JUVENILE FLOW, PROCEDURE AND DECREE

Whenever the Family Court is informed by complaint by any person that a minor is within its legal jurisdiction as enumerated hereinbefore, "the court is required to make a preliminary investigation to determine whether the interests of the public or of the minor require that further action be taken." If further action is deemed necessary, the court may authorize the filing of a petition to commence legal proceedings, or may make whatever informal adjustment is practicable without the filing of a petition.

The procedures utilized by the Family Court in receiving and processing a complaint, conducting an investigation, effecting an

informal adjustment, filing a petition, holding adjudication and disposition hearings are all prescribed by the statewide Hawaii Family Court Rules, effective on September 1, 1972, which in pertinent part provide:

1. Intake:

. . . . . .

Initiation of Complaint. A complaint is an oral or written report to the Family Court concerning a child who is alleged to come within the legal jurisdiction of the Family Court. If the court's staff refuses, after a demand by the complainant, to authorize the filing of a complaint, the complainant is entitled to be informed of the reasons for the refusal and shall be advised that he may submit such complaint in writing, to a judge of the court, who may order the filing of a complaint or may affirm the action of the court's staff. On Oahu, complaints against a minor are filed with the Children and Youth Services Branch of the Family Court.

Intake Procedure. If the alleged facts recited in the complaint appear to be legally sufficient for the filing of a petition, and if they are serious enough to warrant further investigation by the court, the court may request the child and the person or persons who have custody of the child to attend an intake interview. The child and the person or persons having his custody shall be informed that the interview is voluntary and that they may be represented by legal counsel at the interview. No person can be ordered to attend. If the parties fail to appear, the court may authorize the filing of a petition.

At the commencement of the interview, the parties shall be informed of their legal right to remain silent, have legal

counsel, and that a complaint has been made and that the facts appear to establish the authority of the court to act. If any party wishes to be represented by counsel, the interview ends and all further interviews take place with counsel present unless the right is waived. If for any reason it appears that the child should be represented by legal counsel at the interview, even though counsel has not been requested, provision is made to obtain counsel for the child.

The court officer may schedule several interviews in an attempt to adjust the matter informally without the filing of a petition. At any time during the intake process, the court officer may terminate the effort at informal adjustment and authorize the filing of a petition.

2. Informal Adjustment:

An informal adjustment is a method of terminating the complaint filed against a minor without the formal filing of a petition for an adjudicatory hearing and is generally utilized when a juvenile acknowledges the matters alleged in the complaint and the interviewing caseworker feels that the minor will not violate the law again and thus can have his case resolved without the necessity of a formal hearing. The consent of the juvenile and his parents is necessary to effect an informal adjustment. In this event, the referral is terminated.

The court officer is required to inform the parties that informal adjustment will not constitute an adjudication of

the matters alleged in the complaint and that if they wish the facts to be determined by the court at a hearing, no effort will be make to arrive at informal adjustment. The parties must be informed that information obtained from them by the caseworker during the intake period will not be admissible in evidence against them at the adjudication hearing, that they need not continue to participate in the informal adjustment process, and that the effort at informal adjustment shall not prevent the filing of a petition at a future date. However, no such petition can be filed if ninety days have elapsed after the complaint has been received by the court unless prior thereto an extension of the time for filing has been approved by a judge.

The Family Court's termination of a complaint by an informal adjustment may result in standards of conduct being imposed on the minor analogous to conditions of probation although there has been no adjudication of wrongdoing.

In the event that a referral is not informally adjusted, the caseworker files a petition for an adjudication hearing to litigate the issues contained in said petition.

3. Filing of a Petition:

A petition is defined as the legal document containing the allegations upon which the Family Court's jurisdiction is based. The petition must set forth, in plain language and with reasonable particularity, the date, place, and manner of the acts alleged and the law or standard of conduct

allegedly violated by the minor. The filing of the petition by the worker results in a judicial determination of the matters raised in the complaint at the adjudication hearing.

4. The Adjudication Hearing:

An adjudication hearing is defined as a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the allegations of a petition are admitted or established by proof under the provisions of the Family Court Act.

Scheduling the Hearing. The date for the adjudication hearing must be set as soon as possible after the petition is filed, not to exceed 15 court days unless extended by a judge. If the child who is the subject of the petition is in shelter care or detention, the hearing must be given priority and be scheduled for the earliest possible date, not to exceed 10 court days unless extended by a judge.

The hearing may be held before the scheduled date if each party waives, in writing or on the record at the hearing, his right to notice of the hearing.

Order of Proceedings. Before taking testimony at the hearing, the court must explain to the child and his parents their rights to remain silent and to obtain legal counsel.

The court may then inquire of the child whether he admits or denies all or some of the allegations in the petition. Failure or refusal of the child to admit the allegations shall be deemed a denial of them.

If any or all of the allegations of the petition admitted by the child are sufficient to give the court jurisdiction, the court may take testimony to corroborate the admission or otherwise to establish the allegations of the petition. If any of the allegations of the petition required to be established to give the court jurisdiction are denied by the child, the court may proceed to hear such evidence as is presented in support of such allegations and of the prayer of the petition. The court may order that any allegations denied by the child and which are not supported by adequate proof or not required to be heard be stricken from the petition. If the court is satisfied after consideration of all of the facts and circumstances presented that the prayer of the petition should be granted, it may then proceed with the adjudication.

Standard of Proof. The facts alleged in the petition must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Findings. If, upon the conclusion of the adjudication hearing, the court determines that the material allegations of the petition are established, it may enter an order granting the request of the petition.

If, after such determination and action, the disposition hearing is not to be held immediately and the child is in detention or shelter care, the court shall determine whether he shall be released or continued in detention or shelter care.

Dismissal of Petition. The court may at any time dismiss a petition and thus terminate the proceedings relating to the child if such action is in the interest of justice and the welfare of the child.

5. The Disposition Hearing:

A disposition hearing is a hearing for the purpose of determining what shall be done on behalf of a minor who has had the allegations in the complaint involving him proved at the adjudication hearing.

Social Study. A social study, consisting of an investigation and evaluation of the child, must be prepared or procured after all adjudication hearings in which a minor is found to have violated a criminal law or is deemed to be in need of services or supervision unless the necessity for such social study is waived by the judge.

A social study cannot be commenced before the adjudication hearing without the consent of the parties. If the officer conducting the disposition hearing wishes additional information not reflected in the study, the hearing may be postponed or continued for a reasonable time.

Conduct of the Hearing. The judge who presided at the adjudication hearing shall, wherever possible, preside at the disposition hearing.

The parties are entitled to compulsory process, such as a subpoena, for the appearance of any persons, including character witnesses, to testify at the hearing.

Decree. Upon the termination of the disposition hearing, the court must enter an appropriate decree of disposition. The judge may (a) counsel and release the minor, (b) place the minor on probation or protective supervision, or (c) vest legal custody of the minor to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility or other institutions.

Children under Court Jurisdiction: Initiation of Review Proceedings. When it appears to the court's staff that, because of a violation of law or of a supervisory order, a child under the court's jurisdiction should be removed from his home or that his probation should be revoked, it shall file a motion for review and change of decree. Such motion shall include a statement of the facts and shall set forth the reasons for the proposed review and change.

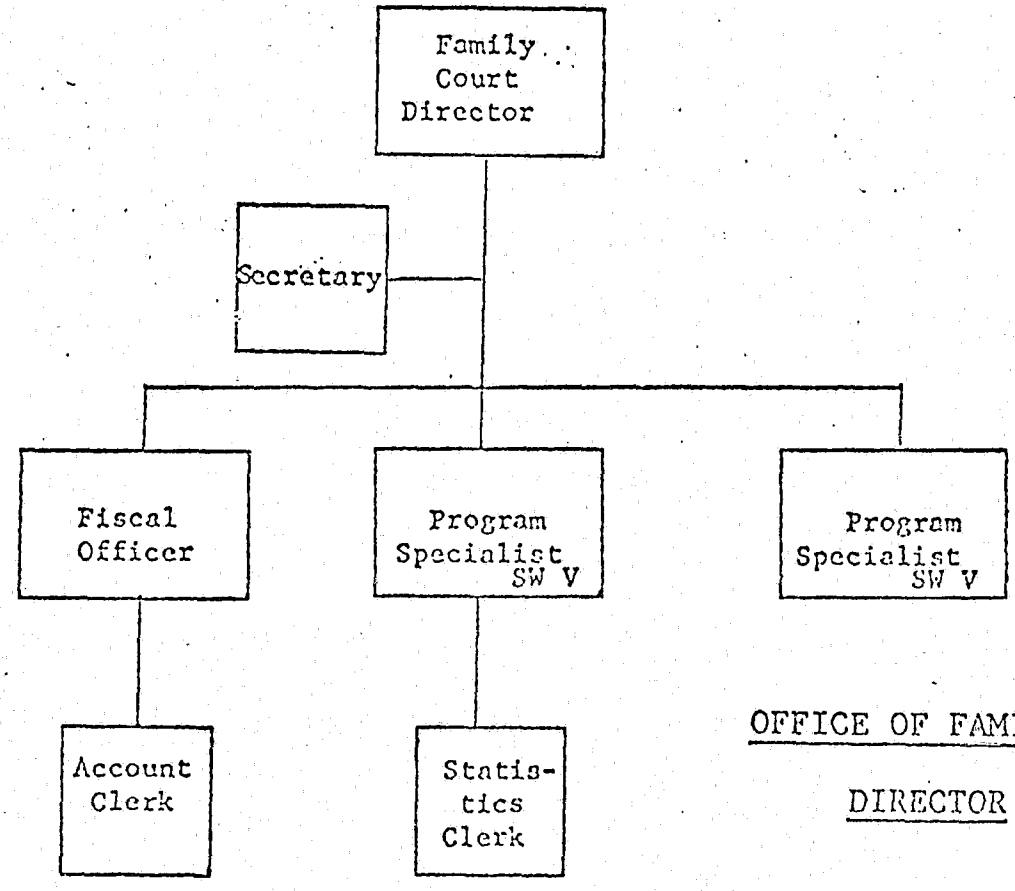
Upon receipt of the motion, the court may order a hearing to determine the allegations of the motion.

The court may modify a condition of protective supervision or probation included in its decree. Such modification shall be given to the parties in writing, and the parties may petition the court to hold a hearing on the advisability of the modification.

Staff of the Family Court, First Circuit (June, 1973)

Position	Location	Number
Court Executive Officer	Family Court	1
Social Worker VI	Family Court	1
Social Worker V	Family Court	7
Social Worker IV	Family Court	9
Social Workers III, II, I	Family Court	31
Clerks*	Family Court	16
Social Workers	Detention Home	0
Juvenile Detention Worker III	Detention Home	21
TOTAL STAFF		86**

* Refers to stenographers, typists, etc.
** Includes unfilled positions



OFFICE OF FAMILY COURT

DIRECTOR

Exhibit 2

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT

FAMILY COURT

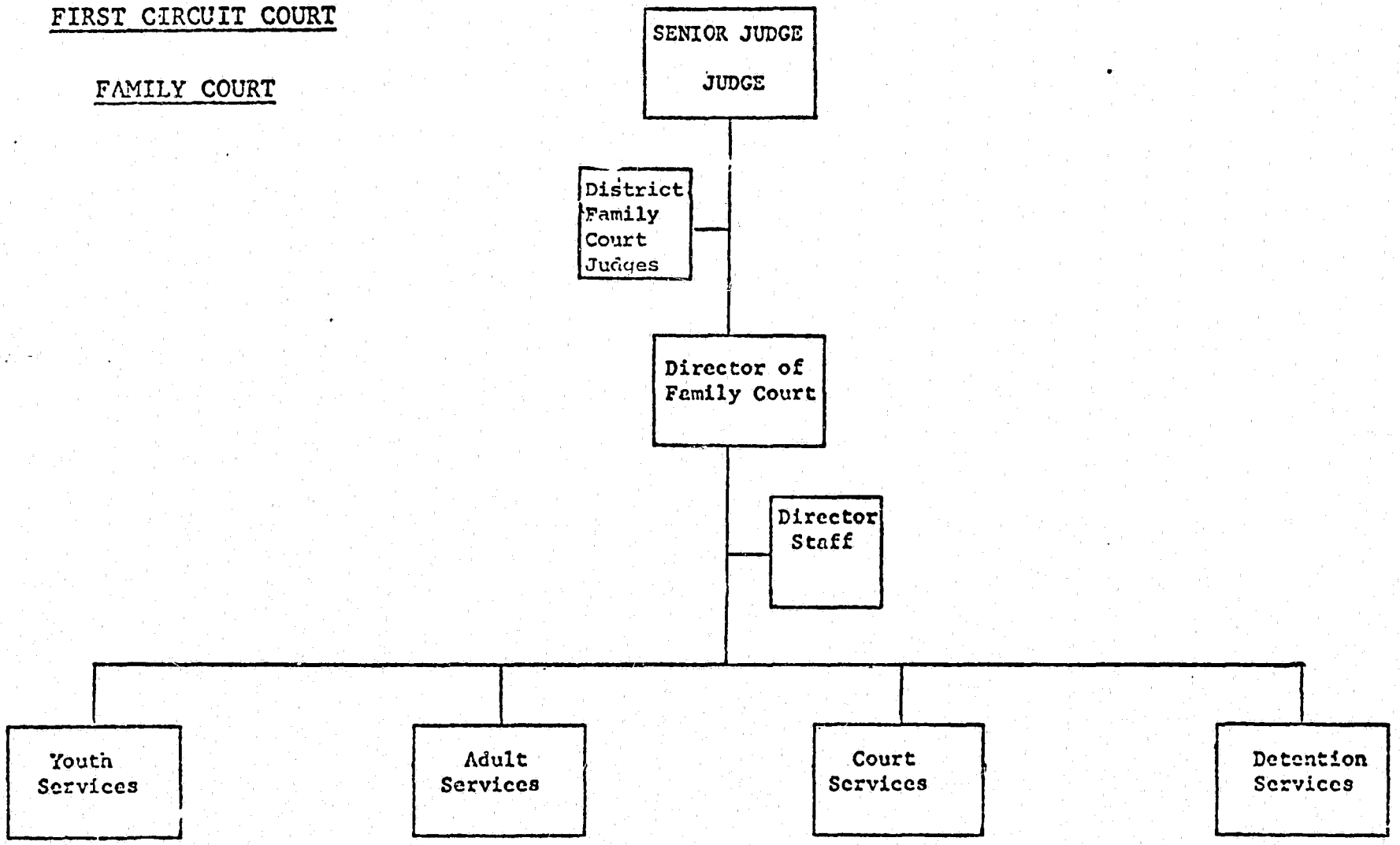


Exhibit 3

DETENTION HOME

Hale Ho'omalu, meaning "House for Care, Protection and Restriction," is the only detention facility on Oahu and functions as a 24-hour holding facility. The facility formerly operated as part of the Juvenile Court, and since July 1, 1966, it has been under the jurisdiction of the Family Court.

The detention home staff, exclusive of probation officers, medical staff, and teachers, consists of 34 authorized positions:

Position	Number
Superintendent (Administrator V)	1
Assistant Superintendent (Administrator IV)	1
Staff Supervisor (Administrator III)	1
Shift Supervisors (Juvenile Detention Worker IV)	4
Recreational Therapists	2
Cooks	3
Detention Workers	22
TOTAL STAFF	34

The statutes are quite explicit in limiting detention to those "whose immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that he be detained." (Section 571-32 Family Court Act.) The criteria for admission are also quite explicit in defining "children who should be detained" and "children who shculd not be detained." (See Attachment A.)

Section 571-32(b) specifies that

> "No child or minor shall be held in detention or shelter longer than forty-eight hours, excluding Sundays and court holidays, unless a petition has been filed or unless the judge or a referee shall otherwise order."

It also states that

> "No child or minor may be so held longer than forty-eight hours, excluding Sundays and court holidays, after the

filing of a petition unless an order for such continued detention or shelter has been signed by the judge or referee."

Most referrals to the detention facility are made by the Honolulu Police Department. The Police Department has developed its own set of referral criteria to assure consistency in the handling of juveniles.

A liaison and intake officer, Probation Officer IV--SR 21, is attached to the detention home and is responsible for all legal work, screens referrals for admission, coordinates services with private and public agencies, interviews and counsels all clients, writes reports and recommendations to Family Court judges, coordinates all parties necessary for detention home hearings and maintains close contact and liaison with the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division staff. A team concept is operative in the detention home, involving court judges, social case and group workers, other professionals, and juvenile detention workers in meeting the needs of the juveniles (law violators and persons in need of supervision) in detention.

All referrals are interviewed by the intake officer. In most cases the interview with the detainee is held within a short period of time. If possible, parents are also interviewed during this session. Crisis intervention techniques are applied with parents and child as part of the screening mechanism of the officer. If a child is not detained, he can be released to the care of his parents or he can be referred informally to other community resources for services. If detainment of a child for court intervention is found to be necessary, a probation officer is assigned to conduct an intensive social casework follow-up and report.

During fiscal year 1973, 1,658 unduplicated juveniles were admitted to the detention home. Of this number, 927 were males and 731 were females. The average age for this group was 15.1 years. The highest age group for males was age 16 (246) and for females it was age 15 (220). On August 1, 1973, there were 44 juveniles in the detention home. Of this total, 24 were males and 20 were females. A total of 58 active cases were reported for this day (released and admitted cases). Of this number, the following figures were tabulated:

	LAW VIOLATORS	PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	TOTAL
Males	21	9	30
Females	10	18	28
TOTAL	31	27	58

The average length of stay for all detainees during fiscal year 1973 (July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973) was 7.1 days.

Medical services are provided for each child when requested. A six months contract has been executed with the Children's Hospital for a 24-hour medical coverage of the detention home. A psychologist, psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker are available to the detention home from the Courts and Corrections Team, Mental Health Division, Department of Health to conduct psychologicals, psychiatric testing and evaluation on selected children.

The VIP (Volunteers in Probation) is a service organization which coordinates outside activities to be brought into the detention home, such as special musical bands, craft work, etc. These activities occur mostly on weekends.

CONTINUED

1 OF 7

The Department of Education provides two teachers who provide co-educational services to all detainees. One hour of educational experience is required daily. Education is individualized and geared to levels of student capability. The Department of Education library consultants provide books, equipment and film strips for the students.

Because the detention facility is primarily for the purpose of short-term confinement, extensive long-term treatment programs are not emphasized. The staff of Hale Ho'omalu tries to provide a normal home atmosphere rather than one of institutionalization and security. The facilities provide recreational services such as outdoor sports. television, cards, puzzles, model kits, etc., for the children detained in the home.

A contingency management program was developed by the Social Development and Welfare Division of the School of Social Work, University of Hawaii. This behavior modification program was implemented last summer. Points are accrued by the child for work accomplished on a voluntary basis to obtain special privileges, such as the purchase of candy, cigarettes, soda pop, sleeping late, using the recreation room, etc.

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION TO DETENTION

1. Children who should be detained.

Children apprehended for law violations should be detained for the Family Court when, after proper intake interviews, it appears that casework by a probation officer would not enable the parents to maintain custody and control, or would not enable the child to control his own behavior. Such children fall in the following groups:

(a) Children who are almost certain to run away during the period the court is studying their case, or between disposition and transfer to an institution or another jurisdiction.

(b) Children who are almost certain to commit an offense dangerous to themselves or to the community before court disposition or between disposition and transfer to an institution or another jurisdiction.

(c) Children who must be held for another jurisdiction, eg., parole violators, runaways from institutions to which they are committed by a court, or certain material witnesses. In certain unusual cases non-law violator material witnesses may have to be detained for adult courts. Occasionally, children who require secure custody may be given overnight detention care as a courtesy to officials who are transporting them across a very large state or from one state to another.

2. Children who should not be detained.

Children should be detained for the Family Court when, after proper intake interviews, it appears that casework by a probation officer would be likely to help parents maintain custody and control, or would enable the child to control his own behavior. Such children and others who should not be detained fall into the following groups:

(a) Children who are not almost certain to run away or commit other offenses before court disposition or between disposition and transfer to an institution or another jurisdiction. Included in this category are children involved in law violation through accidental circumstances, and those whose parents can exercise such supervision that, even without casework service, (except that incidental to social investigation), there would be little likelihood of repeated offenses pending court disposition.

(b) Neglected, dependent, and non-law violator, emotionally disturbed children and law violators who do not require secure custody but must be removed from their homes because of physical or moral danger or because the relationship between child and parents is strained to the point of damage to the child. Detention should not be used as a substitute for shelter care.

(c) Children held as a means of court referral. Detention should not be used for routine overnight care. Release to parents after twenty-four or forty-eight hours usually indicates that the child would not have been detained had effective court intake procedure functioned earlier.

(d) Children held for police investigation or social investigation who do not otherwise require secure custody. Detention should not be used as merely a convenient way to hold a child for an interview, or for an investigation into his unsubstantiated connection with other offenses, or to facilitate the apprehension of suspected accomplices unless he himself is involved and the situation is serious.

(e) Children placed or left in detention as a corrective or punitive measure. Other state or local facilities should be used for corrective purposes. The court should not permit a case to be "continued" in order to "teach the child a lesson." Detention should not be used as a punishment or as a substitute for a training school.

(f) Psychotic children and children who need clinical study and treatment and do not otherwise need detention. Detention should not be used as a substitute for a resident clinical study and treatment center.

(g) Children placed in detention because of school truancy. Truancy is a school problem which should be handled in the school system through social services and special classes or schools when necessary. The court should cooperate with the schools, but detention should not be used as a control for truancy.

(h) Children who are material witnesses, unless secure custody is the only way to protect them or keep them from being tampered with as witnesses. Normally, if a child material witness must be held, he should be sent to a shelter facility.

NOTIFICATION OF PARENTS

Parents or guardians should be notified by the law enforcement agency immediately after their child is taken into custody. If the child is admitted to detention, his parents should be informed of his whereabouts immediately and should be given the names of the persons to contact at the detention home and at the court.

HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility is one of six branches of the Corrections Division. Juvenile Parole is another. The others are adult facilities/services; namely, the Hawaii State Prison, Community Centers Branch (two conditional release centers), Kulani Honor Camp, and the Community Correctional Facility in Maui.

The Corrections Division is an administrative component of the Department of Social Services and Housing, and the administrator of the Division is responsible to the director of the DSSH. The responsibility and programs of this Division are statewide in scope.

The first youth correctional facility in Hawaii was established in 1865 and was called the Keoneula Reformatory School. It was for both boys and girls and under the auspices of the Board of Education, Kingdom of Hawaii. During the next one hundred years, the school was relocated and the name was changed on a number of occasions. The correctional facility has been under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction, the Board of Industrial Schools, the Department of Institutions and since August 1961, as the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, under the Department of Social Services and Housing.

The facility is located on a 578 acre site in Waimanalo, which is divided by Kalanianaole Highway into two separate parcels - a 446 acre site for girls and a 132 acre site for boys. Most of the facilities for girls are not being utilized because of a decline in population. Three dormitory buildings (Olomana, Kaala, and Maunawili Cottages) for boys are being occupied, along with a workshop, several smaller buildings, and the administrative building.

Chapter 352, Section 2, provides the statutory authority for the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility to be used as a place of detention for both girls and boys. Minors committed to the facility are usually the hard-core, repetitive, and more recalcitrant offenders. They are likely to have been on probation for a long period of time and have already violated the terms and conditions of their probation on several occasions, and some have been on a Mittimus Stayed Status, i.e., they have been committed to the HYCF but the execution of their sentence has been deferred.

The stated philosophy of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility is to provide a "treatment institution which attempts to rehabilitate youths by means of group living in a cottage-life milieu; pre-vocational and academic training, recreational and religious training; with opportunities for contacts with the community and relatives and with control and discipline being an integral part of the total program." Supportive services of education, group work, social casework, professional clinical services, and medical care are provided. The operational philosophy of the facility as stated in an informational publication is as follows:

"1) Children as well as adults are capable of constructive change,

"2) Treatment goals and behavior expectations must be individualized whenever possible,

"3) Reasonable behavior controls and limits compatible with community standards are necessary and contribute to the emotional growth and development of children,

"4) Due to the multiplicity of causation of crime and delinquency and the complexity of human behavior, no single program of treatment can meet the needs of all juvenile offenders,

"5) Constructive relationship between institutional staff and the children placed therein, no matter at what level or classification, results in rehabilitative treatment for the child,

"6) As the family is the basic unit in our social structure, treatment must involve the family as well as the child and efforts must be directed toward the provision of constructive family life for such children,

"7) The child has an on-going need for contact with the community and the community with him,

"8) As the anonymity of children in trouble is desirable and all information concerning a child's problems is privileged, it is both legally and ethically necessary to maintain the confidentiality of case records and to prevent undue publicity which may be damaging to a child,

"9) The true measurement of successful rehabilitative treatment is not the adjustment of the child to the institution, but whether or not the child becomes a useful law-abiding citizen upon his return to the community."

In the same publication, the objectives of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility are expounded:

"1) To provide residential care and treatment in each facility for only those children who are in need of such program.

"2) To provide supervision and control.

"3) To provide that type of institutional environment for children which will as near as possible resemble that environment which would be provided by a good home with good parents.

"4) To provide that rehabilitative treatment which will help restore the child to a useful and law-abiding life in the community.

"5) To provide that type of administration and management that will make available to the line worker those facilities, equipment, and skills necessary to efficiently and effectively carry out his responsibility for the constructive care and treatment of children within the limitation of budgetary resources available."

The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility has a staff of 71 persons, as shown below:

Administrative Section:	
Corrections Administrator II	1
Stenographers II and III	2
Account Clerk II	1
Correctional Services Section:	
Corrections Administrator II	1
Social Workers (V, III, II)	4
Clinical Chaplain (NPC)	1
Stenographer II	1
Physician (part-time)	1
Dentist (part-time)	1
Registered Professional Nurse III	1
Youth Instruction Supervisor	1
Institution Recreation Therapists II and I	3
Institution Sewing Instructor	1
Livestock Herdsman	1
Houseparents II	2
Correctional Care Section:	
Corrections Administrator I	1
Supervising Houseparents	5
Houseparents II	15
Houseparents I	15
Operations Section:	
Institution Facilities Superintendent IV	1
General Construction and Maintenance Foreman I	1
Supervising Storekeeper	1
Automotive Mechanic I	1
Plumber I	1
Mason	0
Building Maintenance I	2
Grounds Maintenance Foreman	1
Food Service Section:	
Steward II	1
Cooks III	4
TOTAL STAFF	71

The list does not include staff persons from the Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Courts and Corrections Team of the Mental Health Division. As of August 1973, the facility had a population of 82. Of this number, 67 were boys and 15 were girls. There were five short-term wards (boys only) and seventy-seven long-term wards during this period.

The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility is composed of three sections which are responsible to the administrative section:

1) The Correctional Services Section is responsible for a program of training, treatment, education, and counseling.

2) The Correctional Care Section is responsible for care and custody, both within and without the facility.

3) The Operations Section has jurisdiction over institutional maintenance and food services.

All commitments to the facility are from the four Family Courts of the Judiciary. Upon their commitment, the director of the DSSH is charged with the responsibility of executing the orders for custody, placement, and safekeeping of the juvenile. Only law violators are committed to the facility. There are two types of court commitments. Long-term commitment is for a period of confinement up to the age of majority. On a short-term commitment, the law violator is continued on probation with detention at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility for a specified number of days.

When the juvenile is admitted into the facility, the child is immediately placed in a cottage. During the first 21 days, the juvenile will receive intensive interviews and examinations from the cottage parents, recreation therapist, social worker, physician, psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical chaplain and educator. Within

the first 30 days, the juvenile is placed on the behavior modification program, which is the basic treatment methodology of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility's rehabilitation program. The ward's basic (long-range) treatment program is determined by the classification committee comprised of all section heads, professional staff (medical and psychological), school principal, vocational rehabilitation counselor, and the administrator of aftercare. The ward is involved in many of the classification committee conferences. Subsequently, the ward is placed on an initial program such as the maintenance program (auto shop, masonry, plumbing, laundry, etc.), the school program, the activity classes program (sewing and craft, woodshop, physical education, and animal farm), the counseling group program, and the recreational program. During the course of treatment, the ward will attend several other classification review conferences set at 90 days, 180 days, and 270 days at which time additional programs are recommended.

During the past few years, an increasing number of short-term commitments (for a period of any number of days) have been used by the Family Court for the express purpose of creating a "negative reinforcement" treatment methodology. In cases of this nature, the Family Court maintains jurisdiction over the juvenile. This enables the juvenile probation counselor to participate in the multi-disciplinary classification committee meetings.

Prior to parole or discharge, the ward may be given a day off to visit with his family or the ward may be placed on a pre-parole furlough for his gradual adjustment before release from the facility. After several successful furloughs, the ward is released from the

facility on parole and is supervised by an aftercare correctional counselor. Although recommendation for parole is made by the classification committee, the superintendent has the power to veto any decisions rendered by the committee. However, this authority has seldom been invoked. The juvenile parole administrator also has the power to refuse any ward recommended for parole. For those who reach the age of eighteen years while confined at the facility, there is mandatory release without any further supervision or follow-up.

JUVENILE PAROLE (AFTERCARE)

Responsibility for the care of juvenile offenders after institutionalization rests with the Juvenile Parole Branch, Corrections Division, Department of Social Services and Housing. Chapter 352-14, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1970, authorizes the release of wards from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and placement on parole. Technically, parole is made to parents but the parolee remains under the supervision of an aftercare correctional counselor. In the case of short-term commitments, the ward is returned to the jurisdiction of the Family Court.

The Parole Branch is staffed by an administrator, a stenographer, and five aftercare correctional counselors:

Position	Number
Administrator (Social Worker V)	1
Aftercare Correctional Counselor (Social Workers III)	4
Cottage Correctional Counselor (Social Worker III)	1
Stenographer III	1
TOTAL STAFF	7

Two counselors are assigned to the Honolulu field office, which is located in a fairly strategic urban area. One counselor is assigned to the HYCF as a cottage correctional counselor. The fourth counselor is assigned to Hawaii County and has a caseload of ten parolees. One position is vacant and has not been filled because of the freeze in the hiring of new employees. The average caseload both on parole and in the institution is approximately 44.

Aftercare counselors are involved in two major tasks: (1) parole

preparation and (2) parole supervision. Parole preparation involves the following process: when a minor is committed on a long-term commitment to the facility by the Family Court, he is assigned to an aftercare correctional counselor after the completion of 30 days orientation and placement into a prescribed program. Shortly after the assignment is made, the counselor visits with the ward and arranges to visit the family. He also reviews the pre-commitment resource material prepared by the Family Court to gain insight into the problems of the resident and the family.

Upon the ward's assignment to a cottage at the HYCF, a program committee meets weekly for the purpose of developing aftercare plans for the ward. The aftercare correctional counselor is a member of the committee. By working closely with all members of the committee, he is able to assist in the formulation of treatment plans covering the period of commitment and subsequent release into the community.

After the first 45-day period, one-day leaves may be given to wards but they must return to the facility the same evening. Furloughs are granted after 120 - 150 days. Duration of the furloughs is from one to seven days and may be extended. During a successful furlough, the potential parolee can go to work or to school in the community and sleep at home during the week but must return to the institution for the weekends. All furloughs are evaluated and counseling of the ward is maintained. Several furloughs may be necessary before full parole status can be granted.

The aftercare correctional counselor and the cottage correctional officer determine parole readiness and submit a recommendation to the cottage planning committee. Before parole is granted, a home

placement along with employment and/or school placement is finalized. Various placement alternatives are:

1. Placement in own home or relative's home.
2. Placement in a foster home.
3. Placement in other available community foster home resources. (Job Corps, Salvation Army, etc.)

During parole supervision (re-direction), duties performed by the aftercare correctional counselor include:

1. Counseling and guidance of ward, utilizing various other persons (families, school officials, employees, physician, psychologist, and psychiatrist) involved in the total treatment program.
2. Recording of information in the case record, report writing, foster home inquiries, employment placement, and use of specialized services.

The aftercare counselor helps to relate community resources to the parolee's needs. The following types of resources are used:

1. Mental Health Team - psychological and psychiatric evaluation
2. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation - training and financial assistance
3. Employment agencies (private) - job placements
4. Neighborhood Youth Corps - work study program and training
5. Job Corps - residential: vocational training and basic education
6. Employment Opportunity Center - vocational assessement, counseling and planning, and job placement
7. Public Welfare - welfare assistance and foster home placements
8. Salvation Army - foster home placements
9. Community College System - educational assistance

10. Habilitat - residential treatment for drug addicts

11. Waikiki Drug Clinic - non-residential treatment clinic for drug addicts

There are two types of discharge from parole. One is for good behavior, definable as one year of stability while on parole. The other is a mandatory discharge which occurs when a parolee attains the age of majority (age 18). A parolee can be returned to the Youth Correctional Facility for parole violation or parole failure.

The director of Social Services and Housing, under Chapter 352-26, may for good reasons discharge or temporarily release any child committed to the HYCF. Under Chapter 352-15, the director of Social Services and Housing or his agents, may place a child in a suitable home for the purpose of securing for the child the benefits of schooling and a normal home life. Any action taken under this section is in the nature of parole and is revocable at any time and at the discretion of the director.

THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN HAWAII

1. Juvenile Status in Hawaii
2. Governmental Policy Towards the Juvenile Delinquent
3. Adjudication of the Juvenile
4. Institutional Care of the Juvenile
5. Penal Code Provisions Affecting the Juvenile
6. Provisions for Interstate Cooperation

THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE IN HAWAII

I. JUVENILE STATUS IN HAWAII

The Family Court has jurisdiction over children and minors until they reach eighteen, the age of majority in Hawaii (Section 577-1). Although the term "juvenile" is not used in Hawaii statutes, it is synonymous with "children" and "minors," meaning a person less than eighteen years old (Section 577-1).

The juvenile, as a member of a defined "class" has applicable to him, some statutory restrictions not imposed on any other class of persons. These restrictions are in one sense a reflection of the community's view of his status and one measuring standard for evaluating the adequacy of dealing with juveniles in Hawaii.

Family obligations are normally set by custom and tradition. There is, however, some attempt in Hawaii statutes to formalize the relationship of minors and parents.

The mother and father of unmarried minors are jointly the natural guardians of the person and property of the minor. (577-3)

Minor children are bound to obey the lawful commands of their parents or guardians. Parents, or if they are dead, legal guardians have control over the actions, conduct, and

education of minors and the right to chastise them moderately for their own good. (577-6-7)

Normal freedom as to time and movement are limited where juveniles are concerned. Children may not be on public streets and highways, and at certain places between the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. unless accompanied by an adult. (577-16-22)

Restraints on a juvenile are particularly apparent in compulsory education standards.

Any child who has achieved the age of six years and will not have achieved the age of eighteen years before December 31 of any year has to attend either a public or private school for and during the school year. Parents, guardians, or another person having that responsibility are required to send the student to school. There are exceptions to these rules such as (1) where the child is physically or mentally unable to attend (certificate of a physician required); (2) where the family employs a tutor; (3) if the child is at least fifteen and suitably employed and excused from school attendance by the Department of Education, the Family Court, or a district judge; (4) for a valid reason after investigation of the Family Court; and (5) where the child has already graduated from high school. (298-9)

Juveniles are restricted in taking employment, presumably because of the primary emphasis on obtaining an education before age eighteen and for health and safety reasons.

No minor can be employed or permitted to work in and about any gainful occupation prohibited by law or which has been declared to be hazardous for the minor. (390-2)

A minor who has reached sixteen but is not yet eighteen may be employed while he is not legally required to attend school or if he has been excused from attending. The employer has to keep on file a certificate of age. (390-2)

A minor who has attained the age of fourteen years but not sixteen may be employed to work under the same circumstances as one who has reached the age of sixteen but there are restrictions on the consecutive period he can work, time per week, and the hours of work. (390-2)

A minor under the age of fourteen may be permitted to work in theatrical employment or harvesting of coffee if done after school hours, and in the case of coffee harvesting, if adult labor is unavailable. There is a requirement of a valid certificate of age. (390-2)

To further a more effective program in control of venereal disease and obtain acceptable medical care for pregnant juvenile females, a statutory policy to enable juveniles to get treatment for venereal disease and care for pregnancy has been adopted.

Minors between the age of fourteen to seventeen can give permission to receive medical attention for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, or diagnosis or treatment of pregnancy.

If a minor gives his or her permission for the treatment of a venereal disease or pregnancy, a medical facility or person can treat the condition as being authorized even without the consent of the parent of the child.

However, public or private hospitals, clinics or physicians are required to notify the spouse, parent, guardian or custodian of any minor patient under eighteen years old diagnosed as pregnant or afflicted with a venereal disease even if the minor patient specifically refuses. (Chapter 577-A)

II. GOVERNMENTAL POLICY TOWARDS THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT

A. The Philosophical View

The statutes authorizing State agency roles in juvenile justice make only generalized statements as to any overall State policy towards juvenile justice. The purpose clause of Chapter 571, the Family Court Act states:

> §571-1. This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that families whose unity or well-being is threatened shall be assisted and protected, and restored if possible as secure units of law-abiding members; and that each child and minor coming within the jurisdiction of the court shall receive, preferably in his own home, the care, guidance, and control that will conduce to his welfare and the best interests of the State, and that when he is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which they should have given him. [L 1965, c232, pt of § 1; Supp, §333-1]

The dominant theme is the preservation of the stability of the family as a key to lessening delinquency.

A philosophical view of the government to the problem of juvenile delinquency appears in the Progressive Neighborhoods Act. Under the Act, the Governor appoints a task force consisting of the Director of Social Services and Housing, Director of Health, the Superintendent of Education, the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations, a judge of the Family Court, the President of the University of Hawaii, the Director of the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity and persons from the general community. The task force can make a finding that it is in the general welfare of the State to take remedial action in neighborhoods where severe degrees of conditions like low family income, chronic unemployment, dilapidated overcrowded housing and major incidence of adult and juvenile offenses are present. (Chapter 362) The Act implies that a major source of juvenile delinquency is the progressive deterioration of neighborhoods.

State government agencies and departments are given some responsibility to deal with certain juvenile delinquency problems.

As long ago as 1949, the then territorial legislature foresaw the need for the establishment of a governmental body to deal specifically with the problems of children and youth and to coordinate planning of governmental and private agency programs. In that year, the Commission on Children and Youth was established.

It has 21 members including at least one member each from Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai and as ex officio members, the Superintendent of the Department of Education, the Director of Health, the Director of the Department of Social Services and Housing, the Judge of the Family Court of the First Circuit, and the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations. (581-1)

The commission makes studies, gathers data, reviews legislation, prepares legislation, reports to the legislature regarding such legislation, evaluates services for children and youth, ascertains facts, encourages community action, and develops plans and programs for children and youth and the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. (581-2)

The mayor of each county is authorized to appoint committees of 15 members each to support the work of the Commission. The committees are mandated to secure the widest possible citizen and youth participation in their efforts. (581-3)

Of all the State and county government agencies actively dealing with juveniles, the Department of Social Services and Housing has the major planning and action functions. It is given the responsibility to (1) establish, extend, and strengthen services for the protection and care of neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent; (2) assist in preventing family breakdown;

(3) place or cooperate in placing neglected children in suitable private homes or institutions and place or cooperate in placing children in suitable adoptive homes; (4) have authority to establish, maintain, and operate receiving homes for the temporary care and custody of neglected children until suitable plans are made for their care, and accept from the police and other agencies for temporary care and custody any neglected child until satisfactory plans are made for the child; (5) cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the purpose of the Social Security Act and other matters relative to child welfare services; and (6) carry on research and compile statistics relative to public and private welfare activities throughout the State, including those dealing with dependence, defectiveness, delinquency, and related problems. (346-14)

In addition, it is authorized to grant public assistance to a child in need who is deprived of parental support or care by reason of the absence on the part of parents. (HRS 346-55)

County police departments are given action responsibility to deal with crime committed by juveniles.

Any chief of police is authorized to establish as a subdivision of the police department, a juvenile crime prevention bureau. (571-71) Its attention is especially directed to suppression of crime among children under the age of eighteen. Police officers have the power to bring

juveniles who may have violated local, State, or federal offenses or otherwise coming within the jurisdiction of the Family Court into the bureau for questioning. (571-72)

The powers of the bureau do not limit the jurisdiction of the Family Court. The bureau's role is to take, detain, question, or refer matters to the courts and other social agencies. (571-73)

Other state agencies have specialized responsibilities as to juveniles. The Department of Education is given the specific responsibility of establishing and administering instruction, special facilities, and special services for the education, therapy, and training of exceptional children. Exceptional children are broadly defined as children under twenty years of age who are emotionally maladjusted or who deviate from the normal person in physical, mental, social, or emotional characteristics to such an extent as to require specialized training, techniques and equipment. (301-21)

The Department of Health operates Waimano Training School and Hospital for the care and treatment of mentally retarded persons. Referrals of minors can be made with the permission of the Director of Health. (HRS 333-35)

The Hawaii State Department of Labor has responsibility to administer the child labor law. (Chapter 390)

Employment of minors under the age of eighteen is subject to restriction to certain types of work, duration of employment, and non-interference with school education. Employers of minors are required to maintain certificates of employment and age for such persons employed.

The focal point for administering juvenile justice, however, rests with the Family Court. Its role is further explained in the following section.

III. ADJUDICATION OF THE JUVENILE

A. Historical Antecedents

Juvenile courts have been in existence in Hawaii since 1909 for proceedings involving dependent and delinquent children. Proceedings in juvenile courts were from the outset not considered criminal proceedings. These proceedings, however, did not prevent the trial by criminal procedure of children over the age of fourteen.

In 1965 the Hawaii State Legislature adopted the Family Court Act (Act 232, Sessions Laws of Hawaii 1965) which became effective July 1, 1966. It is now embodied in Chapter 571, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The Act was overwhelmingly endorsed by government, social welfare, religious, and nonprofit agencies. Its purpose, as set forth in the committee report was to gather all judicial activities which relate to children and the family. Much of the Act was extracted from the Standard Family Court Act which was a comprehensive project of the National Probation and Parole Association, the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. At that time, it represented a highly innovative approach by the Judiciary towards the family and juveniles.

Under the Act, Family Courts were deemed as divisions of the Circuit Courts with equal status as the

Circuit Courts. In each circuit, one or more judges are designated as Family Court Judges. In addition, a Board of Family Court Judges, consisting of all Family Court Judges was created to achieve uniformity in administering and applying the Family Court Act. (HRS, Section 571-3)

To aid the Family Court in its newly defined role, much expanded beyond the role given to the old juvenile court, significant staff support is authorized. The Children and Youth Services Branch is now staffed by probation officers, social workers and marital counselors, and utilizes extensively physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists and other professional persons. (HRS 571-6) The staff, besides assisting the court in its strictly judicial functions, conducts investigations and social studies of persons referred by petition to the Family Court and keep statistics and records of persons processed through the system (HRS 571-6) and provide advice and counseling to persons under the court's jurisdiction.

B. Jurisdiction

The Family Court has exclusive jurisdiction over children and minors in the following types of cases:

1. Where the child is alleged to have violated any State, federal, or local ordinance, regardless of where committed, before becoming eighteen. Jurisdiction may be taken by the court of the circuit

where the minor is living or found or where the offense is located.

2. Where the child is living or found within the circuit and who is being neglected as to support or education or medical care or living in an environment injurious to his welfare, or his behavior is injurious to others, or beyond the control of any minor or other custodian.
3. In determining custody of or appointing a guardian for a minor.
4. Adoption of a minor.
5. Termination of parental rights.
6. Where judicial consent is required for a minor to marry, seek employment or enlistment.
7. Treatment of a mentally defective, ill or retarded minor is concerned.
8. Proceedings under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

The Family Court retains jurisdiction over any child until he becomes eighteen, unless judicially terminated prior thereto. (571-11)

If any court determines that a person against whom criminal charges are pending is less than eighteen years old, the case is transferred to the Family Court. (571-12)

The Family Court may waive jurisdiction and order a minor to be held for criminal proceedings if the child is at least sixteen years old and is alleged to have

committed an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult. The court must find that there is no evidence that the child can be committed as mentally defective or ill or that he cannot be treated with a facility applicable to minors or that community safety requires confinement for a period extending beyond the minority. (571-22) The court may similarly waive jurisdiction for a person who committed an offense when he was at least sixteen years old but prior to his eighteenth birthday, even though he is past his eighteenth birthday.

In Kent v. United States 383 U. S. 541, 86 S. Ct. 1045 (1966) the Supreme Court of the United States reviewed the action of a juvenile court in the District of Columbia, waiving jurisdiction over a juvenile charged with housebreaking, robbery and rape. No hearing was held by the Juvenile Court judge in waiving jurisdiction of the juvenile nor findings made nor a recital of reasons for the waiver. A Court of Appeals upheld the decision. The Supreme Court reversed, holding that a waiver without a hearing violated due process and fair treatment. The court indicated that waiver of jurisdiction is "a critically important" action determining vitally important statutory rights of the juvenile. The court also set forth some criteria for making a

waiver consistent with due process. In order for a waiver to be effective (1) there must be a hearing on the waiver question, (2) the child must have a right to an attorney, (3) the attorney must be given access to the courts and reports which are considered in reaching a waiver decision, and (4) the judge must give his reasons for the waiver in writing.

In the case of In Re John Doe III 50 Hawaii, 613 (1968) the Supreme Court of Hawaii considered the question of whether an order committing the appellant to the criminal court for trial was erroneous in the light of U.S. v. Kent. The referral had been pursuant to Revised Laws of Hawaii 333-11, the predecessor to Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 571-11, which required a full investigation and hearing before a waiver can be granted. The court held that the procedure followed in the case complied with the standards laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

C. Referrals to the Family Court

A police officer can take a minor into immediate custody without a court order if in the officer's presence (1) the child has violated a State or federal law or county or municipal ordinance, (2) if there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has committed what would be a felony if he were an adult, (3) where his surroundings so seriously endanger him that his general removal seems necessary, or (4) if there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has run away. (571-31)

If a child is taken into custody, the parents or guardians must be notified immediately. He can be released to the care of the parent or responsible person unless the protection of the community requires his detention. (571-74)

Police departments have internal guidelines indicating when a juvenile offender should be referred to the Family Court on a petition or released and counseled or referred to community agencies. The Honolulu Police Department will generally not file a petition if a first time offender is charged with a crime that is less than a felony, if he admits responsibility for the act.

As a matter of policy, police officers follow Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 436, 86 S. Ct. 1602 (1966) applicable to the protection of adult individuals against self incrimination, also when questioning juvenile offenders. Miranda held that when any person is in custody, that he need not answer any questions or make any statement; that he must be warned that anything he does say can be used against him; that he has a right to have an attorney present during any discussion with the police; that if he cannot afford his own attorney, one would be provided for him.

Moreover, the judges of the Family Courts are authorized to make rules and set up such standards of investigation and questioning as they consider necessary to guide and control the police, within their jurisdictions.

Certain issues are more sensitive for juveniles rather than adult offenders. For example a question arises whether a minor clearly understands what his rights are, whether he can make an effective waiver, and whether he can make a spontaneous confession. There are policy considerations which suggest that interrogation standards of juveniles for the police should be even stronger than Miranda. However, the extent to which such standards exist in Hawaii is not clear.

If a petition involving a child is filed, summons will be issued to the parents or guardian of the child or possibly other persons involved, unless a written promise is filed by the parent, guardian or person having control to bring in the party. Petitions must be verified and are entitled as being in the interest of a minor rather than against the minor involved. The judge may also order that the minor be immediately taken into custody. If the summons is served 48 hours before the hearing, it is sufficient to confer jurisdiction. (571-23) Service of process may be by a suitable person, including a police officer.

Persons failing to obey a summons can be found in contempt of court. In addition, if after being summoned, a parent of a child fails to appear, a warrant for his arrest may be ordered. A guardian ad litem may be appointed to protect the interest of the child. (571-24)

Cases can be initiated by information supplied directly to the Family Court. The court may make a preliminary investigation to determine if any further action is needed. If so, it can authorize the filing of a formal petition, or resolve it informally with the consent of parents of the involved minor or his consent if he's sufficiently mature to understand. Informal attempts cannot be continued beyond three months. (571-21)

In cases involving a motor vehicle statute, the issuance of the summons is sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the court.

Referrals also may come from other social agency sources. Cases involving child abuse sometimes affect juvenile delinquency as a collateral issue.

Any doctor, registered nurse, school teacher, social worker or coroner acting in his official capacity who has reason to believe that a minor has had injury inflicted as a result of abuse or neglect, can make an oral report followed by a written report to the Department of Social Services and Housing. Any other person may also make such a report to the Department. The Department can take necessary action toward preventing abuses, and safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of such minor. If necessary, criminal prosecution can be

commenced. Persons making good faith reports have immunity from civil or criminal liability as a result of making such a report. The chapter also states that a child under treatment by spiritual means alone of a church or religious organization is considered to be medically neglected. The doctor-patient, husband-wife privilege cannot be used as grounds for excluding evidence regarding a minor's injuries. (Chapter 350)

D. Temporary Custody for Juveniles

Provision is made for temporary detention of children and minors who cannot be returned to the homes of parents while awaiting adjudication of the courts or a determination by the court as to whether they should be further detained.

Each circuit is authorized to establish detention homes or the care and custody of children in private homes. Detention homes are operated as agencies of the court.

The State pays for expenses of the circuit court including expenses of the courts for dependent and delinquent children and for institutions for their care. (608-1)

If after being taken into custody a child is not released, he must be taken to a designated place of detention or shelter or taken before a court.

Any officer or person who brings a child to the facility must inform the court of the legal basis for the detention and the reason why the child was not released to his parents. The court, after investigation by its personnel may order the release of the child to his parents or order the child to be held in the facility subject to further order. As soon as a child is detained, parents must be notified of the right for a prompt hearing regarding release or detention. A child can be released, however, without a hearing. A child cannot be held in a detention facility longer than 48 hours excluding Sundays and court holidays unless a Family Court judge or District judge so orders. In addition, he cannot be held longer than 48 hours excluding Sundays and court holidays after the filing of a petition unless an order for continued detention or shelter has been signed by the judge or referee. A child cannot be held at a police station, or correctional facility unless by court order, such detention is provided for reasons of his own safety or the safety of others. (571-32)

A child or minor transferred for adult criminal proceedings however will be held in the detention facility normally used when an adult is charged with the crime. Bail provisions do not apply to children or minors except where they have been transferred to an adult facility for criminal prosecution. (571-32)

Under the present authorization, the home basically operates as a holding facility until some further disposition is made of a juvenile. Although treatment programs are not prohibited, the very nature of the facility makes its role generally passive in treatment of a juvenile offender.

E. The Hearing Process

In a juvenile hearing, the general public is excluded and only actual persons having a direct interest are permitted. Prior to a hearing, the parents and minor are notified of their right to counsel. Findings of the court are based on a preponderance of evidence, a civil case evidentiary standard rather than evidence beyond a reasonable doubt as in criminal cases. A minor cannot be forced to testify against himself. If a disposition is adverse to a minor, the court informs the parent or guardian of right to appeal. (571-41)

The rights of a juvenile in a hearing to determine delinquency have been further defined in a U.S. Supreme Court In Re Application of Gault 87 S. Ct. 1428 (1967). An appeal in that case was made to the U.S. Supreme Court from a judgment of the Arizona Supreme Court affirming a dismissal of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Petition sought release of a juvenile from a juvenile facility after being committed as a juvenile delinquent. The court reversed finding

a denial of due process of law. The court set forth some general criteria for hearings in which a juvenile is adjudged a delinquent (1) that notice of a hearing must be given sufficiently in advance of scheduled court proceedings so that reasonable opportunity to prepare will be afforded, and that it must "set forth the alleged misconduct with particularity"; (2) that in proceedings to determine delinquency which may result in commitment to an institution in which the juvenile's freedom is curtailed, the child and his parents must be notified of the child's right to be represented by counsel retained by them, or if they are unable to afford counsel, that counsel will be appointed to represent the child; and (3) that the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination is applicable in the case of juveniles as it is with respect to adults, thus making all of the Miranda requirements applicable to juveniles.

Rules of the Family Court with the force and effect of law pursuant to Article V, Section VI of the Hawaii State Constitution, further govern the hearing process with respect to scheduling, summons, order of proceedings, scheduling the hearing, preparation and presentation of evidence, extra-judicial statements, standards of proof, findings, and dismissal of petition. The rules provide the date of the adjudication hearing must be within 15 court days of the date of

hearing unless extended by a judge or referee. (Hawaii Family Court Rules, Rule 216)

As an additional safeguard, information obtained by probation officers of the Family Court staff are not admissible in evidence in an adjudication hearing. However if the parties do not contest the allegations of a petition, information reported to a probation staff may be incorporated in a social study, pursuant to rules of the Family Court.

F. Disposition

When a minor is found to be within the scope of HRS 571-11, the court then can enter an order.

To assist the court in making its determinations, information about the juvenile and his family is a prerequisite.

The court may order a physical or mental examination and medical treatment. No child under the age of twelve is adjudged under the jurisdiction of the Family Court based on a violation of federal, State, or local statute or ordinance without the written recommendation of a psychiatrist or physician qualified by training in child psychiatry. (571-44)

The court may order a social study and report, unless waived by a judge, where allegations made pursuant to S571-11 unless the minor denies the allegations. In such a case, a hearing on the allegations has to be held first. The reports are given to the

judge prior to disposition. He may also use a presentence investigation with respect to any criminal action under the jurisdiction of the court. (571-44)

Social studies and reports are done by the probation department authorized to assist the Family Court. (Section 571-45) (Rules 225, Hawaii Family Court Rules) The social studies prepared for the court by its own probation staff carry a considerable amount of weight in any disposition hearing.

In addition the court may always consider testimony on behalf of a minor person that may have bearing on an order that it enters affecting a minor person. (Rule 226, Hawaii Family Court Rules)

The court can continue a hearing for a reasonable period in order that he can make a decision.

After a disposition hearing, the court may order, for a minor found to have violated a federal, State, or local statute, the following:

1. Probation.
2. Placement in the youth correctional facility, local public agency, private institution or family home. Private agencies have to be approved by the Department of Social Services and Housing.
3. Where a traffic law or ordinance violation is in issue the court can also suspend a driver's license.

If there is a finding that the juvenile is neglected or lacks proper support or education or is beyond control, within the meaning of 571-11, the court may:

1. Place the minor under protective supervision.
2. Vest legal custody of the minor in a governmental or nongovernmental agency (except for an adult correctional facility).

An order vesting legal custody is in force for an indeterminate period but not beyond three years. After written request a court may renew an order if necessary to safeguard the welfare of the minor.

Where legal custody is vested in an institution, a complete history available to the court is transferred with him.

The court can order any care or treatment authorized by law. In placing any minor for guardianship or custody purposes, welfare of the committed person is the primary requirement. The court is further authorized to order the cessation of any acts by parents or other persons who may be contributing to the conditions bringing the child within the jurisdiction of the Family Court. If they fail to comply, contempt proceedings may be brought. (571-48)

The court can also terminate its jurisdiction at any time and can enter any order or judgment authorized by law.

Adjudications under the Family Court Act are not deemed convictions. Thus, no civil disability is derived from such an adjudication unless a minor gets charged with a crime after being transferred from juvenile jurisdiction. Any adjudication will not disqualify him for later civil service employment. (571-49)

The present scope of the statute governing the entry of an order by the court permits broad leeway and flexibility. Referrals to community based programs can be utilized without any further statutory changes.

In addition, any decree or order of the court may be modified. A petition can be filed on behalf of a minor by a parent, guardian, custodian, or next best friend on the grounds that there is new evidence that could not have been discovered with due diligence. In addition the parent, guardian, custodian or next best friend may act on the grounds that any agency having legal custody has failed to act or acted in an arbitrary manner which adversely affects the minor or the public interest. Any institution having legal custody may also petition the court for a renewal, modification or revocation of the order.

The court, however, will not review an order transferring custody of a minor person to the youth correctional facility except after a lapse of thirty days from the date of entry of the order and thereafter at intervals of not less than one year.

Denial or dismissal of petitions filed under Section 571-11 (1) (alleging that a minor has violated a State or Federal ordinance) however cannot be reheard. (Section 571-50)

G. Safeguarding Juvenile Records

Judicial records of a juvenile are withheld from public inspection. They may be examined by the parties and their attorneys, by an institution or agency, to whom custody has been transferred, or by an individual appointed by a guardian.

Without the consent of a Family Court judge, fingerprints or photographs of a child cannot be taken of any child in police custody unless the case is transferred for criminal proceedings. If fingerprints and photographs are taken, they can be used only for use in a criminal case if the child is transferred for criminal proceedings and for no other purpose. Information about traffic accidents can be examined after six months by concerned parties, including those involved in the accident.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF THE JUVENILE

A. Scope and Purpose of Facility

After adjudication, unless the juvenile is put on probation or referred to community programs for treatment, he is generally referred to institutional care. The principal institution is the Youth Correctional Facility. In earlier times the facility, which dates back to 1870, was known as an industrial and reform school.

The Department of Social Services and Housing has the management and control of the Youth Correctional Facility and other like places of detention. The object of the facility is the detention, management, education, employment, reformation and maintenance of committed children. (352-8) Funding for the facility comes from the State General Fund. (352-6)

The Director of Social Services and Housing is authorized to make rules and regulations pertinent to discipline and care, management and control and other rules as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the statute subject to the approval of the Governor. (352-5)

B. Jurisdiction

District or circuit judges are given power to commit offenders under 18 who are convicted, to the facility for the period of their minority. If so committed, persons can be discharged, released or paroled by the Director of Social Services and Housing.

Commitments from the Family Court are directed to the Director of Social Services and Housing. A juvenile probation officer, police officer or any other qualified officer is designated by the judge for delivery of the person to the facility and his safeguarding.

The Director is the guardian of the person of every child committed to the facility while the child is under his jurisdiction and his powers and duties are that of any natural guardian, except that he is not responsible for tortious acts of the child. (352-9)

Persons are committed to the facility until paroled by the Director. (352-10)

The Director of Social Services and Housing for good reason can discharge a committed person to the facility. (352-26)

If the continued detention of any person at the facility is disruptive of order and discipline or injurious to others, a Family Court judge can order the committed person, if he is at least fourteen years old, committed to jail for the unexpired time he was committed to the facility. (352-27)

A minor committed to a jail may be returned to the youth facility by order of the Family Court judge if there is sufficient proof of reformation. (352-28)

Costs for transfers are to be paid by the Director out of the appropriation for the facility. (352-29)

The failure of the Director of Social Services and Housing to take any action with respect to a minor committed to a facility is appealable to the Circuit Court. (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 571-50) The Director of Social Services and Housing is given broad authority to parole or discharge any person committed to the facility. However, a periodic review procedure to consider individual cases of minors committed to the facility as to parole or discharge, and a procedure whereby evidence or other information can be presented on behalf of a minor, are not specifically set forth in the statutes.

C. Programs at the Correctional Facility

If parents of a child committed to the facility who has been there for not less than one year, makes written application to the Director, he may parole the child to the custody of the parents if he deems it to be in the best interest of the child and community. (352-14)

The Director can place any child in the facility within a suitable home to get schooling and normal life. Such action is considered a parole and is revocable at the discretion of the Director. (352-15)

The Director may allow persons within the facility to engage in industrial, agricultural and mechanical enterprises outside the facility under suitable arrangements as to pay but such employment cannot interfere with the education of a pupil under 15. (352-16)

Committed persons, if over ten years old, may be put in apprenticeship programs. (351-21) If work is unavailable at the facility, committed persons may be placed to work with outside families. The action is considered as parole and can be revoked at the discretion of the Director. Generally, one-half of his earnings are to be deposited in a bank held in trust for the person during his minority. Generally, funds can be drawn on by the committed person for emergencies. (352-22)

The net proceeds from labor of persons of the facility are to be deposited in a special fund or deposited in a bank account. The Director keeps individual accounts for each person committed and distributes to him an equitable amount considering factors like service to the facility, the enterprise, his conduct and length of time he has been at the facility. For good cause noted in writing, a student can be permitted to withdraw a part or all of the moneys to his credit. Annually, the Director is required to file an account. (352-17)

Deposits in a committed person's account unclaimed by a person or his legal representative for one year after he reaches the age of majority become a state

realization although the person or his legal representative may make a claim within five years after the payment into the general fund. (352-18)

Funds held for any committed person may be used to pay a claim by any person for theft or malicious conversion against the committed person if the Director of Social Services and Housing determines the claim to be well founded. (352-19)

Earnings from agricultural and industrial enterprises at the facility, except those deposited to the credit of committed persons become realizations of the general fund. (352-20)

The Director has the authority to appoint from the children committed to the facility, monitors whose duties are prescribed by the Director and which relate to discipline, supervision or education of other persons in the facility. The Director or other employees of the Department of Social Services and Housing are, however, still responsible under their official bonds. Monitors can be paid up to $10.00 per month from State funds but are not considered to be persons within the public service of the State. (352-13)

The statutes authorizing educational and work programs have been essentially unchanged since 1920. There are little, if any, placements of minors in apprenticeship programs or with families to provide outside work assistance. There is no provision for any minimum wage. Moreover, there is an implication that not all that a minor

may earn will be credited to his account. While unintentional it raises the possibility of child labor exploitation. In addition, the authorization of minors as monitors raises the inference of a prison using trustees.

V. PENAL CODE PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE JUVENILE

The Penal Code which became effective on January 1, 1973, as amended by Act 196, 1974 Session Laws, provides "a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a minor under eighteen years of age if, being a parent, guardian or other person, whether he is charged with the care or custody of such a minor or not, he knowingly endangers the minor's physical or mental welfare by violating or interfering with a legal duty of care or protection" (Section 904, Act 9, SLH 1972). Previously a provision had existed covering the situation where a person, other than a parent or guardian contributes to the delinquency of a minor. (HRS 577-8) However, it was deleted after adoption of the Penal Code.

If a juvenile is treated as an adult for criminal adjudication, special handling is provided.

A young adult defendant is a person convicted of a crime who, at the time of sentencing, is sixteen years of age or older but less than twenty-two years of age. If such a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than thirty days, he may be committed by the court to the custody of the Department of Social Services and Housing and shall receive special and individualized correctional and rehabilitative treatment.

A young adult defendant convicted of a felony may, in lieu of any other sentence authorized by this chapter be sentenced to a special indeterminate term of imprisonment if the court believes the term to be adequate for his correction and rehabilitation, and the protection of

the public. If a special indeterminate sentence is ordered, the court can impose a maximum length of sentence of four years and the minimum sentence is set by the Board of Paroles and Pardons. (Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii 1972, S667)

For first time offenders of laws pertinent to promoting a dangerous drug, harmful drug, detrimental drug or an intoxicating compound, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt (after the person is found guilty or pleads guilty), may defer the proceeding and place him on probation on terms and conditions. Upon fulfillment of the condition, the court can discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings. If a dismissal and discharge occur, the person, if he was not over twenty years of age, may apply to the court for an order to expunge from all official records all recordation relating to the arrest indictment or information, trial, finding of guilt and dismissal. (Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii 1972, S667)

VI. PROVISIONS FOR INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Chapter 582, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, provides the authority for the Governor of the State of Hawaii to enter into a compact on behalf of the State with other states to effect (1) cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole; (2) the return, from one state to another, of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded; (3) the return, from one state to another, of non-delinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and (4) enter into cooperative measures for the protection of juveniles and of the public. (Article I)

Juvenile as used in this Article means any person who is a minor under the law of the state of residence of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody. (Article IV)

The term "delinquent juvenile" as used in the Interstate Compact on Juveniles includes a minor subject to Section 571-11(1) (minor found to have violated a federal, state or local law).

A procedure is provided for a parent, guardian or agency in a state to petition the appropriate court in its state for a petition for issuance of a requisition of return addressed to another state where the runaway is located. The court must hold a hearing for purposes of verifying the allegations before issuing a requisition.

If a child has already been adjudged a delinquent, neglected or dependent juvenile, the court on its own motion may issue a requisition of return. Upon receiving a requisition, a court or executive authority to which a demand is addressed must take the child in custody and detain him. He cannot be given to the custody of the officer appointed by the demanding state without a hearing to determine that the requisition is proper. (Article IV)

If, upon reasonable information, it is determined that a juvenile is a runaway, a court of a state which takes custody may hold him for ninety days after a hearing to determine whether sufficient cause exists to hold him while awaiting a requisition to take him into custody. The court may appoint

counsel or a guardian ad litem for him. If there is a criminal charge or a proceeding to have him adjudicated a juvenile delinquent in the state where he is found, he cannot be returned without the consent of that state until discharged from prosecution or other proceeding. (Article IV)

If a delinquent juvenile has absconded or escaped, the appropriate person or authority from whose supervision he has absconded, or from whose institutional custody he has escaped may petition the appropriate court or the executive authority of the state where the delinquent juvenile is located for the return of the juvenile. Before a juvenile is returned, however, he must be brought before a judge of the state where found who informs him of the demand made for his return and who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for him.

A person may be taken into custody if there is reasonable information to believe that he is a delinquent juvenile or has absconded while on probation or parole or escaped from an institution even without a requisition. However, he must be taken without delay before a judge who can appoint a guardian ad litem for him and who shall determine after a hearing whether there is sufficient cause to hold him for a time not exceeding ninety days, to allow a requisition request to be made from the state where the facility he escaped from is located.

If there are criminal or delinquent juvenile proceedings pending against him, or if he is suspected of having committed a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he cannot

be returned without the consent of the state until he is discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, etc. Any officer, from a state to this compact, with the establishment of their authority and identity can be permitted to transport the delinquent juvenile. (Article V)

If a delinquent juvenile who has absconded, escaped, etc., is taken into custody without requisition, he can agree to return voluntarily to the state from which he absconded or ran away. Such consent has to be in writing and before given, a judge in the presence of counsel or guardian ad litem for the child must inform him of his rights under the compact. (Article VI)

The judicial authority in any one state may permit any delinquent juvenile within such state to reside in any other state on probation or parole if the parent, guardian, or person entitled to the legal custody of such delinquent persons resides in that other state. The receiving state is bound to accept such transfer but it shall have the opportunity to conduct whatever investigations possible. In its discretion, the receiving state can also accept supervision of a delinquent juvenile where the parent, guardian or person is not a resident of the receiving state. After transfer, the receiving state assumes duties of visitation and supervision governed by the same standards that prevail for its own delinquent juveniles. (Article VII)

After consultation between appropriate authorities of states, an accredited officer of a sending state may enter a

receiving state for the purpose of retaking a delinquent juvenile. If there is a criminal charge pending or delinquent juvenile proceedings against the juvenile in the receiving state, the juvenile will not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until there is a discharge from prosecution or other form of proceeding.

The Compact pronounces the general policy of state not to detain juveniles in any prison, jail or lockup.

The Compact also provides for supplementary agreement relating to care, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles and for the utilization of federal grants. (Article X)

The Compact also includes a provision whereby authorities in one state, if they determine that confinement of a probationer is necessary or desirable, may direct that the confinement or reconfinement be in an institution within a receiving state. Escapees or absconders who would otherwise be returned can be held in the receiving state. Costs of the receiving state shall be reimbursed by the sending state. Provision is made for mutual inspection. (Article XVI)

The Administrator of the Compact in Hawaii is the Lieutenant Governor.

D A T A A N D A N A L Y S I S

1. Approach and Methodology
2. Juvenile Profile Survey: Summary of Results
3. Juvenile Offender Statistics

DATA AND ANALYSIS

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data

Data for this study has been drawn from the following primary and secondary sources:

1. The existing juvenile justice system.
2. The statutes underlying the juvenile justice system and related youth services.
3. The records of public and private non-justice agencies which are providing services to youth needs/problems.
4. The Individual Offender Profile developed previously for the Correctional Master Plan.
5. The study conducted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the female offender.
6. The Family Court planning project: "Community and Family Courts in Program Goal Planning."
7. Sample study of prevention-oriented school programs.

Initial Steps

The actual process of gathering data was preceded by the following preparatory steps:

1. A format for the Juvenile Justice Study was prepared and reviewed by the Steering Committee and the Juvenile Justice Task Force. It contained definitions, statement of goals, a listing of specific concerns, and a tentative time schedule. It was approved by the Supervisory Board of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency.
2. A Statement of Problems to be addressed in the course of this study was developed.
3. Available sources of data were identified and assessed,

and the intent and focus of data-gathering efforts were refined. Note was made of special concerns to be exercised in collecting data, for example (a) the fact that the age of majority was lowered from 20 to 18 effective July 1, 1972, and its effect on defining the juvenile population, and (b) the prevention emphasis of this study which, as compared with an adult study, called for somewhat different or additional data.

4. A joint statement of work describing the basic responsibilities of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency and the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Programming and Architecture was developed.
5. Arrangements were made for the hiring of summer student workers (graduate students) to do the actual data collection.
6. Arrangements were made for the hiring of an attorney, and his deputizing by the Office of the Attorney General, to assist (a) with the study and analysis of Hawaii statutes relating to juvenile justice and youth services, and (b) to prepare a legislative bill supporting the implementation of this study.

Methodology

We began with the assumption that the concern for prevention should be focused upon the community rather than (or as well as) the juvenile system; upon the general population of youth rather than those identified as "delinquents" by their presence within the system. We developed a "Community Profile" based on the 1970

census and on data extracted from Community Profiles for Hawaii 1972 (Department of Planning and Economic Development). This consisted of population distribution on Oahu (as a whole) and for the City of Honolulu (by census tracts) with breakdowns for sex, ethnic background, number of households/families, place of birth, etc., and age group breakdowns with specific numbers for ages 6 through 17. (Please see Volume II.)

We made an additional assumption: that within the general population some youth represent greater risks (delinquency-wise) than others. The question was: is it possible to identify a general and/or high risk group? We determined that this could not be done with any assurance of accuracy but that such an attempt should be made anyway and that the experience gained would be instructive for future purposes.

We defined five general groupings of youth: (1) the total juvenile population, (2) juveniles with identifiable problems and needs, based on services being provided to this group by various social service agencies, (3) juveniles who have had one or more police contacts, although never arrested, (4) juveniles who have been arrested one or more times, and (5) juveniles under active supervision of the Family Court or the Corrections Division of DSSH. While the groupings were more or less arbitrary, we felt that they could be used as the basis for outlining an approach to data collection.

We began with the understanding that these were very general groupings, more appropriate at a conceptual level than the level of the actual, that the margin of overlap between the groups is

considerable, and that no cause and effect relationship could be established. We made the assumption that those in group (5) represent "the tip of the iceberg," that in applying a preventive concern attention must be addressed to the far larger population that remains submerged.

We defined two basic approaches to data. In the first approach, we determined that youth receiving services from public and private social service agencies might be tentatively defined as a general-to-high risk population. We assumed (correctly) that this population would include a fairly large number of youth falling within groups (3) and (4), that is youth who have had one or more police contacts or arrests. We proposed to seek information on the characteristics of this population to see what validity there is to prevention programs and strategies which are before-the-fact rather than after.

One of our first efforts was to develop a survey (Juvenile Profile Questionnaire) instrument to be used in gathering information for this large group, to select the agencies to be surveyed and to make the necessary arrangements, first to pre-test the questionnaire and then to conduct the survey. All sorts of difficulty, foreseen and unforeseen, were encountered but the survey was completed within three months, and the data was turned over to the Social Science Research Institute for key-punching and computer output.

More or less simultaneously, other data-gathering efforts were instituted. These included the gathering of statistical information from the component agencies of the juvenile system:

the police departments, the judiciary, and correctional agencies. A detailed description of the existing juvenile justice system, together with a flow chart depicting inter-agency relationships, was undertaken. A review of the statutory framework of the existing juvenile system was initiated. The results of these efforts are provided in other sections of this report.

As information became available, it was immediately shared with our NCCPA consultants so that analysis of the data could be undertaken as quickly as possible by both SLEPA staff and the staff of the NCCPA. Preliminary observations and findings, based on data analysis, were reviewed by the Juvenile Justice Task Force and then shared with a selected group of agency and community representatives at a Juvenile Justice Workshop held in early December 1973. The reactions and input of this workshop were then utilized by the staffs of SLEPA and the NCCPA in arriving at a joint agreement concerning the emphases and proposals to be included in finalizing the study.

JUVENILE PROFILE SURVEY

(SUMMARY OF RESULTS)

Objectives of the Survey: Preliminary plans for a sample survey of juveniles who could be tentatively identified as a "risk population" were made by SLEPA and NCCJPA staff in May-June, 1973. (See previous section on Methodology.) The objective was to measure the characteristics of juveniles at various stages of contact with the criminal justice system, ranging from juveniles who had never been arrested to juveniles who had been adjudicated as delinquents in Family Court. To secure access to these juveniles, the decision was made to examine records of social service agencies in the Honolulu area and on the neighbor islands which rendered services to juveniles during the calendar year 1972. It was reasonable to expect that most of these agencies had given services both to delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles, and that while in the course of rendering those services had recorded salient demographic and personal characteristics of juveniles in both categories. It was hoped that in this way juveniles could be identified at various stages of contact with the criminal justice system, and that significant differences might be found between the delinquent and nondelinquent juveniles in selected characteristics.

The decision to focus upon the records of private and public social service agencies, in an effort to establish delinquency-related characteristics in the juvenile population as a whole,

was made on a pragmatic basis. An alternative which was seriously entertained was a statewide sample survey of school children. However, initial investigation posed a number of problems. For one thing, we were informed that the kind of information we sought was not available on a centralized basis. It could be sought at the local school level but the information would probably lack uniformity. It was also noted that some of the information we needed would be considered confidential and could probably not be obtained from records. All in all it seemed clear that this alternative was not feasible within the time and manpower constraints of this study. Other alternatives considered included one on area sampling in which a multistage cluster sample of city blocks would be selected and interviews conducted with a subsample of households. The magnitude of such an effort in terms of time and funding ruled out this approach.

Limitations of the Juvenile Profile Survey: The limitations of a survey of this kind should be kept in mind. Although statistically significant relationships may be found between criminal justice system contact and selected juvenile characteristics, it cannot be concluded thereby that characteristics so identified are causes of delinquency. It is not unfair to say that the causes of delinquency are, at present, unknown and may be unknowable, perhaps because they are as yet inseparable from the same drives and motives which impel nondelinquent behavior. Certainly, not all juveniles possessing the usually cited diagnostic characteristics (e.g., residence in a high crime area, parental neglect, dropping out of school) become delinquent. Further complications stem from the definition of "delinquency" itself, and when a juvenile qualifies as delinquent. Although many youths are "officially" delinquent each year, many more are delinquent without being caught, and so will not be counted as delinquent in an in-system survey, such as that which is being reported here. Although not every juvenile is delinquent, it is probable that most juveniles are delinquent at one time or another, a fact which greatly widens the spectrum of environmental and personal characteristics which have to be considered as potential causes of delinquent behavior.

Preparation of Survey Forms: Within the recognition that no unambiguously known set of psychological or environmental factors can be cited which authorities agree to be causes of juvenile delinquency, a survey form was developed to assess characteristics of juveniles which sociologists frequently mention as potential

contributors to delinquency: emotional disturbance, quality of family life, drug use, unemployment, frequency of contact with criminal behavior, etc. The survey form included items selected from the Individual Offender Profile questionnaire* and survey items suggested by SLEPA staff as indices of potential contributors to delinquent behavior. The final format of the survey form, including the wording of questionnaire items, delineation of response scales, and precoding of questionnaire items was done by arrangement with the Social Science Research Unit of the University of Hawaii. The resulting Juvenile Profile Questionnaire is shown in Appendix B of this report.

Sampling: Statistical sampling is a method of obtaining an accurate description of a field of persons, households, data records, or other sampling units, by examining a part--a representative part--of the field as a whole. The field from which sampling is to be done is called a population or universe. For purposes of the Juvenile Profile Survey, the population was defined as the field of institutional records of juveniles receiving services during calendar year 1972, from each of the following agencies:

Agency	Total Clientele
Catholic Social Services	400
Habilitat	25
Hale Kipa	500
Job Corps	200

*Refers to a questionnaire used to identify the characteristics of the offender population (adult and juvenile) who were within the criminal justice system on April 30, 1971.

Agency	Total Clientele
Liliuokalani Trust	884
Salvation Army	155
YMCA Outreach	316
Honolulu Police Department	4,200
Department of Health (Oahu)	757
Department of Social Services and Housing	12,974
Juvenile Counseling Program (Maui Police Department)	260
Total	20,671

The total population of juveniles distributed among the various service agencies was 20,671. Since separate estimates of juvenile characteristics for each agency were not required, the assumption was made that the separate subpopulations of the various agencies collectively represented a single population, from which one statistical sample was drawn.

The alternative to drawing a probability sample is a 100-percent-count of the field of records under examination. If this field is large, a complete count will require a large staff, some of whom may not be qualified for the task. The result is an undeterminable number of clerical errors, in addition to those resulting from the boredom and loss of interest inherent in so large a task. Under these conditions, more accurate conclusions about a field of records can be obtained at great savings in time and cost from a statistical sample carefully administered by a small group of qualified persons whose findings would be subject to only a minimum of calculable sampling error.

A random or probability sample, in contrast to any other kind of sample, allows scientific determination of the sample size needed to describe the field with any desired level of accuracy. It also permits the objective appraisal of the accuracy of the sample results after the sample has been drawn. For purposes of the Juvenile Profile Survey, it was decided that the survey objectives would be met if the proportion of juveniles in the field having a specified characteristic could be estimated to within a maximum of ±.02 of the sample result at a confidence level of .95. The sample size needed to achieve this desired sample precision at the specified level of confidence was calculated from the formula:

$$n = \frac{pq}{\left(\frac{\sigma p}{c}\right)^2 + \frac{pq}{N}}$$

where: n = the sample size

p = the estimated proportion of the population having the characteristic to be measured = .5

q = (1 - p), or the proportion of the population not having this characteristic = .5

σp = the desired sample precision = .02

C = the desired confidence level = 1.96

N = the size of the population being measured = 20,671

The size of sample n, to meet these specifications was calculated at 2,153.

Data Collection: The desired sample precision cannot be achieved unless a true probability sample is drawn, since only then are

the laws of probability, which are used in obtaining a sample size estimate or in appraising the accuracy of the sample results, operative. Mere avoidance of personal subjectivity through a haphazard choice of items does not give a probability sample. Special procedures were utilized in the data collection, therefore, to insure that the specifications of the sample design would be met.

The calculated sample size of 2,153 cases was allocated among the various service agencies in proportion to the relative percentage of the total field of cases handled by each agency during 1972. Relatively smaller sample allocations were made to the Department of Social Services and the Honolulu Police Department (which accounted for 62.8% and 20.3% of the total juvenile cases, respectively) to avoid oversampling these agencies.

To draw sample cases from the records of each service agency, a procedure was used called systematic random sampling, in which every nth item is drawn from a population, beginning from a randomly selected starting point. To secure a systematic random sample, the field size at each agency (e.g., 12,000) was divided by the desired sample size (e.g., 600), which gave the required sampling interval (20). The starting point was selected using a table of random numbers from between 1 and the size of the sampling interval (20). Thus, if the random number selected was 3, then the 3rd, 23rd, 43rd, 63rd cases were sampled, and so on, up to the 11,983rd case in the field. Subsamples were drawn in this same way from each of the juvenile service agencies selected for the Juvenile Profile Survey, a total of 2,192 cases. One

Juvenile Profile Survey form was completed by the field worker for each juvenile case record drawn from the agency file. Thus, a total of 2,192 survey forms were completed during the data collection phase of the study.

Of the total 2,192, sixteen survey forms were initially eliminated as unusable. After an initial computer run, an additional 601 were eliminated for inadequacy of information. The remaining total of 1,575 were used for frequency tabulation and statistical tests.

Throughout the data collection phase, differences among various agencies in types of records kept, their availability and confidentiality were encountered; but, altogether, these difficulties were not serious and the field workers could adhere closely to the sampling plan.

Data Reduction: Editing, coding, and keypunching of the 2,192 survey forms was done by arrangement with the Social Science Research Unit of the University of Hawaii. Card images for 1,575 forms were written on a 9-track tape which was later forwarded to the National Clearinghouse for data processing. Tabulations were done by means of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a system of computer programs for the analysis of social science data.

Results of the Survey: For the first round of tabulations, it was decided to prepare a series of one-way frequency tabulations showing the number and percentage of juveniles falling to each answer category specified on the survey form; a series of cross tabulations testing the frequency of arrests and appearance in

Family Court as dependent variables which were then related to selected background variables such as employment status, family income, year of birth, etc.

The variables of sex of the juvenile (Q.3) and year of birth (Q.4) are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Within the agencies surveyed, 56.3% of the cases sampled were male juveniles; 43.7% were female juveniles. The majority of these cases (61.1%) represented ages of 15 and 19 years, with the greatest concentration falling between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Most of the juveniles surveyed (74.1%) were born in Hawaii; 18.3% were born out of the state; and 7.6% were foreign-born (Table 3). Almost all (99.4%) were single (Table 4); 28.7% came from homes broken by desertion, separation, or divorce (Tables 5 and 6). Nearly half (49.4%) of the number of juveniles sampled came from homes whose family income was $4,000 or less in 1972; 42.6% had a family income of $2,000 or less (Table 7). The majority (57.9%) received welfare assistance in 1972 (Table 8). The fathers of 53.6% of the juveniles surveyed had less than a high school education; 48.1% of mothers were so educated (Tables 9 and 10). In very few cases did any member of the juvenile's immediate family have a criminal record (Table 11). Few juveniles had a history of family problems such as parental neglect, alcoholism, overbearance or abuse, or mental illness (Table 12). Of the juveniles surveyed, 84.7% represented full-time students (Table 13); of those not in school, 93.1% represented dropouts.

Table 1

SEX OF JUVENILE

Classification	Percentage
Male	56.3%
Female	43.7%
Total	100.0%

Base = 1,570 cases

Table 2

YEAR OF BIRTH

Year	Percentage	Approximate Age
1953	0.5 %	20-21 Years
1954	6.4	19-20
1955	14.1	18-19
1956	16.9	17-18
1957	16.5	16-17
1958	13.6	15-16
1959	7.5	14-15
1960	5.7	13-14
1961	4.1	12-13
1962	3.0	11-12
1963	3.5	10-11
1964	3.0	9-10
1965	2.9	8-9
1966	2.5	7-8
Total	100.0 %	

Base = 1,444 Cases

Table 3

PLACE OF BIRTH

Classification	Percentage
Hawaii	74.1%
U.S. Out of State	18.3
Foreign-born	7.6
Total	100.0%

Base = 915 Cases

Table 4

MARITAL STATUS OF JUVENILE

Classification	Percentage
Single	99.4%
Married	0.6
Total	100.0%

Base = 1567 Cases

Table 5

NATURAL FATHER'S CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Percentage
Single	0.6%
Married	60.5
Deserted	2.8
Separated	4.7
Divorced	25.0
Widowed	2.0
Remarried	4.4
Total	100.0%

Base = 1,227 Cases

Table 6

NATURAL MOTHER'S CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Percentage
Single	1.5%
Married	58.4
Deserted	0.6
Separated	4.9
Divorced	19.7
Widowed	5.4
Remarried	9.5
Total	100.0%

Base = 1,342 Cases

Table 7

APPROXIMATE TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FOR 1972

Income Level	Percentage
$2,000 or less	42.6 %
$2,001 to $ 4,000	6.8
$4,001 to $ 6,000	10.7
$6,001 to $10,000	19.3
More than $10,000	20.6
Total	100.0 %

Base = 587 Cases

Table 8

JUVENILES AND/OR FAMILIES RECEIVING WELFARE ASSISTANCE IN 1972

Classification	Percentage
Welfare Assistance - Yes	42.1 %
Welfare Assistance - No	57.9
Total:	100.0 %

Base = 834 Cases

Table 9

FATHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL

Level of Education	Percentage
Eighth grade or less	21.9 %
Some high school	31.7
High school graduate	32.1
Some college	6.4
Bachelor's degree	3.1
Degree beyond bachelor's	4.8
Total	100.0 %

Base = 420 Cases

Table 10

MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL

Level of Education	Percentage
Eighth grade or less	13.1 %
Some high school	35.1
High school graduate	39.6
Some college	7.6
Bachelor's degree	3.5
Degree beyond bachelor's	1.2
Total	100.0 %

Base = 513 Cases

Table 11

CRIMINAL RECORD OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Family Member	Criminal Record			
	Yes	No	Total	Base
Father	3.5%	96.5%	100.0%	1,573 Cases
Mother	1.5	98.5	100.0	1,573
Brothers	5.1	94.9	100.0	1,573
Sisters	2.9	97.1	100.0	1,573
Other relatives in household	.1	99.9	100.0	1,573
Other persons in household	.1	99.9	100.0	1,573

Table 12

HISTORY OF FAMILY PROBLEMS

Problem	Yes	No	Total	Base
Parental Neglect	31.0%	69.0%	100.0%	1,573 Cases
Parental Alcoholism	7.0	93.0	100.0	1,573
Parental Overbearance	8.5	91.5	100.0	1,573
Parental Abuse	10.8	89.2	100.0	1,573
Sibling Abuse	2.1	97.9	100.0	1,573
Parental Mental Illness	3.4	96.6	100.0	1,573

Table 13

SCHOOL STATUS IN DECEMBER, 1972

School Status	Percentage
Student full-time	84.7 %
Student part-time	0.7
Under 18, not in school	12.7
Age 18 and over, not in school	1.9
Total	100.0 %

Base = 1,448 Cases

Offender History: Almost 70% of the juveniles surveyed had been arrested one or more times (Table 14). A majority of these juveniles (58.5%) had been arrested for the first time by the age of 14 years (Table 15). Only 22.6% of the juveniles surveyed were known to be users of drugs. The most frequent charge filed against arrested juveniles was larceny--under $50.00, followed by runaway, burglary, persons in need of supervision (PINS), and drug violations (Table 16). Only 23.6% of the juveniles surveyed had ever appeared in Family Court as a law violater; 20.0% had made a Family Court appearance as a person in need of supervision (Table 17).

Table 14

NUMBER OF TIMES JUVENILE WAS KNOWN TO BE ARRESTED

Number of Times Arrested	Percentage
Never	30.8 %
Once	42.0
Twice	10.7
Three to five times	7.6
Six to eight times	4.4
More than eight times	4.5
Total	100.0 %

Base = 1,244 Cases

Table 15

AGE AT FIRST ARREST

Age	Percentage
5 years	0.1 %
6	0.4
7	0.6
8	1.0
9	2.3
10	3.1
11	6.7
12	10.4
13	16.1
14	17.8
15	18.5
16	12.8
17	10.1
18	0.1
Total	100.0 %

Base = 685 Cases

Table 16

CHARGES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST JUVENILE

	Charge	Yes	No	
Type I:	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.0	100.0 %	(Base = 1,573 Cases)
	Manslaughter (negligent)	0.0	100.0	
	Rape	0.0	100.0	
	Robbery	1.3	98.7	
	Aggravated assault	.7	99.3	
	Burglary	8.6	91.4	
	Larceny--over $50.	2.2	97.8	
	Larceny--under $50.	20.9	79.1	
	Auto theft	5.1	94.9	
Type II:	Other assaults	4.3 %	95.7 %	
	Arson	.2	99.8	
	Forgery and counterfeiting	.1	99.9	
	Fraud	0.0	100.0	
	Embezzlement	0.0	100.0	
	Stolen property: receiving, etc.	.8	99.2	
	Vandalism	.7	99.3	
	Weapons	1.1	98.9	
	Prostitution	.1	99.9	
	Sex offenses	.6	99.4	
	Drug laws	6.2	93.8	
	Gambling	.6	99.4	
	Driving intoxicated	.1	99.9	
	Liquor laws	1.0	99.0	
	Disorderly conduct	.8	99.2	
	Vagrancy	1.1	98.9	
	Trespassing	2.2	97.8	
	Other Type II offenses	4.2	95.8	
Type III:	PINS	7.9 %	92.1 %	
	Incorrigible	2.4	97.6	
	Runaway	16.0	84.0	
	Other Type III offenses	11.2	88.8	

Table 17

APPEARANCE OF JUVENILE IN FAMILY COURT

Family Court Appearance	Yes	No	Base
Law violator	23.6%	76.4%	1,214 Cases
PINS	20.0	80.0	1,202

Cross Tabulation Analyses: Cross tabulations were made in which the frequency of arrests (Q.24) and appearance in family court (Q.28a) (either as a person in need of supervision or as a law violater) were crossed with selected variables which might display a diagnostic relationship to arrest frequency and to past family court appearance. These selected variables were as follows:

Family Income, 1972

Receipt of Welfare Assistance, 1972

History of Parental Neglect

History of School Problems - Academic

- Behavior

- Absenteeism

Variables were chosen not only for their potential significance as possible correlates of contact with the law enforcement and criminal justice system, but also to meet certain statistical requirements. The sampled juveniles tended to be quite homogeneous in their characteristics, as shown by the distribution of responses to items in the juvenile profile questionnaire. To cite a few examples, 99.4% of the juveniles sampled were unmarried; more than 95% had no siblings or relatives with criminal

records; 93% had no history of parental alcoholism. Since background characteristics which display little variation over the juveniles sampled cannot be related sensibly to differences in frequency of past contact with the criminal justice system, only those background variables were chosen for analyses which displayed sufficient variation to warrant statistical tests. These variables were those included in the list above.

It should also be pointed out that none of the cross tabulation tables shown in the remainder of this report contain observations on the full sample of 1,573 which was retained for analysis. In 329 (20.9%) of the 1,573 cases, no information could be obtained with regard to the juvenile's arrest status. Similarly, information was missing for 359 (22.8%) of the 1,573 cases with regard to appearance as a law violator in Family Court, and for 371 (23.6%) of the total number of cases regarding Family Court appearance as a person in need of supervision. It is, of course, unknown just what effect the addition of these missing cases would have on the sample totals and percentages contained in the summary tabulations, and on the statistical significance of the relationship found among the variables (although the limits of this effect can be calculated). The situation is complicated further by the fact that many of the selected background variables have observations missing, as well as because no data were available in the field, thus sometimes further reducing the total frequency of the cross tabulation tables to less than one third of the original 1,573 cases. It can only be assumed, therefore, that the observations missing from

any table are distributed in proportion to those which were included in the table.

Highlights of the Principal Findings: The first principal finding, which occurs repeatedly in the tabulations, is that juveniles from families having no history of welfare assistance, family neglect, or school problems sustain a significantly greater proportion of arrests than do juveniles who are known to have problem histories.

The second principal finding is that juveniles from lower income backgrounds, whose families receive welfare assistance, who have a history of family neglect, poor academic work and school absenteeism make a significantly greater proportion of appearances in Family Court as persons in need of supervision or as being law violators than do juveniles having less problematical histories.

Receipt of Welfare Assistance, 1972: In comparing recipients of welfare assistance with non-receivers (Tables 21, 22, 23), it should be remembered that the non-receivers here observed are a small, special proportion of the total non-receiver population. They are the group who are receiving social service agency services, but not welfare assistance.

On this basis, looking only at the survey population, Table 21 shows a greater proportion of arrests among the non-receivers than among the receivers. Specifically, 59.9% of receivers had no history of previous arrests; only 31.3% of non-receivers had no arrest history ($x^2 = 71.15$, $df = 5$, $p < .01$). Similarly, 18.8% of receivers had been processed in Family Court as

law violators; only 13.1% of non-receivers had appeared as law violators ($x^2 = 3.23$, df = 1, $p < .05$).

These statistics suggest that the welfare recipients who are arrested tend to be dealt with more formally than the non-receivers, or, to put it another way, an arrested welfare recipient is more likely to be processed through to the Family Court than a non-receiver. This situation holds for both law violators and PINS.

Table 21

NUMBER OF ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY RECEIPT OF WELFARE

Number of Arrests	Welfare Assistance		
	Received	Not Received	Total
None	29.0%	16.1%	45.1%
One	9.1	24.2	33.3
Two	3.5	5.4	8.9
Three to Five	3.1	2.8	5.9
Six to Eight	1.8	2.3	4.1
More than Eight	2.0	0.7	2.7
Total	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%

Base = 607 Cases

($x^2 = 71.15$, df = 5, $p < .001$)

Table 22

FAMILY COURT APPEARANCE AS PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION BY RECEIPT OF WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Family Court PINS	Welfare Assistance Received	Not Received	Total
Yes	11.4%	7.1%	18.5%
No	38.0	43.5	81.5
Total	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%

Base = 595 Cases

($x^2 = 7.71$, df = 1, $p < .01$)

Table 23

FAMILY COURT APPEARANCE AS LAW VIOLATOR BY RECEIPT OF WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Family Court Law Violator	Welfare Assistance Received	Not Received	Total
Yes	9.2%	6.7%	15.9%
No	39.7	44.4	84.1
Total	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%

Base = 599 Cases

($x^2 = 3.23$, df = 1, $p < .05$)

Parental Neglect: Frequency of arrests and appearance in Family Court have a similar relationship to history of parental neglect as they have to receipt of welfare. Again it is noted that comparison is limited to those within the survey population. As shown in Table 24, juveniles having a history of parental neglect have a lower proportion of arrests than do non-neglected juveniles. Whereas 48.6% of neglected juveniles have never been arrested, only 23.9% of non-neglected juveniles have no arrest history ($x^2 = 88.57$, df = 5, $p < .001$). A greater proportion of the neglected juveniles, however, have been processed in Family Court either as PINS or law violators, as shown in Tables 25 and 26. History of Family Court appearance as PINS was found for 27.3% of neglected juveniles as against 17.4% of non-neglected juveniles ($x^2 = 14.06$, df = 1, $p < .001$). However, appearance as a law violator was found for 25.0% of neglected juveniles as compared to 23.0% of the non-neglected juveniles, but this result did not reach statistical significance.

The following observations and conclusions are offered:

1. The prevalent assumption that parental neglect is a key factor in delinquent behavior needs to be re-evaluated. The arrest ratio for non-neglected juveniles is significantly greater than the ratio for neglected juveniles.
2. At the same time, it appears that a greater proportion of the neglected juveniles get processed to the Family Court. This is more true, however, for PINS cases.
3. One possible conclusion is that parental neglect may or may not be a key factor in delinquent behavior, but that it is a key factor in determining how far an apprehended

youth is processed into the system. A youth who has no supportive parental resources tends, for that reason rather than the misbehavior, to be handled as a public charge. The greater disparity in PINS cases tends to corroborate this observation.

School Problems: Data regarding frequency of arrest and history of academic school problems are shown in Table 27. Again the findings go contrary to usual assumptions in that juveniles having a history of arrests tend to have a smaller incidence of academic school problems than juveniles who do not have a history of arrests. In particular, 37.1% of juveniles who have academic problems had no arrest history as compared to only 28.9% of juveniles who have such school problems ($x^2 = 39.21$, $df = 5$, $p < .001$).

One explanation may be that one group acts out its problems (and gets caught) while the other group is passive, one group externalizes and the other internalizes, with the result that the problems appear in different arenas.

Once again, these relative proportions are reversed with respect to Family Court appearance, as shown in Tables 28 and 29. While 31.8% of juveniles with academic problems have been processed in Family Court as PINS, only 16.9% of the nonproblem juveniles have been so processed ($x^2 = 25.96$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$). Similarly, 33.3% of academic problem juveniles have appeared as law violators in Family Court, as compared to only 20.8% of the nonproblem juveniles ($x^2 = 17.47$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$).

Arrest frequency and Family Court appearance (PINS and LV) relate to two other indices of school problems - behavior and

absenteeism - in a fashion almost identical to that for academic performance, and at a high level of statistical significance. The greater proportion of arrests occurs among juveniles without histories of school behavior problems (Table 30) and of absenteeism (Table 31); the greater proportion of appearances in Family Court as PINS and law violators occurs among juveniles who do possess such histories (Tables 32, 33, 34, and 35).

Summary observations can be made as follows:

1. This data does not support the usual assumption that there is a close correlation between delinquent behavior and such factors as welfare assistance, parental neglect, or school problems.
2. On the other hand, this data seems to indicate that youth who are processed through to the Family Court tend to be those who have a history of welfare assistance, family neglect, school problems, etc.
3. The contradiction involved raises a question concerning the degree to which prevalent or traditional assumptions (rather than facts) dictate the response of the juvenile justice system.

Table 24

FREQUENCY OF ARREST CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF PARENTAL NEGLECT

Number of Arrests	History of Parental Neglect		
	Yes	No	Total
None	13.5%	17.3%	30.8%
One	6.5	35.5	42.0
Two	3.1	7.6	10.7
Three to Five	2.3	5.3	7.6
Six to Eight	1.2	3.2	4.4
More than Eight	1.3	3.2	4.5
Total	27.9%	72.1%	100.0%

Base = 1,224 Cases

($\chi^2 = 88.57$, df = 5, $p < .001$)

Table 25

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS A PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF PARENTAL NEGLECT

Family Court PINS	History of Parental Neglect Yes	No	Total
Yes	7.4%	12.7%	20.1%
No	19.7	60.2	79.9
Total	27.1%	72.9%	100.0%

Base = 1,202 Cases

(x^2 = 14.06, df = 1, p < .001)

Table 26

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS LAW VIOLATOR CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF PARENTAL NEGLECT

Family Court Law Violator	History of Parental Neglect Yes	No	Total
Yes	6.8%	16.7%	23.5%
No	20.4	56.1	76.5
Total	27.2%	72.8%	100.0%

Base = 1,214 Cases

(x^2 = .52, df = 1, p < .05)

Table 27

NUMBER OF ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF ACADEMIC SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Number of Arrests--	History of Academic School Problems		
	Yes	No	Total
None	8.5%	22.3%	30.8%
One	6.1	35.9	42.0
Two	2.7	8.0	10.7
Three to Five	2.7	4.9	7.6
Six to Eight	1.5	2.9	4.4
More than Eight	1.2	3.3	4.5
Total	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%

Base = 1,244 Cases

($\chi^2 = 39.21$, df = 5, $p < .001$)

Table 28

FAMILY COURT APPEARANCE AS PINS BY ACADEMIC SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Family Court Appearance - PINS	Academic School Problems Yes	No	Total
Yes	6.7%	13.3%	20.0%
No	14.5	65.5	80.0
Total	21.2%	78.8%	100.0%

Base = 1,202 Cases

(x^2 = 25.96, df = 2, p < .001)

Table 29

FAMILY COURT APPEARANCE AS LAW VIOLATOR
BY HISTORY OF ACADEMIC SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Family Court Law Violator	History of Academic School Problems Yes	No	Total
Yes	7.3%	16.2%	23.5%
No	14.7	61.8	76.5
Total	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%

Base = 1,214 Cases

(x^2 = 17.47, df = 1, p < .001)

Table 30

NUMBER OF ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Number of Arrests	History of School Behavior Problems		
	Yes	No	Total
None	7.6%	23.2%	30.8%
One	5.4	36.6	42.0
Two	2.6	8.1	10.7
Three to Five	2.9	4.7	7.6
Six to Eight	1.9	2.5	4.4
More than Eight	1.4	3.1	4.5
Total	21.8%	78.2%	100.0%

Base = 1,244 Cases

($\chi^2 = 60.46$, df = 5, $p < .001$)

Table 31

NUMBER OF ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY
HISTORY OF SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

Number of Arrests	History of School Absenteeism		
	Yes	No	Total
None	6.8%	24.0%	30.8%
One	6.3	35.7	42.0
Two	3.0	7.7	10.7
Three to Five	2.5	5.1	7.6
Six to Eight	1.5	2.9	4.4
More than Eight	1.4	3.1	4.5
Total	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%

Base = 1,244 Cases

($\chi^2 = 29.34$, df = 4, $p < .001$)

Table 32

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS A PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Family Court PINS	History of School Behavior Problems Yes	No	Total
Yes	7.3%	12.7%	80.0%
No	12.6	67.4	20.0
Total	19.9%	80.1%	100.0%

Base = 1,202 Cases

(x^2 = 51.04, df = 1, p < .001)

Table 33

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS A PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

Family Court PINS	History of School Absenteeism Yes	No	Total
Yes	6.5%	13.5%	20.0%
No	13.1	66.9	80.0
Total	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%

Base = 1,202 Cases

(x^2 = 30.46, df = 1, p < .001)

Table 34

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS A LAW VIOLATOR
CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Family Court Law Violator	History of School Behavior Problems		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	8.3%	15.3%	23.6%
No	12.4	64.0	76.4
Total	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%

Base = 1,214 Cases

(x^2 = 45.44, df = 1, $p < .001$)

Table 35

APPEARANCE IN FAMILY COURT AS A LAW VIOLATOR
CLASSIFIED BY HISTORY OF SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

Family Court Law Violator	History of School Absenteeism		
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	7.4%	16.2%	23.6%
No	13.0	63.4	76.4
Total	20.4%	79.6%	100.0%

Base = 1,214 Cases

(x^2 = 25.93, df = 1, $p < .001$)

JUVENILE OFFENDER STATISTICS

Statistical information on the juvenile population "within the system" - from police arrests to juvenile parole - has been compiled and analyzed. Annual reports of the four police departments, records of the Family Courts, and data from the Youth Correctional Facility and Juvenile Parole were obtained. In terms of general statistics, the primary concern was to update information (through 1972) since a similar procedure had been followed in developing the Correctional Master Plan. It should be noted, however, that this updating turned out to be of critical importance because of the reversal, or shift, in trends or practices which appear to have taken place, during the last two or three years, within the juvenile justice system. One example is the fact that the previous statistics showed a rapid increase in juvenile arrests from 1965 to 1968, then a trend downward. However, the downward trend could not be clearly established on the basis of the one or two following years for which statistics were available. The addition of statistics to the end of 1972 shows a rather drastic reversal (decline) of arrest rates.

In addition to this general updating, refinement of statistics was sought in connection with specific concerns of this study. One of the important by-products of this study is the fact that information not usually (or previously) available was requested, and, with few exceptions, was put together in response to our needs. The Juvenile

CONTINUED

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Crime Prevention Division and Data Processing Section of the Honolulu Police Department, and the Administrative Division of the Judiciary were particularly generous with their assistance. In general, it is our opinion that the kind of special (or additional) information received permits a closer and more informed assessment of the juvenile justice process.

For example, we felt that it was important for our purposes to be able to distinguish between law violators and juvenile status offenders, especially at the police and court levels. We sought to compile the statistics to reflect not only the usual Part I and Part II offenses but also a third category of juvenile status offenses. To a gratifying degree, we have been able to maintain this additional distinction at both the arrest level and the level of court dispositions.

Statistics from the component agencies of the "system" were gathered and arranged in tables reflecting the juvenile process beginning with police intervention and ending with discharge from parole. The significant fact, however, is the concentration of numbers at the police and court levels. These tables are included in Volume II under Juvenile Statistics.

As the first step in analysis, various significant statistics were extracted from the tables and arranged in a format which appears in Volume II as "Selected Statistics."

The analysis then was made and findings and observations, preliminary conclusions, and program development implications were derived. (See following pages 182 to 196).

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS, PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

I. ARRESTS (POLICE)

A. Arrest Trends

In all counties, except Kauai, arrests reached a peak in 1968 (1969 in Hawaii's case) and have declined since that time to a level lower than, or not much higher than, the 1965 level. In the case of Kauai, arrests have increased gradually from 56 in 1965 to a peak of 183 in 1971.

	1965	1968	1969	1972
Oahu	6,389	10,768		7,140
Hawaii	415		612	414
Maui	592	715		438
Kauai	56	117		124

The general decline in arrests does not reflect demographic changes, since the population in the age levels concerned has increased each year (from 121,438 in 1965 to 136,989 in 1972). However, 1965 marks the beginning of a decline in "recorded live births" so that in a few years (1974-75 on) the population subject to juvenile arrests will begin to decline.

The decline in arrests does not reflect a decrease in offenses committed. Crimes reported have increased during the same period.

While hard data to explain the decline is not available, the consensus is that it is the result of -

1. A change in attitude - on the part of police and community - with regard to the handling of juvenile offenses and offenders. This reflects the nationwide trend toward minimizing juveniles' involvement with (and diversion from) the juvenile justice system.
2. The development, and use of, alternative resources and procedures - by both police and community (Hale Kipa, youth opportunity programs, etc.).

To be noted: To the degree that the above consensus is accurate, the increase or decrease of arrests reflects a community's (including police) tolerance and attitude as much as, and perhaps even more than, the number of offenses committed. For juveniles especially, this tolerance can be a key factor in developing and implementing prevention programs, including the above-mentioned alternative resources and procedures.

B. Decline in Male Arrests

In general, the decline in total arrests reflects a decline in male arrests. For Oahu, the 1972 total is less than the 1965 total (4,762 vs 5,135). For Maui, male arrests totaled 468 in 1965 and 311 in 1972. For Hawaii, it was 353 in 1965 and 289 in 1972.

C. Increase in Female Arrests

Female arrests have increased significantly on Oahu and Hawaii:

Oahu

1965	1972
1,253	2,374

Female arrests which were 20% of the 1965 total have increased to 33% of the 1972 total.

Hawaii

Female arrests went from 62 in 1965 to a high of 204 in 1969, and then down to 125 in 1972. However, the ratio of females to males went from 1 to 6 in 1965 to 1 to 2 in 1972.

Program development implications. To the degree that procedures, personnel, facilities, etc., have been (historically) geared to male juvenile offenders, a reassessment is indicated. This is true for police operations as well as community based programs.

D. Significant Arrest Categories - Oahu

Part I

1971	1972
3,749	3,442

Male-Female Breakdown for 1971

Male:	2,770
Female:	979
TOTAL:	3,749

1972 - The largest Part I arrest category was Larceny II under $5: total - 1,753.

All other juvenile Part I arrests totaled 1,689 (of which 482 were for other larceny).

For prior years, a breakdown of the larceny category is not available, but larceny accounts for nearly half or more than half of total Part I arrests each year. If the 1972 breakdown is indicative, a large number of larceny arrests, and a significant proportion of Part I arrests, are for larceny involving amounts less than $5.

1971 - The largest number of arrests was for larceny:

Boys:	1,346
Girls:	755
TOTAL:	2,101 or 56% of all Part I arrests.

Part II

1971	1972
4,046	3,698

Male-Female Breakdown for 1971

Male:	2,658
Female:	1,388
TOTAL:	4,046

1972 - The largest Part II category was "Delinquent Child," a category which does not appear in prior year reports (includes runaways, incorrigibles, and curfew violations).

Total arrests in this category were 1,678 as against 1,225 for the second largest Part II category of

"All Other Offenses." Breakdown is as follows:

Categories 8-25:	795
Cagegory 26 (all other offenses):	1,225
Delinquent Child:	1,678
TOTAL:	3,698

In prior years, this category is included in the "All Other Offenses" category (by far the largest Part II category each year). It may be assumed that a significant portion consists of runaways, incorrigibles, and curfew violations.

1971 - The largest number of Part II arrests was in the category "All Other Offenses."

Boys:	1,941
Girls:	1,261
TOTAL:	3,202 or 79% of all Part II arrests.

Observations and Suggestions

1. The more detailed breakout of data (e.g., Larceny Under $5, Delinquent Child) provides a clearer picture of the juvenile arrest population, a better basis for reassessing current policies and procedures (e.g., non-arrest, counsel and release, referrals to other agencies).

   It seems appropriate to weigh the fact that of the total juvenile arrests (Parts I and II) for 1972 nearly one-half (3,431 of 7,140) were in these arrest categories. In doing so, however, two facts need to be kept in mind: (1) that, on one hand the law distinguishes between more serious and less serious offenses, but (2) on the

other hand dispositions cannot be made categorically but on the basis of individuals and circumstances.

2. Whatever suggestions may be gleaned from a reassessment of these two arrest categories, they should take into consideration such concerns as: what disposition is most likely to prevent recidivism, what disposition is likely to be effective or responsible diversion as against diversion per se, and what kinds of programs or resources need to be developed.
3. An inevitable and basic question has to do with the role and function of the police, to what degree and in what ways they get involved with prevention as a primary concern.

   Program development hinges on the response.
   Personnel concerns (number and types) also depend on the response.
4. A related question has to do with the role and function of police within the overall framework of the juvenile justice system, e.g., is it desirable to maximize "diversion" at the police level so that only the "difficult" cases are referred to the Family Court? What are the advantages? disadvantages? problems?

II. FAMILY COURT

A. Referrals

1. As might be expected, the total number of referrals to the Family Court has followed arrest trends. This means a general decline since the peak (arrest) years of 1968 and 1969.

2. However, a county by county analysis reveals the following exception in the case of Oahu:

Oahu: The decline in referrals is reflected in the decline of referrals for law violations - from 5,200 in FY 1967-68 to 3,032 in FY 1972-73.

During the same period, there was a slight increase in referrals of PINS cases - from low of 857 to high of 959.

To be noted in this connection:

a. PINS cases are not necessarily the easiest cases to handle or divert at the police level.

b. The relationship between this data and the significant increase of female arrests.

c. The greater fluctuation, from year to year, which characterizes PINS referrals (as against law violation referrals) indicates the complexities which often characterize PINS cases.

B. Unofficial Dispositions

1. Oahu: Total (LV's and Pins) unofficial dispositions have moved from 1,079 in 1965 to 3,954 in 1969-70

and then declined to 1,471 in 1972-73.

While the decline in unofficial dispositions is reflective of the decline in total referrals, there has also been a rather significant decrease in the proportion of unofficial dispositions in the past several years. This can be seen as follows:

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Total Referred	6,419	5,607	4,824	4,094	3,962
Unofficial Dispositions	3,692	3,954	3,138	1,697	1,471
	57.5%	70.5%	65%	41.5%	37%

Observations

a. If unofficial dispositions are subtracted from total referrals, for each year, the number who are more officially disposed are as follows:

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
2,727	1,653	1,686	2,397	2,491

During a period of rapid increase in referrals, there is a tendency to exercise unofficial disposition more liberally. During a period of decline in referrals, more formal processing, for a larger proportion, tends to result. In other words, sheer volume of referrals tends to influence dispositions.

The above-noted trends may also indicate some change in policy, practice, or personnel.

Question: What similarities or differences, advantages or disadvantages, are there between diversion-release at the police level and unofficial disposition at the court level?

2. Oahu: While unofficial dispositions for both law violations and PINS cases have decreased in recent years, the ratio of unofficial dispositions for PINS cases has increased as follows:

	1967-68	1972-73
LV's	2,209	905
PINS	379	566

3. Maui: There has been a decline in unofficial dispositions, for both LV's and PINS (following the decline in referrals), except for a 100-plus jump for LV's and a nearly 100% jump for PINS between 1971-72 and 1972-73.

C. Petitions Filed

1. Oahu: Consistent with the decline in referrals, there has been a slight decline in total number of petitions filed.

However, the number of petitions filed for PINS cases has increased measurably since 1969-70.

2. Maui: There has been a sharp increase between 1971-72 and 1972-73 (from 55 to 181) in LV petitions.

Comments: With regard to 1 above, it is noted that (1) the complexities of many PINS cases, plus (2) a growing

trend toward emphasizing children's legal rights (e.g., Supreme Court decisions) may frequently require formal processes to be invoked.

3. Hawaii: Since unofficial dispositions are minimally employed, the ratio of petitions to referrals is higher (in both categories) when compared with other circuits.

Question: Is there any significance in the fact that the Third Circuit follows formal processes (filing of petitions) in most cases (and uses unofficial dispositions infrequently)?

D. Post-Adjudication Disposition

1. Probation

a. Oahu: The number placed on first probation decreased from 399 in 1967-68 to 244 in 1970-71, but then increased to 364 in 1972-73.

b. Number on probation status - fiscal year 1972-73

	Male	Female	Total
First Circuit	689	201	890
Second Circuit	292	25	317
Third Circuit	267	49	316
Fifth Circuit	59	12	71
ALL CIRCUITS	1,307	287	1,594

2. Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Oahu

a. There has been a substantial increase in the number of juveniles committed on a short-term basis to the HYCF - from 5 in 1967-68 to 91 in 1972-73.

b. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of juveniles committed on a long-term basis - from 14 in 1967-68 to 87 in 1972-73.

Hawaii

There was an increase in commitments to HYCF, from 7 in 1971-72 to 20 in 1972-73.

Observations and Program Implications

1. What are the reasons for this increase? Is it likely to be a continuing trend?
2. What is the adequacy or effectiveness of programs for the increasing number of referrals?
3. What is the impact of the increased HYCF population on juvenile parole, its programs and caseloads?
4. Is the HYCF a dispositional alternative that needs to be maintained, with emphasis to be placed on program effectiveness, or should other alternatives be sought? If so, what kinds?
   a. Should the HYCF as a concept (and a facility) be maintained, with emphasis on development of discreet program components for different groups of youth?

b. Should emphasis be placed on separate programs, geared to needs of specific types of youth?

c. What is the need for secure detention facilities? Is the Detention Home a secure facility?

5. While the increase in commitments to HYCF commands attention, similar attention and concern should be placed on the fact that the number released into the community, on probation and other dispositions, was 2,211 in 1971-72 and 2,112 in 1972-73.

To set things in perspective, it should be noted that questions regarding (1) the effectiveness of particular dispositions, and (2) the effectiveness of other programs such as probation are applicable to all dispositional alternatives. There tends to be a correlation between the adequacy of other alternatives and the use of HYCF.

III. DETENTION HOME

A. Admissions

Total admissions, during the period 1965-1972, have paralleled arrest trends. There was an increase each year from FY 1965-66 to a peak in 1968-69, then a decline each year thereafter:

	1965-66	1968-69	1971-72
Male:	1,524	1,730	787
Female:	704	828	681
TOTAL:	2,228	2,558	1,468

Actual number of persons involved was as follows:

	1965-66	1968-69	1971-72
Male:	832	982	577
Female:	387	520	440
TOTAL:	1,219	1,502	1,017

To be Noted

1. Total male admissions in 1971-72 were only one-half (50%) of the 1965-66 total.

   Actual number of male juveniles admitted reflects substantial decrease.

2. On the other hand, total female admissions in 1971-72 were comparable to the 1965-66 total, and have remained more or less constant during the six-year period.

   Actual number of females admitted has tended to increase slightly.

3. In 1965-66, there were two male admissions to each female, both on a duplicated and unduplicated basis. In 1971-72, the ratio between sexes was more nearly one to one.

Observation

1. Female arrests which were 20% of the 1965 total increased to 33% of the 1972 total.

2. Female admissions to Detention Home have increased from 32% of the 1965-66 total to 43% of the 1971-72 total.

3. In other words, a higher proportion of females arrested is detained each year, and the proportion, in general, has increased throughout the six-year period.

Further Notes

1. Average age of males admitted (FY 1972-73) was 15.2; for females, 15.0.
2. The largest age group for males was 16 with 246 admissions (FY 1972-73).

   For females, it was age 15 with 220 admissions.
3. At age 14, females outnumbered males, 182 to 155.

   In the other direction, males considerably outnumber females at age 16.
4. At age 17, both male and female numbers drop rather sharply.

5. The average length of stay was twice as long for girls (vs boys) in 1965-66, but by 1971-72 there was no significant difference.

S U M M A R Y:

C O N C L U S I O N S

A N D

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study began with the basic assumption that effective prevention is the ultimate answer to the problem of delinquency. However, it does so with full appreciation of the profound and complex difficulties involved. An early effort to collect and analyze prevention-oriented data confirmed the difficulty that many others have experienced.

This study reaffirms the necessity of moving as far as possible toward the preventive goal and for this purpose establishes certain objectives which seem to be basically consistent with that goal. It maintains that more attention and resources be addressed to those who are not in the formal justice system. It proposes a strategy of shifting attention and available resources from the later phases of the juvenile justice process to the earlier stages of involvement and the objective of minimum involvement in, or earliest possible release from, the juvenile justice system. It calls for a basic shift of focus from the justice system to the community and the maximum use of in-community resources. At the same time it defines the juvenile justice system as the spectrum from the police to juvenile parole, including all formal and informal linkages with public and private resources.

Statistics found in the preceding chapters indicate a rapidly growing trend in Hawaii toward minimum use of institutionalization and increasing use of in-community resources. This is a trend which

this plan fully endorses. At the same time the concern which parallels this trend is the need for the development of a considerable number of effective community programs. This is in line with the observation that in the final analysis the problem of, and the solution to, juvenile delinquency is inseparable from the structures and values of whole communities.

The concept of diversion, which is consistent with the preventive goal, is dependent upon the existence of viable community alternatives. Diversion will not be effective unless there are programs to which the youth can be diverted. Thus the role of the community in prevention must be given more attention.

Hawaii does not have a statewide police organization. Each county police department is autonomous. On the other hand, courts and corrections are state functions. The detailed description of the juvenile justice components indicates that their organization and operation are well above average in efficiency and in the use of up-to-date policies and practices. At the same time, a review of the chapter on Legal Environment reveals how the organization and operation of the various juvenile justice agencies have been shaped and sometimes encumbered by various statutes and decisions over a period of decades. The result is that we tend to have juvenile justice agencies operating with efficiency within their respective spheres, but we fall short of a total system of juvenile justice in which the component agencies are in a positive, close, and continuous relationship with one another. This means that even though we talk about the juvenile justice system, we do not have a system in the full sense of the word.

Without a cohesive system, the juvenile justice process cannot function at an optimal level. Continuity and consistency of services,

as a youth proceeds from one phase to another, are frequently impaired, sharing of pertinent information is inhibited, and there is always the danger that agency efforts are geared to agency needs and efficiency rather than the needs of their clients. It also means that concerns such as effective early release or diversion cannot be utilized to their maximum advantage because there is no philosophy or rationale which is accepted and applied on a system-wide basis. It means that aftercare or follow-up responsibility tends to be lost as a youth moves from one agency to another.

No one plan can hope to provide a blueprint for the solution of any problem as deep-rooted and pervasive as delinquency and crime. What it can do is suggest some mechanisms and procedures by which public and private resources of a community can be coordinated to meet the needs of youths more effectively, and to propose statutory changes which will produce a more consistent administration of justice, defining and protecting equitably the rights of youths on one hand and the interests of the community on the other.

The following is a summary of the major recommendations of this plan:

1. That Hawaii establish the following organizational structures to plan, coordinate, and administer the delivery of services to youth:
   a. A Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
   b. An Office of Youth Services (OYS)
   c. Youth Service Centers (YSC's)
2. That the JJCC and the OYS be established simultaneously.

a. The primary responsibility of the JJCC is the development and coordination of the OYS and the effective coordination of juvenile justice and social service agency programs for youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

b. The responsibility of the OYS will be the continual planning, coordination, and administration of social services for all youths, regardless of whether they are in the system or not.

3. That focus and efforts of both the JJCC and OYS (as well as the YSC's) should be on youths who are involved in, or in danger of becoming involved in, the juvenile justice system, as well as on youths in need of programs and services.

   a. That for the first year or so, primary initiatives be exercised by the JJCC, with the staff of the OYS playing a primarily supportive and expediting role.

   b. That the JJCC submit specific proposals regarding changes and improvements in the juvenile justice system, and also recommend the staff capabilities which will need to be provided to the OYS in order to implement the juvenile justice plan.

4. That as soon as possible (after the first year) the OYS assume primary initiatives, with the JJCC assuming an increasingly advisory role.

5. That Youth Service Centers be established as non-residential intake and referral centers (1) for youth involved with

status offenses (PINS) or lesser offenders for whom referral to the Family Court does not seem imperative, and (2) for youths who have committed no violation but manifest serious personal or behavioral problems. The National Clearinghouse recommends that as soon as possible one agency, i.e. the YSC, handle the intake and referral of all youths.

a. That YSC's be established on a district or county basis in response to existing factors such as degree of need, geography, and community readiness. (In some cases a new center may not be necessary, with the functions of a YSC being assumed by a youth service coordinator, or by an existing program such as Maui's Juvenile Counseling Program.)

b. That the first focus and major efforts of the YSC's be directed to those involved in the juvenile justice system or to those in the process of becoming involved.

c. That the JJCC/OYS give top priority to the development of alternative services and dispositions for PINS cases.

6. The most comprehensive recommendation is that concerted effort be directed toward the development of a range of community based, non-residential and residential programs, i.e.,

a. appropriate and usable diversion programs and effective support services for probation;

b. viable alternatives to secure detention and/or institutionalization.

7. That consistent with the availability of alternative programs,

a. the population of the Detention Home and the Youth Correctional Facility be reduced;

b. the current Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility be phased out.

8. That specific programs for prevention, apprehension, preadjudication, and postadjudication proposed in this plan be implemented.

9. That a system-wide coordinated research and evaluation program be developed which will accompany the implementation of the proposed juvenile justice plan.

A summary of proposed statutory revisions necessary to implement this plan is provided.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

1. Coordination
2. Intake Process
3. Institutions
4. Program Services and Dispositions
5. Statutory Revisions
6. Evaluation and Research

COORDINATION

COORDINATION

This plan recommends the continuation and expansion of programs to reduce the involvement of juveniles with the formal aspects of the juvenile justice system, and the effective coordination of justice and non-justice agencies to achieve this objective. The concerns underlying this recommendation are summarized as follows:

Prevention

Research studies indicate that a large percentage of all young people admit to having committed at least one offense for which they could have been brought before a juvenile or family court.* Theoretically, each of these youths would have been potential clients for the juvenile justice system, had they been apprehended. In practice, the system deals only with the small percentage of juveniles who are actually apprehended. However, prevention efforts should be addressed to a much broader population.

Prevention programs may provide this attention without identifying their clients as delinquents. Programs that entail improving educational services, job opportunities, or recreational facilities can benefit all youth without the labeling of clients as delinquent or even "predelinquent."

When viewed with this perspective, it is apparent that prevention is not a task for police, courts, and corrections alone. While the juvenile justice system can sponsor prevention programs, it cannot

*Travis Hirschi. Causes of Delinquency. (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1969)

expect to get the job done without the involvement of community agencies, citizens, and the youngsters themselves. Further, a comprehensive, effective prevention effort will require cooperation at the planning and implementation phases between the juvenile justice agencies, social service agencies, and community residents.

Diversion Programs

Hawaii police, court workers and judges have long been following a policy of diverting juveniles from the formal juvenile justice system. In the past five years, the number of juveniles arrested has been declining; and of those arrested, a large proportion have been released, referred to the Department of Social Services, or referred to other agencies. As a consequence, the number of youths who are referred to the Family Court has been declining. Many of these youths are handled by court workers through informal adjustments by the court.

Such informal and diversionary programs tend to transfer the responsibility for providing services from the courts and corrections to other non-justice agencies. However, the juvenile justice system must retain interest and involvement in the diversion process in order to ensure that both the youths' welfare and the public interest are being served. To fulfill this duty, the justice system must be able to follow the progress of diverted juveniles. This follow-up process requires a close relationship between the system and the non-justice agencies which administer the diversion programs. As

more juveniles are diverted, coordination between justice and non-justice agencies becomes ever more important.

Community-Based Programs

Hawaii correctional programming traditionally has emphasized nonresidential community-based programs over residential ones. Presently, HYCF, Hawaii's juvenile residential program, handles only a small proportion of youths who are adjudicated by the Family Court. The National Clearinghouse recommends a further decrease in the population of HYCF and a greater development and use of community-based nonresidential and residential programs. If these juvenile correctional clients are to be followed and supervised in the community, there is a need for the supervisors to have close ties with the communities and community agencies.

Proposed System Coordination

The discussions thus far indicate two areas of need for Hawaii: (1) increased coordination between the components of the juvenile justice system; and (2) increased integration of the juvenile justice agencies and programs with other social services available for youth.

The first need could be met by making changes within the juvenile justice system. However, for the second need, cooperation from the social service agencies and programs must be sought. In addition the study suggests a third need: comprehensive coordination of all juvenile justice and social service agencies and programs providing services for youth. The following discussion provides recommendations for achieving this comprehensive coordination.

Organization

The National Clearinghouse recommends that Hawaii establish the following organizational structures to plan, coordinate, and administer the delivery of services to youth:

A Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)

An Office of Youth Services (OYS)

Youth Service Centers (YSC's)

This chapter deals with the JJCC and the OYS. Youth Service Centers will be discussed in the next chapter on the Intake Process.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

As soon as possible, Hawaii should establish a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council made up of representatives from juvenile justice agencies and public and private social service agencies engaged in, or capable of engaging in, the provision of services to youth in difficulties. The primary responsibility of the JJCC would be to (1) develop the OYS, (2) determine the types and variety of services required by youth who are within the juvenile justice system, or are in the process of becoming involved, and (3) develop an effective service delivery network. The latter would involve a careful re-examination of the policies and practices of all agencies (justice and non-justice) which are directly or indirectly engaged in servicing

youth who have come to the attention of the law, and an assessment of their optimum role and function vis-a-vis identified needs. It would involve coordinated use of available resources and joint planning to develop necessary new services. The motivating concern would be the development of a service delivery system that is capable of supporting plan objectives such as early diversion, minimum involvement in the system, and effective in-community program alternatives.

This Council can be established on the initiative of a concerned agency, such as the Family Court or the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, or on the joint initiative of several agencies. However, the nature of the Council's task is such that its creation should reflect maximum official concern. Therefore, it is proposed that the Council be established by Executive Order or by legislative action.

Composition. It is proposed that the Council be composed of the following members:

2 representatives of the Family Court, First Circuit
2 representatives of the Honolulu Police Department
2 representatives of the Department of Social Services and Housing
2 representatives of the Division of Mental Health
2 representatives of private social service agencies
2 representatives of the Department of Education
1 representative of the Health and Community Services Council (preferably its Executive Director)

2 representatives of each neighbor island county (designated by the respective mayors)

In the selection of Council members, deliberate attention should be addressed to the Council's critical, and exceedingly difficult, assignment. There is universal assent to the need for coordination, but achievement of the objective is seldom realized. The kind of persons making up the Council will be a determining factor. The persons selected for the Council should be able to speak with considerable personal and representative authority. This includes the ability, as Council member, to exercise concern for the total system rather than a particular agency.

Staffing and funding. The caliber of staff support provided to the JJCC is an equally crucial consideration. Our recommendations regarding staffing and funding are made in the next section on the Office of Youth Services.

Office of Youth Services

The concept of the OYS, and its scope of responsibilities, are considerably broader than those of the JJCC. It is the responsibility of the JJCC to effectively coordinate juvenile justice and social service agency programs for juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. The responsibility of the OYS will be the planning, coordination, and administration of social services for all youth, regardless of whether or not they are in the system.

The National Clearinghouse recommends simultaneous establishment of the OYS with the JJCC. It recommends its establishment as

an agency in the Office of the Governor inasmuch as the concept of OYS encompasses a variety of state and county agencies and cuts across the boundaries between public and private programs.

In order to maximize the efforts of the JJCC and the related first efforts of the OYS, and to achieve integration of these efforts, it is recommended that staffing services for the JJCC be provided by the OYS. Similarly, a budget to cover the operational needs of the JJCC should be included in the OYS budget.

The selection of the OYS director will be a critical decision. We cannot emphasize too strongly that a deliberate and wise choice is indicated. We recommend that every effort be made to identify a key person and that necessary arrangements be made to secure his or her services. This may involve arrangements for a loan of personnel on an interim basis.

The OYS should be established with a core staff consisting of the director, a secretary, and one or two specialists (one of whom should possess research and evaluation capabilities). At the same time, there should be a built-in provision for the addition of necessary staff, as the need is identified and the recommendation is made by the JJCC (see next section).

An explanation is in order regarding the rationale for proposing the dual structures of a JJCC and an OYS, rather than an OYS and an advisory body. The National Clearinghouse feels that the following considerations argue for the dual structure:

1. It is desirable to keep the broader intent of the OYS program separate from the more limited focus of the JJCC, even though there is considerable overlap in the final instance, and even though there is intended overlap in the first phase.
2. In the first stage of the overall effort to achieve a more coordinated system of service delivery (for youth in the system), it is highly desirable to emphasize the involvement of agencies and their initiatives in working out inter-agency relationships and services. To the degree that the JJCC encourages and enables this mutual effort, a sound foundation for further coordination will be established.
3. The staff of the OYS needs to gain in-depth familiarity with agency operations and key personnel, as well as the complex difficulties which usually block effective coordination. This learning process can be enhanced if the JJCC operation can proceed on its own initiatives and the OYS staff can play a supporting and expediting role.
4. In the following section, which details some more specific responsibilities of the JJCC and OYS, the need for JJCC recommendations for the future staffing and operational direction of the OYS is described. In this respect, a degree of JJCC initiative and independence is desirable.

Specific Responsibilities of the JJCC and OYS

The following specific recommendations are made with regard

to the functions of the JJCC and OYS, during the first phase of operations, and their interrelationships:

1. That changes in the existing juvenile justice system be made systematically so that existing services can continue until new arrangements can be effectively implemented. Unless there is planned transition, youth may suffer loss of necessary services.
2. That for the first year or so, primary initiatives be exercised by the JJCC with the staff of the OYS playing a primarily supportive and expediting role.
3. That after a period of intensive study, not to exceed one year, the JJCC will submit specific and detailed proposals regarding changes and improvements in the juvenile justice delivery system. These recommendations will
   a. deal with policies, procedures, and practices of the police, Family Courts, and all other agencies involved, and the effective coordination of resources.
   b. deal with the staff capabilities which need to be provided to the OYS in order to implement the recommendations.
   c. deal with desirable changes in the organization and function of other agencies whose responsibilities tend to overlap those of the OYS. This should include delineation of the relationship between the OYS and the Commission on Children and Youth.
   d. Set a date for the transition from the initial phase to the next phase in which the OYS will assume primary initiatives while the JJCC will become increasingly

advisory in function. It may be wise at this stage to redefine the relationship and perhaps to appoint a new or reconstituted advisory group.

e. Include specific proposals concerning establishment of Youth Service Centers.

4. One of the first priorities of the JJCC/OYS should be the development of alternative services and dispositions for PINS cases so that the need for Family Court intervention in these cases is increasingly reduced.

5. Another area of joint responsibility involves encouraging the participation of citizen groups in planning, service delivery, and evaluation of programs for juveniles. Community residents can provide valuable information on the need for programs in specific areas. Furthermore, citizen action can be a powerful force in the reduction of crime in general, and the prevention of delinquency in particular. Mobilization of citizen action requires efforts on the part of the juvenile justice system to organize citizen groups and to provide them with an important role in planning and implementing programs. The JJCC should play an active role in soliciting opinion and cooperation for juvenile justice and prevention programs.

Still another area of concern to which the JJCC/OYS should address its attention is staff recruitment and training. There is no systematic program for the development of uniform standards and goals for juvenile justice or youth-service programs. A purposeful program to recruit the right kind of personnel and to provide uniform training

is a basic need. In pursuing this concern, the involvement and cooperation of the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center should be actively solicited.

Neighbor Islands

Although the concerns dealt with in this chapter are relevant to all counties, the geographic separation of the counties and the differences that exist among counties make it necessary to review the proposals in terms of their statewide and county-by-county applicability. Our suggestions are as follows:

1. The Coordinating Council has validity on a statewide basis. The concern for more effective coordination and more systematic delivery of services, in relation to the stated objectives of the juvenile justice system, is appropriate for all counties.
2. There is value in a Council structure that ties together the efforts of the respective counties, even if the shape (and even direction) of those efforts may be diverse.
3. In terms of the greater complexity of the Oahu situation, there is validity in focusing the major attention of the Council on the juvenile justice system on Oahu. In so doing, however, the perspectives and experiences of neighbor island counties can be instructive, and the reverse can be true also.
4. This mutual gain would be increased if each neighbor island county would establish its own coordinating council and, in liaison with the statewide Council, pursue the objectives defined for the Council. This is recommended, with

the understanding that each county will establish the mechanisms that seem most responsive to its situation.

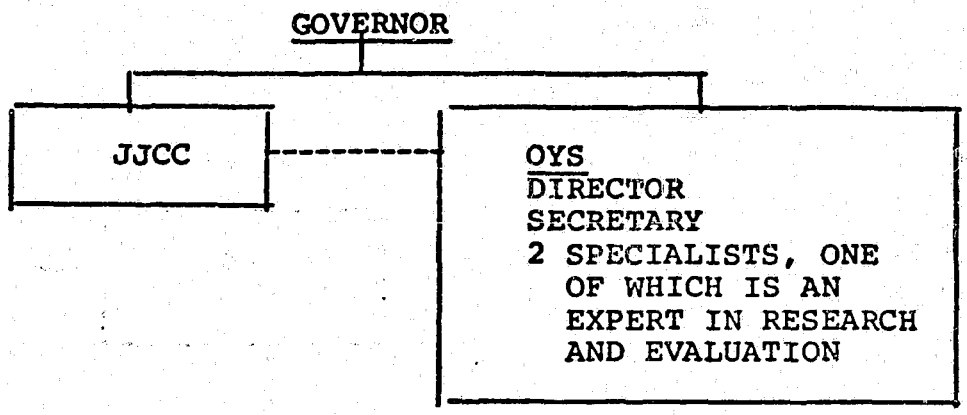
5. Existing staff services should be made available to all efforts, in any county, which are consistent with the objectives of the Council/OYS.

Youth Service Centers

The concept of the YSC will be more fully presented in the next section (Intake Process). However, it is noted here that the YSC has to do with case coordination as differentiated from systems coordination. The basic difference is that the focus (in case coordination) is on the individual whose needs are to be met. This focus calls for a variety of services to be performed for each individual, including assessment of need, monitoring of progress, advocacy function, and the provision of core services and crisis intervention programs. It is noted that, in the final analysis, case coordination and systems coordination are two sides of the same concern.

Note: Although much of the function of the JJCC and OYS is described in planning terms, rather than in terms of program implementation, the expectation is that any number of suggestions arising out of the Council's discussions can and will be implemented on the basis of administrative decisions.

PHASE 1.



FUNCTIONS:

JJCC:

1. Assume primary initiatives in achieving coordination of juvenile justice system.

2. Determine the types and variety of services required by the youth offender population.

3. Develop an OYS/JJCC with capabilities for an effective service delivery network:

    a) Re-examine policies and practices of all agencies engaged in servicing youth who have come to the attention of the law;
    b) Assess the optimum roles and functions of these agencies vis-a-vis identified needs;
    c) Encourage initiative and enlist active involvement of agencies in working out inter-agency relationships;
    d) After a year of intensive study submit specific and detailed proposals regarding changes or improvements in the juvenile justice delivery system.

4. Set a date for the transition from the initial phase to the subsequent phase in which the OYS will assume primary initiatives while the JJCC will become increasingly advisory in function.

5. Include specific proposals concerning establishment of YSCs.

6. Establish procedure for bringing juveniles in to be serviced by the proper agencies once Family court releases them from its jurisdiction.

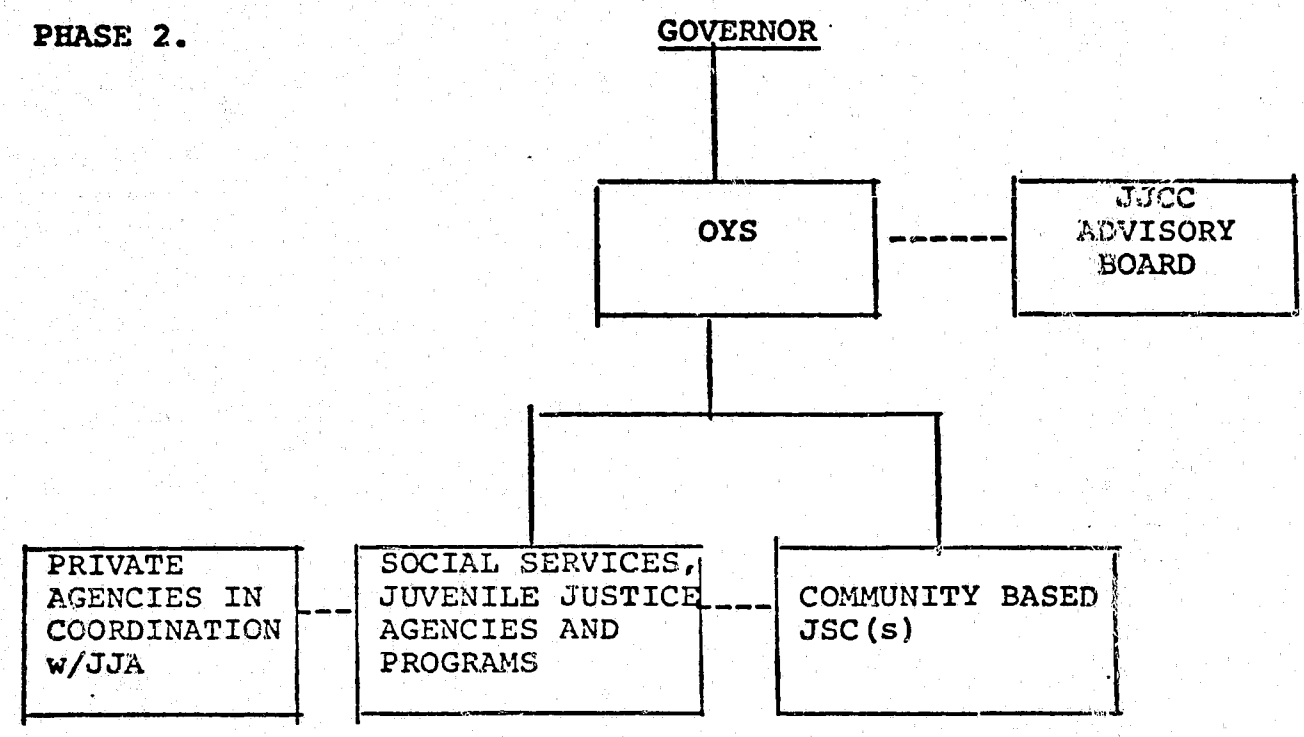
7. Conduct specific research related to above.

OYS:

1. Provide staff and other support services to the JJCC.

2. The research specialist with the assistance and advice of the JJCC will develop a research and evaluation plan for the OYS.

PHASE 2.



FUNCTIONS:

Note: The scope of concern in this phase will be increasingly expanded to include needs and problems of all youth.

OYS:

1. Assume primary initiatives in implementing proposed changes or improvements in the juvenile justice delivery system.
2. Coordinate and facilitate effective delivery of social services for all youth, whether or not in the justice system.
3. Develop and oversee YSC's (as recommended by JJCC).
4. Encourage citizen participation.
5. Develop uniform training procedures for personnel within the system.
6. Develop and implement research and evaluation.

JJCC: Continue advisory functions and assist with implementation.

INTAKE PROCESS

Development of an effective intake process can have a major salutary impact on the functioning of Hawaii's juvenile justice system and on the achievement of this plan's basic objectives. In this section the intake process will be discussed and a number of alternatives presented which are designed to improve the existing system. A brief review of the conceptualization of this core process may be helpful to facilitate maximum understanding of the recommended changes.

Under current practice, the word "intake" is used in Hawaii to describe the initial interactions between a juvenile and the Juvenile Probation Department. The word "Intake" refers to the juvenile's entrance into the judicial system. The National Clearinghouse has adopted a broader use of the term. In the broader usage of the term, "intake" refers to entrance of a youngster into each phase of the juvenile justice system. As such, the "intake process" consists of the assessment of each juvenile's case and the formulation of recommendations concerning his future involvement with the juvenile justice system. At each of the four major phases in a model juvenile justice system, intake services are required.

At Apprehension, the police are responsible for making judgments concerning a youth's involvement with the judicial system. The officer who observes or hears of the juvenile's behavior decides whether the juvenile should be taken into custody. Once the juvenile is apprehended, the police decide whether to release him unconditionally, refer him to a community agency, file a complaint against him, or take another available option.

At the stage of Preadjudication, a complaint has been made against the juvenile by the police or other source, and the youth has been referred to the intake unit. The intake worker decides whether the youth should be completely released from the system, referred voluntarily to another agency, be given informal services, or be formally referred to the Family Court. Not all juveniles require detention; the intake worker decides whether to detain or release.

At the stage of Postadjudication, the juvenile has already been adjudicated by the Family Court. The intake service worker's assessments and recommendations are designed to assist the judiciary in making an appropriate disposition. Alternative dispositions to be considered range from "no correctional treatment" to "nonresidential" or "residential treatment."

Postadjudication assessments take place at the juvenile's entrance into a residential or nonresidential program and at the point where he is being considered for release. Once the judge has made a disposition to a particular program, further decisions are made as to the specific aspects of the youth's involvement in the program. (For example, in a remedial education program, achievement tests may be given to determine what type of educational assistance the juvenile needs.) After the youth has been in a program for some time, assessments are made to determine if he still needs the program. Included in this phase is the decision-making related to release from a residential setting.

At the time of Follow-up, intake procedures consist of maintaining contacts with juveniles when they end their involvement with a program. The main purpose here is to evaluate the

juvenile's achievement and to determine whether the program has met its stated objectives. By means of these contacts, the intake worker may also determine whether the juvenile needs additional services. He may advise the juvenile to seek assistance from a noncorrectional agency.

It is clear from the foregoing that the intake process consists of a sequence of assessments and decisions which theoretically could be carried out by one intake service agency or by a number of agencies. It is also apparent that the intake process is an integral part of the entire juvenile justice system.

The effective functioning of the process is dependent upon support from other activities: program coordination, development, and evaluation. There is also a need for increased or improved services in all of these areas. The following support services are particularly needed:

- Increased program development in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention so that juveniles may be helped before they commit crimes. (See section on Prevention programs.)
- Increased services at the time of entry into the judicial system, so that a wider range of informal and "noncorrectional" dispositions become possible. Along with an increase in services to allow for diversion of juveniles from the formal judicial system must come an increase in the ability to follow the progress of diverted juveniles. It is important that diversion activities be carefully monitored to insure that they are conducted in a responsible manner. (See sections on Youth Service Center and Preadjudication programs.)

- Better coordination within the juvenile justice system so that services delivered at intake relate closely to the rest of the judicial process, and to services that have been given, or that will be given in the future.
- Increased coordination of service delivery so that unnecessary overlapping of services is reduced, gaps in service delivery are filled, and the delivery of service to each juvenile is monitored to insure that his interests are protected and the interests of the public served.

Statistical Background

Prior to a discussion of the specific intake alternatives for Hawaii, it is useful to review the caseflow at the initial phases of the juvenile justice system throughout Hawaii.

In general, the demographics of Hawaii's juvenile population suggest that no substantial increase in delinquency should occur in the next twenty years. Based on Census Bureau projections, the juvenile population between ages ten and nineteen should not be expected to increase materially from 1970 to 1980 owing to low birth rates from 1960 to 1970. Consequently it can be expected that there will be no dramatic increases in the population segment from which delinquents originate. If the juvenile crime rate does not increase substantially (and projections based on police records predict no major increase) there should be no major increase in numbers of juveniles in the juvenile justice system. Adoption of recommendations presented in this document (e.g., increased nonintervention and diversion)

should further substantially reduce the number of juveniles brought into the juvenile justice system.

For the year 1972 Honolulu County police arrested 7,136 juveniles, and referred only 50.1% of these youths to the Family Court. 38.9% were counseled and released, 9% were released without charges, and 2.0% were referred to a non-juvenile justice agency. Table 5 of the Statistical Report (see Appendix A) shows that in Hawaii County 414 juveniles were arrested, 51.4% referred to the court, and 49.6% released without charge. As shown in Table 8 of the Statistical Report the Maui Police Department referred 430 juveniles to the Family Court (63.3% of apprehended youth) and 249 to their juvenile counseling program (36.7% of those apprehended). The Kauai Police began a Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit in 1972 which handled 31.5% of apprehended youth; the other 68.5% were referred for court processing. Chart A provides figures on current and projected numbers of youth arrested, and their dispositions. (Since complete figures were not available from the outer islands, only Honolulu County data is presented).

PROJECTED POPULATION, 10 - 19 YEARS OLD

Honolulu	Population
1975	123,657
1980	124,402
1985	132,040
1990	138,285
Maui	
1975	9,072
1980	8,737
1985	9,273
1990	9,712
Hawaii	
1975	12,603
1980	11,748
1985	12,464
1990	13,058
Kauai	
1975	5,820
1980	5,763
1985	6,117
1990	6,403

CHART A

PROJECTED NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND ARREST DISPOSITONS:*

HONOLULU COUNTY

YEAR	TOTAL ARRESTS	DISPOSITIONS			
		9% Released without Charges	38.9% Counseled & Released	2% Referred to Other Agency	50.1% Referred to Family Court
1975	7,199	648	2,800	144	3,607
1980	7,242	652	2,817	145	3,628
1985	7,687	692	2,990	154	3,851
1990	8,051	725	3,132	161	4,033

* Based on 1972 Disposition of Arrest Data (Statistical Report)

In view of the relative stability of the arrest population (as projected) the opportunity should be taken to focus increased attention on possible and desirable improvements in the existing system: to the way Hawaii responds to delinquents and potential delinquents, to the delivery of necessary services, and to more effective screening and diagnostic processes. The assumptions underlying past practices need to be re-examined against the proposals of this plan for minimum involvement in the system, early diversion, greater utilization and coordination of in-community resources, and a greater involvement of the community in delinquency prevention. Can we improve our mechanisms and procedures for screening out those who cannot profit from involvement with the system and who pose no danger to the community? Can we increase the availability of services and their effective delivery for both those who are screened out of and those who are screened into the system? Can we in fact screen out safely a larger

proportion of the juveniles who are presently referred by police to the Family Court? There are no easy answers to these questions. It is clear, however, that if a greater number of arrestees could be diverted from the system, through less formal but effective arrangements, the impact of diversion would invariably be felt throughout the system. The following chart shows the number of law violators (LV's) and PINS cases currently referred to the court, and the projected number that would be referred in the future.

NUMBER OF JUVENILE REFERRALS FILED*

COUNTY		1972	1975	1980	1985	1990
Honolulu County	LV	3032	3126	3144	3338	3496
	PINS	930	919	924	981	1027
Hawaii County	LV	303	326	304	322	337
	PINS	74	78	73	77	81
Maui County	LV	353	300	289	301	321
	PINS	90	74	71	76	74
Kauai County	LV	135	130	120	137	143
	PINS	28	35	35	37	39

*Based on Data from the Family Courts (Statistical Report)

If a more effective intake process can be developed so that a significant percentage of PINS or law violator referrals to the court can be handled in other ways, without loss of effectiveness of

such dispositions, the result would be beneficial to the system and to the youth involved. Analysis of the statistical report supports the suggestion that efforts to improve the intake process are in order.

Intake Options

There are several alternative methods for organizing the delivery of "intake" and "support" services. The first method consists of increasing the funds available to existing agencies so that they can purchase better services. These may be provided by community professionals, public or private agencies, or other sources outside the juvenile justice system.

The second method consists of the creation of a Youth Service Bureau (YSB) as originally proposed by the Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Functioning as an alternative to the judicial process, the YSB would offer alternatives to the informal or formal procedures of the Family Court in the assessment and assignment of juveniles to programs, in sponsoring particular programs, and monitoring the progress of juveniles assigned to the various programs.

The third method consists of the creation of a juvenile Intake Service Center similar to the center proposed for adults in the Hawaii Correctional Master Plan. In this method, an organizational structure extends throughout the entire juvenile justice system and provides for coordinated delivery of all intake and support services. Two alternative means of imple-

menting the work of the Intake Service Center are possible. One would require that all juveniles who are apprehended, but not released by the police be brought to the ISC for assessment; the other would require that the police refer all juveniles accused of committing serious offenses directly to the Family Court, and that all other youngsters be referred directly to the ISC.

The fourth method consists of the creation of a Youth Service Center. This method represents a combination of the Youth Service Bureau and the Intake Service Center approaches, so that services are provided to youth at all phases of the juvenile justice system, as well as to youth not involved in the system. A YSB focuses its attention on delinquency prevention and the delivery of services to youth on a "predelinquent" basis. The ISC, in contrast, concentrates its efforts on diversion from, and minimizing the penetration into, the juvenile justice system. The population includes many of those usually served by a YSB, but it also includes those youths more involved in the justice system. Consequently, a combination of both these methods would serve the entire spectrum of youth, who are having the kind of difficulties and problems which have led some into delinquency and which can lead others also into delinquency. The service emphasis would be on meeting needs and problems on an individualized basis regardless of whether they are law violators, PINS, delinquents, non-delinquents, or any other categorization.

In each of these methods for organizing the delivery of intake and related support services there are, of course, some advantages

and disadvantages. The methods and their advantages and disadvantages are treated in detail in Appendix H of this report.

Recommendation

The National Clearinghouse strongly recommends that Hawaii adopt the Youth Service Center model. As indicated above, the YSC is a combination of the key aspects of the Youth Service Bureau model and the ISC model and would best serve the entire juvenile population of Hawaii. The population referred to here includes all those who qualify for programs focused on juveniles and is not necessarily limited to those children who are identified as "pre-delinquents" or "delinquents." It includes juveniles who are seen as deviant whether they are referred to the police or not; arrested juveniles who are deemed as good prospects for diversion from the juvenile system; arrested juveniles who are seen as requiring the intervention of the courts and program assignment by the courts, and any youngster in need of services or assistance.

The National Clearinghouse recommends that the Office of Youth Services exercise overall (statewide) supervision and coordination of YSC activities.

The important consideration is that YSC services should be available at the community (neighborhood) level in response to the particular needs of each community. As a result, a decentralized network of YSC's is proposed, with each YSC organized according to certain basic guidelines but also in consideration of local needs and resources. The basic guidelines for such a network are as follows:

- o The YSC should emphasize the development of its capability for individualized intake and program planning, plus efficient

delivery of services, either provided directly or by effective referral.

- o The YSC should play a major role in the coordination of non-justice and justice services to youth.
- o It is of major importance to the success of this plan that all agencies providing youth services become increasingly involved with the YSC. The YSC should move toward becoming an informal headquarters for a variety of youth service personnel (probation officers, social service agency personnel, youth service volunteers, etc.) whose overlapping efforts are addressed to youth, and a hub of youth related activities at the community level.

The following additional suggestions are offered:

- o On Oahu, YSC's might be established by major police districts. Family Court operations are also being decentralized by districts, and police-Family Court cooperation in defining a YSC district would be necessary.
- o In the counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai, the functions of the YSC would also need to be tailored to their needs (and geography). The functions of the YSC could be assumed by a Youth Service Coordinator or by a program such as Maui's Juvenile Counseling Program, which closely parallels the YSC concept. But care should be taken that these functions include care for all youth, not just those who are pre-delinquent or delinquent.
- o There is no need to establish all such centers at the same time. Determining factors may be community readiness, degree of need, or other considerations.

- Each YSC operation should be provided sufficient autonomy to make decisions regarding referral policies between police, Family Court, and YSC, as well as service provision methodology. Nonetheless, there should be adherence to certain predetermined standards and uniformity, especially with regard to major issues.

A YSC program can begin with a decision (mutually agreed to by the police, the Family Court, and YSC) (1) that all juveniles apprehended, but not released by the police, be taken to the YSC for assessment and service, or (2) that the police would refer all juveniles accused of committing serious offenses directly to the Family Court, and that all others not released by the police would be referred to the YSC. Changes in either of these arrangements can be made by mutual agreement. The National Clearinghouse recommends that as soon as possible one agency, i.e., the YSC, handle the intake and referral of all youth.

Responsibilities of the Youth Service Centers

From the beginning, a YSC would not be exclusively a juvenile justice agency but an agency to serve all youth with needs and problems regardless of whether they are delinquent or non-delinquent. The desired development is in the direction of an agency capable of serving the entire juvenile population in a coordinated manner, providing intake and support services for juveniles who are referred by the police or other juvenile justice sources and offering prevention services to those who are having problems which could lead to delinquent behavior.

With full implementation, the responsibilities of the YSC would include the following:

- The assessment of all juveniles with problems of a social nature who are referred by parents, teachers, police, social agencies, or other sources; or who are self-referred.
- The formulation of program recommendations for each youth, and referral to the appropriate agency or program.
- The provision of direct service rather than referral in those cases where the YSC staff can provide effective intervention through short-term counseling (one or two sessions). Such services may also be necessary for a juvenile in a crisis situation requiring immediate response.
- Monitoring the progress of referred youths and coordinating the various services provided for each juvenile. This may be accomplished by establishing a case conference system (in which a team of staff persons involved in various phases of a juvenile's program involvement confer regularly to coordinate and monitor his progress) and/or a case coordinator system(in which one staff member is assigned to follow each juvenile's case in order to insure that the youth receives all necessary and appropriate services). Case conferences and team efforts should be used only with the consent of the juvenile involved in order to safeguard the individual's right to confidentiality.
- Maintaining an updated listing of all services and programs offered to juveniles in Hawaii to facilitate the accomplish-

ment of its other tasks.

In conjunction with the efforts of the research and evaluation agency, the YSC may also assist in conducting follow-up studies on youths who have completed their program participation, in monitoring their further progress, and in evaluating the effectiveness of the programs and of the system as a whole. Furthermore, the YSC should advocate program development and revision based on study of and experience with both the juvenile population and the services and programs provided for juveniles.

INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS CHAPTER

This section discusses the role and function of institutions in Hawaii's future juvenile justice system. First, some of the basic assumptions and objectives of this plan are reviewed. In this connection program directions and needs are defined. Second, the existing institutional facilities (and their programs) are assessed. Then recommendations are made regarding the type of program/facility which should be developed (1) at the pre-adjudication level, (2) at the postadjudication level, and (3) possible combinations.

Plan goals and assumptions

The most fundamental change which this plan advocates can be described as a shift of focus from the justice system to the community, in Hawaii's response to youth in difficulties. This is based on the consideration that efforts to correct, rehabilitate, and reintegrate youngsters have a better chance of succeeding if these efforts are seen and carried out within the context of community-wide responsibility. Further, utilization of all conceivable community resources enhances the success when the community assumes responsibility for their delivery as opposed to the previous approach in which the juvenile justice system had primary responsibility. Finally, the shift of focus into the community, should be seen as critical to the hope of preventing or reducing delinquency.

The traditional institutional approach to juvenile delinquency is in direct contrast with the above. It is based on the assumption that the youngster has set himself or herself apart from (or against) the community, and therefore made himself or herself subject to a different set of controls exerted by the justice system. It assumes that the justice system is responsible for whatever should be done to and for the delinquent. In the more serious cases, this approach

provides the justification for isolation of the youth for varying lengths of time from the community in order to rehabilitate the youngster. The goal is to work with the youth away from the community in order to restore him or her eventually to the community.

The above plan proposes dramatic changes. It advocates the following: (1) that youths remain in their community and receive treatment there, whenever this can be done without danger to the community and when there are no specific contraindications; (2) minimum involvement with the justice system and earliest possible diversion, executed in a responsible manner; and (3) the use of incarceration or institutionalization only when society's protection or the protection of the delinquent demands it. The plan further holds that even when institutionalization is found to be necessary, the degree of security imposed and the length of stay should be adjusted to the reintegrative goal. It maintains that the longer a person is kept within the justice system, or in an institutional setting, the more difficult if will become to reintegrate that person into the community because of the social distance that tends to develop.

Furthermore, this plan takes the position that particularly with regard to youth, well designed programs and effective personnel are much more important than physical facilities. In order to respond on as individualized a basis as possible to each youth and his or her particular needs, the plan proposes a variety of small, non-institutional programs, which emphasize constructive personal interaction. It further proposes that an increasing number of these programs (non-residential and residential) be operated by public and private non-justice agencies.

Within this proposed, expanded network of programs and services, institutions in the more traditional sense would be seen only as one of the program or dispositional alternatives, to be used sparingly only when other available programs are inappropriate, or when security considerations rule out other possibilities. It also means that as other program alternatives are implemented and used, the number of youth needing confinement in the Detention Home or the Youth Facility will decrease and that those institutions could therefore be much smaller, and hence provide more individualized services than heretofore.

The above recommendations assume, of course, that a number of alternative programs will be developed. As a result, the focus on the community and its involvement in the process and services becomes the key to the viability of this plan and to the objectives it advocates.

Juvenile Institutions for Hawaii

There are two major institutional facilities serving youth on Oahu: the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) and the Hale Ho'omalu or Detention Home. There is also a Detention Home on Maui but in recent years its use has changed rather radically from that of a traditional detention home. In this discussion, the existing Maui facility is not viewed as a juvenile institution.

There are two basic criteria for assessing the existing facilities. First, the utility of each facility as a physical plant, and second, and more importantly, the utility of each facility in relation to the programs and processes of the juvenile justice system as a whole.

The National Clearinghouse has made the following assessment of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility:

1. The "campus" design of the HYCF reflects the traditional institutional intent rather than the community based approach advocated by this plan. It suggests isolation and insulation, a community-unto-itself to such a degree that it contradicts wholly the community focus of this plan. The physical encroachment of the surrounding community has not managed to overcome the impression of an isolated island.

2. The "campus" design (with varied facilities spread over a large site) has other disadvantages. It limits the possibility for unescorted movement of youths from residential areas to program areas. It cuts down on the extent of interaction between administration, program, and residency staff because such staff is generally located in separate facilities.

3. With the significant decrease in population experienced during the recent years, and the additional decrease advocated by this plan, the physical size of the existing institution tends to work against its intended role within the network of proposed programs. The added emphasis of frequent assessments of individuals and the shortened periods of confinement, together with linkages to other programs, will serve to further decrease the population.

4. In line with today's emphasis on individualization and the implementation of innovative correctional programming, it is suggested that single occupancy rooms are desirable for some if not necessarily for all. There is a recognized need today to provide personal space to youngsters and at least some hours of respite from social interaction and program participation. The HYCF is not equipped to meet this need.

5. It is necessary to reconsider the location of the HYCF in connection with the plan objectives. It is important for youngsters to be able to participate in community functions, if not while they are incarcerated, then at least as their release approaches. Such participation requires closest possible proximity to the programs so that, ideally, a youth could go independently to such programs. Although the community of Kailua is growing and community interaction has been promoted, most of the residential population at HYCF comes from Honolulu. The social differences between Kailua and Honolulu suggest that closer interaction with the major city of Hawaii and its variety of resources is an all important consideration. This is particularly true as a youth approaches the completion of his or her residential program and is scheduled for gradual reintegration into the community.

The National Clearinghouse has made the following assessment of the Detention Home:

1. The physical plant is more or less adequate for the temporary holding function of a detention home. However, some refurbishing and brightening the interior would emphasize the fact that it is primarily a temporary residence and not a correctional institution.

2. The interior design provides for adequate interaction and supervision, including coeducational activities.

3. Its location, in contrast to the HYCF permits optimal interaction between the institution and the community. Access and egress, for clients and visitors alike, can be accomplished with minimal commotion.

4. There is a question as to the adequacy of the security provisions. There should be a better way to provide necessary security while at the same time conveying the fact that security is not the primary concern of this institution.

Recommendations

1. The most basic recommendation is that a concerted effort be directed toward the development of a range of community based, non-residential and residential programs, which are appropriate and usable alternatives to secure detention and to institutionalization. We strongly recommend that the JJCC and OYS assume earliest possible initiative in defining usable alternatives and provide leadership in the development of appropriate alternatives.

2. Under the leadership of the JJCC and OYS we recommend increased use of existing programs and the development of new alternative programs so that the use of both the Detention Home and the HYCF populations is gradually decreased to a core that consists of those for whom other alternatives are not appropriate. We note the following statistics with regard to HYCF:

a. Total admissions decreased from 85 in 1965-66 to a low of 38 in 1967-68, then increased to a total of 183 in 1971-72.

b. There has been a consistent drop of the average daily population from 123 in 1965-66 to 58 in 1971-72.

Comparable figures for the Detention Home are as follows:

a. Total admissions rose to a peak of 2558 in 1968-69, but have declined rapidly since to 1468 in 1971-72.

b. The average daily population peaked twice in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 (46.1, 60.3), but otherwise remained within the range of 30 to 35, as is currently the case.

3. The National Clearinghouse strongly recommends the systematic phasing out of the current HYCF facility, consistent with the availability of alternative programs, and the relocation of HYCF's security program to a smaller facility in Honolulu.

4. Following are several options dealing with the future location and operation of the detention and HYCF programs and the related location of a central intake unit:

a. The Correctional Master Plan proposes a combined (but physically separate) Intake Service Center for both youth and adults. If this proposal were to be followed, the Juvenile Intake Center, or Youth Service Center (as outlined in the previous chapter) could be located at the site of the adult Community Correctional Center/Intake Service Center, with detention facilities being available at that site. This option would make the current Detention Home available to house the HYCF program.

b. The second option is to retain the Detention Home for its present purpose and to house the central unit of the Youth Service Center (see the discussion of this topic in the previous Chapter) in that facility. The detention facilities would be for the use of all YSC units on Oahu. If this option is adopted, it is recommended that a projection be made for a small HYCF facility in Honolulu, to be built (or preferably renovated) for occupancy in line with recommendation 3 above.

c. A third option is to retain the Detention Home as presently utilized (for Oahu) and to set up the central unit of the YSC (intake) at a separate location.

d. A fourth option would be to create a new facility (or remodel an existing structure) at a new location to house the YSC central unit and detention facilities (for all units). In this option the Detention Home would be retained for the HYCF program.

e. A fifth option would be to use the current Detention Home to accommodate both the future detention and HYCF (pre-adjudication and post-adjudication) populations (albeit in physically separate sections. The National Clearinghouse recommends this option, which would place minimal emphasis on bricks and mortar and would be consistent with the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

f. A sixth option would be to keep the HYCF program at its present location and to seek structural and program modifications. The National Clearinghouse strongly urges against adoption of this option.

Personnel Considerations

To reiterate, the underlying recommendation of this plan is that Hawaii commit itself in spirit and action basically to a noninstitutional approach with regard to its problem youth. This approach means an emphasis on community-based programs and a deemphasis of institutional programs.

It also means that early attention must be paid to personnel reallocation and training, both for community and for institutional programs. A review of the current personnel allocations for both the Detention Home and the HYCF leads to the conclusion that the personnel allocated to these institutions are geared to significantly higher resident populations, i.e. those that existed five to ten years ago.

Current populations of these facilities would not seem to require such substantial personnel support. Further, the implementation of a variety of program alternatives should result in an additional reduction of the institutional populations.

Based on the budget for fiscal year 1970-71, the operating cost of the Detention Home was approximately $320,000. Eighty-three percent of this expenditure ($268,000) was for personnel. This resulted in a cost per resident, per year of $9,697, assuming an average daily population of 33 children.

The average daily population in the HYCF has consistently dropped from 123 in 1965-66 to 58 in 1971-72. The operating budget request for fiscal 1970-71 for the HYCF was $844,000. As with the Detention Home, 83 percent of this budget was spent for personnel--a total of $697,000. This resulted in a cost per resident per year 1970-71 of $11,562. The amount does not include additional expenditures for miscellaneous capital and equipment items. Since that time, the total operating cost of the HYCF has increased, while the average daily population of that facility has decreased. As a result, the cost per resident per year is currently substantially higher than the $11,562 for 1970-71.

While dollar figures can be misleading, especially in the light of rapidly rising costs, this plan recommends a careful review of personnel and cost allocations. If careful study suggests that personnel in the existing institutional facilities can be reduced without reducing program quality and efficiency, then it is proposed that the savings effected be allocated for non-institutional programs and for purchase of service purposes.

PROGRAM SERVICES AND DISPOSITIONS

a. Prevention
b. Apprehension
c. Preadjudication
d. Postadjudication

PREVENTION

PREVENTION

The concern for prevention as "the ultimate answer to the problem of delinquency" was discussed in an earlier section. One of the strategies which underly the structure and recommendations of this plan is the shifting of attention and available resources from the later aspects of the juvenile justice system to the earlier stages of involvement, from corrections to the courts, from the courts to the police, and from the police back into the community. Another was to minimize the involvement of youth with the formal components of the juvenile justice system and to maximize the use of community resources. Still another was to emphasize well-designed programs and effective personnel rather than physical facilities.

It is the purpose of this section to discuss more specific prevention possibilities and programs. In this connection, we find it necessary to emphasize that there are no simple solutions and prevention is indeed an elusive target. At the same time, the National Clearinghouse reaffirms the necessity of pursuing the preventive goal.

In the past ten years, numerous juvenile delinquency prevention programs have been initiated throughout the United States. Many of them have been innovative, in concept or design, and a number have claimed success. The problem is that there has been very little systematic study of the lasting effects of these programs. In most

cases, it is impossible to determine whether there is a cause and effect relationship between a program's activities and a reduction in delinquency or whether the decrease is the result of other circumstantial variables. Consequently, the National Clearinghouse is reluctant to endorse particular programs enthusiastically.

The National Clearinghouse can only underscore the difficulty of prevention programming and recommend that Hawaii proceed with a balance of caution and commitment. Careful research and planning, as well as provision for systematic evaluation, should be the basis of any prevention program.

Types of Prevention Programs

In general, prevention programs attempt to provide an environment conducive to the prosocial development of juveniles and nonconducive to their antisocial development. Such attempts generally fall into three categories:

1. Individual Change. Attempts to change the individual in order to eliminate his motivation to commit delinquent acts.
2. Community Change. Attempts to change individual, social, psychological, economic and/or educational aspects of a community in order to eliminate the primary causes of delinquency.
3. Environmental Change. Attempts to arrange the physical environment so that criminal activity is difficult to carry out and/or is easy to detect.

Individual Change:

Programs aimed at preventing delinquency by attempting to change individuals generally try to identify and treat potentially delinquent youths. The rationale for these programs is that certain youths are likely to become delinquent unless they receive intensive treatment. The goal of the programs is to predict which youths are in need of treatment and then to provide them with the necessary services. In the past, this type of prevention program has been popular throughout the United States on both the state and local level. Currently, however, this approach to prevention is being abandoned because of strong opposition to the concept of identifying predelinquents and because of the minimal success achieved by the treatment programs. In planning for future programs, the problems encountered by previous efforts must be considered. For this reason a brief discussion of past individually-oriented programs will be included here.

The success of individually-oriented programs depends upon the ability to accurately predict nondelinquent and delinquent behavior in juveniles and also upon the ability to change the attitudes and behavior of those youths who otherwise become delinquents. It was pointed out in the 1967 Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime that prevention programs are weak in both the ability to predict and to change behavior.

Opinions of peers and teachers, psychological test scores and demographic characteristics have been used with some success to predict delinquency in juveniles. However, all of these methods are imperfect in that they identify as predelinquents many youths who never become delinquent; and they identify as nonpredelinquent

many who later become delinquents. The unfortunate consequence of these prediction errors in a prevention program is that nonpredelinquents receive unnecessary treatment while predelinquents receive no treatment.

Studies of prevention programs suggest that the unnecessary treatment of nonpredelinquents may have detrimental effects on those youths. Youths who would otherwise remain nondelinquent may become delinquent as a result of their involvement in a prevention program. The reasons for such unexpected negative results remain to be fully explained by further research. However, until the results are better understood and/or controlled, there is a strong case for discontinuing identification and treatment approaches to delinquency prevention.

If prevention programs have been unsuccessful in accurately predicting delinquency, other research indicates that such programs have been equally unsuccessful in modifying predelinquent behavior and preventing delinquency. Very little systematic study has been conducted to evaluate programs, but the available research suggests that most treatments are expensive failures. Berleman and Steinburn summarize the research results and their implications:

> Five major delinquency prevention experiments conducted in the open community among voluntary juvenile subjects reveal uniformly disappointing results: the provision of a preventive service seems no more effective in reducing delinquency than no service at all. The controlled procedures governing these experiments make these negative findings particularly convincing and thus constitute a challenge to services offered in the name of "delinquency prevention."*

*William C. Berleman and Thomas W. Steinburn. "The Value and Validity of Delinquency Prevention Experiment," Crime and Delinquency, 1969, 15, pp. 471-478.

The failures of prevention programs are disheartening as well as expensive; however, investigations of past mistakes can lead to the development of different and possibly better programs. In exploring the problems of unsuccessful programs, researchers and practitioners have proposed the following hypotheses to account for the failures.

For example, Jackson Toby postulates that "however well-intentioned individualized services given in the name of delinquency prevention may be, such services may nonetheless stigmatize the recipients of service and so negate any hoped-for results."*

According to this postulate, the prediction of delinquency may become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Teachers and peers of the identified predelinquent tend to treat him differently and this treatment may increase the probability of his becoming delinquent. Furthermore, the identified youth may treat himself differently. Involvement in the prevention program may negatively affect the youth's self-concept. He may learn to view himself as a "bad person" or a "potential delinquent," and may change his behavior to fit this view. Thus the way others view him and the way he views himself may influence a youth's behavior.

Another explanation for prevention program failures focuses on the tendency of these programs to separate the predelinquent youths from their nondelinquent peers. In many programs the youths spend a considerable amount of time with other problem

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*Jackson Toby quoted in William C. Berleman, et al. "The Delinquency Prevention Experiment of the Seattle Atlantic Street Center: A Final Evaluation," The Social Service Review, 1972, 46, pp. 303-346.

youths in special school classes or extracurricular activities. One result of such programs may be to break down the youth's associations with nondelinquents and reinforce relationships with predelinquents. These relationships may serve to strengthen the very behavior or attitudes that the program seeks to eliminate. Thus the structure of such programs is an obstacle to the achievement of their goals.

Community Change:

Included in this category are changes in the institutions that make up a community. Weakness of the family, schools, churches and other major institutions have been held responsible for the increase in juvenile delinquency. The rationale behind efforts in this category is that strengthening these institutions can lead to a reduction in delinquency.

The juvenile justice system can contribute to efforts of this sort by:

1. Cooperating with other social agencies to plan and implement community change.
2. Advocating changes in the school system, business community, and economic system which would increase the ability of juveniles to succeed within the law.
3. Making changes in the juvenile justice system which increase the ability of juveniles to successfully leave the system. (The nature of these changes constitutes the subject matter of this plan.)
4. Supporting a Youth Service Center (described in the Intake Process section).

Also included in this category is the youth development approach, the basic premise of which is that "a satisfactory pattern of physical, social and psychological development represents the most effective deterrent to delinquent behavior. There is a fair amount of evidence which indicates that those persons having ready access to a variety of socially acceptable, responsible, and personally gratifying social roles rarely become involved in criminal careers, or even temporarily committed to delinquent roles. Thus the most effective strategy for preventing delinquency is to provide youth a responsible place and meaningful participation in our society."*

This is an approach which provides a perspective on the problems of delinquency by linking delinquency to specific failures on the part of basic social institutions as they relate to young people, and provides insight into the negative reactions of youth to these institutions. It is an approach which maintains that every child has certain fundamental needs which have to be met, including physical needs, the need for positive identity and self-esteem, the need for nurture by caring adults, and learning activities which are relevant to their personal development. Failure of basic social institutions such as the family or school to meet these needs results in problems or deficiencies which may be acted out in delinquent behavior or reflected in other ways, such as withdrawal or emotional disturbance.

In general, youth development programs seek institutional changes which make socially desirable roles more accessible to all youth or

*National Strategy on Youth Development and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Sociological Research, Boulder, Colorado, October 1971; Document #34, p. 13. (For an elaboration of this analysis, see same document, p. 2-42.)

the creation of alternative routes to these roles. They must also emphasize an increase in the availability of opportunities for youth to participate in activities which are meaningful to the whole community and not only to youth. Youth development, therefore, is an approach which demands mobilization of whole communities in assessing its basic institutions and in systematic efforts to help youth to secure those changes which will make these institutions more responsive to the needs of developing youth.

Environmental Change:

Included in this category is a broad spectrum of techniques ranging from the installation of burglar alarm systems to increasing street lighting in high crime areas. For the most part, this type of prevention has been the responsibility of city planning agencies, law enforcement agencies, and individual businesses or residents. The juvenile justice system typically has avoided involvement in these types of prevention programs. It is the position of this study that the juvenile justice system should support the efforts of planners, police and private citizens to create a physically secure environment but that it should devote its attention to different types of programs.

The most important support activities that can be offered by the juvenile justice system to other agencies involved in environmental change programs involves the sharing of information on juvenile crime. Research and data-gathering efforts of the system generate a large amount of information of the type, nature, frequency, and location of delinquent acts committed by juveniles in Hawaii. With this information, police and others can focus their

preventive programs on specific, highly prevalent crimes in high crime areas. For example, statistics from juvenile police and the Family Court may indicate that a large number of youths residing in one area of Honolulu are referred to the Family Court for a specific offense. By using the data, police may concentrate their prevention program in that area. Techniques aimed at controlling these offenses can be deployed. In this way, juvenile justice agencies can cooperate with the other agencies which are primarily responsible for delinquency prevention through environmental change.

Proposed Programs

The following are offered as examples of prevention programs that could be used in Hawaii.

Police Crisis Intervention:

The purpose of a police crisis intervention program is to provide trained police officers who can intervene in domestic or neighborhood crises. The purpose of the intervention is to prevent family members or neighbors from inflicting harm on each other or to themselves.

The police may provide crisis service for anyone in their area. The crisis-trained police may be called by participants or concerned bystanders in cases of fights between family members or neighbors, suicide attempts, adverse reactions to drugs or alcohol, violent psychotic reactions and other crisis situations. This program is not only for juveniles or their parents but is useful in cases where both need help in understanding and living with each other.

Police should be trained in crisis intervention techniques and skills which include:

1. Dealing with potential violence and other dangers.
2. Restoring order and keeping all parties calm.
3. Obtaining information.

4. Mediating between disputants.

5. Referring cases to other agencies for further assistance.

In Hawaii, crisis intervention functions have already been assumed by the police departments. In areas where crisis situations are frequent, there may be a need for a special, fully trained and experienced team assigned only to deal with such cases. The use of a team with one male and one female officer is advisable for work with families. The use of officers of both sexes may make it easier for male and female clients to accept help from the team. One member of the team should be a juvenile officer or an officer with considerable training and experience with juveniles.

While it is understood that the local police departments are unable, at this time, to commit personnel and resources for the formation of special teams, the team concept can be kept in mind for use on an experimental basis or as manpower permits. Meanwhile, it is recommended that all departmental personnel, particularly those assigned to general patrol work, be provided with systematic in-service training in family crises intervention. It is also recommended that specially trained personnel be assigned to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit for backup and follow-up purposes.

Police crisis intervention is not meant to be a substitute for medical or psychiatric assistance, and officers must know when to call for help. Furthermore, police officers should

be familiar with the many family service agencies in the community and with their intake procedures. The Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities* cautions:

> It should be recognized that most of the conflicts in which the police intervene involve families that rarely avail themselves of existing family services. Experience has shown that this is because families of this type are generally unaware of the existence of such services. If the police department is preparing to institute a program that will direct a large number of families to these agencies, they must be given sufficient opportunity to prepare for the increased workload. This is particularly important in areas where the police have not traditionally functioned in a "case finding" capacity.
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> In communities where the available family services are not sufficiently developed, it may be necessary for the police department to work with various organizations to encourage the expansion of existing services and the establishment of new ones. Under these circumstances, the police department performs a catalytic role. In most cases, it would not be wise for a department to attempt to develop a family counseling capability of its own.

There are several advantages to developing a police crisis intervention capability:

1. Police are called in to handle family disputes and other crisis situations. Marvin R. Braunstein of the Criminal Justice Education and Training Center estimates that between 5 and 10 percent of a police officer's assignments involve domestic disputes**. With proper training, police can handle these situations without

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*Bruce Johnson, et al. Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities (Urban, Illinois: NCCJPA, 1973), C 8f.

**Marvin R. Braunstein. "Crisis Intervention Training Working for Police Officers," Crime Control Digest, Oct. 12, 1973, p.4.

resorting to arrests, while at the same time avoiding the possibility of serious injuries to police officers and/or disputants.

2. Competent and effective interventions can prevent a crisis situation from becoming worse.
3. Police can make appropriate referrals so that the parties involved can receive further help in solving their problems.

Volunteer Programs in Prevention:

The field of juvenile delinquency prevention can receive considerable assistance from volunteers. Volunteers have been used in all phases of juvenile justice to assist nonvolunteer staff and to provide services not otherwise available. In Hawaii, volunteers already are being used in various capacities at the Detention Center, HYCF, in connection with probation, and in other residential and nonresidential programs. The use of volunteers should be continued and increased in the area of prevention.

At the level of prevention, it should be noted that participation in any program has to be on a voluntary basis. This is often a basic problem in that referrals to programs and services are frequently aborted by non-contact or non-participation.

If a good relationship with a volunteer worker can be established, the worker's interest, counseling, advocacy, etc., could go a long way toward encouraging involvement and continued participation of a youth in a prevention-oriented program. For example, personnel at a Youth Service Center may see considerable advantage in a youth's participation in a YMCA program. However, if the Center can only recommend the program to the youth, and if the parents are not especially motivated to encourage the youth to join the program, chances are that nothing will happen. If, however, a volunteer worker can assume responsibility for assisting the youth, following up on his progress, intervening on his behalf when necessary, etc., the recommendation would acquire substantive meaning.

Again there are many possible volunteer programs. A number of programs which appear to be functioning well in other jurisdictions are presented here for consideration.

1. <u>One-to-one interaction between volunteer and juvenile</u>. The volunteer may be perceived as a friend, older brother or sister, foster parent, or foster grandparent. The function of the interaction is to provide the juvenile with a relationship with someone who is neither delinquent or predelinquent.
2. <u>Child advocate</u>. The volunteer acts as a "trouble-shooter" for the child or youth. He helps represent the juvenile

in his interactions with schools, social agencies, the court, or probation officers. Frequently, youths whose parents are unable or unwilling to advise them may make decisions harmful to their interests when dealing with these agencies. The volunteer can offer advice to adults in these instances.

3. Tutoring and sponsorship of special classes. Frequently, schools are unable to provide classes which interest potential dropouts. These youths may actually be interested in pursuing a specific course, but general interest is too low for the allocation of a regular teacher in that course. In these cases, volunteers can provide "mini-courses" during regular hours or after school. The number of courses which can be offered is limited only by the abilities and availability of volunteers and classrooms.

4. Supervision of weekend camping. Many "prosocial" activities that interest juveniles require supervision by adults. For example, many youths enjoy camping but have no adult willing or able to teach and help supervise them. Volunteers can take groups of youth on weekend or summer camp trips. This kind of activity has been successful in improving the behavior of potential delinquents.

In addition to these types of programs, volunteers should be used wherever possible to relieve overworked regular personnel. Volunteers can supplement the staff of regular prevention and other programs in Hawaii's juvenile justice system.

Camping and Outdoor Activities:

One type of prevention program which appears to be at least somewhat effective involves summer or weekend camping for delinquents and predelinquents.* A project initiated for Boston public school boys ages 12.5 to 15 reported success in changing both attitudes toward self and toward school. The effect of the program on further delinquent activity of the participants was not studied. The program consisted of taking 50 boys at a time, all selected by school guidance counselors as potential delinquents or school dropouts, on a month-long camping experience which stressed outdoor living and "human relations and sensitivity training." The evaluation of the program was not rigorous enough to justify claims of change in predelinquent or delinquent behavior; however, there appeared to be a change in attitudes which could affect such behavior.

The proposed Outward Bound Program in Hawaii is envisioned as having similar objectives and techniques. Its aims would be to reduce or eliminate delinquent behavior in its participants, and to increase their self-esteem and encourage a positive sense of personal identity. Clients would include male and female predelinquents and delinquents, ages 16 to 24. Emphasis would be placed on directed use of the peer group phenomenon as a major therapeutic technique.

In view of the fact that the effectiveness of such outdoor camping programs in preventing delinquent behavior has not yet

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*Kiddie Kamp Corporation, Prevention of Potential Juvenile Delinquency Through Camping, 1971.

been proven, reliance on these programs as a primary means of prevention may be unwarranted. There is more evidence to indicate that such programs can have a direct effect on the self-esteem of their participants, and on their attitudes toward and respect for others. Inasmuch as these characteristics may relate to an individual's tendency to commit delinquent acts, these programs may be seen as worthwhile.

School Prevention Programs:

The consensus among planners of prevention programs is that the schools must play a dominant role in any comprehensive prevention plan. Schools are in a uniquely advantageous position to administer prevention programs because they are not normally perceived as being part of the justice system. Hawaii's Comprehensive School Alienation Program (CSAP), a focused effort of program consolidation by the State Department of Education directed at youth who feel "estranged from school and/or society because of personal problems,"* does not deal directly with the problem of juvenile crime prevention, but if it meets its specific objectives of lowering absentee and dropout rates, improving academic performance, and improving student attitudes toward school and work, the CSAP will play a basic role in juvenile crime prevention. While hard data evaluating the effects of this program is not presently available, the prevailing opinion within the Hawaii Department of Education is that the CSAP concept of synchronized multiple

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*Department of Education, State of Hawaii. Guidelines for Comprehensive School Alienation Program. September, 1973, page 10.

services to youth within the school system is an appropriate direction for the schools to take.

In augmenting this concept, Hawaii should utilize as models those programs across the United States which appear to be having the most success in achieving goals similar to those of the CSAP.

The Oklahoma Department of Institution, Social, and Rehabilitative Services (ISRS) sponsored an innovative and apparently successful program for elementary schools. The overall purpose of the project is to "provide for the development of a process for maximizing the delivery of community services to meet the needs of problem-ridden children in the elementary schools with a view to reducing their potential for becoming delinquent."* This elementary school program could be extended into the junior and senior high schools as well. The program involves placement of a "service coordinator" in a school to serve as a referral resource to the other school personnel. The coordinator's function is to "consult with teachers, accept referrals, contact parents, and facilitate referral to community resources." In addition, the coordinator is expected to recognize gaps in the delivery of services to the schools and school children, and to "assist existing agencies and groups to develop new services to deal with evident problems for which no resource exists."**

One of the more important functions of the coordinator is to provide consultation to teachers. Frequently, teachers require

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*ISRS. Community Services Coordinator in Elementary Schools: A Final Report. (Oklahoma: ISRS, 1972), p. 18.

**Ibid., p. 17.

assistance in dealing with unmanageable students. Without help, the teachers eventually must suspend or expel students they cannot control. However, there are a number of techniques that can be employed to change the disruptive behavior of these students without taking them out of their regular classes. A school psychologist or other professional consultant can assist the teacher in developing a strategy for dealing with each problem child. The strategy may involve use of behavior modification techniques, enlistment of a volunteer tutor, devising a special curriculum for the student, etc. The school coordinator would be responsible for encouraging the teachers to seek assistance before taking problem students out of the regular classroom, for knowing who the teacher can contact for assistance, and for helping to enlist volunteer aid.

If this sort of assistance is available to teachers, many "problem" students can be taught to operate successfully in their regular classrooms with a minimum of disruption of their lives and the functioning of the rest of the class. This system eliminates much of the stigma attached to being in a "prevention" or "special program." The "problem" student is separated from his peers as little as possible, yet receives the extra attention he needs.*

Unfortunately, some students require more attention than can be provided for them in their regular classes. For these students special classes or programs may need to be arranged. Many schools in Hawaii already have special programs for students with academic

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*An LEAA supported demonstration program currently underway at Palisades Elementary School, Pearl City, closely parallels this program.

or behavior problems. The coordinator at these schools would be responsible for interviewing the teachers, students, and parents to determine the nature and extent of each problem and assigning the student to the appropriate program. For schools without such programs, the coordinator would attempt to find alternative temporary arrangements, such as a special tutorial in which the student meets with a volunteer teacher. However, the coordinators should arrange for more permanent and substantial programs to be developed for students at each school. Wherever possible, students should have these special programs available to them in their own school so that they need not be transferred to another one. This policy would minimize the disruption of the students' and parents' lives and reduce transportation difficulties.

This sort of program would focus on many of the problems faced by the Hawaii juvenile justice system in the area of delinquency prevention and systems coordination. It would provide a method for early identification and treatment of children with problems that would aid all children, not just "predelinquents." It also would provide a method for increasing communication and coordination between the various service providers, the schools, the children and their parents. In this way the school coordinator program would be an integral part of the overall juvenile justice system in the effort for coordination.

After-School Supervised Recreation Program:

One program that could be initiated by a school coordinator is an after-school supervised recreation program. This program would offer supervised recreation for any child enrolled in it,

but it would be primarily for children with working parents or parents who are otherwise unable to provide supervision. Without adequate supervision these children may become involved in anti-social destructive and/or dangerous activity. Such a program would reduce the probability of their participation in delinquent or otherwise dangerous activities.

The recreation program could be located at the school so that there would be no need for special transportation for the enrolled students. The nature and extent of the program would depend upon the number and the age of students requiring the service, and their particular interests and needs.

The school coordinator or other planner would assess the needs of the particular school population and develop a program to fit those needs. Depending on the school, the program may be run by volunteers or by regular or special teachers. The program's activities may consist only of supervised play or may include organized sports, crafts, art, music, or even remedial or special interest classes. Arrangements should be made for providing snacks for the children and a place to rest.

The types of after-school programs are infinite, but any such program should take the responsibility for the children enrolled in it during the hours of operation. The school coordinator can develop a schedule for each school; however, at a minimum, the programs should run each weekday from the close of school to 5:00 p.m. For some communities, an extension of the program for week-ends may be beneficial. Parents can decide which days their children will attend and arrange for the service on those days. If there is a need for a "late bus" to drive children home at the

end of the program, the school coordinator should attempt to arrange for it, and decide at what time it should operate.

Business Sectors:

The large and small businesses of Hawaii can make a major contribution to delinquency prevention if their cooperation is obtained. Many local businesses may be willing to provide job training and jobs for youth, particularly if businessmen are given technical and/or financial assistance in developing such programs. The advantages of these programs are obvious, including the opportunity to learn a marketable skill, to earn money, and to be involved in constructive activity.

However, the community and the businesses also profit if the programs are successful in decreasing the delinquent behavior of the participating juveniles. In addition, the businesses benefit from the increased availability of trainable employees at low cost. Many industries and businesses are in need of such labor and could profit from sponsoring youth recruitment, training and employment programs.

Businesses in other states have developed such programs with apparent success. A large Chicago department store, Carson Pirie Scott, helps sponsor one program for high school dropouts which involves classroom and on-the-job training at the store. Another program, Boy Builders of Bloomington, Inc., trains and hires male dropouts for house construction work.

Since complete evaluations of these programs are not available, it is not possible to provide a detailed report on their exact results. However, these programs appear to be meeting objectives

that are consistent with delinquency prevention goals. Similar programs are recommended for Hawaii on an experimental basis. More complete analyses of the results of these programs can provide the information needed to determine whether the experimental programs should be continued and expanded, or whether they should be discontinued and others substituted.

APPREHENSION

In the existing system juveniles become involved in the juvenile justice system either by action of the police, social agencies, or citizens who feel that their conduct warrants some kind of intervention by some component of the system. Complaints are made to the police, or occasionally, directly to the Family Court. In this section of the plan, there will be a brief description of the current practice of the police and current procedures for processing a direct complaint to the Family Court. Then, recommendations for improving current practices will be discussed.

Whenever a police officer observes a juvenile involved in illegal activity or investigates a complaint against the juvenile, present practice calls for taking the minor into custody. A police officer can take a minor into immediate custody without a court order if (1) in the officer's presence the juvenile has violated a state or federal law or county or municipal ordinance, or (2) if there is probable cause to believe that he has committed such an act.

Once the juvenile has been taken into custody, the police officer takes him to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division of the police department and books him. If the Division is closed or if the arrest occurs in a rural district, the youth is processed at the Receiving Desk of the respective district. When a youngster is taken into custody, the parents or legal guardian are notified immediately. If the Juvenile Division is closed, the juvenile may be discharged, or he may be sent to the Detention Home or to the Emergency Shelter Home of the Department of Social Services and Housing. In most cases, however, he is booked, released to the custody of his parents, and instructed to appear on the next working day at the Juvenile Division for further investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, the following dispositional alternatives are currently available: (1) discharge, (2) counseling and release, (3) referral to another agency, or (4) referral to the Family Court.

If a juvenile is taken at any time to a place of detention, shelter, or before a court, the officer or person who brings him to the detention or shelter facility must inform the court of the legal basis for the detention and the reason why the youth was not released to his or her parents. The courts, after investigation by its personnel, may order the release of the juvenile to his parents or order him to be held in the facility subject to further order. As soon as the juvenile is detained, his parents must be notified of the right to a prompt hearing regarding release or detention. A juvenile can be released, however, without a hearing. A juvenile cannot be held in a detention facility for longer than 48 hours unless a Family Court judge or district judge so orders. Neither can he be held at a police station or correctional facility, unless the action is supported by a court order and the reasons for it are stated.

Family Court Referrals:

Cases can be initiated by information supplied directly to the Family Court in the form of a complaint. The court may make a preliminary investigation to determine if any further action is needed. If so, it can authorize the filing of a formal petition or adjust the case informally.

A complaint is an oral or written report to the Family Court concerning a juvenile who is alleged to come within the legal jurisdiction of Family Court. If the court's staff refuses to take action after a demand by the complainant, the latter is entitled to be informed of the reasons for the refusal and shall be advised that he may request the filing of another complaint or may affirm the action of the court's staff.

CONTINUED

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Upon completion of the investigation by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, the following dispositional alternatives are currently available: (1) discharge, (2) counseling and release, (3) referral to another agency, or (4) referral to the Family Court.

If a juvenile is taken at any time to a place of detention, shelter, or before a court, the officer or person who brings him to the detention or shelter facility must inform the court of the legal basis for the detention and the reason why the youth was not released to his or her parents. The courts, after investigation by its personnel, may order the release of the juvenile to his parents or order him to be held in the facility subject to further order. As soon as the juvenile is detained, his parents must be notified of the right to a prompt hearing regarding release or detention. A juvenile can be released, however, without a hearing. A juvenile cannot be held in a detention facility for longer than 48 hours unless a Family Court judge or district judge so orders. Neither can he be held at a police station or correctional facility, unless the action is supported by a court order and the reasons for it are stated.

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Recommendations

Currently, the police do not arrest all juveniles whom they observe under questionable circumstances. The National Clearinghouse recommends that this policy of nonintervention be continued, and expanded as much as possible in cases where the juvenile's behavior represents no serious risk to public safety. In cases where the juvenile has committed what is currently called a "status offense" (running away, curfew violation, truancy, etc.) the police should be particularly reluctant to intervene in a formal manner. Whenever the police feel that a particular case requires more attention than their own departmental procedures permit, they should follow the following procedure: initially police may refer all juveniles accused of committing serious offenses directly to the Family Court. All others would be referred or brought to the YSC. The National Clearinghouse strongly recommends, however, that as soon as possible all youth be referred or brought to one agency (i.e., the YSC). In this manner the YSC becomes the one agency which handles intake and referral of all youth.

In order to improve the ability of the police officer to make decisions regarding the proper course of action in each youth's case, all officers should be provided information concerning the legal rights of juveniles, options available to police for handling juvenile cases, and standards and guidelines for use of these options. Additionally, police should become familiar with community resources providing services to all youth, nondelinquents and delinquents. They may obtain such information through formal courses, departmental guidelines and directives, visits to community agencies, etc.

The JJCC and OYS should assist the police in developing a manual describing services available as alternatives to arrest.

Such a manual might include the following information about each agency: (1) name, address and telephone number, (2) hours that services are available, (3) specification of eligibility for services, (4) a brief description of services offered, and (5) a brief description of the types of juveniles who conceivably could profit from the service. The manual should assist the police officer in making recommendations for appropriate referrals. In any event, referrals to community agencies subsequent to arrests should be made by the Youth Services Center. Once the police determine that the juvenile needs more help than the police can provide, the juvenile should be referred to the Youth Services Center. The Center should be responsible for further referral.

Written guidelines and specialized training should be provided to police officers to assist them in the proper handling of juveniles. The guidelines should describe each option and discuss conditions and circumstances in which each is appropriate. Hawaii police departments may develop their own guidelines, which could reflect local standards, or they may adopt State or national guidelines which could help assure a statewide uniformity and consistency in the handling of juvenile cases. With the development of the Youth Service Center, it should have a significant responsibility in the development of these guidelines.

The police officer who observes a juvenile involved in an illegal or questionable activity, or who investigates a complaint against a juvenile has many alternative courses of action from which to choose. The Master Plan recommends that a wider range of such alternatives be used. Among the various alternatives available to the police, the following are noted:

1. The officer may choose not to arrest a juvenile involved in what could be considered "questionable activities," provided that after an investigation, the facts do not warrant any official action. No referrals or offical police reports would be required under these circumstances.

2. The police officer may attempt "on-the-spot counseling" which would consist of informing the juvenile that his behavior is considered questionable and could possibly lead to activities considered illegal. Under these circumstances, the officer could then outline the possible consequences of such activity.

3. The juvenile observed in illegal activity may be released to his or her parents or guardians after an arrest and booking procedure is consummated. The juvenile may be picked up at the police station or some other convenient location (Youth Serivce Center, Detention Home, Family Court, etc.).

4. The officer may inform the juvenile and his parents that an agency is available and recommend, as a part of the Counsel and Release alternative, that they avail themselves of its services.

5. Where a patrol officer feels that special expertise is necessary to deal with a particular case, and "on-the-spot-counseling" will not suffice, he may release the juvenile to a special juvenile police officer and member of the Juvenile Division. This special officer should have received

intensive training in working with juveniles, and he should be able to utilize the same alternatives as other officers in dealing with juveniles.

6. The local police departments may develop programs for juveniles independent of other community agencies, preferably ones which are not duplicated in those agencies. Such programs might include, for example, assistance to parents, drug education classes, and the like. Participation in the programs must be on a voluntary basis.

7. The police may arrest, book, and then release the juvenile (pending a variety of dispositions, such as: (a) released to appear for further investigation, (b) counseled and released, (c) referred to Family Court, (d) referred to Operation Help, etc.). Booking may occur at the police station, or at an intake facility. Release could be into the custody of the parents, legal guardians, probation officer, representative of the court, etc. The juvenile may also be referred to a police-administered or a community program upon his release.

8. Finally, the officer may arrest and book the juvenile and recommend that he be placed in the detention facility. The officer should not be responsible for placing the youth in the facility. Rather, the juvenile may be referred by the officer to the intake worker, with the recommendation that detention be used. The responsibility of the intake worker would then be to recommend detaining the youngster, or to find and recommend an alternative course of action more suited to the circumstances of the case.

PREADJUDICATION

Note: The following policies and procedures are already being utilized in Hawaii's juvenile justice process.

Procedure	Status
Diversion	In effect. Police have the option of releasing children without referral to juvenile justice agency.
Informal Adjustment	In effect in Family Courts. Appropriate situations are handled under this option.
Informal Supervision (Informal Probation)	In effect. An option in appropriate situations where adjudication is not necessary. This can take place up to expiration of 90 days, the period during which informal adjustment can be effected.

This section discusses the processes of intake and detention which occur after a youth is referred to the intake personnel. More specifically, it will discuss the following topics:

1. The intake process, focusing on the diversion of as many youths as possible from the formal court process.
2. The decision to file a petition, focusing on methods of release for youth awaiting adjudication.
3. Preadjudication detention focusing on the programs offered for those who are detained.

The Intake Process

Every youth whom the police do not release and whom they wish to process further towards adjudication should be brought immediately to an intake worker. No youth should be held in custody for more than five or six hours before the meeting with an intake worker who seeks to develop a means for releasing him. Intake staff should be available at all times: 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If a certain day of the week or time period consistently has a light load, an intake worker may be "on call" rather than remain in his office. Whatever the arrangements, the youth should never be detained by the police but should be brought immediately to the intake worker. Arrangements can conceivably be made for the intake worker to go to the youth.

The youth should always be allowed to contact his parents, guardian, lawyer or other significant persons who in turn should be allowed to be

with him at the time of the meeting with the intake worker. A defense attorney should be provided to indigent youths according to their decision and that of their family.

According to the Gault and Miranda decisions, a youth in custody, and at the intake interview, must be informed of his right to counsel (and to the provision of counsel if he or she is indigent) and the right to remain silent while under questioning. Extra caution should be taken to assure that the youths understand and exercise these rights.

Neither a youth nor his or her parents should be able to waive these rights alone. Youths without adult advice may be too easily coerced into waiving these rights during custody, also in some cases, parents' and youths' interests differ so that the parents' decision to waive a youth's rights may not necessarily be in the youth's best interest. Therefore, counsel should be provided for the youth unless he or she and the parents (or guardian or person having control) waive these rights. A youth's statements to police, intake or court personnel while he or she is in custody and not in the presence of parents or counsel should be inadmissible in juvenile court.

> In the initial intake interview, when an intake officer decides whether or not to refer to the court for formal petition, the parents and the child should be allowed to answer questions without their statements being used as evidence in any formal adjudication that may result. This recommendation dovetails with those of the Model Rules for Juvenile Courts, extending them to intake services and the entire pre-adjudication disposition process. Only in this manner can the dispositional decision be made with adequate information. Thus, the juvenile can take advantage of the informal disposition possibilities, if offered, and yet not lose his right to remain silent if formal adjudication results.*

*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, p. 256-257.

Diversion

Intake personnel should attempt to divert as many youths as possible from court adjudication. This refers to both Law Violators and PINS. Unless the intake officer is convinced that the complexity of a case makes it desirable that a petition be filed, or the seriousness of a case as defined by statute requires it, first consideration should be given to (1) one of the available release options, or (2) referral to a service agency or program (described later in this section). The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends the following order of priority:

a. Dismissal of the complaint as too minor or otherwise so circumstanced as to warrant dismissal.
b. Referral to a nonjudicial agency for services.
c. Utilization of any of the other formal or informal dispositions available to the court other than a delinquency petition. Among them might be participation in a formally organized diversion program, a consent decree, or informal probation.
d. A decision that a formal court hearing is required and subsequent filing of a delinquency petition. As a general rule, formal proceedings appear appropriate where:
Accusations are in dispute, and, if borne out, court-ordered disposition and treatment appear desirable.
Detention or removal from the home is indicated.
The nature or gravity of the offense warrants official judicial attention.
The juvenile or the parents request formal adjudication.*

Special reference was made in the Coordination Chapter to giving priority to the development of alternative dispositions and programs for PINS cases. It has been further recommended that a top priority objective of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice process be the removal of PINS cases from Family Court jurisdiction with the full implementation of the OYS and a concomitant implementation of acceptable alternative procedures and programs.

*Ibid, p. 251.

Unconditional Release

A youth should be unconditionally released when the evidence against him is weak (i.e., his or her delinquent behavior is unlikely to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt), when the youth is charged with a minor offense; when he or she has not been previously apprehended, or when other circumstances make it preferable to avoid or discontinue the court proceedings.

A youth released unconditionally has no further requirements: the complaint is dismissed, no petition will be filed and no court hearing will be held. The youth may be encouraged to voluntarily seek the assistance of an agency, eg., social services, welfare or employment agencies, but no requirements are placed on his or her behavior after release. Youths may be released on their own, to their parents, or to other significant persons.

Informal Adjustment

Intake personnel should have authority to adjust a youth's case informally in lieu of filing a petition for formal court adjudication. Informal adjustment at the intake stage has existed for years but has recently become more organized and specialized throughout the United States. Special services provided informally to certain types of offenders appear to be more effective than formal services in reducing a youth's further law violation.*

An increase in the use of informal adjustments is recommended to avoid the undesirable, long-term consequences of the court adjudication process and court records. In recent years the use of such dispositions has declined in Hawaii, as evidenced by the following data:

*Roberta Rovner-Pieczenik. Project Crossroads as Pretrial Intervention. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1971.

Year:	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Percentage of Cases Adjusted Informally:	57.5%	70.5%	65.5%	41.5%	37.0%

The use of informal dispositions is supported by most germane agencies including the National Advisory Commission:

> Official responses to certain types of behavior initiate processes that may well lead juveniles to further delinquent conduct. Youngsters often simply outgrow delinquent behavior patterns. Discretion in official intervention and labeling therefore is advised, lest describing a youth as delinquent to family, peers, and neighbors create a self-fulfilling prophecy. In the absence of clear-cut evidence that official sanction reduces delinquency or is otherwise beneficial to the child, formal adjudication and official pronouncement of delinquency should be avoided.*

Youths and parents may be more willing to cooperate with service agents as they perceive themselves being treated more fairly and retaining more freedom through informal adjustments. The youths and parents are encouraged to take more responsibility to change and improve their situations, when the court is not determining their actions. The short maximum length of time required by informal agreements provides youths and parents with greater incentives to cooperate and to receive the reward of successful completion: termination of conditions imposed on them, expungment of records, and no further possibility for a petition to be filed in the cases at hand.

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*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, p. 255.

Informal adjustments should be characterized by considerable flexibility. Youths, as well as their attorneys and parents should be encouraged to assist in suggesting their own informal agreement conditions. Restrictions on youths' freedom should be kept to a minimum, since no formal adjudication has occurred in those cases.

Diversion Programs

Both unconditional release and informal adjustment are procedures utilized by intake personnel to screen out or divert youth from unnecessary further involvement with the judicial process. Effective diversion benefits both the youth and the court. When either procedure results in a permanent discharge of the youth from the system it is an indication that the youth's innate resources, or those of his family, or of available helping agencies, have been sufficient to resolve the problems within a relatively natural process. It also implies that it was not necessary to apply more formal procedures and that the court's resources were thus preserved for other, more difficult cases.

However, since the end results can never be accurately predetermined diversion procedures should be utilized with as much care as the more formal procedures. In some cases success or failure may depend upon effective counseling by court personnel (upon the crisis intervention capabilities of the court) or upon appropriate referral to support programs.

Among the programs which can provide meaningful support to youths given informal adjustment dispositions, are the counseling and general assistance programs of private social service agencies. There are many such agencies in Hawaii. Current efforts to maximize their

services is consistent with the intent of informal, non-judicial solution of problems. These efforts should be continued. Further, funds should be increased to purchase the necessary services. On the neighbor islands private agencies are more limited and effort to expand needed service, through private or public sources, may be necessary.

Counseling is an appropriate diversion program for youths with family or other social problems underlying their unacceptable behavior. Various types of counseling (individual or group therapy for the youth, parent counseling, family counseling, etc.) are discussed in detail in the postadjudication, nonresidential program section.

One type of counseling which is particularly appropriate to the basic intent of effective early diversion is the crisis intervention program. This program seeks to deal quickly and intensively with personal or relational problems which seem to be prominent factors in a youth's problem behavior. It is an effort to help youths and their families, to understand and resolve reasonably common problems which can lead to crisis situations.

The Intensive Intervention Program conducted by the Family Court during a one-year period provided such services to 76 juveniles, 120 siblings of these juveniles, as well as 131 parents (total 327). The average number of contacts with each family was six to eight, each session being approximately two hours long. During this one-year period project staff, supplemented by volunteers, conducted a total of 620 interviews. Many sessions were held in the juveniles' homes, at hours convenient to their families, on weekends and holidays. A desired increase in this type of service was indicated in a survey of Family Court probation offices. (See Appendix I)

Employment and vocational training programs for youths have also proved to be effective. Programs such as Project Crossroads* and the Vera Institute's Manhattan Court Employment Project** have successfully used employment and vocational training as diversion programs. The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) and various Manpower Development programs are also available. However, a survey of programs utilized by the Family Court, First Circuit, indicates that resources in this area are felt to be insufficient by the intake officers, who have to recommend such dispositions. (See Appendix I)

The National Clearinghouse recommends that employment diversion programs be made available to a wider range of youth who wish to be employed and who are old enough to work. It is important, however, that youths are not encouraged to leave school. The Clearinghouse further recommends consideration of systematic procedures and specialized personnel services, such as counselors and career developers. Under such a program, each youth is assigned to a counselor and career developer. The counselor should preferably be from the youth's neighborhood and could be an ex-offender. He is the person primarily responsible for the youth's progress through the program. Group and individual counseling may be used to help youths share their problems and successes with others and to learn to accept themselves and others. Each counselor is responsible for 15 to 25 youths. It is the task of the career developer to assist the youth in choosing a vocational area and in locating employment. He then refers the youth to the appropriate employer from a list of employers who indicated an interest during previous contacts. If the youth does not gain employment on the first

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*Roberta Rovner-Piezenik, op. cit.
**Vera Institute of Justice, Programs of Criminal Justice Reform, 1972, p. 79-91.

referral, he consults with the career developer to approach other employers. The techniques suggested for career developers in the postadjudication, nonresidential programs section are equally applicable.

The Attention Center program described in the postadjudication, nonresidential program section offers a variety of possibilities for informal adjustment. Other programs and services which can support diversion efforts are temporary foster homes, mental health services, specialized alcohol and drug treatment programs, and other special programs in the schools. The degree to which various support programs are currently being utilized, as well as the need for particular programs seen by probation officers, is reflected in Appendices G and I.

Consent Decrees

Two other types of informal adjustment are consent decrees and informal supervision. A consent decree is a court approved order permitting a youth to participate in a certain program or activity for a predetermined length of time. It is signed by a Family Court judge with the consent of the youth and his parents. The consent decree and informal supervision are preadjudication dispositions.

Consent decrees may be used to "order" youths to participate in programs similar to, or the same as, those described in the diversion section. The difference is the somewhat greater formality of consent decrees. It may be useful in certain situations, such as when a youth does not clearly meet the eligibility requirements for a simple application of informal adjustment procedures, or when the parties involved in the negotiation (youth, parents, program staff) could not reach an agreement during the intake phase but are willing

to accept an agreement approved by a judge.

A hearing should always be held to determine if sufficient evidence exists to issue a consent decree. Further, a record should be kept of the hearing, the reason for the decree, and the evidence on which it is based. It is recommended that the decree should be in force for no more than three months.

Consent decrees should follow these procedural guidelines:

1. The youngster should have right to counsel and right to a formal proceeding.

2. The youngster and his parents should be apprised of their legal rights and the fact that the decree could not result in the removal of the child from his family.

3. Statements given in connection with the case should never be used by the State to establish jurisdiction in any court but would be admissible only at later dispositional hearings.

4. No decree should be issued unless the facts are legally sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the court if proved in trial.

5. Decrees should specify clearly that they do not constitute an adjudication of an offense or impose probation.

6. Decrees should be entered only with the explicit consent and participation of the child and his parents, who should have a clear understanding that they have the right to withdraw from the program in favor of adjudication at any time.

7. Once a decree is entered upon, the State has lost the right to reinstitute the case, unless there is willful noncompliance with the terms of the decree by the juvenile; and in that event the fact of noncompliance should not be relevant to the question of adjudication.

8. Decrees should explicitly preclude the filing of petitions, since the latter negate the goal of removing juveniles from the adjudicative system.*

After successful completion of the agreement, court records of the youth's involvement with the justice system should be destroyed. However, if the youth does not appear to be fulfilling the conditions

*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, p. 256.

of the agreement, the intake worker may seek to establish this as fact and file a petition for formal adjudication. The facts should be ascertained at a hearing where the youth has a right to counsel and the opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses. If the hearing results in a decision that the youth has not violated the conditions of the agreement, the youth will be allowed to continue in the program. Otherwise a petition may be filed, but, in this event, his participation in a consent decree program should not be admissible as evidence in an adjudicatory hearing.

Informal Supervision

Informal supervision permits a youth to accept supervision from a probation officer on a voluntary basis and in lieu of adjudication The advantage of this arrangement is that there is minimal interruption of the youth's family life, school or job attendance and permits problem solving efforts to take place without waiting until after adjudication. Under the provision of this program, the youth (and his family) receives frequent visits from the probation officer and perhaps referral to family or individual counseling or other programs. The various probation styles discussed for formal probation (see the Postadjudication programs section) may also be used for informal supervision.

When the client population is selected in the most advantageous manner, one probation officer is required for approximately 35 youths. Probation officers must be fully qualified either through experience or training to counsel and supervise youths and must understand clearly the differences between informal and formal probation.

The following procedural guidelines should be observed to assure fairness and protection of individual rights:

1. The facts of the case should be undisputed, and all parties including the juvenile should agree to the informal probation disposition.

2. The juvenile and his parents should be advised of their right to formal adjudication procedures, should they so desire.

3. Self-incriminating statements made during the informal process should not be used if formal adjudication procedures ensue after the informal settlement attempt.

4. A reasonable time limit (between three and six months) should be placed on the informal probation period.

5. A petition on the original complaint should not be allowed after an agreement has been worked out with all parties involved.*

A youth may, of course, be released from supervision before the fulfillment of the prescribed time limit, at the discretion of those who work with him.

Filing a Delinquency Petition

As mentioned previously, a delinquency petition for an adjudicatory hearing appears appropriate in the following instances only:

1. Whenever the facts of the case are in dispute, and, whenever accusations are borne out, a court-ordered disposition and treatment appear desirable.

2. Whenever detention or removal from the home seems necessary.

3. When the nature or gravity of the offense warrants official judicial action.

4. When the youth, his or her parents or their lawyer requests formal adjudiciation.

Whenever this route is chosen, counsel should be provided for the youth. Once a delinquency petition is filed, youths should be screened in order to release as many as possible while they await court disposition.

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*Ibid., p. 255.

Release Options

A number of release options should be provided. No youth should be detained to await a court hearing, unless every other possibility has been exhausted. Among the options the intake worker should consider are those which are least restrictive but adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the youth in question will appear at the adjudication hearing.

1. Release on Recognizance.

   Whenever release on recognizance is used, the youth is notified of the date, time, and place of the hearing and when there is reason to believe that he or she will appear. A youth's ties with the community, the family situation, and any previous records, indicate whether or not he or she is a good risk. This option should be used for the majority of youths awaiting court disposition, especially if they are charged with an offense that does not threaten public safety.

2. Release into the care of a qualified person or agency.

   A youth's presence in court can be assured by the promise of a qualified person or agency. This option may be used for those charged with more serious offenses; when youths failed previously to appear at adjudicatory hearings, when strong ties to the community are absent, or for youths who indicate that they will not appear in court on their own initiative. Qualified persons may be the youth's parents or any other significant person in his life. The youth, person or organization agreeing to assist in the matter may be

required to sign a release form to formalize the agreement or the release conditions.

3. Release to the supervision of a probation officer.

This option is recommended for more serious cases which call for expert (or official) supervision during release.

4. Intensive preadjudication supervision.

This option is recommended for youths who are not eligible for the three release alternatives described above. This option is useful when youngsters have little supervision at home, when they may be charged with serious offense, and they may not have appeared in court during a previous program.

This release option allows the youth to remain at home and receive supervision from a community youth leader* who is a full-time employee with a case load of five. A youth leader's responsibilities are to keep the youngsters he is supervising out of trouble and available to the court. The youth leader may accomplish this through any means appropriate to the individual case, as long as they are humane, ethical and legal. The leader may not be required to keep a record of his hours but only to spend the time necessary to keep his or her five charges out of trouble. Experience has shown that youth leaders without mandatory working hours frequently put in enthusiastically more than 40 hours per week. Youth leaders are required to keep in telephone

*A similar program, called "Home Detention," is in operation in St. Louis County Juvenile Court: Judge Noah Weinskin, 701 S. Brentwood Blvd., Clayton, Mo. 63105.

contact with the agency secretary so that they can be reached as needed by the police, teachers, parents, and youths.

Youth leaders serve as friends to youths and parents. They help the youngsters plan their free time and to participate in recreational activities. They provide practical assistance in case of family problems. Youth leaders are trained and receive ongoing supervision from experienced professionals. Youth leaders are trained to render practical assistance and not to function as therapists. They may refer clients to other agencies for more clinical help. Youth leaders are preferably indigenous to the same neighborhood and culture as those of the youths served. Ex-offenders have been quite successful as youth leaders in functioning programs.

Youth leaders generally work in pairs, with each leader gaining some acquaintance with his partner's five youths so that they may assist one another. A partner can thus be available when the other takes a day off.

Revocation of Release

Youths released while awaiting adjudication should not have their release revoked unless a judge finds after a hearing that substantial evidence exists of a willful violation of the release conditions or finds probable cause to believe that the youth has committed a serious crime while on release. The judge should provide the youth a written statement of the reasons for his decision and the evidence relied upon.

The youth should be informed of his right to counsel (or to an appointed counsel if indigent) at the hearing, as well as his other rights against self-incrimination and to subpoena witnesses and confront and cross-examine witnesses.

Preadjudication Residential Placement

Very few youths require residential supervision while awaiting court hearings. Intake workers should expect to use the previously discussed release alternatives for all youths who have not been released by the police. They should assume that every youth will be released and that detention will be reserved for the very unusual cases. Thus, youths are "screened into" the facility, rather than "screened out."

The preadjudication residential placement alternatives presented here include shelter care and partial and full-time detention. Shelter care is preferred over detention; partial detention is preferable to full-time detention.

1. Shelter Care

Shelter care is provided by community residents or by public or private agencies in a physically nonrestrictive residential setting. Shelter care is recommended for youths who are charged with serious offenses, have been adjudicated as delinquent previously, and either have no place to live while awaiting court hearing, refuse to live at home, or have no adequate parental or other adult supervision. (Youths who are eligible for release but who have no place to live while awaiting court adjudication may voluntarily choose to live in a shelter home, and may voluntarily leave the shelter home, also.) Youths ineligible for shelter homes include those who may be intoxicated or in a drug-induced state (once sobered, youths may be placed into alternatives) and youths representing physical threat to others.

Youths may be placed in shelter homes at any hour and remain there while awaiting court adjudication and disposition. A detention hearing is required within 48 hours. It is urged to reduce this period to 24 hours or less since a youth's freedom of movement outside the home is initially restricted.

It is recommended that families care for up to three youths at a time, although up to six may be placed in an emergency. Such "parents" receive a subsidy for the bed space available and an allowance for daily room and board for youths placed in their home.

Shelter youths are treated similar to children born into the family, receiving warm personal attention from the parents, participating in household chores, and spending time in recreation. Their natural parents are encouraged to visit.

A counselor or probation officer allocates one-fourth to one-third of his time for training shelter home parents and coordinating court and shelter home activities. This person is available for consultation at all hours.

Shelter homes would be especially useful on the less populated islands.* Scattered shelter homes provide services closer to each youth's home.

Shelter home parents may be recruited by various means: public media, social or religious groups, and personal contacts. Experienced foster parents may wish to change to shelter care. Shelter home parents may be able to locate other families willing to become involved.

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*The Hilo Interim Home is a good example of a shelter home.

Potential shelter home parents are encouraged to discuss the project with their neighbors and to seek support from community leaders. Such support is essential to the success of any community-based service.

2. Partial Detention

If a youth is not eligible for shelter care, if the offense charged is too serious, or if a youngster cannot adjust to a family situation, partial detention may be chosen.

The youth is confined during his leisure hours and is allowed to leave the detention facility for school, work, consultation with counsel, and for other legitimate purposes. The youth might be required to attend certain activities at the detention facility and be allowed to return home in the evenings.

3. Full-time Detention

Full-time detention is recommended only for those youths who are charged with serious offenses, and who are almost certain to cause physical harm to others or to themselves if they are not securely detained at all times.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends the following criteria:

> Prehearing detention should not be authorized unless the child is an escapee from either an institution for delinquent children or a penal institution; is alleged to be delinquent by reason of having committed an offense against a person that resulted in the victim requiring medical attention for his injuries; or has been found delinquent three or more times within the last year or at least five times within the past 2 years.

> Such detention is necessary to protect the person or property of others, or to protect the person or property of the child himself; to provide supervision and care for the child when there is no other feasible way of providing it; or to secure the presence of the child at further court proceedings.*

Youths who are charged with offenses and are discovered to be intoxicated or in a drug-induced state may need to be detained for a few hours unless their parents, or another person or agency, will accept responsibility for them. This is viewed as a very short-term delay before they are given the same release opportunities provided others.

The conditional release options described above, and shelter care which is less restrictive than detention, usually reduce the risk of youths running away and insure the probability that youths will appear at the court hearings. In almost all cases, personal contact will more likely help to keep a youth from running away than keeping them behind locked doors. Detention to prevent youths leaving the area should be used only for those who did not appear in court when any of the previous alternatives were used.

Detention Hearing

Whenever a youth is involuntarily placed in a residential setting, the intake worker should be required to provide the youth, his parents and lawyer with a written description of the evidence he relied upon to conclude that residential placement was necessary and the reasons for imposing such a restriction.

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*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Courts, (Washington, D.C., United States Department of Justice, 1973), pp. 297-298.

Intake personnel should quickly notify the court personnel that a youth is being detained, assist in the scheduling of a detention hearing, and notify the youth and parents of the date, time and place of the hearing.

Detention hearings should always be separate from adjudicatory and dispositional hearings in order to provide a fair and speedy process. According to current Hawaii statute, a detention hearing must be held within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the National Clearinghouse suggest a 24-hour limit:

> In view of the consensus of most jurisdictions on the gravity of detention and the well-documented proof that long detention periods are unnecessary, detention hearings ordinarily should be afforded within 24 hours after a child is detained. The period should not exceed 48 hours without a court order. Every effort should be made to dispose of these hearings during the day of admission. This recommendation should pose no particular problems in jurisdictions where the court is in operation regularly throughout the work week. However, small rural counties where hearings tend to be held on an "as needed" or other irregular basis, will need to realign judicial officers so that detention hearings can be held at any time during the work week, even though other juvenile cases are not heard. Current discriminatory practices resulting from the happenstance of geographical location should be discontinued.
>
> Whenever court is not in session within the 24-hour period, the child ordinarily should be released from detention.*

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*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, p. 260.

They also suggest that youths be released from a residential placement if a delinquency petition is not filed within 24 hours.*

The judge decides at the detention hearing whether the criteria for detention are actually met and provides the youth with a written statement of the findings of fact, the reasons for his detention and the evidence relied upon. Youngsters should be told of their rights at the hearing: to counsel (appointed counsel if indigent), to present evidence on their own behalf, to subpoena witnesses, and to confront and cross-examine the witnesses, and to avoid self-incrimination.

Youths detained in a shelter home, detention facility, or other residential setting should be able to seek periodic and/or appellate review of the original detention decision.

The Detention Home (Hale Ho'omalu)

Youths awaiting adjudication in the detention facility are not legally required to participate in any program of work, treatment, assessment, or rehabilitation. Mention of a youth's participation or lack of participation should not be admissible at the adjudication hearing. (The information may, however, be made available in determining the youth's disposition.)

Nonetheless, programs, activities and services should be available to youngsters on a voluntary basis, including the use of community resources. Education, recreation, library materials, arts and crafts, music, counseling, entertainment, etc., should be provided. The adult Correctional Master Plan previously proposed a voluntary assessment program for detainees, leading, possibly, to referral to community-based services after adjudication. Similar arrangements should be made for youth and their parents.

*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Courts, p. 296.

Within the detention setting, the conditions of confinement and the rules governing the conduct of detainees should not be any more restrictive than necessary. A youth should be isolated unless clear and convincing evidence exists that the staff of the facility, the youth, or other detained youths are endangered. This includes isolation for medical reasons. There should be no prolonged isolation. Detained youths awaiting adjudication should be able to bring class action suits challenging the conditions of their detention or whenever their rights are deemed violated.*

*National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, p. 133.

POSTADJUDICATION

Note: The following notations are made concerning programs proposed in this chapter. Programs already being utilized, qualified usage, and desirable or possible expansion are noted.

	Program	Status	Comments
I,A.	Release w/o referral	Presently in effect.	
I,B.	Release with referral to an agency.	Presently in effect. (DSSH, CFS, CSS, Liliuokalani Trust, and other agencies utilized. CFS has an intake officer on duty at Family Court.)	
II,A.	Counseling under probation.	In effect at present. Counseling is provided to all children under probation status. The scope and degree of this counseling is varied and dependent on the nature of other specific programs or activities the child participates in and the adjustment and circumstance of the parents and family members. Levels of supervision are varied in accordance with children's needs, and children are involved in their program planning. Probation staff are assigned to geographical areas in order to work with the community. Volunteers (college students, peers, others) utilized as available.	1. General parent counseling (with a group education, mutual learning and suppor problem-solving format) program under community sponsorship seems desirable 2. Parent group counseling in community areas (open to al parents) can be resource to parents without stigma.
II,B.	Academic Training	Education for all children less than 18 years of age required by law. Compensatory education is part of DOE plan, however, specific programs need to be developed.	
C.	Vocational Training	Not in effect at high school level. Special programming required.	
D.	Employment Programs	A number of programs with youth as focus but each has specific requirements. Programs especially for delinquent youth not available.	

Program	Status	Comments
II,E. Drug education, counseling, or treatment	State/County agencies: a. Waikiki Drug Clinic b. Regional Mental Health Clinics Private agencies: a. Habilitat A private organization which provides live-in peer counseling type of program. Also operates a drop-in center for . . . b. John Howard Association Methadone program with counseling.	
II,G. Restitution	Practice in effect. The court can and does require restitution in appropriate cases.	Any considerable expansion will require additional personnel to monitor the restitution activity. Monitoring on a timely basis is crucial to effectiveness here.
H. Fine (Monetary)	Practice in effect. Fine has to be related to ability to pay by the child and not the parents/ guardian.	Any substantial expansion unlikely due to limitation in the financial ability of target population.
II,A. Foster Homes	Resource currently utilized by the courts. Foster care payments are paid by the State with parental reimbursement.	Need to increase board rates more in line with current cost levels. Need to provide some training in order to reduce attrition rate.
B. Group Homes	Resources in being on a limited basis. Homes are now being operated by Salvation Army and Child and Family Services.	Need to increase the number of homes and in different areas.

The purpose of the adjudicatory hearing is to determine whether the State can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a juvenile alleged to have violated a law did in fact violate the law. This hearing follows procedures similar to that of an adult criminal trial (except for the right to trial by jury).

Prior to the hearing, the minor and his parents should receive adequate notice of the specific charges against him and adequate notice of the date, time and place of the hearing. They are notified of the minor's right to representation by counsel (appointed counsel if the youth is indigent), of his right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, and of his privilege against self-incrimination.

The present policy of setting the date for the adjudicatory hearing within 15 court days following the filing of the petition should be continued. If the child is in shelter care or detention, the present policy is that the hearing should be scheduled within 10 court days.

If, upon conclusion of the adjudicatory hearing, the court determines that the material allegations of the petition are established, the court may enter an order granting the request of the petition and inform the minor and his parents of his right of appeal. If the allegations of the petition are not established, the court would release the child. At any time, the court may dismiss a petition and thus terminate the proceedings.

If, after a determination that the allegations of a petition are true, the disposition hearing is not to be held immediately, and the youth is in detention or shelter care, the court shall

determine whether the youth shall be temporarily released or continued in detention, or in shelter care.

The purpose of the disposition hearing is to determine what program alternative or dispositional arrangement would be the best for the minor who has had the allegations in a petition proved at the adjudicatory hearing.

The adjudicatory and dispositional hearings should be held separately so that adequate information may be collected about an adjudicated youth to guide the choice of disposition. Youths are not legally required to participate in assessment procedures before adjudication, but may do so voluntarily.

The disposition hearing should be held as soon as possible after the minor's adjudication hearing, preferably within seven days.

Upon termination of the disposition hearing, the court should enter an appropriate decree of disposition. The court may (a) counsel and release the minor, (b) place the minor on probation or protective supervision, (c) place the minor in a nonresidential or residential program operated by the court or by another organization or agency, or (d) place the minor in the youth correctional facility.

Where legal custody is vested in an institution or agency, that part of the juvenile's history and record necessary for his treatment is transferred with him from the court.

Currently, an order vesting legal custody in the youth correctional facility is in force for an indeterminate period but not to exceed three years or the age of majority (whichever occurs first). Recommendation is made that review of a child's placement

take place after six months (rather than the present practice of one year) and then once every month thereafter with a written report of the review being sent to the child, his parents or guardian, his attorney, and the court. Custody of the child may be terminated as the result of the findings of any review.

Predispositional assessment will involve compilation of existing data and collection of additional information about a youth. The information needed to determine which program would be best for the youth includes: the illegal behavior for which the youth was adjudicated delinquent and the circumstances surrounding the incident, the youth's past record of illegal activity, his age, the highest school grade he has completed and his interest in completing school, his employment experience and his interest in employment or vocational training, and the feasibility of the youth remaining in his present living situation.

This information should be available through court and police records and through interviewing the youth and his family. The youth concerned should have considerable input into the choice of disposition. He is in the best position to determine in which programs he would participate most enthusiastically and which programs would offer assistance in skills he wishes to acquire. Through discussion with the youth and his family, their satisfaction with the youth's present living arrangement can be assessed.

This kind of assessment procedure does not require the use of psychological tests. Standardized tests might be used to help the youth determine the focus of his vocational or occupational interests or his level of academic performance.

Programs should be developed and expanded according to the wants and needs of youths. Programs which show greatest effectiveness with youths displaying certain characteristics should be expanded or decreased in relation to the number of adjudicated youth with those characteristics. New programs should be created to serve youths who are not effectively served by any existing programs. Pilot programs with a strict research base should be initiated to determine whether a different program may be more effective with certain youths than an existing one.

In the implementation of this plan, maximum emphasis should be placed on nonresidential programs. A youth remaining in a caring home is much more likely to overcome the problems that led to his illegal behavior than a youth removed from that setting. Nonresidential programs can focus on developing better relationships within a familiar living situation, whereas residential programs often focus on adjustment to a new setting.

Youths who cannot remain in their own homes may require residential placement. A wide range of residential alternatives should be provided to meet the needs of different types of youths. Youths of varying characteristics and needs have commonly been sent to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). More residential alternatives should be developed and the use of maximum supervision (HYCF) drastically reduced.

Youths should not remain in their dispositional placement (nonresidential or residential) longer than six months without a review of their status and progress. They may be released any time before this deadline if they have successfully completed the

requirements of the program, have resolved the problem perpetuating their illegal behavior, or are otherwise judged to be ready for termination.

If extenuating circumstances demand that a youth remain in a program longer than six months, the program staff should be required to provide written explanation of the reasons for the continuance to the youth, his parents or guardian, his lawyer and the Family Court. The youth should have the privilege to contest the continuance, and the Family Court may invalidate the continuance. Additional evaluation of the circumstances and written explanation for continuance should be required each additional month that the youth is required to remain in the program. These guidelines are crucial in all residential programs, especially in locked settings.

The preceding discussion does not, of course, prohibit youths from voluntarily continuing in a program after the six months period, if all concerned parties are in agreement.

POSTADJUDICATION DISPOSITIONAL PROGRAMS

A series of nonresidential and residential program alternatives will now be discussed. As much as possible, the program descriptions include recommendations for the type of youths to be assigned to each program.

I. Release
   - A. Release without Referral
   - B. Release with Referral to Another Agency

II. Probation with Non-Residential Programs
   - A. Counseling: Youth, Parent and Family
   - B. Academic Training
   - C. Vocational Training
   - D. Employment Program
   - E. Drug Education, Counseling and/or Treatment
   - F. Attention Center
   - G. Restitution
   - H. Fine
   - I. Work Program
   - J. Program of Work, Education, and Group Discussion
   - K. Recreational Program

III. Probation with Residential Program
   - A. Foster Homes
   - B. Group Homes

IV. Residential Programs
   - A. Halfway Houses
   - B. Drug Abuse Center
   - C. High Security Residential Facility

1. Nonresidential

A. Release

In some cases, the best action at the dispositional phase may be release from the juvenile justice system. Many youths may be as well off in the long run without disposition to a program as they would have been with it. This dispositional option is recommended whenever an agreement has been reached between the youth and the complainant, the circumstances causing and/or perpetuating the offense have been corrected, the youth has voluntarily joined a program, or it is unclear or unlikely that the youth will be helped by available programs. The youth may be counseled by the Family Court judge before release or recommend to participate in a certain activity or organization.

B. Referral to Another Agency.

The court should refer youths to agencies providing needed services rather than duplicating these services within the juvenile justice system. Many of the programs described in this section may be provided by community agencies, and should be utilized to the fullest extent.

C. Probation

The goal of probation is to solve individual delinquency problems in the community and to utilize community resources in the "reintegration" process. The youth is given the chance to avoid commitment through fulfilling the requirements of his probation program.

Such a program is appropriate for all persons who indicate the ability to respond to the full range of probation services while controlling and modifying their behavior with minimal supervision.

Individuals lacking the necessary maturity and self-control, and posing a threat to the community, should be referred to more structured programs.

The responsibilities of the probation officer begin with devising, with the juvenile client, the parameters of his probation program in the light of his expressed and diagnosed problems and needs. Such a program might include group, individual, and/or family counseling; vocational and academic guidance and training; employment referral; medical referral, etc. Whenever possible, these services are obtained and/or developed in the immediate community. The probation officer supports and supervises the juvenile on a weekly basis until the completion or termination of the probation program. Case records are maintained on juveniles to provide better service and to enhance evaluation procedures.

Recommendations

1. Maximum use of probation.

Probation has proven to be the most efficient and economical treatment alternative for youthful and adult offenders because it avoids the high costs of duplicating already existing community, school, health, and recreation facilities; it curtails expensive institutional construction and avoids daily inmate custodial costs.

Traditional incarceration programs have proven to be ineffective instruments of rehabilitation in terms of recidivism, while recent experiments in the increased use of probation indicate no corresponding increase in revocation rates.*

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*Nora Klamuts. "Community Alternatives to Prison," Crime and Delinquency Literature, June 1973, p. 8.

Hawaii already makes maximum use of probation as a post-adjudication disposition. In FY 1971-72, 1,178 youth were placed on probation and 222 were placed under protective supervision, while a total of 125 were committed to the Youth Facility. The comparative percentages are 91.8% (probation or protective supervision) and 8.2% (commitment). For FY 1972-73, the respective percentages were 87.8% and 12.2%. These figures are exclusive of other less formal dispositions such as cases counseled and released or petitions dismissed. (See Appendix A-2.)

Continuance of existing practice is strongly recommended.

2. Levels of supervision.

Juveniles require different levels of supervision, from "intensive" for high-risk delinquents, to "minimal" for low-risk delinquents. Standardization of services and use of formal rules and regulations should be secondary to identifying the youth's needs and locating appropriate community services. Beyond the minimum restrictions of no additional law violations, regular contact with the probation officer, and informing him of a change of address, the conditions of probation should be relevant to each individual client. Imposing the least restrictive provisions consistent with the public's protection and the youth's "best interest" encourages self-responsibility. Differential case management allows the probation officer to concentrate time and effort on high-risk youths. The probation officer's role is that of "client-centered" helper, matching the youth's needs to available community services and guiding and supporting the youth's efforts in his probation program.

**Peter Garbedian (ed.). Correctional System Study: Probation Task Force Report. California Board of Corrections, July 1971.

3. Juvenile client involvement in program planning.

Juveniles placed on probation should be involved in determining their own destiny through shared discussion of alternatives at various stages of their probation program. This, coupled with a degree of self-government in the particular programs, will facilitate the learning of responsibility for self and others. As the youth assumes the responsibility for his goals in the program, the "beat-the-system" attitude gives way to mutual support for goal achievement.

4. Decentralization of services to specific geographic areas.

This is a program which has been underway in Hawaii for several years. However, increased efforts in this direction may be warranted.

Probation officers are assigned to specific neighborhoods so that they can deal more effectively with youths' problems in the immediate social context of family, school, etc. Familiarity with a given area promotes the optimum use of existing community resources and make possible increased efforts in encouraging community understanding, involvement, and support of the probation program. The bureaucratic image and distance of the probation program is lessened, and the local community is held more accountable for the treatment and delivery of services to "their" youthful clients. A degree of local autonomy of these neighborhood probation units encourages freedom and creativity in the consideration of new ideas and program possibilities.

5. Possible use of a "probation-team" approach.

In larger probation units, complementary specialists (i.e., assessment specialist, counselor-therapist, employment specialist,

vocational-education specialist, etc.) could share case load responsibilities. Continuity of client contact throughout diagnosis and treatment is shared by the team. Critical areas of the program are covered in greater depth, and probation counselors are then better prepared to handle emergency situations for absent counselors because of being acquainted with all clients. Good interstaff communication and cooperation are essential.

Suggestions for likely members of a probation team and their areas of emphasis are:

a. Team Leader - directs the program; obtains community services; coordinates in-service training; and supervises team members.

b. Probation Counselor - coordinates and supervises volunteers and clients; does individual, group, and family counseling.

c. Recreation Specialist - directs and coordinates sports, arts and crafts, camping, special trips, programs, etc.

d. Employment Specialist - handles pre-employment testing, job developing, job training referrals, pre-work orientation; develops community work projects, subsidizes work experiences, etc.

e. Education Specialist - does educational diagnostic testing; coordinates tutorial and remediation programs; handles education referrals.

Professional volunteers could provide many of these services on a part-time basis at great savings to the community.

6. Maximum case load of 15 to 40.

The size of the case load would depend upon the level of supervision required for each juvenile. For juveniles considered to

be in need of intensive supervision, the case load should be no larger than 15 to 20; for those in need of moderate levels of supervision, the maximum case load should be from 20 to 35; and for the low-risk juveniles a case load from 35 to 40 would be acceptable.

7. Use of paraprofessionals, ex-offenders, and students.

Many routine duties of the probation staff, from clerical work to resource development, could be handled by nonprofessional staff to free the probation officer for increased client contact. This would provide excellent training in corrections work for the nonprofessional and reduce the cost of highly paid professionals doing routine work. Nonprofessional workers, after adequate experience and training, might become assistant probation officers. They would be involved in the full range of probation officer responsibilities under the supervision of a regular probation officer.

Employing such personnel who have similar socio-economic characteristics as the youngsters and reside in their communities has these additional advantages:

a. It aids in bridging the gap between the cultural and social values of the middle-class professional worker and those of lower-class (possible minority group) delinquents.
b. These staff members can more readily relate to the youth and his problems because of personal closeness to his situation.
c. The juvenile sees the community worker as a more realistic role model.
d. A greater voice in probation department decisions is given to members of the local community whom the decisions directly affect.

e. Employing such persons serves as an entry point in corrections careers for needed minority and community personnel.

Employment of former delinquents has some additional advantages:

a. It builds self-confidence in the former delinquent through the responsibility of helping others.

b. It creates opportunities for further training and careers for persons normally experiencing employment discrimination.

c. As in Alcoholics Anonymous, the delinquent, having experienced and overcome his particular problems, has a unique capacity to help youth in trouble.

8. Use of citizen volunteers.

The possible use of citizen volunteers is almost unlimited. Volunteers can help with clerical work, tutoring, crafts, hobbies, music, art, mechanics, etc. They can act as Big Brothers, help run camps or plan special programs, and organize special trips and activities. They serve as behavior models, aid in opening doors to jobs and other opportunities in the community, and educate the public to the goals and services of probation. Their unrecompensed involvement expresses a sincere desire to help and to be concerned for accepting the juvenile offender into community life.

Professional volunteers could be utilized for diagnostic investigation (educational, vocational, psychological, etc.), counseling and other probation services. In Royal Oak, Michigan, an entire probation program is run by professional volunteers, at great savings to the taxpayer and apparent advantage to the client. Volunteers are screened and given legal, psychological, and correctional training before being matched in a one-to-one relationship

with a client. All probation services are provided by meeting with the client for at least one hour a week for a year, under the supervision of the chief probation counselor.*

D. Counseling: Youth, Parent, and/or Family

Counseling directed at the juvenile, and/or his parents or his family, is an attempt to deal on an individual level with the socially deviant behavior of the juvenile. Such counseling may be an important part of a preadjudicatory diversion program; it may also be central to informal probation, or to any more formal disposition, either residential or nonresidential. If counseling of any sort is utilized as a diversion alternative, participation should be on a voluntary basis.

Counseling programs involving the juvenile's family may be especially useful in those cases where family problems seem to be the primary source of the juvenile's deviant behavior. Care must be taken to insure that the level of participation of the parents of a juvenile in such a counseling program is not used as the predominant criteria for correctional decision-making with regard to the juvenile. In other words, a juvenile should not be punished for his parents' failure to participate consistenly or profitably in such programs.

Counseling of a juvenile should be goal- or problem-oriented, rather than method-oriented. It should assist him in dealing with

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*For additional information on the use of professional volunteers as probation officers, write: Keith J. Leenhouts
Director, Volunteers in Probation, Inc.
200 Washington Square Plaza
Royal Oak MI 48067

current problems through setting reasonable goals and developing the means to achieve them. These goals should be developed by the counselor and the juvenile working cooperatively, and should be as individualized as possible. Counseling which is oriented toward developing in the juvenile a sense of competency in coping with his environment in a socially acceptable manner may be most effective in reducing recidivism.

Various types of group counseling may be appropriate with certain youths. Peer pressure is an important variable influencing the behavior of many youths. Techniques such as guided group interaction may enable counselors to make constructive use of the behavior-shaping power of the peer group.

Parent counseling and/or training can be done both on a group and on an individual basis. Groups of parents of delinquent youths often are able to offer each other some degree of peer group support, and may, with the assistance of the counselor, gain mutual insight into the dynamics of their children's deviant behavior. Group counseling may be especially helpful to parents of youth with special problems, e.g., parents of juveniles using illicit drugs.* These groups may enable parents to learn to put the problem in perspective through sharing their feelings and experiences with each other and the counselor(s). Group counseling and/or training may also provide parents an opportunity for contact with persons in the community who may play significant roles in their child's environment (e.g., teachers, school principals, court workers, etc.).

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*Special problem-oriented groups such as this already exist: Parents in Crisis, N.Y.; Naranon, California; Friends Anonymous, Texas; and Drug-A-Non, Mississippi.

Individual counseling or training with one or both parents of a particular juvenile can focus on problems unique to the family and social situation of each juvenile. As with one-to-one counseling of a juvenile, individual parent counseling should be goal-oriented. Flexibility of technique is essential in order to effectively deal with the variety of problems encountered.

Family counseling, in which the juvenile, his parents, and other concerned family members participate is another resource which may be utilized in developing a comprehensive program for the juvenile. Such counseling may center on developing in both parents and youth an understanding of the interpersonal dynamics of family living. This development of insight may facilitate greater tolerance in the juvenile and his parents, and may enable all of the members of the family to participate actively and constructively in each other's lives.

All these various forms of counseling may be offered by non-correctional social service agencies. Referral to such agencies, when feasible, is preferable to the duplication of such programs within the correctional system, especially when such alternatives are used as a diversionary method. The correctional system should be provided with sufficient funds to purchase services from existing agencies; in Hawaii, a number of public and private agencies already provide various types of counseling services, e.g., the Department of Social Services and Housing, Mental Health Clinics of the Division of Mental Health, Child and Family Services, Liliuokalani Trust, and Catholic Social Services. The Palama Settlement's In-Community Treatment Center provides guided group interaction opportunities for multiple offenders and counseling for their parents, as part

of probation dispositions by the Family Court. The juvenile justice system should be responsible for coordinating referrals to, and knowing the capabilities and orientations of all available programs. Along with coordination and referral responsibilities, the justice system should monitor service delivery to those who are referred. If counseling programs which can deal with the special problems of deviant youth and their families are not available in a community where they are needed, the juvenile justice system should act to catalyze the development of such programs. It is preferable that these programs be developed in a noncorrectional community agency which is willing and able to work in coordination with the juvenile justice system, rather than within the justice system itself.

Counseling of juveniles, and/or their parents and families may have several beneficial effects:

1. Juveniles may develop a sense of competency and self-worth through formulation and eventual achievement of a series of socially acceptable goals.
2. Youths may be able to remain in the community and thus may work directly with their parents and other significant adults in developing more productive and responsible relations within their family and the larger community.
3. Parent and family counseling may revitalize parent-child relationships through enabling parents to exercise their authority in a more empathic and responsible manner.
4. Stabilizing of family ties and support may reduce the chance of the youth becoming further involved in delinquent or criminal activities. Evaluation of the effectiveness of any individual program may be done either by the autonomous agency providing the service or by the juvenile justice system.

E. Academic Training

Classes for Persons Not Adjusting to Regular School

Youths who have difficulty in regular school may be encouraged to participate in special classes. These may be provided by government or private organizations and may incorporate individual learning techniques or the "free school" style. Tutoring, perhaps by volunteers, is suggested for youths with academic problems.

The dropout may be encouraged to obtain a high school equivalent diploma through special training classes. In Hawaii, to obtain a general equivalency diploma (G.E.D.), a person must pass the High School Equivalency Examination, register with a school for adults, and pass the California Achievement Test. The objective of the training classes is to prepare youths to pass these tests, thus opening the doors to occupations, vocational training, and further education. Career opportunities with many employers (private and governmental) require a high school diploma or G.E.D. Similarly, colleges and some vocational training programs require a diploma or G.E.D. for admission.

Youths in every level of juvenile corrections programs, from informal probation to training school, might avail themselves of such a program if it fits their individual needs and goals. They would be high school dropouts with an academic ability that suggests a good chance of successfully completing the program, i.e., passing the G.E.D. examination.

F. Vocational Training

Vocational training should be available to provide youths with skills for marketable occupations. The training is recommended

for youths who are not enrolled in school and whose present job skills could be improved through the training in order to make them eligible for occupations with higher wages or other rewards.

The areas in which youths are trained should have realistic employment opportunities. Youths should not be trained in occupations for which a surplus of skilled personnel already exists. The training should help youths to be flexible in abilities since the particular actions required in many occupations change rapidly with technological development. The youth should have a choice as to the area in which he will receive training.

G. Employment Program

A youth who has been adjudicated and has as a result obtained a low perception of his ability to effectively function in society needs programs that will help him to raise this perception of himself. Employment programs may be well-suited to this task. Failure to obtain and maintain suitable (i.e., financially rewarding and personally meaningful) employment is often related to recidivism, particularly with the older juveniles. A good employment program, providing training and/or placement, would aid in building a sense of self-worth, usefulness, accomplishment, and financial independence in the juvenile through establishing him in an occupational career.

The results of a survey of Family Court Probation Officers (see Appendix I) reinforces the belief that employment programs are useful at the post-adjudication level. They were apparently perceived as being the appropriate treatment in a relatively large number of cases.

The results of this survey did not indicate a gap in the number of employment programs at the postadjudication level but the conclusion should not be drawn from this that the present programs are adequate in quality. The question should still be addressed of whether present public and private employment services are adequately oriented to deal with the training and placement problems of delinquent youth. It may be found that juvenile programs need to employ their own job development and placement staffs, or that certain public employment agency staff members could be designated to specialize in and deal only with delinquent youth.

Employment training and placement services should be made available to youths who are old enough to work and who want to work. Juvenile offenders who are too young to work under existing work laws should be referred to appropriate educational and vocational training programs. The barriers to employment opportunities for the delinquent are many. Below average employment and education skills, coupled with irregular employment backgrounds in unskilled jobs, often compound the problems of a limited job market for delinquent youths.

The importance of employment goals for older delinquents requires the earliest possible intervention for training and job placement. Establishing work experience early in the youth's program (through work release, subsidized employment, public work projects, regular job placement, etc.) provides an opportunity to set up a positive work reference to aid in future job placement. Satisfactory employment performance can also be a criterion of successful completion of the corrections program.

Education and training programs must reflect the needs and abilities of the youth and be directly related to available job opportunities in business, industry, and government. Performance and work habits during training should be the same as will be required on the job. Training programs should include in their curriculum a unit on "Employability Development Skills," related to getting and holding a job. Recommended topics for such a unit are:

filling out job application forms

preparing a resume, where applicable

job interview practice

problems and frustrations in job hunting and how to deal with them

practice in taking employment tests

work attitudes and habits (absence, punctuality, initiative, dress, decorum, etc.)

interpersonal communication skills (listening, politeness, handling criticism and anger, etc.)

formulating a personal job hunting plan

H. Drug Education Counseling and/or Treatment

Youths who have been adjudicated for possession of narcotics or for drug-related illegal behavior would be eligible for this kind of program. Youths placed in a nonresidential drug program should be capable of living at home.

Results of the survey of Family Court Probation Officers (see Appendix I) indicate that those who are referred or who are perceived as needing to be referred to drug programs constitute a relatively small number. However, it should not be concluded from these figures that drug programs do not need much support. Drug

programs probably need a relatively larger allotment of resources when costs are figured on a per child basis. Furthermore, the results of the survey may represent a conservative numerical estimate of the drug problem because of the difficulty of identifying and adjudicating drug problems per se at the Family Court level.

The court should continue referring youths involved with drugs to community programs which provide services to drug users or addicts. Existing and proposed programs include: Alternatives for Youth, in the Kalihi-Palama area; the Waianae Rap Center; the Island-wide Detached Counselor Service; Habilitat; Waikiki Drug Clinic, etc. The choice of programs for a certain youth may initially be determined by the youth's needs and the programs services as well as the youth's preference.

I. Attention Center: Multi-Purpose Community Center

The survey of Family Court probation officers (see Appendix I) suggests a need for alternatives to regular DOE programs, which are understandably not oriented to the treatment of juveniles at the post-adjudication level.

The Attention Center* could provide an educational alternative which would help to alleviate the load currently put on regular DOE programs. The State of Hawaii educational system should investigate the alternative of integrating this program concept into its academic system, possibly by certifying classes taught at Attention Centers. Such an arrangement would be a step toward tailoring the educational experience toward those who may not thrive in the traditional academic setting while at the same time staying within the spirit and letter of Hawaii's compulsory education law.

*For more information about attention centers: Program Coordination, Services Coordination Unit, Michigan Department of Social Services, Suite 710, 300 So. Capitol Avenue, Lansing, MI 48926.

In addition to the above points, the Attention Center by its very nature (i.e., being located in the neighborhood and having educational and recreational facilities) would encourage community involvement.

An adjudicated delinquent's disposition at court may be the attention center. It is recommended that eligibility be limited to youths who:

1. Are capable of living safely at home (provided a home exists), and youth who present no threat of physical harm to self or others.
2. Live within reasonable proximity to the center.
3. Agree to participate in the activities of the center.

Attendance at the center may be a requirement of probation or parole. Furthermore, the program should be made available to all neighborhood residents for recreational activities at specified times.

Attention centers provide constructive daily activities: tutoring, academic classes, counseling, recreation, and cultural and social activities. Each youth assigned to the program resides at home and participates in those center activities which appear to be most beneficial to him.

Youths not presently attending public school may participate in the center's academic classes. Classes are directed towards preparing youth to pass the G.E.D. test or to reenter public school. Tutoring is provided for those who need individualized attention. Such students may be enrolled in either public school or in the center's academic classes. Volunteers can be effective tutors.

Each youth is assigned to a counselor, and the type and amount of counseling are decided according to individual needs. Counselors

are free to be creative--to use individual or group counseling techniques and to get the families of the youths to become involved.

Recreation is a major activity at an attention center. The facilities should include outdoor recreational activities. At specified times, local residents are invited to use the facilities along with the youths assigned. Centers have found basketball, pool, and Ping Pong to be favorites. One center has large community attendance at roller skating parties on weekend evenings. Youths assigned to the center organize and direct the events: selling tickets, playing music, etc. Other possible events include dances, street fairs, guest speakers, musical groups, film programs and organized trips to community events.

Youths should be assigned to the center for a specified period of time. The youth may continue to attend the center for activities, if he wishes, after the required time period.

Attention centers are recommended for urban areas from which a large number of the youths come. Such a location is accessible to many youths; through the proper use of attention centers by the court, the number of high security placements will be minimized.

Large existing facilities are desirable locations for attention centers, either to lease or to buy. Presently existing attention centers are located in an unused parochial school building and in a former car dealer's showroom and garage.

Contracts may be made with established neighborhood centers to provide services described above.

J. Restitution*

Restitution provides a juvenile charged with a property offense the opportunity to correct the harm he has caused. The delinquent pays cash or provides personal service to the victim. The victim is the individual or business that initially experienced the loss. If the victim refuses payment, the youth may provide service to a community agency.

In conducting the program, the staff makes an agreement between the victim and the offender concerning the total amount to be repaid and the amount of cash or service due each week or each month. If the victim refuses to be involved, an arrangement for symbolic restitution may be made with a community group or agency. The type and duration of service to be provided is specified. Short-term agreements are more likely to be successful.

Restitution is a beneficial disposition if it is logically related to the damages done and establishes clear and explicit requirements. A youth experiences ongoing success as he moves toward completion of the agreement. Being actively involved in correcting the damages, he gains self-respect as a worthwhile member of society. As a result, the community will respond more positively to the youth.

K. Fine

The judge may impose a fine on certain youths for their illegal behavior. A fine is suggested for youths so that they may more clearly realize the extent of damages they have caused and therefore be less likely to violate the law again. Fines should be used cautiously.

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*A similar program for adult offenders is the Minnesota Restitution Center that operates in Minneapolis.

They should be related to the offense and the individual delinquent. A fine has no beneficial impact when it is greater than the youth's ability to pay, or when wealthy parents furnish the amount without taking other disciplinary measures.

L. Work Program

Youths may be adjudicated to participate in work which benefits the public while at the same time earning money and gaining employment experience. They work for various public agencies, e.g., government offices, a park department, local hospitals, etc. The youths may work full- or part-time, and perhaps on weekends for some agencies, and should receive prevailing wages for the services they render.

M. Program of Work, Education, and Group Discussion

This program seeks to reduce youths' illegal behavior and to increase desirable, prosocial behavior. It provides a cost-effective community alternative to institutional placement. It encourages youth to become productive members of society through employment and academic training. Public interests are also served through the youths' work projects for local government agencies.

All youths, who are law violators and adjudicated for such crimes as larceny, breaking and entering, car theft, and assault, or those who might otherwise be committed to HYCF, would be eligible for this program. In most instances, youths who have committed serious crimes against persons should be excluded from the program. Those who do participate would live at home.

Youths are assigned to the program by the Family Court. Disposition would be given a probationary status. The program staff interviews the youth and his parents to provide an orientation to

the program, to gather background information about the youth, and to negotiate expectations for home behavior between the parents and the youth. To be accepted, the youth must agree to participate.

All youths participate in work, school, and group sessions four or five days each week while living at home. Each morning the youths meet at a central location, or are met by the program's bus near their homes.

For half of each day, the group works for various public agencies, such as the park department, public health, environmental services, etc., of the local governments which would fund the program. Daily jobs might include such things as tree trimming, improving playgrounds, and renovating or painting community centers or local government buildings. Youths are paid for their work. There should be a minimum wage set for all types of work.

Special education classes and group sessions take up the second half of the day. These are held in an available community center. Each student receives individual instruction according to his academic performance level. One teacher is present with volunteer tutors. The academic instruction will vary according to each youth's goal: retention in public school, passing the G.E.D., or learning enough to be employed.

Group sessions are held throughout the week. Frequency varies among programs. The meetings cover each youth's positive accomplishments since the last meeting: problems for group discussion and solution (personal problems at home or within the group), suggested program improvements, and open discussion. Youths may alternate in leading the meetings, or a staff member may guide the group.

The program staff should design and make clear to all youths the specific tasks which must be completed so that they can be graduated from the program. One such program* employs a behavior modification system in which points are earned for completion of tasks and correct behavior throughout the day. The points are exchanged for money, merchandise, or tickets to activities. The youths are required to progress through three levels in order to be graduated. For promotion to the next level, the youth is required to earn 80 percent of the available points for two consecutive weeks at the first level; 90 percent for two consecutive weeks at the second level; and 100 percent for two consecutive weeks at the third level. Third level youths choose post-graduation goals, such as returning to school or employment. A program with a staff of three members can accommodate 15 to 25 youths at one time.

In order to establish a program of this nature, community support is necessary. Key political and judicial personnel who support the program can influence others and the public by sharing the information and rationale for supporting this community-based program. Local government agencies who wish to benefit from the youth's labor are encouraged to financially support the program. Their investment will be paid back partially through the youth's labor and also through the reduction in further illegal behavior by the participants. Periodic progress reports are prepared for concerned individuals, and disseminated to the public via the local media. The program staff and supporters should cooperate with other

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*"Community-based Behavior Modification Program for Hardcore Juvenile Offender: The Kentfields Experience." Written by and reprints available from William S. Davidson, Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

community agencies--police and school--even though their goals and techniques may not always match those of the program.*

Personnel Requirements

Director: Responsible for developing and maintaining program, conducting group meetings, interviewing referrals, and coordinating with other agencies: the court and probation. The Director's philosophy should be compatible with the goals of community-based programs.

Work Supervisor: Responsible for arranging daily work projects, supervising youths, keeping records of projects and hours provided for each public agency; he/she may be employed on a part-time basis.

Teacher: Responsible for determining youths' academic performance levels and academic goals; for providing individualized instruction for all youths; for supervising volunteer tutors; for administering post-tests to each youth before graduation--to determine improvement in academic performance; for keeping youths' academic records. The teacher may be employed on a part-time basis. He should have had experience with youths and must be able to supervise individualized instruction.

Volunteer Tutors: To aid teacher and students in individualized instruction. High school or college students might receive school credit for their work.

Office Worker: Responsible for recording telephone messages, sending correspondence, assisting director, work supervisor and teacher.

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*This proposal generally parallels Palama Settlement's In-Community Treatment Program.

A telephone answering service might be used if other staff can perform the duties of office work.

Researcher: Responsible for determining evaluation design, keeping records for evaluation. A full position may not be necessary. Other office workers may be delegated research responsibilities.

Volunteer Researchers: To perform duties indicated above, and as college students to receive academic credit for the research experience.

N. Recreational Programs

It is frequently posited by juvenile justice experts that youths in many instances become involved in illegal activities because of an excess of leisure time or a lack of legitimate recreational alternatives. These youths may not need any of the programs mentioned previously but would conceivably profit from participation in recreation. Recreation should be available in their neighborhoods and they should be encouraged to participate in activities as frequently as possible. Recreation may take the form of organized sports and may be offered in a recreation center with available facilities. The programs should be open to all youths from the neighborhood so that participants do not come to be labeled as a group of delinquent youths.

2. Residential

A. Foster Homes

The purpose of foster homes is to provide shelter in a family setting for youth who cannot return to their own homes for a number of reasons.

Youths with no living relatives or no relative willing to assume responsibility for them may profit from placement in a foster home. Youths who are adjudicated delinquents and have no home should be considered eligible for this program. Children on probation and receiving other services may be placed in a foster home.

The youth resides in the home of his foster parents, just as if he were their own child. The foster parents are chosen for their warm interest and concern for the youth. The youngster participates in community activities as do other youths in the neighborhood, and attends public school or pursues a job. The youth may also be assigned to a nonresidential program, such as a vocational training program, attending the program during the day and residing at the foster home at night.

B. Group Homes

Group homes provide a residential disposition alternative for adjudicated delinquent youth who cannot live in their own homes under nonresidential supervision. The goal of these community-based homes is to provide gradual, guided reintegration into the community and family through the use of community resources (schools, jobs, recreation, etc.). The youth is afforded the opportunity and support necessary to demonstrate his ability to gain or regain the acceptance and trust of his school, family, and community.

Juvenile offenders who need greater structure than that provided by probation and their own families, can be serviced in group homes.

Various group home units might cater to somewhat different populations but, in the aggregate they should service all delinquents except those who represent obvious danger to the community. Some general characteristics of the population to be served are the following:

1. Adjudicated delinquents unsuitable for nonresidential programs.
2. Youths who live in the area of the group home in question.
3. Youths with untenable home situations, such as conflict with the family, irresponsible parents, etc.
4. Youths who are not easily placeable in foster homes.

A group home is a "family" unit that works, eats, learns, and lives together. Social distance between youth and staff (i.e., "parents" or "group leaders") is radically decreased through communal living and problem-solving. The home environments are to be as structured as necessary, but controls are gradually relaxed as clients develop personal responsibility. Personal life problems are dealt with in the real world of the youth's home community through mutual interaction of the youngster, his group home family, and local institutions and citizens.

Many variations of group homes are possible and desirable, to allow for better matching of particular youths and programs. Two types, the "normal family" home and the "structured program" home, will now be described.

The "normal family" home is staffed by a couple (possibly with children of their own) and might include three to six juvenile offenders. Younger juveniles, controllable in a normal family setting by trained and competent parent surrogates, would best fit this home type. The treatment program consists of full participation in everyday family and community life. Education, counseling, and

other services are obtained in the community as needed. The home should be located in an ordinary residential block, convenient to schools, to other young people, to recreational facilities, etc.

The "structured program" home serves older clients in need of closer supervision. The family unit would consist of six to ten juvenile offenders with a full-time, live-in staff of two group leaders (social workers, rehabilitation counselors, etc.) and several part-time auxiliary staff (to aid in cooking or in special areas of program services). Family members share equally in the housekeeping and maintenance responsibilities of their individual rooms, and in running the home. Homes vary in the degree of "openness" to the community, depending on the particular youths they serve and on their individual progress in the program. Staff are more likely viewed as counselors or group leaders than as parents.*

Education appraisal, programming, counseling and guidance for vocational objectives, group therapy, employment counseling, recreation, etc., should be available to youths according to their needs and choices. The youth shares in the decision-making. Policies are established democratically by house members, with staff possessing veto power. The family group thus becomes the problem-solving unit for treatment and eventually develops positive peer pressure for personal responsibility and accountability. Family concerns, problems, and business are all handled collectively in mandatory group meetings. The emphasis is on working out personal problems in this real-life situation.

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*The group homes operated by the Child and Family Service Agency are examples of this type.

Although individual programs will vary, juveniles pass through various phases during their stay at the group home.

Phase I involves orientation to the home and to one another: learning to function and to solve problems as a living unit or family; vocational and educational assessment; educational remediation; group counseling; recreation; and the planning of individual treatment programs. Movement to Phase II is determined by staff or by staff in consultation with the youths. It is done individually or as a group after each member has developed his rehabilitation program and goals. Mandatory movement as a group encourages peer assistance and pressure toward family members progressing too slowly. Phase II involves community programs of employment, school, vocational training, and perhaps recreation. But free time is still structured within the home environment. When the youth can handle the decisions and responsibilities of Phase II, he is ready for Phases III and IV. In Phase III, the youth might have more community contact with weekend passes home and perhaps some free time in the community. In Phase IV, he moves back into his own community and is involved with his group home only for periodic meetings and counseling sessions. The residential group home thus provides continuity of treatment from "closed" residency to "open" residency to "nonresidential" community living, with follow-up services. The same staff follows the youth throughout: seeing him at home, at work, at school, and in the neighborhood; and coordinating services with teachers, peers, employers, and parents.*

*For more complete information on this type of group home model, see The Non-Prison, adapted and edited by George Saleeby (Sacramento, California), Institute for the Snudy of Crime and Delinquency, 1970.

Work with client families is conceivably an integral part of the group home program of attempting to deal directly with problems that produced the juvenile delinquent. Youths in trouble are often the products of parents in trouble. A young person's negative self-image and conduct may reflect the inadequacy of the parents. Involvement with the parents aims at reinstating or preserving parental influence and responsibililty in working out family problems and meeting their child's needs. Parents' visits to the home are encouraged; parents' groups might be initiated, centering on strategies for handling their sons or daughters. By means of individual and group therapy and counseling, staff works with the family and the youth for his eventual return home. In the process, parents may also be in need of referral to community services for employment, medical attention, etc.

The length of stay in a group home should normally be no longer than six months, with community follow-up services for perhaps another six months. Parents would be expected to provide for their child's support in the group home on a sliding scale commensurate with their ability to pay. The local group home concept could be encouraged by state or federal subsidies for each youth not sent to the state facility but treated in a community-based correctional facility.

Community advisory councils can be of great assistance by involving citizens in active support of homes; in educating the community to the concepts and programs of the home; in coordinating one-to-one relationships of citizen volunteers with youths in the home programs; and in developing and coordinating community resources and services for jobs, schools, vocational training, recreation, etc.

Establishing Group Homes

Establishing group homes may provoke negative community reactions to juvenile delinquents moving into local neighborhoods. A careful selection process in the matter of sites helps to lessen this problem. The process might include surveying the community in terms of its values and how it organizes to respond to social issues; careful planning on how to enter the community, with the help of local leaders; and avoiding, but anticipating conflict and having a plan for its resolution. Again, a community advisory council could be instrumental in developing community support through vigorous public relations and public education efforts. However, if resources and involvement crucial to the success of programs are unavailable or cannot be organized in a particular location, a different site for the group home should be considered.

Program Additions and Variations

1. College students could be recruited to live in and participate in programs for the group homes. As roommates and role models, they can assist staff in program goals and at the same time receive excellent training for work in corrections. As an example, the Ocachokee School for Boys in Florida has an internship agreement with Atlantic University. Fifty college juniors live at the school, are assigned on a one-to-one basis with the juveniles, receive a stipend of $200/month for their work in the home, and continue to work toward an academic degree in counseling or corrections. This provides inexpensive staffing, community exposure for the juvenile home, and excellent training for future juvenile correction personnel.* Successful former clients might also serve in a similar role.

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*O.J. Keller (Director, Florida Department of Youth Services), in IMPACT (newspaper on National Education Programs in Corrections), Raleigh, N.C., January 1973, p. 3.

2. Outdoor programs include such organized events as rugged hiking, climbing, and camping. Groups back-packing for a week or two become a "wilderness family," testing their physical and emotional limits, learning cooperation and dependence on one another, and developing individual maturity and confidence. A "solo" of one to three days might conclude this kind of wilderness survival training. Community volunteers could aid or replace staff in such outings.

3. Community work projects could help structure the juvenile's time while he is working out future plans. Well-chosen projects would teach youth skills and decision-making. This would help to bolster a positive image for the home in the community. In New York City, for example, youth, under program guidance, are given title to city-owned, abandoned, or condemned apartment buildings. With the financial backing of long-term city loans, they strip the building and rebuild it into cooperative apartments for themselves or their families. Small monthly upkeep payments finish the long-term mortgage, and the workers eventually own the apartments they have built. Numerous management and construction skills are learned in the process, and youth are given a real stake in the community.

4. Group homes can also serve a halfway house function in servicing youths released from more closed settings, thus aiding reintegration into the community.

5. Types of group home services can be contracted for from private and community agencies such as churches. This would allow such groups to expand their community service programs while utilizing experienced juvenile workers.

Advantages of Group Home Programs

1. Since the homes avoid duplication of existing community services they operate more economically than traditional institutions.

2. There is continuity of treatment with a follow-up, supportive relationship after a youth's release from the home.

3. Group homes provide an alternative to the formal juvenile justice system wherein a youth is committed to state institutions.

4. Youths can remain in the local community to work on personal, family, and school problems in their normative setting.

5. Group homes can deal with clients on a more individual basis.

6. Encouragement of local citizen involvement and responsibility for youths is easier to cultivate in a community setting.

7. Reintegration into "normal life" occurs through access to legitimate opportunities in the community and firsthand experience with them.

8. Group homes avoid the destructive effects of the "lockup" and reduce the self-fulfilling prophecy of the offender labeling process.

9. In group homes, youth cannot easily "con" staff members who share their whole life.

10. Youths perceive less use of punishment and react more favorably to the placement process and opportunities which they help determine. They perceive staff as interested in helping them solve personal problems.

Personnel Requirements

A ratio of two full-time counselors (i.e., group leaders or "parents") for every 6 to 10 youths is suggested. Staff might be

complemented by part-time auxiliary personnel in areas such as cooking, educational remediation, and job development.

The program requires an intensive 16-hour staff day, at least in the early stages. Vacation time could be accumulated accordingly, with a two- or three-month vacation allowed during the year.

Former program members or university student populations could be recruited as assistant staff members. Community volunteers would be used in as many program areas as possible.

Efforts should be made to hire staff of similar racial and cultural backgrounds to those of the youths being served.

Evaluation

It is suggested that criteria for program evaluation might include the following:

- Rate of recidivism or return to court.
- Analysis of school and/or work records, with client follow-up for one to two years.
- Recording of personal accomplishments in education, employment, or training programs.
- Average length of stay and daily cost per client.
- Case write-ups on program participants.
- Recording of innovations of special programs and ideas.

Certain evaluation data require the use of long-term follow-up procedures. This need might put a heavy burden on regular staff and therefore suggests the special services of a research person.

C. Halfway Houses

A halfway house is similar to a group home. However, as the name implies, it is geared to more of a transitional purpose, and is

for youth who are capable of assuming greater responsibility for their behavior, requiring less structure and supervision than those in group homes. Courts may use halfway houses as a probation disposition, as an alternative to a high security residential facility. Halfway house services may also be made available to youths paroled from the high security facility, as a transitional program leading to their return home or to other permanent living arrangement. A youth whose parole or probation is revoked may also be placed in a halfway house in lieu of being returned to the high security facility.

Before a youth is placed in a halfway house, a preplacement meeting is held with other youths already in the program. Residence is limited to young persons who both choose to be involved and are found acceptable by the youths in the program. The peer group makes a decision based on the apparent willingness of the applicant to examine his life style and to be open to self-change. The applicant decides if he can accept the responsibilities of participation.

If the youth decides not to live in the house or is not accepted, another dispositional hearing is held. The youth's constitutional rights apply to this second hearing: such as, right to counsel, to receive notice of charges, and other rights of due process.

Residents attend school (or vocational training) or they work. They are encouraged to participate in community activities on the same basis as other people and to develop their own pattern of independent living.

Community support and acceptance of the house are important. Halfway houses may be located in either urban or rural settings. Possibilities exist in private homes, remodeled schools, old parish houses, beach clubs, nursing homes, etc.

Personnel Requirements

Qualifications and number of staff vary across halfway houses. The director and counselors are usually professionals in the social services, although ex-offenders who are familiar with the life styles of juvenile offenders may be also quite effective as role models. Staff present during the sleeping hours may be live-in houseparents, staff on the night shift, or persons who receive free room and board to share rooms with the youths. College students may easily be recruited for this service.

Volunteers may also be recruited to participate in many activities: evening projects for the residents, tutoring, and assistance to the paid staff.

Advantages of the Halfway House Program

1. The halfway house is a versatile program that provides a placement alternative to high security institutionalization for youths who need supervision outside their own homes.

2. Youths gain interaction skills and responsibility, all of which more readily apply to their home and community settings than behaviors learned at a traditional institution.

3. Services are usually provided at less cost to the public.

4. For those youths who are likely to encounter difficulties, a transitional phase is provided between the more secure institution and the home setting.

D. High Security Residential Facility for Adjudicated Delinquents

The purpose of a high security residential facility is to hold certain adjudicated youths for the shortest term required in order to protect the safety of the community. Services provided to the

incarcerated youth should help him to prepare for successful return to his home community and in the development of more rewarding relationships with significant persons in his life.

Only adjudicated youths for whom no alternative disposition is possible should be placed in a high security residential placement. Only youths who have been adjudicated delinquent for causing (and who are likely to cause again) serious physical injury to other persons should be held.

In order to facilitate the youth's improved relationship within his community, the program should rely heavily on resources of the surrounding community and communication with the world outside of the institution. The youth should be encouraged to correspond with friends and relatives. Letters should not be censored; the contents of letters or packages may be searched for security reasons only. Friends and relatives should be encouraged to visit the youths frequently. Telephone communication should be made available as much as funds permit. The youths should also have free access to all media: magazines, newspapers, radio and TV.

Community individuals and organizations should be encouraged to participate in the activities of the institution. They may volunteer to assist in programs operated by the institution or provide additional programs to the youths.

A variety of programs should be available for youths in the high security facility, including counseling, academic education, vocational education, and recreation. Individual components of these programs are essentially the same as those described in the nonresidential program section. The programs may be provided within the institutional setting, or the youth may be released from the secure facility to attend nonresidential programs.

Coordination of Post-release Placements

During the time that a youth lives in a residential facility, plans should be made for his future living arrangements. The youth's family should be contacted to determine whether the youth will be accepted back into his home. The necessary arrangements need to be made between the youth and his parents before release from the residential placement. Special attention should be given to finding post-release placements for youths who do not have a home or cannot return to it. These placements may be arranged with a relative or friend of the youth, with a foster home or an independent living situation. The youth should be consulted in determining the place and conditions of his post-release living arrangements.

Parole

Parole Services:

Parole provides supervised release from the high security residential facility and aids in youths' reintegration into their communities. Parole services are similar to those provided by probation (discussed in the nonresidential programs section); however, parole aids youths returning to their communities after incarceration, whereas probation helps youths remain in their communities in lieu of confinement. The same types of services suggested in the discussion of probation should be available in parole. As in probation, all youths do not require the same amount of attention; they can be differentiated as those requiring varying degrees of supervision. Traditionally the parole officer works individually with a youngster. However, recent experiences with a team approach, in which several staff members with varying expertise work with a particular youth, seem to indicate considerable success.*

*NACCJSG. Corrections. (Washington, D.C.: NACCJSG, 1973).

The Parole Board:

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends that parole boards be administratively part of the corrections agency, but autonomous in their decision-making authority and separate from the persons who deliver parole services. The subsequent recommendations are made with this guideline in mind.

In the existing system the director of the Department of Social Services is responsible for parole decisions. The Master Plan recommends that the director, in conjunction with an advisory group (community representatives and perhaps youths who were previously adjudicated delinquent), determines the criteria for parole and hears appeals by youths or correctional authorities on parole decisions made by hearing examiners. The hearing examiners would be full-time personnel with training in fields of criminology, education, psychology, sociology, law, social work and sociology. They would be responsible for hearing each youth's case and determining whether he meets the requirements specified for parole. The guidelines for this decision would consider the type of offense for which the youth was adjudicated delinquent, the degree of risk (i.e., the probability that the youth will violate the law again), and his behavior in the correctional program.

The staff of the high security residential facility is encouraged to recommend a youth for parole at any time after he is placed in the facility. All youths should be considered for release after six months of residence in the facility. Youths who have not been recommended for release within six months should automatically be granted a hearing.

The youth should be aware of the criteria used to determine his release. Two hearing examiners should be present at each parole

hearing. The youth should also be present and hear the evidence for and against his release, as well as be allowed to present evidence in favor of his release, and be allowed to be represented by an attorney or another person.

A transcript of the proceedings should be made. A copy of the written decision by the hearing examiners should be given to the youth and another copy to the institutional staff. If the youth or the correctional institution is dissatisfied with the decision, an appeal can be made to the Parole Board (the director of DSSH and the advisory group) within five days. If they refuse to grant the youth parole, he may appeal the decision to the Family Court. If a release is not granted at the hearing with the parole examiners, a date for a further hearing within the next month should be set. The actions required on the part of the youth for his release at the subsequent hearing should be specified in writing.

The conditions of parole should be determined at the hearing in which parole is granted. The rules should be kept to a minimum. The conditions recommended are that the youth agree to refrain from further law violations and agree to meet with the parole officer at required intervals. Violation of the rules may result in a parole revocation hearing.

The parole revocation hearings are held to determine whether the rules of parole were violated and if so what action should result. The decision is made by one or more of the hearing examiners. At parole revocation hearings, the parolee should have written notice of the alleged infractions of his rules of parole, access to official records regarding his case, the right to be represented by counsel (by appointed counsel if he is indigent),

the right to subpoena witnesses in his own behalf, and the right to cross-examine witnesses or to challenge allegations against him.

If the hearing examiner concludes that the youth did violate the conditions of parole, a decision is made concerning what action is to be taken. In the most extreme cases, the youth may be returned to the high security residential facility; but in most cases, an alternative to parole revocation should be chosen: a warning, special conditions of future parole, short-term placement in a community-based residence (halfway house or group home), a change in the intensity of supervision, and/or referral to other community resources.

STATUTORY REVISIONS

Introduction

The implementation of the juvenile justice plan is an evolutionary process involving the shaping of attitudes, commitment by persons and agencies to the ideas set forth in the plan, acceptance of the necessity of a coordinated effort, expending the time, "efforts" and funds to make it work, and is dependent perhaps least of all on providing the statutory framework for implementation.

The best drafted juvenile justice plan, including statutory changes, for the implementation of the plan will fail without the concommitant efforts to involve agencies in the plan. The corollary is also true, that an effective plan may evolve despite a highly "muddled" and archaic set of laws dealing with juveniles.

Direction through statutory mandate however is useful in demonstrating a unified effort by a state administration working with county and private agencies, in eliminating possible areas of overlapping responsibility, in providing a definable and even standard of quality in the administration of juvenile justice, and in providing policy definitions.

With that caveat, one should then entertain the following statutory changes.

Coordination

The underlying concern in any revision of the statutory framework is to assure a coordinated effort by state, county, and private agencies. Earlier, recommendations were made to coordinate the components of the juvenile justice agencies and private social agencies through the organization of a Juvenile Justice Coordinating

Council to conduct the planning and study of programs for treatment of juveniles within the justice system and the simultaneous creation of an Office of Youth Services to extend the planning, coordination, and administration of social services for all youth regardless of whether they are in the system or not. Youth Service Centers for every county would provide a variety of youth services including non-residential intake services, referral services, record keeping, counseling and monitoring.

Presently, nothing in the Hawaii Revised Statutes provides for this kind of sophisticated coordination. Any agency with permanent planning responsibility should be authorized and provided by adding a new chapter to Title 31 relating to the family in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

If such a chapter is added, the responsibility of the Commission on Children and Youth should be revised. There is a major overlap of the functions set forth in Chapter 581 relating to the Commission on Children and Youth and the functions of a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and Office of Youth Services. It should be noted that both the Commission and the OYS are concerned with the entire spectrum of youth matters. Preliminary recommendations for the OYS indicate planning responsibilities for programs affecting all youth. The statutory mandate for the Commission indicates its responsibility for appraisal of the availability, adequacy and accessibility of all services for children and youth within the State and the development and promotion of plans and programs for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Intake Process

The primary thrust of the section dealing with the intake process is to provide better services for the juvenile who comes

in contact with the juvenile justice system or is in danger of doing so by establishing youth service centers in each county and perhaps in major police districts on Oahu. The centers would provide interviewing and evaluation services, referral and follow-up services and counseling, monitoring and record keeping.

Authorization for such centers should be created by the statutory provision contained in a newly created chapter to Title 31. Much of the work described for such centers, while not integrated in a coordinated system, is now being done by existing agencies such as the Police Department and the Family Court, Children and Youth Services Branch. To eliminate the overlap of services and functions within the system and to emphasize the commitment of the Family Court to maximum use of community based programs, some amendment of Chapter 571 relating to the family courts may be necessary to provide for transfer of some of the support functions of the Children and youth Services Branch of the Family Court to the Youth Service Centers.

Prevention

Existing statutory authorization to carry out prevention programs is sufficient. If any specific statutory change should be made, it should be the designation of the Office of Youth Services as having a specific responsibility to monitor and evaluate such projects, and the authority to recommend expansion or termination.

Apprehension

Apprehension recommendations are largely directed to suggesting changes in police procedure in handling youthful offenders. Most recommendations, if approved by the police departments, could be accomplished by amendment of internal procedures.

Police handling of juveniles is sensitive because of the necessity to follow constitutional safeguards, in the matter of detention and interrogation of juveniles. The "Miranda" standard for interrogation has been followed even in the case of juveniles to the point where a minor alone cannot make a waiver. It must be the minor and his parents who make the waiver. Family Court judges now have the authority to suggest interrogation and booking standards for juveniles. Some additional guidance would be useful in dealing with cases where waiver can be made since the foundation of much of the juvenile justice programs is premised on voluntary participation, which at some point in time if not at the time of apprehension, would require admission of some facts which brought him within the jurisdiction of the Family Court.

Preadjudication

1. Diversion

A feature of the juvenile justice plan is the emphasis in diversion of youth from court adjudication and wherever possible, the handling of PINS (persons in need of supervision) with minimal Family Court intervention.

One way in which this could be accomplished is by transferring jurisdiction of PINS cases to the Youth Service Centers with a right of appeal to the Family Court. This approach is favored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture and the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

The other approach is to leave the Family Court with statutory jurisdiction over PINS cases but include a statutory provision authorizing the Family Court to refer persons directly to the

youth service centers or to other private and governmental agencies for counseling, placement, treatment, and release.

Other changes in the jurisdiction section of Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 571 would be desirable to clarify the ultimate jurisdiction of the Family Court, if it is to retain jurisdiction of status type cases in situations where a minor is subject to deprivation, physical or emotional, or fails to get educational services because of the failure of an individual or agency. Jurisdiction could be exercised in a wide gamut of cases ranging from the situation where a parent fails to provide for a child to a failure by a government agency to provide services it is required to provide by statutory authority.

A further point needing statutory clarification is the matter of Family Court jurisdiction over a child. Hawaii Revised Statutes 571-13 provides that the Family Court retains jurisdiction until the child reaches age eighteen unless judicially terminated prior thereto. It is not clear, however, whether a transfer to the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Services and Housing terminates its jurisdiction. A statutory change would authorize Family Court to retain jurisdiction unless specifically terminated.

During the 1974 session, a change was made in Hawaii Revised Statutes 571-11 to clarify that a person who has reached the age of eighteen and had committed before age eighteen what would have been an offense if he were an adult, he was nevertheless under the jurisdiction of the Family Court for purposes of waiver to an adult criminal court.

2. Temporary Detention

The juvenile justice plan suggests the use of "shelter homes" as an alternative to the detention home for the temporary housing of children awaiting court jurisdiction. The authorization for such homes exists presently in Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 571-32 which authorizes the placement of any child in custody in a detention home, foster home, or any shelter facility.

The juvenile justice plan recommendations on pre-adjudication also stress the desirability of release of any youth on which a petition is filed to the custody of his parents, to a qualified person or organization, or to the supervision of a parole officer.

Authorization exists presently to release a child to the custody of his parents or legal custodian. (HRS 571-32) This authorization however should be expanded to include any responsible adult, agency, or supervision of a parole officer.

Hawaii Revised Statutes 571-32 provides that no child or minor can be held in a detention facility longer than 48 hours unless a petition is filed. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the National Clearinghouse recommend 24 hours. Forty-eight hours is not an unreasonable standard and shortening it to 24 hours may unnecessarily burden the court without appreciably affecting the rights of youth.

3. Informal Adjustment

Diversion of youth to community based programs carries over to the matter of formal adjudication of allegations contained in

a petition to the Family Court. Emphasis is placed on informal adjudication of the allegations made on a petition with the consent of the youth and his parents. The proposed use of a consent decree is similar except that, with the consent of the parents and youth, a formal decree signed by a judge will be made in a case. Consent decrees are suggested as a method of informal disposition of a case without a petition being filed. However, it is likely to have far greater impact for a youth than informal adjudication. Hawaii Revised Statutes 571-21 authorizes informal adjudication but to institute the use of consent decrees, the Family Court should be given statutory authorization. There would be some prerequisites; a sufficiency of evidence to show jurisdiction of the court, the youth and his family must be clearly informed to have legal counsel prior to the entering of the decree, safeguarding of any statements given prior to the consent so that they could not be used to establish jurisdiction, and preclusion of the filing of a petition thereafter on the same set of facts.

In the matter of procedure, one change is suggested in conducting a Family Court hearing on a petition alleging a minor committing an act which would be a violation of state, federal or local ordinance if committed by an adult. In such cases, any finding should be based on proof beyond a reasonable doubt as in criminal cases rather than a preponderance of the evidence used in civil cases. Despite the noncriminal character of such a proceeding, the holding of the U. S. Supreme Court in Gault 87 S. Ct. 1428 (1967) suggests the necessity of maximum safeguards in such a hearing. A statutory change in Hawaii Revised Statutes

571-41 would be made. However, in status cases, e.g., runaways, child abuse, truancy, etc., the evidentiary standard should remain a preponderance of the evidence.

A wide scope of dispositional possibilities are available to the Family Court when a minor is found to be within HRS 571-11. As set forth in HRS 571-48, the Family Court can refer youth to private agencies licensed by the Department of Social Services. If expanded use of any private agencies is contemplated, the existing authorization may need to be revised to permit greater flexibility in recognizing and using private agency services. For example, licensing by the Department of Social Services and Housing requires any agency to meet rigid program and physical facility standards which may not be indicative of the agency program's value to the court. It may be desirable for the Family Court to contract with agencies which may not be licensed but capable of providing useful services.

Institutions

The major thrust of the section dealing with institutions is the de-emphasis of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, the increased use of community based programs and the inception of small residency programs for juveniles who cannot be released to the community.

The present authorization of Hawaii Revised Statutes calls for the establishment of a Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. However this should be amended to authorize unspecified youth facilities which would include foster homes, group homes, or half-way houses.

The chapter authorizing a youth correctional facility is also important because it authorizes the placement of youth in educational, work related and community programs after they have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Director of Social Services and Housing.

Some of the provisions of this chapter have not been changed since the 20th Century when they were first enacted. To begin with, the period of commitment to a correctional facility should not exceed six months at any one period of time. Presently, youths are committed to the facility for the period of their minority (HRS 352-10). The six month period is probably long enough for result to occur yet short enough to permit a regular review of the case.

The Family Court Act permits a petition by a parent, guardian, or next friend to modify any decree after legal custody has been transferred to an institution including on the ground that an application of release from custody of a legal custodian has been wrongfully denied. The petition may be filed within 30 days after the original order and thereafter at intervals of one year. As a matter of practice, the Department of Social Services and Housing periodically reviews on its own initiative, the case of every youth confined to a correctional facility. However, the juvenile justice plan includes a policy for review of decisions of a youth's case with a right of appeal to the Family Court. To assure active review of every person's case there should be a specific provision authorizing review at six month intervals.

To enable the Department of Social Services and Housing to place the youth assigned to a facility in a meaningful work experience and to eliminate any suggestion of exploitation, substantial revision of the statutes authorizing work placement by the Department is needed. Such placement should be at least at a minimum wage rate and preferably at a prevailing wage rate. If persons are also used at any facility, they should also be paid a minimum or prevailing wage rate for that type of work. The statutory provision section dealing with apprentices and authorizing the placement of youth in homes to work for their keep should be repealed as being inconsistent with wage and hour laws, child labor laws, and modern work practice.

All earnings of a juvenile should be deposited for his credit less perhaps a reasonable amount for room and board. There should be no discretion in the Director of Social Services to withhold funds except for room and board as a condition of good behavior. The Director, however, should be given sufficient flexibility for disciplinary reasons to suspend the right to work.

A provision authorizing the appointment of monitors for minor supervisory responsibility should be eliminated as inconsistent with a modern juvenile policy. It has too strong a resemblance to a prison trustee arrangement.

The taking into custody and detention of persons for violations of terms and conditions of aftercare supervision, is presently not well defined. Under the present law applicable to institutional care, no provision is made as to the procedure that must be followed in the event that a person whose custody was vested in the agency, violates a condition of return to the community. In that event, provision should be made for his return to a facility but only after a hearing

where the person and his parents or guardians have the right of counsel, and are specifically informed as to the conditions of aftercare which have been violated.

Expungement

A widely discussed recommendation of the overall reform of the juvenile justice plan is the expungement of juvenile records after a juvenile becomes an adult. The issue, however, probably tends to be more symbolic than significant in impact. To begin with, the issues of expungement of juvenile records is significantly different from expungement of adult records. Juvenile records even now are protected and unavailable to most persons. Moreover, they are not characterized as criminal records. (HRS 571-49)
The chief argument in favor of expungement of criminal adult records, e.g., that the stigma of a criminal record prevents employment opportunities, simply do not hold up in the case of juveniles. On the other hand, law enforcement agencies should not have very much objection to expunging of juvenile records which have no bearing on record keeping for adults with a criminal record. There is also a precedence in the Penal Code which provides for expungement of a record of a first time youth offender for certain drug offenses if he is under the age of twenty if he satisfies prescribed terms and conditions of probation.

A workable solution might be to tighten the requirements for safeguarding juvenile records without expungement so that records are sealed except by special order of the Family Court.

EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

CONTINUED

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EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

A systematic effort to improve Hawaii's juvenile justice system should be undergirded by strong evaluative and research capabilities which can (1) assist agencies to assess and improve their programs, and (2) assist the system in assessing the impact of new programs, policies, and practices.

The list of programs and services available to Hawaii's juveniles is impressively long and varied. The description of program goals and characteristics is equally impressive. However, unless machinery for systematic evaluation is available and each program's effectiveness can be objectively assessed, there is no sound basis for determining which programs should be continued or what modifications are necessary, which programs should be discontinued, and what allocations of available resources (personnel and funding) are appropriate. Without systematic evaluation, programs tend to be continued or abandoned for reasons other than their performance record.

The need for evaluation applies not only to individual programs but to concerns such as the effectiveness of interagency working relationships, policies and practices which have system-wide implications, and the adequacy or inadequacy of record keeping. In other words, there is a need for continual evaluation of the juvenile justice system as a whole.

Massachusetts is currently engaged in an assessment of its dramatic shift from use of larger institutions for juvenile offenders to small, community-based programs. The study consists of a comparison between the program effectiveness of the non-institutional and small residential programs and the (former) larger institutions. The study

is based on a sample of 400 youth who have passed through the Massachusetts Youth Service System since January 1973. Another way of describing the study is that it is an attempt to answer the question as to whether the use of community alternatives to incarceration (or institutionalization) does work in fact. It is important that as Hawaii places growing emphasis on in-community, non-institutional alternatives, provision should be made to test the hypothesis here in Hawaii.

Coordinated Research and Evaluation

Evaluative capability is closely related to sound research, and the previously discussed concern for system coordination is a basic consideration. Suggestions have already been made for improving coordination in program and policy development, and in program operation. Increase in research and evaluation capabilities calls for other types of coordination among the public and private agencies which make up Hawaii's juvenile justice system.

Hawaii has no centralized information system for juvenile justice, no mechanism for collating data related to agency services or the recipients of services, no systematic method for identifying service overlaps or multi-agency relationships to various clients. Each department, agency, and program maintains its own set of records, for its own purposes, with the result that any comprehensive effort to identify and characterize the "need" population (for program planning or evaluation purposes) is severely handicapped.

It has been the experience of this and other recent studies that the only way to gather system-wide data is to go from agency to agency, island to island, to review files. Not only are the time

and expense involved in such a process prohibitive, but the lack of uniformity in the information available is a very real problem. Each program tends to use a different form for recording data and tends to collect a different set of data (those which are of immediate interest to the program). This means that even if a uniform data collection instrument is used the responding agencies can only provide portions of the requested information, and those portions differ from agency to agency. For example, the present study found that information on juveniles' arrest records and family background was often unavailable, since this information was not immediately relevant to an agency's program.

The lack of coordination also makes it impossible to follow the progress of juveniles as they move through the system. Records of a juvenile enrolled in one program do not usually reflect his experiences in previous programs, nor do they generally include data on his progress after he leaves the program. Thus it is difficult to secure even relatively simple quantitative information such as the number of separate cases or individuals handled by the system or the number of different services each juvenile obtains. Qualitative assessments of the system are even more difficult.

These basic obstacles need to be overcome and the JJCC and OYS should direct early and concentrated attention to these problems. At the same time organized effort should be initiated by the JJCC/OYS toward the development of a systematic plan of research and evaluation. Coordination of research and evaluation procedures for the entire juvenile justice system might well remain with the OYS, while particular tasks might be assigned to independent agencies

on a contract basis. In both cases, however, it would be important to work with a committee of representatives from component or associated agencies of the system who can relate research and evaluation to the day-to-day operations of the system.

Function of the Research Specialist, Office of Youth Services

In the chapter on Coordination, it is recommended that a research specialist be a member of the core staff of the OYS. The specialist should have a social sciences background with some expertise in research. He should also have knowledge of computers, of what is available in Hawaii, and of what may be obtained. His responsibility, subject to modifications whenever appropriate, should be as follows:

Phase I

1. Assist the JJCC in researching issues or problems identified by the council of representatives on the JJCC.
2. In consultation with the JJCC, begin development of a research and evaluation program (and budget) for the OYS. (This would include the kind of staff needed in Phase II and identification of basic research issues.)

Phase II

1. Recommend a workable research and evaluation program for the OYS.
2. Develop standardized forms for recording data at arrest, preadjudication, postadjudication, and disposition levels.
3. With the help of the JJCC, enlist cooperation of individual departments, agencies and programs in collecting uniform (or compatible) data.

4. Encourage and provide information sharing procedures between the juvenile justice system and private agencies. (Decide whether a working committee may be needed to develop the standards for exchanging data and determining who receives what particular types of information.)
5. Schedule interagency conferences to share information on planning. Insure continued cooperation through joint determination of policies and procedures.
6. Develop criteria for evaluating program success. (Determine workable definitions in the success and failure of programs, agencies and various projects.)

Evaluation Methodology and Issues

Some general guidelines for conducting research are applicable to evaluation of any program or practice. Charles Logan identifies a minimum of seven requirements for assessing the effectiveness of a correctional or preventive practice:

1. There must be an adequate definition of the program or set of techniques whose effectiveness is being tested. This definition should be sufficiently operational that the components of the program can be clearly identified. It is not enough to know that a particular program ended in success or failure if we cannot determine what it was that succeeded or failed.

2. The technique must be capable of routinization. This does not mean that it has to be a purely mechanical activity, but it must be something that can be repeated in all its components at different times, with different subjects and different administrators of the technique.

3. There must be some division, preferably random, of a given population of offenders into treatment and control groups, with the two groups differing as little as possible with respect to the characteristics of the subjects and their basis of selection for treatment or nontreatment should ideally be a matter of chance.

4. There must be some evidence that the treatment group is in fact receiving treatment as described, but that the control group is not. While great care is almost always taken to be sure that the experimental group receives treatment, only rarely is enough attention given to the control group to be sure that it does not somehow also receive important elements of that treatment.

5. There should be some "before-and-after" measurement of the behavior that is sought to be changed, and a comparison made between the two measures. The measurement must be made for both the treatment and control groups (if there is a control group). Since there is no clear referent to the terms "before" and "after" with respect to the control group, they should be measured at the same times as the treatment group, or at compatible points in the case histories.

6. There must be a definition of "success" and "failure" that is sufficiently operational to provide a valid, reliable measurement for determining the outcome of treatment. The use of social adjustment scales or objective personality tests whose validity and reliability have not been demonstrated is ruled out by this criterion.

6a. This definition of success/failure should be compatible with ordinary notions of what would be successful or unsuccessful outcomes of treatment. To be compatible with ordinary notions, "success should refer to the correction or prevention of criminal behavior, not to personal adjustment, happiness, mental health, employment, or family relations."

7. There should be some follow-up or delayed measurement in the community for both the treatment and control groups. This is especially important with respect to criminal behavior which cannot be measured on the spot since it only manifests itself over some period of time. Moreover, behavior when still under supervision is, for various reasons, not a valid test of rehabilitative success.*

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*Charles Logan. "Criminology: Evaluation Research in Crime and Delinquency, A Reappraisal." Journal of Criminal Law, Crimonology and Police Science, September 1972, 63(3), pp. 378-387.

Some examples of research issues are:

1. Do juveniles who are (informally) diverted from the system participate in more or less delinquent behavior than juveniles who are handled through the formal judicial process?

   e.g., Juveniles counseled and released at police level vs those referred to the Family Court.

   e.g., Juveniles given "informal adjustment" at Family Court vs those on whom petition is filed.

2. How much (and what type of) information is it necessary to record for decision-making? (The usual situation is that much more information is collected than is ever used. A refinement of this procedure can result in time and cost reduction without reducing efficiency.)

3. Program operation issues, such as optimal program size, duration of juvenile's participation, degree of supervision, personnel training or behavior, etc.

4. Data on the daily operation of the juvenile justice system (e.g., number of juveniles in each disposition category over a period of time) can be monitored as a basis for program planning.

5. A basic research project which is appropriate to the comprehensive scope of OYS concerns is a longitudinal cohort study which tracks a cross-section sample of the youth population to see what happens, year after year, with the sample population. Such a study should not be geared to produce early or specific information, but to

the development of a broad data base or framework that provides general information about the youth population as a whole. The study would begin with the selected sample and the collection of pre-determined information. Thereafter annual updates would be made. Over a span of years a profile of the sample population, reflecting the youth population as a whole, would emerge. Such a profile would be extremely useful in identifying areas of concern, and in suggesting specific research issues, as well as a continual frame of reference for youth service programs.

If such a study is undertaken, some of the requirements would be (1) development of a tracking system that protects confidentiality, (2) a legislative mandate requiring all agencies (public and private, who are licensed to provide services to children) to provide the necessary information, and (3) careful prior development of data items.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A - STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HAWAII'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Statistics collected from police departments, courts, and corrections (Tables 1 to 35)

2. Statistics selected for analysis

Tables 1 to 35

Statistics Collected from Police Departments, Courts, and Corrections

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JUVENILE OFFENDERS

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

TABLE 1A - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1965
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Juvenile Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Robbery	24	5	0	0	0	1	0	12	0
4	Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Burglary	666	38	40	9	1	12	0	518	0
6	Larceny	1202	47	480	30	0	0	2	529	1
7	Auto Theft	725	98	6	4	0	18	0	501	0
	Total Part I Classes	2623	189	526	43	2	31	2	1562	1
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	174	4	30	3	1	0	0	117	1
9	Arson	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
11	Fraud	15	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	0
12	Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Stolen Prop; Receiving; etc.	33	0	9	0	0	0	0	23	0
14	Vandalism	123	5	31	3	0	0	0	77	1
15	Weapons	26	2	5	1	0	0	0	11	3
16	Prostitution	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
17	Sex Offenses	59	0	3	0	0	0	0	55	0
18	Drug Laws	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Gambling	78	0	24	0	0	0	0	54	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	59	0	26	0	0	0	0	25	4
23	Drunkenness	22	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	0
24	Disorderly Conduct	68	2	24	2	0	0	0	32	2
25	Vagrancy	285	49	95	5	0	1	0	115	2
26	All Other Offenses	2806	48	1022	125	4	19	7	1329	1
	Total Part II Classes	3766	114	1278	140	5	20	7	1872	14
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	6389	303	1804	183	7	51	9	3434	15

TABLE 1B - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1966
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

	Uniform Classification of Offenses Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Juvenile Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Rape	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	Robbery	26	0	0	1	0	1	0	23	0
4	Aggravated Assault	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
5	Burglary	916	56	38	1	0	8	0	752	0
6	Larceny	1397	82	663	19	0	1	1	580	1
7	Auto Theft	433	92	0	1	0	5	0	296	1
	Total Part I Classes	**2788**	**237**	**701**	**22**	**0**	**15**	**1**	**1657**	**2**
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	171	1	59	1	0	1	1	108	0
9	Arson	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	12	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	0
11	Fraud	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
12	Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Stolen Prop; Receiving; etc.	25	0	4	0	0	0	0	18	0
14	Vandalism	166	20	67	2	0	0	0	74	0
15	Weapons	36	3	14	1	1	0	0	15	1
16	Prostitution	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
17	Sex Offenses	50	4	3	3	0	0	0	39	0
18	Drug Laws	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
19	Gambling	171	1	95	0	0	0	0	72	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	36	1	19	0	0	0	0	13	3
23	Drunkenness	40	3	9	2	0	0	0	25	0
24	Disorderly Conduct	77	0	22	2	3	0	0	43	3
25	Vagrancy	237	25	78	7	0	0	0	119	3
26	All Other Offenses	2918	34	996	207	16	13	28	1478	1
	Total Part II Classes	**3966**	**96**	**1370**	**225**	**20**	**15**	**29**	**2031**	**11**
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	**6754**	**333**	**2071**	**247**	**20**	**30**	**30**	**3688**	**13**

TABLE 1C - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1967
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Family Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	Rape	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
3	Robbery	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
4	Aggravated Assault	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Burglary	888	74	60	3	0	0	0	582	0
6	Larceny	1531	84	780	8	0	0	1	537	2
7	Auto Theft	664	127	7	0	0	1	0	427	0
	Total Part I Classes	**3128**	**291**	**848**	**11**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1569**	**2**
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	138	5	36	1	0	0	0	81	0
9	Arson	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	11	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
11	Fraud	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	0
12	Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	Stolen Prop; Receiving; etc.	20	3	1	0	0	0	0	13	0
14	Vandalism	165	15	49	3	0	0	0	79	0
15	Weapons	51	7	17	1	0	0	0	18	0
16	Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17	Sex Offenses	31	4	3	1	0	0	0	20	0
18	Drug Laws	78	11	1	0	0	0	0	50	0
19	Gambling	258	3	46	1	0	0	0	200	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	69	1	41	0	0	0	0	22	2
23	Drunkenness	47	1	14	1	0	0	0	23	0
24	Disorderly Conduct	77	3	24	1	0	0	0	39	3
25	Vagrancy	306	24	95	1	0	0	0	153	0
26	All Other Offenses	3600	101	1090	122	51	5	26	1901	1
	Total Part II Classes	**4884**	**185**	**1420**	**132**	**51**	**5**	**26**	**2629**	**6**
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	**8012**	**476**	**2268***	**143***	**51***	**6**	**27**	**4198***	**8**

* Includes Minors Handled by Juvenile Division

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

TABLE 1D - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1968
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

	Uniform Classification of Offenses Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Family Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Rape	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
3	Robbery	25	6	0	0	0	0	1	12	0
4	Aggravated Assault	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
5	Burglary	1146	77	75	0	0	1	1	924	0
6	Larceny	2036	119	1111	1	2	0	0	769	0
7	Auto Theft	1049	247	7	0	0	1	0	700	0
	Total Part I Classes	4287	462	1193	1	2	2	2	2420	0
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	185	6	48	0	0	0	0	129	0
9	Arson	26	3	1	0	0	0	0	21	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
11	Fraud	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
12	Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Stolen Prop; Receiving; etc.	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
14	Vandalism	163	12	44	0	0	0	0	114	0
15	Weapons	30	3	2	0	0	0	0	27	0
16	Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sex Offenses	46	1	1	0	0	0	0	43	0
18	Drug Laws	203	63	3	0	0	0	0	132	0
19	Gambling	128	5	11	0	0	0	0	107	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0
23	Drunkenness	20	2	4	1	0	0	0	13	0
24	Disorderly Conduct	55	0	13	1	0	0	0	40	0
25	Vagrancy	359	39	112	1	0	3	0	196	2
26	All Other Offenses	5226	120	1142	187	19	3	14	3473	0
	Total Part II Classes	6481	255	1384	190	19	6	14	4331	2
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	10768	717	2577	191	21	8	16	6751*	2

* Includes minors referred to Family Court

TABLE 1E - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1969
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Uniform Classification of Offenses										
	Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Family Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	Rape	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
3	Robbery	96	18	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
4	Aggravated Assault	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
5	Burglary	971	109	76	0	0	1	0	746	0
6	Larceny	2113	99	1207	2	0	0	0	764*	0
7	Auto Theft	1160	422	6	0	0	0	0	670*	0
	Total Part I Classes	4370	659	1290	2	0	1	0	2263	0
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	189	13	23	0	0	0	0	146	0
9	Arson	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
11	Fraud	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
12	Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Stolen Prop; Receiving; etc.	24	2	8	0	0	0	0	14	0
14	Vandalism	174	11	59	0	0	1	0	97	0
15	Weapons	43	6	5	0	0	0	0	31	0
16	Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sex Offenses	34	4	4	0	0	0	0	26	0
18	Drug Laws	266	105	4	0	0	0	0	142	0
19	Gambling	80	0	9	0	0	0	0	71	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	15	0	4	0	0	0	0	10	0
23	Drunkenness* Amended to non-criminal offense									
24	Disorderly Conduct	76	4	18	0	0	0	0	51	0
25	Vagrancy	228	13	69	0	0	0	0	142	0
26	All Other Offenses	4061	65	831	178	4	3	6	2741*	2
	Total Part II Classes	5213	226	1038	178	4	4	7	3485	2
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	9583	885	2328	180	4	5	7	5748	2

* Includes minors referred to Family Court

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

TABLE 1F - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1970
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agenices	Family Court	Army Navy
1A	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
1B	Manslaughter (Negligent)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Rape	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
3	Robbery	138	19	0	0	0	0	0	83	0
4	Aggravated Assault	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
5	Burglary	794	91	86	1	0	0	0	573	0
6	Larceny	2227	87	1345	2	0	0	121	617	0
7	Auto Theft	707	223	2	0	0	0	0	443*	0
	Total Part I Classes	3894	426	1434	3	0	0	121	1735	0
	Part II Classes									
8	Other Assaults	133	3	21	0	0	0	1	100	0
9	Arson	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
10	Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
11	Fraud	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
12	Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	Stolen Prop; Recvg; etc.	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	13	0
14	Vandalism	100	2	31	0	0	0	2	60	0
15	Weapons	59	6	12	0	0	0	0	33	0
16	Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sex Offenses	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	0
18	Drug Laws	348	127	5	0	0	0	0	204	0
19	Gambling	86	0	7	0	0	0	0	78	0
20	Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Liquor Laws	50	0	8	0	0	0	0	36	0
23	Drunkenness* Amended to non-criminal offense									
24	Disorderly Conduct	65	9	12	0	0	0	0	39	0
25	Vagrancy	177	11	62	0	0	0	3	97	0
26	All Other Offenses	3556	60	910	194	11	4	36	2213*	0
	Total Part II Classes	4643	228	1076	194	11	4	42	2908	0
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	8537	654	2510	197	11	4	163	4643	0

* Includes minors referred to Family Court

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

TABLE 1G - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1971
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

Uniform Classification of Offenses Part I Classes	Arrests	Released Without Charges	Counseled and Released	Dept. of Social Services	Salvation Army Facility Children	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	Other Agencies	Family Court	Intern Counselli Project
1A Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Manslaughter (Negligent)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
2 Rape	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
3 Robbery	155	39	2	0	0	0	0	111	0
4 Aggravated Assault	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
5 Burglary	826	151	64	1	0	0	0	561	12
6 Larceny	2,101	92	930	5	0	1	0	574	467
7 Auto Theft	632	220	1	0	0	0	0	369	0
Total Part I Classes	3,749	512	997	6	0	1	0	1,638	479
Part II Classes									
8 Other Assaults	161	9	25	0	0	0	0	119	1
9 Arson	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
10 Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11 Fraud	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0
12 Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Stolen Prop; Recvg; etc.	16	5	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
14 Vandalism	118	5	37	0	0	0	0	72	1
15 Weapons	63	15	9	0	0	0	0	36	0
16 Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Sex Offenses	24	0	5	0	0	0	0	17	0
18 Drug Laws	244	92	13	0	0	0	0	115	0
19 Gambling	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	24	9
20 Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Driving Intoxicated	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
22 Liquor Laws	36	2	12	0	0	0	0	19	1
23 Drunkenness* Amended to non-criminal offense									
24 Disorderly Conduct	94	7	29	0	0	0	0	49	5
25 Vagrancy	23	0	6	0	0	0	0	9	6
26 All Other Offenses	3,202	78	797	183	3	2	7	1,887*	194
Total Part II Classes	4,046	216	940	183	3	2	7	2,371	177
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	7,795	728	1,937	189	3	3	7	4,009	656

*Includes minors referred to Family Court

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 1H - Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests 1972
Police Statistical Report (Calendar Year)

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

	PART I CLASSES	ARRESTS	RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGES	COUNSELED AND RELEASED	DEPT SOCIAL SERVICES	SALVATION ARMY FACILITY CHILDREN	HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	OTHER AGENCIES	FAMILY COURT	ARMY NAVY
1A	MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
13	MANSLAUGHTER (NEGLIGENT)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	RAPE	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	ROBBERY	105	15	11	0	0	0	0	79	0
4	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	24	5	1	0	0	0	0	18	0
5	BURGLARY	647	136	36	0	0	0	7	466	0
6A	LARCENY I OVER $100	56	13	5	0	0	0	0	38	0
6B	LARCENY II $50 - $100	22	2	6	0	0	0	7	7	0
6C	LARCENY II UNDER $50 TO $5	404	9	196	0	0	0	156	43	0
6D	LARCENY II UNDER $5	1,753	78	808	2	0	0	445	419	0
7	AUTO THEFT	418	159	8	0	0	0	0	251	0
	TOTAL PART I CLASSES	3,442	421	1,071	2	0	0	615	1,330	0
	PART II CLASSES									
8	OTHER ASSAULTS	140	8	26	0	1	0	0	105	0
9	ARSON	15	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
10	FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
11	FRAUD	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
12	EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	STOLEN PROP RECVG ETC.	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
14	VANDALISM	75	8	21	0	0	0	3	43	0
15	WEAPONS	65	12	9	0	0	0	1	43	0
16	PROSTITUTION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
17	SEX OFFENSES	22	4	4	0	0	0	0	14	0
18	DRUG LAWS	217	109	14	0	0	0	0	94	0
19	GAMBLING	97	1	36	0	0	0	0	60	0
20	OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	DRIVING INTOXICATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	LIQUOR LAWS	104	3	44	0	0	0	6	51	0
24	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	35	1	7	0	0	0	2	25	0
25	VAGRANCY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	ALL OTHER OFFENSES	1,225	44	305	95	0	0	59	722	0
26	DELINQUENT CHILD	1,678	18	510	25	0	1	54	1,069	0
	TOTAL PART II CLASSES	3,698	219	984	120	1	1	125	2,247	0
	TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	7,140	640	2,055	122	1	1	740	3,477	0

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Table 2 -- Juvenile Arrests by Age and Sex Summary

AGE	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10 and Under	228	209	19	245	221	24	247	215	32	256	230	26	221	182	39	215	167	48	227	159	68	246	182	64
11 - 12	574	432	142	615	449	166	594	454	140	964	743	221	781	557	224	701	471	230	552	400	152	568	380	188
13 - 14	1778	1385	393	2179	1605	574	2417	1783	634	3580	2463	1117	3033	2122	911	2595	1699	896	2213	1408	805	2084	1224	860
15	1293	1024	269	1234	921	313	1849	1468	381	2358	1764	594	2060	1484	576	1870	1330	540	1684	1144	540	1579	1022	557
16	1315	1045	270	1274	992	282	1599	1290	309	2115	1600	515	1951	1461	490	1613	1163	450	1676	1212	464	1439	1001	438
17	1199	1039	160	1207	1000	207	1303	1091	212	1487	1210	277	1536	1225	311	1543	1231	312	1443	1105	338	1220	953	267
TOTAL--Under 18	6337	5134	1253	6754	5188	1566	8009	6301	1708	10760	8010	2750	9582	7031	2551	8537	6061	2476	7795	5428	2367	7136	4762	2374

Table 3 -- Age and Sex of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age 1972

HPD Statistical Report 1972

Classification of Offenses	Total- Under18			10 & Under			11 - 12			13 - 14			15			16			17		
Part I Offenses	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Murder & Non-negligent 01A Manslaughter	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0
01B Manslaugter by Negligence	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0
02 Forceable Rape	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
03 Robbery	105	90	15	0	0	0	5	5	0	31	27	4	18	15	3	24	19	5	27	24	3
04 Aggravated Assault	24	23	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	12	12	0
05 Burglary	647	604	43	22	19	3	66	58	8	197	185	12	123	114	9	125	120	5	114	108	6
06 Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft) Tot.	2234	1346	888	129	95	34	342	218	124	759	437	322	424	248	176	337	196	141	243	152	91
06A LarcenyI (over$100)	56	47	9	1	1	0	3	2	1	17	14	3	9	8	1	11	9	2	15	13	2
06B Larceny II ($50 -- $ 100)	22	15	7	2	2	0	3	3	0	12	8	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
06C Larceny II (Under $50)	404	191	213	21	15	6	48	29	19	150	66	84	73	34	39	60	21	39	52	26	26
06D Larceny II (Under $5)	1752	1093	659	105	77	28	288	184	104	580	349	231	339	204	135	266	166	100	174	113	61
07 Auto Theft	418	331	87	0	0	0	9	8	1	112	82	30	99	75	24	111	90	21	87	76	11
Total - Part I Offenses	3441	2406	1035	151	114	37	425	291	134	1100	732	368	669	457	212	610	437	173	486	375	111

Table 3 -- Age and Sex of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age 1972 (cont'd.)

HPD Statistical Report 1972

Classification of Part II Offenses	Total- Under18			10 & Under			11 - 12			13 - 14			15			16			17		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
08 Other Assaults	140	107	33	1	1	0	3	1	2	31	14	17	28	25	3	33	25	8	44	41	3
09 Arson	15	15	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
10 Counter-Forgery & feiting	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	4	1
11 Fraud	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	3	1
12 Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
14 Vandalism	75	73	2	7	7	0	7	7	0	26	25	1	15	14	1	15	15	0	5	5	0
15 Weapons	65	58	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	8	5	12	12	0	20	18	2	19	19	0
16 Prostitution	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
17 Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	22	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	6	6	0	4	2	2	8	7	1
18 Narcotic Drug Laws	217	186	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	12	10	37	32	5	65	58	7	93	84	9
19 Gambling	97	97	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	24	24	0	25	25	0	22	22	0	24	24	0
20 Offenses Against Family & Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 3 -- Age and Sex of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age 1972 (cont'd.)

HPD Statistical Report 1972

Classification of Offenses	Total- Under18			10 & Under			11 - 12			13 - 14			15			16			17		
Part II Offenses	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
21 Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Liquor Laws	104	94	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	22	20	2	32	28	4	48	45	3
24 Disorderly Conduct	35	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	8	7	1	20	20	0
25 Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 All Other Part II Offenses	1223	730	493	67	43	24	55	39	16	342	173	169	315	183	132	243	158	85	201	134	67
Total-PartII Offenses	2018	1432	586	78	54	24	74	56	18	474	268	206	471	327	144	448	339	109	473	388	85
Part III Offenses																					
26 Pins & Incorrigible	1677	924	753	17	14	3	69	33	36	510	224	286	439	238	201	381	225	156	261	190	71
26A Curfew & Loitering	844	645	199	5	3	2	31	21	10	202	133	69	207	163	44	229	175	54	170	150	20
26B Runaway	833	279	554	12	11	1	38	12	26	308	91	217	232	75	157	152	50	102	91	40	51
Total- Part III Offenses	1677	924	753	17	14	3	69	33	36	510	224	286	439	238	201	381	225	156	261	190	71
Total- Part I,II &III	**7136**	**4762**	**2374**	**246**	**182**	**64**	**568**	**380**	**188**	**2084**	**1224**	**860**	**1579**	**1022**	**557**	**1439**	**1001**	**438**	**1220**	**953**	**267**

TABLE 4 - Juvenile Crime Prevention Division - Number of Arrests and Referrals to Family Court by Month and Sex (Calendar Year January 1965 to December 1972)

Year	Month	Total No. of Arrests	No. of Individuals Arrested			Referred to Family Court
			Total	Boys	Girls	
1965	January	487	405	317	88	318
	February	552	459	357	102	361
	March	661	516	379	137	443
	April	599	501	406	95	342
	May	662	582	452	130	457
	June	579	488	374	114	345
	July	566	477	378	99	353
	August	601	476	384	92	390
	September	533	430	330	100	364
	October	649	466	356	110	476
	November	456	375	289	86	317
	December	623	523	405	118	304
Total for Year		6968	5698	4427	1271	4470
1966	January	618	507	366	141	416
	February	583	500	351	149	364
	March	700	610	428	182	444
	April	602	499	384	115	352
	May	617	500	288	212	385
	June	612	501	371	130	344
	July	523	443	335	108	267
	August	606	477	310	167	345
	September	502	428	316	112	287
	October	488	411	277	134	286
	November	591	457	337	120	391
	December	528	433	286	147	319
Total for Year		6970	5766	4049	1717	4200
1967	January	704	532	419	113	472
	February	816	659	515	144	550
	March	716	576	446	130	428
	April	710	572	429	143	445
	May	837	671	519	152	510
	June	611	516	407	109	348
	July	576	495	394	101	317
	August	650	545	418	127	373
	September	721	589	441	148	440
	October	796	647	484	163	549
	November	798	622	464	158	543
	December	832	679	515	164	548
Total for Year		8767	7103	5451	1652	5523
1968	January	796	666	475	191	548
	February	771	642	441	201	454
	March	1023	833	638	195	730
	April	1009	808	594	214	640
	May	928	764	535	229	560
	June	877	662	458	204	573
	July	791	640	471	169	486
	August	885	694	535	159	556
	September	729	591	445	146	497
	October	930	672	473	199	667
	November	909	728	503	225	687
	December	804	635	447	188	532
Total for Year		10452	8335	6015	2320	6950

TABLE 4 (contd.) - Juvenile Crime Prevention Division - Number of Arrests and Referrals to Family Court by Month and Sex (Calendar Year January 1965 to December 1972)

Year	Month	Total No. of Arrests	No. of Individuals Arrested			Referred to Family Court
			Total	Boys	Girls	
1969	January	869	708	524	184	574
	February	857	680	486	194	545
	March	901	723	529	194	602
	April	851	686	494	192	553
	May	803	645	457	188	507
	June	786	631	451	180	469
	July	739	591	446	145	442
	August	720	543	375	168	457
	September	698	551	368	183	493
	October	866	629	423	206	533
	November	871	696	476	220	554
	December	836	652	429	223	481
Total for Year		9797	7735	5458	2277	6210
1970	January	848	627	450	177	551
	February	837	689	492	197	545
	March	831	684	482	202	487
	April	739	635	429	206	406
	May	729	636	467	169	344
	June	622	545	387	158	299
	July	651	526	369	157	353
	August	749	626	422	204	420
	September	636	522	343	179	385
	October	717	602	389	213	437
	November	602	496	356	140	394
	December	727	603	393	210	391
Total for Year		8688	7191	4979	2212	5012
1971	January	811	635	448	187	483
	February	610	492	339	153	374
	March	862	685	450	235	510
	April	635	522	357	165	402
	May	684	550	367	183	374
	June	611	513	346	167	289
	July	583	506	337	169	298
	August	647	528	378	150	317
	September	592	480	326	154	320
	October	672	572	373	199	344
	November	519	442	281	161	297
	December	714	641	400	241	309
Total for Year		7940	6566	4402	2164	4317
1972	January	656	558	368	190	340
	February	622	528	366	162	343
	March	714	618	390	228	324
	April	733	604	417	187	367
	May	684	578	407	171	342
	June	546	463	311	152	261
	July	539	473	314	159	275
	August	515	442	302	140	238
	September	577	481	288	193	313
	October	484	417	248	169	258
	November	573	476	292	184	328
	December	553	495	300	195	244
Total for Year		7196	6133	4003	2130	3633

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

LE 5 - HAWAII -- Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests (Calendar Years 1965 to 1972)

Hawaii Police Department

niform Classification of Offenses	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
Part I Classes	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter (Negligent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	1	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	6	3	16	8	15
Burglary	76	0	76	54	0	54	65	1	64	87	0	87	57	4	53	56	11	54	57	12	55	63	21	56
Larceny	89	0	89	35	0	35	92	3	89	72	1	71	91	8	83	64	19	59	94	49	70	68	28	54
Auto Theft	20	0	20	20	0	20	18	0	17	18	2	16	28	2	26	58	10	53	34	8	32	17	13	16
Total Part I Classes	187	0	187	111	2	109	175	4	170	183	6	177	183	16	167	179	55	167	190	81	162	164	74	141
Part II Classes																								
Other Assaults	9	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	5	19	0	19	23	1	22	23	2	22	24	1	24	13	6	12
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Forg & Counterftng	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	2	2
Fraud	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Stln Prop, Recvg, etc.	2	0	2	12	0	12	6	0	6	6	0	6	11	0	11	9	0	9	8	5	5	3	2	3
Vandalism	39	0	39	31	0	31	18	0	17	25	1	24	34	0	34	23	8	22	15	3	15	17	4	16
Weapons	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	11	0	11	13	0	13	5	0	5	12	0	12	13	0	13	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	4
Drug Laws	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	7	24	1	23	35	10	25	69	48	60	123	83	108	52	101	30
Gambling	20	0	20	3	0	3	14	0	14	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	12	0	6	14	6	10	60	0
Offenses Against Fam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	17	0	1	11	1	3	37	2
Liquor Laws	11	0	11	8	0	8	1	0	1	7	0	7	11	0	11	8	2	8	16	1	16	14	4	12
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	0	4	11	0	11	8	0	8	7	4	7	8	3	7	3	6	2
Vagrancy	11	0	11	1	0	1	3	0	3	10	0	10	12	1	11	25	4	24	14	1	14	5	3	2
All Other Offenses	121	0	121	81	0	81	129	0	128	220	3	217	275	4	271	25	15	22	15	15	13	17	19	13
Delinquent Child	228	0	228	169	0	169	198	0	196	368	5	363	429	16	413	*207	2	205	87	0	87	106	11	95
Total Part II CLASSES																408	124	388	325	142	304	250	257	194
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	415	0	414	280	2	278	373	4	366	551	11	540	612	32	580	587	179	555	515	223	446	414	331	335

AR = Arrests
RWC = Released Without Charges
C = Family Court -

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Hawaii Police Department

(Calendar Years 1965-1972)

Table 6 -- Juvenile Arrests by Age and Sex Summary

	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			197		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10 and Under	7	4	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	15	14	1	5	5	0	7	7	0	8	6	2	5	4	1
11 - 12	(10-11) 30	25	5	(10-11) 14	11	3	(10-11) 13	10	3	37	26	11	49	26	23	32	24	8	17	15	2	25	15	10
13 - 14	(12-13) 69	61	8	(12-13) 25	20	5	(12-13) 62	50	12	117	73	44	131	82	49	173	106	67	143	113	30	100	55	45
15	(14-15) 157	134	23	(14-15) 118	97	21	(14-15) 144	109	35	137	83	54	143	83	60	122	83	39	110	71	39	100	70	30
16	(16-17) 152	129	23	(16-17) 120	107	13	(16-17) 153	134	19	133	99	34	153	111	42	133	78	55	120	93	27	91	62	29
17										112	102	10	131	101	30	120	97	23	117	97	20	93	83	10
TOTAL Under 18	415	353	62	280	238	42	373	304	69	551	397	154	612	408	204	587	395	192	515	395	120	414	289	125

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 7 - MAUI -- Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests (Calendar Years 1965 to 1972)

Maui Police Department

Uniform Classification of Offenses	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
Part I Classes	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC
1A Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1B Manslaughter (Negligent)	0	0	0	0																				
2 Rape	0	0	0	0	0																			
3 Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
4 Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2		
5 Burglary	75	0	75	84	0	84	90	0	90	93	0	93	74	0	74	61	0	61	109	0	109	68	0	68
6 Larceny	110	0	110	103	0	103	127	0	127	141	0	141	28	0	28	25	0	25	21	0	21	43	0	43
7 Auto Theft	3	0	3	15	0	15	15	0	15	24	0	24	18	0	18	11	0	11	18	0	18	9	0	9
Total Part I Classes	189	0	189	202	0	202	233	0	233	259	0	259	121	0	121	01	0	101	150	0	150	126	0	126
Part II Classes																								
8 Other Assaults	9	0	9	25	0	25	23	0	23	31	0	31	7	0	7	6	0	6	5	0	5	4	0	4
9 Arson																								
10 Forg & Counterftng			2	1																				
11 Fraud	0	0	0	0	0								0	0	0									0
12 Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
13 Stln Prop, Recvg, etc.	17	0	17	1									3	0	3									5
14 Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0								0										0
15 Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3												0
16 Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0																			0
17 Sex Offenses	20	0	20	5	0	5	1																	
18 Drug Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6				1											
19 Gambling	0	0	0	3	0				4															0
20 Offenses Against Fam	0	0	0	0	0	0						0		0										
21 Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
22 Liquor Laws	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0		0	0	0							0
23 Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0		0	0										
24 Disorderly Conduct	17	0	17	15	0	15	17	0	17	20	0	20	9	0		4		4				8	0	8
25 Vagrancy	25	0	25	11	0	11	4	0	4	20	0	20	7	0	7	8		8						
26 All Other Offenses	311	0	311	212	0	212	311	0	311	349	0	349	304	0	304	197	0	197	261	0	261	270		
Total Part II CLASSES	403	0	403	287	0	287	403	0	403	456	0	456	362	0	362	246	0	246	297	0	297	312	0	312
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	592	0	592	489	0	489	636	0	636	715	0	715	483	0	483	347	0	347	447	0	447	438	0	438

AR = Arrests
RWC = Released Without Charges
C = Family Court

TABLE 8 -- Referrals to Juvenile Counseling Service

SUPPLEMENT TO STATISTICS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS FOR MAUI COUNTY

Maui Police Department

(Calendar Years 1971-1972)

Taken from: Reports of the Maui Police Department -- JUVENILE SECTION
Dates: August - December, 1971 and Calendar Year 1972

Note: Beyond those figures presented for the years 1971 and 1972, there were 328 (79 for 1971, 249 for 1972) juvenile cases not recorded as juvenile arrests, but which were subject to counseling services provided by the Juvenile Counseling Program developed in 1971 by the Maui Police Department. The following are statistics indicating the number of referrals to the Juvenile Counselors by month. (Recording of data began in August of 1971.)

Month	No. of Juvenile Cases Referred	Male	Female	Referred Family Court	REFERRED JUVENILE COUNSELORS
1971 August	45	40	5	34	10
September	52	49	3	39	12
October	140	122	18	115	25
November	77	64	13	54	20
December	38	27	11	25	12
Total for 1971	352	302	50	267	79
1972 January	77	66	11	29	48
February	41	30	11	26	15
March	77	48	29	32	39
1972 April	46	39	7	36	9
May	108	69	39	70	32
June	49	39	10	36	12
July	42	29	13	31	11
August	44	34	10	21	23
September	55	40	15	46	9
October	56	38	18	43	13
November	52	38	14	33	15
December	51	40	11	27	23
Total for 1972	698	510	188	430	249

Maui Police Department

(Calendar Years 1965-1972)

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Table 9 -- Juvenile Arrests by Age and Sex Summary

AGE	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			197		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10 and Under	76	61	15	55	45	10	47	43	4	61	56	5	10	8	2	10	6	4	29	26	3	9	7	2
11 - 12	78	68	10	43	38	7	65	49	16	52	48	4	27	22	5	30	28	2	51	49	2	29	19	10
13 - 14	141	112	29	135	118	17	138	111	27	150	111	39	117	86	31	64	47	17	91	76	15	110	82	28
15	111	78	33	103	95	8	114	86	28	155	115	40	121	88	33	98	69	29	73	60	13	88	53	35
16	109	92	17	89	70	19	129	97	32	164	138	26	120	90	30	83	50	33	108	91	17	122	83	39
17	77	57	20	64	58	6	143	118	25	133	109	24	88	74	14	62	41	21	95	77	18	80	67	13
TOTAL Under 18	592	468	124	489	422	67	636	504	132	715	577	138	483	368	115	347	241	106	447	379	68	438	311	127

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 10 - KAUAI -- Number and Disposition of Juvenile Arrests (Calendar Years 1965 to 1972)

Kauai Police Department

Uniform Classification of Offenses	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972**		
Part I Classes	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC	AR	RWC	FC
1A Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1B Manslaughter (Negligent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
5 Burglary	29	0	29	19	0	19	24	0	24	12	0	12	11	0	11	39	0	39	15	0	15	7	0	7
6 Larceny	10	0	10	6	0	6	3	0	3	36	0	36	8	0	8	30	0	30	54	0	54	26	0	18
7 Auto Theft	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	0	4	22	0	22	11	0	10
Total Part I Classes	41	0	41	29	0	29	32	0	32	52	0	52	21	0	21	76	0	76	91	0	91	47	0	38
Part II Classes																								
8 Other Assaults	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	14	0	14	5	0	5	7	0	7	5	0	5	14	0	5
9 Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Forg & Counterftng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Stln Prop, Recvg, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14 Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Weapons	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16 Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Sex Offenses	9	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Drug Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	13	0	13	10	0	10	3	0	2
19 Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	18	0	2
20 Offenses Against Fam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Driving Intoxicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
22 Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
23 Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
25 Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 All Other Offenses	6	0	6	27	0	27	38	0	38	35	0	35	53	0	53	50	0	50	70	0	70	40	0	36
Total Part II CLASSES	15	0	15	30	0	30	52	0	52	65	0	65	76	0	76	75	0	75	92	0	92	77	0	47
TOTAL BOTH CLASSES	56	0	56	59	0	59	84	0	84	117	0	117	97	0	97	151	0	151	183	0	183	124	0	85

AR = Arrests
RWC = Released Without Charges
FC = Family Court

** Note: September 1971 marked the beginning of a Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit on Kauai which offset the total of arrests and cases being referred to the Family Court in 1972.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Kauai Police Department

(Calendar Years 1965 - 1972)

Table 11 -- Juvenile Arrests by Age and Sex Summary

	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			197		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
10 and Under	2	1	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	9	8	1
11 - 12	8	8	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	7	7	0	5	4	1	14	12	2	18	15	3	7	6	1
13 - 14	10	10	0	16	15	1	15	12	3	16	13	3	25	20	5	48	35	13	40	31	9	25	20	5
15	10	10	0	11	8	3	14	12	2	13	10	3	17	15	2	17	13	4	45	29	16	24	18	6
16	10	10	0	9	8	1	24	23	1	34	29	5	19	16	3	29	26	3	34	25	9	30	25	5
17	16	15	1	13	13	0	26	26	0	43	40	3	30	30	0	41	35	6	44	37	7	29	26	3
TOTAL Under 18	56	54	2	59	54	5	84	78	6	117	101	16	97	86	11	151	123	28	183	139	44	124	103	21

TABLE 12 - NUMBER OF JUVENILE REFERRALS FILED FISCAL YEAR 1967-68 THROUGH 1972-73

	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73
First Circuit						
Law Violations	5,200	5,479	4,648	3,922	3,194	3,032
PINS*	857	940	959	902	900	930
Second Circuit						
Law Violations	499	576	416	333	329	303
PINS*	98	104	143	96	82	74
Third Circuit						
Law Violations	316	428	455	420	287	353
PINS*	160	196	123	99	65	90
Fifth Circuit						
Law Violations	113	102	106	118	146	135
PINS*	16	24	16	34	46	28

*PINS is a person in need of supervision.
Included are incorrigibility, runaway and truancy.

TABLE 13A--Source of Referrals - LVs and PINS, Fiscal Year 1971-72

CHILDREN'S REFERRALS FILED BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL AND CIRCUIT, FISCAL YEAR 1971-72

	TOTAL	POLICE	SOCIAL AGENCY	FAMILY COURT OFFICER	PARENT	OTHER
All Circuits						
Law Violation	3,956	3,836	2	103 **	1	14
PINS*	1,093	1,042	9	14	8	20
First Circuit						
Law Violation	3,194	3,080	2	102	1	9
PINS*	900	859	9	13	5	14
Second Circuit						
Law Violation	329	329				
PINS*	82	82				
Third Circuit						
Law Violation	287	284		1		2
PINS*	65	58		1	3	3
Fifth Circuit						
Law Violation	146	143				3
PINS*	46	43				3

*PINS means "person in need of supervision". This category includes incorrigibility, runaway and truancy.

** Excluding referrals [illegible]

TABLE 13B--Source of Referrals - LVs and PINS, Fiscal Year 1972-73

CHILDREN'S REFERRALS FILED BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL AND CIRCUIT, FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

	TOTAL	POLICE	SOCIAL AGENCY	FAMILY COURT OFFICER	PARENT	OTHER
All Circuits						
Law Violation	3,823	3,648	1	158	0	16
PINS*	1,222	1,051	15	16	15	25
First Circuit						
Law Violation	3,032	2,871	1	152		8
PINS*	930	874	13	13	7	23
Second Circuit						
Law Violation	303	302		1		
PINS*	74	73	1			
Third Circuit						
Law Violation	353	348		2		3
PINS*	90	77	1	2	8	2
Fifth Circuit						
Law Violation	135	127		3		5
PINS*	28	27		1		

*PINS means "person in need of supervision". This category includes incorrigibility, runaway, and truancy.

TABLE 14 - NUMBER OF JUVENILE REFERRALS TERMINATED BY UNOFFICIAL DISPOSITION - LVs AND PINS
FISCAL YEAR 1967-68 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

Jurisdiction & Type	FY 1967-68	FY 1968-69	FY 1969-70	FY 1970-71	FY 1971-72	FY 1972-73
First Circuit						
Law Violation	2209	2964	3157	2255	1118	904
PINS	379	728	797	883	579	566
Second Circuit						
Law Violation	250	458	324	224	244	348
PINS	62	86	107	79	58	109
Third Circuit						
Law Violation	28	34	26	25	1	3
PINS	34	12	14	17	6	15
Fifth Circuit						
Law Violation	65	54	72	93	60	25
PINS	12	20	11	32	36	23

TABLE 15 - NUMBER OF JUVENILE REFERRALS TERMINATED BY FILING A PETITION - LVs AND PINS

Jurisdiction & Type	FY 1967-68	FY 1968-69	FY 1969-70	FY 1970-71	FY 1971-72	FY 1972-73
First Circuit	2668	2626	2187	2109	2364	2290
Law Violation	2417	2419	2073	1886	2080	2005
PINS	251	207	114	223	284	285
Second Circuit	254	113	54	59	60	198
Law Violation	223	92	38	49	55	181
PINS	31	21	16	10	5	17
Third Circuit	385	461	519	579	369	408
Law Violation	284	306	416	450	307	332
PINS	101	155	103	129	62	76
Fifth Circuit	43	43	41	64	60	51
Law Violation	37	41	37	58	52	48
PINS	6	2	4	6	8	3

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 16A - Children's Referrals Terminated 1971-1972 - Law Violations and PINS

FAMILY COURT

Disposed By	FIRST CIRCUIT				SECOND CIRCUIT				THIRD CIRCUIT				FIFTH CIRCUIT			
	Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS	
	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children
COUNSELING SERVICE	1118	835	579	500	244	220	58	58	1	1	6	6	60	55	3[illegible]	33
Informal Adjustment	905	730	395	341	210	186	42	42	1	1	3	3	59	54	29	26
Other	211	103	182	157	33	33	11	11			3	3	1	1		
Coding Error	2	2	2	2												
Transferred to Another Circuit					1	1	5	5							7	7
CONTESTED HEARING	924	541	71	56	23	23	1	1	102	95	11	10	21	[illegible]	3	2
Denied or Dismissed	240	124	14	11	6	6	1	1	17	17	1	1			1	1
Counseled and Released	57	47	6	6					13	13	1	1	6	[illegible]	2	1
Probation	432	233	11	9	17	17			42	37	4	3	14	12		
Supervision	38	24	37	27					24	22	4	4				
Legal Custody (to HYCF)	47	21	2	2												
Other	110	92	1	1					6	6	1	1	1	1		
UNCONTESTED HEARING	1156	681	213	157	32	29	4	4	205	178	51	44	31	22	5	5
Denied or Dismissed	56	43	16	13	1	1	1	1	27	23	10	10				
Counseled and Released	193	153	16	15	1	1	1	1	25	22	7	7	10	8		
Probation	688	359	47	36	30	27			104	86	7	6	21	14		
Supervision	33	25	114	74			1	1	35	34	20	16			5	5
Legal Custody (to HYCF)	71	33	5	5			1	1	2	1	5	3				
Other	115	68	15	14					11	11	2	2				
Transferred to Another Circuit									1	1						
OTHER	10	7	3	2	4	4	12	12	8	8	5	5	27	19	4	4
Other	9	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	5	19	11	4	4
Coding Error	1		2	1					1	1						
Transferred to Another Circuit					2	2	11	11	4	4			8	8		
TOTALS	3208	2064	866	715	303	276	75	75	316	282	73	65	139	114	48	44

Source: Statistical Data System
9/5/73

TABLE 16B - Children's Referrals Terminated 1972-1973 - Law Violations and PINS

FAMILY COURT

Disposed By	FIRST CIRCUIT				SECOND CIRCUIT				THIRD CIRCUIT				FIFTH CIRCUIT			
	Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS		Law Violations		PINS	
	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children	Referrals	Children
COUNSELING SERVICE	904	745	566	476	348	314	109	89	3	3	15	10	25	24	23	20
Informal Adjustment	572	507	304	256	304	273	81	64	3	3	15	10	25	24	23	20
Other	332	238	262	220	44	41	28	25								
CONTESTED HEARING	412	309	16	15	12	12							5	5		
Denied or Dismissed	252	196	6	5	10	10										
Counseled and Released	23	19	1	1												
Probation	111	76	2	2	2	2							1	1		
Supervision	1	1	5	5												
Legal Custody (to HYCF)	23	16	2	2									2	2		
Other	2	1											2	2		
UNCONTESTED HEARING	1593	1026	269	197	169	148	17	16	332	277	76	69	43	28	3	2
Denied or Dismissed	213	166	35	27	46	42	3	2	74	70	19	18				
Counseled and Released	275	227	25	21					41	38	7	7	17	15		
Probation	908	504	81	54	95	78	6	6	128	90	16	13	24	11		
Supervision	68	58	94	68	6	6	5	5	59	55	23	21			3	2
Legal Custody (to HYCF)	117	59	34	27	2	2	1	1	14	8	6	6	1	1		
Other	12	12							14	14	4	3	1	1		
Transferred to Another Circuit					20	20	2	2	2	2	1	1				
OTHER	46	38	7	6	2	2			11	9	2	2	44	24	2	2
Other	12	11			2	2			4	2	2	2	39	20	2	2
Coding Error	34	27	7	6												
Transferred to Another Circuit									7	7			5	4		
TOTALS	2955	2118	858	694	531	476	126	105	346	289	93	81	117	81	28	24

Source: Statistical Data System 9/5/73

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 17 - Number of Long- and Short-Term Commitments to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, and Number Placed on First Probation - 1st Circuit Family Court Statistics (Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73)

Types of Official Dispositions	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
a. No. Placed on First Probation* (Individuals)	399	375	262	244	357	364
b. No. of Short-Term Commitments to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities	5	6	5	51	95	91
c. No. of Long-Term Commitments to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities	14	17	33	50	58	87
COMMITMENTS TOTAL	19	23	38	101	153	178
d. No. of Other Dispositions (Referral to Private or Public Agency, Protective Supervision, Counsel and Release)						

***First Probation - The first time a child is placed on probation. It does not include continuances on probation for later offenses.**

TABLE 18 - Number of Juvenile Probationers - Fiscal Year 1967-68 Through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
FIRST CIRCUIT						
No. on Probation	819	1014	1028	892	843	890
No. of Probationers Terminated	180	248	380	406	317	387
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	639	766	648	486	526	503
SECOND CIRCUIT						
No. on Probation	371	330	296	282	289	317
No. of Probationers Terminated	84	62	45	27	29	246
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	287	268	251	255	260	71
THIRD CIRCUIT						
No. on Probation	474	352	423	448	451	316
No. of Probationers Terminated	286	143	201	230	267	192
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	188	209	222	218	184	124
FIFTH CIRCUIT						
No. on Probation	51	63	75	77	80	71
No. of Probationers Terminated	3	17	22	20	18	33
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	48	46	53	57	62	38

TABLE 19 - Total Number of New Admissions to Detention Home by Month and Sex

Month	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
January	108	57	165	139	67	206	187	56	243	128	72	200	199	73	272	140	59	199	92	66	158	68	53	121
February	102	58	160	139	57	196	148	57	205	125	81	206	179	79	258	130	81	211	89	56	145	57	58	115
March	171	77	248	117	59	176	144	46	190	181	73	254	169	77	246	105	59	164	94	88	182	66	88	154
April	142	47	189	122	51	173	145	51	196	153	98	251	176	74	250	77	65	142	99	78	177	81	69	150
May	112	62	174	122	74	196	168	68	236	135	85	220	145	69	214	73	52	125	77	71	148	78	60	138
June	120	61	181	106	62	168	113	46	159	170	83	253	176	72	248	72	57	107	53	52	105	66	56	122
July	118	61	179	78	44	122	104	47	151	142	83	225	167	67	234	63	82	145	64	52	116	77	53	130
August	134	38	172	116	39	155	112	39	151	201	69	270	145	58	203	103	66	169	64	37	101	74	51	125
September	115	56	171	89	47	136	116	59	175	153	78	231	112	52	164	90	53	143	72	49	121	81	79	160
October	168	85	253	77	61	138	155	60	215	207	124	331	112	86	198	107	74	181	66	48	114	77	66	143
November	139	52	191	132	37	169	156	57	213	185	100	285	130	78	208	85	69	154	46	53	99	75	71	146
December	105	42	147	105	35	140	149	45	194	173	89	262	115	47	162	99	66	165	59	58	117	60	46	106
Total	1534	696	2230	1342	633	1975	1697	631	2328	1953	1035	2988	1825	832	2657	1129	776	1905	875	708	1583	860	750	1610

TABLE 20 - Highest Daily Head Count for Each Month in Detention Home
1st Circuit Family Court Statistics (Calendar Years 1965 to 1972)

Month	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
January	45	42	39	56	72	41	43	41			
February	45	49	47	57	87	53	42	53			
March	56	36	50	68	85	51	52	57			
April	56	39	59	66	79	38	44	45			
May	42	50	56	73	70	41	50	41			
June	44	35	57	85	71	25	40	44			
July	43	36	54	83	59	27	44	45			
August	45	38	41	78	58	43	37	46			
September	42	41	51	74	54	32	46	49			
October	57	34	53	85	59	46	47	45			
November	51	41	60	95	49	32	47	53			
December	45	45	72	80	37	41	45	33			
Highest for Year	**57**	**50**	**59**	**95**	**87**	**53**	**52**	**57**			

TABLE 21 - Lowest Daily Head Count for Each Month in Detention Home
1st Circuit Family Court Statistics (Calendar Years 1965 to 1972)

Month	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
January	8	15	15	29	35	22	26	23		
February	21	24	27	40	55	33	27	31		
March	34	20	19	36	52	30	31	26		
April	26	23	17	40	47	24	26	24		
May	26	16	29	40	37	13	29	24		
June	22	13	24	48	32	16	22	31		
July	17	12	30	42	31	11	22	23		
August	28	18	25	41	27	12	19	27		
September	21	19	26	41	32	14	26	29		
October	35	16	31	47	32	15	26	21		
November	29	25	31	56	26	16	25	27		
December	45	10	24	39	14	17	21	14		
Lowest for Year	8	10	15	29	14	11	19	14		

TABLE 22 - Total Number of Discharges from Detention Home by Month and Sex
1st Circuit Family Court Statistics (Calendar Year 1965 to 1972)

Month	1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
January	150	102	48	184	127	57	235	187	48	187	122	65	255	179	76	188	131	57
February	154	99	55	204	143	61	201	148	53	196	123	73	229	148	81	208	132	76
March	248	176	72	181	123	58	198	144	54	251	176	75	214	146	68	169	112	57
April	203	144	59	161	113	48	189	145	44	242	152	90	261	181	80	136	71	65
May	156	103	53	77	29	48	233	168	65	238	149	89	207	141	66	137	85	52
June	183	123	60	110	29	81	165	113	52	227	146	81	273	185	88	101	54	47
July	180	119	61	170	106	64	154	104	50	269	173	96	241	170	71	116	65	51
August	172	135	37	125	78	47	146	112	34	262	195	67	161	114	47	170	105	65
September	167	112	55	149	112	37	178	116	62	230	163	67	168	117	51	132	80	52
October	241	160	81	136	88	48	214	155	59	313	184	129	204	120	84	179	99	80
November	208	153	55	140	84	56	209	156	53	301	196	105	208	124	84	142	83	59
December	163	110	53	150	112	38	213	149	64	274	178	96	166	118	48	168	102	66
Total	2225	1536	689	1787	1144	643	2335	1697	638	2990	1957	1033	2587	1743	844	1846	1119	727

TABLE 22 - Total Number of Discharges from Detention Home by Month and Sex (contd.)

MONTH	1971			1972			1973			1974			1975								
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
January				142	88	54															
February				122	61	61															
March				204	104	100															
April				169	97	72															
May				147	81	66															
June				134	73	61															
July	137	83	54	128	84	44															
August	112	72	40	130	73	57															
September	129	80	49	159	76	83															
October	108	55	53	124	75	49															
November	98	56	42	160	87	73															
December	116	64	52	112	60	52															
TOTAL				1731	959	772															

TABLE 23 - Detention Home Statistics by Year and Sex (Fiscal Year 1965-66 to 1971-72)

Item	1965-66			1966-67			1967-68			1968-69			1969-70		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Number of Unduplicated Children Detained[1]	1219	832	387	1177	832	345	1389	943	446	1502	982	520	1177	719	458
Number of Admissions[2]	2228	1524	704	2089	1502	587	2483	1684	799	2558	1730	828	2117	1363	754
Average Number of Admissions Per Child[3]	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
Total Detention Days[4]	11714	6311	5403	11054	7199	3855	16889	10648	6241	22025	13404	8621	13006	7776	5224
Average Daily Population[5]	32.1	17.3	14.8	30.3	19.7	10.6	46.2	29.0	17.1	60.3	36.7	23.6	35.7	21.4	14.3
Average Length of Stay Per Child in Days[6]	9.6	7.6	14.0	9.4	8.7	11.2	12.2	11.3	13.9	14.7	13.6	16.6	11.0	10.8	11.4
Average Length of Stay Per Admission[7]	5.3	4.1	7.7	5.3	4.8	6.6	6.8	6.3	7.8	8.6	7.7	10.4	6.1	5.7	6.9
Highest Day Population	57			59			85			95			59		
Lowest Day Population	13			10			24			32			13		

1. "Unduplicated" children detained during the year means: A child is counted only once, although he might have been admitted more than once during the year.
2. Admissions during the year means: The actual number of admissions during the year. This means that a child is counted for every admission as contrasted from the "Unduplicated" count.
3. Average number of admissions per child per year means: #2÷#1 (see above).
4. Total Detention Days each year means: The sum of the daily population for the year.
5. Average daily population each year means: #4 365 days (see above).
6. Average length of stay per child in days means: #4÷#1 (see above).
7. Average length of stay per admission, in days means: #4÷#2 (see above).

TABLE 23 - Detention Home Statistics by Year and Sex (contd.)

Item	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73			1973-74			1974-7[illegible]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girl
Number of Unduplicated Children Detained	1139	640	499	1017	577	440									
Number of Admissions	1835	1032	833	1468	787	681									
Average Number of Admissions Per Child	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5									
Total Detention Days	12,031	6,910	5,121	12,525	7203	5322									
Average Daily Population	33.0	18.3	14.0	34.3	19.7	14.6									
Average Length of Stay Per Child in Days	10.6	10.8	10.3	12.3	12.5	12.1									
Average Length of Stay Per Admission in Days	6.6	6.7	6.1	8.5	9.2	7.8									
Highest Day Population	52			57											
Lowest Day Population	11			19											

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 24 - Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility Data - Age of Offenders at 1st Commitment and Island Committed from. (Fiscal Year 1965-66 to 1968-69)

	1965-66			1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Age at 1st Comm't.												
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-11	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
12-13	13	11	24	8	6	14	6	7	13	5	4	9
14-15	42	27	69	27	11	38	26	12	38	24	6	30
16-17	38	11	49	24	3	27	21	6	27	19	5	24
18 or over	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
TOTAL	97	49	146	62	22	84	56	25	81	51	15	66
Island Commt'd. From												
Oahu	81	39	120	48	19	67	37	25	62	38	12	50
Hawaii	12	8	20	10	2	12	11	0	11	8	2	10
Kauai	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
Maui	4	0	4	3	1	4	7	0	7	4	0	4
TOTAL	97	49	146	62	22	84	56	25	81	51	15	66
Length of Stay Average	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.				9 mos.	10 mos.	9.5 mos	7 mos.	8 mos.	7.5 mos.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 24 - Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility Data - Age of Offenders at 1st Commitment and Island Committed from. (contd.) (Fiscal Year 1969-70 to 1971-72)

	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Age at 1st Comm't.									
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-13	8	2	10	13	5	18	6	4	10
14-15	41	9	50	58	11	69	77	9	86
16-17	40	7	47	84	10	94	144	33	177
18 or over	5	1	6	8	0	8	19	3	22
TOTAL	94	19	113	163	26	189	246	49	295
Island Commt'd. From									
Oahu	74	14	88	137	18	155	225	44	269
Hawaii	13	3	16	17	7	24	16	2	18
Kauai	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	3	6
Maui	5	0	5	6	0	6	2	0	2
TOTAL	94	19	113	163	26	189	246	49	295
Length of Stay Average	7 mos.	8 mos.	7.5 mos	N/A due to short term commitment			N/A due to short term commitment		

Source: Annual Report

TABLE 25 - Total Number Committed by Month and Sex to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1971-72

Month	FY 1965-66		FY 1966-67		FY 1967-68		FY 1968-69		FY 1969-70		FY 1970-71		FY 1971-72		FY 1972-73		FY 1973-74		FY 1974-7	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
July	6	0	1	3	4	0	2	1	2	0	7	3	7	3						
August	2	1	6	1	5	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	14	2						
September	4	2	8	2	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	1	12	5						
October	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	6	2	6	2						
November	9	2	2	0	2	1	5	0	8	0	6	3	13	3						
December	4	2	3	0	5	2	0	1	3	0	8	1	12	1						
January	9	1	5	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	21	3						
February	10	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	6	0						
March	5	0	2	3	2	0	3	0	5	0	18	2	11	8						
April	4	1	5	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	8	1	15	3						
May	5	6	5	1	2	0	5	0	2	0	17	0	17	5						
June	4	3	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	2	14	2	13	1						
Sub-Total	64	21	44	12	34	4	34	5	43	4	104	17	147	36						
Grand Total	85		56		38		39		47		121		183							

CONTINUED

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HYCF

TABLE 26 - Average Daily Population in the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility by Sex
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1971-72

FY 1965-66		FY 1966-67		FY 1967-68		FY 1968-69		FY 1969-70		FY 1970-71		FY 1971-72		FY 1972-73		FY 1973-74		FY 1974-75	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
79.8	42.9	74.2	36.8	60.0	25.0	50.8	20.8	56.4	11.0	61.2	11.5	49.2	8.7						
123		111		85		72		67		73		58							

TABLE 27 - Highest Daily Head Count at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility by Month and Sex
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1971-72

Month	FY 1965-66		FY 1966-67		FY 1967-68		FY 1968-69		FY 1969-70		FY 1970-71		FY 1971-72		FY 1972-73		FY 1973-74		FY 1974-75	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
July	84	51	81	52	62	24	56	27	51	15	62	12	63	9						
August	84	48	79	51	59	24	52	27	50	13	58	12	53	12						
September	76	42	68	43	58	21	49	24	51	14	59	11	50	12						
October	75	43	71	41	58	24	48	25	55	16	57	11	48	12						
November	80	43	73	39	57	26	52	24	60	16	56	14	49	8						
December	80	43	79	38	65	27	56	22	62	13	60	14	55	8						
January	85	42	82	38	67	28	57	23	58	10	63	15	60	8						
February	83	40	79	33	69	27	51	19	57	10	64	14	55	7						
March	85	42	76	34	64	26	49	18	61	10	72	13	55	12						
April	84	43	77	31	63	27	52	17	65	8	72	12	45	12						
May	87	48	80	29	63	27	58	16	68	11	77	13	57	14						
June	87	50	73	29	57	28	58	16	68	10	77	11	59	13						
Highest Count for the Year	**87**	**51**	**82**	**51**	**69**	**28**	**58**	**27**	**68**	**16**	**77**	**15**	**63**	**14**						

Source: HYCF Data Sheet

HYCF

TABLE 28 - Lowest Daily Head Count at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility by Month and Sex
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1971-72

Month	FY 1965-66		FY 1966-67		FY 1967-68		FY 1968-69		FY 1969-70		FY 1970-71		FY 1971-72		FY 1972-73		FY 1973-74		FY 1974-75	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
July	74	48	78	49	59	22	52	25	48	10	58	10	59	6						
August	75	40	70	43	58	21	47	24	46	11	54	10	46	8						
September	73	39	73	40	58	21	45	23	47	11	54	10	42	7						
October	73	41	67	39	55	21	45	23	51	12	50	9	41	7						
November	75	40	70	38	52	25	46	22	54	13	53	11	40	6						
December	74	41	73	37	56	25	52	21	58	10	53	12	44	5						
January	75	40	74	32	64	27	51	19	55	10	59	13	50	5						
February	77	37	74	32	64	26	49	18	53	8	58	12	47	4						
March	81	40	73	30	62	26	48	17	53	8	64	11	37	4						
April	81	41	74	28	60	25	48	17	59	8	59	11	37	10						
May	81	42	72	27	55	26	51	16	65	10	67	9	44	11						
June	81	48	62	22	55	25	51	14	59	8	56	6	53	10						
Lowest Count for the Year	73	37	62	22	52	21	45	14	46	8	50	6	37	4						

Source: HYCF Data Sheet

TABLE 29 - Total Number of Final Discharges by Month and Sex from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility FY 1965-66 to 1971-72

HYCF

	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
Months	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	7	0						
August	4	1	7	2	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	6	3						
September	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	10	3						
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	5						
November	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	6	0						
December	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	12	4						
January	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	0						
February	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	1						
March	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	2	16	3						
April	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	3						
May	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	11	3						
June	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	2	8	1						
Sub-total	20	2	16	4	14	2	7	2	10	2	59	8	123	26						
Grand Total	22		20		16		9		12		67		149							

Source: HYCF Data Sheet - Juvenile Summary

TABLE 30 - Total Number Paroled by Month and Sex from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
FY 1965-66 to FY 1971-72

HYCF

	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
Months	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July	1	4	2	2	7	0	2	0	5	4	4	1	8	0						
August	8	8	16	7	7	3	9	2	3	0	7	1	10	1						
September	5	1	10	4	9	0	5	2	0	3	5	1	10	0						
October	3	2	5	2	3	0	3	2	3	0	5	1	4	0						
November	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	4	1	2	1						
December	7	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	5	2	3	0	5	0						
January	2	3	7	5	4	1	6	0	1	0	5	2	9	0						
February	6	4	3	1	1	0	4	1	7	2	4	0	4	3						
March	0	0	5	5	2	0	4	0	2	2	3	2	5	1						
April	3	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	3	0						
May	4	0	8	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	3	0						
June	4	2	9	6	1	2	9	5	11	1	12	3	0	2						
Totals	46	28	73	39	45	8	45	17	39	14	65	14	63	8						

Source. HYCF Data Sheet

TABLE 31 - Ethnic Background of Juvenile Offenders in Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (Fiscal Year 1965-66 to 1971-72)

Race	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Caucasian	10	5	4	4	12	29	27			
Japanese	5	1	1	1	4	12	26			
Hawaiian	2	1	2	3	3	2	3			
Part Hawaiian	59	40	35	32	59	109	156			
Filipino	7	4	5	3	5	7	15			
Chinese	2	1	1	1	1	0	1			
Portuguese	4	3	0	3	5	6	8			
Korean	0	1	1	0	0	1	3			
Puerto Rican	3	1	0	0	1	7	20			
Black	0	0	0	0	0	1	4			
Others	5	5	7	4	4	15	32			
Total	97	62	56	51	94	189	295			

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 32 - Age of Male Offenders at Time of Last Parole from Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Fiscal Years 1964-65 through 1971-72

Age of Male Offenders at Time of Last Parole from Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. 10 - 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. 12 - 13	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
4. 14 - 15	7	8	6	10	6	14	8	12
5. 16 - 17	35	42	32	20	20	25	39	66
6. 18	13	20	9	14	15	20	11	0
7. Over 18	6	9	5	9	6	9	6	0
Sub-total	63	79	53	53	48	71	64	79

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 33 - Age of Female Offenders at Time of Last Parole from Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Fiscal Years 1964-65 through 1971-72

Age of Female Offenders at Time of Last Parole from Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. 10 - 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. 12 - 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. 14 - 15	1	3	2	1	1	5	2	7
5. 16 - 17	14	22	5	10	7	4	9	11
6. 18	10	8	2	4	5	4	0	0
7. Over 18	6	4	2	3	1	1	1	0
Sub-total	**31**	**37**	**11**	**18**	**14**	**14**	**12**	**18**

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 34 - Number and Types of Parole Placements
Statistics taken on June 30 of Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1972-73

Types of Parole Placements	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. No. in Family's or Relative's Home	78	73	52	61	57	62	57	85
2. No. in Foster Home	4	10	16	18	11	8	16	8
3. Other Placements	58	59	57	22	15	15	3	5
Sub-total	140	142	125	101	83	85	76	98

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

TABLE 35 - Number of Juveniles on Parole, Number of Revocations, and Number of Discharges

JUVENILE PAROLEES	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. No. on Parole	154	139	139	113	90	83	47	
2. No. of Revocations	23	19	23	17	24	21	27	
3. No. of Discharges:								
a. Because of Good Behavior	18	18	9	12	4	5	0	
b. Because Reached Age 20	48	56	33	47	39	32	47	
c. Because of Conviction by Adult Criminal Court								
i. Adult Probation	9	13	2	8	4	5	0	
ii. State Prison	2	2	3	3	1	4	0	
d. Returned to the Jurisdiction of Another State	4	4	9	6	9	7	3	
e. Others: (Died, inducted into the Service)	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	
Subtotal	83	95	59	78	57	53	50	
Total	260	253	201	208	171	157	124	

SELECTED STATISTICAL ANALYSIS - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS - JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

A. ARRESTS

OAHU

I. Total Part I and Part II. Juvenile Arrests

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	2623	2788	3128	4287	4370	3894	3749	3442
Part II	3766	3966	4884	6481	5213	4643	4046	3698
Total	6389	6754	8012	10768	9583	8537	7795	7140

II. Juvenile Arrests by Sex

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Male	5134	5188	6301	8010	7031	6061	5428	4762
Female	1253	1566	1708	2750	2551	2476	2367	2374
Total	6387	6754	8009	10760	9582	8537	7795	7136

III. Juvenile Male Arrest - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	209	221	215	230	182	167	159	182
11 - 12	432	449	454	743	557	471	400	380
13 - 14	1385	1605	1783	2463	2122	1699	1408	1224
15	1024	921	1468	1764	1484	1330	1144	1022
16	1045	992	1290	1600	1461	1163	1212	1001
17	1039	1000	1091	1210	1225	1231	1105	953
Total - under 18	5134	5188	6301	8010	7031	6061	5428	4762

III. Juvenile Female Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	19	24	32	26	39	48	68	64
11 - 12	142	166	140	221	224	230	152	188
13 - 14	393	574	634	1117	911	896	805	860
15	269	313	381	594	576	540	540	557
16	270	282	309	515	490	450	464	438
17	160	207	212	277	311	312	338	267
Total - under 18	1253	1566	1708	2750	2551	2476	2367	2374

Description of Offenses (Part I, Part II, and Part III or PINS)

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Note: Breakdown of Part III or PINS cases is statistically accurate only for 1972. In prior years PINS cases were lumped into "all other offenses".

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	2623	2788	3128	4287	4370	3894	3749	3442
Part II	3766	3966	4884	6481	5213	4643	4046	3698
Part III								
All other offenses	2806	2918	3600	5226	4061	3556	3202	1225
Delinquent Child	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1678

B. FAMILY COURT

OAHU

Number of Referrals

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	5200	5479	4648	3922	3194	3032
PINS	857	940	959	902	900	930
Total	6057	6419	5607	4824	4094	3962

Number of Unofficial Dispositions

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	2209	2964	3157	2255	1118	904
PINS	379	728	797	883	579	566
Total	2588	3692	3954	3138	1697	I470

Number of Petitions Filed

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	2417	2419	2073	1886	2080	2005
PINS	251	207	114	223	284	285
Total	2668	2626	2187	2109	2364	2290

Note: Change in record-keeping procedures provides the following additional details for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Number of Violations

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	1118	904
Petitions Filed	2080	2005
Total	3198	2909

Number of Violators

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	835	745
Petitions Filed	1222	1335
Total	2057	2080

Number of PINS Cases

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	579	566
Petitions Filed	284	285
Total	863	851

Number of PINS Children

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	500	476
Petitions Filed	213	212
Total	713	688

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

*Number Placed on First Probation

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
399	375	262	244	357	364

Commitments to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Fiscal Year 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Short-term	5	6	5	51	95	91
Long-term	14	17	33	50	58	87
Total	19	23	38	101	153	178

**All Other Dispositions

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
2250	2228	1887	1764	1854	1748

*Statistics regarding Number of Juveniles on Probation Status are shown below.

**Breakdown of "all other dispositions" is available only for 1971-72 and 1972-73. This is also shown below.

Number of Juvenile Probationers

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
No. on Probation	819	1014	1028	892	843	890
No. of Probationers Terminated	180	248	380	406	317	387
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	639	766	648	486	526	503

DISPOSITIONS (of petitions filed)

Law Violations

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	296	465
Counseled and Released	250	298
Placed on Probation	1120	1019
Placed Under Protective Supervision	71	69
Committed to HYCF	118	140
Other	225	14
Total	2080	2005

PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	30	41
Counseled and Released	22	26
Placed on Probation	58	83
Placed Under Protective Supervision	151	99
Committed to HYCF	7	36
Other	16	0
Total	284	285

DISPOSITIONS (of petitions filed)

Law Violations and PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	326	506
Counseled and Released	272	324
Placed on Probation	1178	1102
Placed Under Protective Supervision	222	168
Committed to HYCF	125	176
Other	241	14
Total	2364	2290

C. DETENTION HOME

OAHU

Total Admissions

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	1524	1502	1684	1730	1363	1032	787
Female	704	587	799	828	754	833	681
Total	2228	2089	2483	2558	2117	1865	1468

Actual Number of Children

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	832	832	943	982	719	640	577
Female	387	345	446	520	458	499	440
Total	1219	1177	1389	1502	1177	1139	1017

Census

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Highest Daily Pop.	57	59	85	95	59	52	57
Lowest Daily Pop.	13	10	24	32	13	11	19
Average Daily Pop.							
Male	17.3	19.7	29.0	36.7	21.4	18.3	19.7
Female	14.8	10.6	17.1	23.6	14.3	14.0	14.6
Total	32.1	30.3	46.1	60.3	35.7	32.3	34.3

Average Length of Stay Per Child in Days

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	7.6	8.7	11.3	13.6	10.8	10.8	12.5
Female	14.0	11.2	13.9	16.6	11.4	10.3	12.1

D. HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

OAHU

Total Admissions

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	64	44	34	34	43	104	147
Female	21	12	4	5	4	17	36
Total	85	56	38	39	47	121	183

Census

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Highest Daily Pop.	138	133	97	85	84	92	77
Lowest Daily Pop.	110	84	73	59	54	56	41
Average Daily Pop.							
Male	79.8	74.2	60.0	50.8	56.4	61.2	49.2
Female	42.9	36.8	25.0	20.8	11.0	11.5	8.7
Total	123	111	85	72	67	73	58

Average Length of Stay

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	1 yr.	N/A	9 mo.	7 mo.	7 mo.	N/A	N/A
Female	1 yr.	N/A	10 mo.	8 mo.	8 mo.	N/A	N/A

Age at First Commitment - Males

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
12 - 13	13	8	6	5	8	13	6
14 - 15	42	27	26	24	41	58	77
16 - 17	38	24	21	19	40	84	144
18 or Over	1	2	2	1	5	8	19
Total	97	62	56	51	94	163	246

Age at First Commitment - Females

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 - 13	11	6	7	4	2	5	4
14 - 15	27	11	12	6	9	11	9
16 - 17	11	3	6	5	7	10	33
18 or Over	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Total	49	22	25	15	19	26	49

Island Committed From - Males

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Oahu	81	48	37	38	74	137	225
Hawaii	12	10	11	8	13	17	16
Kauai	0	1	1	1	2	3	3
Maui	4	3	7	4	5	6	2
Total	97	62	56	51	94	163	246

Island Committed From - Females

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Oahu	39	19	25	12	14	18	44
Hawaii	8	2	0	2	3	7	2
Kauai	2	0	0	1	2	1	3
Maui	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	22	25	15	19	26	49

Final Discharge

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	20	16	14	7	10	59	123
Female	2	4	2	2	2	8	26
Total	22	20	16	9	12	67	149

Paroled From Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	46	73	45	45	39	65	63
Female	28	39	8	17	14	14	8
Total	74	112	53	62	53	79	71

E. PAROLE

OAHU

Number Paroled From Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF)

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Male	46	73	45	45	39	65	63
Female	28	39	8	17	14	14	8
Total	74	112	53	62	53	79	71

Age at Time of Last Parole From HYCF - Male

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
12 - 13	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
14 - 15	8	6	10	6	14	8	12
16 - 17	42	32	20	20	25	39	66
18	20	9	14	15	20	11	0
Over 18	9	5	9	6	9	6	0
Total	79	53	53	48	71	64	79

Age at Time of Last Parole From HYCF - Female

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
12 - 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 - 15	3	2	1	1	5	2	7
16 - 17	22	5	10	7	4	9	11
18	8	2	4	5	4	0	0
Over 18	4	2	3	1	1	1	0
Total	37	11	18	14	14	12	18

Total on Parole

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
154	139	139	113	90	83	47

Number of Revocation

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
23	19	23	17	24	21	27

Number of Discharges

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
83	95	59	78	57	53	50

Number and Types of Discharges

Fiscal Years 1965-66 through 1971-72

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Good Behavior	18	18	9	12	4	5	0
Reached Age 20	48	56	33	47	39	32	47
Convicted by Adult Court	11	15	5	11	5	9	0
Returned to another State	4	4	9	6	9	7	3
Other	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
Total	83	95	59	78	57	53	50

A. ARRESTS

MAUI

I. Total Part I and Part II. Juvenile Arrests

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	189	202	233	259	121	101	150	126
Part II	403	287	403	456	362	246	297	312
Total	592	489	636	715	483	347	447	438

II. Juvenile Arrests by Sex

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Male	468	422	504	577	368	241	379	311
Female	124	67	132	138	115	106	68	127
Total	592	489	636	715	483	347	447	438

III. (a) Juvenile Male Arrest - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	61	45	43	56	8	6	26	7
11 - 12	68	38	49	48	22	28	49	19
13 - 14	112	118	111	111	86	47	76	82
15	78	95	86	115	88	69	60	53
16	92	70	97	138	90	50	91	83
17	57	58	118	109	74	41	77	67
Total - under 18	468	422	504	577	368	241	379	311

III. (b) Juvenile Female Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	15	10	4	5	2	4	3	2
11 - 12	10	7	16	4	5	2	2	10
13 - 14	29	17	27	39	31	17	15	28
15	33	8	28	40	33	29	13	35
16	17	19	32	26	30	33	17	39
17	20	6	25	24	14	21	18	13
Total - under 18	124	67	132	138	115	106	68	127

IV. Description of Offenses (Part I, Part II, and Part III or PINS)

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Note: In the years below PINS cases were lumped into "all other offenses".

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	189	202	233	259	121	101	150	126
Part II	403	287	403	456	362	246	297	312
Part III								
All other offenses	311	212	311	349	304	197	261	270
Delinquent Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Referred to Juvenile Counselors	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	249

*There were juvenile counseling services in 1971 and 1972. In 1971 the figure was for the last four months of that year.

B. FAMILY COURT

MAUI

Number of Referrals

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	499	576	416	333	329	303
PINS	98	104	143	96	82	74
Total	597	680	559	429	411	377

Number of Unofficial Dispositions

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	250	458	324	224	244	348
PINS	62	86	107	79	58	109
Total	312	544	431	303	302	457

Number of Petitions Filed

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	223	92	38	49	55	181
PINS	31	21	16	10	5	17
Total	254	113	54	59	60	198

Note: Change in record-keeping procedures provides the following additional details for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Number of Violations

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	244	348
Petitions Filed	55	181
Total	299	529

Number of Violators

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	220	314
Petitions Filed	52	160
Total	272	474

Number of PINS Cases

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	58	109
Petitions Filed	5	17
Total	63	126

Number of PINS Children

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	58	89
Petitions Filed	5	16
Total	63	105

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Number of Juvenile Probationers

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
No. on Probation	371	330	296	282	289	317
No. of Probationers Terminated	84	62	45	27	29	246
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	287	268	251	255	260	71

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	7	56
Counseled and Released	1	0
Placed on Probation	47	97
Placed Under Protective Supervision	0	6
Committed to HYCF	0	2
Other	0	0
Transferred to Another Court	0	20
Total	55	181

PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	2	3
Counseled and Released	1	0
Placed on Probation	0	6
Placed Under Protective Supervision	1	5
Committed to HYCF	1	1
Other	0	0
Transferred to Another Court	0	2
Total	5	17

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations and PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	9	59
Counseled and Released	2	0
Placed on Probation	47	103
Placed Under Protective Supervision	1	11
Committed to HYCF	1	3
Other	0	0
Transferred to Another Court	0	22
Total	60	198

A. ARRESTS

HAWAII

I. Total Part I and Part II. Juvenile Arrests

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	187	111	175	183	183	179	190	164
Part II	228	169	198	368	429	408	325	250
Total	415	280	373	551	612	587	515	414

II. Juvenile Arrests by Sex

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Male	353	238	304	397	408	395	395	289
Female	62	42	69	154	204	192	120	125
Total	415	280	373	551	612	587	515	414

III. (a) Juvenile Male Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1968 through 1972

Age	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	14	5	7	6	4
11 - 12	26	26	24	15	15
13 - 14	73	82	106	113	55
15	83	83	83	71	70
16	99	111	78	93	62
17	102	101	97	97	83
Total - under 18	397	408	395	395	289

III. (b) Juvenile Female Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1968 through 1972

Age	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	1	0	0	2	1
11 - 12	11	23	8	2	10
13 - 14	44	49	67	30	45
15	54	60	39	39	30
16	34	42	55	27	29
17	10	30	23	20	10
Total - under 18	154	204	192	120	125

IV. Description of Offenses (Part I, Part II, and Part III or PINS)

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Note: Breakdown of Part III or PINS cases is statistically accurate begining from 1970. In prior years PINS cases were lumped into "all other offenses".

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	187	111	175	183	183	179	190	164
Part II	228	169	198	368	429	408	325	250
Part III								
All other offenses	121	81	129	220	275	25	15	17
Delinquent Child	-	-	-	-	-	207	87	106

B. FAMILY COURT

HAWAII

Number of Referrals

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	316	428	455	420	287	353
PINS	160	196	123	99	65	90
Total	476	624	578	519	352	443

Number of Unofficial Dispositions

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	28	34	26	25	1	3
PINS	34	12	14	17	6	15
Total	62	46	40	42	7	18

Number of Petitions Filed

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	284	306	416	450	307	332
PINS	101	155	103	129	62	76
Total	385	461	519	579	369	408

Note: Change in record-keeping procedures provides the following additional details for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Number of Violations

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	1	3
Petitions Filed	307	332
Total	308	335

Number of Violators

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	1	3
Petitions Filed	273	277
Total	274	280

Number of PINS Cases

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	6	15
Petitions Filed	62	76
Total	68	91

Number of PINS Children

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	6	10
Petitions Filed	54	69
Total	60	79

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Number of Juvenile Probationers

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
No. on Probation	474	352	423	448	451	316
No. of Probationers Terminated	286	143	201	230	267	192
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	188	209	222	218	184	124

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	44	74
Counseled and Released	38	41
Placed on Probation	146	128
Placed Under Protective Supervision	59	59
Committed to HYCF	2	14
Other	17	14
Transferred to Another Court	1	2
Total	307	332

PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	11	19
Counseled and Released	8	7
Placed on Probation	11	16
Placed Under Protective Supervision	24	23
Committed to HYCF	5	6
Other	3	4
Transferred to Another Court	0	1
Total	62	76

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations and PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	55	93
Counseled and Released	46	48
Placed on Probation	157	144
Placed Under Protective Supervision	83	82
Committed to HYCF	7	20
Other	20	18
Transferred to Another Court	1	3
Total	369	408

A. ARRESTS

KAUAI

I. Total Part I and Part II. Juvenile Arrests

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	41	29	32	52	21	76	91	47
Part II	15	30	52	65	76	75	92	77
Total	56	59	84	117	97	151	183	124

II. Juvenile Arrests by Sex

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Male	54	54	78	101	86	123	139	103
Female	2	5	6	16	11	28	44	21
Total	56	59	84	117	97	151	183	124

III. (a) Juvenile Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	8
11 - 12	8	7	3	7	4	12	15	6
13 - 14	10	15	12	13	20	35	31	20
15	10	8	12	10	15	13	29	18
16	10	8	23	29	16	26	25	25
17	15	13	26	40	30	35	37	26
Total - under 18	54	54	78	101	86	123	139	103

III. (b) Juvenile Female Arrests - by age groups

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 & under	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
11 - 12	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1
13 - 14	0	1	3	3	5	13	9	5
15	0	3	2	3	2	4	16	6
16	0	1	1	5	3	3	9	5
17	1	0	0	3	0	6	7	3
Total - under 18	2	5	6	16	11	28	44	21

IV. Description of Offenses (Part I, Part II, and Part III or PINS)

Calendar Years 1965 through 1972

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part I	41	29	32	52	21	76	91	47
Part II	15	30	52	65	76	75	92	77
Part III								
All other offenses	6	27	38	35	53	50	70	40
Delinquent Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: In the years above PINS cases were lumped into "all other offenses".

B. FAMILY COURT

KAUAI

Number of Referrals

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violation	113	102	106	118	146	135
PINS	16	24	16	34	46	28
Total	129	126	122	152	192	163

Number of Unofficial Dispositions

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	65	54	72	93	60	25
PINS	12	20	11	32	36	23
Total	77	74	83	125	96	48

Number of Petitions Filed

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law Violations	37	41	37	58	52	48
PINS	6	2	4	6	8	3
Total	43	43	41	64	60	51

Note: Change in record-keeping procedures provides the following additional details for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Number of Violations

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	60	25
Petitions Filed	52	48
Total	112	73

Number of Violators

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	55	24
Petitions Filed	40	33
Total	95	57

Number of PINS Cases

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	36	23
Petitions Filed	8	3
Total	44	26

Number of PINS Children

	1971-72	1972-73
Unofficial Disposition	33	20
Petitions Filed	7	2
Total	40	22

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Number of Juvenile Probationers

Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1972-73

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
No. on Probation	51	63	75	77	80	71
No. of Probationers Terminated	3	17	22	20	18	33
No. Pending at end of Fiscal Year	48	46	53	57	62	38

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	0	0
Counseled and Released	16	17
Placed on Probation	35	25
Placed Under Protective Supervision	0	0
Committed to HYCF	0	3
Other	1	3
Total	52	48

PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	1	0
Counseled and Released	2	0
Placed on Probation	0	0
Placed Under Protective Supervision	5	3
Committed to HYCF	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	8	3

DISPOSITIONS (of petition filed)

Law Violations and PINS

Fiscal Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

	1971-72	1972-73
Petitions Denied or Dismissed	1	0
Counseled and Released	18	17
Placed on Probation	35	25
Placed Under Protective Supervision	5	3
Committed to HYCF	0	3
Other	1	3
Total	60	51

APPENDIX B - JUVENILE PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

JUVENILE PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. ID Number and card number
   (For agency codes, see question 2)

agency subject #
1 2 3 4 5 | 6

2. Is the juvenile known to have received services from

	NO	YES	
Private:			
01 - Catholic Social Service	1	2	
02 - Child and Family Service	1	2	
03 - Habilitat	1	2	[10-17]
04 - Hale Kipa	1	2	
05 - Job Corps	1	2	
06 - Liliuokalani Trust	1	2	
07 - Salvation Army	1	2	
08 - YMCA Outreach Program	1	2	
Public:			
09 - Honolulu Police Department	1	2	
10 - Maui Police Department	1	2	
11 - Hawaii Police Department	1	2	[18-28]
12 - Kauai Police Department	1	2	
13 - Department of Social Services and Housing	1	2	
14 - Department of Education	1	2	
15 - Department of Health	1	2	
16 - Family Court - First Circuit	1	2	
17 - Second Circuit	1	2	
18 - Third Circuit	1	2	
19 - Fifth Circuit	1	2	

3. Sex of juvenile:
   Codes:
   1 - Male 2 - Female
   34

4. Date of birth:
   month day year
   35 36 37 38 39 40

5. Place of birth:
   Codes:
   1 - Hawaii
   2 - Out of state, in U.S.
   3 - Foreign (out of U.S.)
   9 - Info. not avail.
   41

Family History

6. Ethnicity
   Codes:
   1 - Cauc, incl Port
   2 - Hawaiian
   3 - Chinese
   4 - Filipino
   5 - Japanese
   6 - PR, Mex, Cuban
   7 - Samoan
   8 - Negro (Black)
   9 - Other incl Kor
   0 - Info not avail

   Examples:
   11=Caucasian
   55=Japanese
   23=Hawaiian/Chinese

   Juv's nat. father _____ Code _____ (specify) 42 43
   Juv's nat. mother _____ Code _____ (specify) 44 45
   Juvenile _____ Code _____ (specify) 46

   Rules for coding mixed ethnicities:
   a. If any part Haw'n, code 2
   b. If not Haw'n but any part Negro, code 8
   c. Code Cauc. (1) only if unmixed
   d. If not Haw'n, Negro, Cauc, then use ethnicity of father as primary ethn code

   Is juv. of mixed eth.?
   Codes:
   1 - Unmixed
   2 - Mixed
   9 - Info not avail
   47

7. Family status
   Codes:
   1 - Living
   2 - Deceased
   9 - Info. not available
   X - Not applicable (kp: leave blank)

   Father (natural) 48
   Mother (natural) 49
   Father (surrogate) 50
   Mother (surrogate) 51

8. Current marital status
Codes:
1 - Single
2 - Married
3 - Deserted
4 - Separated
5 - Divorced
6 - Widowed
7 - Remarried
9 - Information not available
X - Not applicable (kp: leave blank)

Juvenile ☐ 56
Father (natural) ☐ 57
Mother (natural) ☐ 58
Father (surrogate) ☐ 59
Mother (surrogate) ☐ 60

9. Occupation of parent or guardian
Occupation codes:
01 - Military service
02 - Farmer or agricultural worker
03 - Factory worker or construction laborer
04 - Skilled blue collar worker--machinist, upholsterer, electrician, etc.
05 - Service--TV repairman, policeman, fireman, postman
06 - White collar--Clerical, office worker, salesman
07 - Manager, foreman, supervisor, small business owner
08 - Executive, administrator, legislator
09 - Professional--doctor, lawyer, teacher, etc
10 - Housewife
11 - Student
12 - Retired, disabled
13 - Unemployed
14 - Deceased
15 - Other
99 - Information not available

Father occ._____Code ☐☐ 61 62
Natural or surrogate father? ☐ 63
1 - nat. 2 - surr.

Mother occ._____Code ☐☐ 64 65
Natural or surrogate mother? ☐ 66
1 - nat. 2 - surr.

10. Approximate total income of family for calendar year 1972 (or 1971 if '72 information not available)
Codes:
1 - $2000 or less
2 - $2001 to $4000
3 - $4001 to $6000
4 - $6001 to $10,000
5 - More than $10,000
9 - Info. not avail.

☐ 67

11. Did the juvenile or his family receive welfare assistance during the calendar year 1972 (or 1971 if '72 info. not available)
Codes:
1 - No 2 - Yes 9 - Information not available

☐ 68

12. Is the juvenile an illegitimate child?
Codes:
1 - No 2 - Yes 9 - Information not available

☐ 69

13a. Total number of natural/step siblings:
(99 - Information not available)

Brothers: bros ☐☐ 70 71
Sisters: sisters ☐☐ 72 73

b. Total number of persons living in juvenile's household:
(98 - Not applicable 99 - Info. not avail.)

☐☐ 74 75

14. Parents' formal education
Education codes:
1 - Eighth grade or less
2 - Some high school
3 - High school graduate
4 - Some college
5 - Received bachelor's degree
6 - Graduate or professional degree beyond bachelor's
9 - Information not available

Father's education ☐ 76
Natural or surrogate father? ☐ 77
1 - Nat. 2 - Surr.
Mother's education ☐ 78
Natural or surrogate mother? ☐ 79
1 - Nat. 2 - Surr.

ID Number [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (1 2 3 4 5)

Card Number [2] (6)

15. Are the following members of the juvenile's family known to have a criminal record? (No includes not appl. For example, if the juv. has no brothers, circle code 1) [10-15]

	NO	YES
Father (natural, step, etc.)	1	2
Mother (natural, step, etc.)	1	2
Brothers (natural, step, etc.)	1	2
Sisters (natural, step, etc.)	1	2
Other rel. in household (incl. spouse)	1	2
Others in household	1	2

16. Is the juvenile known to have had the following family problems? [16-24]

	NO	YES
Parental neglect	1	2
Parental alcoholism	1	2
Parental overbearance	1	2
Parental abuse	1	2
Sibling abuse	1	2
Parental drug addiction	1	2
Sibling drug addiction	1	2
Parental mental illness	1	2
Other_____ (describe)	1	2

17. Persons having custody of juvenile:

Codes:
01 - Both nat. parents
02 - One nat. parent
03 - One nat & 1 step par.
04 - One step parent
05 - Relatives
06 - Adoptive parents
07 - Foster parents
08 - An institution
09 - No single group responsible
10 - Other(incl self)
99 - Info. not avail.

Legal custody [ ][ ] (25 26)

Physical custody [ ][ ] (27 28)

18a. Living arrangements of juvenile at intake.

Codes:
1 - Living with parents
2 - Living with guardian
3 - Living with relatives
4 - Living with foster par.
5 - Living in institution
6 - Living alone or with spouse
7 - Other (specify_____)
9 - Information not available

[ ] (34)

If living in an institution, specify length in months (99 - Information not available)

months [ ][ ] (35 36)

b. Location of residence at intake:

Street address_____

City or town _____

County & state_____

[ ][ ][ ] (37 38 39)

19. Was juvenile ever employed?

Codes:
1 - No
2 - Yes, full-time
3 - Yes, part-time or summer empl.
9 - Information not available

[ ] (40)

20a. School status of juvenile as of December 1972.

Codes:
1 - Student full-time
2 - Student part-time
3 - Under 18, not in school
4 - Age 18 & over, not in school
9 - Information not available

[ ] (41)

b. (If currently not in school) Is the juvenile a school dropout?

Codes:
1 - No 2 - Yes 9 - Information not available

[ ] (42)

c. (If a dropout) Age of juvenile when last attended school: (99 - Information not available)

years [ ][ ] (43 44)

21a. Highest grade of schooling completed by juvenile as of December 1972.
Codes:
0 - No education
1 - Kindergarten to sixth grade
2 - Seventh grade
3 - Eighth grade
4 - Ninth grade
5 - Tenth grade
6 - Eleventh grade
7 - High school graduate
8 - One year of college or more
9 - Information not available

[ ] 45

b. Is the juvenile known to have had the following school difficulties?

	NO	YES	
Academic problems	1	2	[46-48]
Behavior problems	1	2	
Absenteeism	1	2	

22. Is the juvenile known to have any physical or mental handicaps?
Codes:
1 - No
2 - Yes, minor
3 - Yes, severe
4 - Yes, severity unknown

Physical handicaps [ ] 49

Mental handicaps [ ] 50

Offender History

23a. Is the juvenile known to be a drug user?
Codes:
1 - No
2 - Yes, seldom user
3 - Yes, occasional user
4 - Yes, frequent user
5 - Yes, frequency unknown

[ ] 51

b. If yes, is the juvenile known to be a user of

	NO	YES	
Heroin?	1	2	[56-63]
Amphetamines, barbituates?	1	2	
LSD?	1	2	
Marijuana?	1	2	
Inhalants?	1	2	
Other hallucinogenic drugs?	1	2	
Alcohol?	1	2	
Others?_____ (specify)	1	2	

24. Number of times juvenile was known to be arrested.
Codes:
1 - Once
2 - Twice
3 - Three to 5 times
4 - Six to 8 times
5 - More than 8 times
6 - Was not arrested
9 - Information not available

[ ] 64

25. Indicate the number of times in each category below:
(99 - Information not available)

Disposition	
Released without charge	# times [ ][ ] 65 66
Counseled and released	# times [ ][ ] 67 68
Referred to Family Court	# times [ ][ ] 69 70
Referred to other agency	# times [ ][ ] 71 72

26. Age of juvenile when arrested.
(99 - Info. not available)

Age at first arrest	years [ ][ ] 73 74
Age at last arrest	years [ ][ ] 75 76

ID Number [Agency] [Subject #] (1 2 3 4 5)

Card Number [3] (6)

27. Are the following charges known to have been filed against this juvenile?

		NO	YES	
Type I:	Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	1	2	[10-18]
	Manslaughter (negligent)	1	2	
(For "other offenses" please specify.)	Rape	1	2	
	Robbery	1	2	
	Aggravated Assault	1	2	
	Burglary	1	2	
	Larceny - over $50	1	2	
	Larceny - under $50	1	2	
	Malicious conversion.	1	2	
Type II:	Other assaults	1	2	[25-42]
	Arson	1	2	
	Forgery & counterfeiting	1	2	
	Fraud	1	2	
	Embezzlement	1	2	
	Stolen prop; recvg; etc.	1	2	
	Vandalism	1	2	
	Weapons	1	2	
	Prostitution	1	2	
	Sex offenses	1	2	
	Drug laws	1	2	
	Gambling	1	2	
	Driving intoxicated	1	2	
	Liquor laws	1	2	
	Disorderly conduct	1	2	
	Vagrancy	1	2	
	Trespassing	1	2	
	Other type II offenses(incl escape)	1	2	
Type III:	PINS	1	2	[50-53]
	Incorrigible	1	2	
	Runaway	1	2	
	Other type III offenses	1	2	

28a. Family Court appearances.

Codes:
1 - No (end of survey)
2 - Yes
9 - Info. not avail.

Has juv appeared as a law violator? (excluding minor traffic offenses) [ ] (60)

Has juvenile appeared as PINS? [ ] (61)

b. Indicate the severest disposition handed down by the Family Court.

Codes:
1 - Informal adjustment
2 - Counseled & released
3 - Probation
4 - Mittimus stayed, prob. cont.
5 - Detention home
6 - HYCF commitment (skip to d)
7 - Other (specify_____)
9 - Information not available

[ ] (62)

c. (If placed on probation) What was the length of probationary period imposed by the court?

Codes:
1 - Age of majority 2 - Other term 9 - Info. not avail.

[ ] (63)

If other term, specify length in months [ ][ ] (64 65)

d. (If sentenced to HYCF) What was the length of sentence imposed by the court?

Codes:
1 - Age of majority 2 - Other term 9 - Info. not avail.

[ ] (66)

If other term, specify length in months [ ][ ] (67 68)

APPENDIX C - COMMUNITY PROFILES

1. Sex and ethnic distribution
2. Age distribution
3. Household, families, origin by birth, average median income, residence in 1965 by percentages

HONOLULU COUNTY	SEX (%)		TOTAL POPULATION	RACE (%)							
	male	female		caucasian	negro	japanese	chinese	filipino	hawaiian	korean	others
Aiea	6,336 (50.4)	6,224 (49.6)	12,560	4,057 (32.3)	102 (0.8)	4,006 (31.9)	748 (6.0)	2,105 (16.8)	956 (7.6)	172 (1.3)	414 (3.3)
Barbers Point	966 (49.6)	981 (50.4)	3,187 *	1,618 (83.1)	69 (3.5)	23 (1.1)	2 (0.1)	191 (9.8)	6 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	36 (1.7)
Ewa	1,547 (53.2)	1,359 (46.8)	2,906	208 (7.1)	5 (0.1)	985 (33.8)	40 (1.3)	1,609 (55.3)	32 (1.1)	3 (0.1)	24 (0.8)
Ewa Beach	3,900 (50.2)	3,865 (49.8)	7,765	4,976 (64.0)	80 (1.0)	825 (10.6)	234 (3.0)	838 (10.7)	571 (7.3)	46 (0.5)	195 (2.4)
Foster Village	1,869 (49.8)	1886 (50.2)	3,755	3,241 (96.3)	21 (0.5)	199 (5.2)	115 (3.0)	63 (1.6)	58 (1.5)	35 (0.9)	23 (0.5)
Halawa Hgts	3,278 (56.4)	2,531 (43.6)	5,809	2,008 (34.5)	105 (1.8)	2,295 (39.5)	501 (8.6)	538 (9.2)	232 (3.9)	80 (1.3)	50 (0.7)
Hickam Housing	4,199 (57.1)	3,153 (42.9)	7,352	6,535 (88.8)	313 (4.2)	173 (2.3)	28 (0.3)	97 (1.3)	94 (1.2)	8 (0.1)	104 (1.3)
Iroquois Point	2,266 (49.6)	2,306 (50.4)	4,572	4,209 (92.0)	95 (2.0)	43 (0.9)	5 (0.1)	78 (1.7)	3 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	138 (2.9)
Makakilo City	1,754 (50.1)	1,745 (49.9)	3,499	2,072 (59.2)	43 (1.2)	323 (9.2)	98 (2.8)	497 (14.2)	376 (10.7)	50 (1.4)	40 (1.1)
Mililani Town	1,000 (49.1)	1,035 (50.9)	2,035	984 (48.4)	14 (0.7)	548 (26.9)	92 (4.5)	239 (11.7)	78 (3.8)	56 (2.7)	24 (1.0)
Pacific Palisades	3,960 (50.5)	3,886 (49.5)	7,846	2,733 (34.8)	24 (0.3)	2,722 (34.6)	547 (6.9)	935 (11.9)	716 (9.1)	109 (1.3)	60 (0.8)
Pearl City	9,685 (49.5)	9,867 (50.5)	19,552	6,564 (33.6)	234 (1.2)	8,352 (42.7)	1,169 (6.0)	1,748 (8.9)	844 (4.3)	200 (1.0)	441 (2.2)
Waimalu	1,446 (48.5)	1,536 (51.5)	2,982	1,037 (34.7)	58 (1.9)	1,072 (35.9)	195 (6.5)	340 (11.4)	231 (7.7)	24 (0.8)	25 (0.8)
Waipahu	11,594 (50.9)	11,204 (49.1)	24,150 *	6,580 (28.9)	330 (1.4)	6,141 (26.9)	635 (2.8)	7,450 (32.7)	922 (4.0)	140 (0.6)	600 (3.8)
Waipio Acres	1,080 (50.3)	1,066 (49.7)	2,146	774 (36.1)	24 (1.1)	483 (22.5)	107 (4.9)	542 (25.2)	147 (6.8)	16 (0.7)	53 (2.4)
Honolulu	162,649 (50.1)	162,222 (49.9)	324,871	110,097 (33.9)	2,400 (0.7)	109,489 (33.7)	35,639 (11.0)	29,481 (9.1)	25,636 (7.9)	5,113 (1.6)	7,016 (2.1)
Hauula	1,042 (50.9)	1,006 (49.1)	2,048	612 (29.9)	20 (1.0)	99 (4.8)	141 (6.8)	80 (3.9)	937 (45.7)	10 (0.4)	149 (7.2)
Kaaawa	408 (50.5)	420 (49.5)	848	440 (51.9)	0 (0.0)						
Kahuku	510 (55.6)	407 (44.4)	917	71 (7.7)	0 (0.0)						
Laie	1,509 (50.1)	1,500 (49.9)	3,009	1,185 (39.3)	6 (0.1)	153 (5.0)	125 (4.1)	53 (1.7)	626 (20.8)	15 (0.4)	846 (28.0)
Kahaluu	845 (51.0)	812 (49.0)	1,657	697 (42.1)	4 (0.2)	190 (11.4)	145 (8.7)	70 (4.2)	251 (15.1)	16 (0.9)	284 (17.0)
Kailua	16,797 (49.7)	16,956 (50.3)	33,673	22,960 (67.9)	101 (0.2)	4,159 (12.3)	1,650 (4.8)	857 (2.5)	2,921 (8.6)	356 (1.0)	779 (2.2)
Kaneohe	14,377 (41.8)	15,026 (52.2)	29,903	10,672 (35.7)	78 (0.3)	9,686 (32.4)	2,609 (8.7)	1,456 (4.9)	3,288 (10.9)	361 (1.2)	1,751 (5.8)
Maunawili	2,639 (49.8)	2,664 (50.2)	5,303	2,982 (56.2)	2 (0.0)	1,046 (19.7)	469 (8.8)	153 (2.8)	534 (10.2)	86 (1.6)	31 (0.5)
Mokapu	5,485 (69.8)	2,375 (30.2)	7,860	6,937 (88.2)	584 (7.4)	78 (0.9)	10 (0.1)	73 (0.9)	40 (0.5)	8 (0.1)	130 (1.5)
Waimanalo	1,093 (52.5)	988 (47.5)	2,081	485 (23.3)	12 (0.6)	276 (13.2)	108 (5.1)	707 (33.9)	468 (22.4)	19 (0.9)	6 (0.2)
Waimanalo Beach	1,548 (50.8)	1,497 (49.2)	3,045	696 (22.8)	3 (0.1)	78 (2.5)	154 (5.0)	83 (2.7)	1,996 (65.5)	12 (0.3)	23 (0.7)
Schofield Barracks	8,566 (63.4)	4,960 (36.6)	13,516	11,244 (83.2)	1,305 (9.7)	233 (1.7)	40 (0.3)	209 (1.5)	211 (1.5)	54 (0.3)	215 (1.5)
Wahiawa	8,799 (50.0)	8,799 (50.0)	17,598	6,488 (36.9)	187 (1.1)	5,947 (33.8)	539 (3.1)	2,420 (13.8)	992 (5.6)	686 (3.8)	339 (1.9)
Whitmore	1,140 (56.6)	875 (43.4)	2,015	108 (5.4)	13 (0.6)	396 (19.6)	10 (0.4)	1,425 (70.7)	35 (1.7)	3 (0.1)	25 (1.2)
Haleiwa	1,407 (53.6)	1,219 (46.4)	2,626	743 (28.3)	16 (0.6)	660 (25.1)	92 (3.5)	648 (24.7)	341 (13.0)	7 (0.3)	119 (4.5)
Waialua	2,118 (52.3)	1,929 (47.7)	4,047	995 (24.5)	16 (0.3)	1,031 (25.4)	51 (1.2)	1,772 (43.7)	107 (2.6)	23 (0.5)	52 (1.2)
Maile	2,244 (51.0)	2,153 (49.0)	4,397	1,801 (40.9)	49 (1.1)	327 (7.4)	208 (4.7)	617 (14.0)	1,171 (26.6)	17 (0.3)	207 (4.7)
Makaha	2338 (50.3)	2,306 (49.7)	4,644	1,932 (41.6)	26 (0.5)	310 (6.6)	143 (3.0)	857 (18.4)	1,083 (23.3)	21 (0.5)	266 (5.6)
Nanakuli	3,286 (50.5)	3,220 (49.5)	6,506	1,547 (23.7)	80 (1.2)	213 (3.2)	264 (4.0)	889 (13.6)	2,584 (39.7)	36 (0.5)	893 (13.6)
Waianae	1,706 (51.7)	1,596 (48.3)	3,302	1,217 (36.8)	8 (0.2)	617 (18.6)	35 (1.0)	552 (16.7)	431 (13.0)	19 (0.5)	423 (12.7)

data extracted from: COMMUNITY PROFILES for HAWAII 1972

	AGE GROUPS			SPECIFIC AGES (male/female)												
	17 yrs – under	18-24 yrs	25 yrs. – above	0-5 yrs	6 yrs.	7 yrs	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs	13 yrs.	14 yrs	15 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs.
Aiea	5,143 (40.9)	1,314 (10.5)	6,103 (48.6)	761/715	168/135	138/131	145/159	169/135	163/164	158/159	176/131	154/141	175/157	157/162	153/143	154/146
Barbers Point	825 (42.4)	359 (18.4)	763 (39.2)	231/246	24/21	23/20	24/25	15/21	15/17	18/14	16/5	17/3	12/10	9/7	11/7	3/1
Ewa	949 (32.7)	299 (10.3)	1,658 (57.1)	171/129	23/22	28/31	32/18	25/23	25/25	31/29	34/16	23/27	33/30	18/34	28/38	26/30
Ewa Beach	3682 (47.4)	699 (9.0)	3,389 (43.6)	606/547	121/107	119/112	115/104	121/119	124/121	136/112	105/90	115/100	106/109	90/101	72/75	86/69
Foster Village	1,696 (45.2)	237 (6.3)	1,822 (48.5)	195/167	45/37	45/48	60/52	59/51	61/52	53/69	67/64	54/71	67/54	63/48	68/44	49/63
Halawa Hgts.	2,014 (34.7)	1,237 (21.3)	3,795 (65.3)	275/221	58/56	56/62	67/50	75/55	70/77	60/55	60/62	72/61	74/61	77/61	64/61	67/57
Hickam Housing	2912 (39.6)	1,184 (16.1)	3,156 (42.9)	273/225	93/67	83/69	99/97	101/95	154/122	139/135	128/117	126/114	118/134	102/103	77/83	87/71
Iroquois Point	2472 (54.1)	316 (6.9)	1,784 (39.0)	522/449	98/85	110/94	98/92	81/82	91/69	67/63	72/58	48/39	42/52	31/32	25/27	24/19
Makakilo City	1,765 (50.4)	206 (5.9)	1,518 (43.4)	344/314	56/58	76/57	58/60	55/44	60/45	57/40	42/47	42/46	35/43	32/34	34/25	28/33
Mililani Town	576 (14.0)	138 (6.8)	1,001 (49.2)	176/181	32/32	28/21	18/31	27/21	24/26	25/17	26/21	16/17	23/26	17/16	21/21	15/15
Pacific Palisades	3,199 (48.4)	409 (5.2)	3,638 (46.4)	745/618	159/158	146/135	131/132	115/102	120/108	114/76	114/87	81/80	70/80	67/57	57/56	42/49
Pearl City	5,983 (45.4)	1,527 (7.8)	9,142 (46.8)	431/1409	311/399	318/282	299/282	287/289	281/281	277/279	268/250	259/243	204/220	218/170	186/181	185/173
Waimalu	1,199 (40.2)	498 (16.7)	1,285 (43.1)	205/222	34/34	22/40	43/26	31/26	36/32	45/33	24/37	28/34	33/24	31/20	21/32	33/31
Waimalu	9,584 (42.0)	5,006 (22.0)	10,208 (44.8)	1835/1815	288/291	322/286	288/255	261/256	286/276	268/252	261/245	226/232	244/201	213/176	197/197	204/187
Waipio Acres	1,022 (47.6)	208 (9.7)	899 (41.9)	113/129	24/19	36/27	30/21	35/32	40/28	36/45	43/30	37/40	45/28	38/36	24/30	25/31
Honolulu	96,961 (29.8)	48,158 (14.8)	176,989 (54.5)	16,336/15,612	2,998/2855								2,888/2,763	2,944/2,669	2,931/2,767	2,703/2,851
Hauula	975 (47.6)	267 (13.0)	803 (39.2)	173/158	28/31	27/22	35/29	28/23	23/30	17/36	26/23	27/22	31/27	29/22	26/26	30/16
Kaaawa	345 (40.7)	98 (11.6)	405 (47.8)	56/54	10/12								8/12	11/11	6/6	14/3
Kahuku	310 (33.8)	78 (8.5)	529 (57.7)	66/37	10/4								9/6	9/12	15/7	9/14
Laie	1,099 (36.5)	974 (32.3)	936 (31.1)	187/172	42/32	31/33	27/28	39/23	32/36	29/36	18/39	31/30	30/23	42/28	28/28	34/21
Kahaluu	669 (40.9)	195 (11.8)	793 (47.9)	115/99	13/25	26/10	13/14	15/19	21/23	24/21	27/18	27/14	21/24	18/17	8/23	23/11
Kailua	14,568 (43.1)	3,320 (9.8)	15,895 (47.1)	1926/1910	423/387	414/414	459/377	445/449	521/471	504/493	462/469	492/438	484/446	470/447	452/573	423/419
Kaneohe	13,092 (43.8)	2,653 (8.9)	14,158 (47.3)	2,021/1985	444/382	418/427	448/406	424/413	447/429	391/391	418/380	370/363	331/348	326/352	299/300	323/268
Maunawili	2,448 (46.2)	357 (6.7)	2498 (47.1)	302/303	71/66	72/65	81/82	90/93	75/61	91/74	75/74	84/82	70/92	87/65	77/77	61/75
Mokapu	2331 (29.7)	3,402 (43.3)	2,127 (27.1)	536/476	79/82	83/80	79/68	68/64	45/58	57/62	54/36	47/46	31/47	30/26	26/20	109/22
Waimanalo	1,062 (48.1)	227 (10.9)	852 (40.9)	199/168	36/34	23/32	42/33	19/22	24/28	33/27	23/24	33/19	25/30	28/21	21/16	21/21
Waimanalo Beach	1,393 (45.7)	345 (11.3)	1,307 (42.9)	173/172	41/39	46/48	49/42	39/40	42/46	39/31	45/50	51/39	47/44	58/50	38/41	37/46
Schofield Barracks	2,995 (22.2)	4,834 (35.8)	3,879 (28.7)	884/924	187/150	152/145	152/149	160/137	174/149	150/133	136/123	127/102	125/100	83/72	72/81	61/75
Wahiawa	6,921 (39.3)	2,827 (16.1)	7,847 (44.6)	1,151/1,068	203/181								207/199	170/208	127/204	166/176
Whitmore	728 (36.1)	248 (12.3)	1,039 (51.6)	133/106	17/27	17/20	16/22	24/21	24/22	23/21	20/19	22/18	30/13	23/19	17/14	26/14
Haleiwa	1,091 (41.5)	322 (12.3)	1,210 (46.1)	174/148	24/42								33/19	34/19	22/35	31/21
Waialua	1,472 (26.4)	491 (12.1)	2,084 (51.5)	255/233	36/36	43/42	53/46	46/37	48/47	42/45	48/29	44/43	46/22	45/32	35/37	40/42
Maile	2,155 (49.0)	576 (13.1)	1,666 (37.9)	316/386	76/71	68/51	78/61	60/54	62/71	58/41	52/53	51/50	51/49	61/47	54/53	44/51
Makaha	2,245 (48.3)	452 (9.7)	1,806 (38.9)	349/322	76/61	57/60	76/72	69/78	72/68	86/59	60/58	61/81	63/75	52/53	57/57	61/60
Nanakuli	3,108 (57.0)	704 (10.8)	2,394 (36.8)	557/544	108/100	109/108	105/93	123/99	116/131	98/104	105/88	80/99	106/85	90/65	79/84	64/68
Waianae	1436 (43.5)	400 (12.1)	1,466 (44.4)	208/205	37/41	60/44	48/38	42/39	52/40	45/44	44/42	35/54	44/41	29/43	48/26	38/49

data extracted from: HUPIC COMMUNITY PROFILES, OAHU, KAUAI, HAWAII

HONOLULU COUNTY	HOUSEHOLD No. of	HOUSEHOLD No. Per	FAMILIES	ORIGIN-BIRTH (%) foreign	local	mainland	AVERAGE MEDIAN INCOME	RESIDENCE IN 1965 (%) same house	diff. house, same county	diff. county, same state	different state
Aiea	2,955	4.23	2,799	1,096 (8.7)	8,256 (65.7)	2,072 (18.5)	13,212	5,403 (47.6)	3,301 (29.1)	95 (0.8)	1,392 (12.3)
Barbers Point	565	3.45	553								
Ewa	682	4.24	610	887 (30.5)	1,735 (59.7)	86 (3.0)	10,173	1,882 (71.1)	376 (14.2)	12 (0.4)	34 (1.3)
Ewa Beach	1,858	4.17	1,783	345 (4.4)	3,599 (46.3)	3,353 (43.2)	9,634	2,721 (39.7)	1,027 (15.0)	46 (0.7)	2,294 (33.5)
Foster Village	918	4.09	897	153 (4.1)	1,024 (27.3)	2,345 (62.4)	17,382	1,047 (29.9)	487 (13.9)	21 (0.6)	1,601 (45.8)
Haleiwa Hgts.	1,194	4.16	1,136	295 (5.1)	3,744 (64.4)	1,540 (26.5)	13,718	3,027 (55.8)	686 (12.6)	36 (0.7)	1,319 (24.3)
Hickam Housing	1,476	4.24	1,439	236 (3.2)	281 (3.8)	6,125 (83.3)	10,028	65 (0.9)	168 (2.4)	22 (0.3)	5,212 (74.7)
Iroquois Point	1,100	4.14	1,084	156 (3.4)	374 (8.2)	3,611 (79.0)	8,226	40 (1.1)	119 (3.2)	27 (0.7)	2,948 (78.2)
Makakilo City	806	4.33	789	199 (5.7)	1,903 (54.4)	999 (28.6)	11,293	804 (27.2)	1,109 (37.5)	13 (0.4)	720 (24.3)
Mililani Town	521	3.91	509								
Pacific Palisades	1,809	4.34	1,779	388 (4.9)	5,258 (67.0)	1,531 (19.5)	13,412	1,381 (20.7)	3,363 (50.3)	114 (1.7)	1,111 (16.6)
Pearl City	4,547	4.28	4,453	1,428 (7.3)	12,029 (61.5)	5,092 (26.0)	13,208	6,950 (40.2)	5,021 (29.0)	198 (1.1)	3,743 (21.6)
Waimalu	768	3.86	720	188 (6.3)	2,040 (68.4)	594 (19.9)	11,895	1,597 (60.6)	463 (17.6)	21 (0.8)	310 (11.8)
Waipahu	5,362	4.23	5,011	3,526 (15.5)	13,829 (60.6)	4,337 (19.0)	11,184	7,656 (38.7)	6,506 (32.9)	234 (1.2)	3,613 (18.3)
Waipio Acres	448	4.79	438								
Honolulu	97,228	3.24	75,310	35,225 (10.8)	197,097 (60.7)	65,484 (20.2)	12,539	139,957 (46.9)	75,575 (25.3)	4,424 (1.5)	43,871 (14.7)
Hauula	468	4.38	411								
Kahuku	254	3.61	208								
Laie	452	4.99	411	874 (29.1)	1,076 (35.9)	734 (24.4)	9,686	662 (24.8)	580 (21.7)	59 (2.2)	529 (19.8)
Kakaluu	421	3.90	385								
Kailua	8,494	3.97	7,871	1,302 (3.8)	16,483 (48.3)	13,644 (40.4)	14,916	13,860 (45.1)	6,914 (22.5)	355 (1.2)	7,446 (24.2)
Kaneohe	7,181	4.13	6,700	1,243 (4.2)	21,497 (72.1)	5,064 (17.0)	13,725	14,826 (55.6)	6,542 (24.5)	294 (1.1)	3,286 (12.3)
Maunawili	1,239	4.20	1,190	194 (3.6)	2,974 (56.1)	1,740 (32.8)	16,711	1,728 (35.7)	1,735 (35.8)	81 (1.7)	969 (20.0)
Mokapu	1,215	3.91	1,210	125 (1.6)	502 (6.4)	6,847 (87.1)	7,742	21 (0.3)	154 (2.2)	—	5,722 (81.6)
Waimanalo	434	4.76	399								
Waimanalo Beach	637	4.77	577	30 (1.1)	1,648 (62.6)	239 (9.1)	13,587	1,549 (65.5)	448 (18.9)	—	149 (6.3)
Schofield Barracks	2,518	3.95	2,507	405 (3.0)	792 (5.8)	10,309 (76.0)	7,483	137 (1.1)	158 (1.3)	19 (0.2)	7,942 (65.8)
Waialua	4,816	3.64	4,313	1,604 (9.1)	11,013 (62.6)	4,130 (23.5)	10,126	7,632 (48.5)	3,706 (23.6)	98 (0.6)	3,032 (19.3)
Whitmore	387	4.81	360								
Haleiwa	677	383	554	276 (10.5)	1,711 (65.2)	446 (17.0)	8,988	1,266 (54.3)	547 (23.5)	..	333 (14.3)
Waialua	1,023	3.91	878	1,118 (27.4)	2,182 (53.4)	523 (12.8)	9,484	1,785 (50.6)	762 (21.6)	7 (0.2)	442 (12.5)
Maile	997	4.40	899	159 (3.6)	3,472 (79.0)	470 (10.7)	9,253	1,937 (51.6)	1,200 (32.0)	65 (1.7)	216 (5.8)
Makaha	1,072	4.31	932	249 (5.4)	3,410 (73.4)	588 (12.7)	8,895	1,903 (46.4)	1,258 (30.7)	112 (2.7)	470 (11.5)
Nanakuli	1,243	5.20	1,119	239 (3.7)	4,710 (72.4)	617 (9.5)	9,733	2,530 (45.1)	1,643 (29.3)	63 (1.1)	431 (7.7)
Waianae	843	3.89	700	277 (8.4)	2,070 (62.7)	829 (25.1)	9,700	1,633 (55.0)	689 (23.2)	5 (0.2)	505 (17.0)

data extracted from: COMMUNITY PROFILES for HAWAII 1972

HONOLULU CITY	SEX (%)		TOTAL	RACE (%)							
area (census tracts)	male	female	POPULATION	caucasian	negro	japanese	chinese	filipino	hawaiian	korean	others
Hawaii-Kai (1)	6,319 (50.3)	6,253 (49.7)	12,572	6,274 (49.9)	27 (0.2)	3,583 (28.5)	1,177 (9.4)	245 (1.9)	833 (6.6)	263 (2.1)	170 (1.4)
Kuliouou (2)	2,562 (50.0)	2,561 (50.0)	5,123	2,239 (43.7)	2 (0.0)	1,667 (32.5)	631 (12.3)	84 (1.6)	377 (7.4)	89 (1.7)	34 (0.7)
Aina Haina (3,4)	5,481 (50.0)	5,473 (50.0)	10,954	4,319 (39.4)	14 (0.1)	3,959 (36.1)	1,747 (15.9)	147 (1.3)	464 (4.2)	196 (1.8)	108 (1.0)
Waialae-Kahala (5,6)	3,581 (49.2)	3,697 (50.8)	7,278	5,009 (68.8)	14 (0.2)	987 (13.6)	867 (11.9)	53 (0.7)	191 (2.6)	102 (1.4)	55 (0.8)
Kaimuki (7,8,13,14)	8,106 (49.0)	8,423 (51.0)	16,529	3,443 (20.8)	18 (0.1)	7,450 (45.1)	3,207 (19.4)	583 (3.5)	1,350 (8.2)	358 (2.2)	120 (0.7)
Wilhelmina Rise (9)	5,168 (48.4)	5,511 (51.6)	10,679	3,894 (36.5)	33 (0.3)	3,146 (37.0)	1,676 (15.7)	147 (1.4)	614 (5.7)	241 (2.3)	128 (1.2)
Palolo Valley (10,11,12)	8,068 (50.0)	8,056 (50.0)	16,124	3,216 (19.9)	9 (0.1)	8,366 (51.9)	1,548 (9.6)	777 (4.8)	1,789 (11.1)	230 (1.4)	189 (1.2)
Kapahulu (15,16)	4,497 (49.3)	4,631 (50.7)	9,128	1,721 (18.9)	18 (0.2)	4,543 (49.8)	1,221 (13.4)	307 (3.4)	1,133 (12.4)	111 (1.2)	74 (0.8)
Waikiki (17-20)	7,527 (48.0)	8,156 (52.0)	15,683	12,856 (82.0)	136 (0.9)	806 (5.1)	516 (3.3)	353 (2.3)	688 (4.4)	109 (0.7)	219 (1.4)
Ala Wai (21,22)	3,508 (49.1)	3,635 (50.9)	7,143	2,375 (33.2)	51 (0.7)	2,765 (38.7)	720 (10.1)	240 (3.4)	708 (9.9)	104 (1.5)	180 (2.5)
Moiliili (23-26)	9,378 (48.1)	10,100 (51.9)	19,478	3,729 (19.1)	38 (0.2)	11,577 (59.4)	1,738 (8.9)	706 (3.6)	1,207 (6.2)	275 (1.4)	208 (1.1)
St. Louis Hgts. (28)	2,198 (50.9)	2,118 (49.1)	4,316	1,530 (35.4)	10 (0.2)	1,734 (40.2)	637 (14.8)	56 (1.3)	244 (5.7)	70 (1.6)	35 (0.8)
Manoa Valley (27,29, 30,31)	11,606 (49.0)	12,098 (51.0)	23,704	7,070 (29.8)	59 (0.2)	11,576 (48.8)	2813 (11.9)	561 (2.4)	777 (3.3)	523 (2.2)	325 (1.4)
Tantalus (32)	595 (48.9)	623 (51.1)	1,218	507 (41.6)	5 (0.4)	129 (10.6)	156 (12.8)	18 (1.5)	378 (31.0)	13 (1.1)	12 (1.0)
Makiki Hgts. (33)	569 (49.7)	576 (50.3)	1,145	265 (23.1)	0 (0.0)	325 (28.4)	484 (42.3)	4 (0.3)	28 (2.4)	22 (1.9)	17 (1.5)
Makiki (34,35,36)	11,702 (47.2)	13,089 (52.8)	24,791	11,065 (44.6)	142 (0.6)	7,397 (29.8)	2584 (10.4)	1,045 (4.2)	1,404 (5.7)	703 (2.8)	451 (1.8)
Ala Moana (37)	656 (48.6)	693 (51.4)	1,349	876 (64.9)	14 (1.0)	165 (12.2)	65 (4.8)	49 (3.6)	135 (10.0)	17 (1.3)	28 (2.1)
Kewalo (38)	634 (75.7)	203 (24.3)	837	317 (37.9)	28 (3.3)	299 (35.7)	35 (4.2)	72 (8.6)	75 (9.0)	2 (0.2)	9 (1.1)
Downtown (39-42)	2,944 (51.1)	2,812 (48.9)	5,756	2,874 (49.9)	99 (1.7)	976 (17.0)	367 (6.4)	591 (10.3)	547 (9.5)	154 (2.7)	148 (2.6)
Pauoa Valley (43,44)	5,877 (49.9)	5,893 (50.1)	11,770	2228 (18.9)	29 (0.2)	4,278 (36.3)	1,682 (14.3)	665 (5.6)	2,432 (20.7)	186 (1.6)	270 (2.3)
Nuuanu (45,46)	4,193 (49.1)	4,661 (50.9)	9,157	2,036 (22.2)	12 (0.1)	4,170 (45.5)	1,665 (18.2)	296 (3.2)	605 (6.6)	141 (1.5)	222 (2.4)
Aiewa Hgts (47,48)	5,979 (49.4)	6,129 (50.6)	12,108	2070 (17.1)	29 (0.2)	4,902 (40.5)	2,593 (21.4)	1,112 (9.2)	845 (7.0)	193 (1.6)	364 (3.0)
Palama (49-55)	6,865 (52.9)	6,124 (47.1)	12,989	1,861 (14.3)	75 (0.6)	4,541 (35.0)	2,379 (18.3)	2,271 (17.5)	1,176 (9.1)	203 (1.6)	493 (3.8)
Kapalama (56-59)	8,935 (55.4)	7,194 (44.6)	16,129	2,919 (18.5)	120 (0.7)	4,605 (28.6)	1,331 (8.3)	4,238 (26.3)	2,008 (12.4)	255 (1.6)	593 (3.7)
Kalihi (60,61,62)	8,591 (51.2)	8,200 (48.8)	16,791	2783 (16.6)	172 (1.0)	3,948 (23.5)	866 (5.2)	5,792 (345)	2,577 (15.3)	146 (0.9)	507 (3.0)
Kalihi Valley (63-65)	8865 (50.7)	8,622 (49.3)	17,487	2272 (13.0)	104 (0.6)	4,764 (27.2)	1,036 (5.9)	5,658 (324)	1,974 (11.3)	126 (0.7)	746 (4.3)
Ft. Shafter (66)	2,020 (59.0)	1,404 (41.0)	3,424	2879 (84.1)	286 (8.4)	79 (2.3)	10 (0.3)	55 (1.6)	48 (1.4)	23 (0.7)	44 (1.3)
Moanalua (67)	5,060 (51.5)	4,759 (48.5)	9,819	2950 (30.0)	191 (1.9)	3,825 (39.0)	1,147 (11.7)	995 (10.1)	389 (4.0)	102 (1.0)	220 (2.2)
Aliamanu (68)	3,744 (49.9)	3,756 (50.1)	7,500	2526 (33.7)	84 (1.1)	1,832 (24.4)	650 (8.7)	1,147 (15.3)	460 (6.1)	128 (1.7)	673 (9.0)

data extracted from: CENSUS TRACTS, HONOLULU, HAWAII SMSA, 1970 and 1970 CENSUS DATA on ETHNIC STOCK

HONOLULU CITY area (census tracts)	AGE GROUPS (%)			SPECIFIC AGES (male | female)																											
	17 yrs.–under		18-24 yrs		25 yrs.–above		0-5 yrs		6 yrs		7 yrs		8 yrs.		9 yrs		10 yrs.		11 yrs.		12 yrs		13 yrs.		14 yrs		15 yrs.		16 yrs		17 yrs.	
Hawaii-Kai (1)	5317	(42.3)	842	(6.7)	6413	(51.0)	892	810	165	197	183	195	207	161	148	152	179	153	148	154	135	138	157	146	107	151	129	122	152	121	140	117
Kuliouou (2)	1984	(38.7)	480	(9.4)	2659	(51.9)	235	238	60	65	59	49	40	57	70	53	69	69	69	53	66	73	78	63	85	55	60	50	67	63	76	62
Qina Haina (3,4)	3892	(35.5)	1096	(10.0)	5966	(54.5)	416	357	86	78	108	101	126	106	145	107	120	122	143	144	149	148	145	124	129	153	172	134	137	155	160	133
Waialae-Kahala (5,6)	2423	(33.3)	551	(7.6)	4304	(59.1)	248	214	61	59	68	59	75	57	92	71	83	78	78	78	78	70	89	96	111	84	94	92	99	107	96	86
Kaimuki (7,8,13,14)	4743	(28.7)	2215	(13.4)	9571	(57.9)	646	599	119	116	132	114	132	128	117	132	160	137	147	135	148	141	150	168	171	140	171	142	175	172	176	175
Wilhelmina Rise (9)	3235	(30.3)	1221	(11.4)	6223	(58.3)	406	469	94	91	90	92	99	84	76	99	87	97	114	85	105	107	115	111	96	123	111	111	99	117	102	115
Palolo Valley (10,11,12)	5668	(35.2)	2184	(13.5)	8272	(51.3)	818	726	153	159	151	179	183	165	158	162	159	159	171	152	173	168	186	179	170	169	223	172	178	171	198	186
Kapahulu (15,16)	2618	(28.7)	1184	(13.0)	5326	(58.3)	437	379	67	60	74	63	67	75	74	62	89	75	86	78	83	65	72	59	73	84	80	83	83	71	83	96
Waikiki (17-20)	1872	(11.9)	3490	(22.3)	10321	(65.8)	346	352	48	48	39	56	40	44	48	45	55	39	43	42	34	44	42	37	56	49	40	55	49	54	67	80
Ala Wai (21,22)	1902	(26.6)	1546	(21.6)	3695	(51.7)	437	411	60	52	52	43	47	47	50	51	39	43	36	41	36	49	37	46	33	40	35	46	35	44	50	42
Moiliili (23-26)	4443	(22.8)	4169	(21.4)	10866	(55.8)	951	902	118	124	107	111	107	111	83	98	112	113	83	95	114	107	110	95	120	92	122	100	115	118	114	121
St. Louis Hgts. (27)	1189	(27.5)	661	(15.3)	2466	(57.1)	161	143	27	35	33	26	34	28	46	30	43	24	39	49	32	38	45	35	38	33	51	37	35	32	53	42
Manoa Valley (27,28,29)	6207	(26.2)	4803	(20.3)	12694	(53.6)	793	790	163	162	172	188	175	182	181	152	189	186	185	203	200	163	201	217	200	231	232	194	214	188	224	222
Tantalus (32)	387	(31.8)	120	(9.9)	711	(58.4)	41	43	11	10	9	12	8	17	9	11	24	16	19	8	14	16	12	10	9	19	11	10	10	15	12	13
Punchbowl Hgts (33)	340	(29.7)	129	(11.3)	676	(59.0)	25	26	9	4	3	8	10	12	13	7	11	10	13	11	14	13	14	9	13	12	18	14	18	21	17	15
Makiki (34,35,36)	4407	(17.8)	5651	(22.8)	14733	(59.4)	1010	933	114	104	111	113	90	84	94	104	90	90	88	88	93	93	80	94	130	110	108	98	142	99	114	127
Ala Moana (37)	205	(16.2)	268	(15.4)	936	(69.4)	49	36	2	3	3	8	0	4	5	4	6	6	4	4	1	5	4	7	5	5	3	7	8	8	13	5
Kewalo (38)	86	(10.3)	85	(10.2)	666	(79.6)	12	16	0	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	6	5	1	0	2	9	4	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	4	4
Downtown (39-42)	1097	(19.1)	957	(16.6)	3702	(64.3)	234	229	21	32	34	25	32	22	21	33	33	23	21	22	14	29	25	33	26	16	26	28	29	27	37	25
Nuuanu Valley (43,44)	3664	(31.1)	1709	(14.5)	6397	(54.4)	537	596	113	114	108	93	110	88	84	88	123	88	99	87	96	117	97	111	116	114	130	100	111	124	105	115
Nuuanu (45,46)	2693	(29.4)	979	(10.7)	5485	(59.9)	334	343	78	65	78	60	72	76	90	66	75	61	70	85	94	88	93	97	94	95	100	86	114	87	96	96
Alewa Hgts (47,48)	3764	(31.1)	1364	(11.3)	6980	(57.6)	559	562	117	103	111	94	97	107	113	100	107	111	105	133	103	121	103	103	127	100	109	114	130	113	122	110
Palama (49-55)	3882	(29.9)	1527	(11.8)	7580	(58.4)	577	586	120	114	114	98	107	115	116	105	121	108	109	121	121	98	120	110	113	101	129	108	116	137	114	104
Kapalama (56-59)	5334	(33.1)	1988	(12.3)	8807	(54.6)	1003	985	163	166	162	161	145	127	135	135	125	143	64	134	131	107	143	134	162	125	141	125	130	125	121	136
Kalihi (60,61,62)	6567	(39.1)	2093	(12.5)	8131	(48.4)	1285	1219	220	182	172	177	190	183	165	180	207	172	169	157	177	159	124	163	156	157	153	167	163	133	170	167
Kalihi Valley (63-67)	7008	(40.1)	1954	(11.2)	8525	(48.8)	1106	1057	213	196	198	212	211	216	204	198	207	215	231	196	216	182	175	173	212	191	208	203	188	212	187	199
Ft Shafter (66)	1273	(37.2)	827	(24.2)	1324	(38.7)	231	231	39	51	41	45	31	36	46	46	59	41	25	41	26	42	28	35	28	27	30	24	26	18	17	9
Thomas (67)	3687	(57.5)	1696	(17.8)	4436	(45.2)	746	689	92	108	102	92	114	112	94	92	99	98	84	105	98	103	97	78	96	83	80	91	103	68	72	76
Aliamanu (68)	3019	(40.3)	709	(9.5)	3772	(50.3)	479	457	107	91	80	87	93	93	80	79	99	93	86	78	87	97	82	86	80	74	83	83	96	77	83	89
	92906		46,438		171,637		15006	14328	2640	2590	2596	2563	2645	2540	2558	2466	2776	2575	2461	2579	2685	2594	2628	2620	2750	2636	2851	2596	2624	2577	2831	2767
							29334		5230		5159		5185		5024		5351		5040		5229		5248		5391		5447		5401		5598	

HONOLULU CITY area (census tracts)	HOUSEHOLD No. of	HOUSEHOLD No. per	FAMILIES	ORIGIN-BIRTH (%) foreign	local	mainland	AVERAGE MEDIAN INCOME	RESIDENCE IN 1965 (%) same house	diff. house, same county	diff. county, same state	different state
Hawaii-Kai (1)	3,131	3.94	3,002	214 (1.9)	6,617 (58.1)	1105 (32.7)	19,643	1,712 (13.9)	5,028 (40.0)	248 (2.0)	2,904 (23.1)
Kuliouou (2)	1,305	3.91	1,204	81 (1.6)	3,206 (62.1)	1136 (22.3)	19,087	2,716 (53.0)	1,160 (22.6)	632 (12.3)	42 (0.8)
Aina Haina (3,4)	2,872	3.88	2,672	171 (1.6)	7,405 (67.6)	2336 (21.9)	20,961	6,888 (62.9)	2,014 (18.4)	58 (0.5)	920 (8.4)
Waialae-Kalala (5,6)	2,159	3.35	1,843	187 (2.6)	2,964 (110.7)	2899 (39.5)	23,406	3,580 (49.2)	1,307 (18.0)	76 (1.0)	1,204 (16.5)
Kaimuki (7,8,13,14)	4,507	3.57	3,821	181 (1.1)	12,166 (73.6)	1343 (8.1)	13,356	9,906 (59.9)	3,203 (19.4)	119 (0.7)	1,000 (6.0)
Wilhelmina Rise (9)	3,104	3.43	2,758	178 (1.7)	7,124 (66.7)	2096 (19.6)	16,184	5,702 (53.4)	2,520 (23.6)	54 (0.5)	1,085 (10.2)
Palolo Valley (10,11,12)	3,971	4.03	3,621	145 (0.9)	13,274 (82.3)	711 (4.4)	12,502	9,617 (59.6)	3,722 (23.1)	100 (0.6)	564 (3.5)
Kapahulu (15,16)	2,516	3.59	2,184	98 (1.1)	7,144 (78.3)	630 (6.9)	12,538	5685 (62.3)	1,718 (18.5)	0 (0.0)	544 (6.0)
Waikiki (17-20)	8,073	1.91	3,746	254 (1.6)	3,191 (20.3)	8620 (55.0)	11,933	3,334 (21.3)	3,149 (20.1)	105 (0.7)	5,638 (35.9)
Ala Wai (21,22)	2,624	2.72	1,945	184 (1.9)	4809 (67.3)	1156 (16.2)	10,739	2,483 (34.8)	2238 (31.3)	196 (2.7)	680 (9.5)
Moiliili (23-26)	6,947	2.88	5,117	436 (2.2)	13,668 (70.2)	2380 (12.2)	11,167	8,131 (41.7)	5,302 (27.2)	657 (3.4)	1,776 (9.1)
St Louis Hgts. (28)	1,148	3.56	1,013	447	2805	857	17,319				
Manoa Valley (27,29,30,31)	6,414	3.36	5,067				16,516				
Tantalus (32)	344	3.51	282				14,612				
Makiki Hgts. (33)	285	3.99	263				25,638				
Makiki (34,35,36)	10,921	2.22	6,516				11,392				
Ala Moana (37)	652	2.07	421				16,298				
Kewalo (38)	257	2.01	93				10,285				
Downtown (39-42)	2,590	2.14	1,423				11,705				
Pauoa Valley (43,44)	3,295	3.55	2,723				11,926				
Nuuanu (45,46)	2,490	3.59	2,157				16,942				
Alewa Hgts. (47,48)	3,144	3.78	2,830				14,151				
Palama (49-55)	4,325	2.61	2,715				8,288				
Kapalama (56-59)	4,517	3.37	3,310				9,046				
Kalihi (60,61,62)	3958	4.10	3,533				8,894				
Kalihi Valley (63-65)	3,639	4.73	3,392				11,530				
Ft. Shafter (66)	667	4.01	665				10,169				
Moanalua (67)	2,341	3.98	2,282				11,921				
Aliamanu (68)	1,832	4.09	1,703				14,289				

data extracted from: CENSUS TRACTS, Honolulu, Hawaii SMSA, 1970

APPENDIX D - JUVENILE POPULATION TABLES

1. Juvenile population by calendar years 1965 - 1972

2. Number of recorded live births/birth rate per 1,000 residents

Juvenile Population by Calendar Years 1965 - 1972
(Extracted from live-birth statistics for 1948-1962)
Department of Health

Age	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10 and Under	16,305+	17,122+	17,040+	16,710+	17,050+	17,193+	17,607+	17,962+
11 - 12	32,294	32,496	33,427	34,162	33,750	33,760	34,243	34,800
13 - 14	30,075	31,715	32,294	32,496	33,427	34,162	33,750	33,760
15	14,059	14,463	15,612	16,103	16,191	16,305	17,122	17,040
16	14,223	14,059	14,463	15,612	16,103	16,191	16,305	17,122
17	14,482	14,223	14,059	14,463	15,612	16,103	16,191	16,305
TOTAL	121,438	124,051	126,895	129,546	132,133	133,714	135,218	136,989

Statistics from Health Department: Research and Statistics Office

	Number of recorded live births	Birth rate per 1,000 residents
1948	14,482	29.5
1949	14,223	29.5
1950	14,059	29.8
1951	14,463	30.6
1952	15,612	33.6
1953	16,103	34.1
1954	16,191	33.7
1955	16,305	32.6
1956	17,122	32.7
1957	17,040	30.9
1958	16,710	29.0
1959	17,050	28.5
1960	17,193	28.9
1961	17,607	26
1962	17,962	26.3
1963	17,762	26.0
1964	17,330	24.8
1965	16,290	23.1
1966	14,966	21.1
1967	14,797	20.5
1968	14,517	19.8
1969	15,655	20.9
1970	16,396	21.2
1971	15,807	20.1
1972	15,400	

From 1961, military personnel included
25% of births = Military

Considerations:

1) For the years 1948-1955, about 300 infants died per year before reaching age 1.

2) Migration: "In-migration" greater than "out-migration."
   Minimal in years 1948-1955
   More inter-state movement during the years 1965-1972.

3) Foreign immigration

TOTAL STATE-WIDE POPULATION OF THOSE 14 - 17:
Corrected figure -- Published May, 1973 by the U.S. Census Bureau

April 1970	59,983
July 1971	63,000
July 1972	65,000

(Taken from telephone conversation with Robert Schmitt, DPED)

Year of Birth	Calendar Year Years of Age 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1948	17	18						
1949	16	17	18					
1950	15	16	17	18				
1951	14	15	16	17	18			
1952	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1953	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1954		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1955			12	13	14	15	16	17
1956				12	13	14	15	16
1957					12	13	14	15
1958						12	13	14
1959							12	13
1960								12

Age Chart for reference only

APPENDIX E - EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Male - Female Juvenile Arrests (1971)

2. Female Referrals/Combined Arrests

3. 1971 Police Statistics

4. Summary of "What Happens to the Female at the Family Court"

Source: State Commission on Status of Women

MALE - FEMALE JUVENILE ARRESTS 1971

Part I arrests		Part II arrests	
Male	2770 - 79%	Male	2658 - 66%
Female	979 - 21%	Female	1388 - 34%
Total	3749	Total	4046

Male arrests divided more or less evenly between Part I and Part II arrests. Females arrests considerably higher in Part II.

Arrests Categories:

Part I

Largest number of arrests for both boys and girls was for larceny:
- Boys 1346
- Girls 755
- Total 2101 or 56% of all Part I arrests

Second largest number for boys was for burglary - 758; third was auto theft - 507.
Second largest number for girls was for auto theft - 125; third was burglary - 68.

Part II

By far the largest number for both boys and girls was in the category "all other offenses":
- Boys 1941
- Girls 1261
- Total 3202 or 79% of all Part II arrests

Second largest arrest category for both boys and girls was for drug law violations:
- Boys 204
- Girls 40
- Total 244

Third largest for both boys and girls was for "other assaults":
- Boys 130
- Girls 31
- Total 161

Source: State Commission on Status of Women

FEMALE REFERRALS

For all circuits, the offense of runaway accounts for the largest number of female referrals (to Family Court) - both first and repeaters.

	1st referrals		Repeat referrals	
	No.	%	No.	%
1st Circuit	123	43	187	32
2nd Circuit	40	75	23	79
3rd Circuit	17	45	22	59
5th Circuit	17	77	7	100

Honolulu Police Dept.

COMBINED ARRESTS - 1971 & 1972

First Arrests	Male	Female
Part I	1663	1116
Part II	1236	670
Total	2899	1786

Repeat Arrests	Male	Female
Part I	2528	583
Part II	2891	1655
Total	5419	2238

Source: State Commission on Status of Women

1971 POLICE STATISTICS

Age at arrest - by type of offense

Part I arrests

Taking the three largest Part I arrest categories the age spread was as follows:

	Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
LARCENY male	27	35	57	139	191	221	252	211	213	1346
female	10	13	20	66	115	152	171	118	90	755
BURGLARY male	12	22	0	56	92	134	173	147	103	739
female	4	1	0	4	10	12	12	14	11	68
AUTO THEFT male	0	0	0	8	33	75	75	153	100	444
female	0	0	0	3	10	28	28	37	26	132
TOTAL	53	71	77	276	451	622	711	680	543	3484

Part II arrests

Taking the three largest Part II arrest categories the age spread was as follows:

	Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
ALL OTHER OFFENSES										
male	34	19	29	51	160	342	432	468	406	1941
female	35	4	14	37	150	291	311	258	161	1261
DRUG LAWS male	0	0	1	0	0	18	38	71	74	202
female	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	12	19	40
OTHER ASSAULTS										
male	0	0	0	7	9	23	31	24	34	128
female	1	0	0	1	4	5	5	9	3	28
TOTAL	70	23	45	96	323	684	820	842	697	3600

Selected offenses during the calendar year 1972
— to be returned to Commission

SUMMARY FOR WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FEMALE AT THE FAMILY COURT

The total number of referrals for all circuits were divided approximately at 69% male and 31% females.

Females who were referred to the court for the first time were referred for larceny 2nd, incorrigibility and runaway. The table below compares the % offender referrals for their offenses with males.

TABLE I

Male or Female
% of/Referrals by Offenses for First Referrals

	1st Circuit		2nd Circuit		3rd Circuit		5th Circuit	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Larceny 2nd	18	15	18	17	16	13	38	14
Incorrigibility	7	16	--	--	3	5	--	5
Runaway	8	43	11	75	3	45	21	77
TOTAL	33	74	29	92	22	63	59	96

Females who were referred to the Court for a repeated time are compared below with males for the three offenses compared above.

TABLE II

Male or Female
% of/Referrals by Offense for Repeat Referrals

	1st Circuit		2nd Circuit		3rd Circuit		5th Circuit	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Larceny 2nd	14	11	7	14	18	8	25	-
Incorrigibility	3	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
Runaway	8	32	4	79	15	59	7	100
TOTAL	25	52	12	93	34	67	32	100

For all circuits, the offense of runaway accounts for the largest percentage of female referrals, for both first and repeaters.

1st Circuit	35%	3rd Circuit	51%
2nd "	77%	5th "	83%

An analysis was made for the 1st circuit regarding dispositions. Serious dispositions were defined as Probation, supervision and legal custody. The other dispositions are defined as non-serious. Non-serious offenses are defined as incorrigibility and runaway. Serious offenses are the 13 other offenses for which data was collected.

For First referrals:	M		F	
Serious Offense:	381	85%	116	41%
Non-Serious offenses:	65	15%	169	59%
Total:	446		285	

Page 2 Family Court Summary

	M		F	
Serious dispositions:	67	15%	29	10%
Non-serious dispositions:	379	85%	256	90%
TOTAL	446		285	

SERIOUS OFFENSES: (1st Circuit) (First Referrals)

Female	116	Serious dispositions	11	9%
		non-serious dispositions	105	91%
Male	381	Serious dispositions	60	16%
		non-serious dispositions	327	84%

NON-SERIOUS OFFENSES:

Female	169	Serious dispositions	18	11%
		non-serious dispositions	151	89%
Male	65	Serious dispositions	7	11%
		non-serious dispositions	58	89%

The data shows that irrespective of sex offense a first referral receives a non-serious disposition. For the small number of females (29 or 10%) who do receive a serious disposition the likelihood is 62% that it will be for a non-serious offense. For the small number of males (67 or 15%) who receive a serious disposition, the likelihood is 11% that it will be for a non-serious offense.

FOR REPEAT REFERRALS:

	M		F	
Serious Offense	1314	89%	353	60%
Non-Serious Offense	158	11%	239	40%
TOTALS	1472		592	
Serious Dispositions	667	45%	279	47%
Non-Serious Dispositions	805	55%	313	53%
TOTALS	1472		592	

SERIOUS OFFENSE (Ist Circuit)(Repeaters)

Female	353	Serious Dispositions	204	58%
		non-serious dispositions	149	42%
MAle	1314	Serious Dispositions	632	48%
		non-serious dispositions	682	52%

Family Court Summary

NON-SERIOUS OFFENSE

Female	239	Serious Disposition	75	31%
		non-serious dispositions	164	69%
Male	158	Serious Dispositions	35	22%
		non-serious dispositions	123	78%

The data shows that if a male or female is referred for a non-serious offense the likelihood is that a non-serious disposition will be given. If a female is referred for a serious offense the likelihood is 58% that she will receive a serious disposition. If a male is referred for a serious offense the likelihood is 48% that he will receive a serious disposition. For the 47% (279) females who receive a serious disposition the likelihood is 27% that it will be for a non-serious offense. For the 45% (667) males who receive a serious disposition the likelihood is 5% that it will be for a non-serious offense.

APPENDIX F - THE FAMILY COURT: ITS GOALS AND ROLE
A Summary Report

THE
FAMILY COURT:
ITS GOALS AND ROLE

A SUMMARY REPORT
OF THE PROJECT:
COMMUNITY AND FAMILY COURTS IN PROGRAM GOAL PLANNING
An LEAA Funded Project

SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII
JUDICIARY BUILDING
HONOLULU

CHAMBERS OF
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
CHIEF JUSTICE

This summary report is the embodiment of the ideas and efforts of a wide array of organizations and individuals concerned with juvenile delinquency, child protection, family stability and other related problems and issues. In its emphasis on goals, it serves as a significant contribution toward directed planning for the courts and the community.

Such cooperative community-wide endeavors are necessary if the courts are to be updated and strenghened. This precept has been clearly illustrated by the Judiciary's 1967 Citizens' Conference, which led to the subsequent modernization of Hawaii's entire judicial structure, and the 1972 Citizens' Conference, which was remarkably successful in suggesting alternatives for the future administration of justice in the state.

The Family Court conferences which served as the prelude to this report were in just such a mold, and I commend the participants, the staff of Family Court of the First Circuit, the District Family Court Judges, Judge Betty M. Vitousek, and Senior Judge Herman T. F. Lum for a job well done. The recommendations contained herein evince the thoughtful examination of problems facing the Family Courts today, and of demands and challenges to face those courts tomorrow.

William S. Richardson

William S. Richardson

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1965, the Juvenile Court, a concept of more than 66 years' standing, was expanded when Hawaii enacted laws creating a special court for children *and* families. The Family Court Act of 1965 integrated the jurisdiction and programs of the predecessor Juvenile Court and the Domestic Relations Court into one Family Court in each circuit. Many hailed this as a progressive step that would enable the State to better meet the needs of its people.

Since then, there have occurred numerous developments in the relevant areas of juvenile justice, children's rights, and programs dealing with children: there have been a number of landmark Supreme Court decisions in juvenile law, viz., *Kent* and *Gault*; and there has been substantial accretion to the body of knowledge dealing with children and the family. As a result, various segments of the community, including members of the courts, social agencies and other institutions, have come to view the function of the court with differing perspective. Because the role of the court has appeared ambiguous, numerous questions have arisen, such as: Should the jurisdiction of the Family Court be narrowed or expanded? Shouldn't non-court agencies assume responsibility for certain Family Court programs or activities? Should the Family Court provide treatment to children?

In view of these developments, the Family Courts last year decided to secure the views of a wide spectrum of the community in an attempt to produce a definitive statement as to our goal and role. Therefore, the courts applied for and received a grant from the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency to implement the project, *Community and Family Courts in Program Goal Planning*, which was carried out during the period June 1972 through September 1973. The results are embodied herein.

We have been fortunate in securing maximum input and a real exchange of ideas. The results of the total project have been distilled into a statement of the goal and role of the Family Courts. This statement, then, can be taken as a starting point for the Family Courts of Hawaii in developing program directions.

The judges of all the Family Courts join in acknowledging the support and encouragement of Chief Justice Richardson. The courts are also grateful for the support of the Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency, without which this project would have been extremely difficult to implement, and for the assistance and cooperation of many persons from the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the State Government, and from various groups in the community. A list of the participants is provided in the Appendix.

Herman T. F. Lum
Senior Judge
Family Court, First Circuit

II. PROJECT: COMMUNITY AND FAMILY COURTS IN PROGRAM GOAL PLANNING

The development of a goals statement was implemented through the project *Community and Family Courts In Program Goal Planning*, which commenced June 1, 1972, and was funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement and Delinquency Planning Agency, State of Hawaii.

As the project's first phase, a planning conference was convened on October 11, 1972, and involved persons closely connected and knowledgeable with the juvenile justice system and related areas of the court's concern. This planning committee delineated topics for discussion and the program format for a major conference.

The second phase involved the major conference, in which 107 persons from a wide cross-section of the community, including courts, social agencies, State Government agencies, school officials, community organizations and others, participated. Sponsored in cooperation with the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii and the University of Hawaii, the conference was held on November 30 and December 1, 1972, and involved intensive discussions on those basic issues which are part and parcel to an understanding of the role, function, and program direction of a special court for children and families.

Subsequently, on July 5 and 6, 1973, a mini-conference involving 38 persons was convened. A planning group took the recorded output of the major conference and developed a discussion format around which the mini-conference participants then proceeded to develop specific recommendations. The statement of *The Family Court: Its Goals and Role* was developed, to a large degree, from the group reports and recommendations of the mini-conference, which are included herein.

III. PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

A. Major Conference.

The major conference held at the Ilikai Hotel on November 30 and December 1, 1972, discussed the following:

(1) Family Courts, Where We Stand: An Assessment of Current Practice.

(2) Current Issues and New Directions.

(3) The Family Court: Part of Total Government Effort and Responsibility in Youth Development.

(4) State and Community Agencies and the Issues.

In order to facilitate discussions, the "problems and issues" given hereunder were developed and distributed as discussion material. It is reproduced herein in order to give an indication of the nature and scope of the deliberations. Although discussions were extensive, it was not possible to discuss every question: and there was no expectation that "answers" would necessarily be found for the questions. Rather, the aim was to evoke discussion and facilitate the exchange of ideas. There were numerous concerns, recommendations, questions and conclusions that emanated from the conference but these were not in any unified arrangement. Accordingly, these are not included herein.

1. COURT JURISDICTION.

Should the jurisdiction of the Family Court be narrowed; Expanded? Or remain the same? Are the courts assuming responsibilities beyond the control of the courts, particularly around problems related to child welfare, education, employment, and family counseling? Would probation and other social services be more effective if removed from the courts? Would institutional and after-care services now provided by the Department of Social Services and Housing be more effective if administered by the Judiciary? Should there be a distinct State agency for children and family services?

2. NON-CONFORMING CHILDREN.

Should the number of cases of minor misdeeds appearing before the court be reduced through referrals to non-court agencies which can perhaps handle them more effectively?

Should future Family Courts concentrate primarily on cases of children alleged to

have committed serious offenses, those who have continually repeated minor misbehavior, or those for whom past attempts at informal dispositions have failed?

3. DECRIMINALIZATION.

Should non-conformity and deviancy be re-evaluated in terms of societal expectations? Has society changed to such an extent that what was once considered unacceptable deviance may be tolerated today and in the future? Should there be a re-examination of "children's rights"?

4. DIVERTING YOUTH FROM JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Are current practices in diverting youth from the justice system (counsel and release by police and court workers) adequate? Is there a need for further diversion and establishment of a "Youth Services Bureau" advocated throughout the country? Is this the alternative to achieve necessary control and redirection without unnecessary stigma and damage to the child? Will the same label and stigma be merely transferred to such an agency? Will such an agency be more effective in reducing delinquency and misconduct?

Should there be special programming, over and above current efforts, to meet the needs of children who cannot cope with the traditional school? Should there be more efforts to meet the needs of "alienated youth, "drop-outs" and "non-conformists"?

Are there enough avenues for success of all children?

Should there be more avenues for success, or at least retention in the school system (whatever the nature of the student's handicap), so that he receives some education and socialization during pre-adult years? Should the different efforts at Kailua High School, Farrington High School, Stevenson Intermediate School, and others be developed on a specific statewide basis? . . . .Or, should "drop-outs," "non-conformists," and "alienated youth" be channeled to the courts for education and socialization? . . . .Or, should the Department of Social Services and Housing be designated as the agency to provide education and socialization for these children?

5. TREATMENT.

The "right to treatment" for both juveniles and adults is regarded as a constitutional right. Although currently confined to psychiatric treatment, will it develop as a legally enforceable right (for one in the Family Court process) to the services of a competent probation counselor with a reasonable caseload?

CONTINUED

6 OF 7

Sould the court maintain an advocacy role? Should the court mandate agencies to provide specific types of services? Is this legally possible? Is it desirable?

Will there be increasing need for specialized foster homes for youths adjudicated as neglected, dependent, or delinquent? Will training of foster parents become a program necessity? Should the Department of Social Services and Housing be made responsible for providing this service while the courts retain the responsibility to determine and review the legal status? Should the major task of probation counselors of the future be more as liaisons (brokers) between the court and treatment facilities in the community and involve less responsibility for personally inducing change in offenders?

6. MARRIAGE COUNSELING, RECONCILIATION AND CHILD CUSTODY.

a. Attorneys handle only the legal issues relative to matrimonial actions and generally they do not address themselves to the social aspects of the situation. They do not refer their clients to social agencies and other helping agents and as a result the clients become further entangled in their problems which makes the problems more difficult to resolve.

Should attorneys who handle matrimonial cases be more involved in the social aspects of a case and be more knowledgeable regarding the availability of social services within the community?

What should be the role of the lawyer in a divorce case with children?

Should counsel be appointed for children? Should Family Court have an attorney of its own?

b. People are entering into marriage at an earlier age. A substantial number of these marriages end in divorce, because the young couples are ill-prepared to cope with the demands, responsibilities, and stresses of marriage.

Should the services be expanded to include pre-marital education and counseling programs?

Whose responsibility is it to prepare these people for marriage? Should family life courses be part of the school curriculum?

Should there be mandatory intervention by Family Court where children are involved in a divorce case? If there is mandatory counseling, should Family Court be handling the service or should it be referred out to existing agen-

cies? Should domestic relations cases be handled by a quasi-non-legal body?

c. Family Court personnel are deeply involved in providing marital counseling and other services resulting from matrimonial actions. The Family Court counselors help married couples to resolve some of their problems, but often if and when they seek counseling, it is too late because the differences are irreconcilable. Should some other agency provide this service? What agency? Do we have competent marriage counseling services? Should they be licensed?

Should there be a clearinghouse or coordination of social services?

B. Mini-Conference.

The voluminous material that came out of the major conference was studied by a planning committee and a set of statements and questions was developed in order to sharply focus the task for the participants of the mini-conference.

The participants of the mini-conference were divided into three groups to discuss the following issues as they related to Family Court goals and directions:

1. PREVENTION.

In the final analysis, the most promising and, therefore, the most important method of dealing with delinquency and crime is by preventing it. Should the Family Courts be engaged in delinquency prevention efforts?

2. DIVERSION.

It has often been expounded that not all children referred to the court for alleged violations of law need to be handled by the court and that court intervention should be reserved for those situations where protection of the community dictates or where there is an indication that intervention by a court can be more productive in curbing unlawful behavior. Should the goal of the Family courts be in the direction of further diversion?

3. DETENTION.

Detention of children is based on the need for such due to (1) the requirement of protection of the child, (2) requirement of protection of the community, and (3) temporary hold is necessary pending court disposition. Should the goal of the Family Courts be in the direction of eventual elimination of Detention Homes as such with the provision of other alternatives such as specialized foster homes?

4. MINORS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION.

Should the goal of the Family Courts be in the direction of diverting all such cases to community agencies?

5. TREATMENT.

The problems related to delinquency require a variety of techniques and resources. No one institution, be it the school, police or courts, has complete responsibility, but each must work cooperatively in their efforts to educate, protect and rehabilitate the offender as they are mutually dependent on each other. Should the goal of the Family Courts be in the direction of concentrating on its adjudicatory role and shifting the provision of treatment of children to Executive department agencies and community agencies?

6. ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP ROLE.

a. Should the courts assume an advocacy role for children within its jurisdiction by:

(1) Using the power of the courts to mandate treatment, whenever necessary?

(2) Demanding that the best available treatment resource be sought for each case?

(3) Requiring planned monitoring re: the implementation and maintenance of the treatment plan?

(4) Seeking the creation of non-existent resources where suitable alternatives are unavailable?

b. Should the courts assume an advocacy role for all children in the community in promoting broader understanding and change where health and general welfare of all youths are thwarted or infringed upon?

c. Should the Family Courts take leadership in all problems relating to children and youth which require legislation?

7. MARRIAGE COUNSELING, RECONCILIATION AND CHILD CUSTODY.

a. Should the Family Courts continue to provide social services (counseling, social investigation) in this area or should it confine its functions to only the adjudicatory processes?

b. Should the Family Courts attempt to preserve marriages?

8. COMMITMENT TO INSTITUTIONS.

Should the goal of the Family Courts be in the direction of eliminating youth correctional institutions?

9. COUNCIL.

Should the courts exercise leadership and form coordinating council with respect to children's needs?

The groups were asked to address themselves primarily to the assigned questions and formulate recommendations in those areas. Following are summaries of each group's observations and recommendations:

GROUP I

Discussion Leader: The Honorable Alfred Laureta
Recorder: Kai Bong Chung
Reporter: Dr. Christopher E. Barthel, III
Assignment: Issues 6, 7, 9

The group felt very much in favor of developing a statement of goals. Directed planning, they felt, is necessary not only in order to avoid helter-skelter activity, but to enable the courts to devise sound means of implementing programs and concerns embodied in those goals.

Specifically, the group recommended the following:

Issue 6 - ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP ROLE.

Advocacy and leadership are very necessary goals of the Family Courts. Advocacy is a responsibility that can operate in two main areas--advocacy in a specific case, for a specific child; and advocacy in a general vein, relating to community-wide social needs, social planning and social issues. Advocacy may be court-originated, where the court may decide to move aggressively in regard to a particular case; or it may devolve upon the court as a consequence of the court's being looked upon as a resource, a potential advocate, by the community.

It is a wide-ranging goal that extends beyond the traditional role of the court and into, perhaps, the role of the parent. Nevertheless, it is necessary.

Issue 7 - MARRIAGE COUNSELING.

The goal of the Family Courts should be to bring about some kind of healthy resolution to marital conflicts. This may not necessarily mean the preservation of the marriage, although the courts may seek such conciliation as a preferred measure among many. Mandate conciliation, however, has proved rather ineffective, since once papers are filed in court it is usually too late to preserve the marriage. The courts should nevertheless provide counseling relating to pre-divorce and post-divorce situations, involving custody and visitation problems, support and other financial arrangements, etc.

Issue 9 - COUNCIL.

If the court is going to be actively involved in an advocacy and leadership role, as

recommended, obviously it would have to be involved in some way in the coordination of community agencies and resources to meet children's needs. A coordinating council seems to be part and parcel of what the Correctional Master Plan also recommends. However, the courts should not necessarily be the agency under which the council would operate. Therefore, Issue 9 should be amended to read that the Family Courts should exercise leadership to form the coordinating council, not necessarily and form.

Discussion On Other Issues.

The Family Courts should be engaged in the **prevention** of delinquency and particularly in the area of advocacy and in the area of coordinating with various agencies.

Further, **diversion** is a worthwhile goal to aim for. It would require monitoring, however, so that the court would, while sending juveniles to other agencies, continue to exercise responsibility in seeing that treatment services and handling procedures are followed. Not all such cases should be diverted, however, since some children would not benefit from such diversion. Therefore, diversion should be practiced in all **appropriate** cases.

There are youngsters who need protective, closed settings. For this reason, the courts will continue to need **detention homes.** Although such facilities may exist, alternative should also be established within the community. Different kinds of settings are needed to meet the needs of different kinds of kids who are currently being maintained under one big roof.

The courts should not shift the **treatment of children** to other agencies, if they are to concentrate on an adjudication function as defined in a narrow way. The concept of diverting youth to these agencies can be desirable only if the adjudication function is as broadly defined as by the November conference to include:

(1) Fact-finding to determine whether the child comes within the court's jurisdiction.

(2) Study and diagnosis in preparation of a plan of treatment to determine what will be done for the child and/or his family and by whom.

(3) Monitoring to determine the continued appropriateness and effectiveness of the treatment plan.

It should not be the goal of the Family Courts to work for the elimination of **youth correctional facilities,** since there remains a need for some type of correctional setting for

youngsters. The Family Courts should, however, play a very active role in monitoring the cases it sends to those facilities. How are these youngsters getting along? What is happening to them? Are they receiving the proper treatment? Are they being helped by this treatment process? The youth facility should not necessarily be under the umbrella of the court, but the court should be aggressive in determining whether a child is being helped there, or whether other alternatives should be attempted. The court should move around a circle of alternatives and not employ linear solutions where the correctional facility is the end of the line.

GROUP II

Discussion Leader: The Honorable Barry J. Rubin
Recorder: August Markham
Assignment: Issues 1, 2, 4

The group decided that the nine issues under discussion required, in effect, a fundamental review and re-evaluation of the Family Court system in toto, primarily as expressed in the Family Court Act itself.

That Act (571) as outlined by the Legislature in 1966 states in its first section:

> *This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that families whose unity or well-being is threatened shall be assisted and protected, and restored if possible, as secure units of law-abiding members; and that each child and minor coming within the jurisdiction of the court shall receive, preferably in his own home, the care, guidance, and control that will conduce to his welfare and the best interests of the State, and that when he is removed from the control of his parents the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which they should have given him.*

Group II proposed to change the wording to:

"571-1. **Construction and Purpose of Chapter.** This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that children and families whose rights and well-being are jeopardized shall be protected and secured in those rights through action by the court; that the court shall ensure the formulation of a plan adapted to the requirements of the child and his family and the necessary protection of the community, and (may) (shall), (whenever appropriate), utilize all State and community resources in its (formulation and) implementation. The court shall thereafter be responsible to determine the continued appropriateness of said plan and its implementation."

This is essentially a re-statement of the adjudicatory junctions as defined originally by the November conference and referred to in Group I's report.

As to the specific questions regarding Family Court goals, the group was affirmative in many instances. The treatment of children was central to the discussion, although the group looked at the Family Court system in toto because of the concerns in marital situations the

court is responsible for as well. The group also felt that all of the community and State agencies concerned should operate in constant cooperation among themselves and with the courts in order to effectively carry out the responsibilities of the community to children and families.

Issue 1 - DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

If the courts want to have as few offenders brought before them as possible, if the courts seek to work things out so that such offenders never come back again, then essentially the courts seek and are involved in delinquency prevention efforts. Oftentimes community agencies may come knocking at the court's door asking the court to be active in the case of a child who was not known to the police and, hopefully, will never become known to the police.

Issues 2 and 4 - DIVERSION.

There is a great deal of diversion going on right now. Whenever possible, the courts should seek to prevent children and families from becoming lodged within the court system. There are, however, many minors in need of supervision who should continue to come within the court's jurisdiction. Certain classes of children who might be denominated as incorrigible, runaway, etc., are deserving of protection.

GROUP III

Discussion Leader: The Honorable Nelson Doi
Recorder: The Honorable Patrick Yim
Assignment: Issues 3, 5, 8

The group formulated a set of statements comprising its recommendations in regard to the questions dealing with prevention, diversion, treatment, commitment to institutions, advocacy and leadership, and the coordinating council. In regard to marriage counseling, reconciliation and child study, the group's position was that the Family Courts should ensure the best interest of the child and his proper development in a marriage situation by using strategies such as mandatory conciliation services and counseling children of divorced parents.

The general statements formulated read:

(1) The Family court shall adjudicate the child and shall be responsible for the treatment of the child.

(2) The Family Court shall be given the authority to mandate treatment when necessary.

(3) The Family Court shall be concerned and involved in the area of prevention.

(4) The Family Court shall support the concept of responsible diversion, assuming the formulation of standards for diversion and adherence to constitutional requirements.

(5) The Family Court recognizes that some children's needs necessitate the continuation of the detention home and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

(6) The Family Court must develop a full spectrum of treatment alternatives.

(7) The Family Court shall promote broader understanding and change where health and general welfare of all youths are thwarted or infringed upon by leadership or supportive efforts in this direction.

(8) To assume the proper and effective implementation of these functions, a council, involving public and consenting private agencies, shall be created, first, to identify available services; second, to serve as a brokerage firm for

services; third, to develop alternative programs to fill gaps; fourth, to seek resources collectively; fifth, to coordinate efforts; and sixth, to conduct research.

IV. THE FAMILY COURT: ITS GOALS AND ROLE

The goal of the Family Court is the accommodation of the rights and needs of the child, parents, and the family unit. These goals can best be accomplished when

(1) the court is responsible to insure treatment of the child;

(2) the court has authority to mandate and monitor treatment when necessary;

(3) the court insures the best interest of the child and the family unit in a marital conflict situation; and

(4) the court under its jurisdiction can institute responsible diversion which satisfies appropriate standards that adhere to constitutional requirements.

But the court functions as a member of a concerned community and as such

(1) shall be concerned and involved in the positive growth of children; and

(2) shall promote greater understanding and improvements where the health and general welfare of children are handicapped, through leadership and supportive efforts that remove those handicaps and promote the development of children.

The court, to assure the proper and effective implementation of these goals, shall establish a council, involving public and consenting private agencies

(1) to identify available services;

(2) to serve as a broker for services;

(3) to develop alternative programs;

(4) to evaluate resources collectively;

(5) to coordinate efforts; and

(6) to conduct research.

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Dr. Elizabeth Adams
Psychiatrist, Department of Health

Mrs. Sumiko Agena
Supervisor, Department of Social Services and Housing

Abraham Aiona
Chief, Maui County Police Department

Darron L. Aiona
Instructor, Leeward Community College

Norman Akita
Branch Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing, Hawaii

Dr. Shiro Amioka
Superintendent of Education, Department of Education

Mrs. Esther K. Arinaga
Member, State Commission on the Status of Women

Dr. Harry V. Ball
Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii

Mrs. Sau Moi Goo
Assistant Program Development Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

*Dr. Christopher E. Barthel, III
Psychologist, Department of Health

Ray Belnap
Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Mrs. Clara Boyer
Section Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Mrs. Naomi S. Campbell
Deputy Corporation Counsel, Office of Corporation Counsel

*Mrs. Earlene Chambers
Program Designer, Palama Settlement

Ms. Susan Chandler
Assistant Director of Community Health, Regional Medical Program of Hawaii

*Myron R. Chevlin
Executive Director, Child and Family Service

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Harry C. Chuck
District Superintendent, Department of Education, Hawaii

*Kai Bong Chung
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Kayo R. Chung
Superintendent, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Ms. Nora I. Cooper
Vice-President, Associate Editor, Maui News

Jean Cote
Chairman, Family Life Committee, Commission on Children and Youth

Paul M. de Silva
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Prosecutor's Office, Hawaii

*Honorable Nelson K. Doi
Senior Judge, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Mrs. Thelma Espinda
Special Services Coordinator, Leeward District, Department of Education

Richard Fujimoto
Psychiatric Social Worker, Department of Health

Hideyasu Fukuhara
Vice-Principal, McKinley High School

Honorable S. George Fukuoka
Judge, Family Court, 2nd Circuit, Maui

Paul M. Ganley
Attorney at Law

Milton Hakoda
Hawaii District Administrator, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Dr. Marion Hanlon
Chairman, County Commission on Children and Youth, Maui

*Sherwood M. Hara
Director, Family Court, 5th Circuit, Kauai

Elver S. Higashi
Curriculum Specialist, Department of Education, Maui

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Robert Higashino
Executive Director, Palama Settlement

Roland Hill
Social Worker, Adolescent Unit, Hawaii State Hospital

Robert Hogan
Attorney at Law

Roy K. Hiram
Chief, Kauai Police Department

Mrs. Millicent Honda
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Mickey Hummer
Community Change Specialist, Legal Aid Society

Walter Ing
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Ms. Fumiko Iwamasa
Hawaii Branch Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Mrs. Ellida Jacobs
Group Work Director, Young Women's Christian Association

Roy Kagawa
Manager, Hawaii Branch, Hawaii State Employment Service

*Wayne Y. Kanagawa
Director, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Dr. Gene Kassebaum
Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii

Mrs. Clara Katekaru
Program Specialist, Department of Education

*Richard Kato
Associate Director, Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii

Yasunobu Kesaji
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 2nd Circuit, Maui

Mrs. June Kenison
Girls Unit Director, Salvation Army Facilities For Children

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Harry Kim
County Director, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Hawaii

Paul T. Kobayashi
Principal, Leilehua High School

*Honorable Paul C. Kokubun
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Miss Aiko Kurisaki
Social Worker, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Wesley Lau
Supervising Attorney, Legal Aid Society

Honorable Alfred Laureta
Judge, Family Court, 5th Circuit, Kauai

*Mrs. Beverly Lee
Department of Education-Family Court Liaison Officer, Department of Education

*Ernest Lee
Program Specialist, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Domingo Los Banos
District Superintendent, Leeward District, Department of Education

Philip H. Lowenthal
Deputy Public Defender, Office of Public Defender, Maui

*Huddy T. Lucas
Researcher, Legislative Reference Bureau

*Honorable Herman T. F. Lum
Senior Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Robert Y. Masuda
Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Hawaii

Gerald S. Matsunaga
Deputy Public Defender, Office of Public Defender, Kauai

Honorable Benjamin Menor
Judge, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Hiroshi Minami
Executive Director, Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Mrs. Ping Kyau Minn
Oahu Branch Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Thomas Miyashiro
Supervising Social Worker, Department of Social Services and Housing

Neil Mizuba
Probation Officer, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Donald Moore
State Director, Hawaii Council on Crime and Delinquency

Teruo Morigaki
Captain, Hawaii Police Department

*Mrs. Margaret Moriyama
Curriculum Specialist, Leeward District, Department of Education

Patrick S. Mulligan
Executive Director, Hale Kipa, Inc.

Mrs. Ah Quon McElrath
Social Worker, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

*Jack Nagoshi
Director, Social Welfare Development and Research Center, University of Hawaii

Shigemitsu Nakashima
Assistant Public Welfare Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Sadao Nishida
Director, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Honorable Dennis O'Connor
Representative, State Legislature

*Seido Ogawa
Juvenile Delinquency Specialist
Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency

*Moses Ome
Parole Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

Kenneth A. Omura
Curriculum Specialist, Honolulu District, Department of Education

Robert T. Omura
Director, Catholic Social Service

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Robert T. Omura
Director, Catholic Social Service

*Masaru Oshiro
Executive Director, Liliuokalani Trust

Mrs. Harriet A. O'Sullivan
Curriculum Specialist, Windward District, Department of Education

Richard Paglinawan
Deputy Director, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Dr. B. D. Porteus
Psychologist, Kauikeolani Children's Hospital

W. Wayne Protheroe
Youth Activities Coordinator, Office of Social Resources, City and County of Honolulu

V. Thomas Rice
Attorney at Law

*Edwin Ross
Major, Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, Honolulu Police Department

*Honorable Barry J. Rubin
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Dr. George F. Schnack
Psychiatrist

Orville Sexton
Director, Teen Challenge, Inc.

*Thomas Shintani
Administrator, Adult Services Branch, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Michio Shitanishi
Vice-Principal, Kalakaua Intermediate School

Ms. Marian Taketa
Counselor for Divorcing Parents, Probation Department, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

*Mrs. Margaret Tekeli
Deputy Public Defender, Office of Public Defender

Honorable George Toyofuku
Senator, State Legislature

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX A

PARTICIPANTS OF MAJOR CONFERENCE

Les Kobayashi
Program Specialist, Department of Education

*Honorable Betty M. Vitousek
Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Dr. Fred Weaver, III
Head, Community Mental Health Center, Kauai

Honorable John T. West, Jr.
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Mrs. Karen White
Probation Officer, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Miss Harriet Yamahira
Director, Richards Street Branch, Young Women's Christian Association

Honorable Patrick K. S. L. Yim
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Howard Yuh
Executive Secretary, Commission on Children and Youth

*Paul Yukumoto
Assistant Administrator, Salvation Army Facilities For Children

Saiji Zakimi
Detention Home Liaison Officer, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Dr. Irwin Tanaka
Director, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency

*Mrs. Marjorie Barrett
Program Administrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX B

PARTICIPANTS OF MINI-CONFERENCE

Edwin Tam
Public Welfare Adminstrator, Department of Social Services and Housing

*Mrs. Margaret Tekeli
Deputy Public Defender, Office of Public Defender

Hiroshi Minami
Executive Director, Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii

*Seido Ogawa
Juvenile Delinquency Specialist, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency

Dr. Irwin Tanaka
Director, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency

Dr. Elizabeth Adams
Psychiatrist, Department of Health

*Dr. Christopher E. Barthel, III
Psychologist, Department of Health

*Myron Chevlin
Executive Director, Child and Family Service

Charles Duarte
Deputy Chief, Honolulu Police Department

*Edwin Ross
Major, Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, Honolulu Police Department

Donald Moore
State Director, Hawaii Council on Crime and Delinquency

Dr. Harry V. Ball
Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii

Lester E. Cingcade
Administrative Director of the Courts, Judiciary

Robert Ueoka
Director of Administrative Services, Circuit Courts, Judiciary

Howard Yuh
Executive Secretary, Commission on Children and Youth

Mrs. Esther Arinaga
Member, Commission on the Status of Women

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX B

PARTICIPANTS OF MINI-CONFERENCE

*Mrs. Beverly Lee
Department of Education-Family Court Liaison Officer, Department of Education

August Markham
Director, Family Court, 2nd Circuit, Maui

*Honorable Nelson Doi
Senior Judge, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Honorable Benjamin Menor
Judge, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Sadao Nishida
Director, Family Court, 3rd Circuit, Hawaii

Honorable Alfred Laureta
Judge, Family Court, 5th Circuit, Kauai

*Sherwood Hara
Director, Family Court, 5th Circuit, Kauai

Gerald Chang
Deputy Attorney General, Department of Attorney General

*Honorable Herman T. F. Lum
Senior Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Honorable Betty M. Vitousek
Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Honorable Paul C. Kokubun
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Honorable Katsugo Miho
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Honorable Barry J. Rubin
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Honorable John T. West, Jr.
District Family Judge, Family court, 1st Circuit

Honorable Patrick K. S. L. Yim
District Family Judge, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Wayne Y Kanagawa
Director, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX B

PARTICIPANTS OF MINI-CONFERENCE

Miss Mary Jane Lee
Administrator, Children and Youth Services Branch, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Thomas Shintani
Administrator, Adult Services Branch, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Jack Nagoshi
Director, Social Welfare Development and Research Center, University of Hawaii

Herbert Lee
Program Specialist, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Kai Bong Chung
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 1st Circuit

Mrs. Millicent Honda
Probation Supervisor, Family Court, 1st Circuit

*Participants of Planning Conference

APPENDIX G - COMMUNITY RESOURCES

COMMUNITY RESOURCES
(Oahu only)

I. PRE-INTAKE LEVEL

A. Youth-Oriented

1. Pilot Intern Program - HPD
2. Hale Kipa (Runaway Shelter for Girls)
3. Palama Settlement - Crisis Intervention Service
   - Delinquency Prevention Program
4. Adolescent Crisis Teams - Hawaii State Hospital and Mental Health clinics
5. Waikiki Drug Clinic
*6. Quick Kokua
7. Big Brothers
*8. Model Neighborhood Safety and Police Community Relations
9. DOE - Compensatory Education
   - Statewide Dropout Program
*10. The Hut - Counseling and Guidance Services
*11. Waimanalo Learning Center (Progressive Neighborhood Program)
*12. Kailua Learning Center (Hawaiian Homes)
*13. Special Motivation Programs (Hawaiian Home Lands)
   a. Stevenson Intermediate
   b. Roosevelt High School
*14. Alternatives for Youth (Model Cities)
15. Educational Guidance and Opportunities (EGO)
*16. Waianae Rap Center (Model Cities)
17. Child and Family Service
*18. Waianae Group Homes (Child and Family Service)
*19. Susannah Wesley Community Center
20. Catholic Social Services
   a. School Group Counseling and Consultation Services
   b. Kalihi Family Counseling Unit
21. Liliuokalani Trust
22. Nuuanu YMCA - Hawaii Outdoor Challenge
*23. Kalihi Branch YMCA - Detached Services
24. Neighborhood Youth Corps - Out-of-School Programs
25. Summer NYC
26. Job Corps
27. The Habilitat

*Geographic Limitation

II. INTAKE LEVEL

A. Youth-Oriented

1. Shelter and Shelter-Treatment Programs

*a. Salvation Army Facilities for Children

(1) Manoa Facilities (boys)
(2) Girls Complex - cottages (2) and in-community group homes
(3) Kaimuki Psychiatric Facility

*b. The Habilitat
*c. Hale Kipa
**d. Waikiki Drug Clinic - Halfway House
**e. Waianae Group Homes
***f. Nuuanu YMCA
*g. Job Corps
*h. Foster Homes
i. DSS Emergency Homes
***j. YWCA - Fernhurst
**k. Armed Services YMCA
**l. Huckleberry Homes
m. Teen Challenge

*Regularly used by Family Court
**Occasionally used by Family Court
***Very occasionally used

2. Employment-Oriented Services

a. Concentrated Employment Program
- Kalihi-Palama
- Waianae Unit

b. Employment Opportunity Center
c. Model Cities Employment Opportunity Center
- Kalihi-Palama

d. Neighborhood Youth Corps II
- Out-of-School Program

e. Job Corps
f. Honolulu Placement Center
g. Vocational Rehabilitation
h. Summer NYC

3. Education-Oriented Services

a. Compensatory Education Program (DOE)
   - Statewide Dropout Program
   - Neighborhood Youth Corps
   - Special Motivation Programs
b. Special Motivation Programs (Hawaiian Home Lands)
   - Stevenson Intermediate
   - Roosevelt High School
c. Kailua Learning Center (Hawaiian Homes)
d. Waimanalo Learning Center (Progressive Neighborhoods)
e. Quick Kokua (Progressive Neighborhoods)
f. Kalihi Family Counseling Unit (CSS)
g. School Group Counseling and Consultation Program (CSS)
h. Educational Guidance Opportunities
i. DOE-Family Court Liaison Officer

4. Health and Welfare Services

a. Liliuokalani Trust
b. Child and Family Service
c. Mental Health Association of Hawaii
d. Buddy System (Family Court)
e. The Hut (YMCA)
f. Palama Settlement (including In-Community Treatment)
g. Waianae Rap Center (John Howard)
h. Hawaiian Outdoor Challenge (Nuuanu YMCA) - Summer only
i. Waikiki Drug Clinic and Halfway House
j. Adolescent Crisis Intervention Teams
   (Hawaii State Hospital and Mental Health clinics)
k. Immigration Services - Susannah Wesley Community
   Center
l. Big Brothers of Hawaii
m. Family Counseling Program (CSS)
n. Alternatives for Youth
o. Probation Plus

B. Adult-Oriented

1. Residential

a. The Habilitat
b. Nuuanu YMCA
c. YWCA - Fernhurst
d. Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation - Halfway House
e. Waikiki Drug Clinic - Halfway House
f. St. Francis Halfway House
g. Salvation Army Detoxification Unit
h. Salvation Army Men's Social Service Center
i. Booth Services for Young Women
j. Mothers and Babies Program

2. Employment-Oriented Services

a. Employment Opportunity Center
b. Model Cities Employment Opportunity Center (Kalihi-Palama)
c. Honolulu Placement Center
d. Waianae Coast Manpower Center (CEP)
e. Kalihi-Palama Manpower Center (CEP)
f. Vocational Rehab
g. Goodwill Industries of Honolulu

3. Education-Oriented

   a. Prison School (operated by Community College)

4. Health and Welfare

   a. Child and Family Service
   b. Mental Health Association
   c. Susannah Wesley Community Center
   d. Waikiki Drug Clinic
   e. Family Counseling Program (CSS)
   f. Kalihi Family Counseling Unit (CSS)
   g. Alcoholics Anonymous
   h. Volunteer Chaplaincy - Hawaii Council of Churches
   i. John Howard Association (CCC - Max - Parole)

III. CCC LEVEL

A. Youth-Oriented

1. Shelter and Shelter-Treatment Programs

a. Salvation Army Facilities for Children
   (1) Manoa Facilities (boys)
   (2) Girls Complex - cottages(2) and in-community group homes
   (3) Kaimuki Psychiatric Facility
b. Hale Kipa
c. Waianae Group Homes
d. Nuuanu YMCA
e. Job Corps

2. Employment-Oriented Services

a. Concentrated Employment Program
   - Kalihi-Palama
   - Waianae Unit
b. Employment Opportunity Center
c. Model Cities Employment Opportunity Center
   - Kalihi-Palama
d. Neighborhood Youth Corps II
   - Out-of-School Program
e. Job Corps
f. Honolulu Placement Center
g. Vocational Rehabilitation

3. Education-Oriented Services

a. Kalihi Family Counseling Unit (CSS)
b. School Group Counseling and Consultation Program (CSS)
c. Educational Guidance Opportunities

4. Health and Welfare Services

a. Liliuokalani Trust
b. Child and Family Service
c. Mental Health Association of Hawaii
d. The Hut (YMCA)
e. Palama Settlement (including In-Community Treatment)
f. Hawaiian Outdoor Challenge (Nuuanu YMCA) - Summer only
g. Adolescent Crisis Intervention Team
(Hawaii State Hospital and Mental Health clinics)
h. Immigration Services - Susannah Wesley Community Center
i. Family Counseling Program (CSS)

B. Adult-Oriented

1. Residential

a. Nuuanu YMCA
b. Hawaii Alcoholism Foundation - Halfway House
c. Waikiki Drug Clinic - Halfway House
d. Salvation Army Detoxification Unit
e. Salvation Army Men's Social Service Center

2. Employment-Oriented Services

a. Employment Opportunity Center
b. Model Cities Employment Opportunity Center (Kalihi-Palama)
c. Honolulu Placement Center
d. Waianae Coast Manpower Center (CEP)
e. Kalihi-Palama Manpower Center (CEP)
f. Vocational Rehab

3. Education-Oriented

a. Hoomano School (Community College)

4. Health and Welfare Services

   a. Child and Family Service
   b. Mental Health Association
   c. Susannah Wesley Community Center
   d. Family Counseling Program (CSS)
   e. Kalihi Family Counseling Unit (CSS)
   f. Alcoholics Anonymous
   g. John Howard Association (CCC - Max - Parole)

MAUI

I. PRE-INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium (acute and chronic mental patients)
Simpkins' Home (max 10) - group foster home for young children
Drug Treatment Center - Teen Challenge
Maui Live-In
Maui Zendo (religious affiliation - max 6-8)

2. Employment

DOE Work/Study Program
Cameron Center
Operation Mainstream (MOEO)
County Work Experience Program (MCC)
State Employment Agency
DVR

3. Education

Simpkins' Home
Drug Treatment Center - Teen Challenge
DOE Dropout Program (State and County)
DOE Work/Study Program (State and County)
Mental Health Service
Cameron Center (Hale Ike Day Care)

4. Health and Welfare

Juvenile Counseling Center
Family Counseling Center
Mental Health Service
DSSH
DVR

5. Social

Youth Center (Kahului)
Big Brothers
Cameron Center
Baha'i West MYC

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium
KaLima O'Maui (16 and older - shelter work shop)
Drug Treatment Center - Teen Challenge
Maui Zendo

2. Employment

DVR - KaLima O'Maui
State Employment Agency (Operation Mainstream, Manpower)
Cameron Center

3. Education

Hale Hauoli (craft shop for mentally retarded - max 10)
Drug Treatment Center - Teen Challenge
Mental Health Services
Cameron Center

4. Health and Welfare

Family Counseling Center
Mental Health Services
DSSH
DVR

5. Social

Cameron Center

II. INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium
Maui Live-In
Simpkins' Home
Maui Zendo
Foster Homes

2. Employment

Cameron Center
Operation Mainstream
State Employment Agency

3. Education

Mental Health Service
Cameron Center

4. Health and Welfare

Juvenile Counseling Center
Mental Health Service
Big Brothers
Teen Challenge
DVR
Cameron Center
DSSH

5. Social

Cameron Center

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium
Maui Zendo

2. Employment

Cameron Center

3. Education

Mental Health Service
Cameron Center

4. Health and Welfare

   Mental Health Service
   DSSH

5. Social

   Cameron Center

III. CCC

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium
Maui Live-In
Maui Zendo

2. Employment

Cameron Center
Operation Mainstream

3. Education

4. Health and Welfare

Juvenile Counseling Center

5. Social

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Kula Sanitorium
Maui Zendo

2. Employment

Cameron Center

3. Education

4. Health and Welfare

IV. PAROLE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

   Kula Sanitorium

2. Employment

   Cameron Center

3. Education

   Mental Health Service
   Cameron Center

4. Health and Welfare

   Juvenile Counseling Center
   Mental Health Service
   Cameron Center

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

   Kula Sanitorium

2. Employment

   DVR - KaLima O'Maui
   State Employment Agency (Operation Mainstream, Manpower)
   Cameron Center

3. Education

   Mental Health Service

4. Health and Welfare

   Mental Health Service

KAUAI

I. PRE-INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Job Corps (age 15-21)
Mahelona Hospital (psychiatric)

2. Employment

DSSH
Job Corps
RUK (Rehabilitation Unlimited Kauai) (16 and older)
DVR
State Employment Agency (OJT)
NYC

3. Education

DSSH
DOE Special Services (Out-Reach counselors, part-time advisors, Special Motivation Programs - Title I)
Job Corps
RUK
Transculture Community Resource Media

4. Health and Welfare

DSSH
Mental Health Center
Mahelona Hospital
Big Sisters
Transculture Community Resource Media
Big Brothers

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Job Corps
Mahelona Hospital

2. Employment

Job Corps
RUK
DVR
State Employment Agency (Operation Mainstream, Manpower)
DSSH

3. Education

DSSH
Job Corps
RUK
DVR
Transculture Community Resource Media
State Employment Agency (OJT)

4. Health and Welfare

DSSH
Mental Health Center
Mahelona Hospital

5. Social

Transculture Community Resource Media

II. INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Job Corps

2. Employment

DSSH
Job Corps
RUK
State Employment Agency

3. Education

DSSH
DOE Special Services
Job Corps
RUK
Transculture Community Resource Media
State Employment Agency

4. Health and Welfare

DSSH
Mental Health Center
Transculture Community Resource Media

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Job Corps

2. Employment

DSSH
Job Corps
RUK
State Employment Agency

3. Education

DSSH
Job Corps
RUK
Transculture Community Resource Media
State Employment Agency

4. Health and Welfare

DSSH
Mental Health Center
Transculture Community Resource Media

III. PAROLE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

2. Employment

   DSSH
   State Employment Service (OJT)

3. Education

   DSSH
   State Employment Agency (OJT)

4. Health and Welfare

   DSSH

5. Social

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

   Mahelona Hospital

2. Employment

   DSSH
   State Employment Agency (OJT, Operation Mainstream)
   DVR

3. Education

   DSSH
   State Employment Agency
   DVR

4. Health and Welfare

   DSSH
   Mahelona Hospital

HAWAII

I. PRE-INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

~~Job Corps (age 16-22 M, max. 54)~~
Interim Home (Female 14-18, max. 6)
Foster Home (12-18): Relative Home

2. Employment

NYC
Job Corps
State Employment Agency

3. Education

Job Corps
DOE-Cross Cultural Center: ("PASS"- parent-training, 6 weeks)
Other DOE programs
Hilo Intermediate - Policeman on campus
NYC

4. Health and Welfare

Hawaii Youth Center
Awareness House (Drug-related)
West Hawaii Mental Health Clinic
Hilo Counseling Center
DSSH
Liliuokalani Children's Center
Brantley Center, Inc. (Rehab and Job Placement)
DVR

5. General

Multi-Purpose Center

B. Adult

1. Shelter and Shelter Care

Job Corps

2. Employment

State Employment Agency (16 and older) (OJT, Manpower, MDTA)
Job Corps
Community College

3. Education

Job Corps
Hawaii Community College Early Admittance

4. Health and Welfare

West Hawaii Mental Health Clinic
Hilo Counseling Center
DSSH
DVR
Brantley Center, Inc.
Legal Aid Society
Interfaith Counseling Service

II. INTAKE

A. Youth

1. Shelter

Job Corps
Interim Home (Female 14-18)
Foster Home (12-18)

2. Employment

NYC
Job Corps
State Employment Agency

3. Education

Job Corps
NYC
Other DOE programs

4. Health and Welfare

Awareness House (Drug-related)
West Hawaii Mental Health Clinic
Hilo Counseling Center
DSSH
DVR
Brantley Center, Inc. (Rehab and Job Placement)
Hawaii Youth Center
Liliuokalani Children's Center

5. General

Multi-Purpose Center

B. Adult

1. Shelter

Job Corps (16-22)

2. Employment

State Employment Agency
Job Corps

3. Education

Job Corps

4. Health and Welfare

West Hawaii Mental Health Clinic
Hilo Counseling Center
DSSH
DVR
Brantley Center, Inc.
Legal Aid Society
Interfaith Counseling Service

January 11, 1974

Resources Utilized By Family Court

Residential (Fee Paid by Family Court)

1. Private Foster Homes

2. Salvation Army Facilities for Children

   a. Manoa Boys Unit - Ages 13 - 17 Years
   b. Kaimuki Cottages - Ages 8 - 12 Years
   c. Girls Unit - Ages 12 - 17 Years - Group Homes and Cottage

3. Waianae Group Homes (Child and Family Service)

   a. One for 8 male adolescents - Ages 14 - 18 years
   b. One of 8 female adolescents - Ages 14 - 18 Years

4. Hale Kipa, Inc.

   Shelter facility for females - Ages 13 - 17 Years

5. Kamuela Camp

   Six-week summer camp for up to 60 males.

6. Wahi-O-Maluhia

   Ranch-type residential program for up to 20 males - Ages 11 - 17 Years.

7. Teen Challenge

8. Habilitat

   Male and female residents - Age range not limited.

9. Hale Ola (Waikiki Drug Clinic)

10. Private Boarding Schools

Non-Residential (Fee Paid by Family Court)

1. Palama Settlement

   Day program for males utilizing group sessions and learning center.
   Ages 15 - 17 Years.

2. Probation-Plus Project (YWCA)

   Day Program for females - Ages 12 - 17 Years.

3. Dutton Learning Center (Salvation Army Facilities for Children)

Other Community Resources (Private Agencies)

(With or without fee. Fee waived or paid by families.)

1. Child and Family Service
2. Catholic Social Services
3. Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center
4. Family Life Centers (Military and Private)
5. Susannah Wesley Community Center
6. Planned Parenthood
7. Big Brothers of Hawaii
8. YMCA
9. Some agency for Parent Effectiveness Training (project for near future).

Government Agencies. (No charge.)

1. Mental Health Clinics
2. Department of Social Services and Housing
3. Hawaii Job Corps
4. Vocational Rehabilitation Services, DSSH
5. Employment Opportunity Center
6. Neighborhood Youth Corps
7. Hawaii State Hospital
8. Waimano Hospital and Training School
9. Venereal Disease Clinic

Federal Projects (Administered by Family Court)

1. Intern Counseling Project at Police Department
2. Intensive Intervention Project
3. Buddy System (terminated 11/73)

APPENDIX H - INTAKE ALTERNATIVES

INTAKE ALTERNATIVES

Method 1 - Purchase of Services

If Hawaii decides to adopt the method of purchase of services, the police, Family Court, and juvenile division of the Department of Corrections would receive monies to develop or purchase needed intake and support services. The advantages of the method are:

- o It avoids the development of a new agency in the juvenile justice system.
- o It allows for services to be purchased as needs arise.

Disadvantages are that juveniles involved in the justice system have needs for many services not ordinarily required by other youth, and often these may not be available outside the system. Also, unless the service delivery sources can be guaranteed long-term funding, it is unlikely that they can develop or maintain the expertise to provide services to the system. The juvenile justice system may be faced with a plethora of potential service deliverers, none of which has extensive experience for the particular need. Another problem is that coordinating service delivery is intensified since it increases the number of independent agencies or professionals who deal with juveniles in the system. The problem of monitoring and evaluating the services provided to juveniles is also augmented since the juvenile justice system would have minimal authority over independent service providers.

Method 2 - Youth Service Bureau

The creation of a Youth Service Bureau consists of the development of a new agency, or a new branch of an existing agency, whose objectives would be the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the diversion of youth from the

juvenile justice system. Objectives would be met by providing information and advice to juveniles and their parents; by referring juveniles to other agencies and programs for assistance or treatment; by conducting interviews and by testing juveniles; by making recommendations to the juvenile and/or the juvenile justice system concerning the juvenile's placement in a treatment program; by developing and operating programs; by coordinating and evaluating YSB, juvenile justice and other community programs aimed at delinquency prevention and/or diversion; and by monitoring the progress of juveniles enrolled in YSB programs. In these functions the YSB would serve as an adjunct to the police, courts, and corrections.

The nature of the YSB services prescribes that a juvenile's involvement in most YSB programs is on a voluntary basis. A youth cannot be required by the court to participate in delinquency prevention or diversion programs prior to adjudication. Since most of the juveniles referred to the YSB will not have been adjudicated, their participation will be voluntary. It is therefore important that the YSB develop a cooperative relationship both with the juvenile justice system and with the juveniles it seeks to serve.

A YSB could be organized for the entire state of Hawaii, with its function to plan, coordinate, administer, and monitor prevention and diversion programs. The actual delivery of most services would be scattered throughout Oahu and the other islands. Or there could be a number of YSB's operated on a community level. Each would be responsible for only a relatively small geographic area but would perform the same functions as those of the YSB for all of Hawaii. Advantages to the development of one or a series of Youth Service Bureaus are:

o Services can be delivered to youth without involving them with the court or identifying them as "delinquent."

- The addition of a YSB to the system would provide for an agency whose only responsibilities would be prevention and diversion. This should lead to an increase in programs in prevention and diversion, and to a higher quality of service.
- In a statewide YSB there is coordination of activities throughout the state. In a YSB on the community level there can be tailoring of service delivery to the specific needs of each community. The advantages of both can be realized by combining a state level YSB, responsible for overall coordination and administration, with neighborhood YSB's responsible for their respective communities.

It should be noted, however, that the creation of a Youth Service Bureau has some disadvantages. The YSB serves only youth who are not involved with the juvenile justice system or who have been diverted from the system. Consequently, there is a large group of juveniles in the system who are left unserved. For these youths, other types of services would have to be found. Since the YSB is involved only with youth in prevention and diversion programs, it can provide only minimal services in the areas of coordination and evaluation of the entire system. Also, YSB personnel would have difficulty monitoring the progress of youth involved in other stages of the system, and thus would be unable to effectively coordinate YSB functions with other juvenile justice programs.

Method 3 - Intake Service Center

A juvenile Intake Service Center for Hawaii would closely resemble the center proposed for adults in the Correctional Master Plan. The agency would be responsible for intake and support services at each phase of the juvenile

justice system as well as for prevention and diversion activities. The ISC responsibilities include: assessment of all juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system (such assessment to be made directly by interviews and psychological testing, or indirectly by the study of police statistics or court records); the formulation of program recommendations for each youth in the system (based on assessment of each youth and knowledge of the capabilities of each program); monitoring the progress of youths from the time they enter the system until they leave it; conducting follow-up studies on youths who have left the system, to determine their further progress and to evaluate the performance of the system; evaluation, both of programs in the system and of the system as a whole; and advocacy of program development based on study of both the juvenile population and the system.

As with the Youth Service Bureau model, the ISC can be an entirely independent agency or a branch of an existing agency. It can function on a state level, on a neighborhood level, or on both levels. Obviously, there are numerous methods of organizing the ISC; but, regardless of the method employed, any ISC should be sufficiently independent of other juvenile justice agencies as to allow for objective evaluation of the system and objective recommendations for the disposition of juveniles. Furthermore, any ISC should provide services for youth at <u>all</u> phases of the juvenile justice system.

The major difference between the Intake Service Center model and the Youth Service Bureau and purchase of services models concerns the relationship between the ISC and the other components of the juvenile justice system. Currently in Hawaii, the police refer juveniles to the detention home, and release is largely by authority of the Family Court. This direct relationship

between the police and the court would be retained, for the most part, by the YSB or by the purchase of services models. However, adoption of an ISC model could radically alter the relationship by introducing the authority of the ISC into this context. Two possible types of relationships between the ISC, the police, and the Family Court are outlined:

Alternative 1

Currently, if a juvenile is not counseled and released, or referred to nonjustice agencies by the police, he is referred to the Family Court. Referral may or may not include detention at Hale Ho'omalu. Under Alternative 1, all youths not released at the police level would be routed to the Intake Service Center. The ISC would decide whether to detain or release the juvenile, or whether to refer him to the Family Court.

The police might transport a juvenile directly to the ISC if they felt that detention should be considered. Otherwise, the present procedures used in referral to the Family Court would be used in referral to the ISC.

If a juvenile is transported to the ISC by the police, his first contact is with the ISC worker. The purpose of this contact is to determine if he should be detained or possibly diverted entirely from the justice system. With the assistance of the juvenile's parents, and possibly his lawyer, the worker decides whether initial or further detention is necessary. Once that decision is made, the worker determines which of a number of preadjudication release or detention options best serves the interests of the juvenile and the public. The preadjudication options include the following:

- Release from detention, no further contact with the ISC or Family Court.
- Release from detention, no preadjudication programming.

- o Release from detention, voluntary involvement of the juvenile in one of the ISC's preadjudication programs.
- o Detention, with preadjudication programming during residency and after release.
- o Detention, no preadjudication programming.

If the ISC worker recommends involvement in a preadjudiation program, the juvenile's parents and lawyer help him decide whether or not to volunteer for that program. Preadjudication programs are designed to divert juveniles from the justice system. If a juvenile agrees to participate in a program, and then successfully completes its requirements, he need have no further contact with the system. If he decides not to volunteer for a program, he is referred to the Family Court intake worker for processing as it is now carried out.

A key issue involves the relationship between the ISC and the Family Court. Under this alternative organization, the court retains authority in all decisions regarding dispositions. However, it is anticipated that the ISC and the court would jointly develop criteria concerning the conditions under which referral of a juvenile to the court would be desirable.

Within this system, the ISC workers could be located at police stations, in separate offices near police stations, or at the ISC. For efficiency, the location of ISC intake personnel varies according to the time of day. At times when most juveniles require intake services, workers should be located at or near police stations, (Presently, juvenile probation officers from the First Circuit are assigned to specific areas of Oahu. The assignment of ISC workers could follow that of these court workers.) During periods when few juveniles require services, one ISC worker could be located at the ISC.

There are several advantages to Alternative 1:

- Each juvenile referred by the police to the ISC is assessed and considered for potential involvement in a diversion program.
- Participation in diversion programs is voluntary so that the rights of the juvenile are maintained. The juvenile may choose to contest the validity of any allegations made against him before participating in any programs.
- Because of the juvenile's first contact is with an ISC worker, the initial decision to be made is whether to involve the juvenile in a diversion program. The increased use of diversion programs would certainly be fostered.
- The ISC worker's function may complement that of the court worker. The two may cooperate to devise the best disposition for the juvenile. The ISC worker does the basic assessment of each case and makes recommendations; the Family Court worker evaluates and approves the recommendations.
- The system reduces the work load of the court workers and only minimally disrupts their current practice.

The major disadvantage of the system is that it requires more staff than a model granting greater decision-making authority to the ISC, in order to assess the same number of juveniles.

Alternative 2

In this alternative, the ISC serves as a link between the police and the Family Court in the treatment of most juveniles. All juveniles who are charged with offenses requiring action by the Family Court (serious offenses--mostly felonies) would be handled in the conventional manner. All other juveniles

would be referred directly to the ISC by the police. Because detention usually is required only for juveniles committing more serious offenses, the Family Court could continue to serve in the detention process. However, the court worker at the detention home could refer a juvenile to the ISC for involvement in a diversion program.

Juveniles who are referred directly to the ISC would fall into two categories: those recommended by police for involvement in a diversion program; and those recommended by police for assessment prior to the filing of a petition against them. The decision of whether or not to file a petition could become the responsibility of the ISC or the Family Court, depending upon how the ISC is developed. Youths in both categories would be assessed at the ISC, and recommendations would be made concerning their involvement in diversion or nondiversion programs. However, most youths in the first category would be diverted; most in the second category would be referred to the Family Court. Those in the second group could be sent back from the court to the ISC for further assessment or programming.

The primary advantage of Alternative 2 is that the work load of the Family Court is substantially reduced. Court staff would be handling the more difficult cases, i.e., juveniles involved in serious crimes which require more specialized attention. Another advantage is that the juveniles most likely to profit from diversion programs would be handled by an agency whose primary aim is to divert youth. However, all youths would have an opportunity to be considered for a diversion program.

APPENDIX I - A SURVEY OF FAMILY COURT PROGRAM NEEDS

APPENDIX I

Introduction

A survey was conducted in August, 1974, to attempt to answer some questions which need to be addressed in order to make projections of program needs of juveniles. The objectives of this survey were as follows:

1. To obtain a current view of numbers of children referred to existing programs;
2. To obtain a view of what the maximum numbers of children referred to identified programs would be like if resources were unlimited;
3. To locate specific gaps between present program referrals and ideal maximum referrals.

The survey was addressed to some of those persons who have the most direct, intimate, and long-term contact with juveniles at the pre- and postadjudication levels, namely the probation officers of the Family Court, First Circuit. A sample survey form is shown on pages 2 and 3. The total compiled figures for the intake cases are shown in the preadjudication columns of VI.A. and VI.B. The totals for the field cases are shown in the postadjudication columns of VI.A. and VI.B.

Date_____

SURVEY OF FAMILY COURT PERSONNEL TO DETERMINE
POPULATION AND NEEDS OF JUVENILES

I. a) Job title_____
b) Level of function(select one): Intake Worker_____; Field Worker_____.

II. Section:_____

III. Length of time with Family Court: years_____ months_____

IV. Your June 1974 caseload (number): _____

V. Your unduplicated annual caseload (fiscal year, July '73 to June '74): _____

VI.

	A. Of your June '74 caseload (from your monthly statistical report), how many are in or will be referred to the following programs/ services/dispositions:		B. Assuming that each of the following programs/services/ dispositions has unlimited resources, how would you break down your unduplicate annual caseload (fiscal yea July '73 to June '74 - take from your monthly case ass ment form) according to ea child's most pressing need	
	ADJUDICATION		ADJUDICATION	
	PRE-	POST-	PRE-	POST-
1. Release without referral (other than one-time counseling)	50	8	247	22
2. Ongoing employment program(e.g., work-study, part-time and summer employment)	4	105	385	222
3. Family counseling (e.g. Intensive Intervention, Child & Family Services, LT.)	28	19	313	77
4. Individual Counseling (e.g. outreach counseling.)	41	40	178	160
5. Drug and alcohol abuse programs:				
a) residential	0	8	10	38
b) Non-residential	0	7	12	37

	ADJUDICATION PRE-	ADJUDICATION POST-	ADJUDICATION PRE-	ADJUDICATION POST-
6. Family Court Mental Health Team:				
a) Diagnosis	2	23	67	71
b) Consultation	0	9	24	59
c) Treatment	0	5	18	29
7. Incommunity mental health service	5	12	49	30
8. Academic training				
a) DOE regular	64	95	400	174
b) DOE special	5	52	136	146
c) Other(e.g., SAFC)	0	39	25	55
9. Vocational training (e.g., Vocational Rehab.)	0	21	96	65
10. Special recreational program	9	19	48	23
11. Restitution	0	2	82	26
12. Fine	0	0	0	4
13. Shelter care (restrictive or non-restrictive)	0	7	27	20
14. Detention:				
a)Full-time (Hale Ho'omalu)	9	32	42	120
b)Partial (e.g. night in - day out)	2	24	12	31
15. Foster homes	6	26	37	75
16. Group homes:				
a)Treatment oriented	2	34	17	57
b)Non-treatment oriented	0	9	3	15
17. High security residential facility (HYCF)	1	22	1	32
18. Other (Please specify):	See next page.			
a)_____				
b)_____				
c)_____				

	ADJUDICATION PRE-	ADJUDICATION POST-	ADJUDICATION PRE-	ADJUDICATION POST-
18. Other (Please specify):				
Department of Soc. Services	4	0	60	0
Armed Services	1	1	0	0
Police Program	1	0	2	0
Probation Plus	0	1	2	0
Job Corps	0	4	6	7
Salvation Army	0	0	3	0
Big Brothers	0	0	2	0
Hawaii State Hospital	0	2	0	3
Volunteers in Probation	0	7	0	10
Vacation (mainland)	0	2	0	2
Waimano Training Sch. &Hosp.	0	1	0	0
Teen Challenge	0	1	0	0
Palama	0	8	0	16
Adolescent Crisis Unit	0	1	0	1
	234	654	2304	1627

Limitations of the Survey

The information obtained was adequate for our purposes of obtaining a current view of areas where referrals tend to be made and desired areas of referral. What it does not address is the length of time that would be utilized or the amount of resources that would be expended in a given program. Thus it should not be concluded from the survey that a program is unimportant simply because the need population happens to be small. In such programs the length of time spent with the children and the expenditure of resources may be considerable.

Because the format of the survey was not consciously structured to conform to the format of the records kept by the Family Court Probation Officers, they may not have possessed the information required by the survey. Thus they may have been forced to use their best recall in a number of cases.

Explanation of the Survey Format

In conducting the survey, it was decided that it was of paramount importance that filling out the form be a relatively simple process for the Probation Officers so that interruption of their normal caseload activity would be minimal. Therefore we compromised on the format of the survey form. Ideally the same population base should have been used for both items VI.A. and VI.B. (i.e., either the June child caseload or the unduplicated annual caseload should have been used in answering both items VI.A. and VI.B.). However, the June child caseload was decided upon as the figure most easily worked on in item VI.A.

The need for an easy-to-work-with figure was felt to be essential in this case because a fairly high degree of accuracy was desired for this particular item. On the other hand the unduplicated annual caseload figure was decided on for answering item VI.B. for several reasons. First, answering VI.B. would be based on best recall regardless of whether monthly or yearly figures are used. Second, the unduplicated annual caseload was an obtainable figure. Third, it was felt that the Probation Officers would have sufficient recall of their caseload over the past year to adequately answer item VI.B. Fourth, annual caseload for VI.B. was a relatively large number so approximate figures would give a fairly accurate picture of program needs as perceived by the Probation Officers.

What we sacrificed in using two different population bases was the ability to compare actual numbers presently referred to existing programs to actual numbers desired in existing programs. But we were still able to compare percentages because of the opinion of several Family Court personnel that there are few seasonal variations in the distribution of program needs; thus a monthly percentage could usefully be compared to a yearly percentage.

Sample Size

During the month of August the following personnel were attatched to Family Court:

1) intake: 7

2) field worker: 22

TOTAL: 29

Of 29 survey forms passed out to Family Court Probation Of-

ficers 22 were returned.

Nine forms were discarded for the following reasons: 7 would have resulted in duplication of child count figures; 2 did not contain answers to item VI.B.

Of the remaining survey forms 3 were from intake workers and 10 were from field workers.

Although the sample sizes were small there was nothing to indicate a systematic bias in these forms.

The following totals were compiled from the survey:

1) June Caseload (Item IV)
   Intake: 248
   Field Worker: 330

2) Unduplicated Annual Caseload (Item V)
   Intake: 907
   Field Worker: 1103

RESULTS

Utilization of Services per Child

Table 1 on page 10 shows the computation of figures discussed below.

The only clear disparity that could be seen upon inspection of Table 1 for either totals or adjusted totals was between Items VI.A. and VI.B. at the preadjudication (intake) level. Item VI.A. (adjusted total) shows that of the intake workers surveyed, 0.70 service per child is presently used at the intake level whereas 2.22 services per child would be more desirable. Although the number of intake workers surveyed was small, this result is compatible with current feeling that more programs and services are desirable earlier in the judicial system.

Finding Suggested by Comparison of Percentages on Table 2

Table 2 on page 11 shows the comparison of percentages for each item on the survey form.

The results on Table 2 generally showed that most of the major disparities between present utilization of services (VI.A. items) and desired utilization (VI.B. items) appeared in the responses made by intake workers. This result reaffirms the results on Table 1. Elaboration of the more significant results follow.

In item 2, ongoing employment programs, the actual referral rate of the intake workers was 2%for the month of June whereas the desired utilization rate for the past fiscal year was 42%. In contrast, the field workers indicated a decrease from 32% actual referral for the month of June to 20% desired referral for the fiscal year. This latter result may be reflective of the seasonal need for employment programs; i.e., a higher rate of employment programs may be needed for

the summer months than for the year as a whole.

In item 3, family counseling, the actual referral rate of intake cases was 11% for the month whereas the desired utilization rate was 35%.

In item 6, Family Court Mental Health Team, a general desire for increase in services was indicated by intake workers.

In item 8a, regular DOE programs, the actual referral rate of intake cases was 26% whereas the desired referral rate was 44%. At the postadjudication level, the actual referral rate for field cases was 29% and the desired referral rate was 16%.

In item 8b, DOE special programs, the actual referral rate for intake cases was 2% whereas the desired referral rate was 15%.

In item 9, vocational training, the actual referral rate for intake cases was 0% whereas the desired referral rate was 11%.

In item 11, restitution, the actual referral rate for intake cases was 0% whereas the desired referral rate was 9%.

No conclusions should be drawn from item 14, detention, because the survey form for the Detention Home Probation Officer had to be deleted because its figure duplicated a portion of the child count.

TABLE 1
UTILIZATION OF SERVICES PER CHILD

TOTALS OF RESPONSES MADE ON SURVEY FORM

	Totals	Adjusted Totals*
Item VI.A.		
Preadjudication	234	174
Postadjudication	654	592
Item VI.B.		
Preadjudication	2304	2014
Postadjudication	1627	1453

UTILIZATION PER CHILD

	Totals	Adjusted Totals*
Item VI.A.		
Preadjudication (x/248)	0.94	0.70
Postadjudication (x/330)	1.98	1.79
Item VI.B.		
Preadjudication (x/907)	2.54	2.22
Postadjudication (x/1103)	1.48	1.32

*Release without referral, full-time detention, and high security residential facility were subtracted from total referrals because they were not considered to be program alternatives.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF PRESENT TO DESIRED PROGRAM REFERRALS

		PREADJUDICATION (Intake Worker)		POSTADJUDICATION (Field Worker)	
		VI.A.	VI.B.	VI.A.	VI.B.
1.	Release without Referral	20%	27%	2%	2%
2.	Ongoing employment program	2%	42%	32%	20%
3.	Family counseling	11%	35%	6%	7%
4.	Individual counseling	17%	20%	12%	15%
5.	Drug and alcohol abuse programs				
	a) Residential	0	1%	2%	3%
	b) Non-residential	0	1%	2%	3%
6.	Family Court Mental Health Team				
	a) Diagnosis	1%	7%	7%	6%
	b) Consultation	0	3%	3%	5%
	c) Treatment	0	2%	2%	3%
7.	Incommunity mental health service	2%	5%	4%	3%
8.	Academic Training				
	a) DOE regular	26%	44%	29%	16%
	b) DOE special	2%	15%	16%	13%
	c) Other	0	3%	12%	5%
9.	Vocational training	0	11%	6%	6%
10.	Special recreational program	4%	5%	6%	2%
11.	Restitution	0	9%	1%	2%
12.	Fine	0	0	0	.4%
13.	Shelter care	0	3%	2%	2%
14.	Detention				
	a) Full-time	4%	5%	10%	11%
	b) Partial	1%	1%	7%	3%
15.	Foster homes	2%	4%	8%	7%

	PREADJUDICATION (Intake Worker)		POSTADJUDICATION (Field Worker)	
	VI.A.	VI.B.	VI.A.	VI.B.
16. Group homes				
a) Treatment oriented	1%	2%	10%	5%
b) Non-treatment oriented	0	0	3%	1%
17. High security residential facility	.4%	.1%	7%	3%
18. Other	2%	8%	8%	4%

Method Used in Computing Percentages

The following formulas were used:

1) VI.A. preadjudication column

Number of Referrals to One VI.A. Preadjudication Item
248 (June 1974 Caseload for Intake Worker)

2) VI.A. postadjudication column

Number of Referrals to One VI.A. Postadjudication Item
330 (June 1974 Caseload for Field Workers)

3) VI.B. preadjudication column

Number of Referrals to One VI.B. Preadjudication Item
907 (Unduplicated Annual Caseload for Intake Worders)

4) VI.B. postadjudication column

Number of Referrals to One VI.B. Postadjudication Item
1103 (Unduplicated Annual Caseload for Field Workers

END