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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) policies, states are required to provide an analysis of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 1974. The accompanying report, prepared by researchers from the University of Hawai‘i, Thompson School of Social Work & Public Health, examined delinquency trends at various decision points in the juvenile justice system (JJS) across the state and for each county. The analysis is broken down by offense type, age, gender, and ethnicity, and includes an assessment of the types of dispositions at petition and non-petition decision points. Key trends at each decision point in the system are summarized briefly below.

Counties

The State of Hawai‘i is comprised of four official counties: Honolulu, Maui, Hawai‘i, and Kaua‘i. Each county is unique, so it is important to present the statewide and county level data. Thus, this report includes analysis for each of the four counties in addition to the statewide analysis.

ARRESTS

Statewide, arrest rates increased from state fiscal year (SFY) 2021 to 2022 and then declined in 2023. Maui County exhibited a similar, but more significant drop in arrests from 2022 to 2023. In contrast, all other counties saw an overall increase in arrests over the three-year period.

From 2021 to 2023, status offenses accounted for the highest number of arrests in all counties, except in Maui County during 2022 and 2023. Statewide, status offenses comprised nearly half of all arrests over the three years. Arrests for person offenses showed a considerable increase from 2021 to 2022, making this category the second most common offense type in 2022 and 2023. This statewide spike was primarily driven by substantial increases in person offense arrests in Honolulu and Kaua‘i counties during that period.

Drug offenses became a significant and increasing cause of arrests in Maui and Kaua‘i counties. In Kaua‘i County drug related arrests increased more than fivefold (a 545% rise) from 2021 to 2023. In Maui County, drug offenses ranked as the leading category of arrests during the 2022-2023 period.

Youth ages 15 to 17 years consistently represented the largest group arrested across all counties, accounting for the majority of cases. Arrests involving younger youth (10 to 14 year olds) increased in both Honolulu and Maui counties. Notably, in Maui County, pre-teens (10 to 12 year olds) made up 19% of individual arrests.

Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians had the highest arrest counts in all counties, but were overrepresented in Maui County only for years 2022-2023. Other ethnic/racial groups that showed overrepresentation in arrests relative to their population proportions included Caucasians, Micronesians, and African Americans.

REFERRALS

All counties, except Kauaʻi, saw consistent increases in total referrals from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for a vast majority of referrals in all counties across the three years. Drug offenses ranked as the second most common offense category in total referrals for Maui and Hawaiʻi counties in 2022 and 2023. Other offenses, which include parole violations, traffic offenses, probation violations, etc., were among the top three offense categories in total referrals in Maui and Kauaʻi counties in each of the three years.

Males were referred more frequently than females, with the largest gender gap existing in 2022. However, in Maui County, female referrals spiked dramatically in 2023, which narrowed the gender gap within the county.

Statewide, referrals began to increase around age 11, with a significant peak at age 16. Individual referrals in 2023 showed 14 year olds as a new peak age group.

Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians made up the majority of referrals. In Maui and Honolulu counties, although Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians were not overrepresented in arrests, they were disproportionately represented in referrals compared to their proportion in the population. Conversely, Caucasians were underrepresented in referrals each SFY, but were overrepresented in total arrests. Micronesians were consistently overrepresented in referrals statewide, particularly in Honolulu County. In Maui County, African Americans were overrepresented in arrests, but not in referrals or petitions across the three fiscal years.

DIVERSIONS

Status offenses constituted the vast majority of all diversions each year. From 2021 to 2023, the primary reason for other dispositions in total diversions was the completion of diverted services across all counties except Kauaʻi County, where parental disposition was the most common. In Maui and Hawaiʻi counties, parental disposition was the second most common reason, while in Kauaʻi County it was failure to process within 90 days. Meanwhile, in Honolulu County, “adjudication under other referral” was second most common reason for disposition.

Diversion was the decision point that had the smallest gender gap when compared to other decision points. In certain years, Maui, Kauaʻi, and Honolulu counties showed more females in diversions compared to males.

Youth ages 15 to 17 years accounted for a substantial portion of diversions in all counties. Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth consistently had the highest number of diversions across all counties and were overrepresented in diversions for Honolulu (2021) and Kauaʻi (2023) counties. In 2022 and 2023, African American youth were overrepresented in Honolulu County and Caucasians in Kauaʻi County.

PETITIONS

Statewide, petition rates per 1,000 youth increased significantly from 2021 to 2023, rising by 46%. Hawaiʻi County saw the largest surge, with its total number of petitions more than doubling.

The most common offense types shifted over time, with other offenses dominating in 2021 and 2022, and status offenses leading in 2023. Person offenses rose significantly across counties, especially in Honolulu and Hawai‘i counties.

Adjudication was the most frequent disposition for petitions statewide and in nearly all counties. This was followed by “dismissed with prejudice.” “Petition withdrawals” and “granted petitions” dispositions were also common in Honolulu and Maui counties.

Males consistently comprised the majority of petition cases statewide and in each county, with percentages ranging from 60% to over 75%. Statewide, youth ages 15 to 17 years accounted for majority of the petitions. In Honolulu and Kaua‘i counties, 16 to 17 year olds represented over half of all petitions in each county.

Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians were the largest ethnic group in petitions statewide, showing consistent overrepresentation, especially in Honolulu, Maui, and Kaua‘i counties. Micronesians were also overrepresented and consistently ranked second in petition counts in Honolulu and Maui counties.

DETENTIONS

Males accounted for the majority in detentions in Honolulu County, with a noticeable increase from 2021 to 2023. Youth ages 15 to 17 years accounted for 82% of total detentions.

Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians were most overrepresented in detentions, followed by Micronesians. African Americans were also overrepresented in total detentions across all three years, relative to their proportion in the population.

ADJUDICATIONS

In all counties, adjudication rates increased from 2021 to 2022, but dropped in 2023, except in Hawai‘i County where rates surged by 220% from 2021 to 2023. Statewide, property offenses most frequently led in adjudications in 2021, while person offenses became the most common adjudications in 2022 and 2023. Property offenses ranked second in 2022, with status offenses rising to second highest in 2023. In Maui County, status offenses accounted for the highest number of total adjudications over the three year period, while they were second in Kaua‘i County and third in Honolulu County.

Statewide, 16 to 17 year olds were the most adjudicated group, making up approximately half of all adjudications. Additionally, adjudications among younger age groups, including 10 to 12 year olds, increased in some counties.

Males consistently made up the majority of total and individual adjudications across the state, typically around 70% or higher. Hawaiian and Micronesian youth were generally overrepresented in adjudications relative to their population in the state.

PROBATIONS

Person, property, and other offenses were the top three type of offenses in total probations for all counties. In Kauaʻi County, sex offenses were the third highest offense category for total probations.

Males consistently made up a significant majority of probation cases averaging around 74% to 81% across counties and years. Honolulu County saw a slight reduction in the number of males in probation over the three year period, whereas male representation remained particularly high in Kauaʻi and Maui counties.

Probation cases were predominantly concentrated among 15 to 17 year olds, making up over 50% of probations across all counties and years. However, probation data also included youth as young as 12 years old particularly in Honolulu, Hawaiʻi, and Maui counties.

Hawaiian youth were overrepresented in probation across all counties, often exceeding their proportion in the population. Micronesian youth frequently had the second-highest representation in probations, with counties like Maui and Honolulu also reporting significant counts among Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander youth.

HYCF

Statewide, property offenses made up the largest share of offenses leading to confinement. Person, property, and other offenses (i.e., probation violation) were the top three offense categories resulting in confinement across all counties. Youth ages 15 to 17 years accounted for over 80% of all confinements across all counties.

Males accounted for 84% of those in confinement from 2021 to 2023. In 2023, Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians and African Americans accounted for the majority of total confinements in Honolulu County, with African Americans being disproportionately represented relative to their population percentage. In Hawaiʻi County, Caucasians were overrepresented in confinement compared to their proportion of the population.

WAIVER

No juvenile cases were waived to adult court based on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) 2021 to 2023 datasets.

INTRODUCTION

As a participant of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Formula Grant Program, the State of Hawai‘i is required to conduct an analysis of current juvenile crime problems, juvenile justice, and delinquency prevention within the state. The analysis forms the basis for the state’s Three Year State Plan that serves as the focal point for the formulation of the state’s juvenile justice needs and problem statements.

The Office of Youth Services and the Designated State Agency (DSA) in Hawai‘i that administers this program and monitors compliance with the federal requirements contracted the University of Hawai‘i research team to perform the crime analysis.

METHODOLOGY

Data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) was used for the crime analysis. The JJIS is the statewide information system managed by the State of Hawai‘i, Department of the Attorney General, that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and the Hawai‘i Youth Correctional Facility. The system includes the youth’s first exposure to the justice system and extends through prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration. JJIS is also the repository for statewide information on missing children.

Data for state fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023 were received from a Universal Serial Bus (USB) drive. The files included 24 Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) databases, four Excel codebooks, two Word documents containing data notes on detention and waivers, and syntax files for major offense types. The detention and waivers data note documents are attached as appendices at the end of this document.

The SPSS files contained data for each of the following decision points, organized by state fiscal years (2021, 2022, and 2023): Arrests, Referrals, Detentions, Petitions, Diversions, Adjudications, Probations, and the Hawai‘i Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). The four Excel codebooks accompanied their respective datasets (arrests, referrals, detentions, Hawai‘i Correctional Youth Facility-HYCF), which contained information such as charges, charge description, County, etc. The referral Excel codebook also applied to variables in the referral datasets and other decision points (diversion, petition, adjudication, probation).

These datasets enabled researchers to examine each unique decision point of the juvenile justice system, from arrest to confinement. The datasets included demographic such as age, gender, and ethnicity, using a unique scramble ID assigned to each individual by the JJIS.

Each SPSS dataset corresponded to a specific decision point for each SFY. The variables used in the analysis included the following:

- “AGY-AGENCY-CODE” variable was used to indicate the four Counties.
- Offense Description. This variable was used to create the “Major Offense Category” proxy variable.
- Age. Ages below 10 and at or above 18 year olds were eliminated from the analysis.

- Race/Ethnicity variable included a total of 17 or 18 categories depending on the dataset: African American, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Latino/Hispanic, Micronesian, Other Pacific Islander, Mixed Pacific Islander, Mixed Race, Native American, Other Asian/Mixed Asian, Other Pacific Islander, Samoan, Tongan, All Others. The racial categories for Other Pacific Islander and Mixed Pacific Islander were separated for some decision points (i.e., arrests) but were merged for other datasets (i.e., diversions). Thus, for consistency, these racial categories were merged to show “Other Pacific Islander/ Mixed Pacific Islander” for all decision points. The total number of racial/ethnic categories used for the analysis totaled 17. Unknown and missing categories indicated no information on race/ethnicity. All datasets included Micronesian as a distinct race/ethnicity category, except for arrests dataset in 2021. In the race/ethnicity analysis for 2021 arrests, there is no data specifically for Micronesians because they were grouped under another racial/ethnic category.
- The “adjudication result” variable in the petition datasets was used to indicate the type of disposition for petitions.
- The “termination type code” variable, which indicates the type of disposition for diversions (at the non-petition decision point), only resulted in one disposition type: “other disposition.” Therefore, “termination reason” variable was used to provide additional details about “other disposition” for diversions.

OFFENSE CATEGORIES

The offense category was developed using the offense code variable. Offenses were classified into seven major offense categories, presented below. These seven categories follow offense categories established by JJIS.

Person Offenses:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| • Homicide | • Robbery |
| • Assault 1, 2, or 3 | • Abuse of a family member |
| • Kidnapping | • Homicide |

Sex Offenses:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| • Sex assault 1, 2, 3, 4 | • Prostitution |
| • Open lewdness | |

Drug Offenses:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Dangerous drugs | • Detrimental drugs |
| • Harmful drugs | • Alcohol (includes prohibitions) |
| • Other drug violations | |

Weapons/ Intimidation Offenses:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| • Weapons | • Terroristic threatening |
| • Harassment | |

Property Offenses:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| • Burglary | • Computer/credit card fraud |
| • Other property | • Larceny-theft 1, 2, 3 or 4 |
| • Motor vehicle theft | • Trespass (violations) |

Status Offenses:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Protective supervision violation | • Beyond parental control |
| • Person in need of supervision | • Curfew |
| • Compulsory school attendance | • Truancy |

- Other status offense

Other Offenses:

- Parole violation
- Furlough violation
- Probation violation
- Traffic
- Other

Other variables included in the SPSS data set of each decision point included:

- Scrambled JJIS identification number (this is a unique number provided to every youth who enters Hawai‘i’s juvenile justice system)
- Sex (male, female, unknown)
- Date of arrest, referral, diversion, detention, etc.
- Offense(s) for which youth entered the juvenile justice system
- Offense severity (whether the offense was considered a Felony A, Felony B, Felony C, Misdemeanor, Petty Misdemeanor, Status Offense, or Law Violation offense)

A total of eight SPSS datasets for each fiscal year (2021, 2022, 2023) were used on the eight decision points of the juvenile justice process (arrest, referral, diversion (non-petition), detention, petitions, adjudication, probation, HYCF). A total of 24 data files were then used for further analysis as described below.

ANALYSIS

As a requirement of the juvenile crime analysis, the data from JJIS was used to analyze the following:

1. Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age and race;
2. Number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense;
3. Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) or diverted;
4. Number of cases handled formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (probation, commitment); and
5. Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities.

Not included in analysis

The scope of services in the contract with Office of Youth services regarding the analysis will not include the following as the datasets do not include information relevant to assessing these items.

- Analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services
- Trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming

However, an overview of practices and strategies highlighting gender-responsive and gender affirming services and strategies is included in Appendix IV. The inclusion of this resource aims to bridge the data gap and inform policy recommendations, intervention designs, and future research efforts.

Analysis of each decision point of the juvenile justice process

The analysis does not assume that the decision points to be analyzed are in a sequential order. All decision points are analyzed separately and one has no bearing on another. As found in the analysis, youth identification codes for a decision point may or may not be found in the previous decision point. For example, a substantial number of cases in referrals could not be located in the arrest data file of the same or previous year. This may be due to cases such as status offenses that were referred directly from the schools and were not recorded in the arrest decision point.

Another reason for the uniqueness of each decision point is due to the fact that counties vary in the way they handle youth entering the juvenile justice system. At the presentation of the findings of a previous crime analysis to members of the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC), it was brought up that practices within the State's JJS may vary by county. For instance, in some cases, youth in Hawai'i County may be referred directly to Family Court without an arrest report being processed, especially when the police have sufficient evidence to justify family court involvement. Other reasons for the variation may include multiple entries to a decision point. For example, detention cases may originate from an arrest, a disposition, or from other decision points of the JJS. Therefore, the analysis provides a snapshot of a decision point, broken down by age, gender, ethnicity, and type of offense.

Honolulu County Detention Analysis

The analysis of detention data focuses solely on Honolulu County, as detention facilities are located there. Since offense data is not included for this decision point, the analysis is limited to descriptive information such as age, gender, and ethnicity.

Duplicated (Total) and Unduplicated (Individual) Counts – Determining Offense Severity

In any given year, approximately 50% of arrested youth face multiple charges. arrested faced multiple charges, a trend consistent across the JJS decision points in Hawai'i. To account for this, a system was established to differentiate between the total number of cases processed and the unique number of youth entering the system within a fiscal year.

- **Total Counts:** Reflect the number of times youth are processed for offenses. For example, if a youth is adjudicated five times in a fiscal year, they are counted five times, leading to a higher count of adjudications.
- **Individual Counts:** Reflect a youth being counted only once upon entry into the system, regardless of the number of offenses. In cases where youth have multiple offenses, the most severe offense is used for the analysis.

Rate Calculations for Decision Points

Rates for each decision point (e.g., arrest rate, referral rate, confinement rate) were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = \left(\frac{\text{Count at Decision Point}}{\text{Total Population of 10- to 17-year-olds in Hawai'i}} \right) \times 1000$$

This yields the rate per 1,000 youth.

Rate of Change (ROC)

The rate of change (ROC) at a decision point was calculated to measure increases or decreases over time using this formula:

$$\text{ROC (\%)} = \left(\frac{\text{Count in Later Year} - \text{Count in Base Year}}{\text{Count in Base Year}} \right) \times 100$$

For example, if total arrests increased from 400 in 2021 to 500 in 2022:

$$\text{ROC} = \left(\frac{500 - 400}{400} \right) \times 100 = 25\%$$

This calculation indicates a 25% increase in arrests from 2021 to 2022.

Disproportionality/ Overrepresentation

Disproportionality refers to the overrepresentation or underrepresentation of a race/ethnic group at a specific decision point compared to their share of the general population (See Appendix I). For example, if youth in Hawai‘i make up 32.8% of the state’s population of 10 to 17 year olds, but account for 40% of referrals, this reflects disproportionality indicating overrepresentation.

Methodological Limitation & Considerations

Generally, juveniles’ flow and attrition transpire sequentially through the nine juvenile justice system’s decision points (from arrest to waiver). However, due to differences in resources and processing procedures between jurisdictions, there are a few significant county differences that exist across the State of Hawai‘i. These differences in procedure can account for mild discrepancies in data analyses.

Hawai‘i County Arrests and Referrals

Occasionally in Hawai‘i County, youth enter the juvenile justice system without having an arrest record documented in JJIS. In these instances, the police report the incident where a youth may have engaged in a form of a delinquency. If the incident merits further processing, the officer(s) fills out a police report further processing the youth through the JJS.

In some cases when officers feel there is adequate evidence, they will not arrest the youth but instead “refer” the youth directly to the prosecutor. From there, the prosecutor determines if there is sufficient evidence to prosecute the youth and will forward the necessary paperwork on to Hawai‘i County Family Court, if appropriate. When this process occurs, JJIS catalogues it as a “referral” without an arrest, which appears impossible without understanding this unique systemic variation.

Lag time Between Decision Points

Each state fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends June 30. Inevitably, as the fiscal year turns over, some youth will be in between different decision points within the JJS. For example, a youth may have been arrested on June 25, 2020 (end of state fiscal year 2020) and not referred until July 2, 2020 (beginning of fiscal year 2021). This situation can occur between any two decision points along the continuum.

Race/Ethnicity Categories

JJIS allows each of its member agencies to enter up to five ethnicities for each youth. When police departments input ethnicity/ethnicities for an arrested youth, ethnicity may be determined by a youth's self-reported description, expressed by a family member, or determined by the police (e.g., through the youth's last name). This process can introduce errors, as it is extremely difficult to determine ethnicity in Hawai'i, where a high proportion of youth come from multiple ethnic backgrounds.

If a youth progresses on to the petition decision point, the Family Court asks that the youth's family bring in their birth certificate. In most cases, the birth certificate is provided (statistics are not maintained on how often) allowing the Family Court to more accurately determine the youth's ethnicity/ethnicities. If a youth's family does not bring in a birth certificate, the family can verbally state the youth's ethnicity/ethnicities.

In alignment with scholarly studies and political processes in Hawai'i, youth identified as "Hawaiian," in the JJIS were categorized as Hawaiians/Part-Hawaiians for this report, regardless of whether additional ethnicities were documented. This approach to ethnic identification aligns with Hawai'i state law (Chapter 10, §10-2), which defines Hawaiians as:

"Hawaiian means any descendant of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawai'i." ¹

Although this "one drop" approach to identifying Hawaiians has limitations, it is the most commonly used method for analyzing ethnicity in the State of Hawai'i. This methodology, however, contributes to the overrepresentation of Hawaiians at various decision points in the JJS when compared to their proportion in the general population.

¹ Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 10-2 (2021). *Hawai'i State Legislature*. Retrieved from <https://law.justia.com/codes/hawaii/2021/title-10/chapter-10/section-10-2/>

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

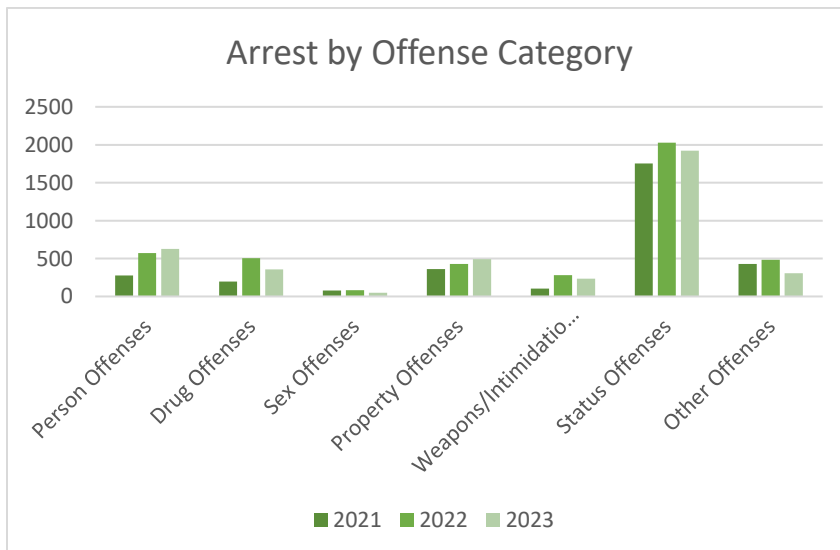
	2021	2022	2023
Total Arrests	3198	4376	3987
Arrest rate	24.0	32.9	29.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	278	570	628	1476
Drug Offenses	196	503	355	1054
Sex Offenses	78	84	49	211
Property Offenses	359	427	493	1279
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	103	279	233	615
Status Offenses	1755	2029	1922	5706
Other Offenses	429	484	307	1220
Total	3198	4376	3987	11561

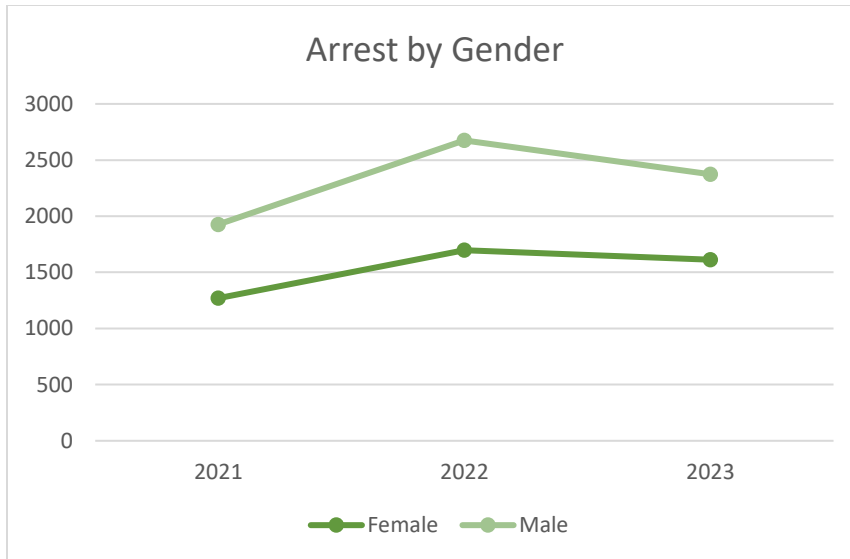
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	1270	1697	1613	4580
Male	1927	2675	2374	6976
Missing	1	4	-	5
Total	3198	4376	3987	11561

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	39	33	28	100
11	48	89	76	213
12	166	319	225	710
13	309	534	447	1290
14	444	782	762	1988
15	602	868	894	2364
16	806	924	789	2519
17	784	827	766	2377
Total	3198	4376	3987	11561

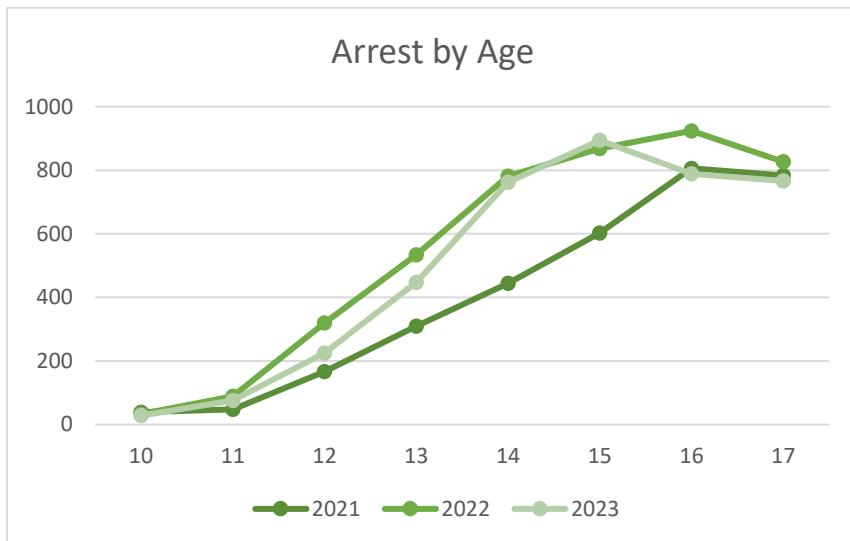
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	151	201	231	583
All Others	440	22	16	478
Caucasian	879	1024	931	2834
Chinese	101	74	35	210
Filipino	378	541	414	1333
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	741	1177	1041	2959
Japanese	97	169	128	394
Korean	13	5	16	34
Latino/Hispanic	118	142	128	388
Micronesian	-	484	482	966
Mixed Race	1	5	55	61
Native American	12	12	4	28
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	15	43	54	112
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	102	229	194	525
Samoan	99	165	151	415
Tongan	26	36	34	96
Missing	7	-	2	9
Unknown	18	47	71	136
Total	3198	4376	3987	11561



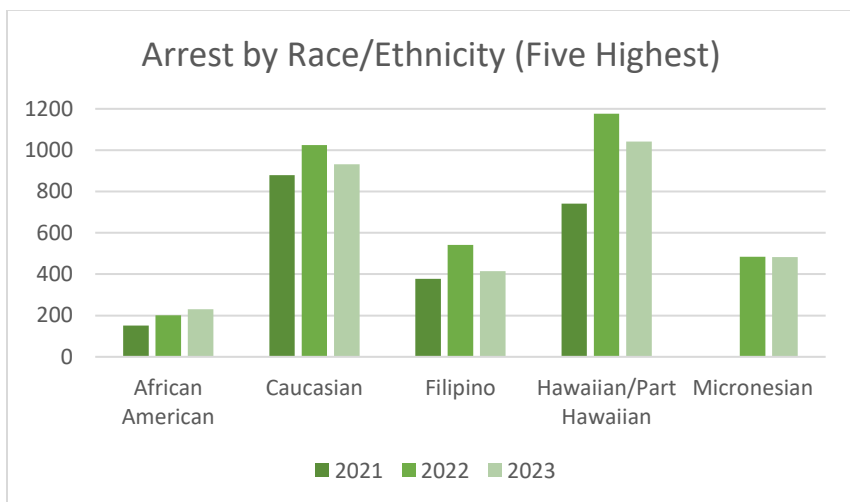
Status offenses accounted for almost half of all total arrests from 2021 to 2023. Arrests for person offenses showed a considerable increase of 105% from 2021 to 2022 and the second highest type of offense in 2022 and 2023. Drug offenses also indicated a substantial increase of 157% from 2021 to 2022. While drug offenses declined from 2022 to 2023, it was still the third highest in total arrests in 2023. Property offenses, one of the top four offense categories in total arrests, showed a steady increase from 2021 to 2023.



Males accounted for the majority of total arrests while females accounted for 40% of total arrests from 2021 to 2023.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for over 60% of all total arrests. A marked increase in total arrests appears to start at 11 year olds.



Caucasian youth were overrepresented in arrests for each of the three years. Micronesians youth were also overrepresented in total arrests for 2022 and 2023. While Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth were not overrepresented in total arrests, they made up either the highest or second highest in total arrests for each of the three SFYs. African Americans were overrepresented in total arrests for each year.

STATE OF HAWAII
INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

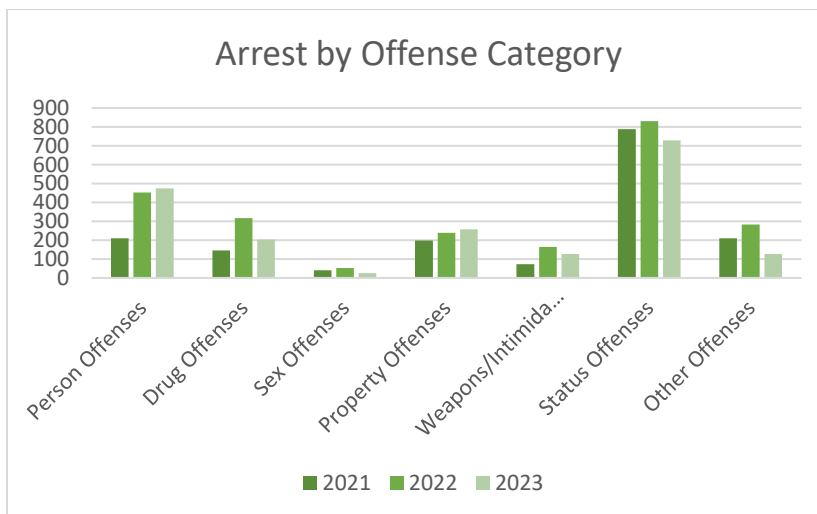
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Arrests	1665	2338	1944
Arrest rate	12.5	17.6	14.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	210	452	474	1136
Drug Offenses	146	316	203	665
Sex Offenses	40	53	26	119
Property Offenses	199	239	258	696
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	72	164	127	363
Status Offenses	788	831	729	2348
Other Offenses	210	283	127	620
Total	1665	2338	1944	5947

Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	700	953	845	2498
Male	964	1381	1099	3444
Missing	1	4	-	5
Total	1665	2338	1944	5947

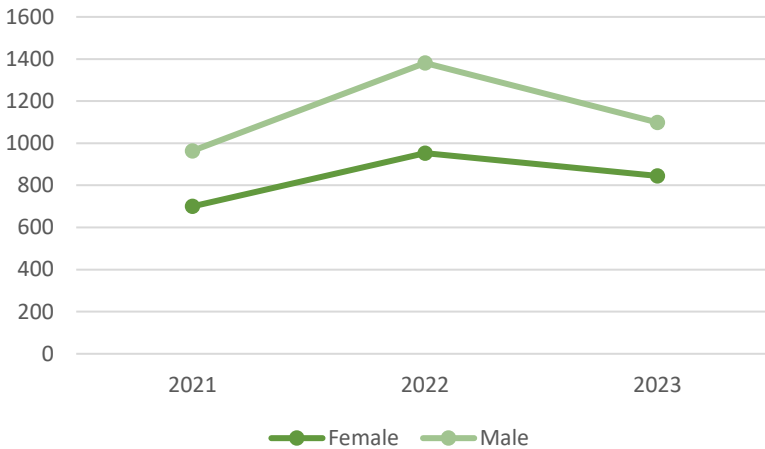
Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	31	23	24	78
11	39	67	58	164
12	125	214	118	457
13	184	333	227	744
14	216	416	375	1007
15	298	401	410	1109
16	368	473	373	1214
17	404	411	359	1174
Total	1665	2338	1944	5947

Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	58	86	82	226
All Others	196	18	9	223
Caucasian	420	516	396	1332
Chinese	46	39	28	113
Filipino	226	321	220	767
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	438	702	587	1727
Japanese	56	62	55	173
Korean	6	4	10	20
Latino/Hispanic	56	69	53	178
Micronesian	-	199	204	403
Mixed Race	1	3	30	34
Native American	3	6	3	12
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	11	32	38	81
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	65	138	104	307
Samoan	49	81	77	207
Tongan	13	25	9	47
Missing	7	-	2	9
Unknown	14	37	37	88
Total	1665	2338	1944	5947



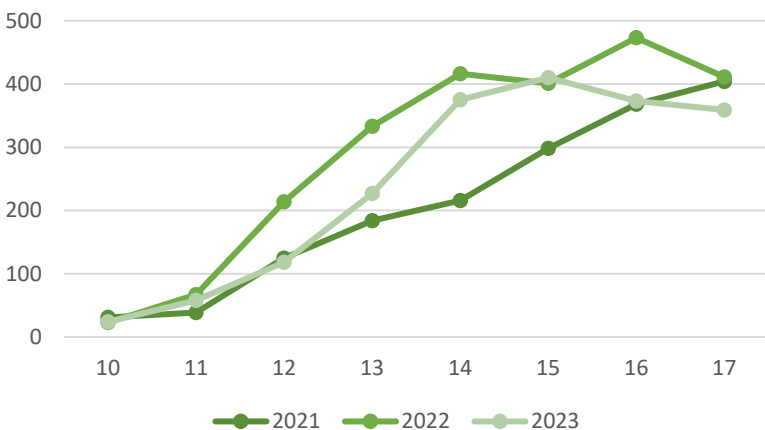
The individual arrest rate increased 41% from 2021 to 2022 and then declined by 17% from 2022 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for the majority of individual arrests each year compared to other offense categories. Person offenses were the second highest offense category for individual arrests in each SFY, though, in 2021, other offenses and person offenses were tied. In 2022, drug offenses ranked third in individual arrest, while property offenses ranked third in 2023.

Arrest by Gender



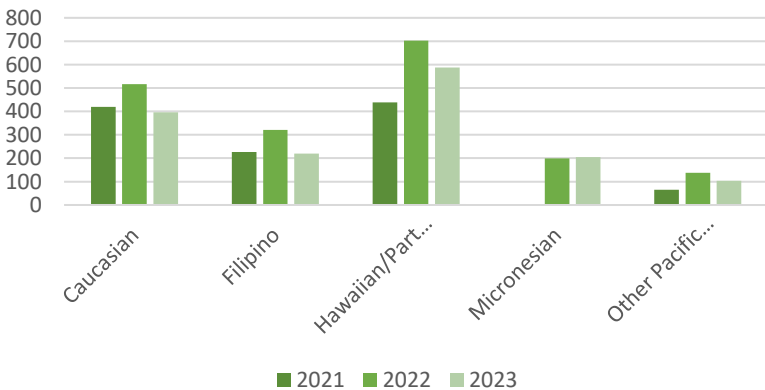
Females made up 42% of arrests, while males made up 58%. Both showed similar trends of rising arrests from 2021 to 2022 followed by a decline in 2023 over the three year period.

Arrest by Age



10 to 12 year olds accounted for 12% of total arrests. Arrests increased for 13 to 15 year olds who made up 48% of total arrests. Older teens (16 and 17 year olds) accounted for 40% of total arrests. The majority of age groups showed an increase in total arrests from 2021 to 2022 and then a decrease in 2023.

Arrest by Race/Ethnicity (Five Highest)



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians had the highest number of individual arrests each SFY. The gap between Hawaiian and Caucasian arrests was smallest in 2021, then widened in 2022. Caucasians were consistently overrepresented in arrests relative to their population. Arrests of Other Pacific Islanders/Mixed Pacific Islanders more than doubled from 2021 to 2022. Micronesians, whose arrests were first recorded in 2022, were also overrepresented in 2022 and 2023. Although African Americans were not one of the five highest groups, they were still overrepresented in individual arrests across the three years.

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

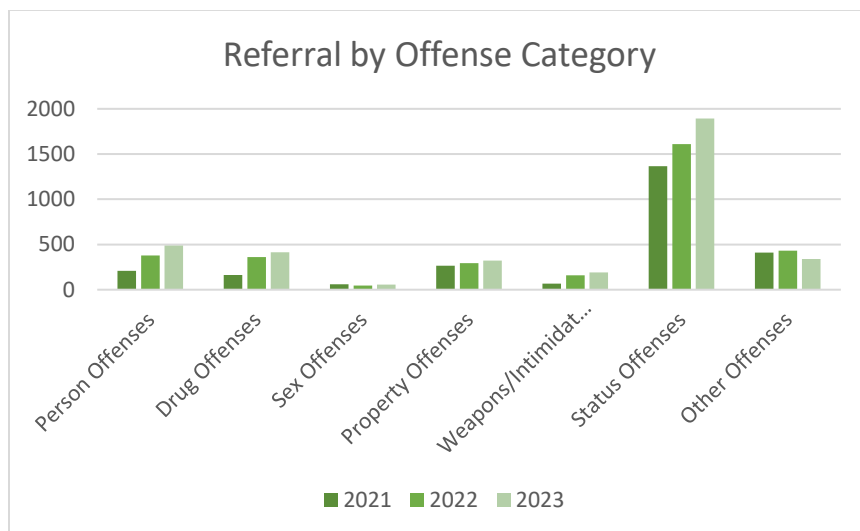
	2021	2022	2023
Total Referrals	2539	3279	3707
Referral rate	19.1	24.6	27.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	207	378	488	1073
Drug Offenses	164	361	414	939
Sex Offenses	60	46	57	163
Property Offenses	265	292	323	880
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	66	159	191	416
Status Offenses	1365	1611	1894	4870
Other Offenses	412	432	340	1184
Total	2539	3279	3707	9525

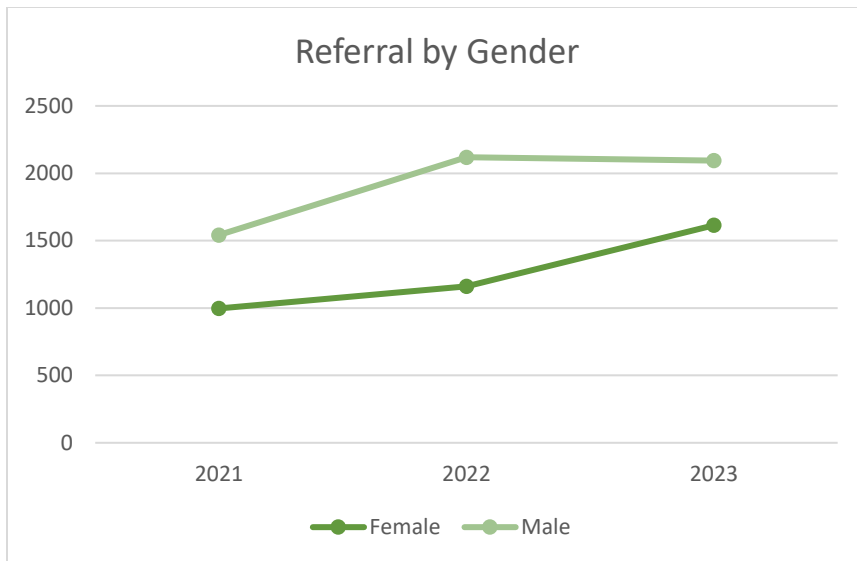
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	997	1160	1614	3771
Male	1542	2119	2093	5754
Total	2539	3279	3707	9525

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	15	42	30	87
11	44	69	76	189
12	89	199	221	509
13	203	333	418	954
14	344	578	741	1663
15	488	651	725	1864
16	726	714	744	2184
17	630	693	752	2075
Total	2539	3279	3707	9525

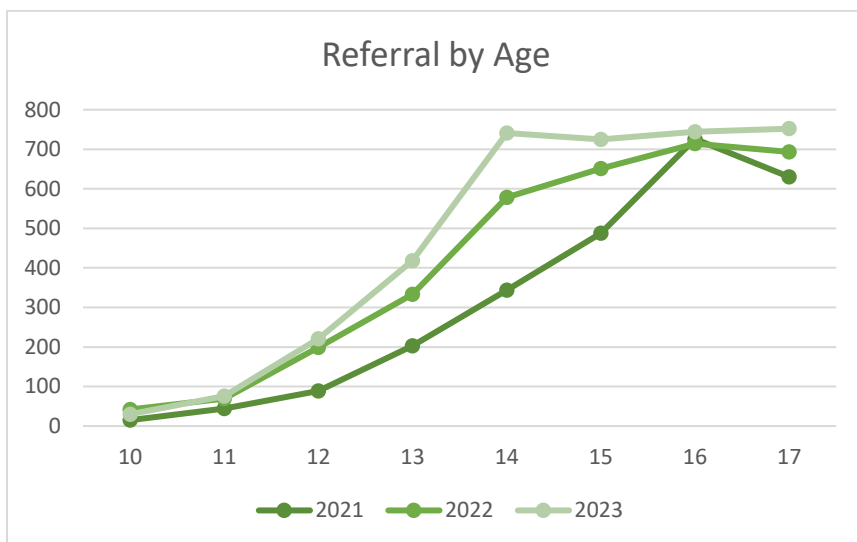
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	38	86	63	187
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	396	434	459	1289
Chinese	7	10	13	30
Filipino	107	171	193	471
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1020	1182	1281	3483
Japanese	25	16	63	104
Korean	3	3	15	21
Latino/Hispanic	59	68	68	195
Micronesian	211	305	265	781
Mixed Race	255	245	227	727
Native American	-	1	2	3
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	29	20	11	60
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	66	78	98	242
Samoan	36	39	46	121
Tongan	-	10	6	16
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	287	610	897	1794
Total	2539	3279	3707	9525



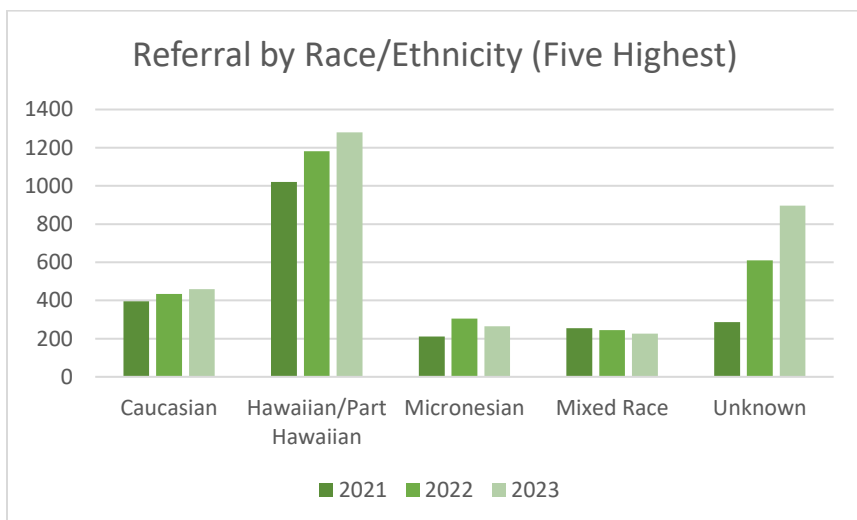
Total referral rates increased by 46% from 2021 to 2023. In 2021 and 2022, over half of family court referrals involved status offenses, followed by other offenses. By 2023, person offenses became the second most common. Drug offenses remained among the top four most common in referrals, with numbers rising each year and a particularly sharp increase from 2021 to 2022.



Males made up the majority of total referrals each year, with the largest gender gap observed in 2022.



Referrals for 10 to 12 year olds showed an increase each year, with a particularly sharp rise for 2021 to 2022. 13 to 15 year olds accounted for 58% of total referrals. These age groups consistently increased each year. Referrals for older teens (16 to 17 year olds) made up 44% of total referrals.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the majority in total referrals for each year. Micronesians were grossly overrepresented in total referrals. The unknown category accounted for 19% of total referrals across the three SFYs. Although, African Americans were not one of the five highest groups, they were still overrepresented in 2022 and 2023.

STATE OF HAWAII
INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

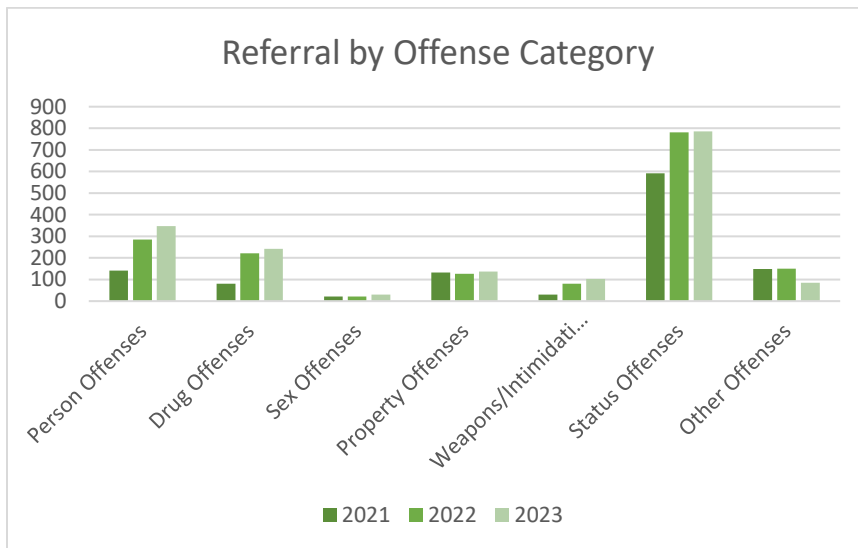
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Referrals	1147	1667	1731
Referral rate	8.6	12.5	13.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	142	285	348	775
Drug Offenses	81	222	242	545
Sex Offenses	22	22	30	74
Property Offenses	132	126	137	395
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	30	80	103	213
Status Offenses	591	781	786	2158
Other Offenses	149	151	85	385
Total	1147	1667	1731	4545

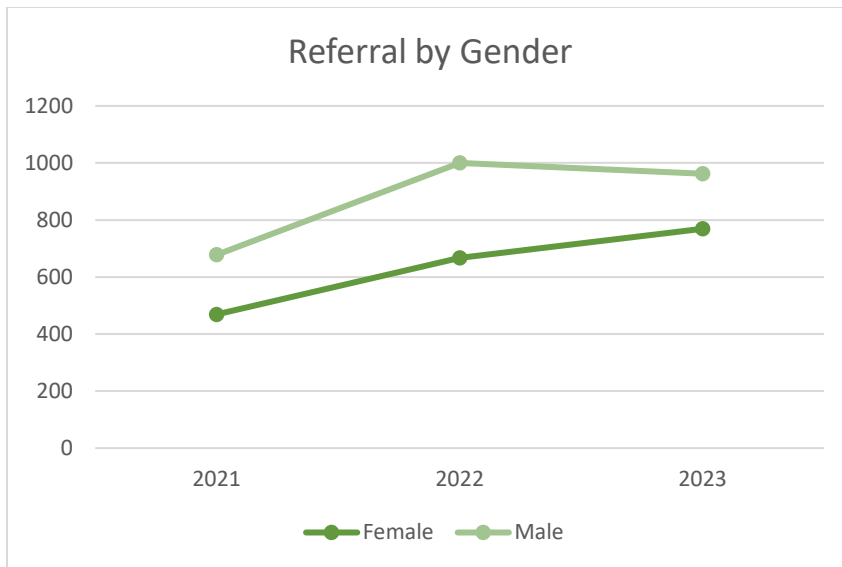
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	469	667	769	1905
Male	678	1000	962	2640
Total	1147	1667	1731	4545

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	11	25	26	62
11	31	41	53	125
12	63	134	137	334
13	108	203	228	539
14	150	298	336	784
15	219	301	328	848
16	293	347	310	950
17	272	318	313	903
Total	1147	1667	1731	4545

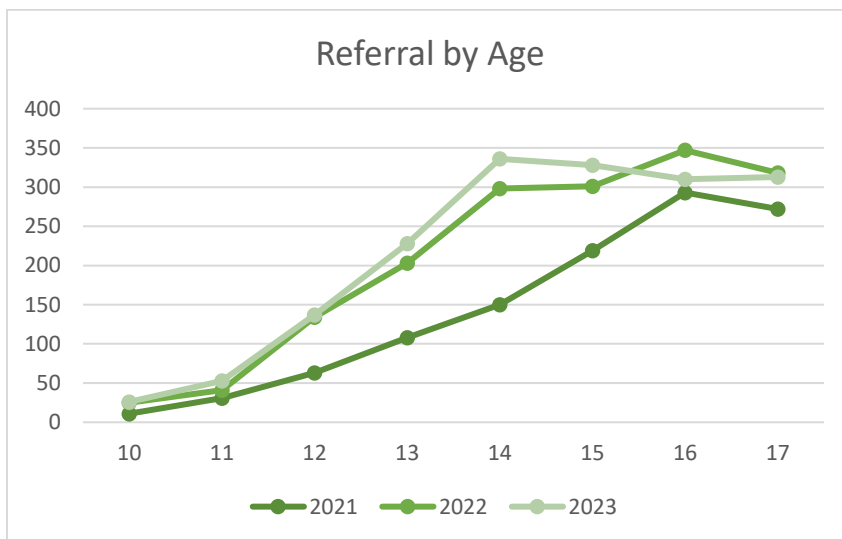
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	16	32	36	84
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	144	194	191	529
Chinese	6	8	11	25
Filipino	64	89	97	250
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	443	547	529	1519
Japanese	11	13	25	49
Korean	1	3	4	8
Latino/Hispanic	24	25	24	73
Micronesian	97	123	121	341
Mixed Race	89	97	85	271
Native American	-	1	1	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	10	14	9	33
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	26	42	45	113
Samoan	15	31	28	74
Tongan	-	7	2	9
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	201	440	523	1164
Total	1147	1667	1731	4545



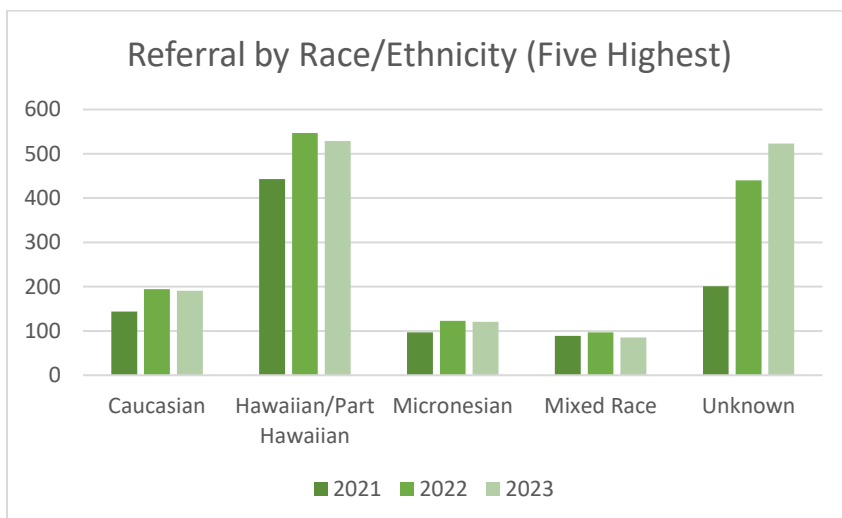
Individual referral rates increased 51% from 2021 to 2023. Most of the referrals were for status offenses (47%) from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses were the second highest in individual referrals in 2022 and 2023 followed by drug offenses. Other offenses were the second highest in individual referrals in 2021.



Males made up more than half of individual referrals during 2021 to 2023. The largest gender gap in individual referrals was in 2022.



16 year olds accounted for the most referrals compared to other age groups in 2021 and 2022. However, in 2023, 14 year olds had the highest number of referrals, making up 19% of individual referrals.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for majority of individual referrals compared to other race/ethnicity groups. Hawaiians/ Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in individual referrals in 2021, while African Americans were overrepresented in 2023. Among the known race/ethnicity categories, Micronesians ranked third, indicating overrepresentation in referrals.

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Diversions	790	842	985
Diversion rate	5.9	6.3	7.4

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	6	9	13	28
Drug Offenses	4	11	29	44
Sex Offenses	2	-	-	2
Property Offenses	15	10	9	34
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	4	8	14
Status Offenses	724	785	900	2409
Other Offenses	37	23	26	86
Total	790	842	985	2617

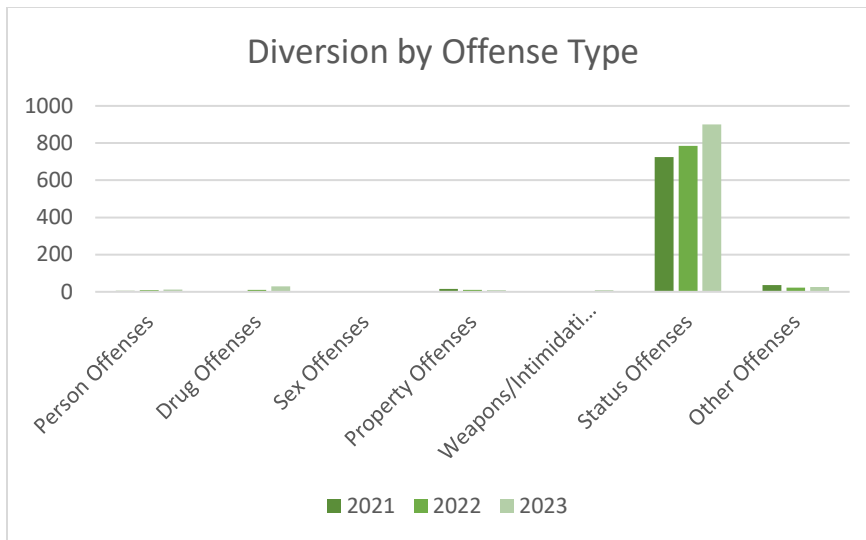
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	367	373	504	1244
Male	423	469	481	1373
Total	790	842	985	2617

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	9	5	3	17
11	11	2	7	20
12	16	31	59	106
13	67	80	95	242
14	89	151	191	431
15	138	151	211	500
16	258	209	238	705
17	202	213	181	596
Total	790	842	985	2617

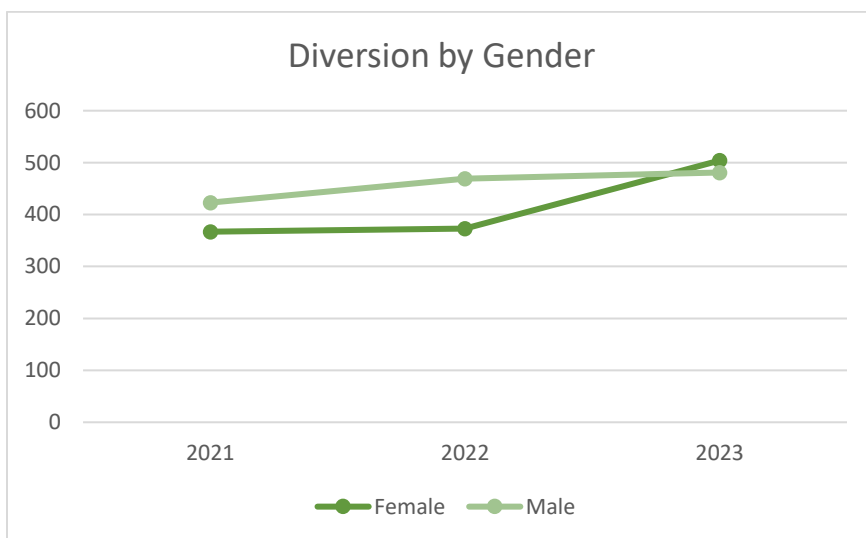
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	13	25	16	54
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	152	129	153	434
Chinese	1	6	8	15
Filipino	34	52	32	118
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	320	299	389	1008
Japanese	10	2	28	40
Korean	-	2	3	5
Latino/Hispanic	15	23	33	71
Micronesian	50	62	65	177
Mixed Race	103	88	63	254
Native American	-	1	-	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	12	9	-	21
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	9	30	25	64
Samoan	17	11	9	37
Tongan	-	2	-	2
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	54	101	161	316
Total	790	842	985	2617

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	113	79	79	271
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	26	39	24	89
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	38	1	69	108
Failure to Process 90 Days	40	66	24	130
National Guard	8	12	1	21
Parental Disposition	152	159	209	520
Child Referred Law Violation	33	31	46	110
Diverted – Services Completed	377	450	512	1339
Unable to Locate	3	5	21	29
Total	790	842	985	2617

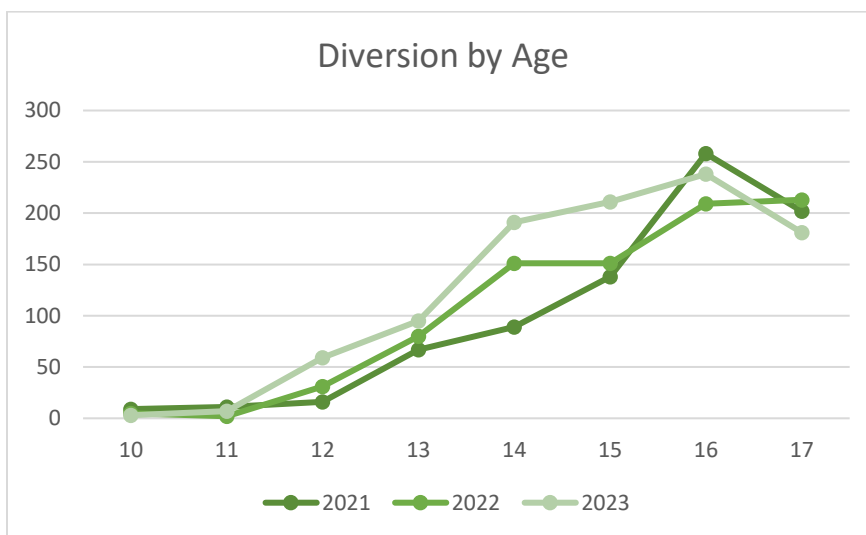
The most common reason for other dispositions in total diversions for each SFY was the completion of diverted services, followed by parental disposition.



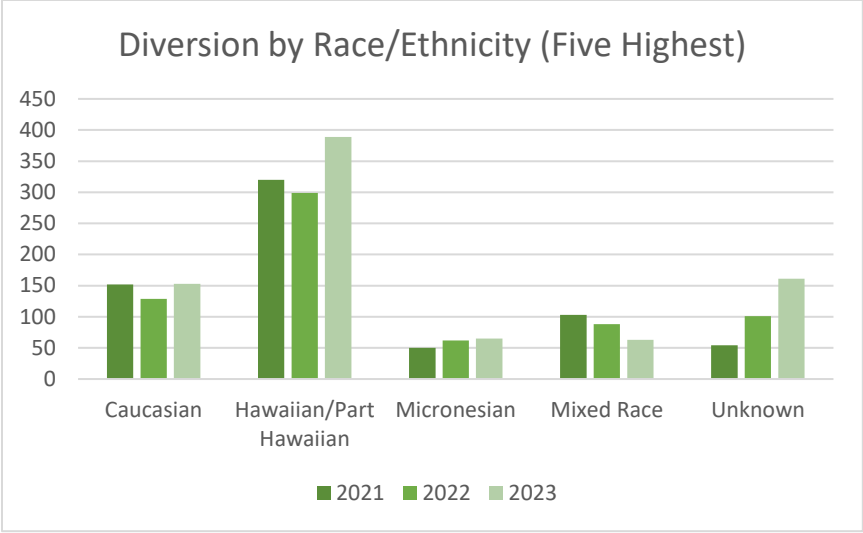
Status offenses accounted for 92% of total diversions for all three years. Other offenses were the second highest in diversions for 2021 and 2022. Drug offenses was the second highest in total diversions for 2023.



Diversions had the smallest gender gap compared to all other decision points. In 2023, females (51%) accounted for more total diversions compared to males.



Diversions increased each year for 10 to 12 year olds. 13 to 15 year olds made up 45% of total diversions, with a significant increase from 2021 to 2023 for 14 and 15 year olds. 16 and 17 year olds accounted for 50% total diversions. 16 year olds were the highest in 2021 and 2023 compared to other age groups.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians, Caucasians, African Americans, and Micronesians were overrepresented in arrests and/or referrals decision points and were also overrepresented in total diversions.

STATE OF HAWAII
INDIVIDUAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Diversions	430	459	489
Diversion rate	3.2	3.5	3.7

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	6	9	11	26
Drug Offenses	3	8	24	35
Sex Offenses	1	-	-	1
Property Offenses	14	10	7	31
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	4	6	12
Status Offenses	374	412	425	1211
Other Offenses	30	16	16	62
Total	430	459	489	1378

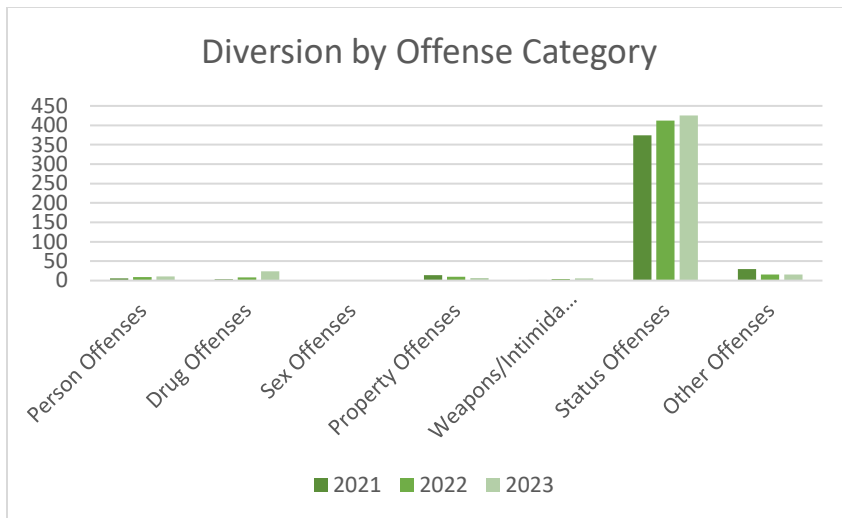
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	204	195	257	656
Male	226	264	232	722
Total	430	459	489	1378

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	6	2	2	10
11	8	2	6	16
12	13	18	29	60
13	32	54	48	134
14	52	81	94	227
15	84	86	106	276
16	122	112	101	335
17	113	104	103	320
Total	430	459	489	1378

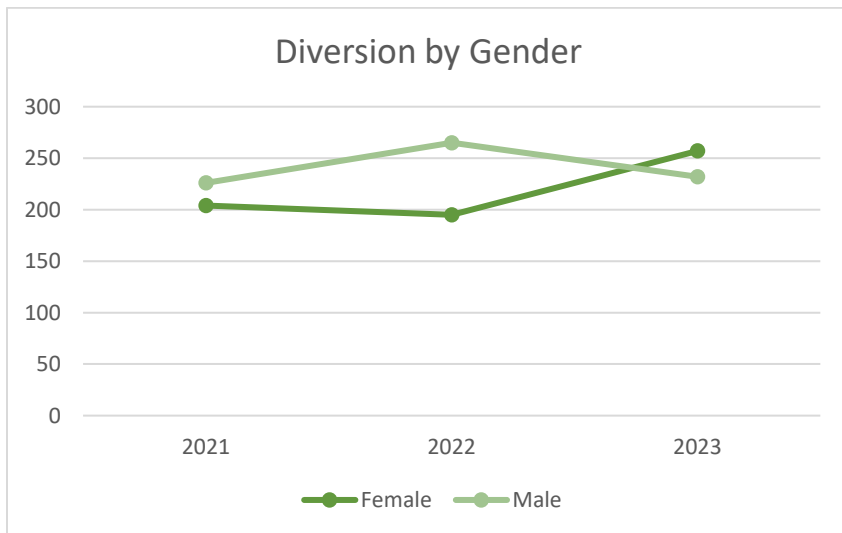
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	6	15	11	32
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	65	72	77	214
Chinese	1	5	6	12
Filipino	27	33	28	88
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	188	143	187	518
Japanese	5	2	8	15
Korean	-	2	3	5
Latino/Hispanic	10	11	9	30
Micronesian	29	33	35	97
Mixed Race	33	33	24	90
Native American	-	1	-	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	5	7	-	12
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	7	18	17	42
Samoan	6	10	8	24
Tongan	-	2	-	2
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	48	72	76	196
Total	430	459	489	1378

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	35	29	26	90
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	16	25	15	56
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	25	1	37	63
Failure to Process 90 Days	30	39	16	85
National Guard	6	11	1	18
Parental Disposition	138	138	161	437
Child Referred Law Violation	17	14	17	48
Diverted – Services Completed	161	200	205	566
Unable to Locate	2	2	11	15
Total	430	459	489	1378

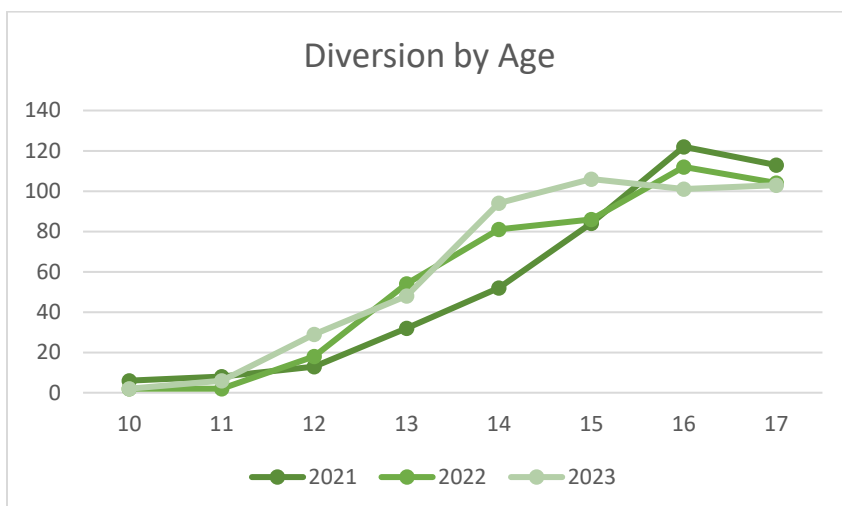
Similar to total diversions and type of disposition, completion of diverted services was the most common reason for other disposition in individual diversions for each SFY, followed by parental disposition.



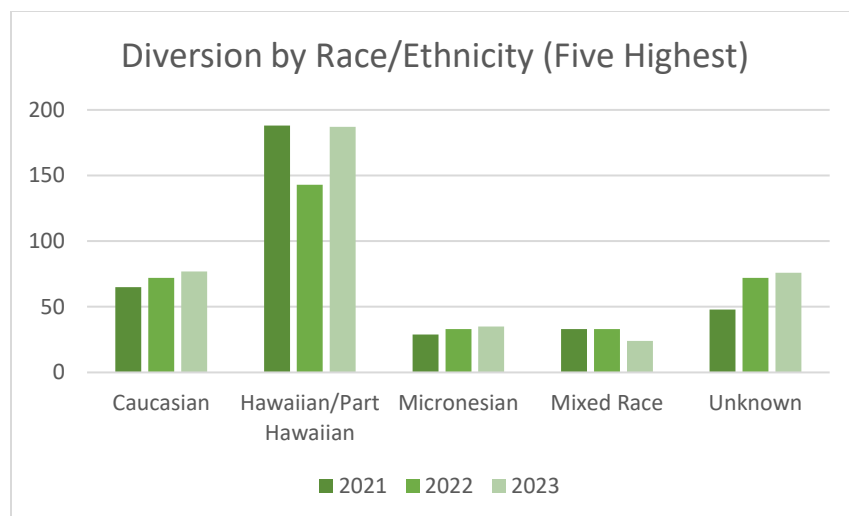
The majority of individual diversions for all three SFYs were for status offenses (88%). Other offenses were the second highest at 5%, and then drug offenses at 3%.



Males accounted for over half of diversions in 2021(53%) and 2022 (58%). However, in 2023, females made up the majority (53%) of diversions.



14 to 17 year olds made up 84% of individual diversions for all of three years. Individual diversions, however, decreased from 2021 to 2023 for 16 and 17 year olds.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the majority of diversions each year followed by Caucasians. Among the known race/ethnicity, Micronesian and Mixed Race youth made up the third and fourth highest in diversions, respectively. The unknown race category were notable (14%).

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Petitions	1129	1495	1647
Petition rate	8.5	11.2	12.4

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	175	302	348	825
Drug Offenses	101	132	182	415
Sex Offenses	55	38	49	142
Property Offenses	210	241	242	693
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	52	108	130	290
Status Offenses	227	317	421	965
Other Offenses	309	357	275	941
Total	1129	1495	1647	4271

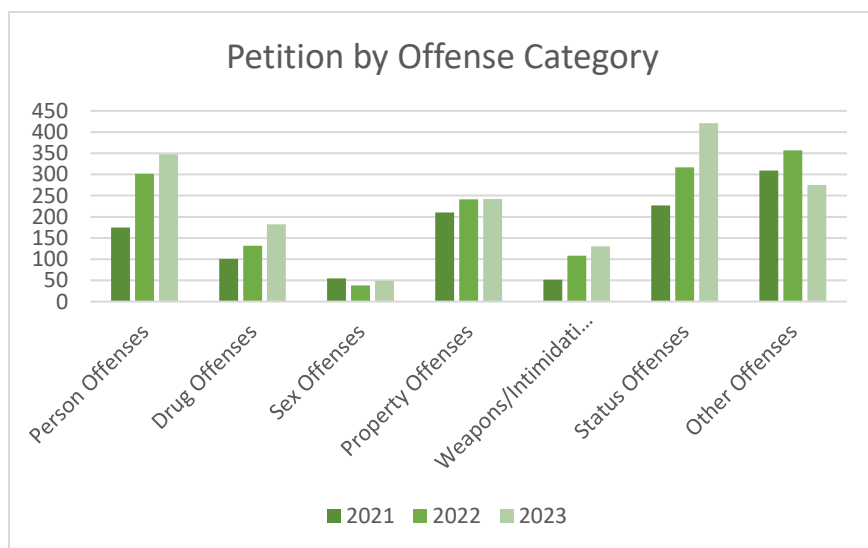
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	342	386	584	1312
Male	787	1109	1063	2959
Total	1129	1495	1647	4271

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	5	23	11	39
11	13	19	34	66
12	32	82	84	198
13	75	109	171	355
14	139	259	305	703
15	213	309	299	821
16	330	334	366	1030
17	322	360	377	1059
Total	1129	1495	1647	4271

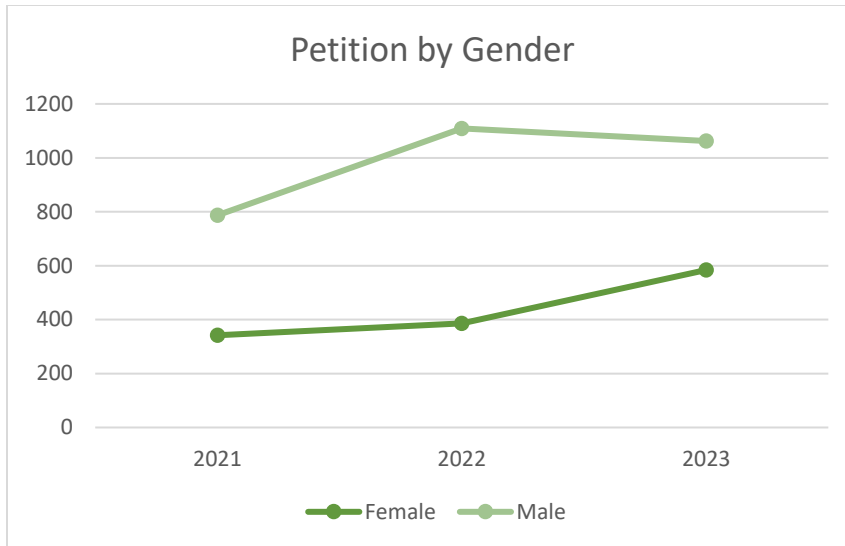
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	22	48	15	85
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	168	183	172	523
Chinese	3	1	1	5
Filipino	31	72	79	182
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	430	521	573	1524
Japanese	9	2	16	27
Korean	2	1	11	14
Latino/Hispanic	22	32	15	69
Micronesian	128	186	130	444
Mixed Race	104	97	109	310
Native American	-	-	2	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	12	6	4	22
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	42	23	39	104
Samoan	13	18	24	55
Tongan	-	3	6	9
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	143	301	451	895
Total	1129	1495	1647	4271

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	1	-	-	1
Adjudicated	436	541	523	1500
Petition Amended	10	14	19	43
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	7	23	6	36
Dismissed Interest of Justice	34	35	31	100
Petition Denied	-	4	-	4
Dismissed with Prejudice	211	188	247	646
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	60	36	35	131
Granted	74	99	44	217
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	10	5	5	20
Court Found Petition Sustained	9	2	1	12
Petition Withdrawn	138	148	150	436
Waived	6	-	4	10
Missing	133	400	582	1115
Total	1129	1495	1647	4271

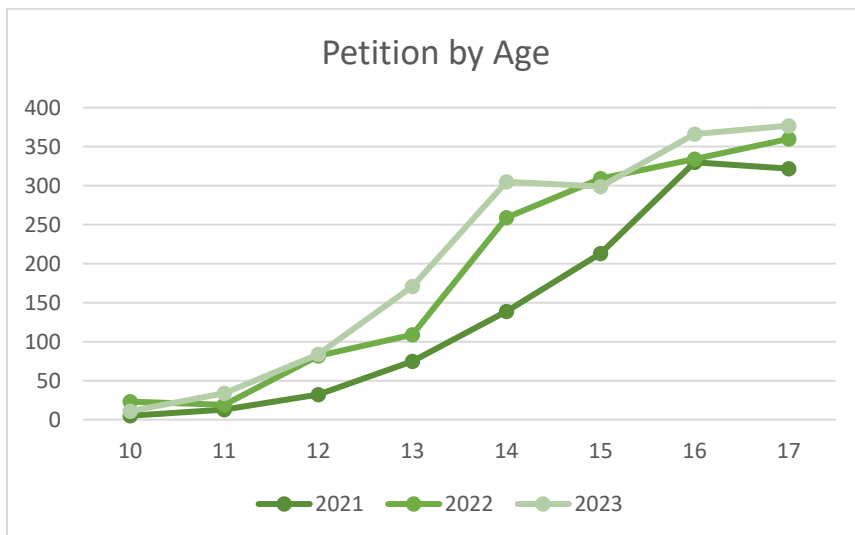
The most common type of disposition for total petitions was adjudication, followed by dismissed with prejudice.



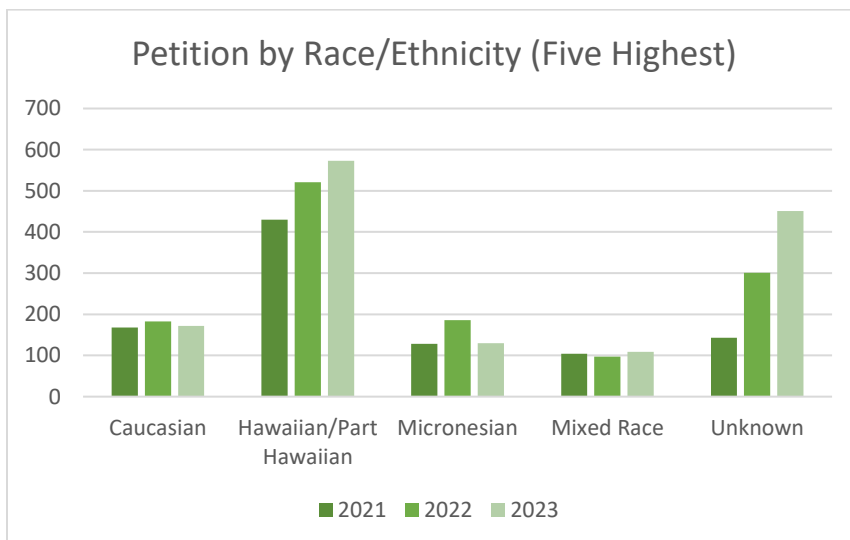
Total petition rates increased by 46% from 2021 to 2023. Other offenses accounted for the majority of total petitions for 2021 and 2022, followed by status offenses. However, in 2023 status offenses had the highest number of total petitions, followed by person offenses. From 2021 to 2023, petitions for status offenses increased by 85%, while person offenses increased by 99%.



Males accounted for the majority (69%) of total petitions across all three SFYs. The largest gender gap was in 2022.



Petitions for 11 and 12 year olds showed a steady increase over the three years, with 12 year olds showing the largest rise from 2021 to 2023. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for the majority of all petitions, making up 68% of the total petitions across the three years.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for majority of total petitions indicating overrepresentation in each of the three years. The total count of unknowns was the second highest in total petitions. Micronesians were also overrepresented in petitions for each of the three SFYs.

STATE OF HAWAI'I
INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Petitions	513	753	784
Petition rate	3.9	5.7	5.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	117	215	230	562
Drug Offenses	42	57	81	180
Sex Offenses	19	15	22	56
Property Offenses	98	86	78	262
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	24	49	63	136
Status Offenses	121	214	245	580
Other Offenses	92	117	65	274
Total	513	753	784	2050

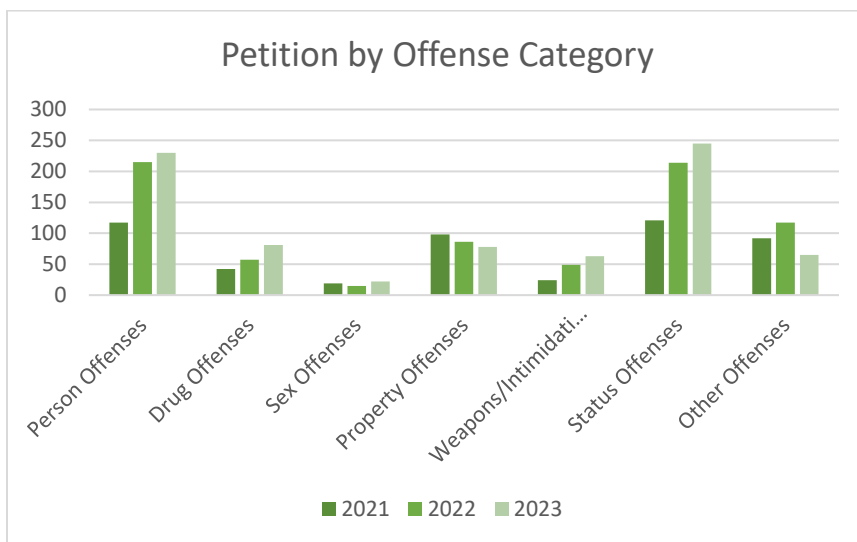
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	174	259	287	722
Male	339	494	497	1330
Total	513	753	784	2050

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	5	13	11	29
11	10	15	25	50
12	28	54	58	140
13	42	75	105	222
14	62	119	138	319
15	99	138	147	384
16	140	172	151	463
17	127	167	149	443
Total	513	753	784	2050

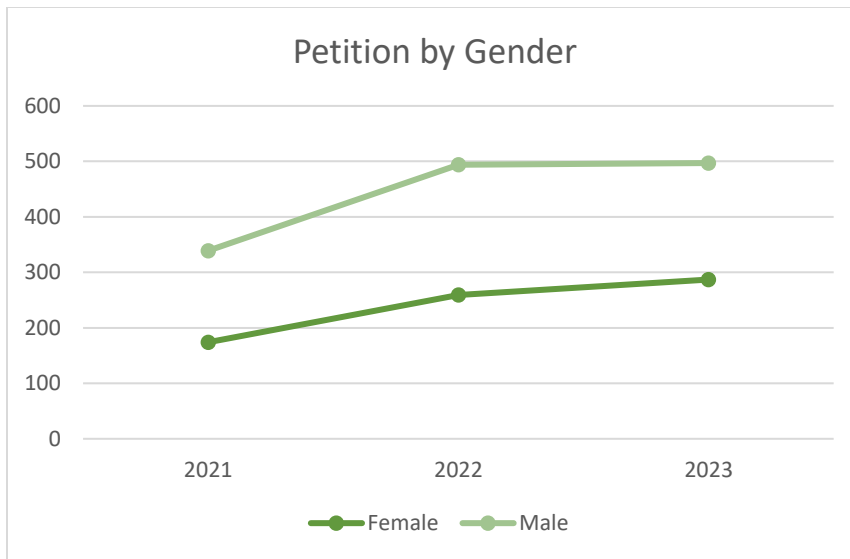
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	11	15	6	32
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	56	78	76	210
Chinese	2	1	1	4
Filipino	21	33	38	92
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	193	249	228	670
Japanese	3	1	7	11
Korean	1	1	3	5
Latino/Hispanic	9	10	7	26
Micronesian	61	69	63	193
Mixed Race	41	37	48	126
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	3	5	4	12
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	14	9	15	38
Samoan	8	15	12	35
Tongan	-	2	2	4
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	90	227	273	590
Total	513	753	784	2050

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	220	312	277	809
Petition Amended	4	3	6	13
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	4	4	1	9
Dismissed Interest of Justice	19	17	16	52
Petition Denied	-	3	-	3
Dismissed with Prejudice	69	55	90	214
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	30	20	19	69
Granted	12	14	6	32
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	6	4	4	14
Court Found Petition Sustained	5	2	1	8
Petition Withdrawn	84	112	83	279
Waived	1	-	1	2
Missing	59	207	280	546
Total	513	753	784	2050

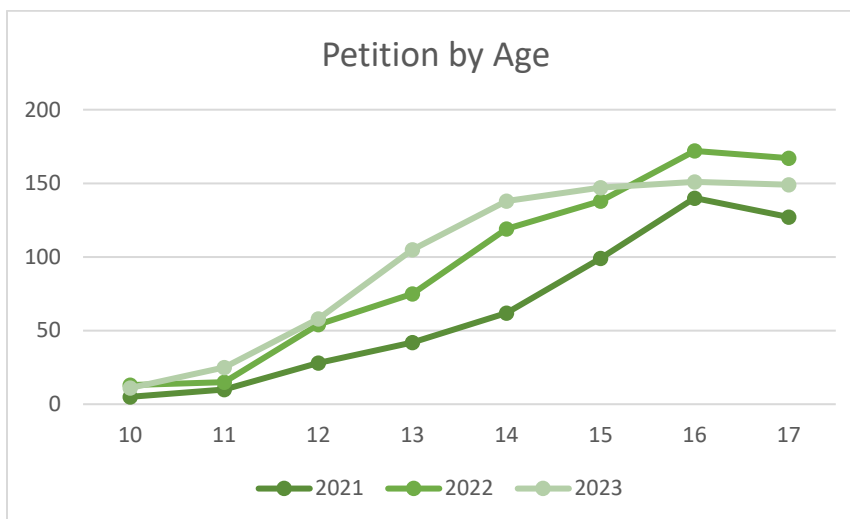
Similar to total petitions, adjudication was the most common type of disposition for individual petitions for each of the three SFYs. However, in 2021 and 2022, the second most common type of disposition for individual petitions was petition withdrawn. In 2023, the second most common was dismissed with prejudice.



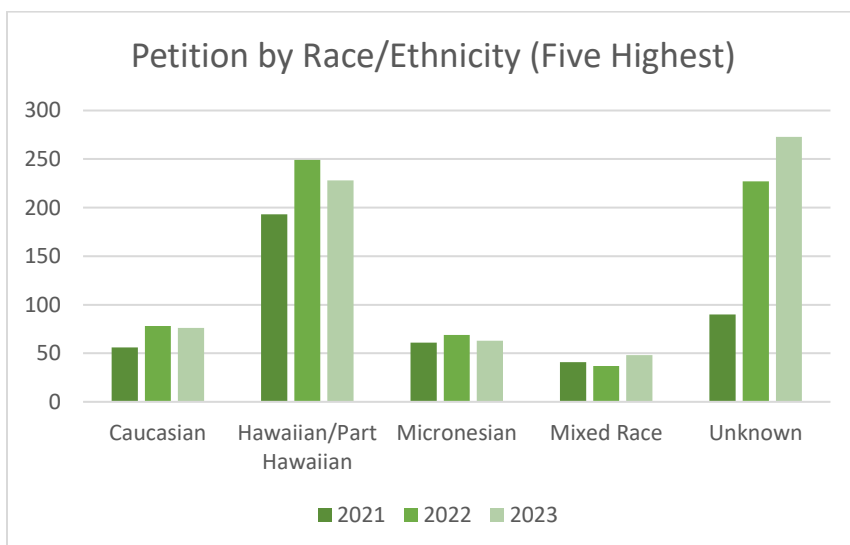
Individual petitions increased across all offense categories from 2021 to 2023, except sex, property and other offenses. Individual petitions for status offenses increased 77% from 2021 to 2022, followed by a modest rise of 14% from 2022 to 2023. Individual petitions for weapons/intimidation offenses doubled from 2021 to 2022 and continued to increase in 2023. Although other offenses accounted for the third highest number of petitions, this category showed a decrease over the three year period.



Males made up just under two-thirds of petitions from 2021 to 2023. The largest increase in petitions for both genders occurred between 2021 to 2022.



16 year olds were the highest in petitions from 2021 to 2023 compared to other age groups, constituting 23% of individual petitions. In 2021, 15 to 17 year olds made up 63% of individual petitions for the three SFYs.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth represented the largest ethnic group among those petitioned. In 2021 and 2022, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in petitions. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for the second highest in petitions across the three years. Caucasians and Micronesians ranked as the third and fourth highest ethnic groups for petitions across all three years. While Caucasians are not overrepresented in petitions, Micronesians continued to be overrepresented.

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

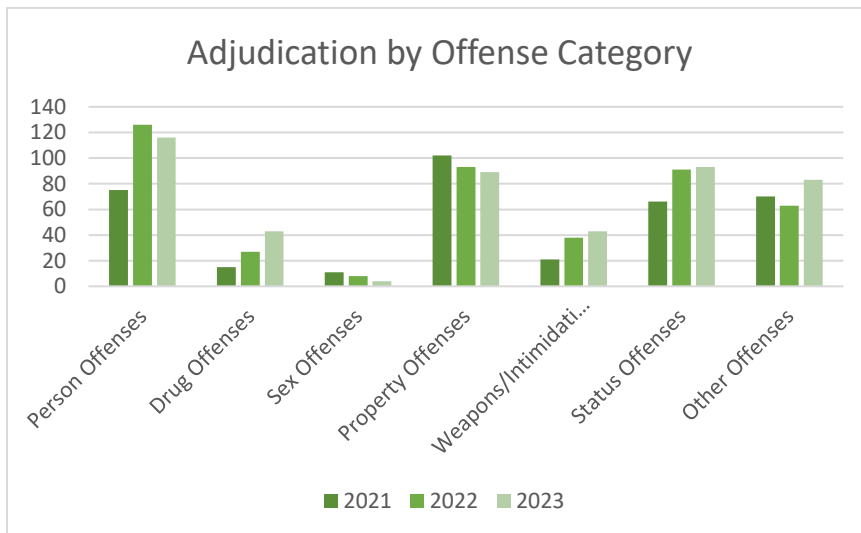
	2021	2022	2023
Total Adjudications	360	446	471
Adjudication rate	2.7	3.4	3.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	75	126	116	317
Drug Offenses	15	27	43	85
Sex Offenses	11	8	4	23
Property Offenses	102	93	89	284
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	21	38	43	102
Status Offenses	66	91	93	250
Other Offenses	70	63	83	216
Total	360	446	471	1277

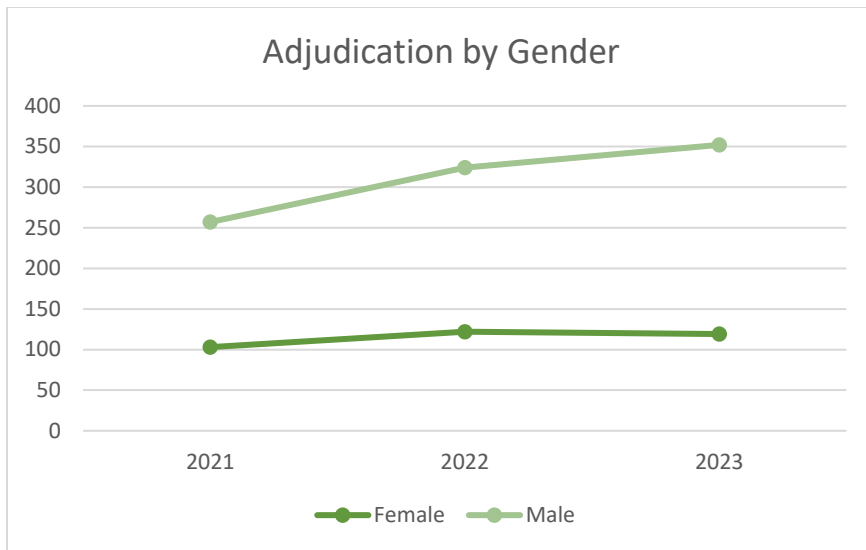
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	103	122	119	344
Male	257	324	352	933
Total	360	446	471	1277

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	1	2
11	3	9	5	17
12	9	22	17	48
13	20	35	58	113
14	39	77	73	189
15	57	88	95	240
16	101	102	104	307
17	130	113	118	361
Total	360	446	471	1277

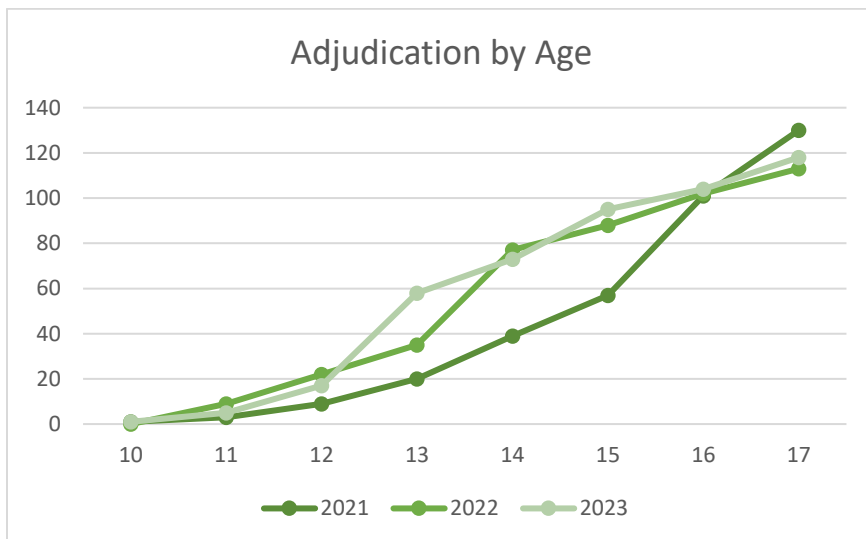
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	7	13	2	22
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	37	49	47	133
Chinese	1	1	1	3
Filipino	10	21	34	65
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	157	156	157	470
Japanese	2	-	2	4
Korean	-	1	4	5
Latino/Hispanic	7	13	3	23
Micronesian	55	68	55	178
Mixed Race	38	28	46	112
Native American	-	-	2	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	4	4	1	9
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	14	1	21	36
Samoan	8	12	3	23
Tongan	-	-	2	2
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	20	78	91	189
Total	360	446	471	1277



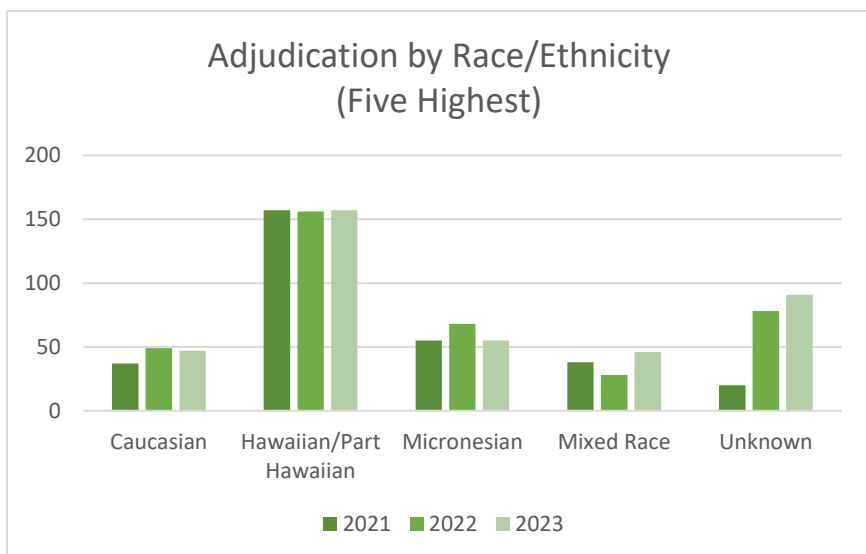
Total adjudication rates increased over the three year period. Person offenses accounted for the highest number of all adjudications, followed by property offenses, except in 2023 when status offenses became the second most common offense type. Over the three SFYs, status offenses ranked third in total adjudications.



Males accounted for most of total adjudications. A continuous increase of male counts can be seen in total adjudications across the three SFYs.



The youngest age adjudicated was 10 years old in 2021 and 2023. 16 to 17 year olds constituted a little over half of all adjudicated cases. However, over 5% of all adjudications were 10 to 12 year olds.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth made up the majority of adjudications for each of the three SFYs, indicating overrepresentation. Unknown race/ethnicity constituted the second highest across the three SFYs. Micronesians were also overrepresented, comprising the third highest in total adjudications over the three year period.

STATE OF HAWAII
INDIVIDUAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

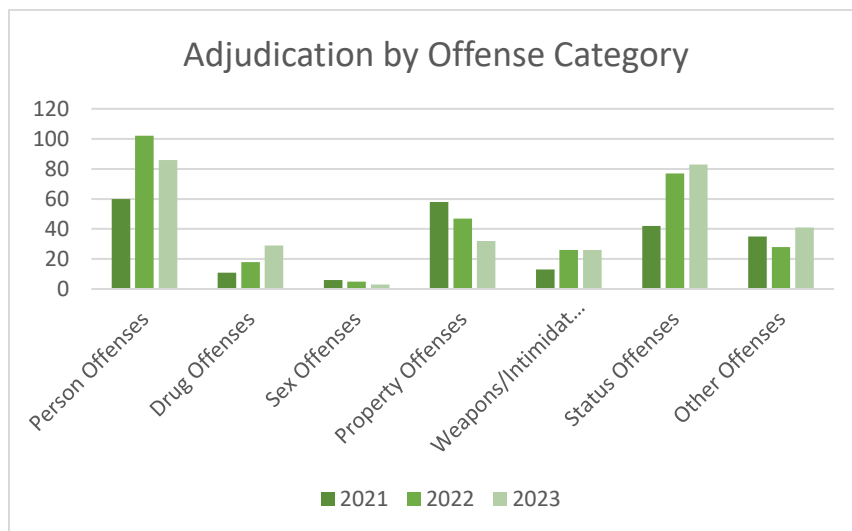
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Adjudications	225	303	300
Adjudication rate	1.7	2.3	2.3

Offense Categories	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	60	102	86	248
Drug Offenses	11	18	29	58
Sex Offenses	6	5	3	14
Property Offenses	58	47	32	137
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	13	26	26	65
Status Offenses	42	77	83	202
Other Offenses	35	28	41	104
Total	225	303	300	828

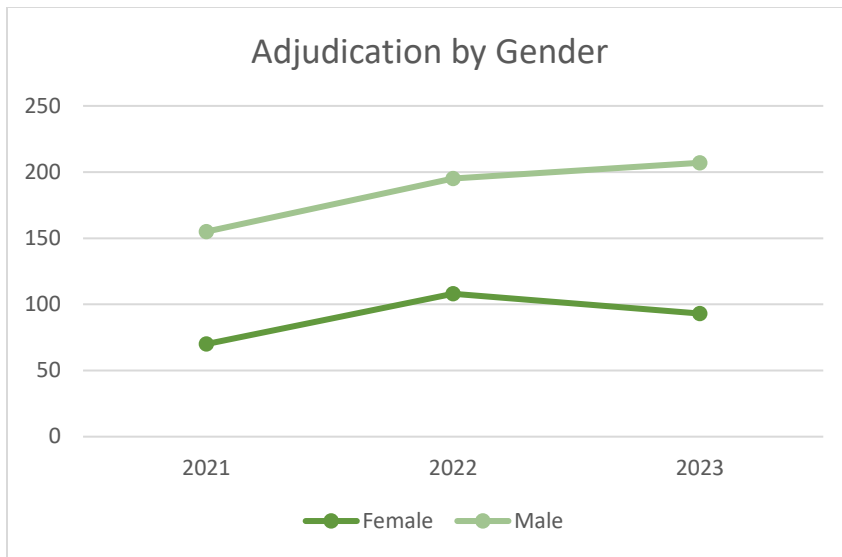
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	70	108	93	271
Male	155	195	207	557
Total	225	303	300	828

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	1	2
11	3	5	5	13
12	7	20	11	38
13	13	29	43	85
14	25	53	50	128
15	40	55	54	149
16	63	66	62	191
17	73	75	74	222
Total	225	303	300	828

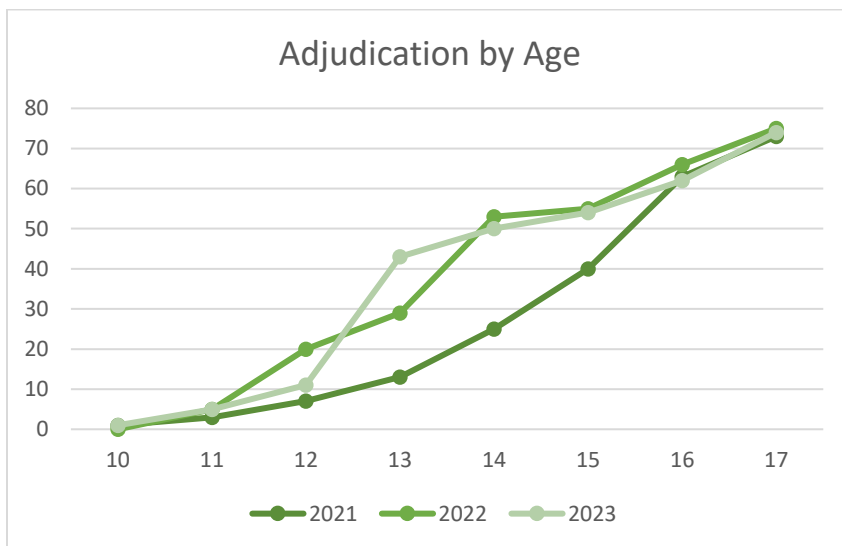
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	5	7	2	14
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	20	29	26	75
Chinese	1	1	1	3
Filipino	10	12	18	40
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	99	108	90	297
Korean	-	1	3	4
Japanese	1	-	2	3
Latino/Hispanic	3	8	3	14
Micronesian	32	34	32	98
Mixed Race	28	18	26	72
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	2	3	1	6
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	6	1	10	17
Samoan	4	9	3	16
Tongan	-	-	1	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	14	71	81	166
Total	225	303	300	828



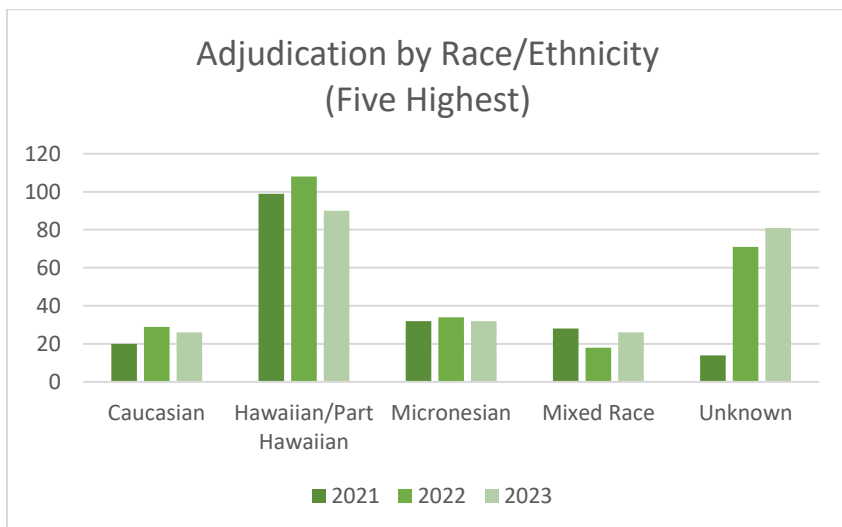
Person offenses accounted for the highest number of individual adjudications each year, followed by status offenses. Drug and status offenses showed a steady increase in individual adjudications over the three years, while sex and property offenses declined. Property offenses remained among the top three most common offenses in individual adjudications. Notably individual adjudications for status offenses nearly doubled from 2021 to 2023.



Males continue to make up approximately two-thirds of cases at the adjudication decision point. While male adjudications increased over the three years, the number of female adjudications decreased from 2022 to 2023.



The number of individual adjudications remained fairly consistent across ages from 2021 to 2023, except for 12 to 14 year olds. The number of 12 to 14 year olds more than doubled from 45 in 2021 to 104 in 2023 showing a 131% increase in adjudications among this age group.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up 36% of those adjudicated compared to their 32.8% proportion in the population over the three year period. The unknown race/ethnicity category remains high at 20% during this time period, and was the second highest across the three SFYs. Micronesians continued to be overrepresented in each of the three SFY. Mixed race is a category worth noting given their numbers in adjudications.

STATE OF HAWAII
TOTAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

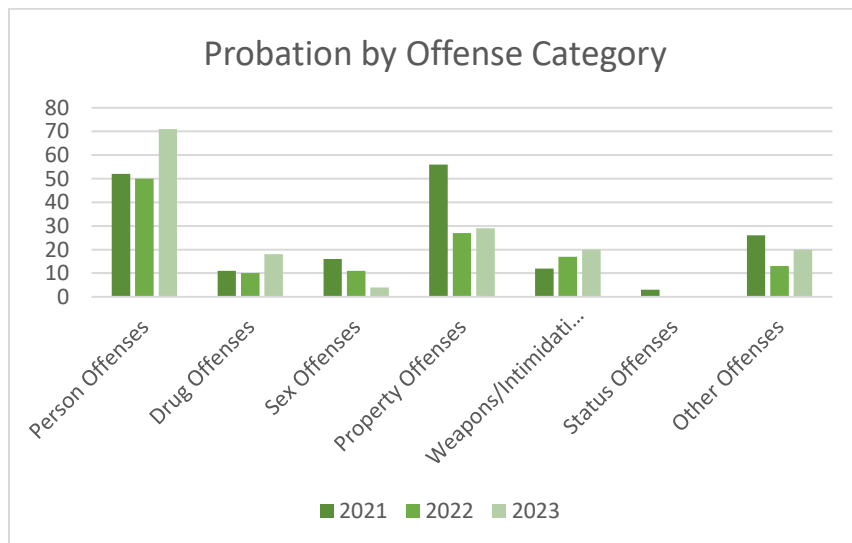
	2021	2022	2023
Total Probations	179	128	162
Probation rate	1.3	1.0	1.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	52	50	71	173
Drug Offenses	11	10	18	39
Sex Offenses	16	11	4	31
Property Offenses	56	27	29	112
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	12	17	20	49
Status Offenses	3	-	-	3
Other Offenses	26	13	20	59
Missing	3	-	-	3
Total	179	128	162	469

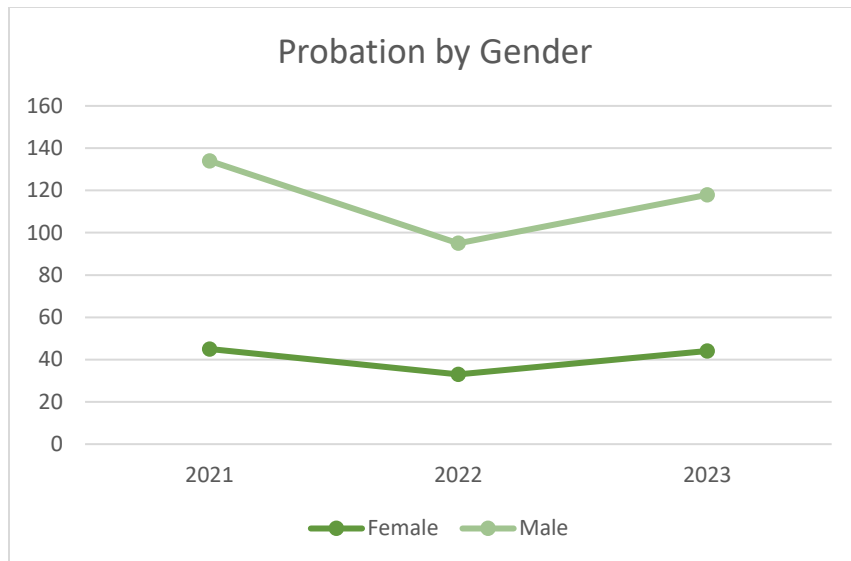
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	45	33	44	122
Male	134	95	118	347
Total	179	128	162	469

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	3	4	2	9
13	10	7	11	28
14	22	14	18	54
15	44	19	48	111
16	54	43	39	136
17	46	41	44	131
Total	179	128	162	469

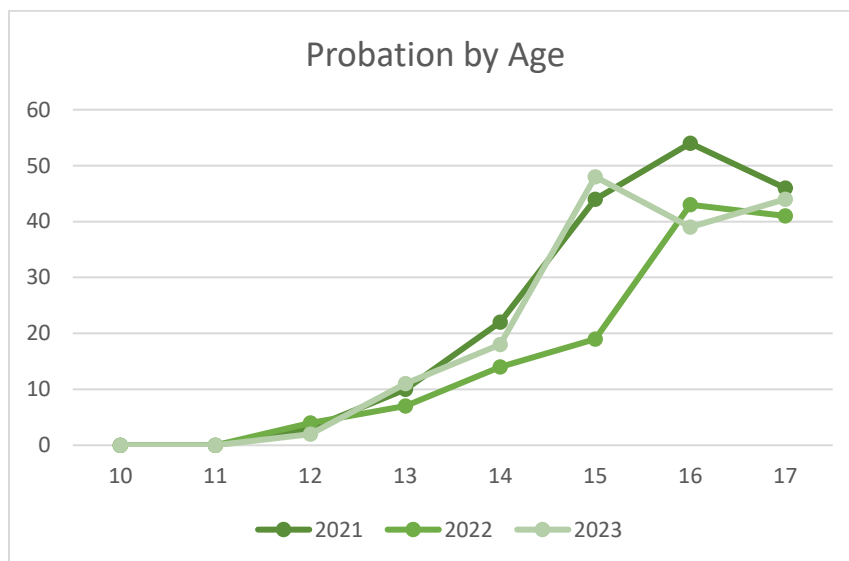
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	5	1	9
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	13	10	14	37
Chinese	-	1	1	2
Filipino	9	6	6	21
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	73	59	76	208
Japanese	2	-	1	3
Korean	-	1	3	4
Latino/Hispanic	4	-	1	5
Micronesian	34	-	21	55
Mixed Race	20	11	12	43
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	1	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	19	4	28
Samoan	2	4	-	6
Tongan	-	-	1	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	13	11	19	43
Total	179	128	162	469



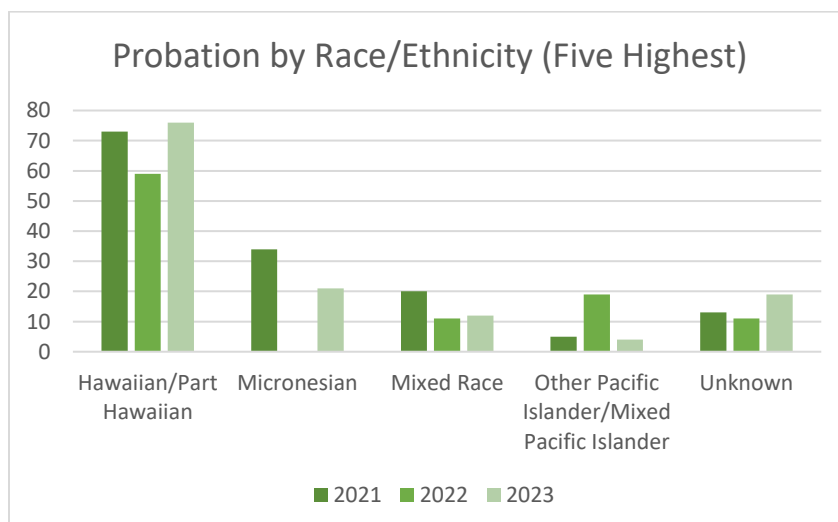
Person and property offenses accounted for over half of total probations from 2021 to 2023. However, while total probation sentences for person offense showed a steady increase from 2021 to 2023, a downward trend emerged for property offenses. The number of weapons/intimidation offenses for total probation sentences almost doubled from 2021 to 2023. Weapons/intimidation and other offenses accounted for 23% of total probations across 2021 to 2023.



Total probations showed a large gender gap for each SFY, with males comprising an average of 74% of all probations from 2021 to 2023. While probations for both genders decreased from 2021 to 2022, they increased again in 2023.



Similar to the adjudication decision point, 16 to 17 year olds continue to account for over 50% of total probation sentences for each of the SFYs.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up the largest percentage of total probations for each of the SFYs. Micronesians were the second highest in total probations in 2021 and 2023, while Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders were second highest in 2022. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 9% in total probations across the three SFYs.

STATE OF HAWAII
INDIVIDUAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

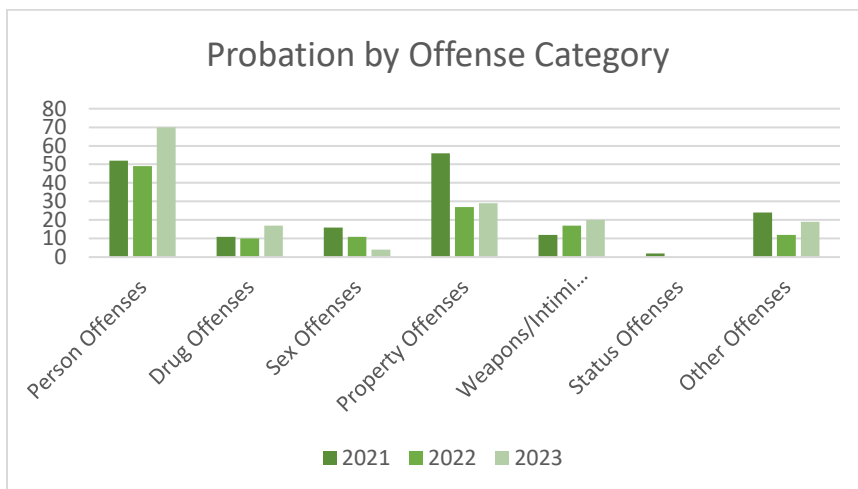
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Probations	176	126	159
Probation rate	1.3	0.9	1.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	52	49	70	171
Drug Offenses	11	10	17	38
Sex Offenses	16	11	4	31
Property Offenses	56	27	29	112
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	12	17	20	49
Status Offenses	2	-	-	2
Other Offenses	24	12	19	55
Missing	3	-	-	3
Total	176	126	159	461

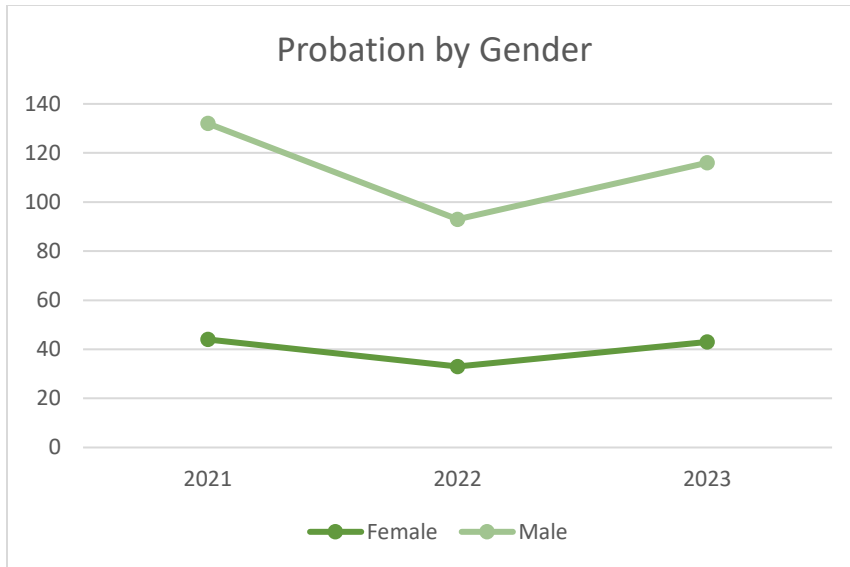
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	44	33	43	120
Male	132	93	116	341
Total	176	126	159	461

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	3	4	2	9
13	10	7	11	28
14	21	14	18	53
15	43	19	47	109
16	53	41	38	132
17	46	41	43	130
Total	176	126	159	461

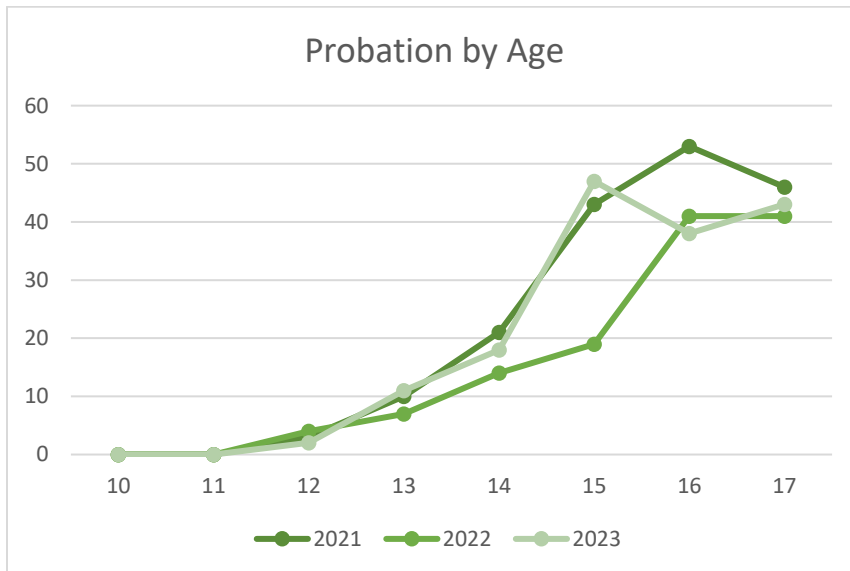
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	5	1	9
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	12	9	14	35
Chinese	-	1	1	2
Filipino	9	5	6	20
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	72	59	74	205
Japanese	2	-	1	3
Korean	-	1	2	3
Latino/Hispanic	4	-	1	5
Micronesian	34	-	21	55
Mixed Race	19	11	12	42
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	1	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	19	4	28
Samoan	2	4	-	6
Tongan	-	-	1	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	13	11	19	43
Total	176	126	159	461



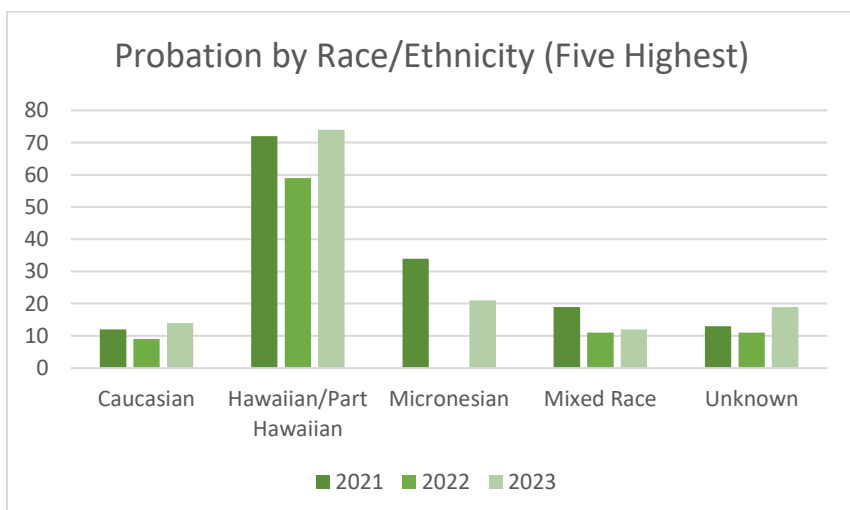
Person and Property Offenses made up 62% of individual probations. Other offenses were the third most common for probation sentencing across the three year period.



Males made up just under 75% of individual probation sentences from 2021 to 2023.



Age in probation started at 12 years old. The majority (79.44%) of youth on probation were between 15 to 17 years old.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians remain overrepresented in probations (44.33%) indicating a gross overrepresentation of Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth in probation relative to their proportion in the population. Micronesians were also overrepresented in probations for 2021 and 2023. In 2022, Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders were second highest in probations. This is worth mentioning as Micronesians had none in probations in 2022.

STATE OF HAWAI'I
TOTAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

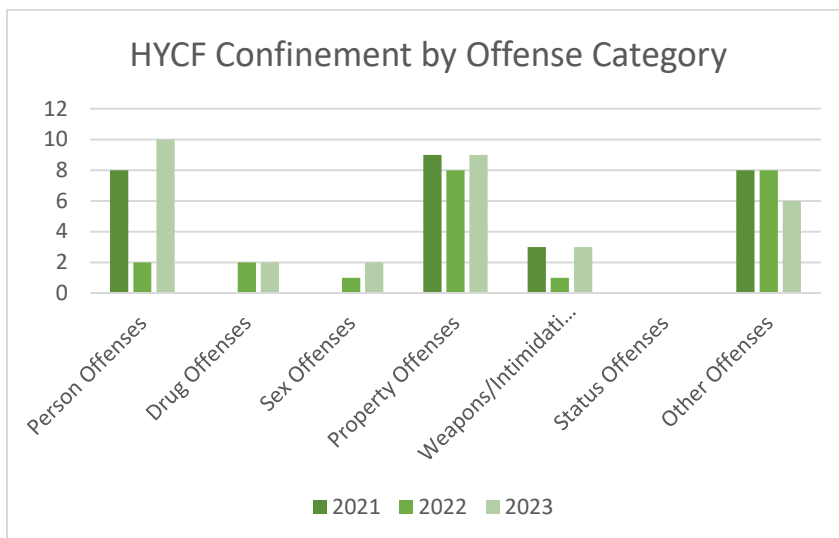
	2021	2022	2023
Total HYCF Confinement	29	22	33
HYCF rates	0.2	0.2	0.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	8	2	10	20
Drug Offenses	-	2	2	4
Sex Offenses	-	1	2	3
Property Offenses	9	8	9	26
Weapons/ Intimidation Offenses	3	1	3	7
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	8	8	6	22
Missing	1	-	1	2
Total	29	22	33	84

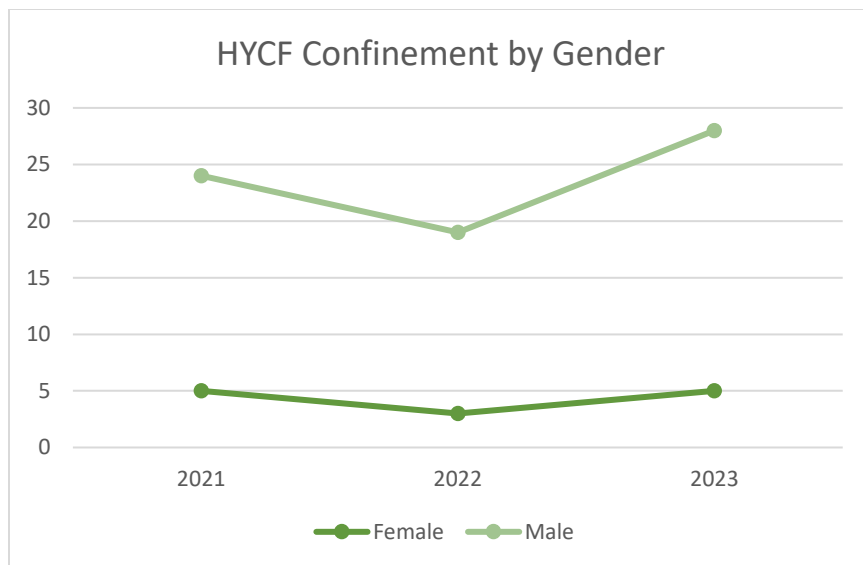
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	5	3	5	13
Male	24	19	28	71
Total	29	22	33	84

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	1	2
14	2	3	1	6
15	4	5	9	18
16	11	1	11	23
17	11	13	11	35
Total	29	22	33	84

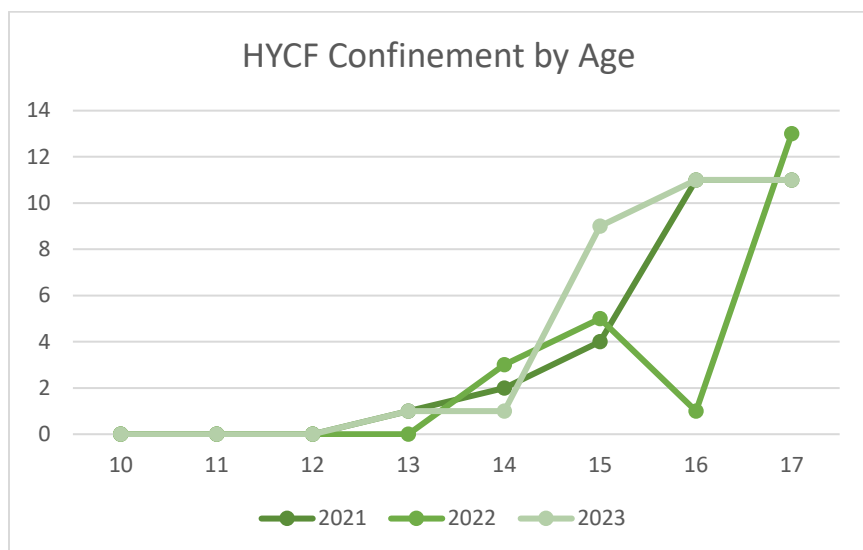
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	4	2	9
All Others	8	7	2	17
Caucasian	6	3	6	15
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	-	1	5	6
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	4	4	9	17
Japanese	1	-	2	3
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	1	1	4	6
Mixed Race	1	-	2	3
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	1	1	1	3
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1
Total	29	22	33	84



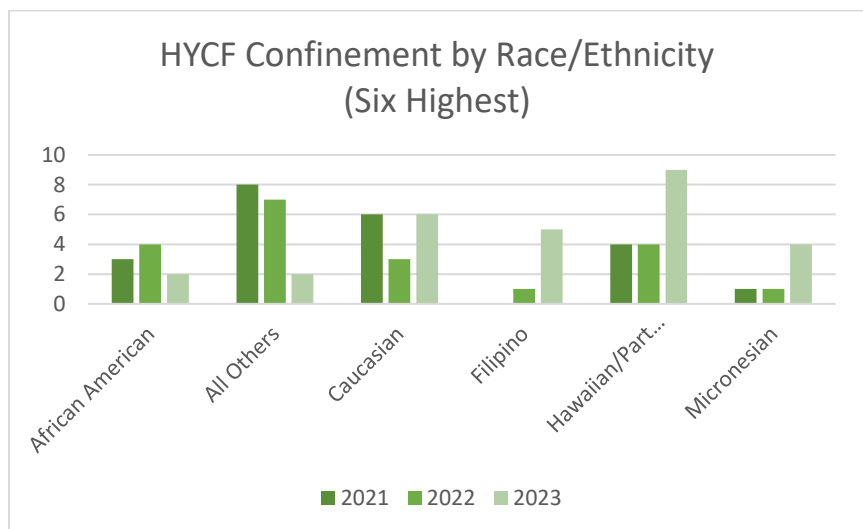
Property offenses accounted for most of the offenses in total confinement followed by other and person offenses. Other offenses have shown to be amongst the highest in several different decision points and warranting further examination as this category includes a wide variety of offenses.



Males accounted for majority of total confinement sentences across the three year period. Confinements showed the largest gender gap compared to other decision points.



17 year olds accounted for most of the total confinement sentences compared to other age groups. In 2021 and 2023, 16 and 17 year olds had the same number in total confinement



For total confinement, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians & All Other race/ethnicity categories accounted for most of the cases in HYCF (40%) across the three years. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians, however, were not overrepresented. Caucasians, African Americans, and Micronesians were overrepresented in total confinement from 2021 to 2023.

STATE OF HAWAI'I
INDIVIDUAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

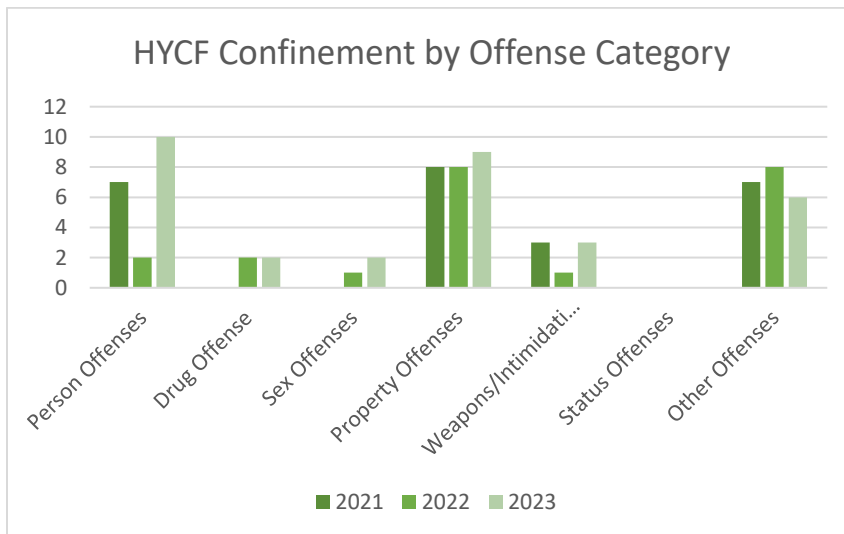
	2021	2022	2023
Individual HYCF Confinement	26	22	33
HYCF Confinement rate	0.2	0.2	0.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	7	2	10	19
Drug Offenses	-	2	2	4
Sex Offenses	-	1	2	3
Property Offenses	8	8	9	25
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	3	1	3	7
Status Offense	-	-	-	-
Other Offense	7	8	6	21
Missing	1	-	1	2
Total	26	22	33	81

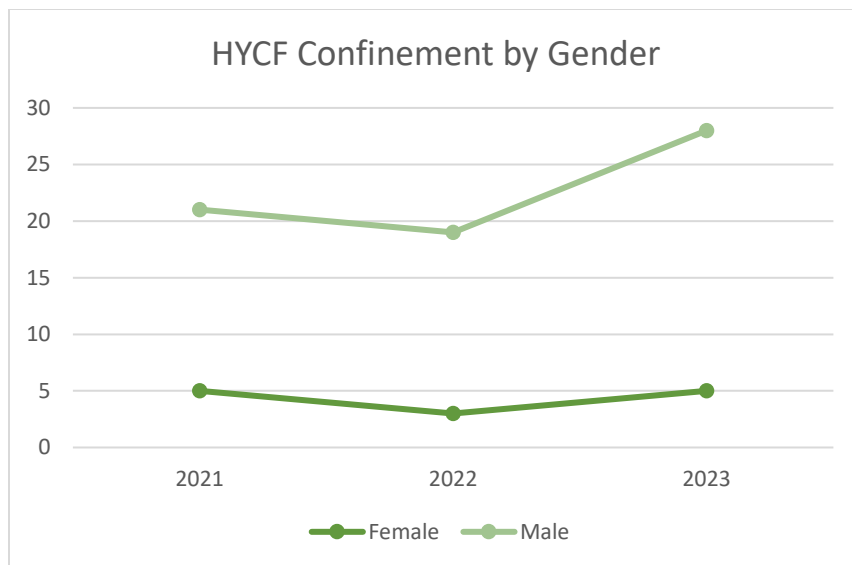
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	5	3	5	13
Male	21	19	28	68
Total	26	22	33	81

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	1	2
14	1	3	1	5
15	3	5	9	17
16	11	1	11	23
17	10	13	11	34
Total	26	22	33	81

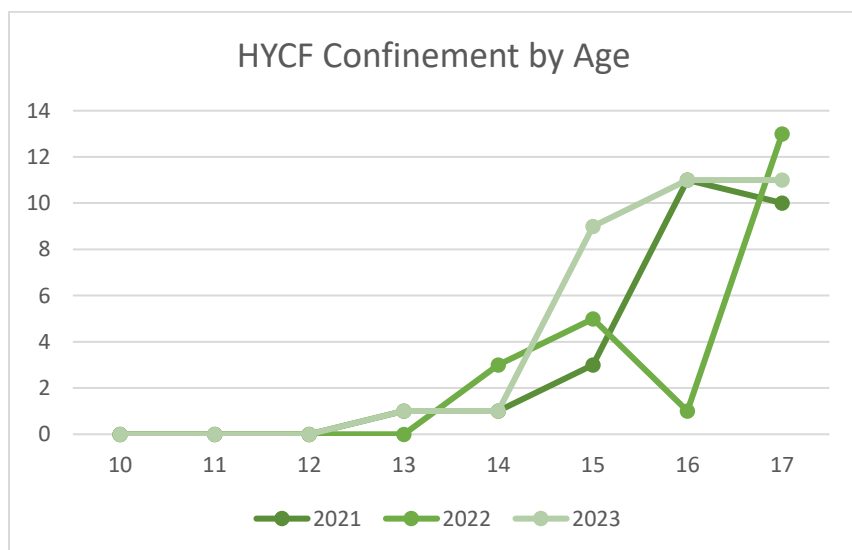
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	2	4	2	8
All Others	7	7	2	16
Caucasian	5	3	6	14
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	-	1	5	6
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	4	4	9	17
Japanese	1	-	2	3
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	1	1	4	6
Mixed Race	1	-	2	3
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	1	1	1	3
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1
Total	26	22	33	81



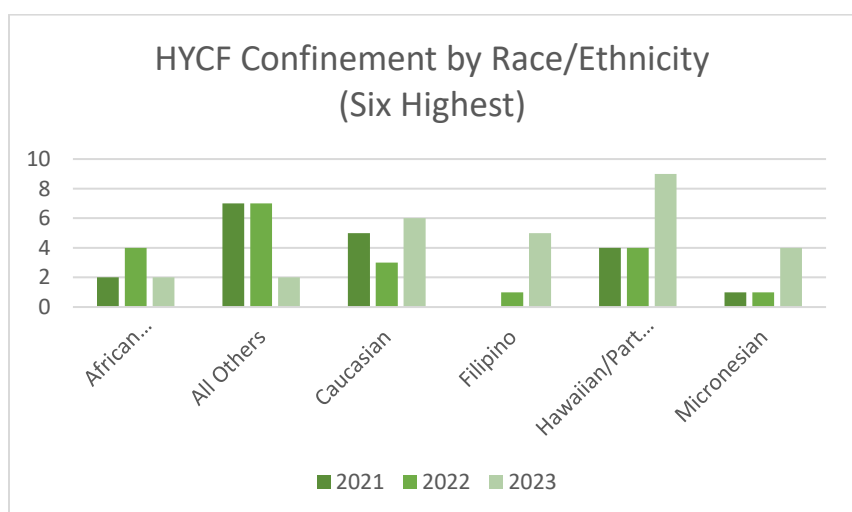
Person and property offenses were the most common in individual confinement along with the catchall category of other offenses.



Based on the individual confinement count for all three years, males are five times more likely to be in confinement than females.



In 2021, the youngest youth at HYCF was 13 years old. The vast majority (91%) of youth at HYCF were between 15 and 17 years old.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians represented the largest ethnic/racial group at HYCF, followed by the “All Others” category across the three SFYs. Caucasians comprised 17.28% of the youth at HYCF, despite making up only 7.49% of those on probation. African Americans and Micronesians were overrepresented in confinement compared to their respective proportion in the population.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

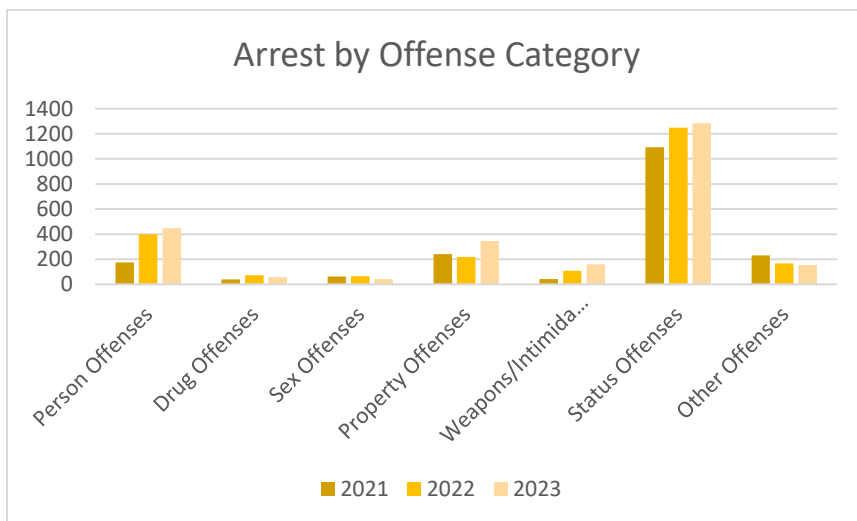
	2021	2022	2023
Total Arrests	1884	2277	2490
Arrest rate	20.6	24.9	27.2

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	174	399	447	1020
Drug Offenses	40	73	57	170
Sex Offenses	63	65	43	171
Property Offenses	242	217	345	804
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	43	108	160	311
Status Offenses	1092	1248	1283	3623
Other Offenses	230	167	155	552
Total	1884	2277	2490	6651

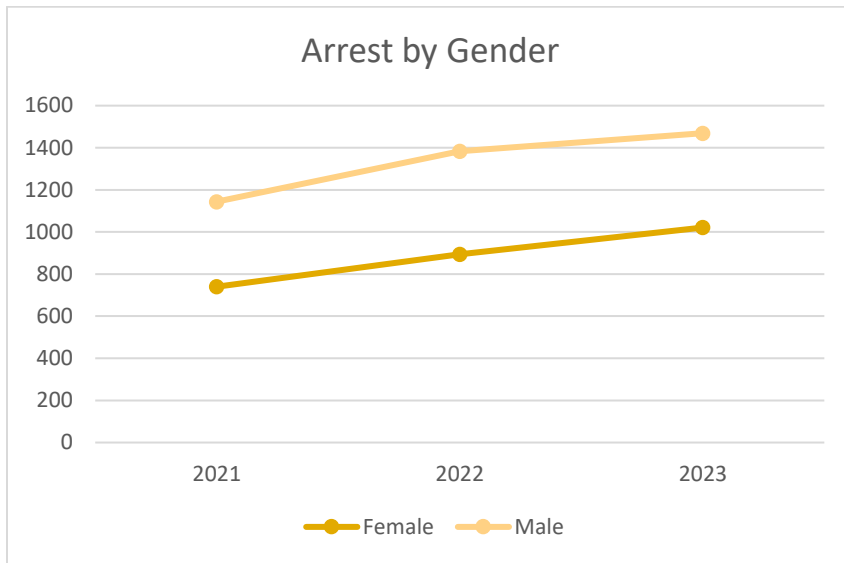
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	740	894	1021	2655
Male	1144	1383	1469	3996
Total	1884	2277	2490	6651

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	6	3	23	32
11	14	35	46	95
12	65	138	120	323
13	151	223	268	642
14	284	381	484	1149
15	392	472	549	1413
16	485	541	513	1539
17	487	484	487	1458
Total	1884	2277	2490	6651

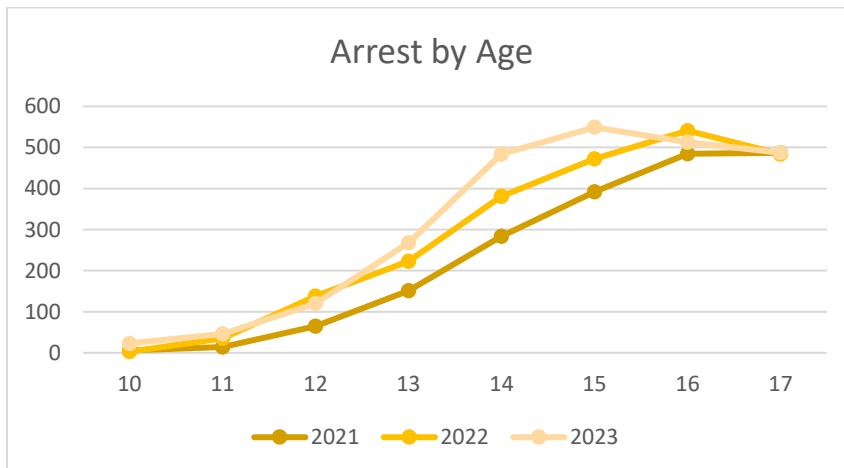
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	114	162	213	489
All Others	411	14	16	441
Caucasian	483	499	548	1530
Chinese	91	68	35	194
Filipino	220	243	250	713
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	288	414	505	1207
Japanese	66	99	66	231
Korean	13	5	13	31
Latino/Hispanic	90	95	92	277
Micronesian	-	484	482	966
Mixed Race	-	-	55	55
Native American	12	10	4	26
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	21	21	42
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	15	26	41
Samoan	87	128	140	355
Tongan	9	20	24	53
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	1884	2277	2490	6651



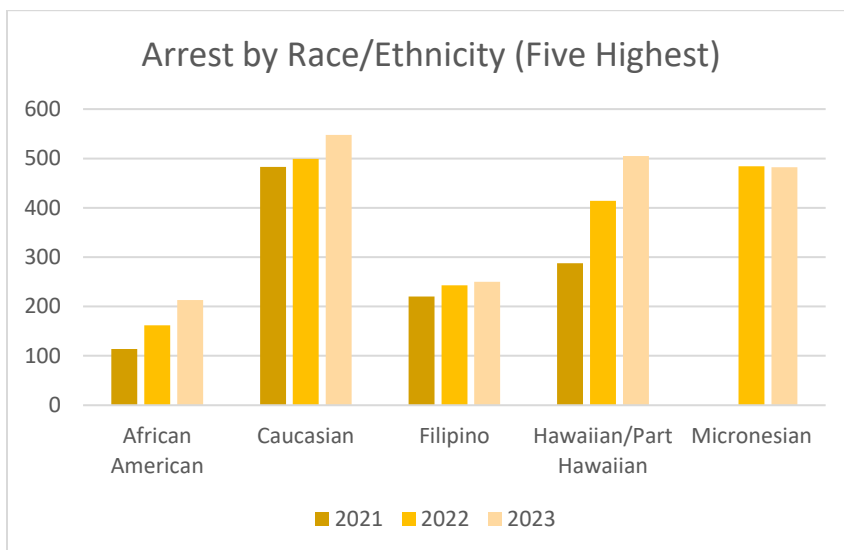
Total arrests increased 32% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses made up more than half of total arrests. Person offenses increased significantly (157%) from 2021 to 2023, and accounted for the second highest in total arrests across the three year period. Property offenses accounted for the third highest in total arrests.



Males made up over 60% of total arrests for each of the SFY. Both genders showed increases in total arrests across the three years.



Arrests showed a clear upward trend with age, as the youngest age group (10 to 12 years old) having the fewest arrests, while older youth (14 to 17 year olds) had the highest numbers. 14 to 17 year olds accounted for the majority of arrests across all three years.



Even though Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up the majority of total arrests, they were not overrepresented. Caucasians, however, were overrepresented and had the second highest arrest count. Despite data being available only for 2022 and 2023, Micronesians ranked third in arrests and are significantly overrepresented in Honolulu County arrests. African Americans were also overrepresented in total arrests across the three fiscal years.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

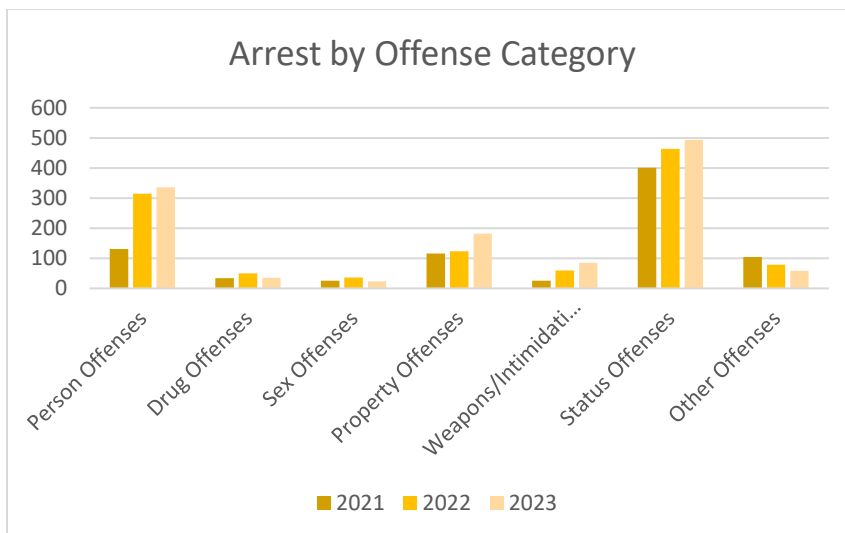
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Arrests	838	1127	1212
Arrest rate	9.2	12.3	13.3

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	131	315	336	782
Drug Offenses	34	50	35	119
Sex Offenses	26	36	23	85
Property Offenses	116	123	182	421
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	26	60	85	171
Status Offenses	401	464	493	1358
Other Offenses	104	79	58	241
Total	838	1127	1212	3177

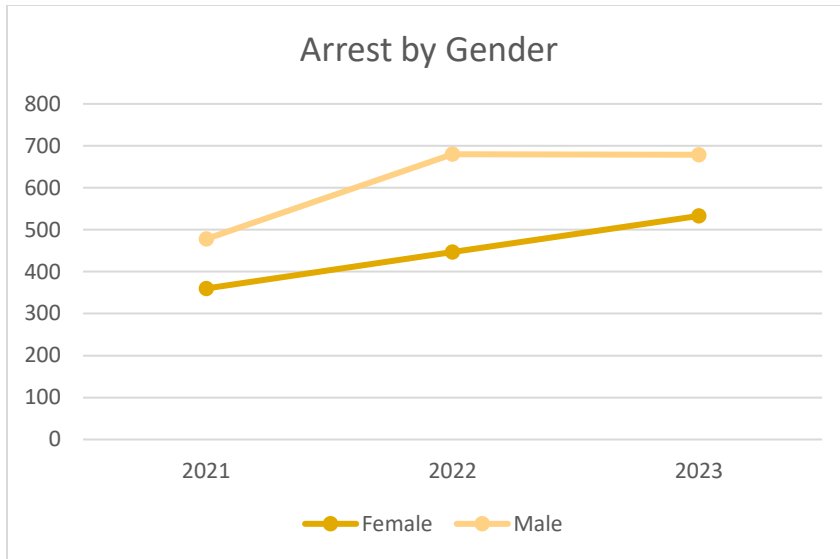
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	360	447	533	1340
Male	478	680	679	1837
Total	838	1127	1212	3177

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	6	3	19	28
11	11	25	33	69
12	47	87	69	203
13	72	137	127	336
14	117	198	227	542
15	169	200	263	632
16	188	252	232	672
17	228	225	242	695
Total	838	1127	1212	3177

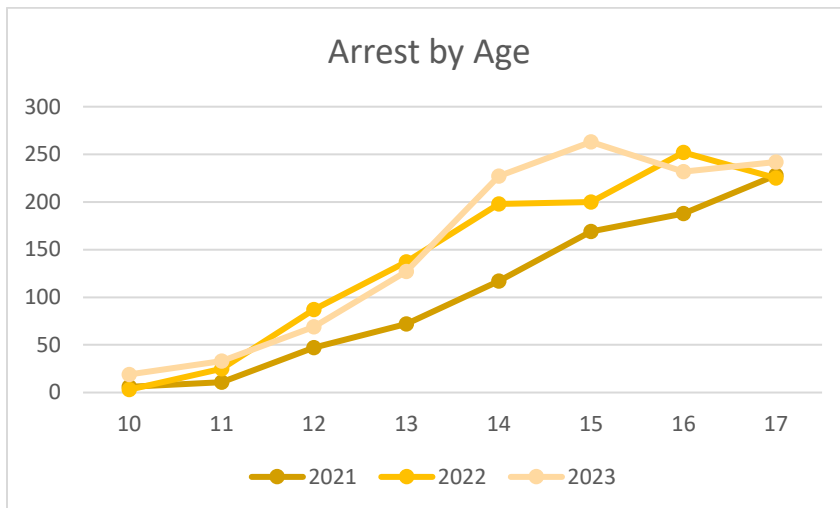
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	38	64	72	174
All Others	175	10	9	194
Caucasian	189	226	219	634
Chinese	39	34	28	101
Filipino	116	142	140	398
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	154	251	319	724
Japanese	33	36	36	105
Korean	6	4	7	17
Latino/Hispanic	41	48	36	125
Micronesian	-	199	204	403
Mixed Race	-	-	30	30
Native American	3	5	3	11
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	13	18	31
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	11	15	26
Samoan	42	74	72	188
Tongan	2	10	4	16
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	838	1127	1212	3177



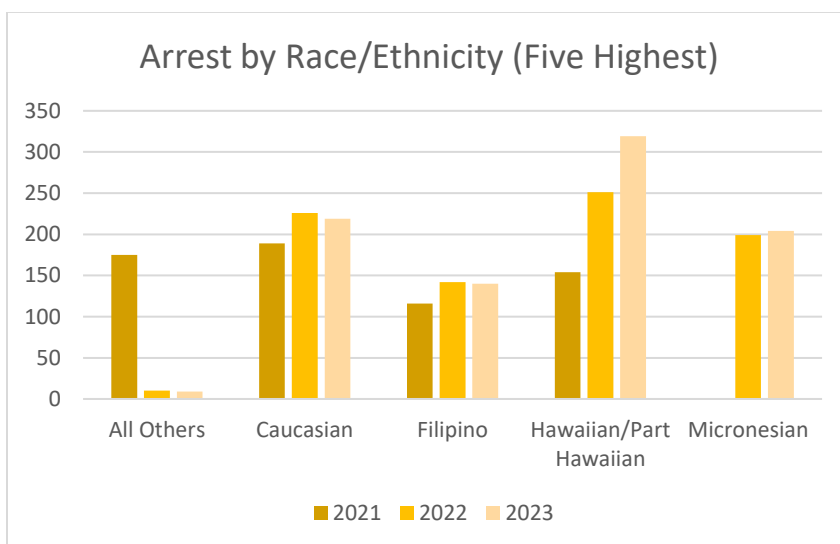
Individual arrests increased 45% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses made up over 40% of individual arrests. Arrests for person offenses noticeably increased 156% from 2021 to 2023. Property offenses made up the third highest in arrests showing an increase in the number of arrests over the three SFYs.



Males made up the majority of arrests. The biggest difference in gender gap for total arrests was in 2022.



The number of arrests for 10 year olds showed a large increase of 217% from 2021 to 2023. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for 60% or more of total arrests for each of the SFYs.



Caucasians accounted for the highest number of arrests in 2021, while Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of arrests in 2022-2023. Caucasians were overrepresented in arrests for each year, and Micronesians were disproportionately represented in 2022 and 2023. While African Americans were not one of the five highest in individual arrests, it is worth noting that they were overrepresented across the three SFYs. There were no unknown or missing data in total arrest for the Honolulu County.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

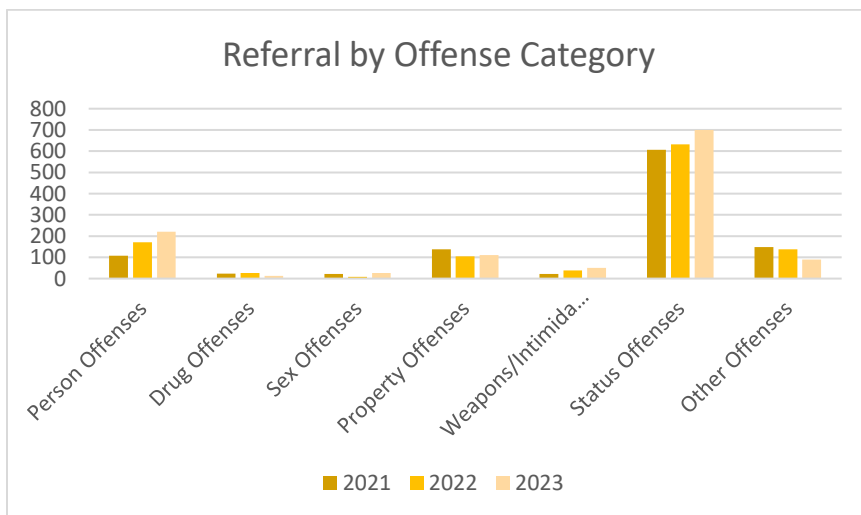
	2021	2022	2023
Total Referrals	1068	1119	1210
Referral rate	11.7	12.2	13.2

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	108	171	221	500
Drug Offenses	24	26	13	63
Sex Offenses	22	9	26	57
Property Offenses	138	104	110	352
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	22	39	51	112
Status Offenses	606	632	700	1938
Other Offenses	148	138	89	375
Total	1068	1119	1210	3397

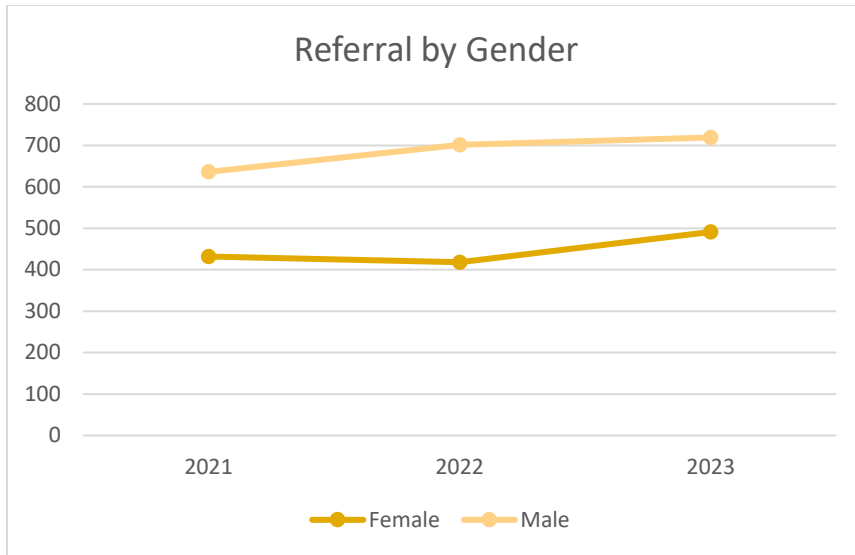
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	432	418	491	1341
Male	636	701	719	2056
Total	1068	1119	1210	3397

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	2	7	11
11	5	8	23	36
12	29	54	61	144
13	76	91	125	292
14	148	183	237	568
15	207	238	253	698
16	334	273	256	863
17	267	270	248	785
Total	1068	1119	1210	3397

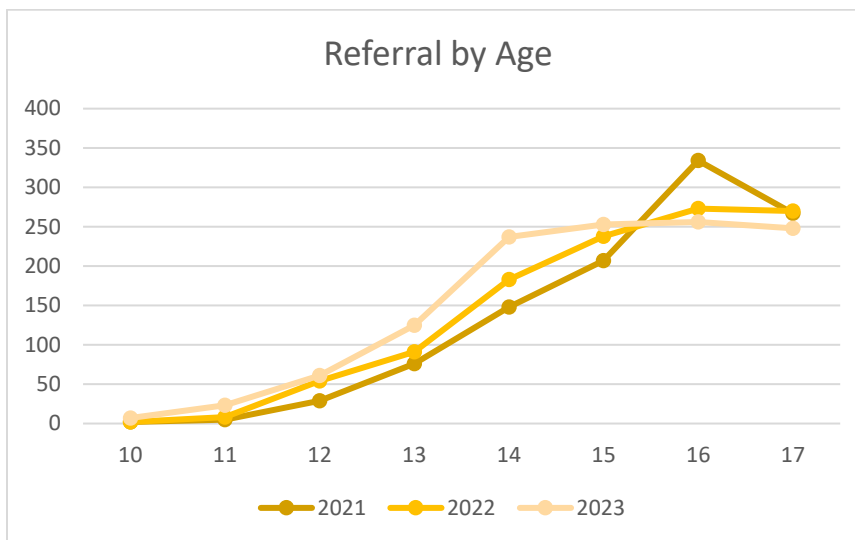
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	21	65	55	141
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	69	145	175	389
Chinese	5	8	12	25
Filipino	36	52	68	156
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	435	357	368	1160
Japanese	9	11	16	36
Korean	3	3	12	18
Latino/Hispanic	25	29	40	94
Micronesian	159	231	201	591
Mixed Race	186	115	74	375
Native American	-	1	2	3
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	27	18	8	53
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	28	14	29	71
Samoan	33	38	40	111
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	32	30	110	172
Total	1068	1119	1210	3397



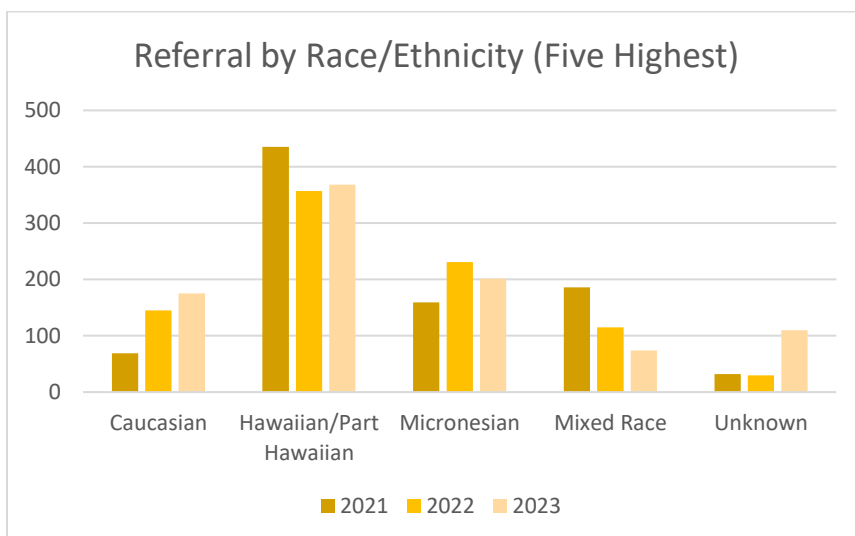
The number of total referrals showed slight increases across the three years. Status offenses showed an increase throughout the three years, accounting for over half of all referrals. The second highest in total referrals were of person offenses which also showed an increase throughout the three years. Other offenses accounted for the third highest in total referrals but their total numbers decreased over time.



Males accounted for an average of 61% of total referrals from 2021 to 2023.



The highest increase in total referrals was between ages 13 and 14 year olds for each SFY. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for two-thirds of total referrals.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the majority of total referrals and were overrepresented each year, but not in arrests. Micronesians accounted for the second highest number of total referrals across the three SFYs indicating overrepresentation. Caucasians accounted for the second highest in referrals. They were not overrepresented in total arrests across the three years.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

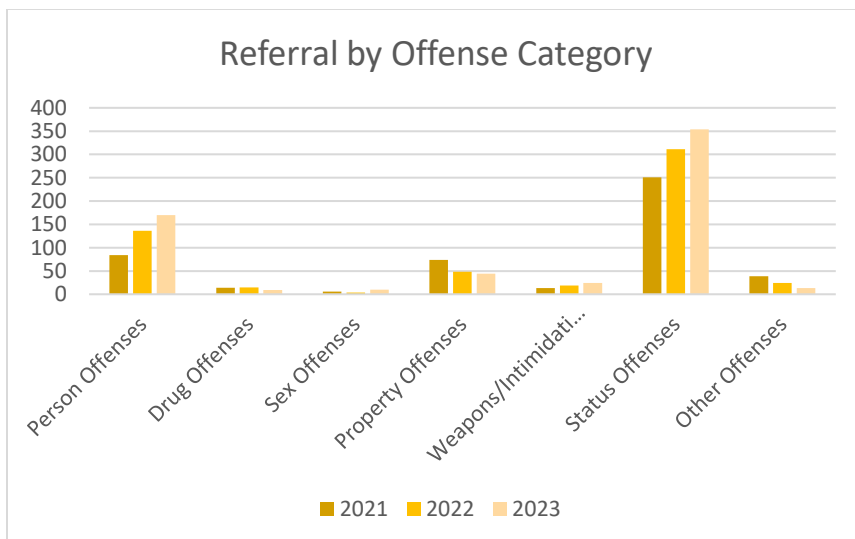
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Referrals	481	557	624
Referral rate	5.3	6.1	6.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	84	136	170	390
Drug Offenses	14	15	9	38
Sex Offenses	6	4	10	20
Property Offenses	74	48	44	166
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	13	19	24	56
Status Offenses	251	311	354	916
Other Offenses	39	24	13	76
Total	481	557	624	1662

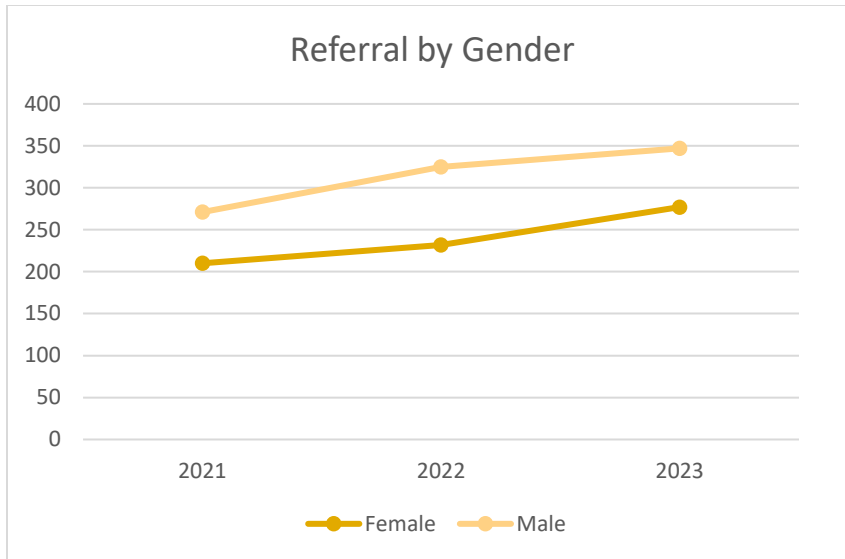
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	210	232	277	719
Male	271	325	347	943
Total	481	557	624	1662

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	2	6	10
11	4	5	14	23
12	23	35	41	99
13	46	58	73	177
14	62	95	115	272
15	99	116	135	350
16	127	130	118	375
17	118	116	122	356
Total	481	557	624	1662

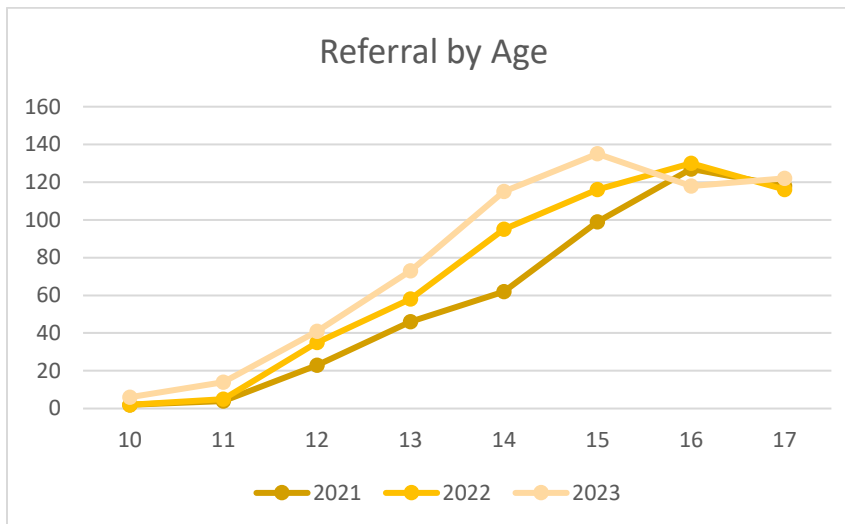
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	11	26	30	67
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	32	74	77	183
Chinese	5	6	10	21
Filipino	27	33	46	106
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	197	180	183	560
Japanese	4	9	14	27
Korean	1	3	4	8
Latino/Hispanic	13	12	14	39
Micronesian	86	98	92	276
Mixed Race	56	37	41	134
Native American	-	1	1	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	8	12	8	28
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	12	11	16	39
Samoan	13	30	25	68
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	16	23	63	102
Total	481	557	624	1662



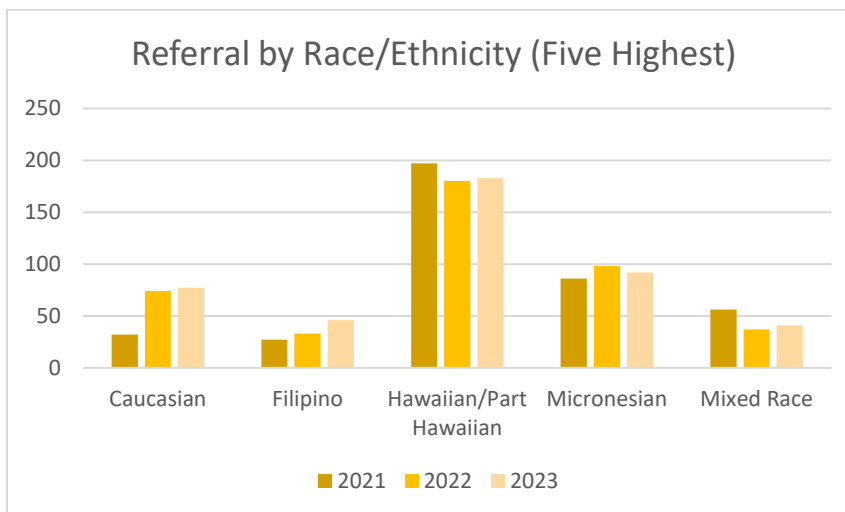
Individual referral rates consistently increased from 2021 to 2023. Each year status offenses accounted for over 50% of the referrals. Person offenses accounted for the second highest referrals showing an increase over the three SFYs, while property offenses showed a decrease over time. However, property offenses were still the third highest in individual referrals.



Males accounted for over half of individual referrals in each SFY. The number of referrals increased each year for both genders.



Individual referrals of 10 and 11 year olds tripled from 2021 to 2023. With the exception of 14 and 16 year olds, all age groups showed increase in referrals over the three years. 14 to 17 year olds accounted for over 80% of referrals.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest in individual referrals. They were overrepresented in 2021 & 2022, but not in 2023. However, they were not overrepresented in arrests for any of the three years. Micronesians continue to be overrepresented in referrals across all three years. African Americans, while not one of the five highest in referrals, they were nonetheless overrepresented in individual referrals across the three years.

HONOLULUL COUNTY
TOTAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Diversions	364	366	323
Diversion rate	4.0	4.0	3.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	4	6	11	21
Drug Offenses	-	2	-	2
Sex Offenses	2	-	-	2
Property Offenses	10	6	4	20
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	2	3	5
Status Offenses	335	347	305	987
Other Offenses	13	3	-	16
Total	364	366	323	1053

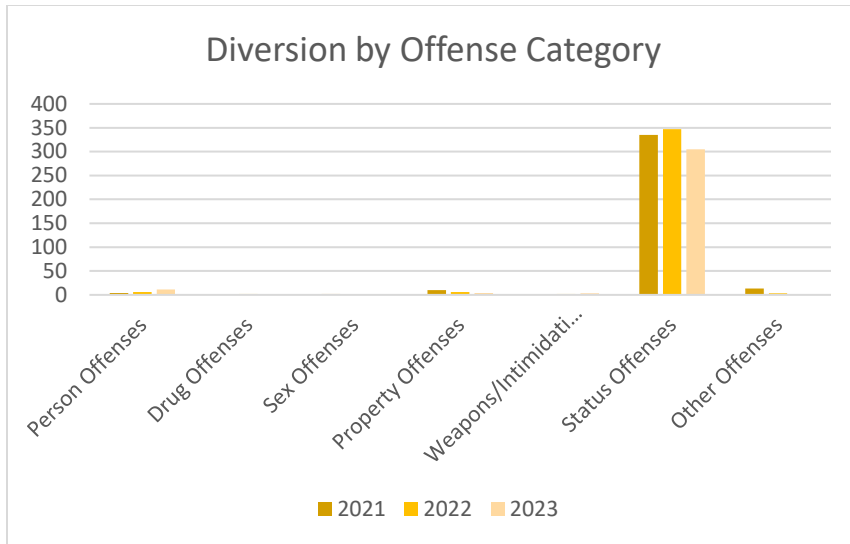
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	172	178	159	509
Male	192	188	164	544
Total	364	366	323	1053

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	3	-	2	5
11	1	-	2	3
12	6	21	16	43
13	23	23	33	79
14	37	58	67	162
15	68	72	45	185
16	133	90	94	317
17	93	102	64	259
Total	364	366	323	1053

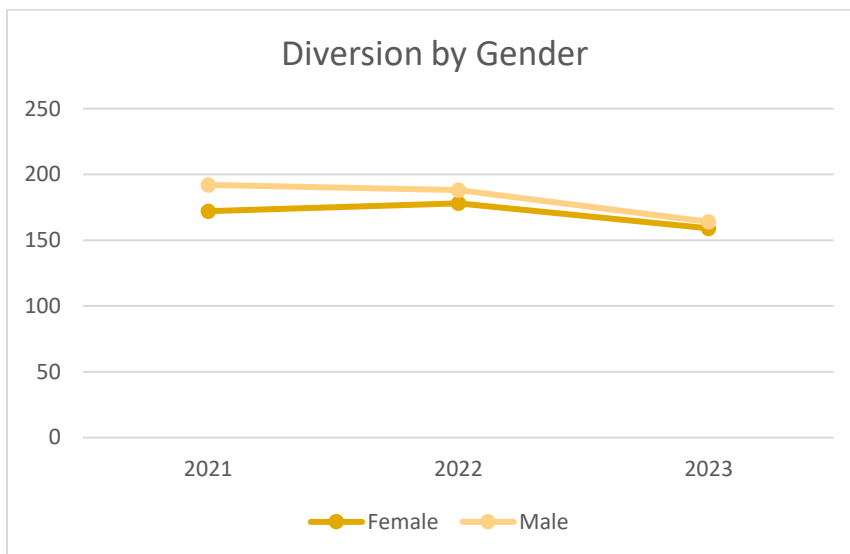
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	17	12	32
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	34	56	53	143
Chinese	1	6	7	14
Filipino	12	24	9	45
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	142	104	88	334
Japanese	7	1	8	16
Korean	-	2	3	5
Latino/Hispanic	7	18	22	47
Micronesian	35	49	56	140
Mixed Race	86	58	20	164
Native American	-	1	-	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	10	9	-	19
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	5	6	16
Samoan	16	11	7	34
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	6	5	32	43
Total	364	366	323	1053

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	113	78	75	266
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	5	13	12	30
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	36	57	58	151
Failure to Process 90 Days	31	10	7	48
National Guard	7	-	-	7
Parental Disposition	62	71	54	187
Child Referred Law Violation	22	17	9	48
Diverted – Services Completed	87	120	108	315
Unable to Locate	1	-	-	1
Total	364	366	323	1053

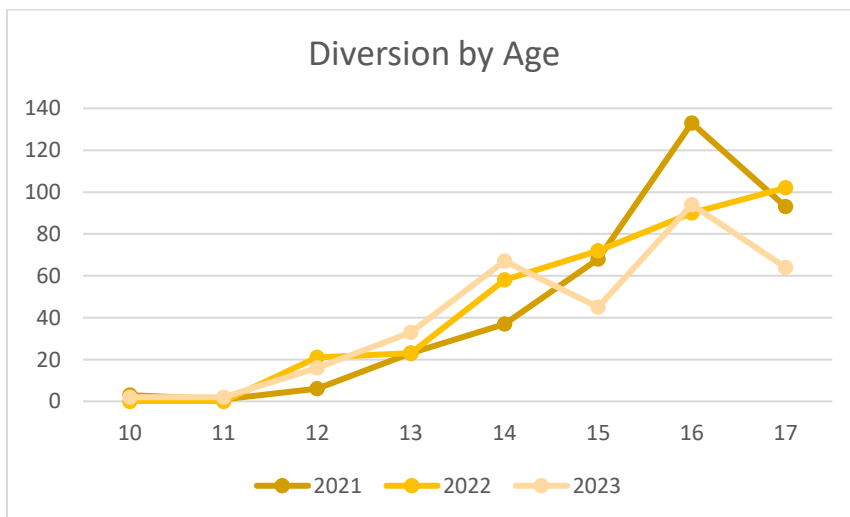
The most common reason for other dispositions in total diversions was completion of diversions services followed by “adjudicated under other referral.”



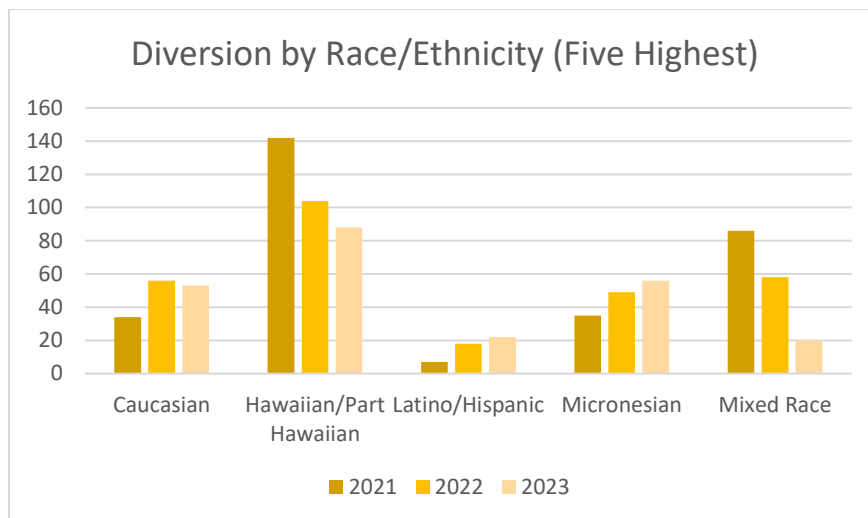
Status offenses accounted for 94% of total diversions, while person and property offenses accounted for about 4% of total diversions.



Total diversions showed a very small gender gap throughout the three years with 2023 being the smallest. Differences in the number of males and females in total diversions decreased each year from 2021 to 2023.



16 year olds accounted for the highest number of total diversions for years 2021 and 2022 compared to other age groups.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of total diversions, but were not disproportionately represented in 2022 and 2023. The Mixed race category was the second highest in diversion for 2021 and 2022. Caucasians were third highest in each of the three SFYs and were overrepresented in 2022 and 2023 in diversions. Micronesians increased in diversions across the three year period.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Diversions	189	200	167
Diversion rate	2.1	2.2	1.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	4	6	9	19
Drug Offenses	-	2	-	2
Sex Offenses	1	-	-	1
Property Offenses	10	6	4	20
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	2	3	5
Status Offenses	163	181	151	495
Other Offenses	11	3	-	14
Total	189	200	167	556

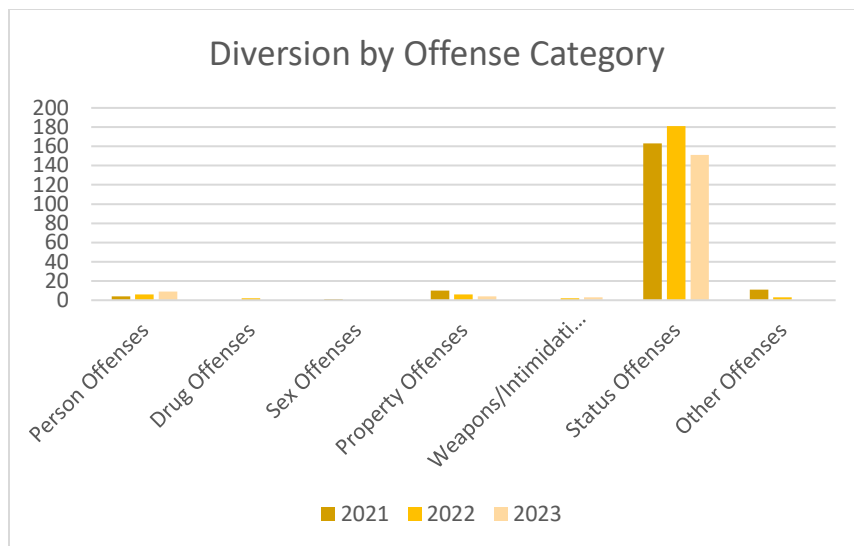
Gender	2021	2022	20223	Total
Female	101	92	93	286
Male	88	108	74	270
Total	189	200	167	556

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	3	-	1	4
11	1	-	1	2
12	6	10	10	26
13	14	19	13	46
14	21	33	34	88
15	41	39	30	110
16	50	53	40	143
17	53	46	38	137
Total	189	200	167	556

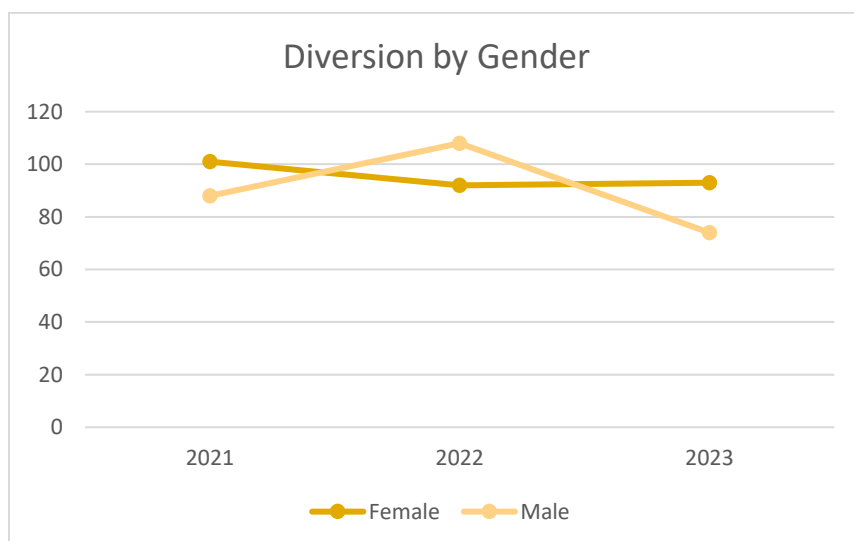
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	2	11	8	21
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	15	32	24	71
Chinese	1	5	5	11
Filipino	11	16	9	36
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	89	54	46	189
Japanese	3	1	6	10
Korean	-	2	3	5
Latino/Hispanic	6	7	6	19
Micronesian	23	27	28	78
Mixed Race	22	18	11	51
Native American	-	1	-	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	3	7	-	10
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	3	5	5	13
Samoan	6	10	6	22
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	5	4	10	19
Total	189	200	167	556

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	35	28	24	87
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	5	10	8	23
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	23	-	28	51
Failure to Process 90 Days	24	32	5	61
National Guard	5	10	-	15
Parental Disposition	58	58	44	160
Child Referred Law Violation	9	7	5	21
Diverted – services Completed	29	55	53	137
Unable to Locate	1	-	-	1
Total	189	200	167	556

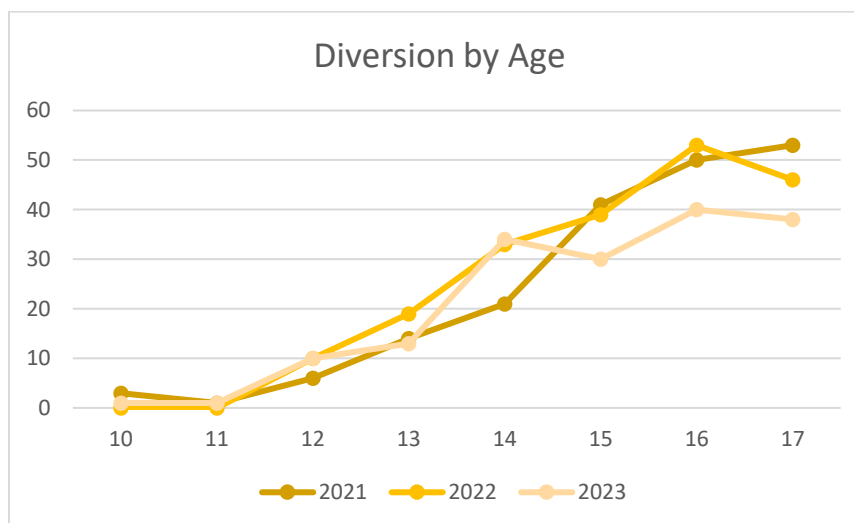
For individual diversions, parental disposition was the most common reason for other disposition for 2021 and 2022 followed by completion of diversion services. In 2023, completion for diversion services was the most common reason for other disposition followed by parental disposition.



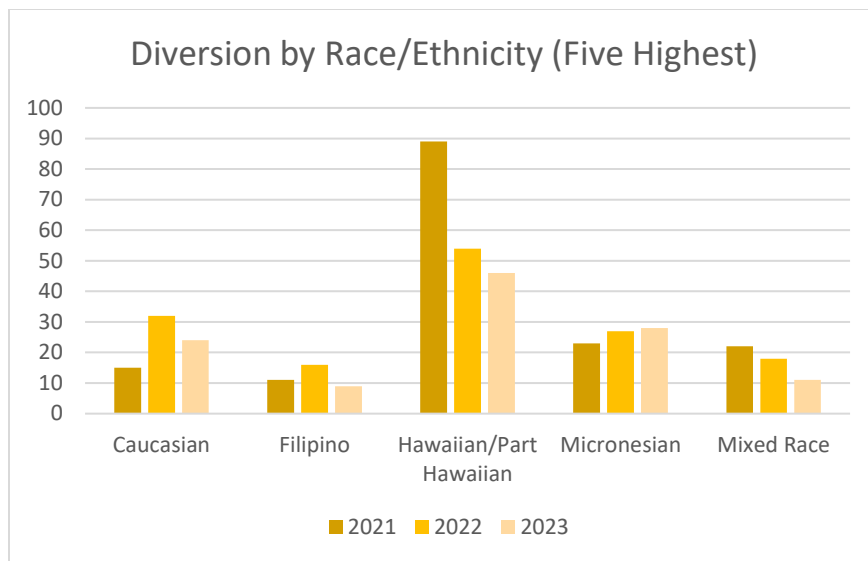
Individual diversion rates decreased in 2023 from the previous two years. The vast majority (over 80%) of individual diversions were for status offenses followed by property and person offenses.



Females represented the majority of diversions in 2021 and 2023, making this the only decision point where they comprised more than half of the youth involved in diversions.



Older youth, particularly those 15 to 17 year olds, consistently accounted for the largest number of diversions each year, making up over half of all diversions across the three year period. 16 year olds recorded the highest diversions overall.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of individual diversions, with overrepresentation observed in 2021. Micronesians were the second highest and were overrepresented in diversions across all three years. Caucasians accounted for the third highest, followed by Mixed race. Although African American were not among the five highest groups, they were overrepresented in diversions in 2022 & 2023.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Petitions	462	475	513
Petition rate	5.1	5.2	5.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	94	145	170	409
Drug Offenses	23	23	10	56
Sex Offenses	20	9	26	55
Property Offenses	116	90	97	303
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	18	28	37	83
Status Offenses	66	48	86	200
Other Offenses	125	132	87	344
Total	462	475	513	1450

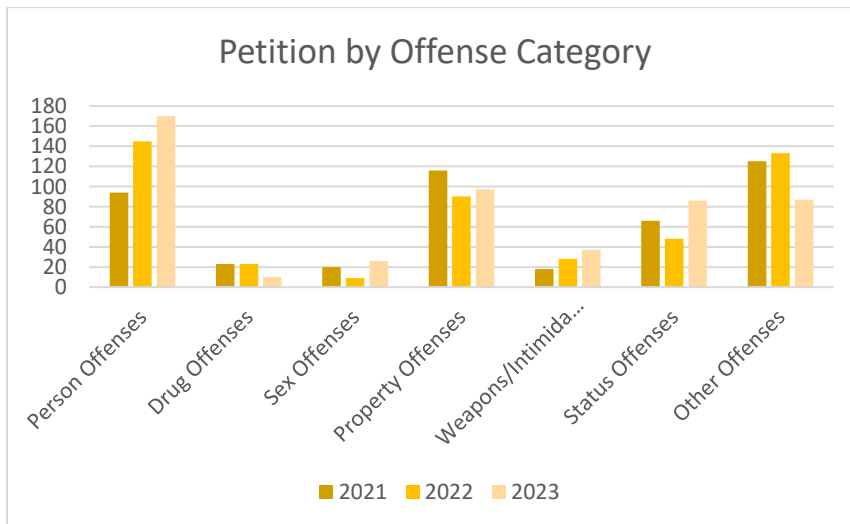
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	118	103	141	362
Male	344	372	372	1088
Total	462	475	513	1450

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	1	1
11	1	1	6	8
12	13	8	20	41
13	30	29	50	109
14	59	79	84	222
15	81	95	107	283
16	145	133	113	391
17	133	130	132	395
Total	462	475	513	1450

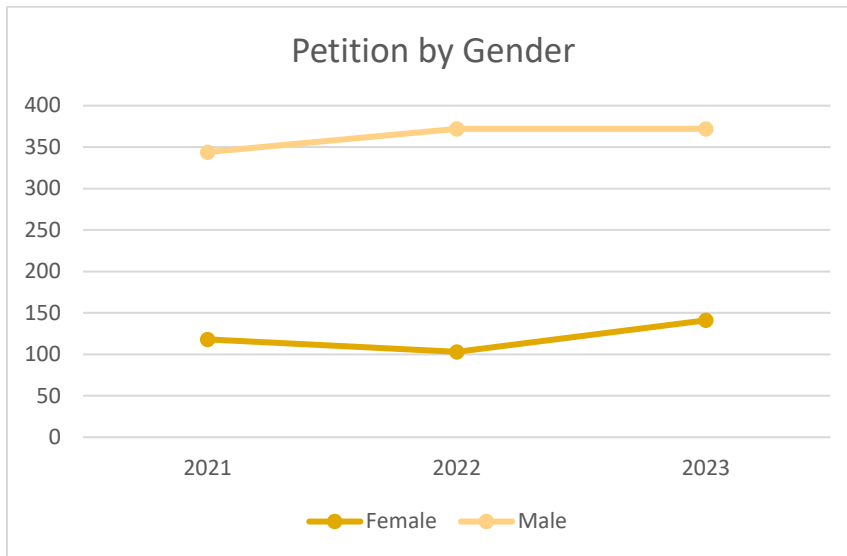
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	16	38	15	69
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	15	42	48	105
Chinese	1	-	1	2
Filipino	9	11	35	55
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	182	161	179	522
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	2	1	8	11
Latino/Hispanic	9	3	1	13
Micronesian	96	133	89	318
Mixed Race	69	38	35	142
Native American	-	-	2	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	12	6	4	22
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	18	1	8	27
Samoan	11	18	24	53
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	22	22	63	107
Total	462	475	513	1450

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	1	-	-	1
Adjudicated	249	274	217	740
Petition Amended	9	-	3	12
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	2	-	-	2
Dismissed Interest of Justice	13	6	20	39
Petition Denied	-	3	-	3
Dismissed with Prejudice	33	27	45	105
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	17	6	24	47
Granted	62	83	29	174
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	6	5	5	16
Court Found Petition Sustained	7	2	1	10
Petition Withdrawn	29	17	17	63
Waived	6	-	-	6
Missing	28	52	152	232
Total	462	475	513	1450

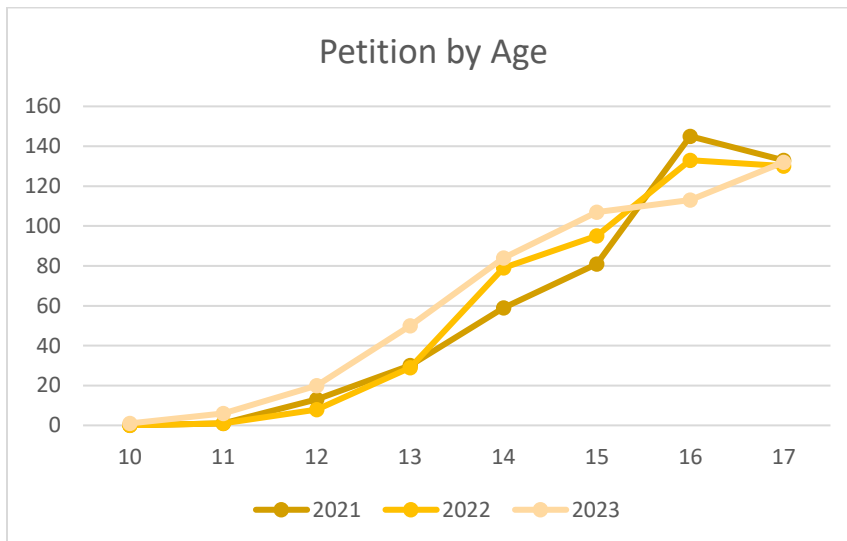
Adjudication accounted for a little over half of all dispositions in total petitions from 2021 to 2023, followed by granted.



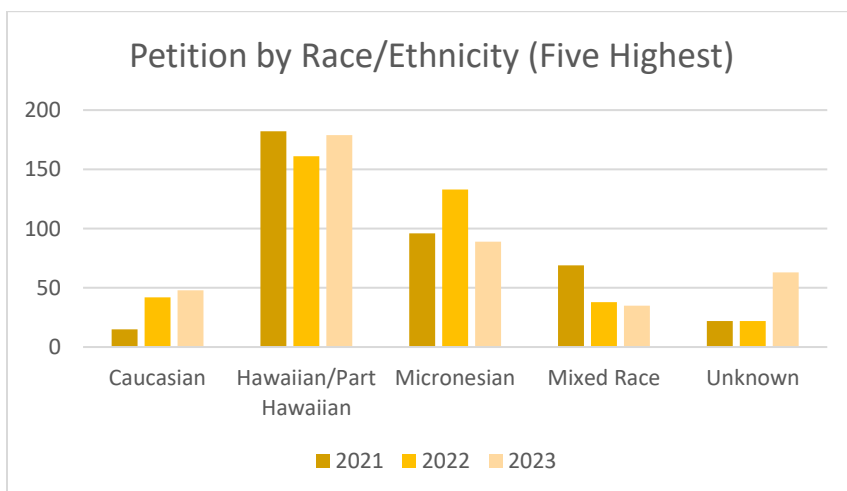
Total petition rates showed a slight increase over the three years. Person and other offenses accounted for over half of all petitions from 2021 to 2023. Person, other, and property offenses were the highest three total petitions categories for the three year period. Person and weapons/intimidation offenses rose steadily each year, while drug offenses declined from 2022 to 2023. Status and property offenses decreased in petitions from 2021 to 2022, but increased in 2023.



Males accounted for about three-fourths or more of all petitions for each year.



16 to 17 year olds accounted for over 50% of total petitions. 16 year olds showed a steady decline in petitions from 2021 to 2023, while 12 and 15 year olds showed an increase.



Hawaiians/Native Hawaiians accounted for over one-third of all petitions from 2021 to 2023 indicating overrepresentation in petitions. Micronesians accounted for the second highest in total petitions also indicating overrepresentation for each of SFY. Mixed race was the third highest in total petition in 2021 and 2022. Over 7% of race/ethnicity data in petition were unknown.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Petitions	222	240	280
Petition rate	2.4	2.6	3.1

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	72	110	123	305
Drug Offenses	13	14	6	33
Sex Offenses	5	4	10	19
Property Offenses	57	38	37	132
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	11	11	17	39
Status Offenses	34	37	72	143
Other Offenses	30	26	15	71
Total	222	240	280	742

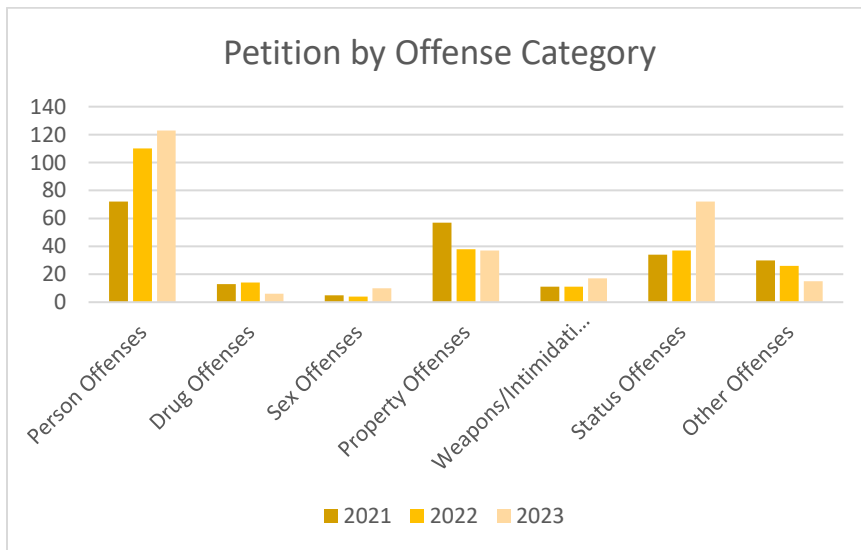
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	66	72	85	223
Male	156	168	195	519
Total	222	240	280	742

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	1	1
11	1	1	5	7
12	10	7	16	33
13	17	22	38	77
14	26	37	49	112
15	43	49	58	150
16	68	66	52	186
17	57	58	61	176
Total	222	240	280	742

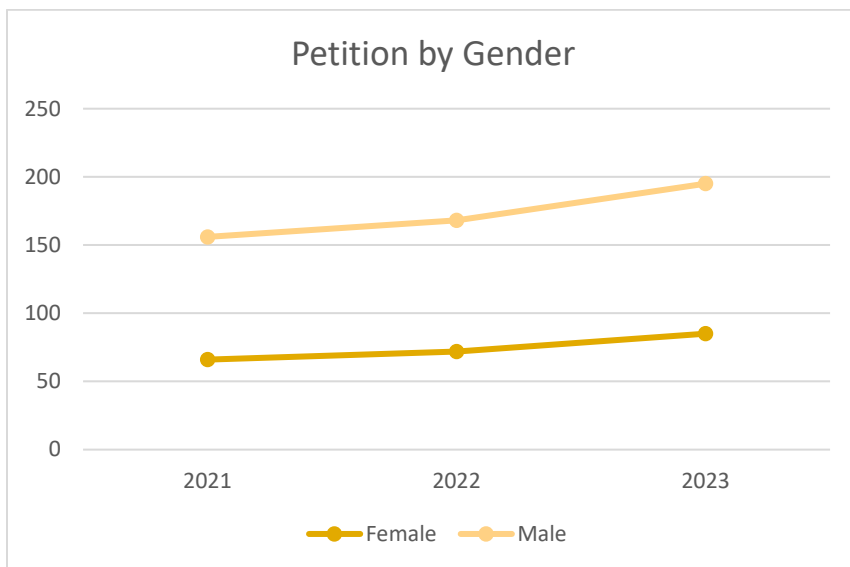
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	9	13	6	28
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	9	18	26	53
Chinese	1	-	1	2
Filipino	8	9	15	32
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	86	91	88	265
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	1	1	2	4
Latino/Hispanic	3	2	1	6
Micronesian	54	51	46	151
Mixed Race	26	16	23	65
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	3	5	4	12
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	8	1	6	15
Samoan	6	15	12	33
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	8	17	48	73
Total	222	240	280	742

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	140	157	137	434
Petition Amended	3	-	1	4
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	1	-	-	1
Dismissed Interest of Justice	10	6	14	30
Petition Denied	-	2	-	2
Dismissed with Prejudice	14	11	25	50
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	9	5	11	25
Granted	12	12	5	29
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	4	4	4	12
Court Found Petition Sustained	5	2	1	8
Petition Withdrawn	8	7	11	26
Waived	1	-	-	1
Missing	15	34	71	120
Total	222	240	280	742

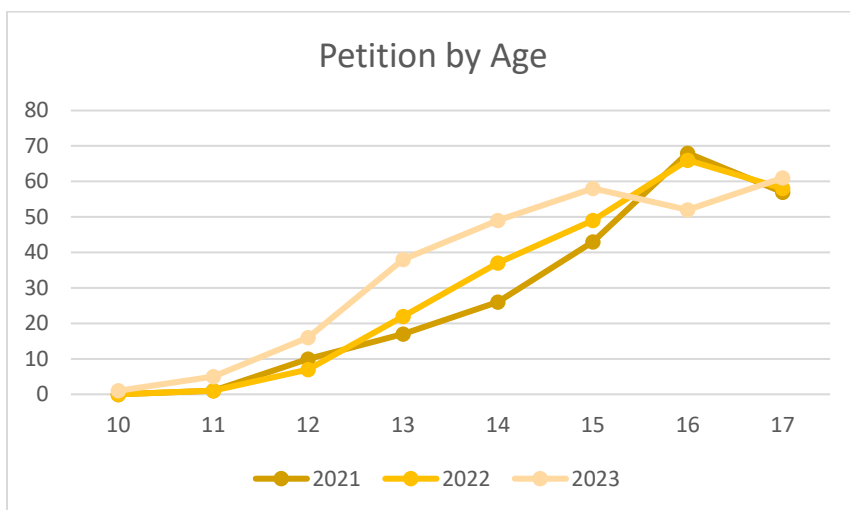
The most common type of disposition for individual petitions for all the SFYs was adjudication, which accounted for over half of dispositions. Dismissed with prejudice was the second most common.



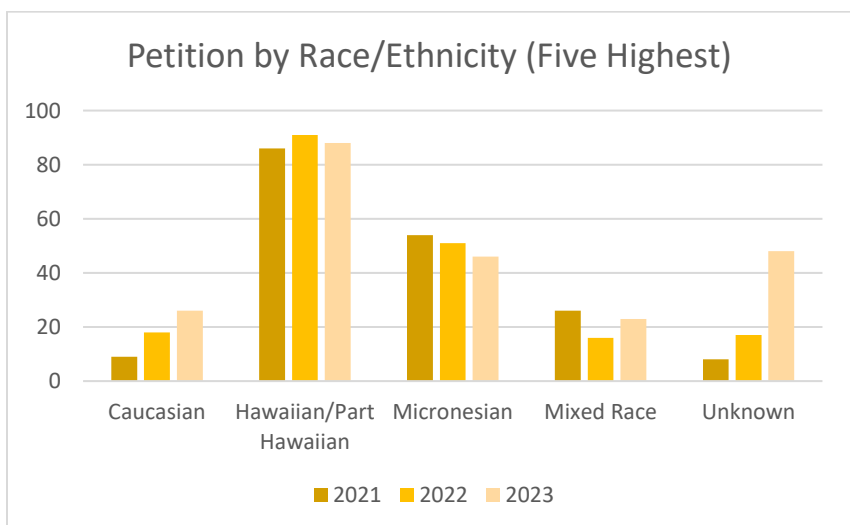
Individual petitions showed a steady incline across the three years. Person offenses accounted for the highest in total petitions for the three year period followed by status offenses. The increase in the number of person offenses from 2021 to 2023 was 71%. Status offenses showed a 112% increase from 2021 to 2023. Property offenses, while third highest in individual petitions, showed a decrease over the three years.



Males accounted for 70% of individual petitions in each of the three years.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for almost 69% of individual petitions. While most of the age groups showed increase over the years in petitions, 16 year olds showed a decrease across the three years.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth accounted for the highest count in individual petitions and were also overrepresented. The second highest, accounting for over 20% of petitions were Micronesians youth. Mixed race was the third highest in the three year period. The unknown category showed an increase over the years rising in 2023 to the second highest count.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

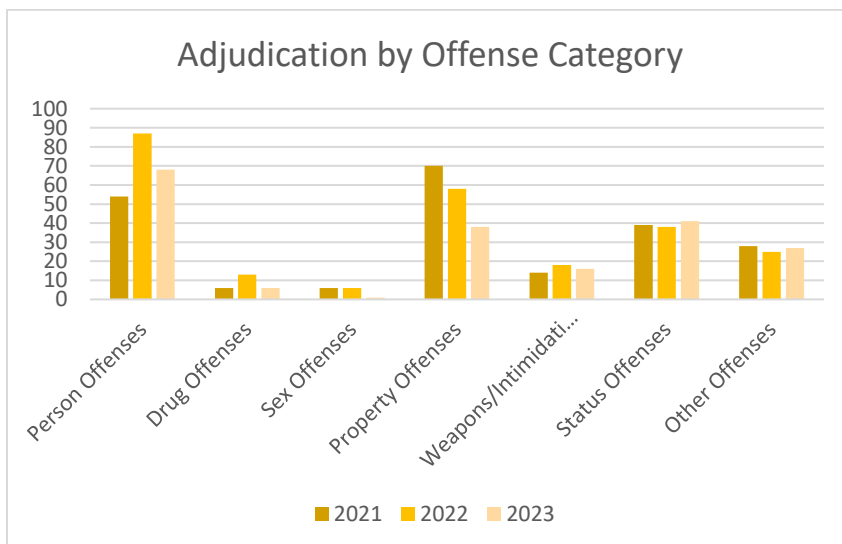
	2021	2022	2023
Total Adjudications	217	234	197
Adjudication rate	2.4	2.6	2.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	54	86	68	208
Drug Offenses	6	11	6	23
Sex Offenses	6	6	1	13
Property Offenses	70	53	38	161
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	14	18	16	48
Status Offenses	39	38	41	118
Other Offenses	28	22	27	77
Total	217	234	197	648

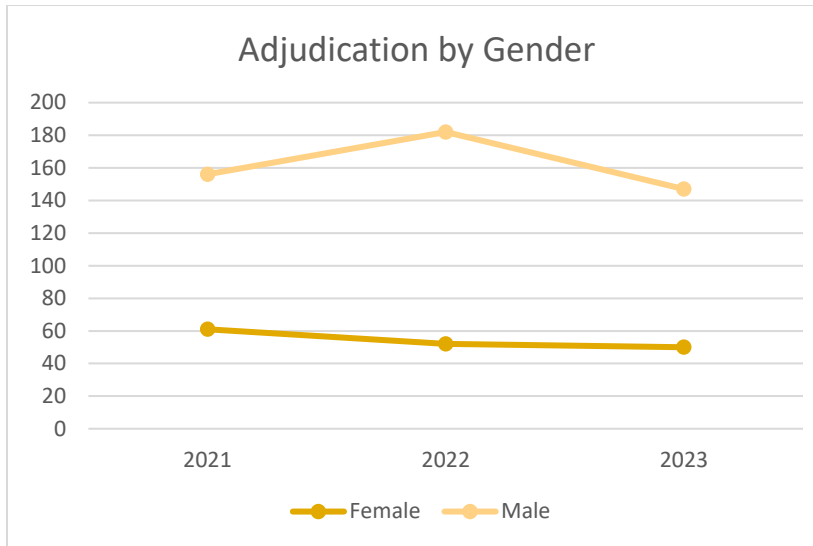
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	61	52	50	163
Male	156	182	147	485
Total	217	234	197	648

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	-	1
12	6	7	6	19
13	15	14	21	50
14	29	44	39	112
15	29	41	49	119
16	63	64	40	167
17	75	63	42	180
Total	217	234	197	648

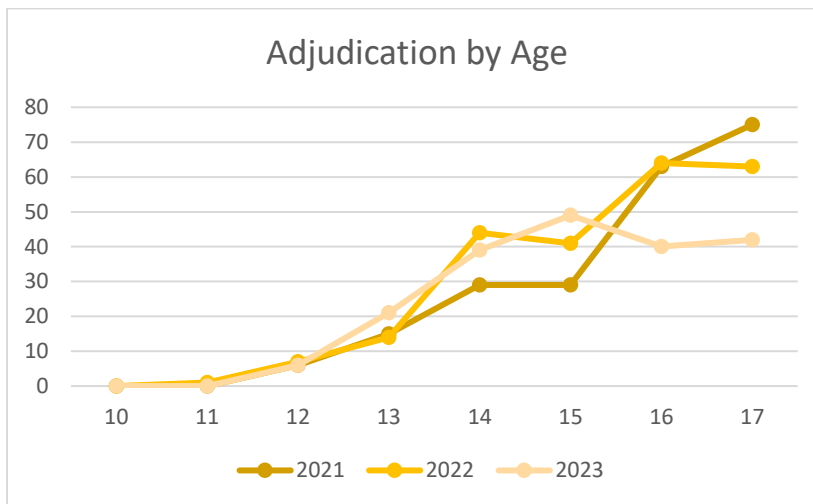
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	7	13	2	22
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	8	18	12	38
Chinese	1	-	1	2
Filipino	3	6	17	26
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	97	87	64	248
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	1	3	4
Latino/Hispanic	7	2	-	9
Micronesian	43	60	44	147
Mixed Race	27	15	24	66
Native American	-	-	2	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	4	4	1	9
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	-	4	9
Samoan	8	12	3	23
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	7	15	19	41
Total	217	234	197	648



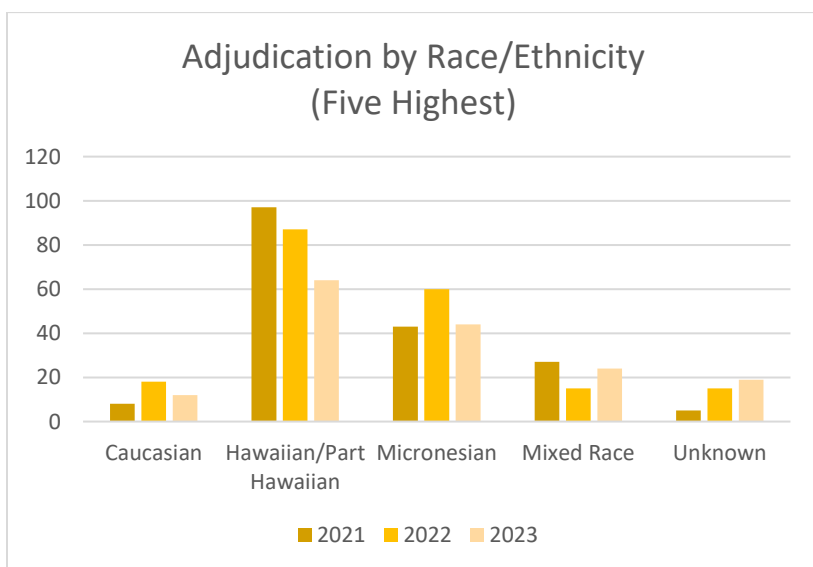
The total adjudications slightly increased from 2021 to 2022, but were followed by a decrease in 2023. Person and property offenses, collectively, accounted for over 50% of total adjudications and were first and second highest, respectively, in total adjudications over the three year period. Status offenses made up 18% of total adjudications, ranking third in frequency during this period.



Males accounted for 75% of total adjudications across the three SFYs. Males showed a noticeable decrease in adjudications from 2022 to 2023



The data showed significant increases in total adjudications for 12, 13, and 14 year olds. 16 to 17 year olds accounted for over 50% of total adjudications across the three years. However, a decrease in adjudications for 16 to 17 year olds from 2021 to 2023 indicates a downward trend in adjudications.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in total adjudications for each of the three years and accounted for most of the adjudications for each of the SFYs. Micronesians accounted for the second highest in total adjudications and were grossly overrepresented in adjudications in each SFY. Mixed race was the third highest in total adjudications. The total number of unknown race/ethnicity was the third highest in total adjudications.

HONOLULU COUNTRY
INDIVIDUAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

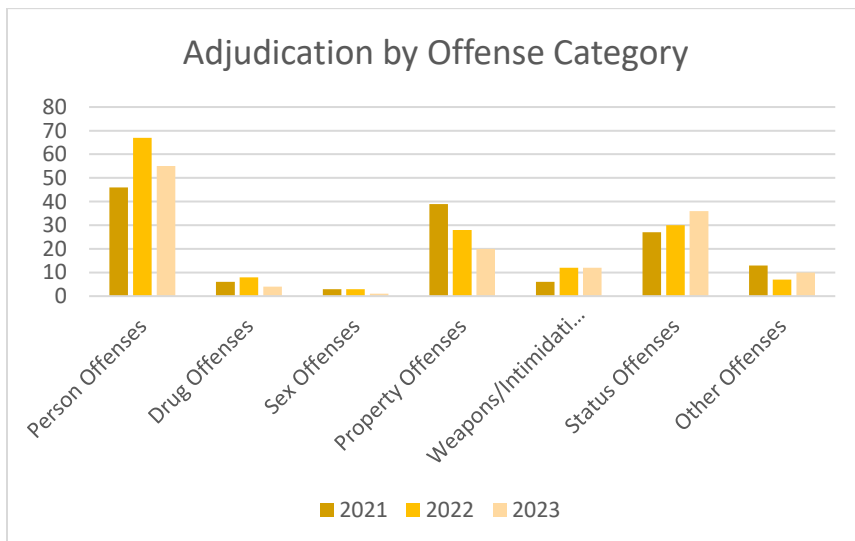
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Adjudications	140	155	138
Adjudication rate	1.5	1.7	1.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	46	67	55	168
Drug Offenses	6	8	4	18
Sex Offenses	3	3	1	7
Property Offenses	39	28	20	87
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	6	12	12	30
Status Offenses	27	30	36	93
Other Offenses	13	7	10	30
Total	140	155	138	433

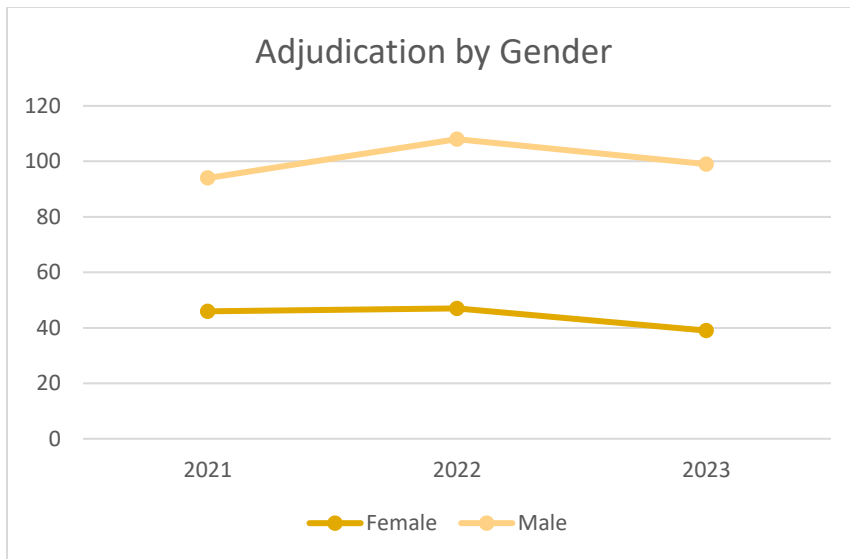
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	46	47	39	132
Male	94	108	99	301
Total	140	155	138	433

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	1	-	1
12	4	6	4	14
13	10	13	19	42
14	18	28	28	74
15	22	27	29	78
16	38	40	26	104
17	48	40	32	120
Total	140	155	138	433

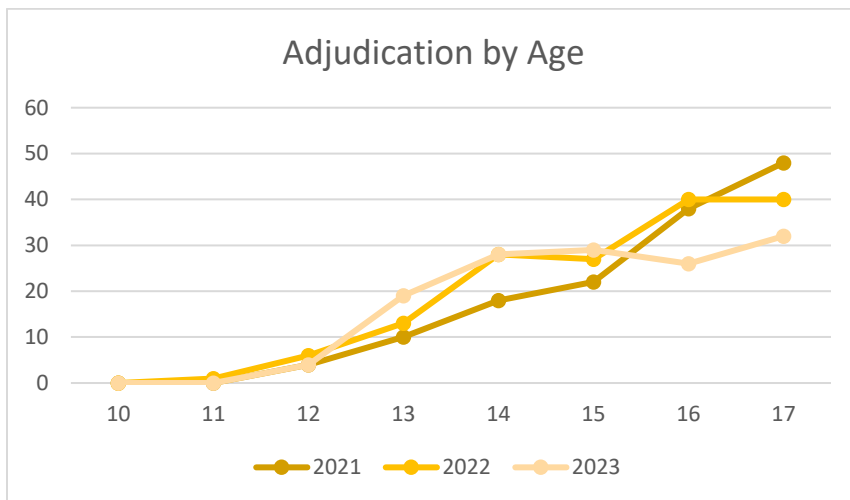
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	5	7	2	14
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	7	10	8	25
Chinese	1	-	1	2
Filipino	3	5	7	15
Guamanian	-	1	-	1
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	62	65	46	173
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	1	2	3
Latino/Hispanic	3	2	-	5
Micronesian	27	29	29	85
Mixed Race	20	10	14	44
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	2	3	1	6
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	3	-	4	7
Samoan	4	9	3	16
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	13	19	35
Total	140	155	138	433



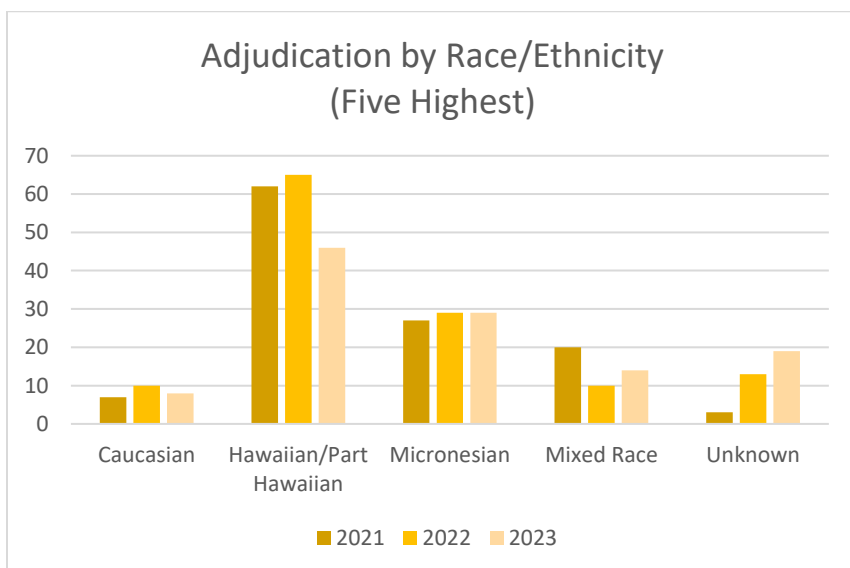
Individual adjudication rates remained relatively stable from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses had the highest number of individual adjudications followed by status offenses, which showed a steady increase over the three years. In contrast, property offenses, which ranked third in individual adjudications, showed a consistent decrease in adjudications over the same period.



Males accounted for an average of 70% in individual adjudications from 2021 to 2023.



The youngest in the adjudication decision point was an 11 year old in 2022. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for two-thirds of individual adjudications.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in adjudications each year and accounted for the highest adjudication count compared to other ethnic/racial groups. Micronesians accounted for the second highest in individual adjudications indicating overrepresentation. Mixed race made up the third highest in individual adjudications.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

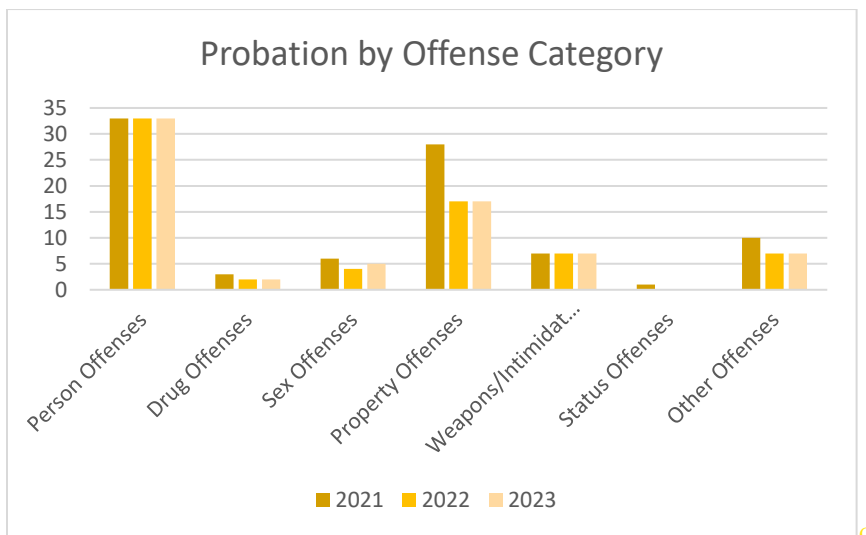
	2021	2022	2023
Total Probations	89	70	71
Probation rate	1.0	0.8	0.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	33	33	33	99
Drug Offenses	3	2	2	7
Sex Offenses	6	4	5	15
Property Offenses	28	17	17	62
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	7	7	7	21
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	10	7	7	24
Missing	1	-	-	1
Total	89	70	71	230

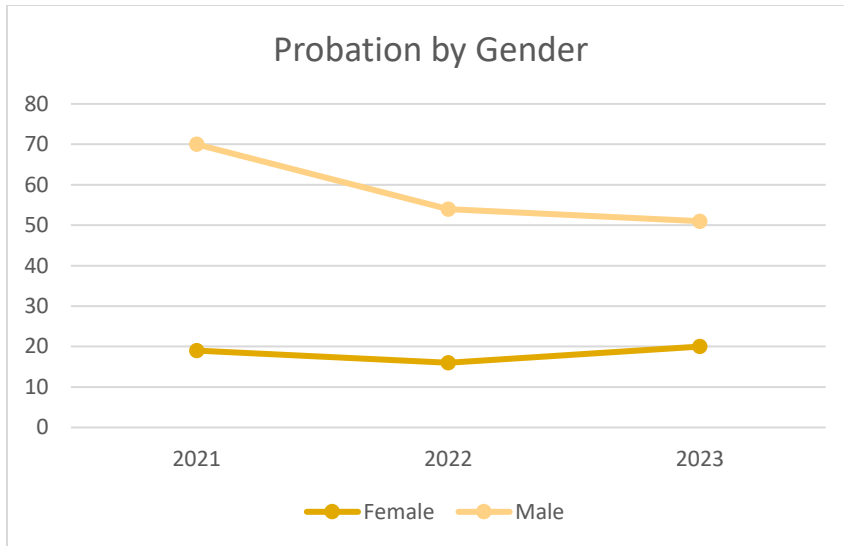
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	19	16	20	55
Male	70	54	51	175
Total	89	70	71	230

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	1	2
13	6	6	3	15
14	13	5	8	26
15	20	12	24	56
16	26	26	17	69
17	23	21	18	62
Total	89	70	71	230

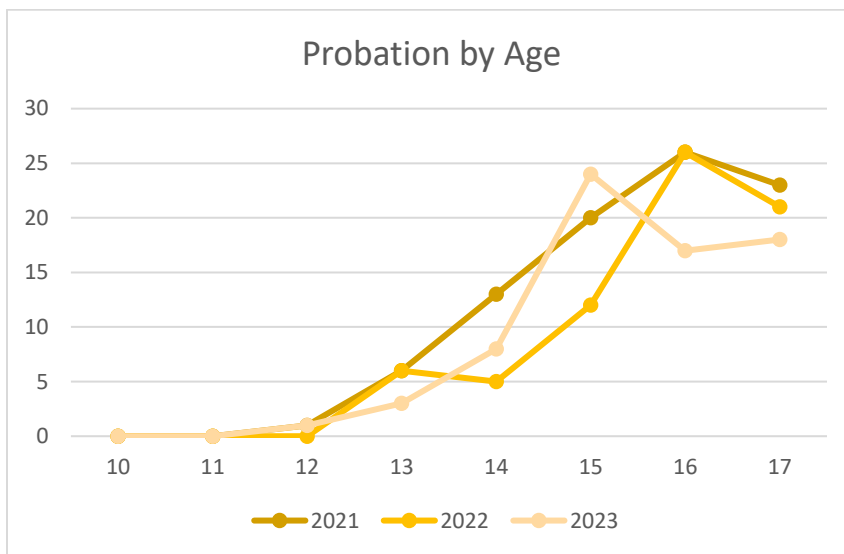
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	4	1	8
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	1	6	2	9
Chinese	-	-	1	1
Filipino	4	1	3	8
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	29	28	33	90
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	1	3	4
Latino/Hispanic	3	-	-	3
Micronesian	27	-	17	44
Mixed Race	14	4	7	25
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	1	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	3	16	-	19
Samoan	1	4	-	5
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	5	1	9
Total	89	70	71	230



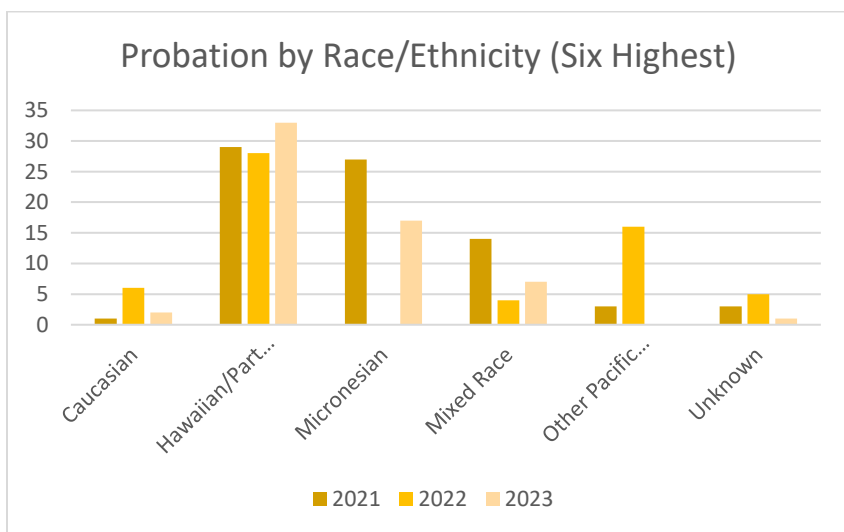
Total probations slightly decreased from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses accounted for the majority of total probations (43%) during this period, followed by property and other offenses.



Males accounted for majority of total probations over the three year period. However, males showed a significant decrease in total probations from 2021 and 2022.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for a little over 80% of total probations across 2021 to 2023. The youngest in probation were 12 year olds in 2021 and 2023.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented, accounting for the highest number in total probations for all three years. Micronesians ranked second in total probations in both 2021 and 2023, while Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders held the second highest in 2022. Mixed race youth were third in total probations in 2021.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

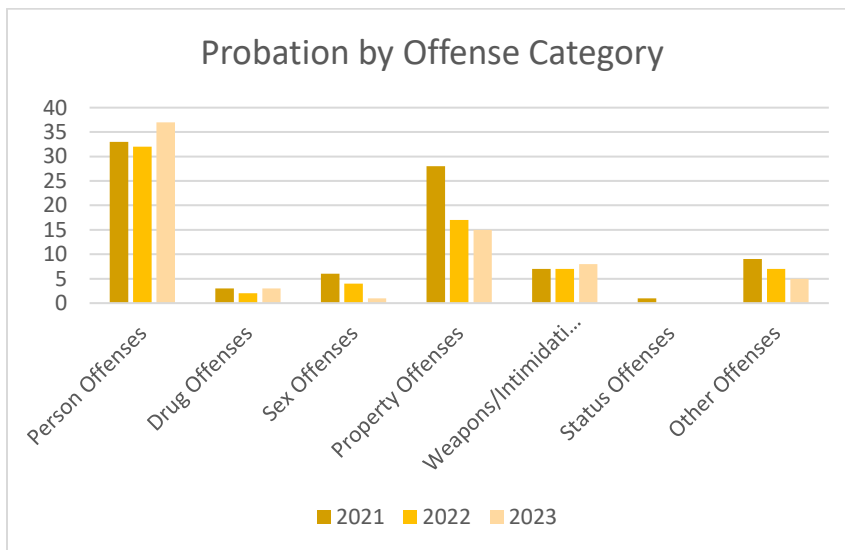
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Probations	88	69	69
Probation rates	1.0	0.8	0.8

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	33	32	37	102
Drug Offenses	3	2	3	8
Sex Offenses	6	4	1	11
Property Offenses	28	17	15	60
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	7	7	8	22
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	9	7	5	21
Missing	1	-	-	1
Total	88	69	69	226

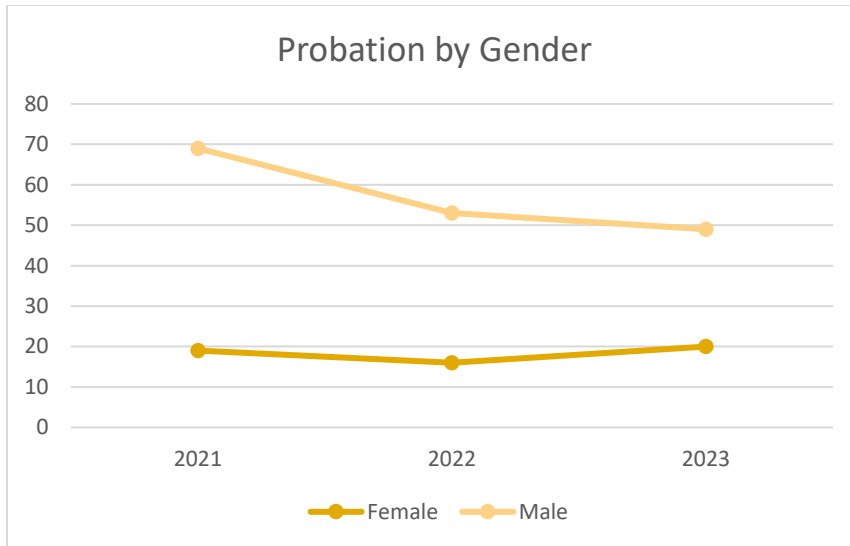
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	19	16	20	55
Male	69	53	49	171
Total	88	69	69	226

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	1	2
13	6	6	3	15
14	13	5	8	26
15	20	12	23	55
16	25	25	17	67
17	23	21	17	61
Total	88	69	69	226

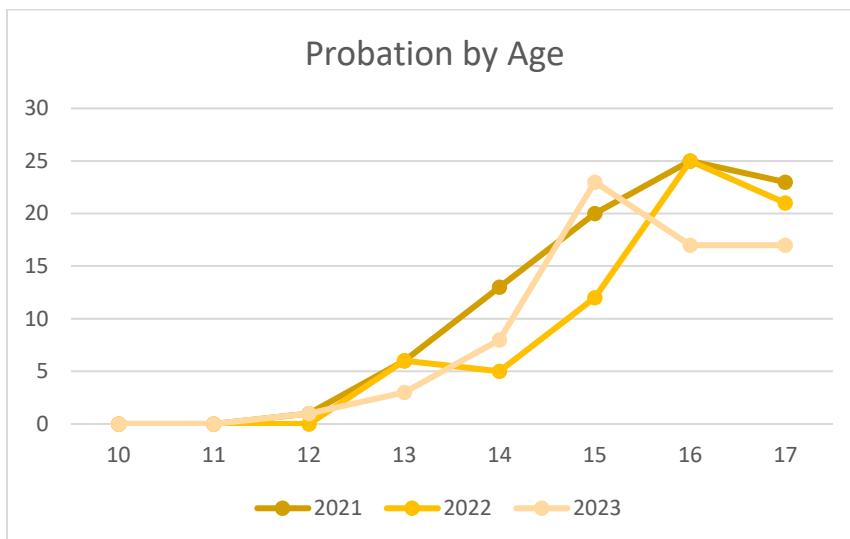
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	4	1	8
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	1	5	2	8
Chinese	-	-	1	1
Filipino	4	1	3	8
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Probation	29	28	32	89
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	1	2	3
Latino/Hispanic	3	-	-	3
Micronesian	27	-	17	44
Mixed Race	13	4	7	24
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	1	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	3	16	-	19
Samoan	1	4	-	5
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	5	1	9
Total	88	69	69	226



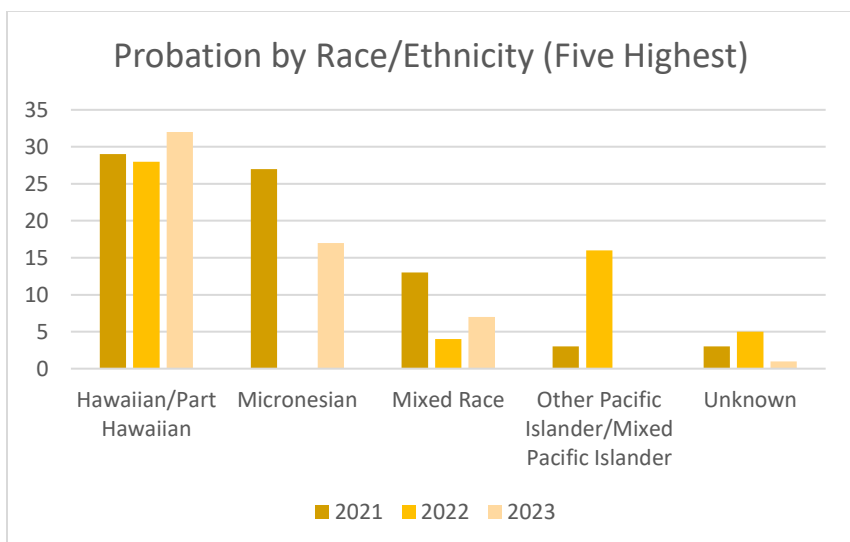
Individual probation rates remained consistent across the three SFYs. Person offenses had the highest number of individual probations each year, followed by property offenses. Other and weapons/intimidation offenses were among the top four offense categories for individual probations.



Males constituted the vast majority of probations for each year. The gap between the genders was the smallest in 2023 in probation.



The youngest aged youth in probation was 12 years old in 2021 and 2023. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for a little over 80% of probations.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth were overrepresented in probations. Micronesians accounted for the second largest in individual probations for 2021 and 2023, while Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders had the second highest in probations for 202. African American youth, while not among the five highest in probations, were overrepresented in probations in 2021 and 2022.

HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

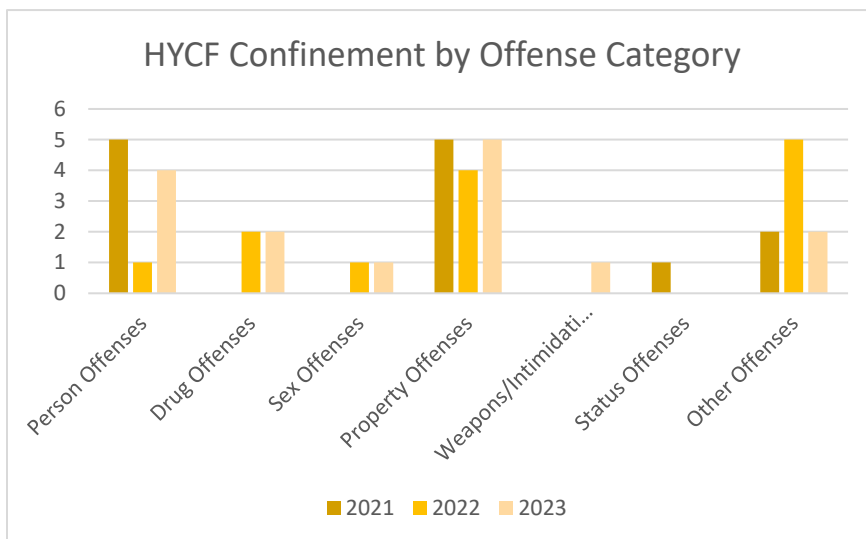
	2021	2022	2023
Total HYCF Confinement	14	13	16
HYCF rate	0.2	0.1	0.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	5	1	4	10
Drug Offenses	-	2	2	4
Sex Offenses	-	1	1	2
Property Offenses	5	4	5	14
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	-	1	1
Status Offenses	-	-	-	0
Other Offenses	3	5	2	10
Missing	1	-	1	2
Total	14	13	16	43

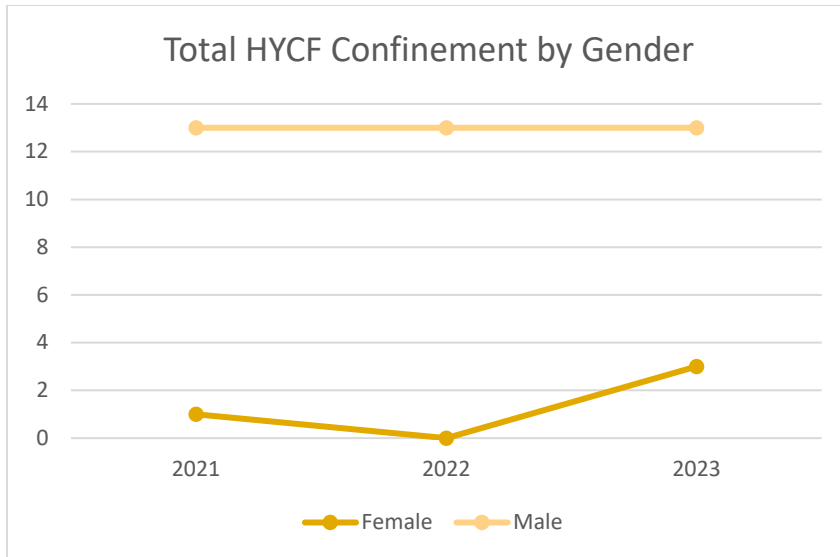
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	1	-	3	4
Male	13	13	13	39
Total	14	13	16	43

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	-	1
14	1	3	-	4
15	-	2	5	7
16	7	-	5	12
17	5	8	6	19
Total	14	13	16	43

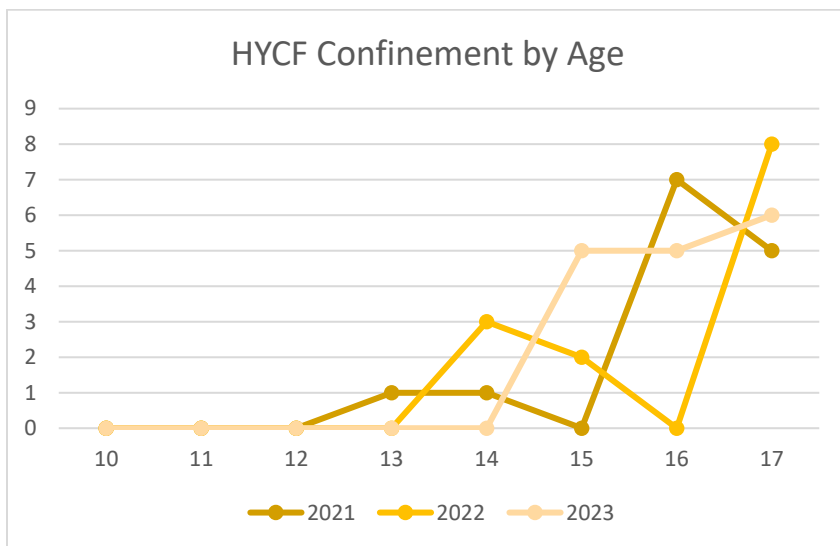
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	4	2	9
All Others	6	5	1	12
Caucasian	-	-	2	2
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	1	3	4
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	2	2	4	8
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	-	-	3	3
Mixed Race	-	-	1	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	1	1	-	2
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	14	13	16	43



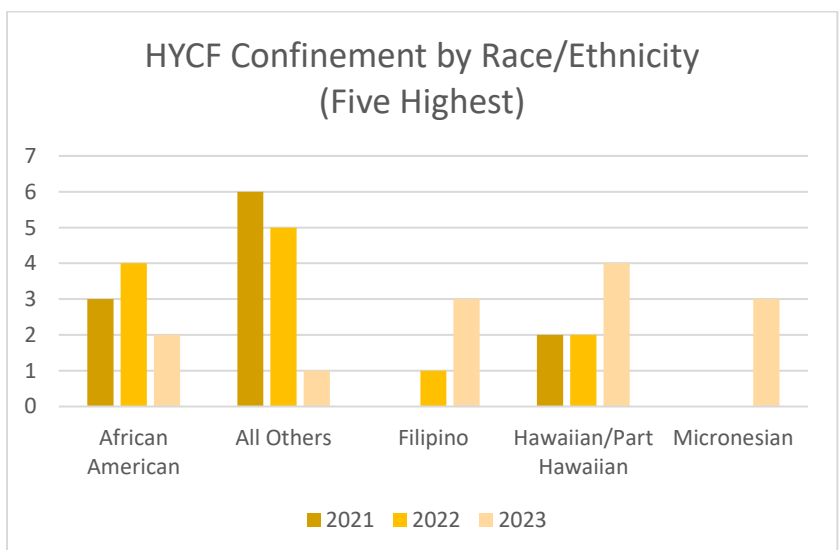
Property offenses accounted for majority of total confinement sentences for the three SFYs followed by person and other offenses



Males accounted for 91% of total confinement sentences from 2021 to 2023. In 2022, 100% of confinements were males.



The youngest aged youth in confinement was a 13 year old in 2021. 16 to 17 year olds accounted for two-thirds of total confinements between 2021 to 2023.



The “All Others” race/ethnicity category accounted for the majority of total confinement sentences in 2021 to 2022. African Americans, who were overrepresented in total confinement compared to their population proportion, were second in total confinement across the three SFYs. In 2023, Micronesians and Filipinos had the second highest numbers in confinement.

HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

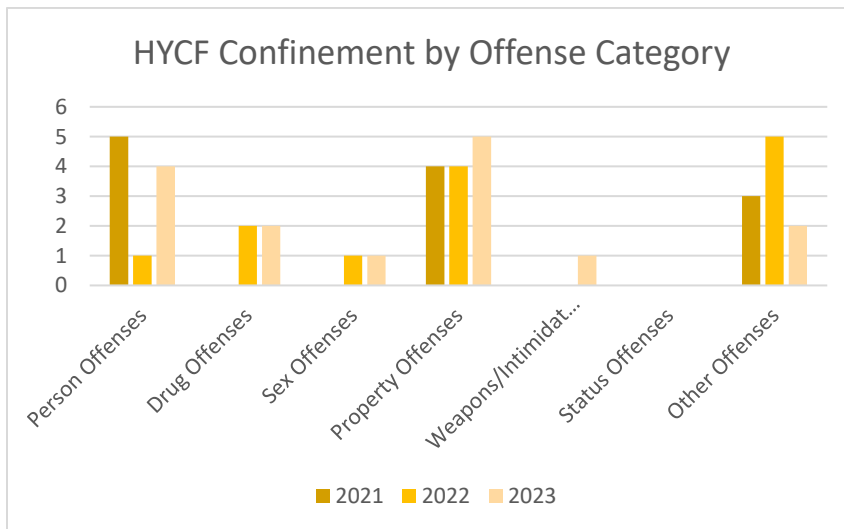
	2021	2022	2023
Individual HYCF Confinement	13	13	16
HYCF Confinement rate	0.1	0.1	0.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	5	1	4	10
Drug Offenses	-	2	2	4
Sex Offenses	-	1	1	2
Property Offenses	4	4	5	13
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	-	1	1
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	3	5	2	10
Missing	1	-	1	2
Total	13	13	16	42

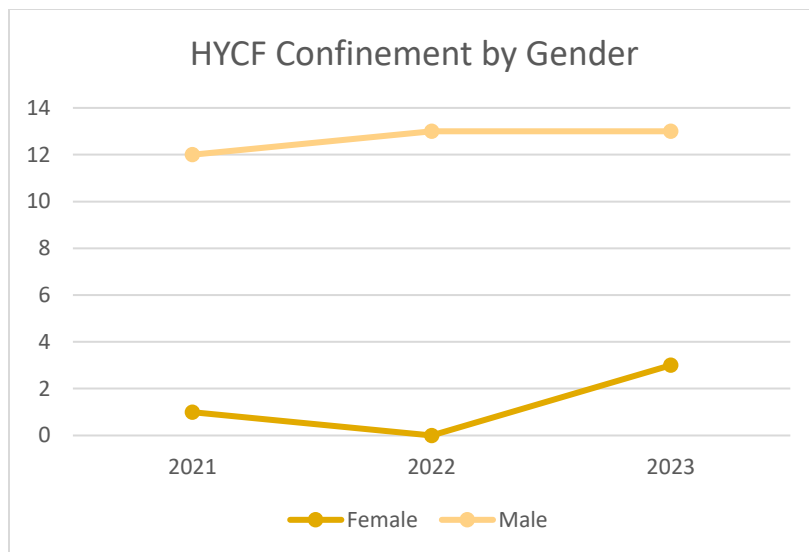
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	1	-	3	4
Male	12	13	13	38
Total	13	13	16	42

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	-	1
14	-	3	-	3
15	-	2	5	7
16	7	-	5	12
17	5	8	6	19
Total	13	13	16	42

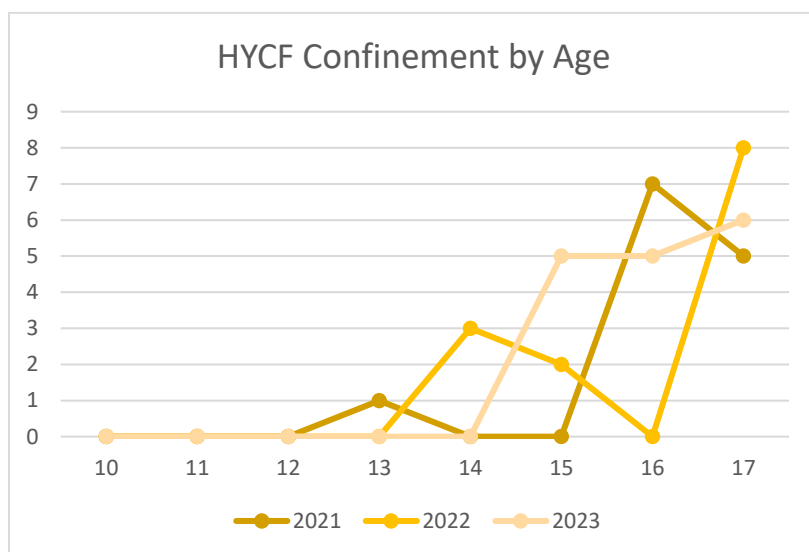
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	2	4	2	8
All Others	6	5	1	12
Caucasian	-	-	2	2
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	1	3	4
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	2	2	4	8
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	-	-	3	3
Mixed Race	-	-	1	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	1	1	-	2
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	13	13	16	42



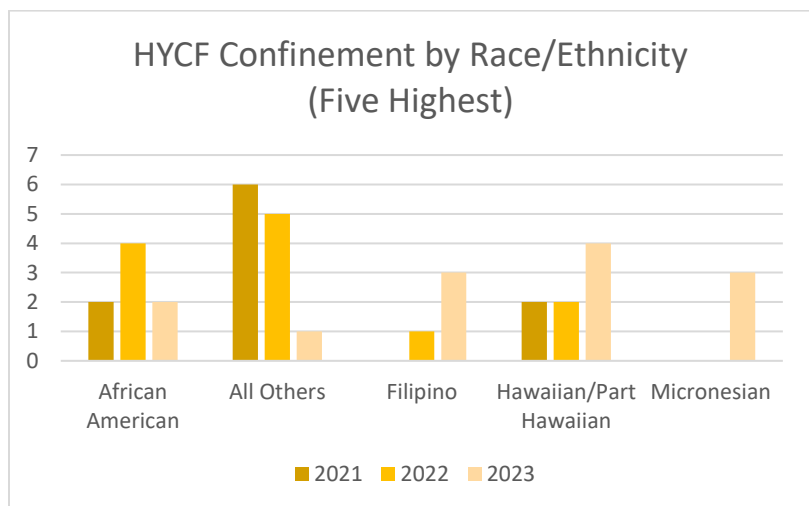
The number of confinements showed a slight increase from 2022 to 2023. Property, person, and other offenses were the top three offenses related to individual confinement.



Males made up most of those in HYCF from 2021 and 2023. In 2022, males accounted for 100% of all confinements. Females accounted for approximately 10%, on average, in confinement from 2021 to 2023.



The youngest age in confinement was 13 years old in 2021. 16 year olds accounted for over half of those in confinement in 2021, 0% in 2022, and 31% in 2023. 17 year olds accounted for majority of individual confinements over the three SFYs relative to other age groups.



African American youth were overrepresented in confinement across all three years. They also tied Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth for the highest number of confinements during this period. The “All Others” racial/ethnic category accounted for the second highest in confinement across the three years; however, their confinement count decreased from 6 in 2021 to 1 in 2023. In 2023, Micronesians and Filipinos tied for the second highest count in confinement.

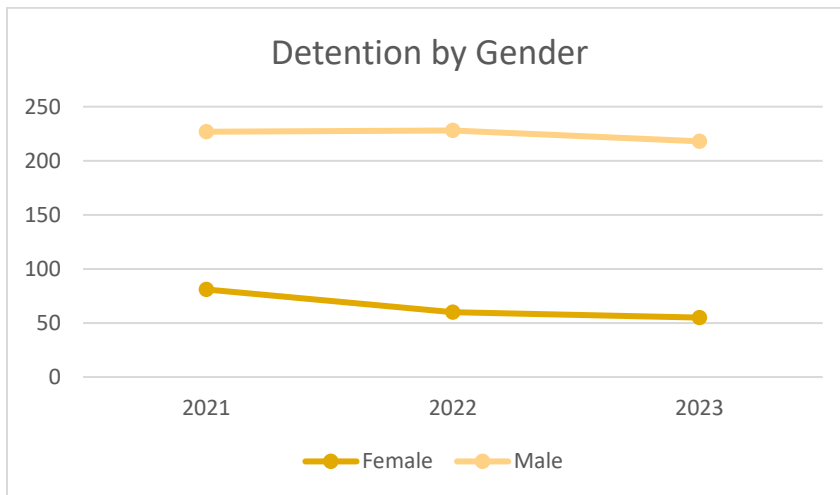
HONOLULU COUNTY
TOTAL DETENTIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Detention	227	228	218
Detention rate	2.5	2.5	2.4

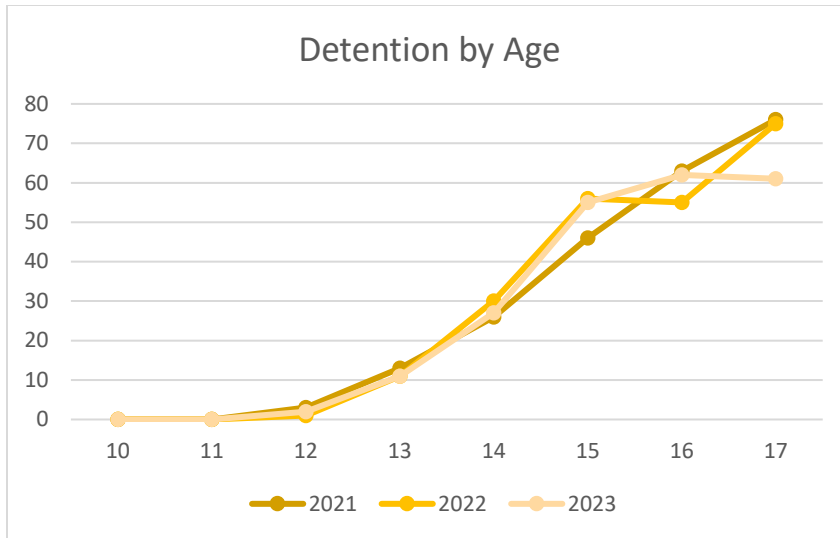
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	81	60	55	196
Male	146	168	163	477
Total	227	228	218	673

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	3	1	2	6
13	13	11	11	35
14	26	30	27	83
15	46	56	55	157
16	63	55	62	180
17	76	75	61	212
Total	227	228	218	673

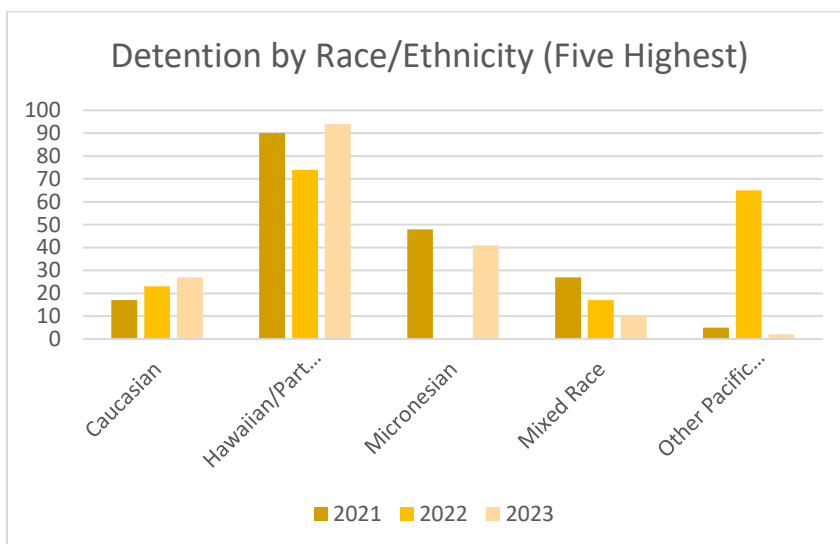
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	7	18	10	35
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	17	23	27	67
Chinese	1	-	-	1
Filipino	6	5	5	16
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	90	74	94	258
Japanese	2	-	-	2
Korean	1	1	2	4
Latino/Hispanic	6	4	3	13
Micronesian	48	-	41	89
Mixed Race	27	17	10	54
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	5	5	-	10
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	65	2	72
Samoan	5	4	5	14
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	7	12	18	37
Total	227	228	218	673



Males consistently accounted for the majority of total detentions, comprising about 70% of the total detentions each year. Females represented around 30% of detentions, with their number decreasing slightly over the three years.



The youngest age in detention were 12 year olds. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for 82% of total detentions from 2021 to 2023. 17 year olds accounted for 32% of all detentions in the same time period.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest percentage of all detentions for each year and were disproportionately represented in total detentions. Micronesians accounted for the second highest followed by Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander from 2021 to 2023. African Americans were also disproportionately represented in total detentions for all three years.

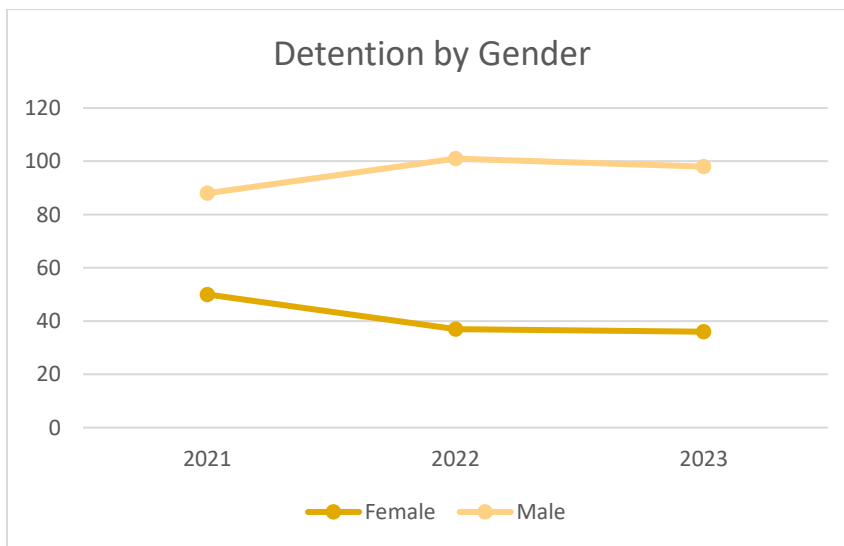
HONOLULU COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL DENTENTIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Detention	138	138	134
Detention rate	1.5	1.5	1.5

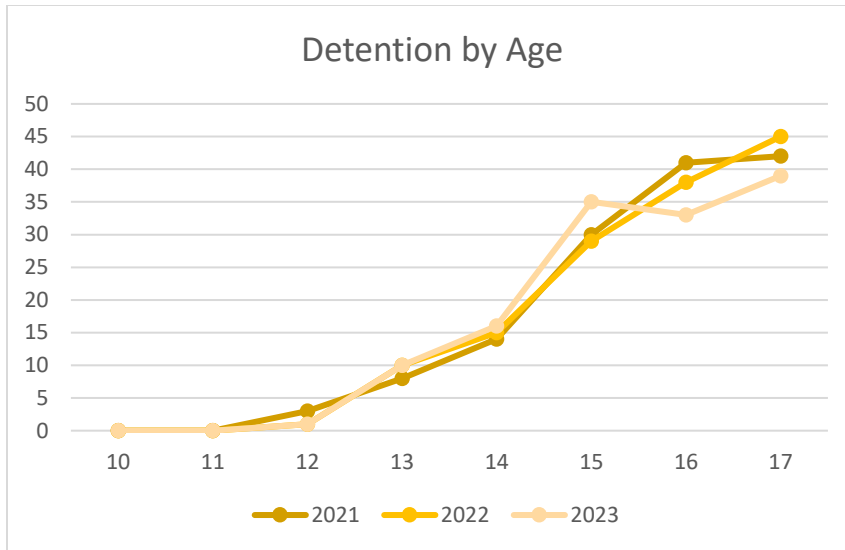
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	50	37	36	123
Male	88	101	98	287
Total	138	138	134	410

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	3	1	1	5
13	8	10	10	28
14	14	15	16	45
15	30	29	35	94
16	41	38	33	112
17	42	45	39	126
Total	138	138	134	410

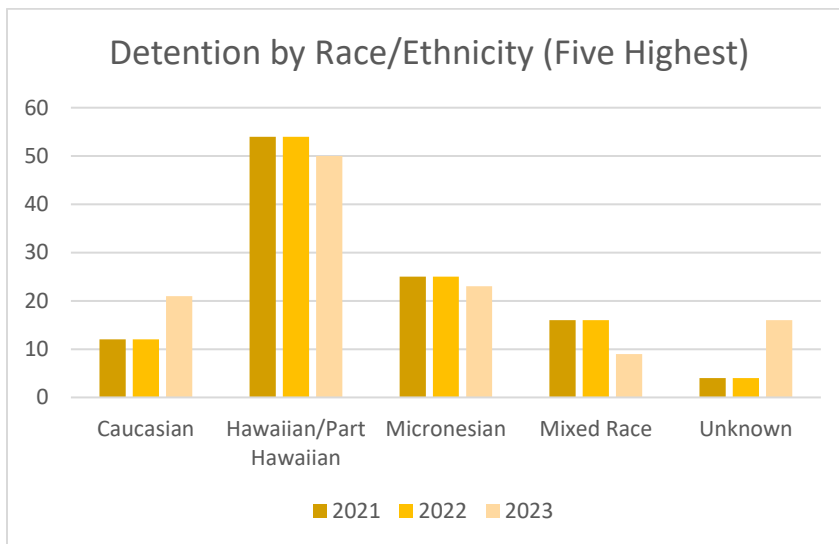
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	7	7	3	17
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	12	12	21	45
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	4	4	3	11
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	54	54	50	158
Japanese	1	1	-	2
Korean	1	1	1	3
Latino/Hispanic	3	3	2	8
Micronesian	25	25	23	73
Mixed Race	16	16	9	41
Native American	-	-	1	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	3	3	-	6
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	5	2	12
Samoan	2	2	3	7
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	4	4	16	24
Total	138	138	134	410



Males accounted for the majority of youth in detention across all three SFYs, with the smallest gender gap in 2021.



The youngest age in detention was 12 years old for each of the years. Over 80% of youth in detention were 15 to 17 year olds.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in detention across all SFYs, consistently accounting for the highest percentage of youth in detention. Micronesians consistently accounted for the second highest percentage across all three years. Although not one of the five highest, African Americans were also overrepresented in detention.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

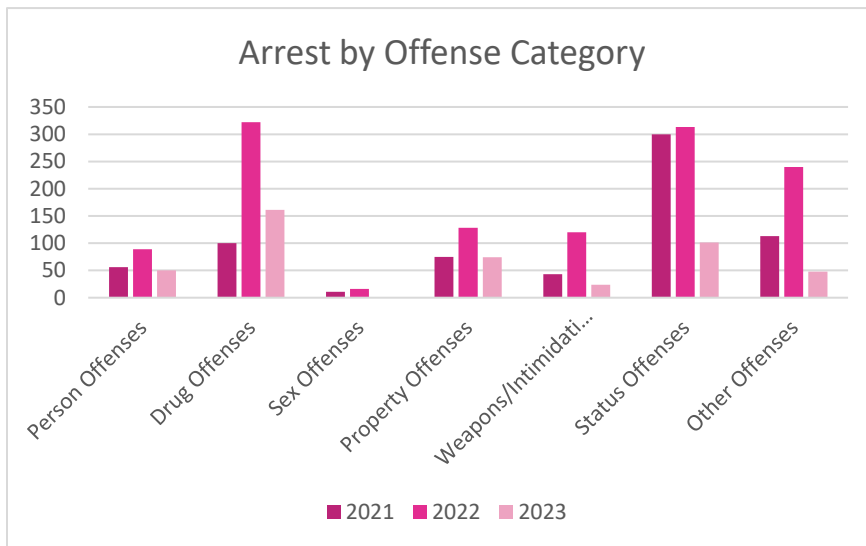
	2021	2022	2023
Total Arrests	698	1228	459
Arrest rate	43.9	77.2	28.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	56	89	50	195
Drug Offenses	100	322	161	583
Sex Offenses	11	16	1	28
Property Offenses	75	128	74	277
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	43	120	24	187
Status Offenses	300	313	101	714
Other Offenses	113	240	48	401
Total	698	1228	459	2385

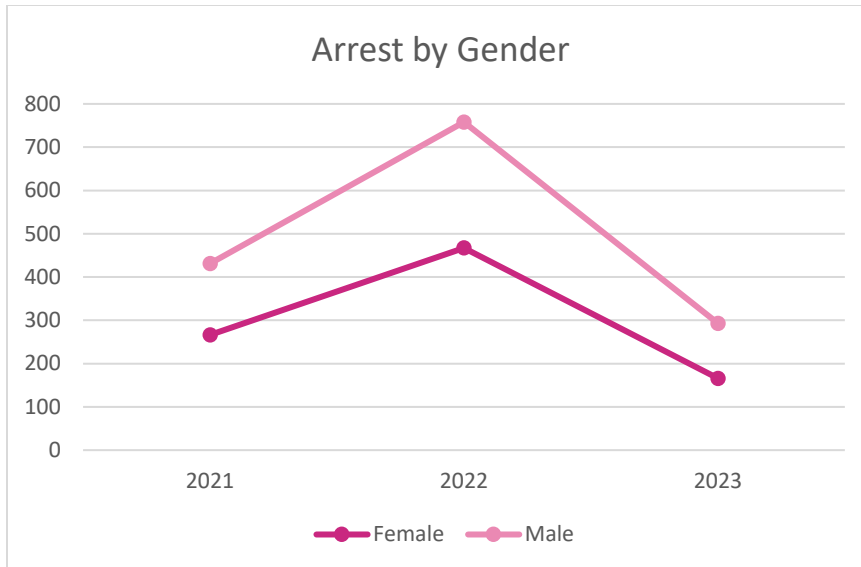
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	266	467	166	899
Male	431	758	293	1482
Missing	1	3	-	4
Total	698	1228	459	2385

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	27	14	2	43
11	28	39	11	78
12	80	146	39	265
13	97	213	52	362
14	95	220	88	403
15	114	224	94	432
16	134	198	84	416
17	123	174	89	386
Total	698	1228	459	2385

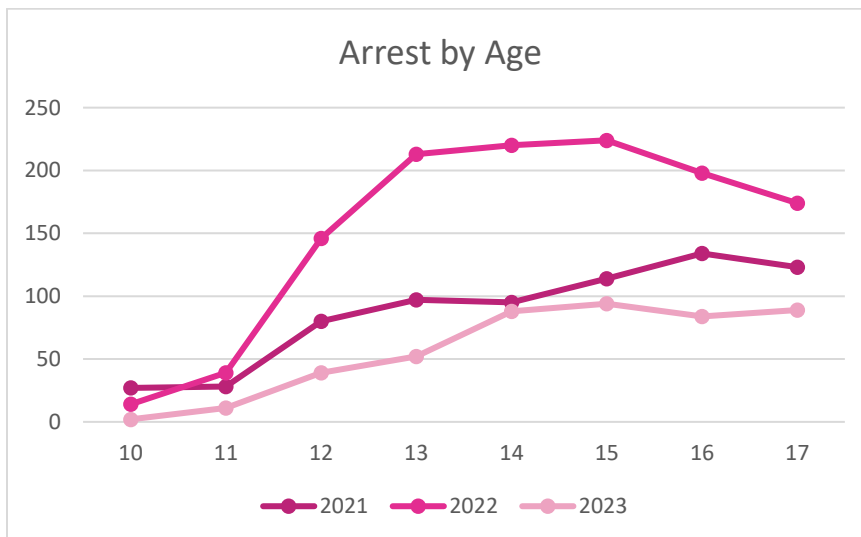
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	24	27	3	54
All Others	29	8	-	37
Caucasian	198	279	114	591
Chinese	5	3	-	8
Filipino	102	203	61	366
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	249	516	211	976
Japanese	13	56	6	75
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	21	-	22
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	1	5	-	6
Native American	-	2	-	2
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	8	2	11
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	45	79	48	172
Samoan	8	4	2	14
Tongan	16	16	10	42
Missing	6	-	-	6
Unknown	-	1	2	3
Total	698	1228	459	2385



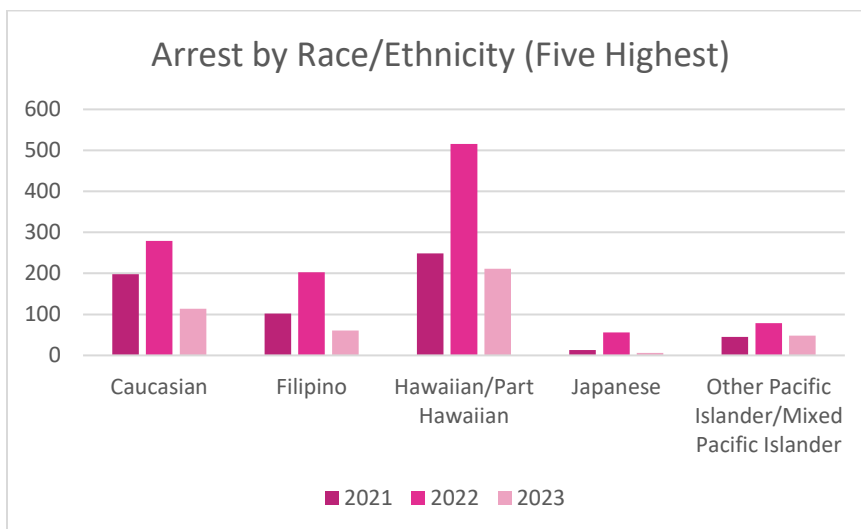
Total arrests rose sharply by 76% from 2021 to 2022, then drastically dropped by 63% from 2022 to 2023. In 2021, status offenses accounted for the highest number of total arrests. However, in 2022 and 2023, drug offenses accounted for the most arrests followed by status offenses. Both of these offense categories saw an increase in 2022, followed by a significant decline in 2023.



Males consistently accounted for the majority of total arrests each SFY. Both genders saw an increase from 2021 to 2022 and then a sharp decrease in 2023.



All age groups, with the exception of 10 year olds, showed the same pattern: a sharp increase in 2022 followed by a significant decrease in 2023. 14 and 15 year olds showed the most arrests over the three year period, while 16 and 17 year olds made up the second highest in total arrests.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in total arrests in 2022 and 2023, accounting for 41% of total arrests from 2021 to 2023. Caucasians were the second highest and were overrepresented in total arrests. Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders were the fourth highest in total arrests.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

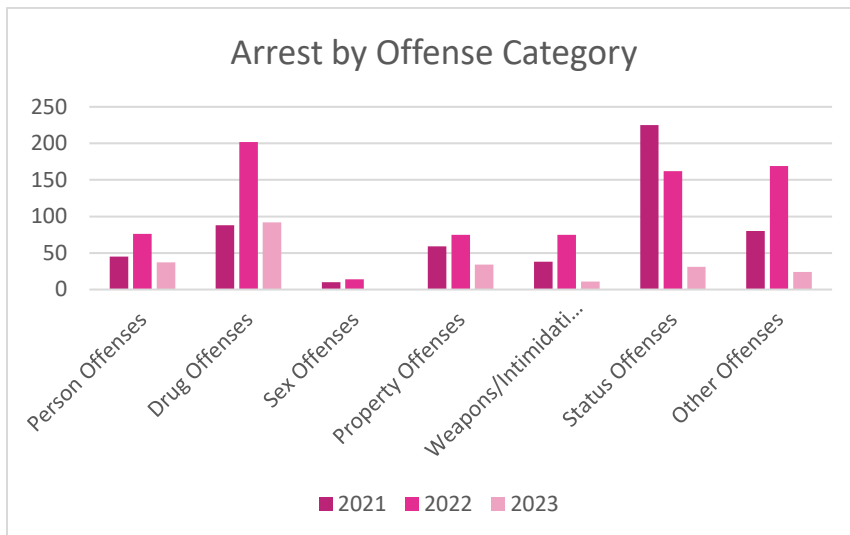
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Arrests	545	773	229
Arrest rate	34.3	48.6	14.4

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	45	76	37	158
Drug Offenses	88	202	92	382
Sex Offenses	10	14	-	24
Property Offenses	59	75	34	168
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	38	75	11	124
Status Offenses	225	162	31	418
Other Offenses	80	169	24	273
Total	545	773	229	1547

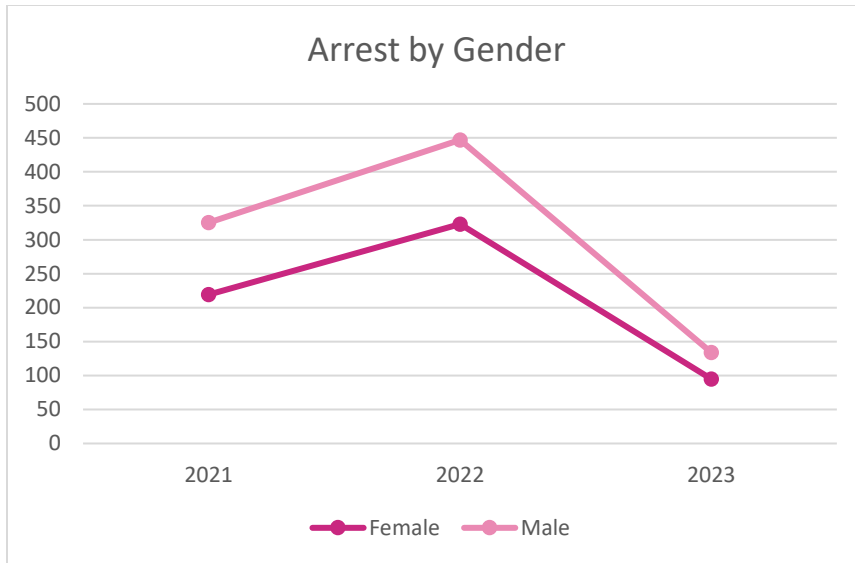
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	219	323	95	637
Male	325	447	134	906
Missing	1	3	-	4
Total	545	773	229	1547

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	23	13	2	38
11	23	31	8	62
12	66	101	20	187
13	81	140	34	255
14	66	139	52	257
15	85	114	38	237
16	106	129	45	280
17	95	106	30	231
Total	545	773	229	1547

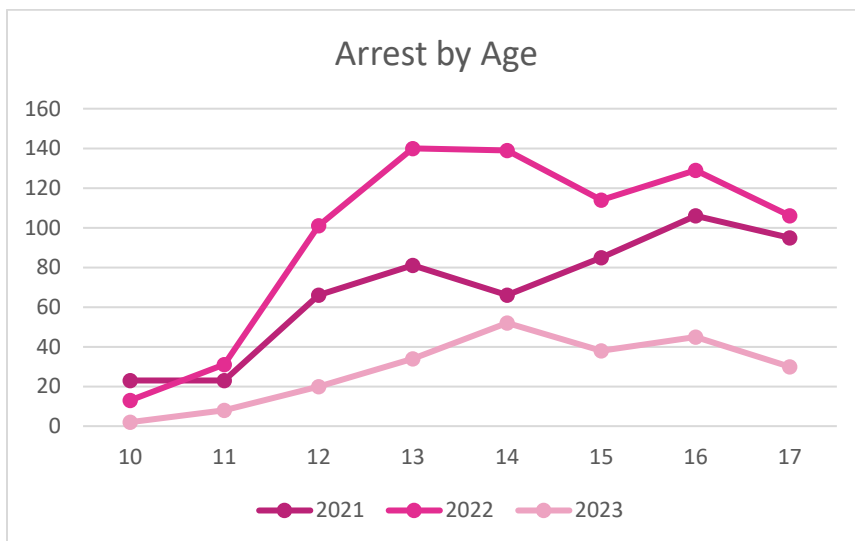
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	14	16	2	32
All Others	21	8	-	29
Caucasian	151	185	54	390
Chinese	3	3	-	6
Filipino	85	134	28	247
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	199	321	112	632
Japanese	13	18	4	35
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	6	-	7
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	1	3	-	4
Native American	-	1	-	1
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	7	2	10
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	34	52	18	104
Samoan	6	3	2	11
Tongan	10	15	5	30
Missing	6	-	-	6
Unknown	-	1	2	3
Total	545	773	229	1547



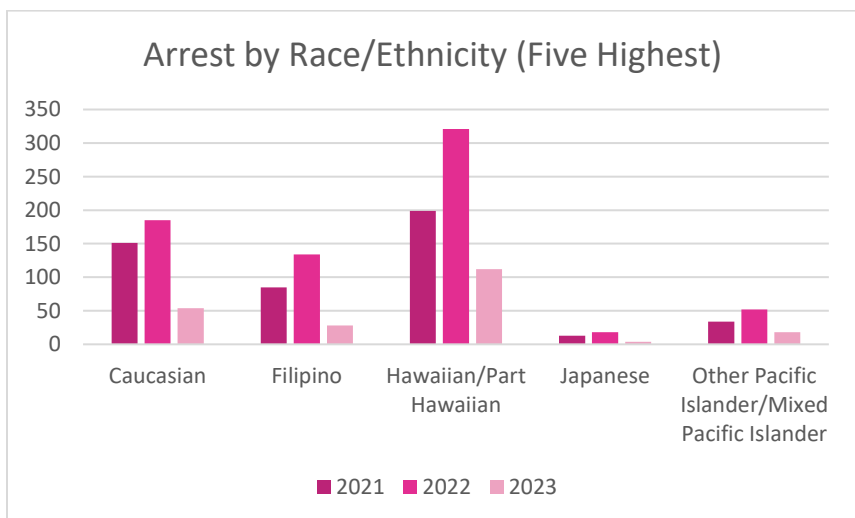
Individual arrest rates rose by 42% from 2021 to 2022, followed by a sharp 70% decrease from 2022 to 2023. In 2021, status offenses accounted for the largest number of arrests while, drug offenses became the most common in both 2022 and 2023. Notably, status offenses declined significantly by 86% from 2021 to 2023. Both drug and other offenses peaked in 2022 before declining in 2023.



Males consistently made up the majority of arrests each year. Arrests for both genders followed the same trend, rising in 2022 before declining in 2023. The smallest gender gap was in 2023.



Pre-teens (10 to 12 year olds) accounted for about 19% of individual arrests across the three years. 13 to 14 year olds made up one-third of individual arrests. 16 year olds accounted for the highest number of individual arrests in 2021 and 2022, but in 2023, 14 year olds accounted for most of the individual arrests compared to other age groups.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in arrests in 2022 and 2023 and accounted for the most individual arrests compared to other ethnicity/race categories. Caucasians were also overrepresented in individual arrests for all three years. Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders constituted the fourth largest category of individual arrests.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

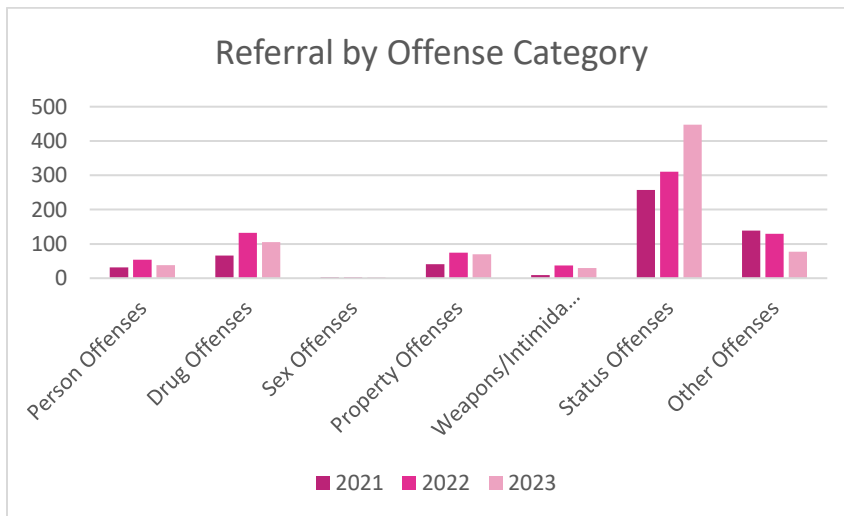
	2021	2022	2023
Total Referrals	546	739	771
Referral rate	34.3	46.5	48.5

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	31	54	38	123
Drug Offenses	66	132	105	303
Sex Offenses	3	3	3	9
Property Offenses	41	74	70	185
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	9	37	30	76
Status Offenses	257	310	448	1015
Other Offenses	139	129	77	345
Total	546	739	771	2056

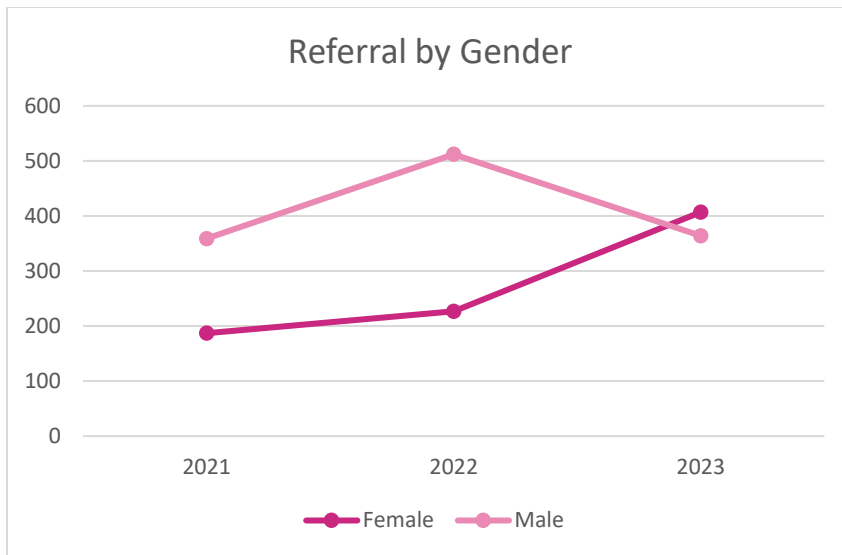
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	187	227	407	821
Male	359	512	364	1235
Total	546	739	771	2056

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	6	-	1	7
11	10	29	22	61
12	10	44	40	94
13	41	92	78	211
14	78	113	174	365
15	112	170	106	388
16	146	136	180	462
17	143	155	170	468
Total	546	739	771	2056

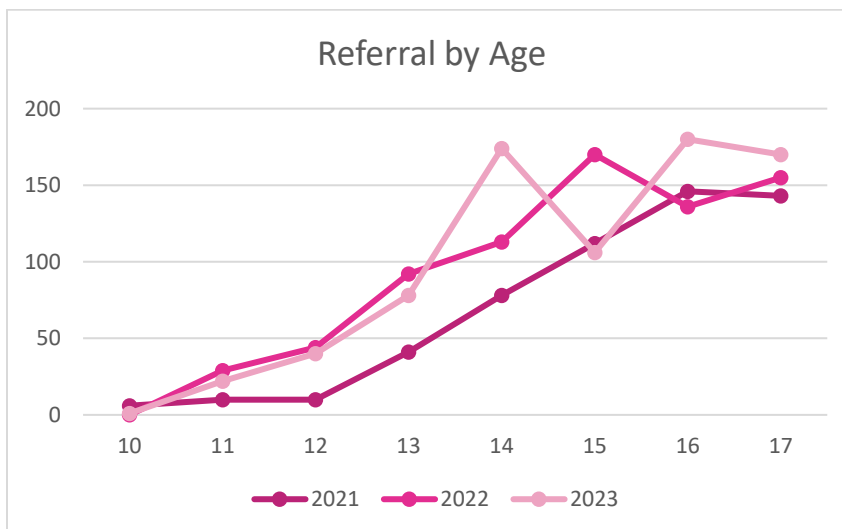
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	6	4	2	12
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	116	105	86	307
Chinese	2	1	-	3
Filipino	33	54	76	163
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	227	349	311	887
Japanese	3	2	1	6
Korean	-	-	3	3
Latino/Hispanic	21	33	14	68
Micronesian	39	31	24	94
Mixed Race	40	45	39	124
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	-	2
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	28	23	19	70
Samoan	1	1	-	2
Tongan	-	8	6	14
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	29	82	190	301
Total	546	739	771	2056



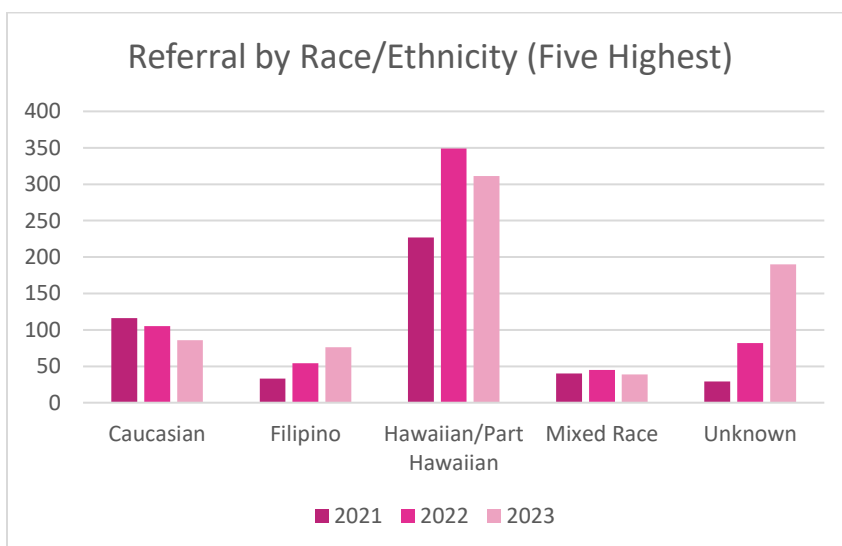
Total referrals increased from by 41% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for nearly half of all referrals across the three year period. Other offenses represented the second highest total referrals over this period, though they decreased each year. Drug offenses ranked third in total referrals in 2022 and 2023, and were the third most common offense type across the three years.



Males made up most of the total referrals in 2021 and 2022. However, in 2023 females accounted for over half (53%) of the total referrals. Total referrals of females increased 79% from 2022 to 2023.



16 to 17 year olds consistently showed the highest number of referrals each year, with 17 year olds accounting for the most overall referrals. The number of referrals for 10 to 15 years olds showed a notable rise in 2022 and 2023, particularly for 14 and 15 year olds.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in total referrals for each of the SFYs. Caucasians were slightly overrepresented in total referrals for 2021 only. The number of unknown race/ethnicity is 15% for the three years with 2023 reaching 25%.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

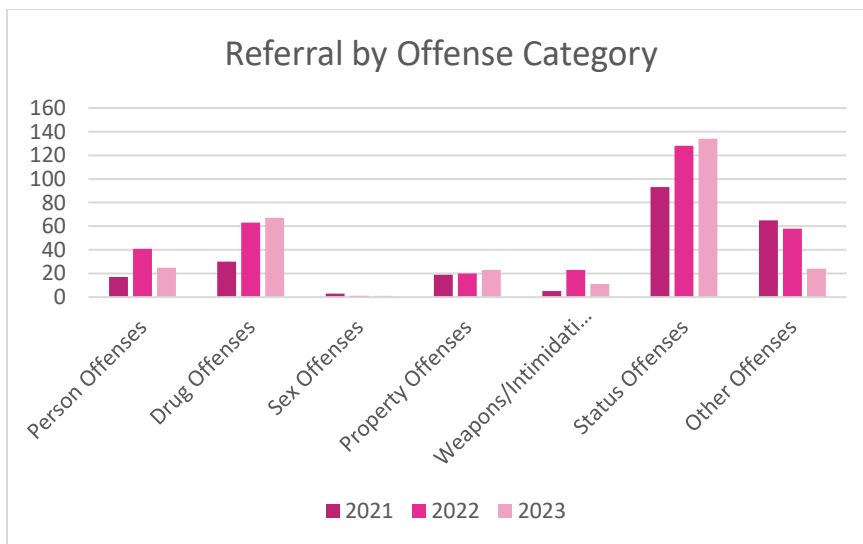
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Referrals	232	334	285
Referral rate	14.6	21.0	17.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	17	41	25	83
Drug Offenses	30	63	67	160
Sex Offenses	3	1	1	5
Property Offenses	19	20	23	62
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	5	23	11	39
Status Offenses	93	128	134	355
Other Offenses	65	58	24	147
Total	232	334	285	851

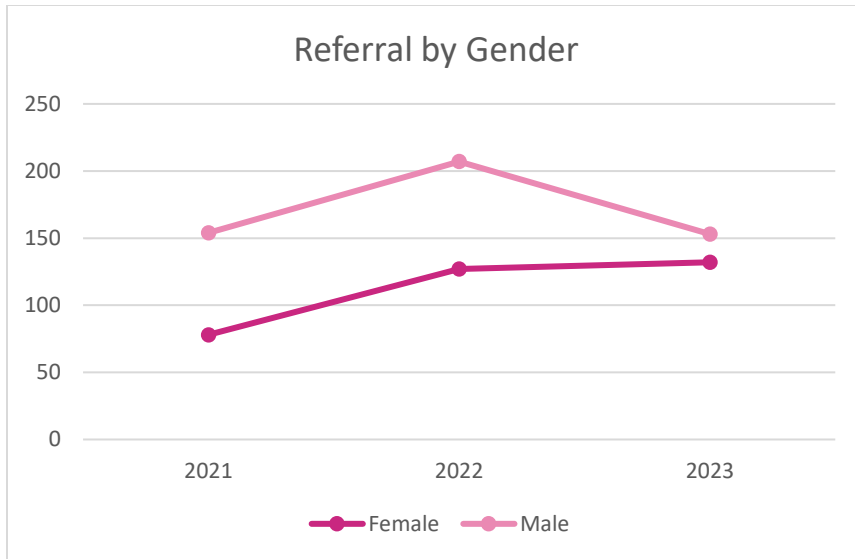
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	78	127	132	337
Male	154	207	153	514
Total	232	334	285	851

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	5	-	1	6
11	4	8	11	23
12	5	31	22	58
13	13	43	47	103
14	31	57	60	148
15	49	56	41	146
16	63	68	56	187
17	62	71	47	180
Total	232	334	285	851

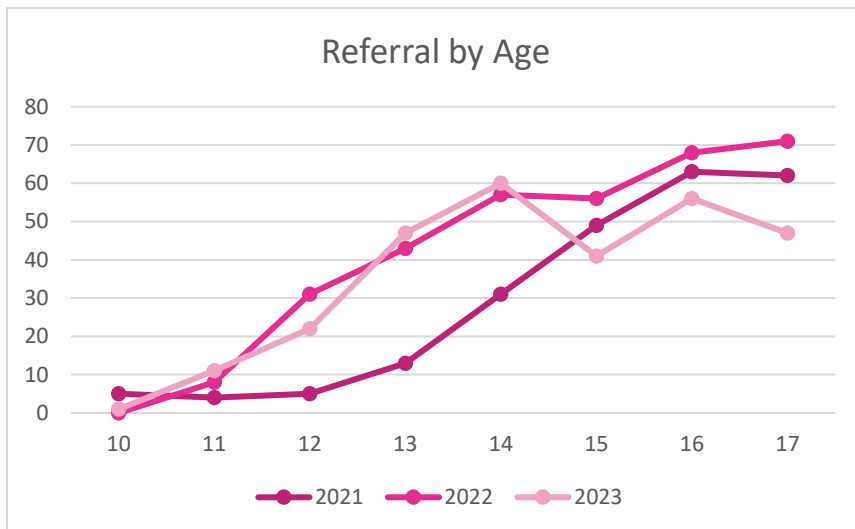
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	2	1	4
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	47	41	33	121
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	16	24	25	65
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	100	145	110	355
Japanese	2	2	1	5
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	8	8	6	22
Micronesian	7	11	8	26
Mixed Race	18	21	12	51
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	-	2
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	8	7	4	19
Samoan	1	1	-	2
Tongan	-	5	2	7
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	22	65	83	170
Total	232	334	285	851



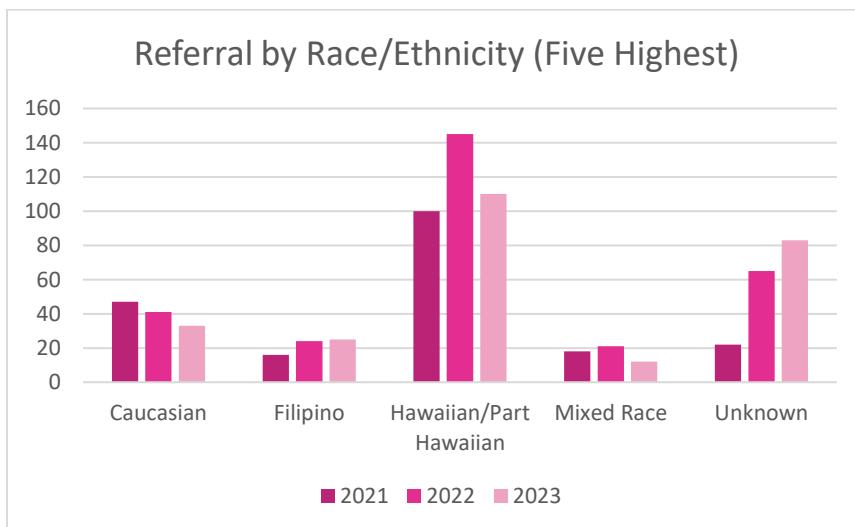
Individual referrals rose in 2022 and then dropped in 2023. Status offenses made up the highest number in individual referrals for each of the years. Referrals for drug offenses was the second highest in 2022 and 2023 and third highest in 2021. Other offenses were the second highest in 2021 and third in 2022 to 2023.



Males consistently accounted for 60% of referrals each year, although the gap narrowed by 2023. While male referrals decreased from 2022 and 2023, females continued to increase in referrals across the three years.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for over half of referrals for each year. Pre-teens (10 to 12 year olds) accounted for 10% of individual referrals.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of referrals based on individual count and were overrepresented in referrals for each year. Unknown race/ethnicity category had the second highest in count in individual referrals in 2022 and 2023.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Diversions	104	75	142
Diversion rate	6.5	4.7	8.9

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	-	-	-	-
Drug Offenses	4	4	20	28
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	1	-	1	2
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	-	2
Status Offenses	91	69	121	281
Other Offenses	7	1	-	8
Total	104	75	142	321

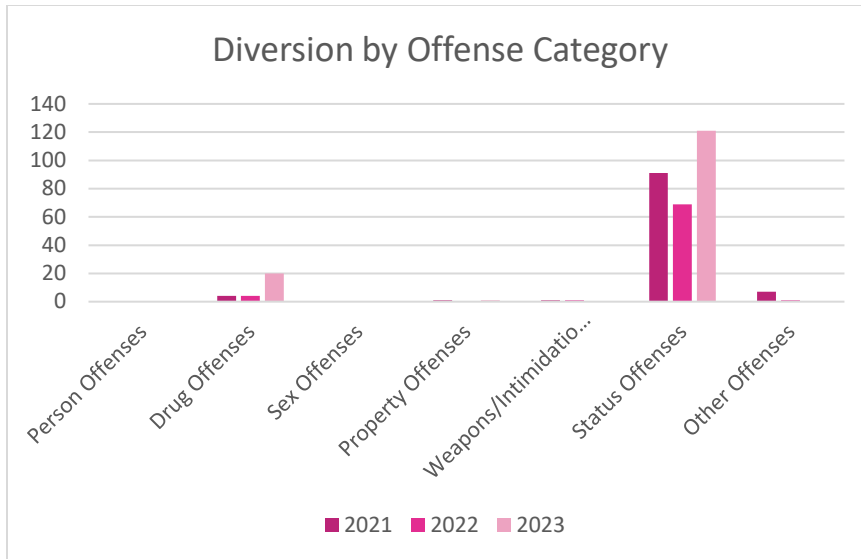
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	39	35	88	162
Male	65	40	54	159
Total	104	75	142	321

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	-	1
11	6	1	-	7
12	-	4	11	15
13	9	19	11	39
14	16	7	31	54
15	20	10	32	62
16	34	14	44	92
17	18	20	13	51
Total	104	75	142	321

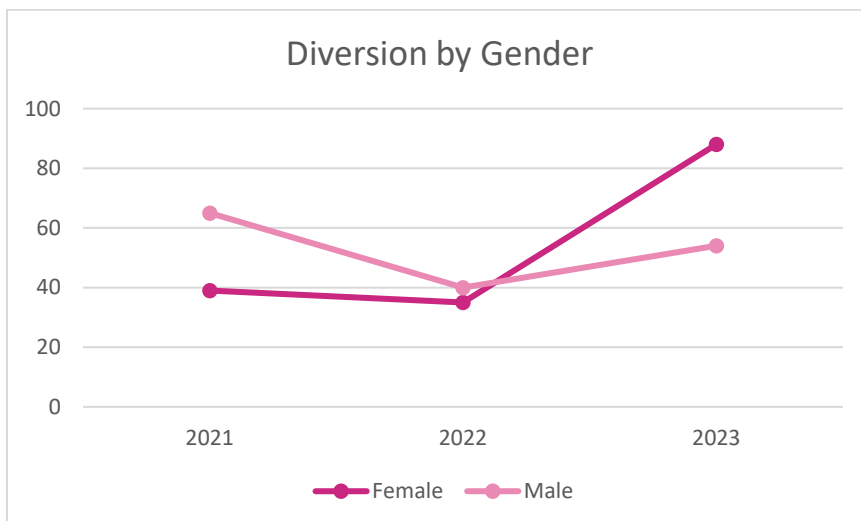
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	2	2	-	4
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	30	9	17	56
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	5	6	10	21
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	38	44	69	151
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	4	2	4	10
Micronesian	8	2	2	12
Mixed Race	3	6	8	17
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	2	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	2	-	-	2
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	11	3	30	44
Total	104	75	142	321

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	-	-	-
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	4	6	4	14
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	-	4	11	15
Failure to Process 90 Days	7	2	8	17
National Guard	1	-	1	2
Parental Disposition	29	11	52	92
Child Referred Law Violation	11	14	37	62
Diverted – Services Completed	50	38	29	117
Unable to Locate	2	-	-	2
Total	104	75	142	321

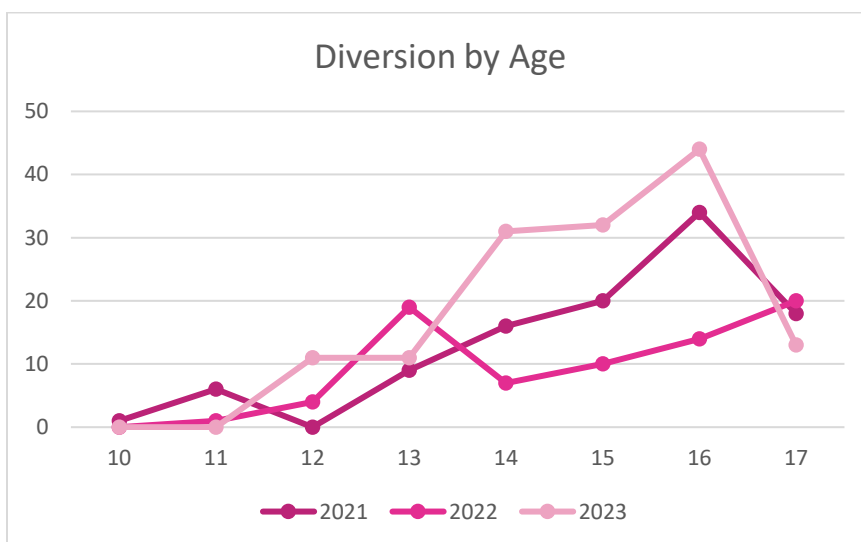
The most common reason for other disposition was diversion services completed for all three SFYs followed by parental disposition.



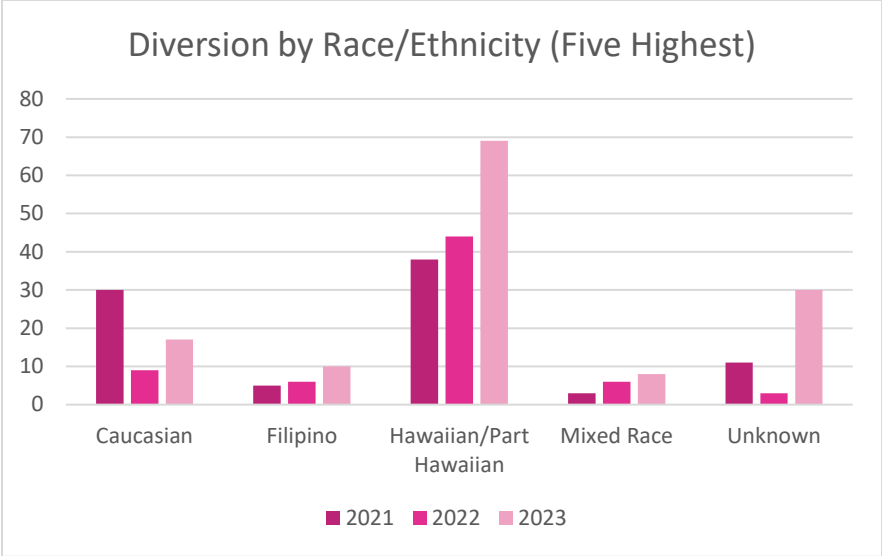
Status offenses accounted for 85-92% of total diversions from 2021 to 2023. Drug offenses was the second highest at 9% of total diversions.



Total diversions for females drastically increased from 2022 to 2023. Males accounted for more than half of total diversions in 2021 and 2022. However, in 2023 females accounted for 62% of all diversions.



16 year olds accounted for the highest total diversions followed by 15 year olds across the three SFYs. 15 to 17 year olds made up over 50% of total diversions from 2021 to 2023.



Hawaiians made up almost 50% of total diversions from 2021 to 2023 followed by Caucasians. The unknown race/ethnicity had the third highest in total diversions.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Diversions	67	41	67
Diversion rate	4.2	2.6	4.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	-	-	-	-
Drug Offenses	3	3	18	24
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	1	-	-	1
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	-	2
Status Offenses	56	37	49	142
Other Offenses	6	-	-	6
Total	67	41	67	175

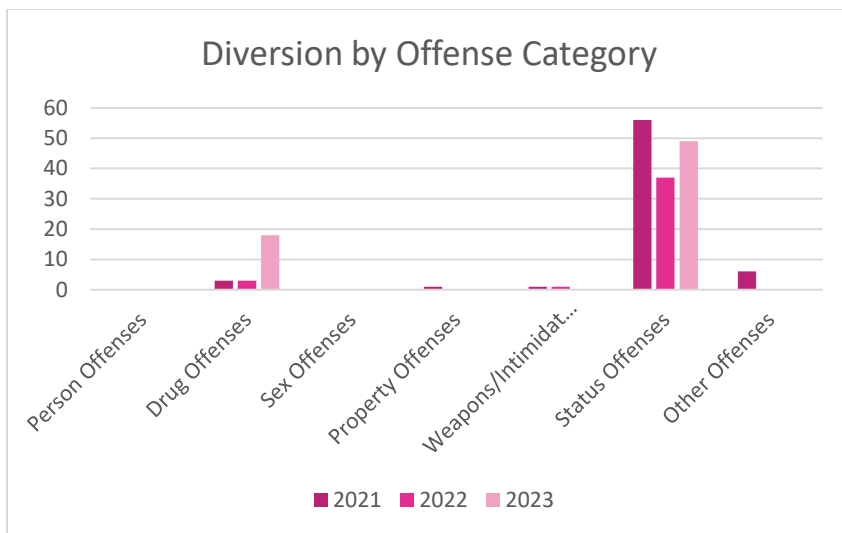
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	21	16	37	74
Male	46	25	30	101
Total	67	41	67	175

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	-	1
11	3	1	-	4
12	-	3	4	7
13	3	9	8	20
14	9	5	17	31
15	13	9	14	36
16	24	4	15	43
17	14	10	9	33
Total	67	41	67	175

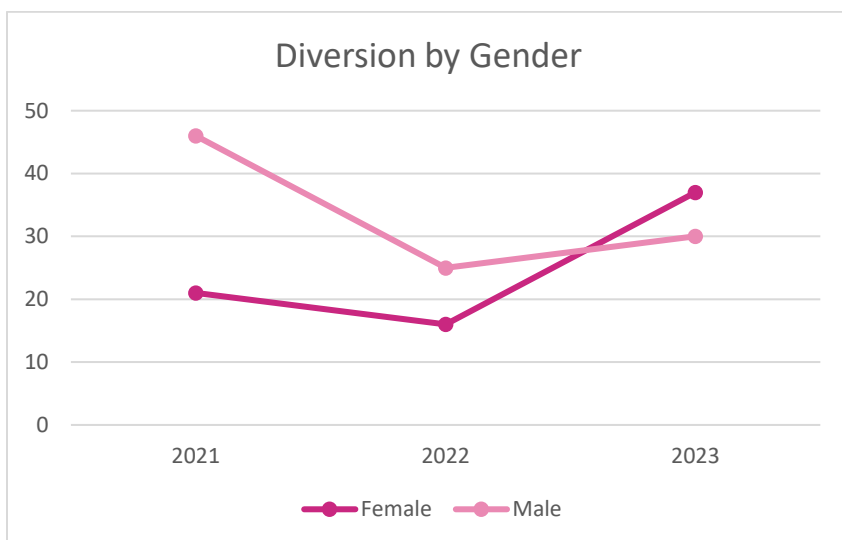
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	1	-	2
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	18	8	9	35
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	3	9	15
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	24	20	34	78
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	2	1	2	5
Micronesian	3	1	1	5
Mixed Race	3	3	3	9
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	2	-	1	3
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	10	3	8	21
Total	67	41	67	175

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	-	-	-
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	4	4	2	10
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	-	-	9	9
Failure to Process 90 Days	4	3	4	11
National Guard	1	1	1	3
Parental Disposition	24	9	27	60
Child Referred Law Violation	8	7	12	27
Diverted – Services Completed	25	17	12	54
Unable to Locate	1	-	-	1
Total	67	41	67	175

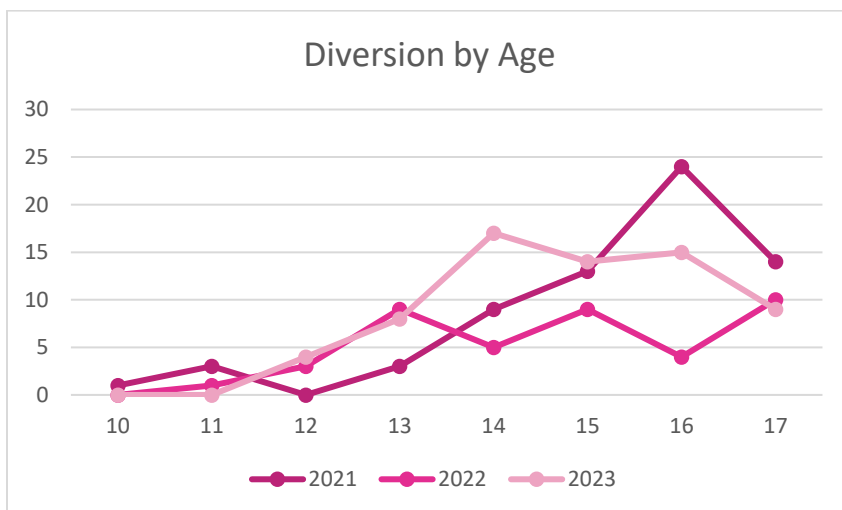
The most common reason for other disposition in individual diversions was parental disposition followed by completion of diversions services.



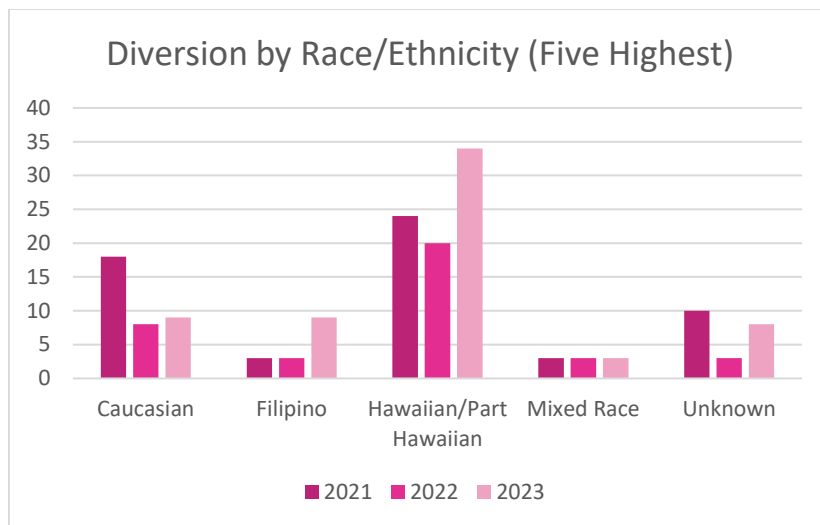
Based on individual counts, diversion rates were constant in 2021 and 2023 but dipped in 2022. The majority of diversions were for status offenses followed by a smaller amount for drug offenses in 2022 and 2023.



Males made up the majority in diversions for 2021 and 2022. Diversions for females increased from 2022 to 2023, surpassing the percentage of males in diversions.



10 to 12 year olds made up 7% of individual diversions. However, 15 to 17 year olds still accounted for over half of diversions for each of the SFYs.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth accounted for majority of individual diversions across the three SFYs compared to other race/ethnic groups, followed by Caucasians. The unknown race/ethnicity category made up 12% of individual diversions for the three SFYs.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Petitions	299	468	510
Petition rate	18.8	29.4	32.1

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	31	46	32	109
Drug Offenses	38	65	64	167
Sex Offenses	3	3	3	9
Property Offenses	36	71	64	171
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	8	28	30	66
Status Offenses	79	146	249	474
Other Offenses	104	109	68	281
Total	299	468	510	1277

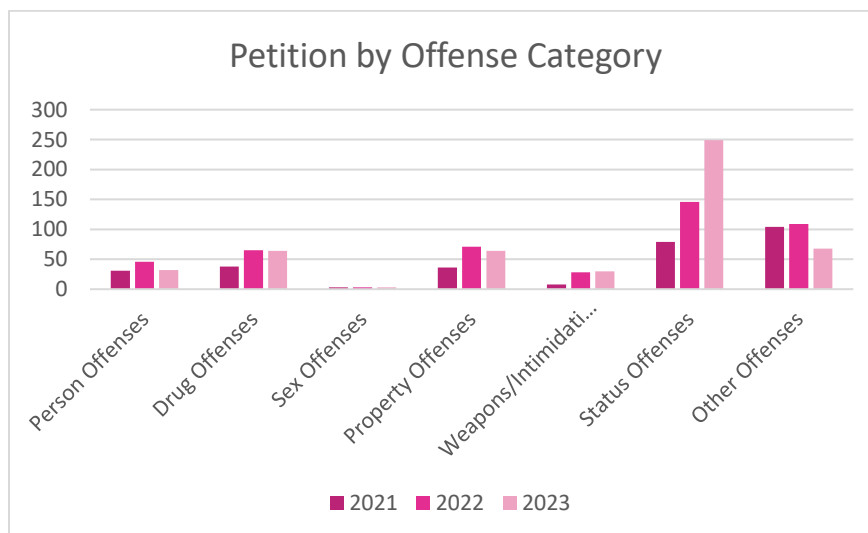
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	93	130	245	468
Male	206	338	265	809
Total	299	468	510	1277

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	4	-	1	5
11	-	12	18	30
12	3	20	32	55
13	14	46	49	109
14	44	76	125	245
15	50	122	68	240
16	83	88	117	288
17	101	104	100	305
Total	299	468	510	1277

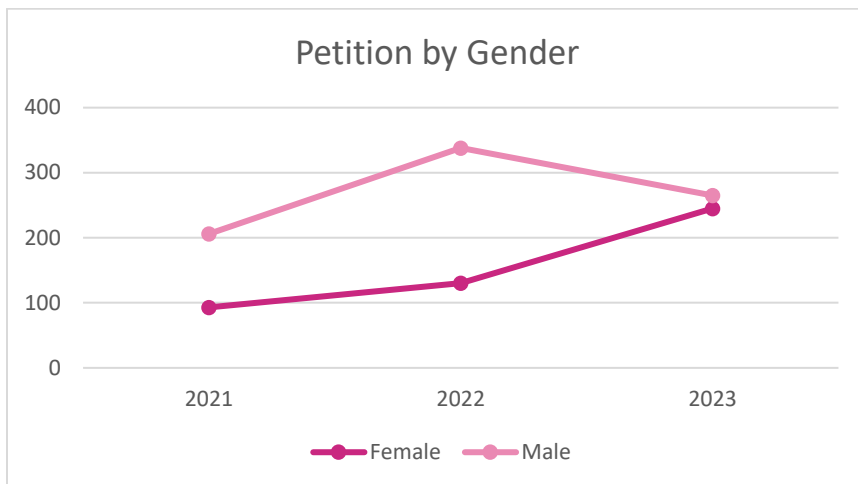
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	4	-	-	4
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	64	66	58	188
Chinese	2	-	-	2
Filipino	12	31	23	66
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	112	201	195	508
Japanese	3	-	-	3
Korean	-	-	3	3
Latino/Hispanic	12	29	10	51
Micronesian	30	28	22	80
Mixed Race	23	20	27	70
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	23	18	16	57
Samoan	1	-	-	1
Tongan	-	3	6	9
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	13	72	150	235
Total	299	468	510	1277

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	110	148	142	400
Petition Amended	-	-	-	-
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	3	2	1	6
Dismissed Interest of Justice	5	3	-	8
Petition Denied	-	1	-	1
Dismissed with Prejudice	84	100	78	262
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	19	9	4	32
Granted	12	16	15	43
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Sustained	-	-	-	-
Petition Withdrawn	54	60	71	185
Waived	-	-	-	-
Missing	12	129	199	340
Total	299	468	510	1277

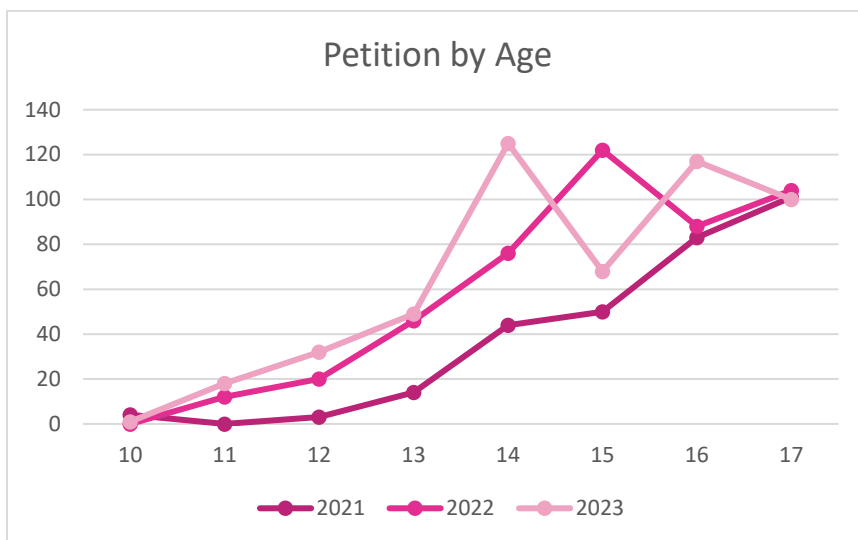
The most common type of disposition in total petitions was adjudication followed by dismissed with prejudice.



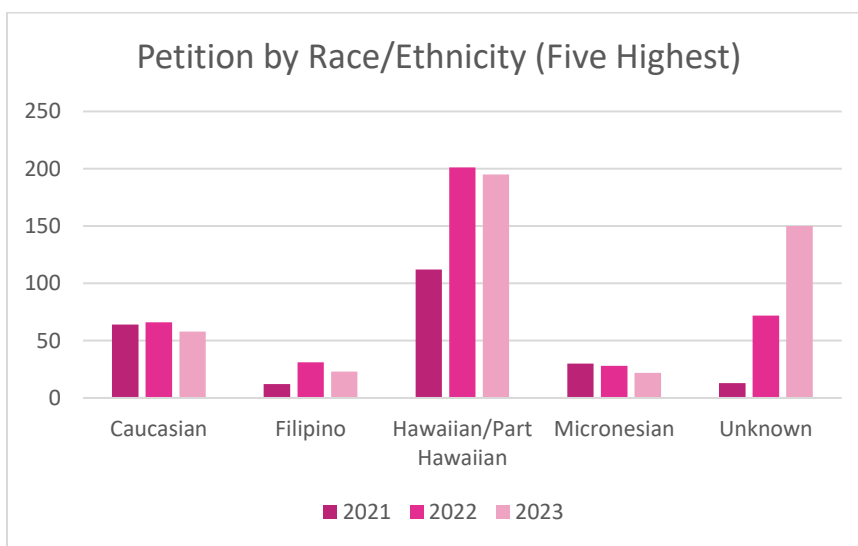
Total petitions increased by 71% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for the highest number of total petitions for all three years. Other offenses were the second highest followed by property and drug offenses.



Males accounted for the majority in total petitions for all three years. The smallest difference (4%) between the genders occurred in 2023.



14 to 17 year olds accounted for 84% of total petitions. While 14 and 16 year olds showed a steady increase in petitions throughout the three years, petitions for 15 and 17 year olds peaked in 2022 and then declined in 2023.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest in petitions across the three years and were overrepresented. The unknown race/ethnicity category made up the second highest total petitions. Caucasians were overrepresented for petitions in 2021 only. Micronesians numbers indicated overrepresentation in total petitions for all three SFYs.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Petitions	114	217	204
Petition rate	7.2	13.4	12.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	17	34	20	71
Drug Offenses	14	22	36	72
Sex Offenses	3	1	1	5
Property Offenses	15	18	19	52
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	5	15	11	31
Status Offenses	24	81	99	204
Other Offenses	36	46	18	100
Total	114	217	204	535

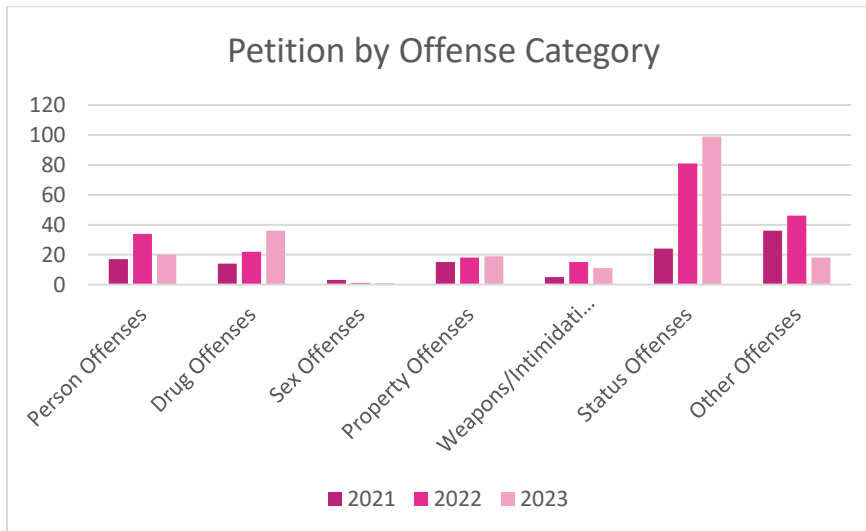
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	37	84	84	205
Male	77	133	120	330
Total	114	217	204	535

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	4	-	1	5
11	-	8	10	18
12	2	16	22	40
13	5	24	31	60
14	14	38	39	91
15	22	40	33	95
16	32	46	35	113
17	35	45	33	113
Total	114	217	204	535

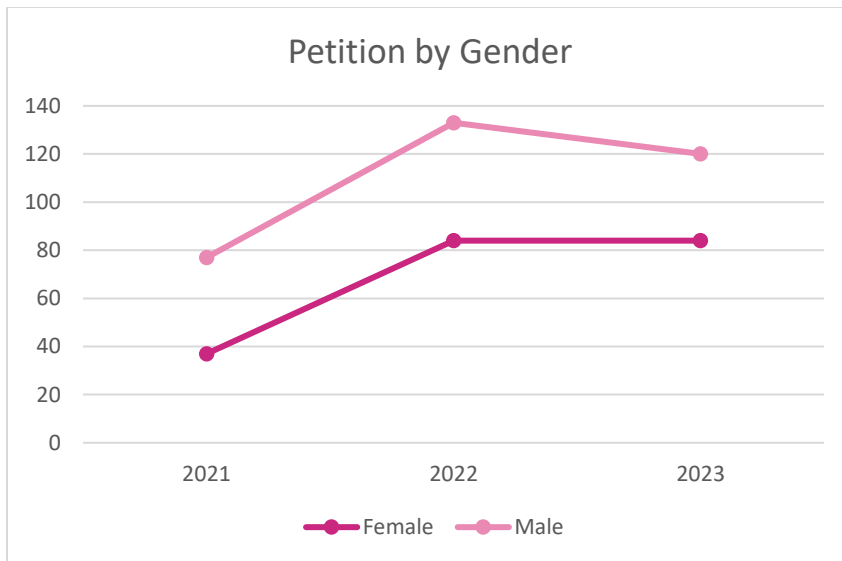
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	-	-	1
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	20	26	25	71
Chinese	1	-	-	1
Filipino	6	13	15	34
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	51	89	63	203
Japanese	2	-	-	2
Korean	-	-	1	1
Latino/Hispanic	5	8	5	18
Micronesian	6	11	9	26
Mixed Race	8	7	9	24
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	5	4	3	12
Samoan	1	-	-	1
Tongan	-	2	2	4
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	8	57	72	137
Total	114	217	204	535

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	47	75	79	201
Petition Amended	-	-	-	-
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	2	1	1	4
Dismissed Interest of Justice	3	2	-	5
Petition Denied	-	1	-	1
Dismissed with Prejudice	22	24	18	64
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	6	3	3	12
Granted	-	2	1	3
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Sustained	-	-	-	-
Petition Withdrawn	28	41	31	100
Waived	-	-	-	-
Missing	6	68	71	145
Total	114	217	204	535

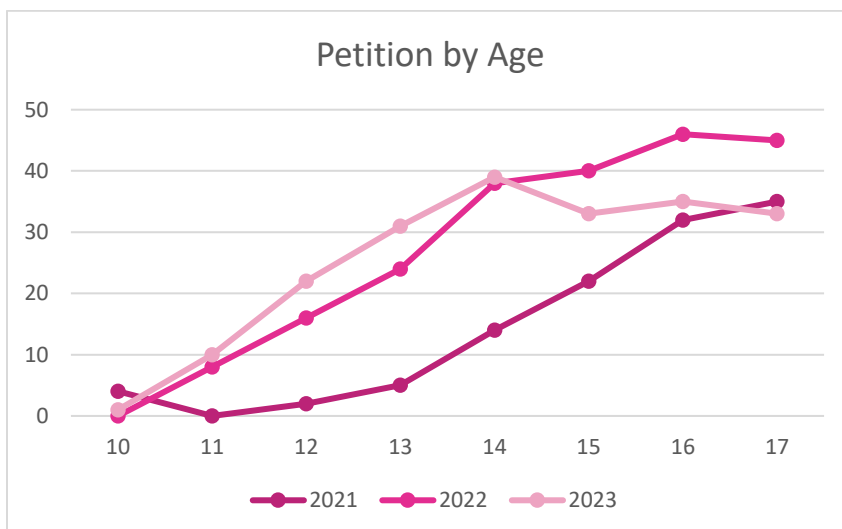
The most common type of disposition for individual petitions was adjudication for all three SFYs followed by petition withdrawn.



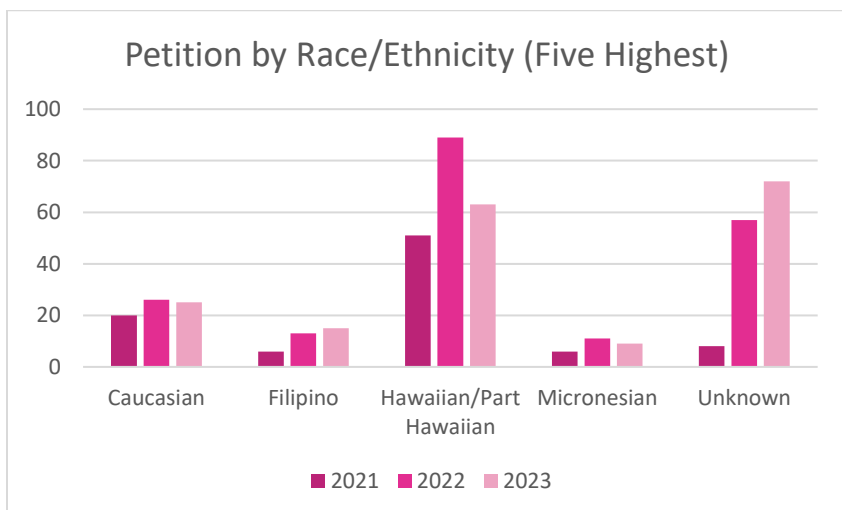
Individual petition rates based on individual counts increased from 2021 to 2022 and then decreased in 2023. The highest number of petitions were related to status offenses for all years except 2021 when other offenses was the highest. Individual petitions for status offenses increased 313% from 2021 to 2023. Petitions for other offenses were the second highest in 2022, and drug offenses were the second highest in 2023.



Males consistently accounted for majority of individual petitions across the three SFYs.



10 to 12 year olds accounted for 12% of individuals in petitions for all three years. 15 to 17 year olds made up 50% or more of individual petitions for each of the three years.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth accounted for the highest number and were overrepresented in petitions for each of the SFYs. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for 26% of individual petitions for all three years.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

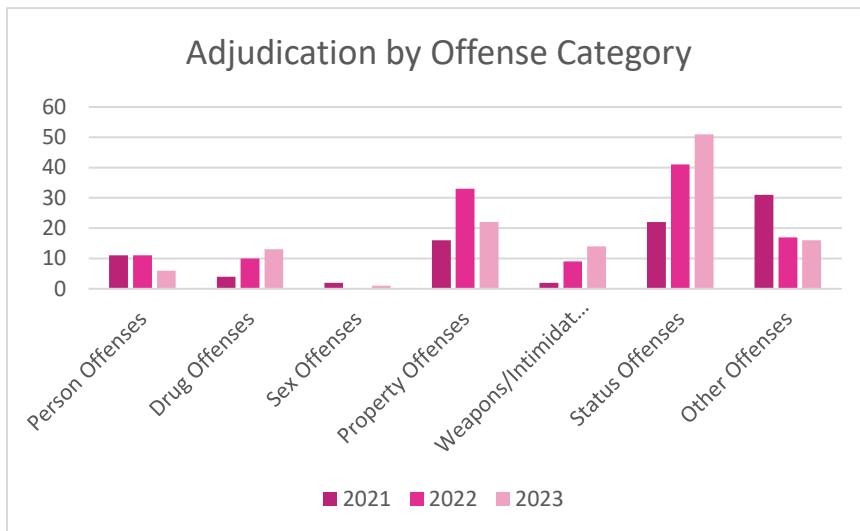
	2021	2022	2023
Total Adjudications	88	121	123
Adjudication rate	5.5	7.6	7.7

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	11	11	6	28
Drug Offenses	4	10	13	27
Sex Offenses	2	-	1	3
Property Offenses	16	33	22	71
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	9	14	25
Status Offenses	22	41	51	114
Other Offenses	31	17	16	64
Total	88	121	123	332

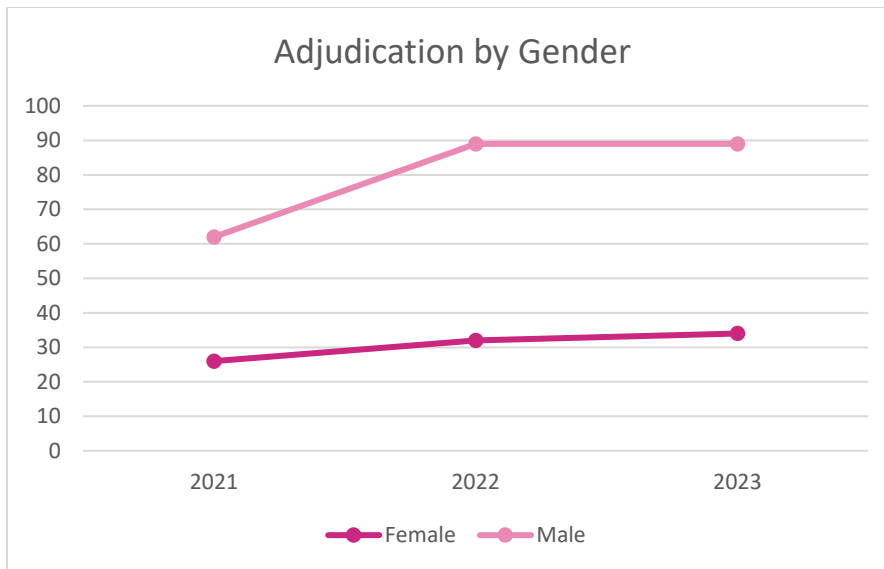
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	26	32	34	92
Male	62	89	89	240
Total	88	121	123	332

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	1	2
11	2	2	5	9
12	-	11	11	22
13	3	17	28	48
14	7	21	14	42
15	18	26	11	55
16	19	19	15	53
17	38	25	38	101
Total	88	121	123	332

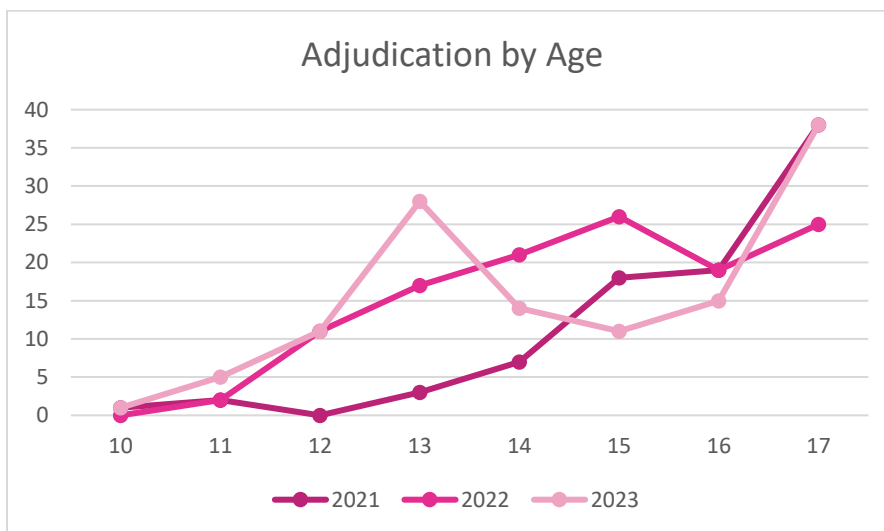
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	14	14	15	43
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	11	9	23
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	39	41	38	118
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	1	1
Latino/Hispanic	-	11	2	13
Micronesian	12	5	-	17
Mixed Race	7	6	6	19
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	9	1	10	20
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	2	2
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	4	32	40	76
Total	88	121	123	332



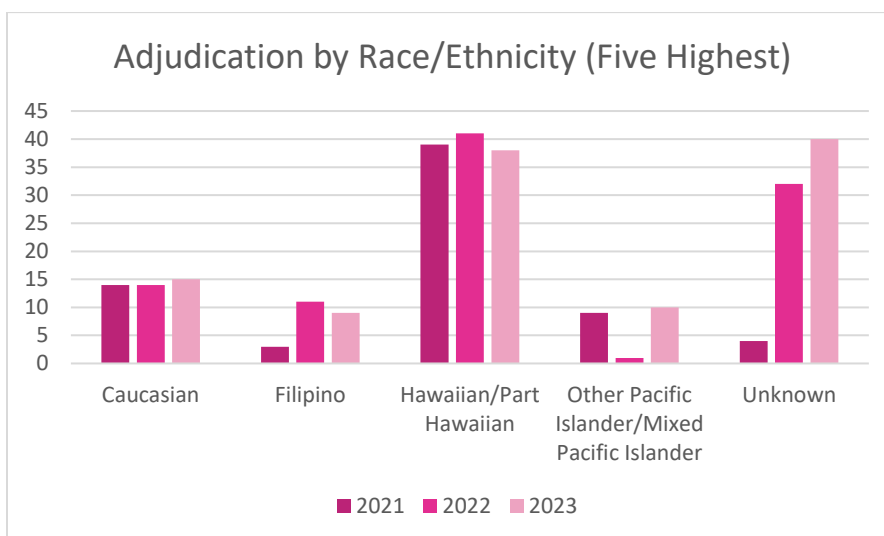
Total adjudications increased across the three SFYs. Status offenses showed a consistent increased rise over the three years and accounted for the highest number of total adjudications. Property offenses ranked second followed by other offenses.



Males consistently accounted for the majority of total adjudications each SFY.



17 year olds accounted for the highest number of total adjudications for each year. The youngest age in adjudication was 10 years old. 13 year olds increased across the years in adjudications.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in total adjudications each year. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for the second largest in adjudications across the three SFYs. Of the known race/ethnicity, Caucasians were the second highest. Fourth highest in adjudications were Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

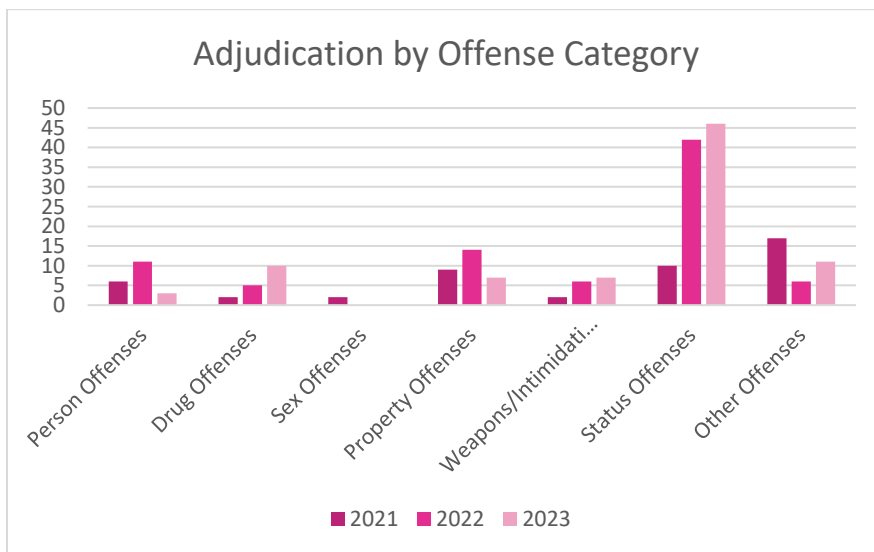
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Adjudications	48	80	84
Adjudication rate	3.0	5.0	5.3

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	6	9	3	18
Drug Offenses	2	4	10	16
Sex Offenses	2	-	-	2
Property Offenses	9	14	7	30
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	6	7	15
Status Offenses	10	41	46	97
Other Offenses	17	6	11	34
Total	48	80	84	212

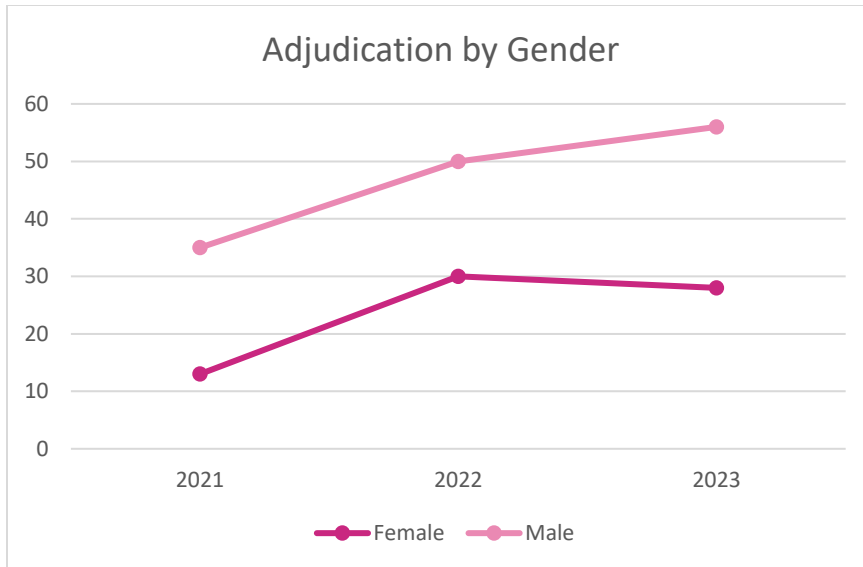
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	13	30	28	71
Male	35	50	56	141
Total	48	80	84	212

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	-	1	2
11	2	2	5	9
12	-	10	7	17
13	2	13	19	34
14	5	16	12	33
15	11	12	9	32
16	12	11	13	36
17	15	16	18	49
Total	48	80	84	212

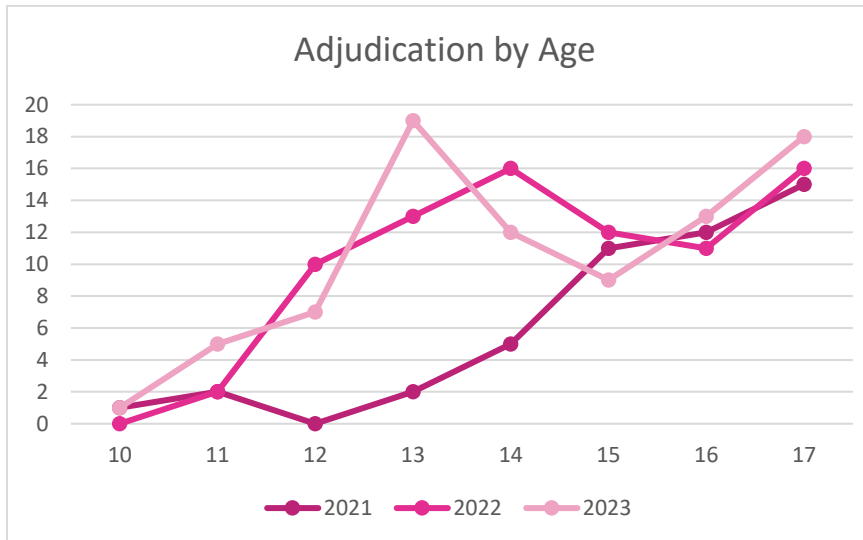
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	5	9	10	24
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	5	8	16
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	22	23	20	65
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	1	1
Latino/Hispanic	-	6	2	8
Micronesian	5	2	-	7
Mixed Race	6	3	4	13
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	3	1	3	7
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	1	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	4	31	35	70
Total	48	80	84	212



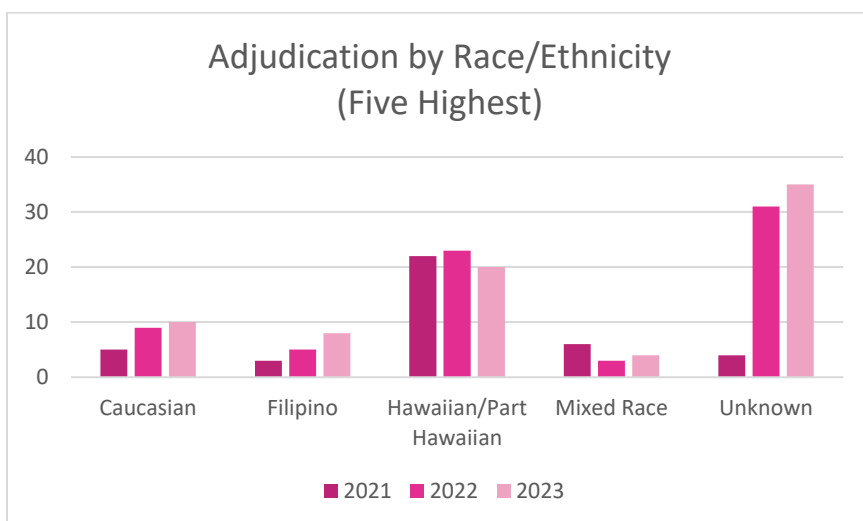
Individual adjudication rates increased 67% from 2021 to 2022 with a very slight increase from 2022 and 2023. Status offenses accounted for the highest number of individual adjudications overall, with a large increase in 2022 and 2023 from 2021. Other offenses were the second highest in individual adjudications for the three year period, followed by property offenses.



Males accounted for the majority of individual adjudications across the three SFYs. While adjudications for males showed an upward trend from 2021 to 2023, females in adjudications showed a slight decrease from 2022 to 2023.



10 to 12 year olds accounted for 13% of individual adjudications. 14 to 17 year olds in 2022, and 13 and 17 year olds in 2023 had the highest numbers of adjudications compared to other age groups.



Unknown race/ethnicity category was the largest in adjudications across the three year period, showing a significant increase from 2021 to 2023. Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth were overrepresented in adjudications in 2021.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

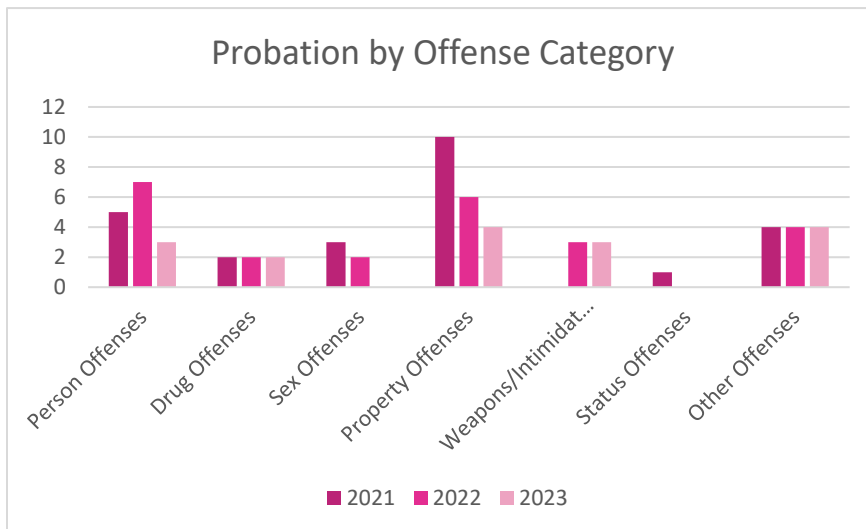
	2021	2022	2023
Total Probations	25	24	16
Probation rate	1.6	1.5	1.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	5	7	3	15
Drug Offenses	2	2	2	6
Sex Offenses	3	2	-	5
Property Offenses	10	6	4	20
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	3	3	6
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	4	4	4	12
Total	25	24	16	65

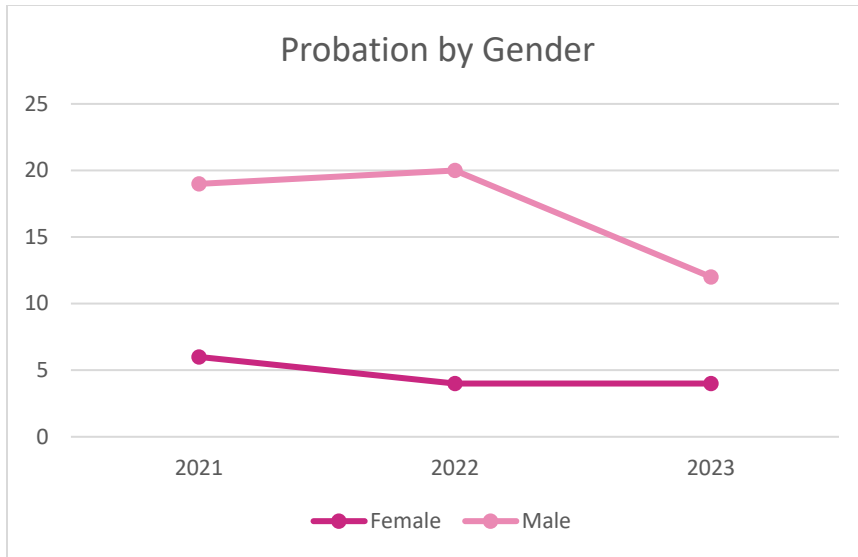
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	6	4	4	14
Male	19	20	12	51
Total	25	24	16	65

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	1
13	-	-	1	1
14	3	2	-	5
15	5	5	2	12
16	12	7	4	23
17	5	10	8	23
Total	25	24	16	65

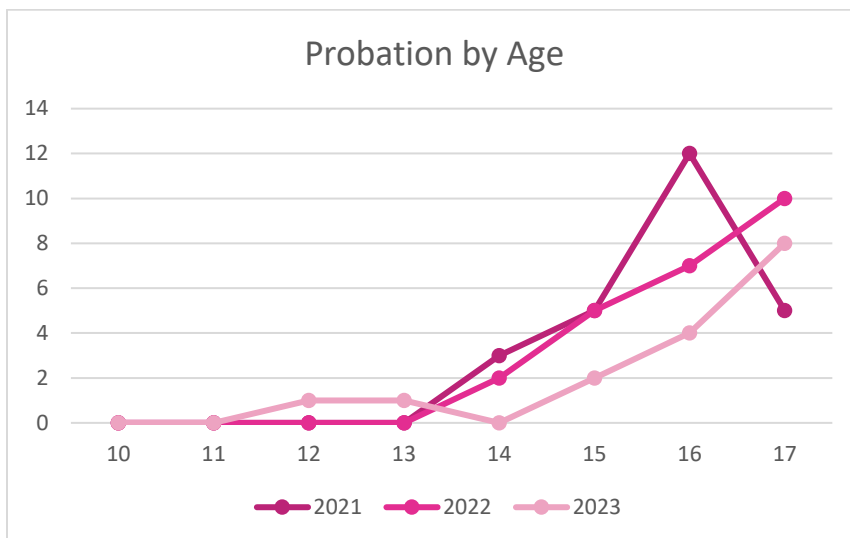
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	2	2	1	5
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	4	-	7
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	10	14	12	36
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	5	-	1	6
Mixed Race	2	1	-	3
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	2	1	4
Samoan	1	-	1	2
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	1	-	1
Total	25	24	16	65



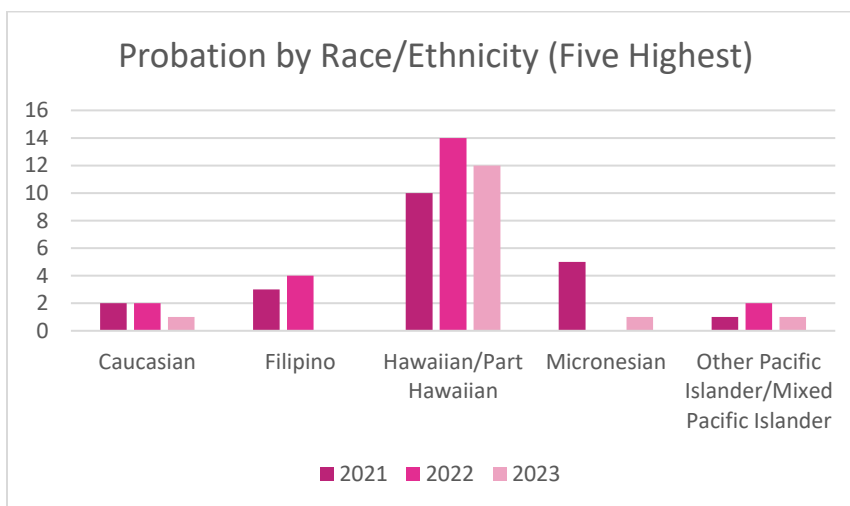
Total probations decreased over the three years. Property offenses accounted for the highest number of probations across the three years. Person and other types of offenses made up the second and third highest respectively of total probation sentences.



Males consistently accounted for 75% or more of total probations each year.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for almost 90% of total probations from 2021 to 2023. The youngest in probation was a 12 year old in 2023.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were grossly overrepresented each year from 2021 to 2023 in total probations. Micronesians with Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders together accounted for the second highest in total probations. Only one in 2022 was of an unknown race/ethnicity.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

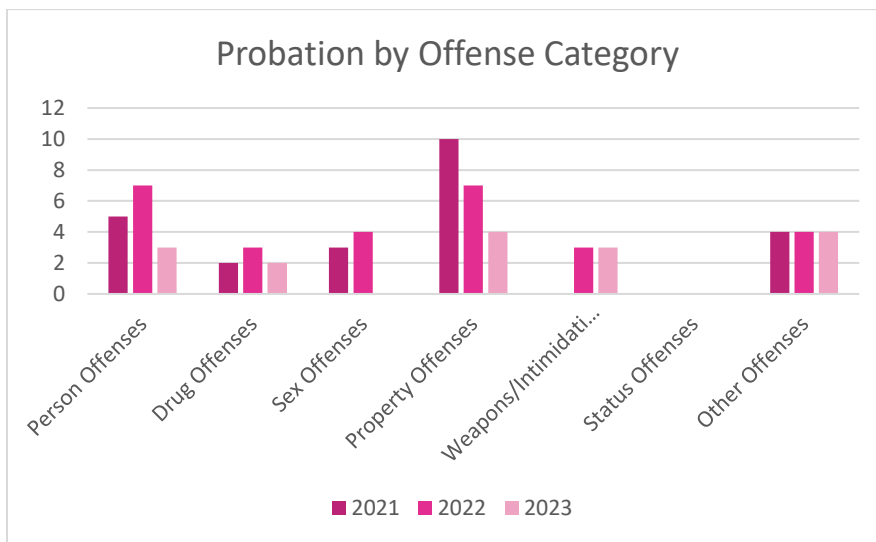
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Probations	24	23	16
Probation rate	1.5	1.4	1.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	5	7	3	15
Drug Offenses	2	2	2	6
Sex Offenses	3	2	-	5
Property Offenses	10	6	4	20
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	3	3	6
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	4	3	4	11
Total	24	23	16	63

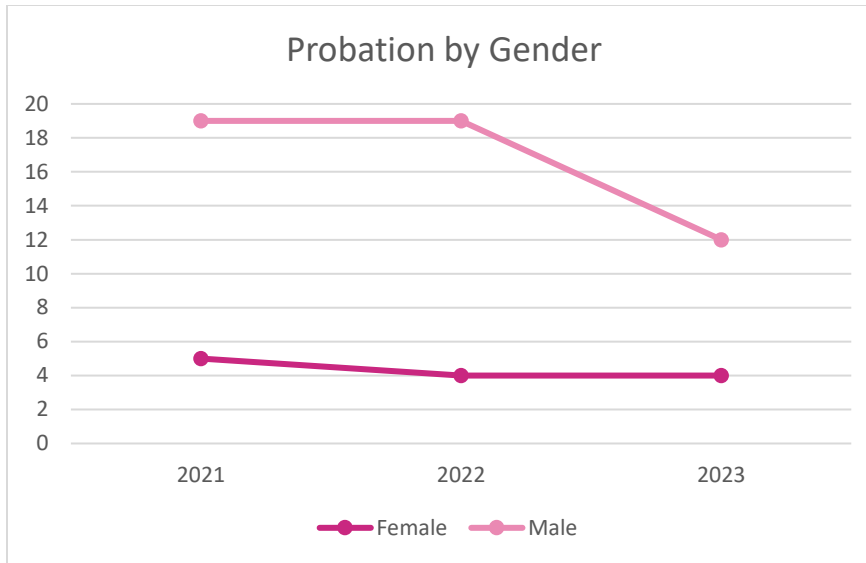
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	5	4	4	13
Male	19	19	12	50
Total	24	23	16	63

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	1
13	-	-	1	1
14	2	2	-	4
15	5	5	2	12
16	12	6	4	22
17	5	10	8	23
Total	24	23	16	63

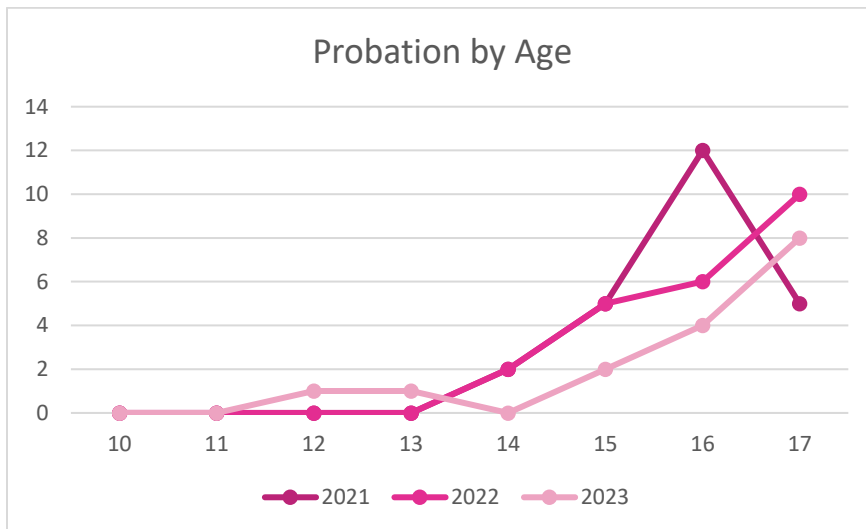
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	2	2	1	5
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	3	-	6
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	9	14	12	35
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	5	-	1	6
Mixed Race	2	1	-	3
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	2	1	4
Samoan	1	-	1	2
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	1	-	1
Total	24	23	16	63



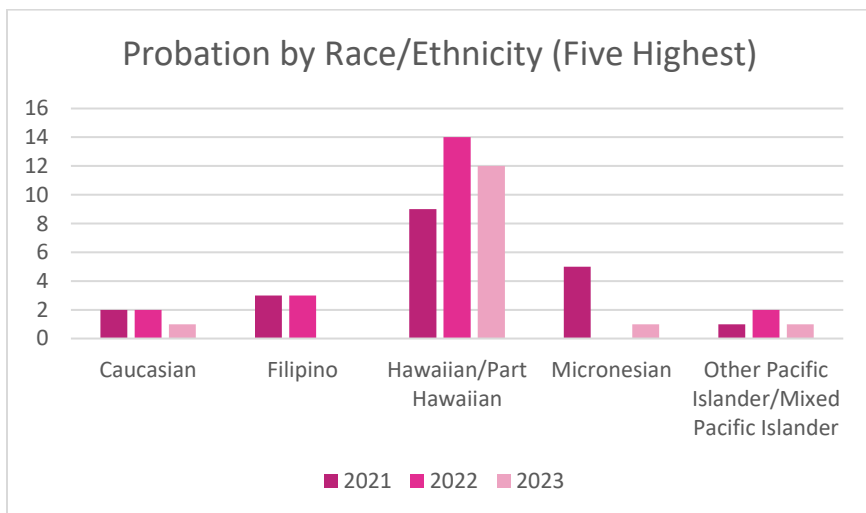
Property offenses were the highest number in individual probations across the three SFYs. However, property offenses showed a decrease in individual probations from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses was the second highest followed by other offenses for the three year period.



Males accounted for over 70% of probations in each of the three SFYs.



A 12 and a 13 year old youth received probation in 2023. 16 to 17 year olds accounted for 70% or more in individual probations for each of the three years.



In 2022 and 2023, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for 57% and 75%, respectively, of individual probations, indicating gross overrepresentation. Micronesians and Filipinos accounted for the second highest groups among individuals in probation. Only one unknown race/ethnicity youth was represented in 2022.

MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

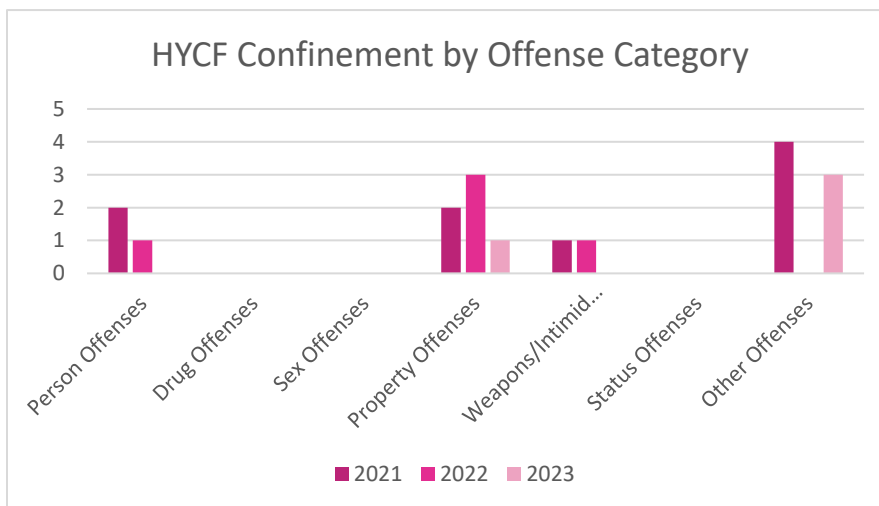
	2021	2022	2023
Total HYCF Confinement	9	5	4
HYCF Confinement rates	0.6	0.3	0.3

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	2	1	-	3
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	2	3	1	6
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	-	2
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	4	-	3	7
Total	9	5	4	18

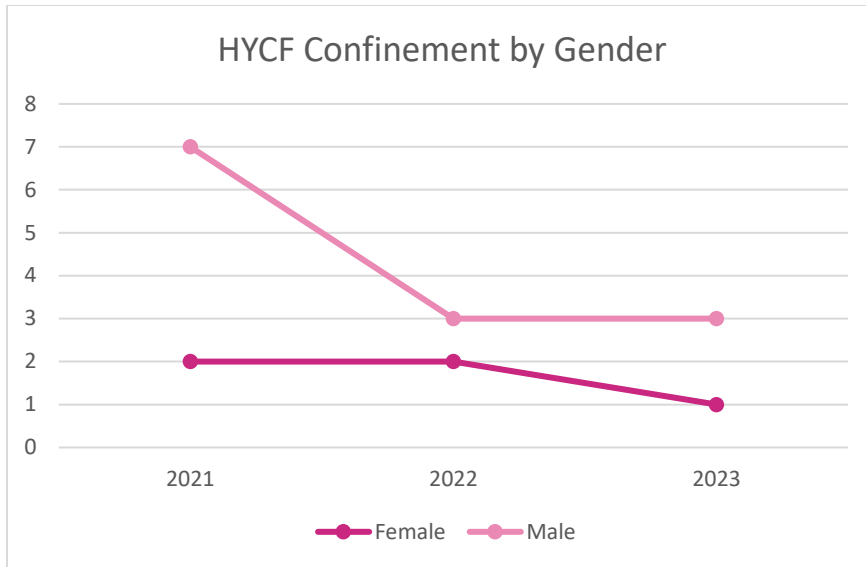
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	2	2	1	5
Male	7	3	3	13
Total	9	5	4	18

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	1
15	4	1	-	5
16	1	1	2	4
17	3	3	2	8
Total	9	5	4	18

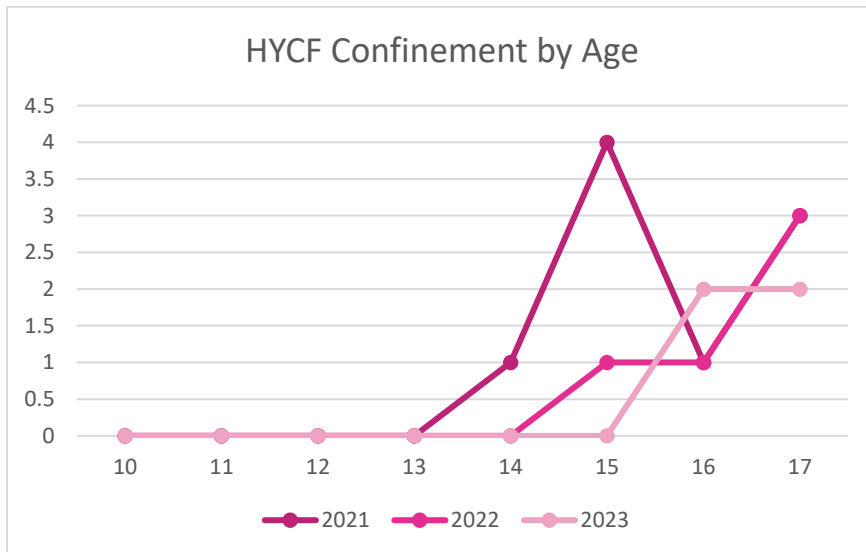
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	2	2	1	5
Caucasian	3	1	-	4
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1	1	1	3
Japanese	1	-	1	2
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	1	1	1	3
Mixed Race	1	-	-	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	9	5	4	18



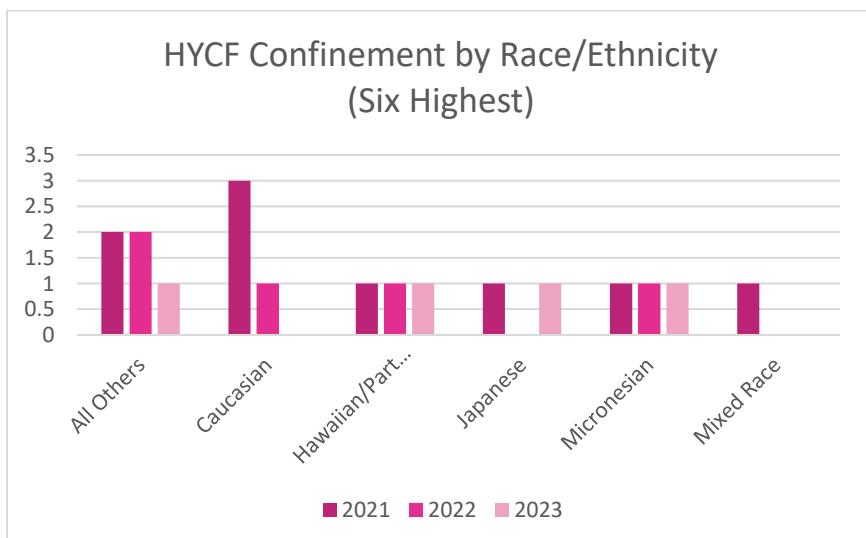
Total confinements decreased across the three year period. Property and other offenses accounted for the highest number of total confinements across the three SFYs. Person offenses and weapons/intimidation offenses also contributed to the total number of confinements.



Males accounted for majority of total confinements for all three SFYs, while females made up 28% of total confinements for the three year period.



The youngest in confinement were 14 year olds in 2021. 17 year olds made up a large percentage of total confinements, followed by 15 year olds.



“All Others” race/ethnic category was the highest percentage in total confinements followed by Caucasians. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians and Micronesians were third in number of total confinements.

MAUI COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

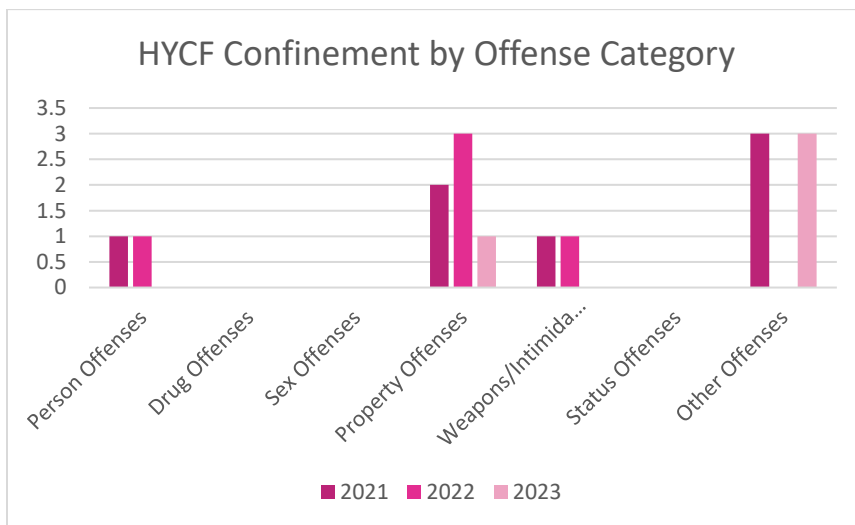
	2021	2022	2023
Individual HYCF Confinement	7	5	4
HYCF Confinement rate	0.4	0.3	0.3

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	1	-	2
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	2	3	1	6
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	-	2
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	3	-	3	6
Total	7	5	4	16

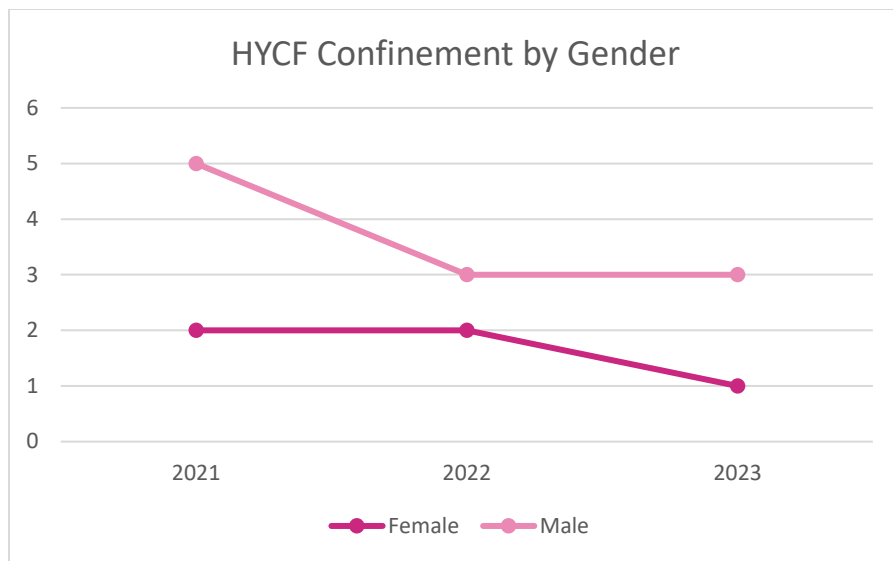
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	2	2	1	5
Male	5	3	3	11
Total	7	5	4	16

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	1
15	3	1	-	4
16	1	1	2	4
17	2	3	2	7
Total	7	5	4	16

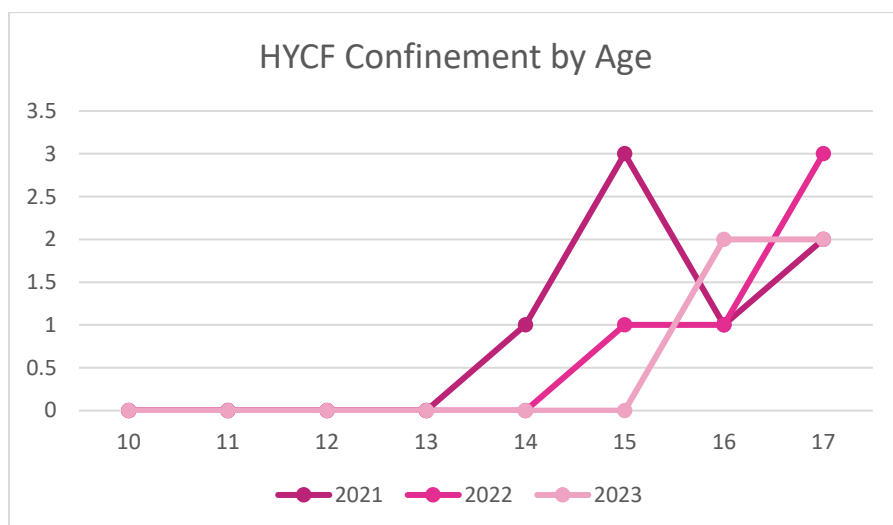
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	1	2	1	4
Caucasian	2	1	-	3
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1	1	1	3
Japanese	1	-	1	2
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	1	1	1	3
Mixed Race	1	-	-	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	7	5	4	16



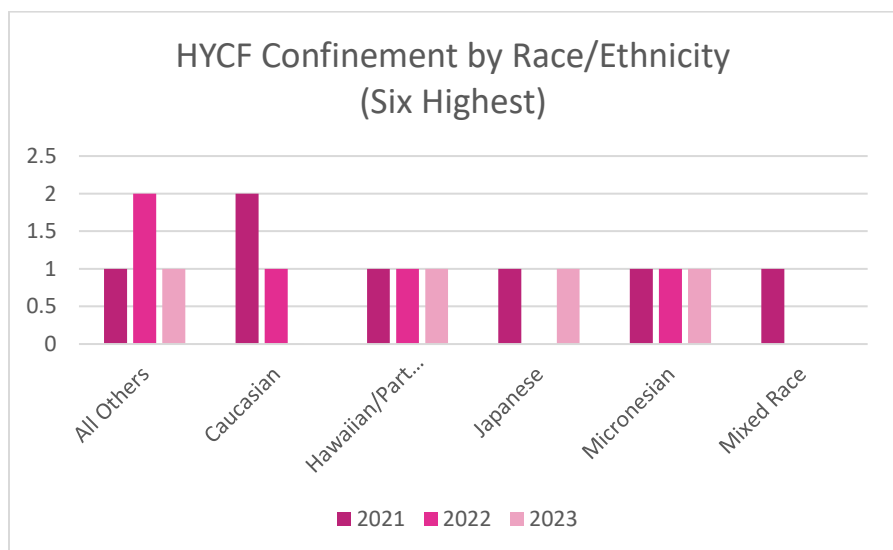
Individual confinements decreased over the three year period. Property and other offenses were the highest in individual confinements followed by person and weapons/intimidation offenses.



Males made up the majority of those in confinement in the three year period. The smallest difference in confinement between the genders was in 2022.



17 year olds made up the majority of those in confinement from Maui County. 15 and 16 year olds were the second highest age groups in confinement.



“All Other” race/ethnic category accounted for the highest number of those confined in HYCF from 2021 to 2023. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians, Caucasians, and Micronesians accounted for the second highest in individual confinements.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

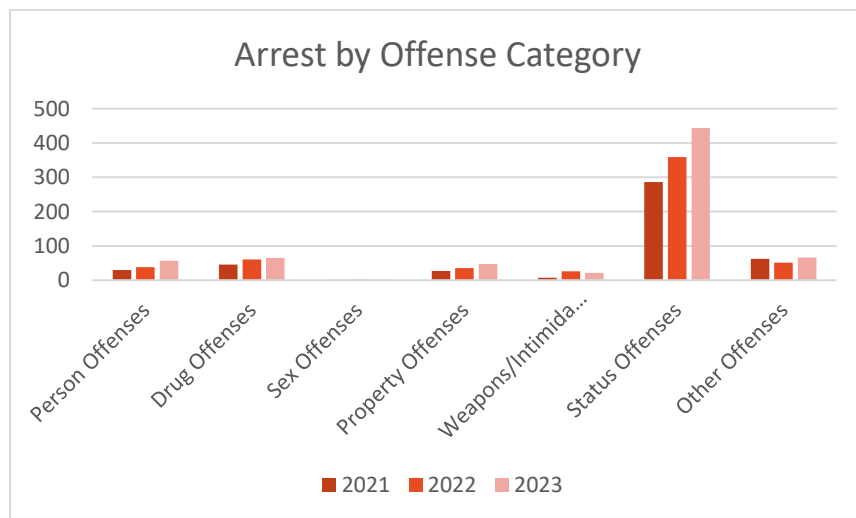
	2021	2022	2023
Total Arrests	458	571	702
Arrest rate	24.2	30.1	37.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	30	38	57	125
Drug Offenses	45	60	65	170
Sex Offenses	1	2	2	5
Property Offenses	27	35	47	109
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	7	26	21	54
Status Offenses	286	359	444	1089
Other Offenses	62	51	66	179
Total	458	571	702	1731

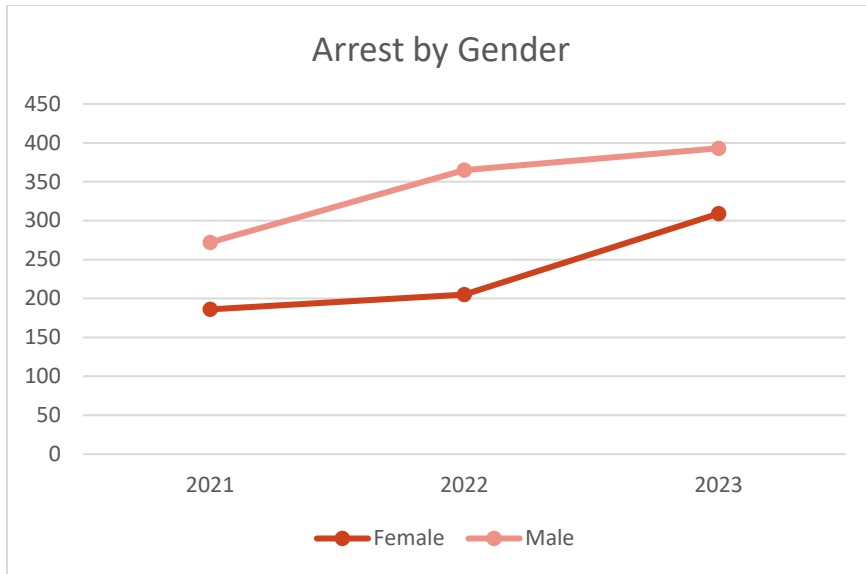
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	186	205	309	700
Male	272	365	393	1030
Missing	-	1	-	1
Total	458	571	702	1731

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	6	10	2	18
11	2	6	8	16
12	18	14	29	61
13	38	61	82	181
14	38	124	120	282
15	75	118	186	379
16	141	125	122	388
17	140	113	153	406
Total	458	571	702	1731

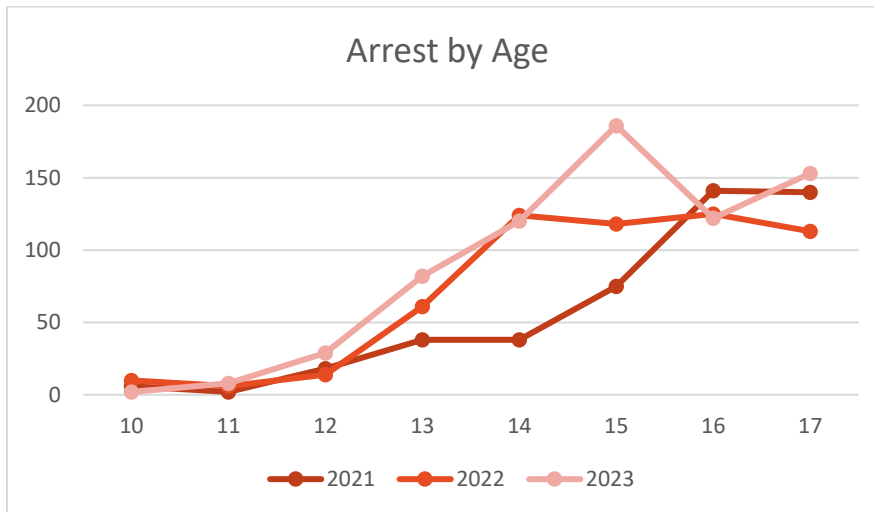
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	12	8	14	34
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	143	154	179	476
Chinese	3	3	-	6
Filipino	30	45	42	117
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	171	174	238	583
Japanese	10	10	43	63
Korean	-	-	3	3
Latino/Hispanic	27	23	35	85
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	11	4	19	34
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	27	71	56	154
Samoan	4	33	3	40
Tongan	1	-	-	1
Missing	1	-	1	2
Unknown	18	46	69	133
Total	458	571	702	1731



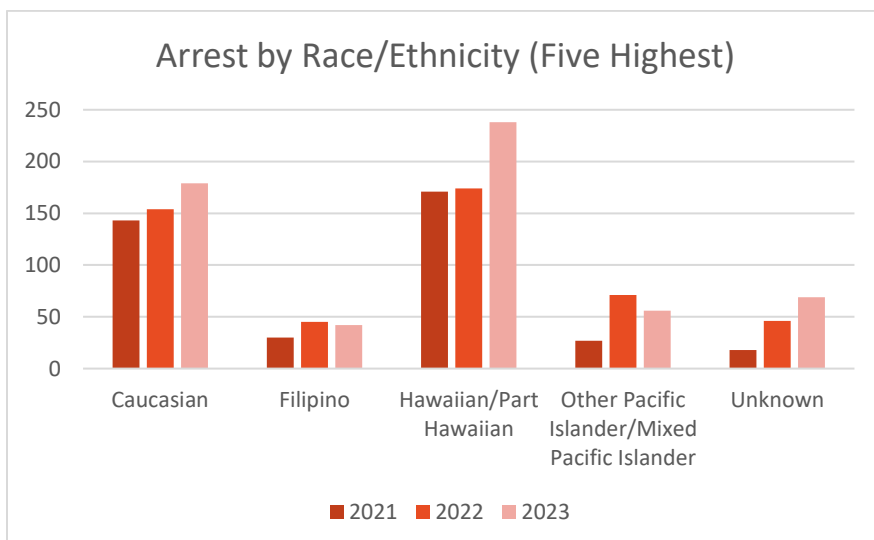
Total arrests increased by 53% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for over 60% of total arrests for each of the three years. Other offenses were the second highest in total arrests followed by drug offenses across the three years.



Males made up more than half of total arrests for each of the three SFYs. The gender gap difference for total arrests decreased in 2023.



14 to 17 year olds accounted for over 80% of total arrests. 13 to 15 year olds showed a steady increase in referrals, with 15 year olds experiencing the most significant rise in 2023.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians had the highest number of total arrests but were not overrepresented. Caucasians were overrepresented. Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander were the third highest in arrests. The unknown race/ethnicity category were the fourth highest in arrests.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

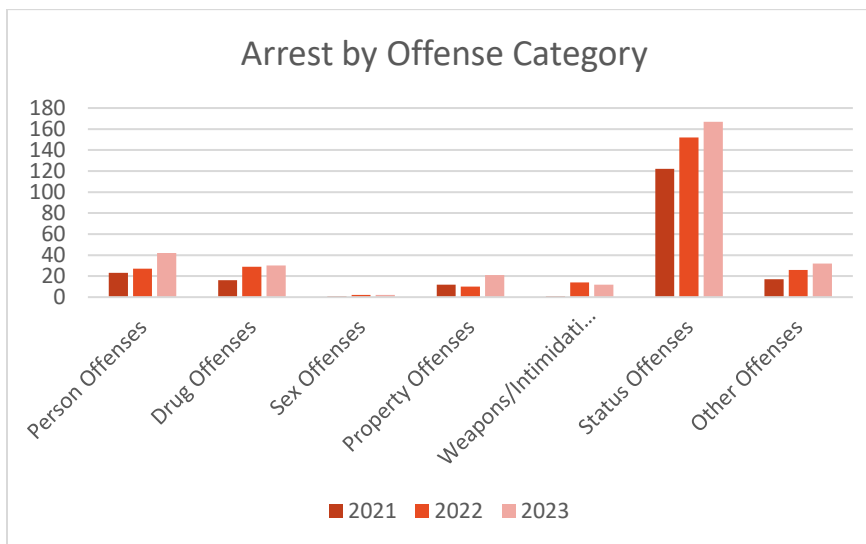
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Arrests	192	260	306
Arrest rate	10.1	13.7	16.1

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	23	27	42	92
Drug Offenses	16	29	30	75
Sex Offenses	1	2	2	5
Property Offenses	12	10	21	43
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	14	12	27
Status Offenses	122	152	167	441
Other Offenses	17	26	32	75
Total	192	260	306	758

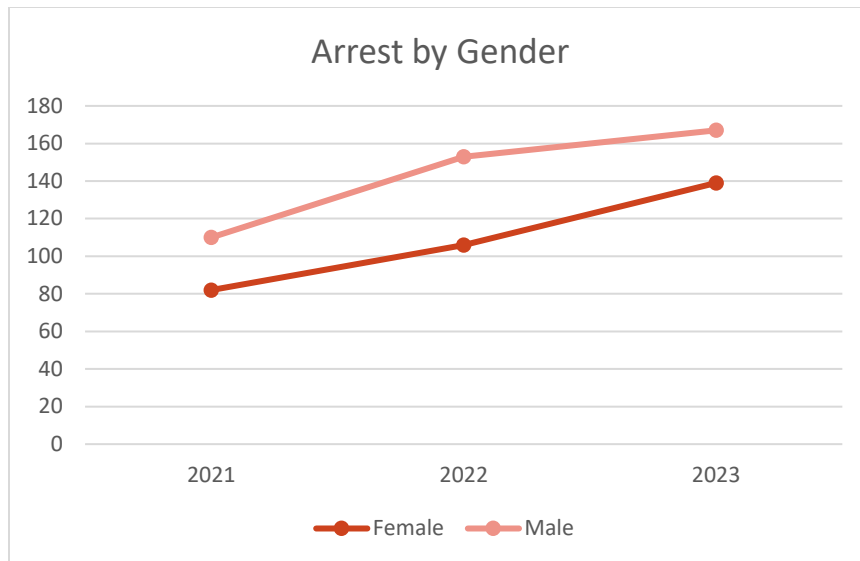
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	82	106	139	327
Male	110	153	167	430
Missing	-	1	-	-
Total	192	260	306	758

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	4	2	8
11	2	5	7	14
12	9	8	12	29
13	21	28	37	86
14	18	45	53	116
15	31	59	74	164
16	52	58	58	168
17	57	53	63	173
Total	192	260	306	758

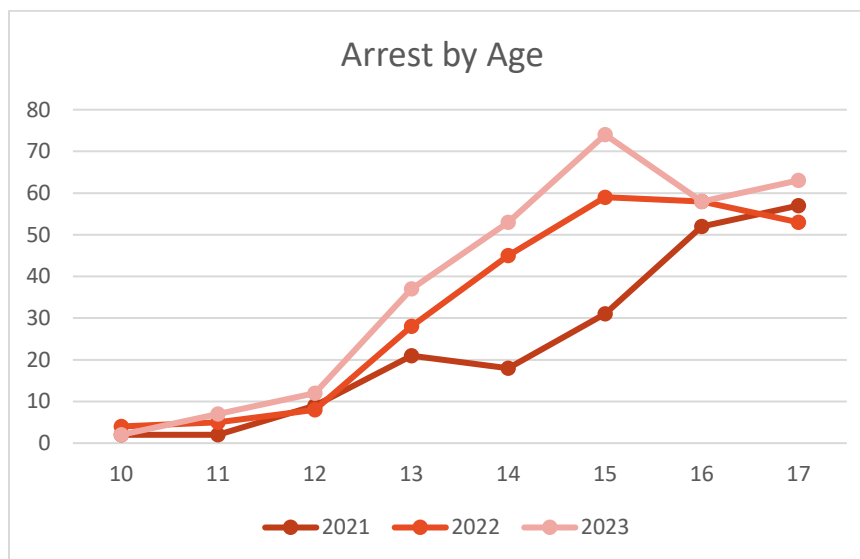
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	5	4	7	16
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	49	55	70	174
Chinese	2	2	-	4
Filipino	9	17	19	45
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	67	81	103	251
Japanese	7	5	7	19
Korean	-	-	3	3
Latino/Hispanic	14	13	16	43
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	8	4	12	24
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	14	39	32	85
Samoan	1	4	1	6
Tongan	1	-	-	1
Missing	1	-	1	2
Unknown	14	36	35	85
Total	192	260	306	758



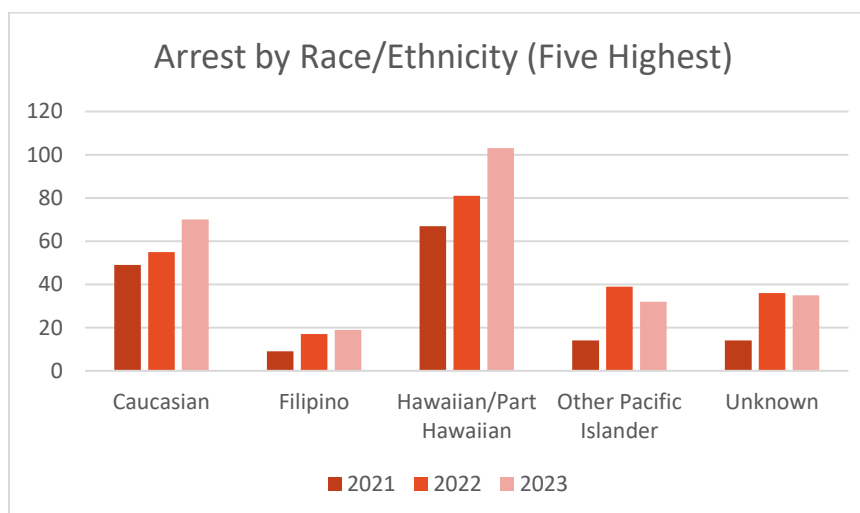
Individual arrests showed a 59% increase from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses made up over 50% of individual arrests for each of the SFYs. Person offenses was the second highest in individual arrests followed by drug and other offenses in the three year period.



Males accounted for 57% of individual arrests across the three years. Both males and female arrests showed a steady increase across the three years.



15 to 17 year olds consistently represented the highest number of arrest in each of the three years. As age increased, the number of arrests also rose for each SFY.



Caucasians represented the second highest category in individual arrests indicating overrepresentation for all three years. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for most of the arrests, but were not overrepresented within the three year period. Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders were third highest in arrests, while the unknown category accounted for 12% of individual arrests.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

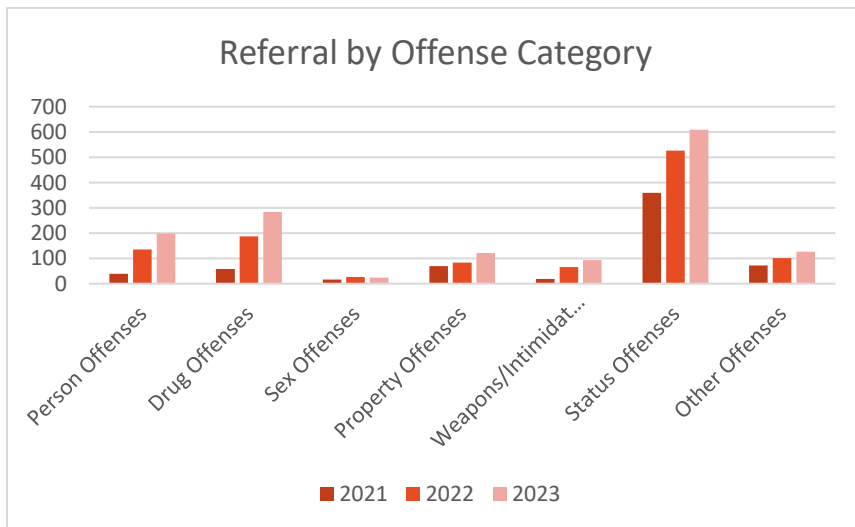
	2021	2022	2023
Total Referrals	632	1125	1456
Referral rate	33.3	59.3	76.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	39	135	198	372
Drug Offenses	58	187	284	529
Sex Offenses	16	27	24	67
Property Offenses	69	83	121	273
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	19	66	93	178
Status Offenses	359	526	609	1494
Other Offenses	72	101	127	300
Total	632	1125	1456	3213

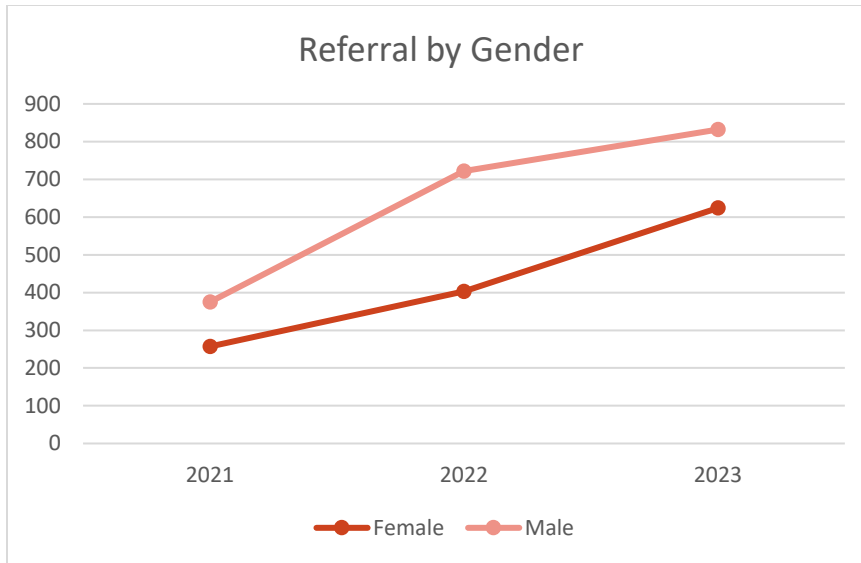
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	257	403	624	1284
Male	375	722	832	1929
Total	632	1125	1456	3213

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	5	27	16	48
11	11	25	24	60
12	37	87	86	210
13	63	133	197	393
14	71	241	287	599
15	117	192	323	632
16	169	221	252	642
17	159	199	271	629
Total	632	1125	1456	3213

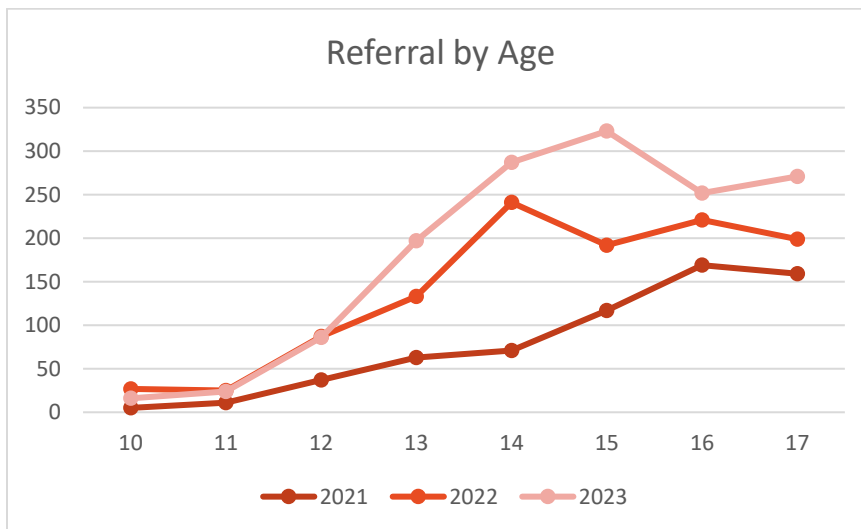
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	11	17	6	34
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	146	128	155	429
Chinese	-	1	1	2
Filipino	15	40	28	83
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	265	382	528	1175
Japanese	4	1	36	41
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	2	5	14	21
Micronesian	13	43	40	96
Mixed Race	24	72	105	201
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	3	5
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	10	41	50	101
Samoan	2	-	6	8
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	139	393	484	1016
Total	632	1125	1456	3213



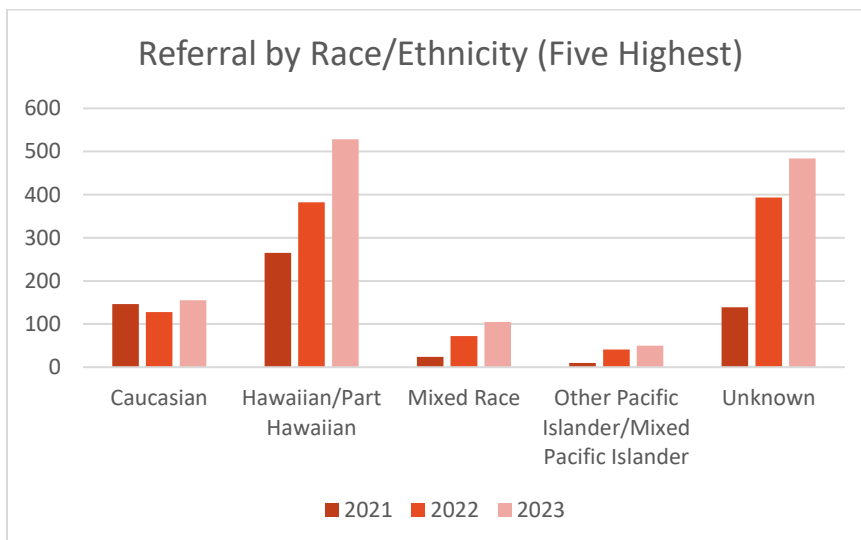
Total referrals increased by 131% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for majority of total referrals in each of the three years. Within the three year period, drug offenses were the second highest in total referrals followed by person offenses. All offense categories showed a steady increase over the three year period, except sex offenses, which showed a slight decrease in 2023.



Males consistently accounted for a larger proportion of total referrals compared to females. Both genders showed a consistent increase over the three year period.



15 to 17 year olds made up almost two-thirds of total referrals. 13 to 17 year olds showed increases in total referrals each year from 2021 to 2023.



The highest number of total referrals were Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians, but they were not overrepresented. The unknown race/ethnicity category was the second highest in total referrals. Caucasians were the third highest followed by Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

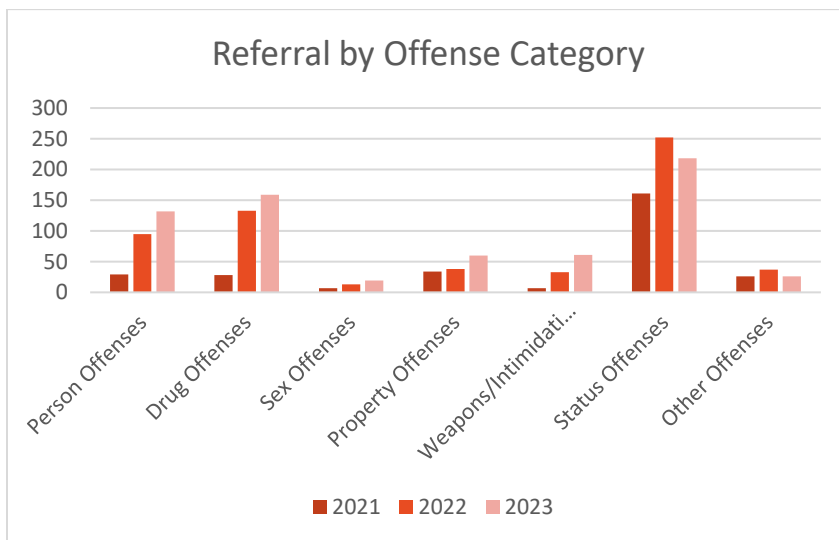
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Referrals	292	601	675
Referral rate	15.4	31.7	35.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	29	95	132	256
Drug Offenses	28	133	159	320
Sex Offenses	7	13	19	39
Property Offenses	34	38	60	132
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	7	33	61	101
Status Offenses	161	252	218	631
Other Offenses	26	37	26	89
Total	292	601	675	1568

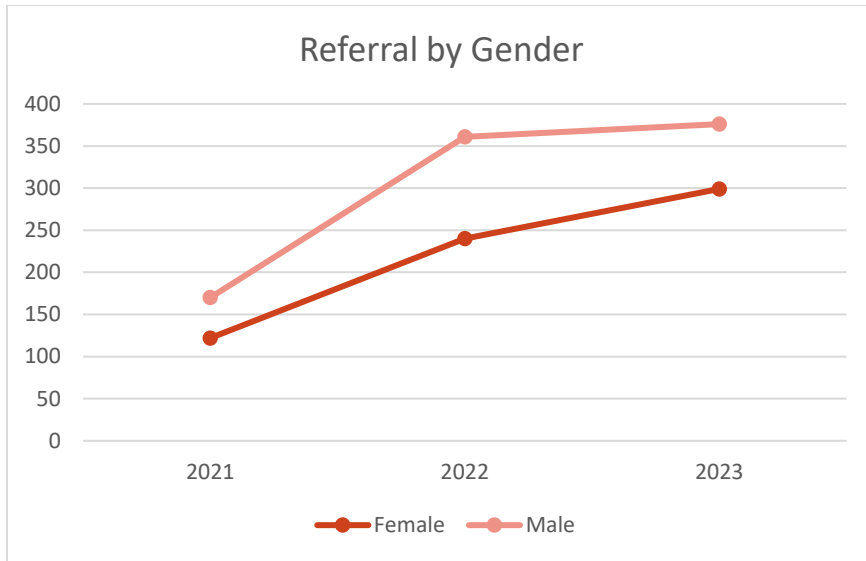
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	122	240	299	661
Male	170	361	376	907
Total	292	601	675	1568

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	15	13	30
11	9	21	22	52
12	22	57	58	137
13	33	90	98	221
14	35	118	135	288
15	51	98	132	281
16	77	109	106	292
17	63	93	111	267
Total	292	601	675	1568

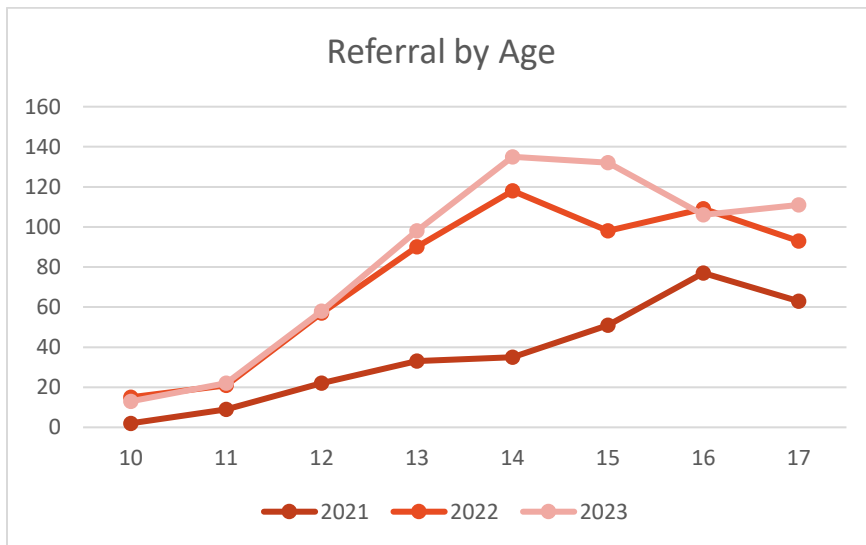
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	4	4	5	13
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	44	51	61	156
Chinese	-	1	1	2
Filipino	8	16	17	41
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	110	175	201	486
Japanese	4	1	5	10
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	2	4	4	10
Micronesian	4	14	21	39
Mixed Race	10	32	28	70
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	1	1	3
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	6	24	25	55
Samoan	1	-	3	4
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	98	277	303	678
Total	292	601	675	1568



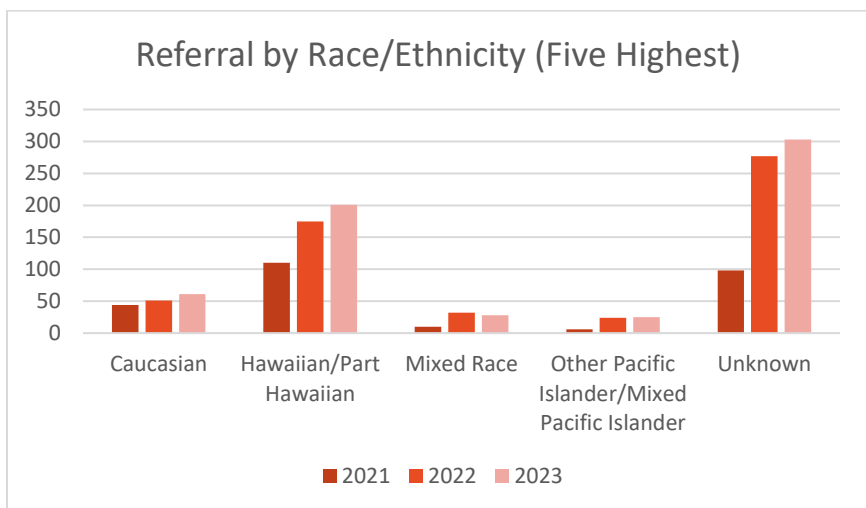
Individual referral rates for more than doubled from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for the highest number of individual referrals across the three SFYs, followed by drug offenses. Person offenses accounted for the third highest in individual referrals over the three year period.



Referrals for males were consistently higher than females across all three years accounting for approximately 58% of the total referrals. Referrals for both genders showed a steady growth across the three year period, though the increase was more pronounced from 2021 to 2022.



Pre-teens (10 to 12 year olds) accounted for about 14% of individual referrals. 13 to 15 year olds, and 17 year olds showed a significant increase in referrals from 2021 to 2023.



The unknown race/ethnicity category accounted for the highest count in individual referrals (43%) across the three SFYs. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of referrals.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Diversions	289	373	468
Diversification rate	15.2	19.7	24.7

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	3	2	6
Drug Offenses	-	5	9	14
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	4	4	3	11
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	5	7
Status Offenses	266	341	423	1030
Other Offenses	17	19	26	62
Total	289	373	468	1130

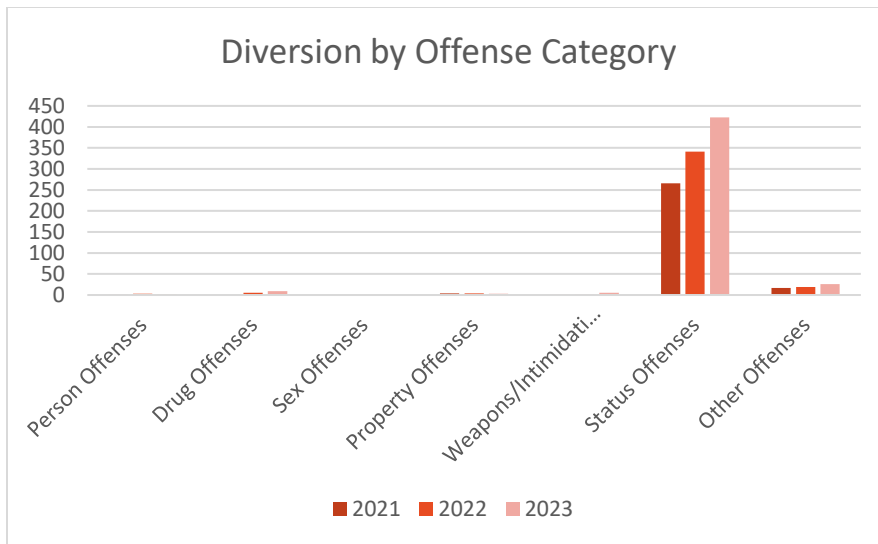
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	137	144	235	516
Male	152	229	233	614
Total	289	373	468	1130

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	5	5	1	11
11	2	1	4	7
12	10	6	30	46
13	34	38	48	120
14	31	81	85	197
15	43	64	120	227
16	82	92	85	259
17	82	86	95	263
Total	289	373	468	1130

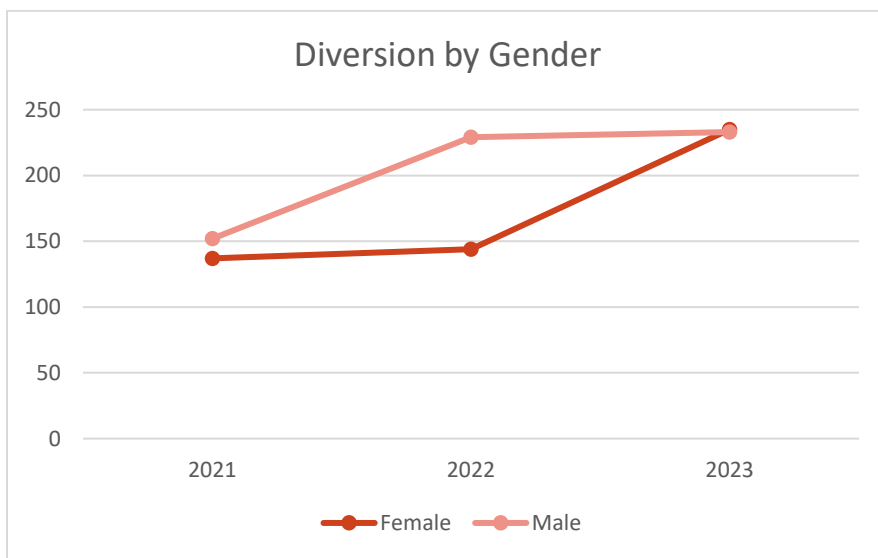
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	8	6	4	18
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	84	55	70	209
Chinese	-	-	1	1
Filipino	8	16	8	32
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	131	147	208	486
Japanese	1	1	20	22
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	3	7	11
Micronesian	7	11	7	25
Mixed Race	14	24	35	73
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	2	25	17	44
Samoan	1	-	2	3
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	31	84	89	204
Total	289	373	468	1130

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	-	-	-
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	16	20	8	44
Death	-	1	-	1
Diversion to Another Agency	2	5	-	7
Failure to Process 90 Days	-	-	1	1
National Guard	-	-	-	-
Parental Disposition	31	50	63	144
Child Referred Law Violation	-	-	-	-
Diverted – Services Completed	240	292	375	907
Unable to Locate	-	5	21	26
Total	289	373	468	1130

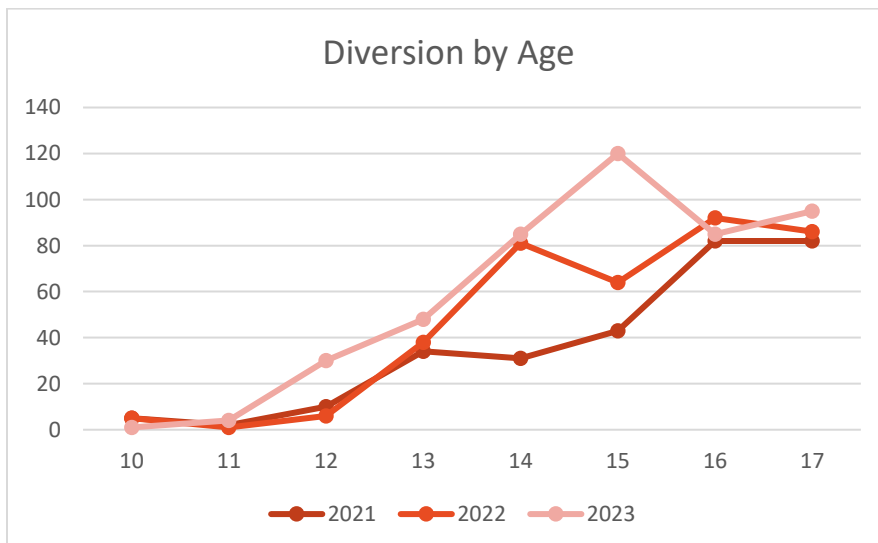
The most common reason for other dispositions in total diversions was completion of diversion services (80%) followed by parental disposition.



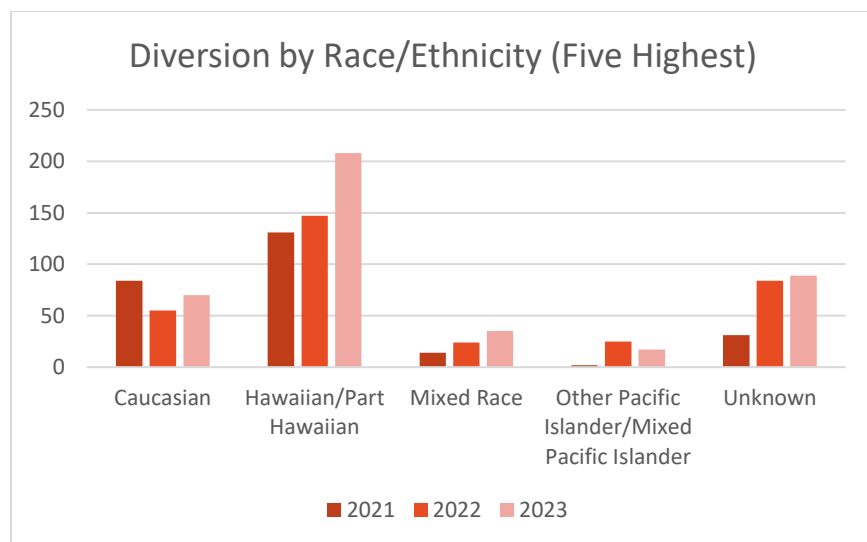
Total diversions increased 62% from 2021 to 2023. Status Offenses accounted for over 90% of total diversions for all three SFYs. Other offenses accounted for 6% of total diversions. Drug offenses were the third most common in total diversions.



Males made up the majority of total diversions in 2021 to 2022. In 2023, however, females slightly surpassed males in total diversions by just two cases. The largest gender gap was in 2022.



Diversions increased across nearly all age groups, especially for 12, 14, and 15 year olds. 16 to 17 year olds consistently had the highest diversion counts across the three SFYs. 13 to 15 year olds showed steady growth, with 15 year olds in particular showing a considerable rise in diversions in 2022 and 2023.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians had the highest in total diversions, followed by Caucasians. Unknown ethnic/race category accounted for the third highest in diversions.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Diversions	146	195	220
Diversion rate	7.7	10.3	11.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	3	2	6
Drug Offenses	-	3	6	9
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	3	4	2	9
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	1	3	5
Status Offenses	128	171	191	490
Other Offenses	13	13	16	42
Total	146	195	220	561

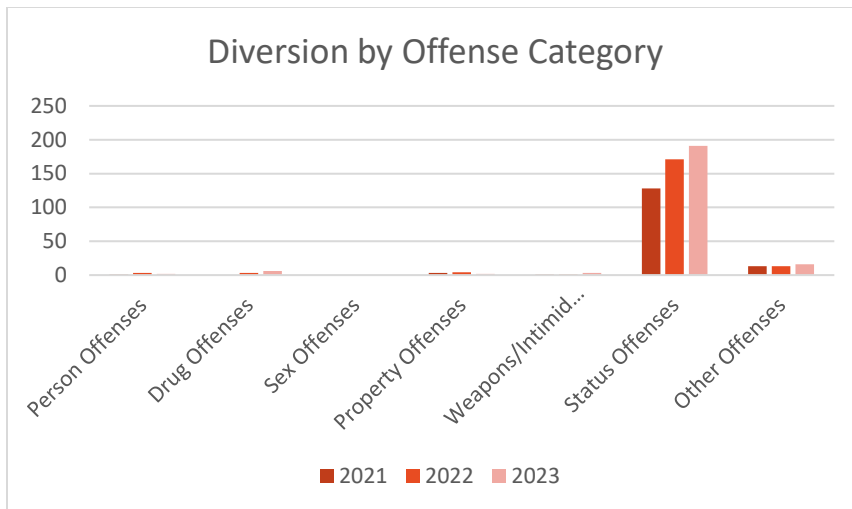
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	66	75	110	251
Male	80	120	110	310
Total	146	195	220	561

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	2	1	5
11	2	1	4	7
12	7	5	14	26
13	14	26	25	65
14	19	38	38	95
15	25	34	52	111
16	40	45	36	121
17	37	44	50	131
Total	146	195	220	561

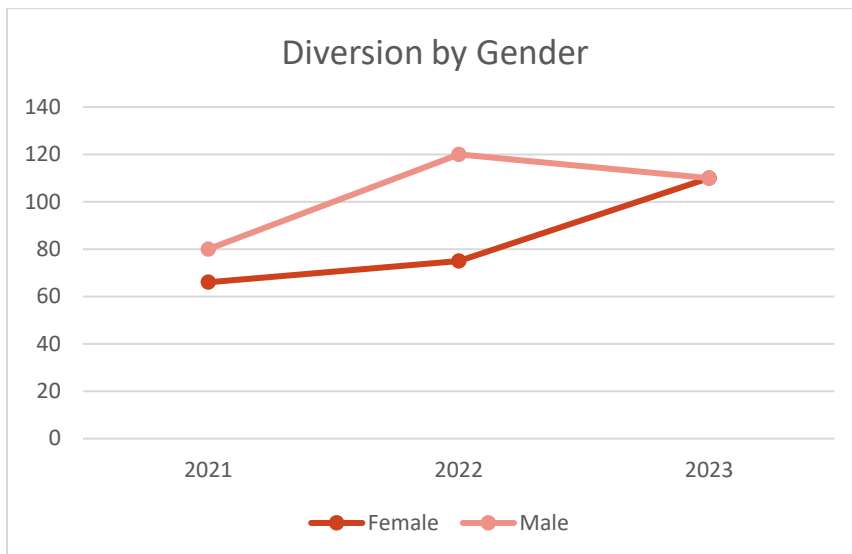
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	3	3	3	9
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	29	25	36	90
Chinese	-	-	1	1
Filipino	5	9	8	22
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	66	66	90	222
Japanese	1	1	2	4
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	3	1	5
Micronesian	3	5	6	14
Mixed Race	8	12	10	30
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	1	-	-	1
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	2	13	11	26
Samoan	-	-	2	2
Tongan	-	1	-	1
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	27	57	50	134
Total	146	195	220	561

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	-	-	-
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	6	11	5	22
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	2	1	-	3
Failure to Process 90 Days	-	4	1	5
National Guard	-	-	-	-
Parental Disposition	31	49	63	143
Child Referred Law Violation	-	-	-	-
Diverted – Services Completed	107	128	140	375
Unable to Locate	-	2	11	13
Total	146	195	220	561

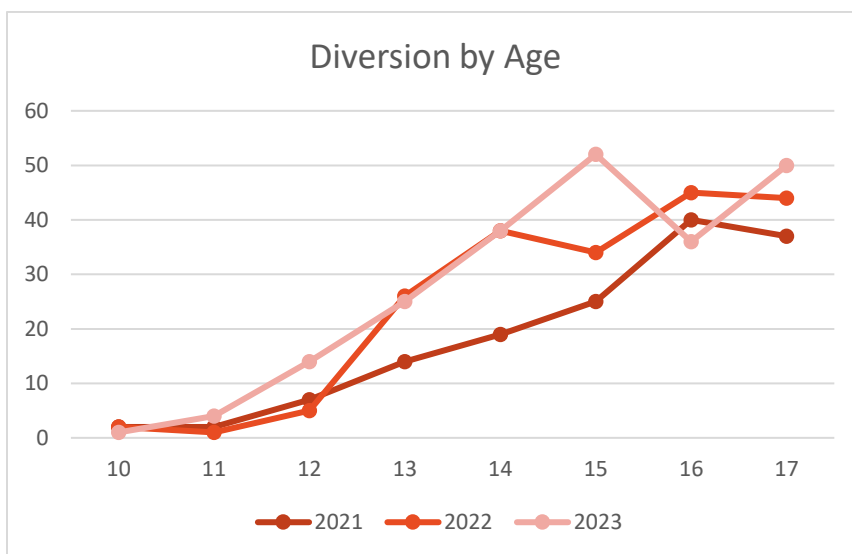
The most common reason for other disposition in individual diversions was completion of diversion services followed by parental disposition.



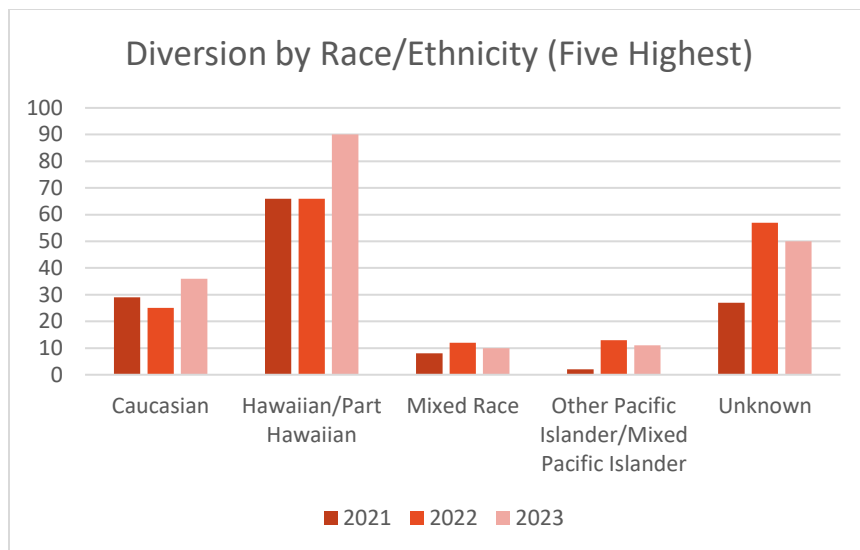
Individual diversion rates increased across the three SFYs. Status offenses accounted for over 80% of individual diversions in each of the SFYs followed by other offenses.



Males accounted for the majority of diversions for each year except 2023 in which both genders had an equal amount in diversions.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for more than 60% of diversions each year.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth accounted for majority of individual diversions followed by Caucasians and then Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander youth. The unknown race/ethnicity category accounted for 24% of individual diversions for the three SFYs.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Petitions	193	385	465
Petition rate	10.2	20.3	24.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	24	95	124	243
Drug Offenses	26	36	98	160
Sex Offenses	13	21	16	50
Property Offenses	42	53	61	156
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	10	40	47	97
Status Offenses	45	83	46	174
Other Offenses	33	57	73	163
Total	193	385	465	1043

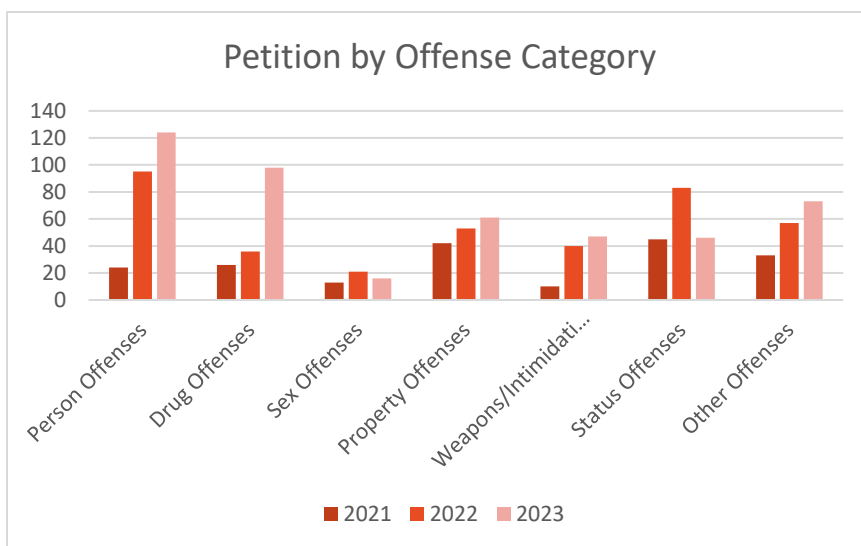
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	68	104	154	326
Male	125	281	311	717
Total	193	385	465	1043

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	14	4	18
11	4	4	5	13
12	13	47	11	71
13	18	25	60	103
14	22	83	78	183
15	46	64	104	214
16	46	68	100	214
17	44	80	103	227
Total	193	385	465	1043

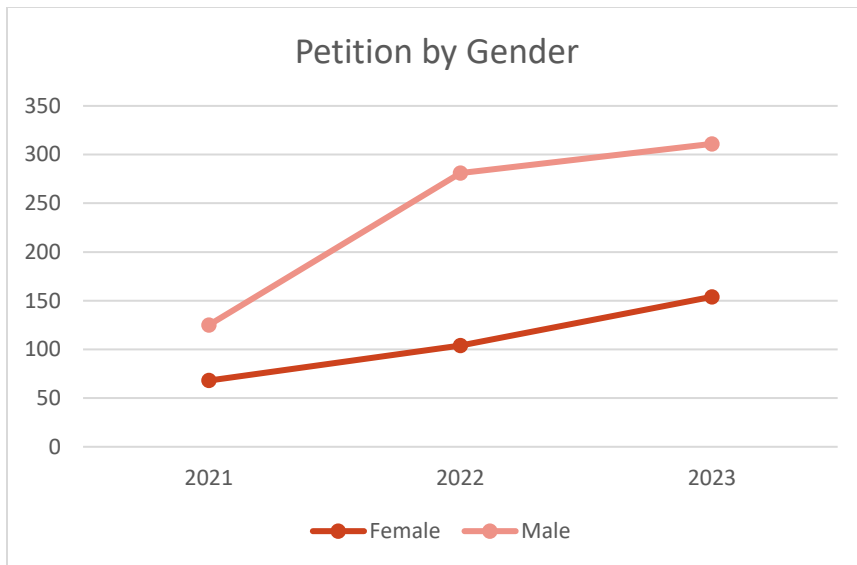
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	2	10	-	12
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	40	39	48	127
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	1	19	9	29
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	71	107	160	338
Japanese	-	-	7	7
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	4	4
Micronesian	2	25	19	46
Mixed Race	8	30	40	78
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	4	15	20
Samoan	1	-	-	1
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	67	150	163	380
Total	193	385	465	1043

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	51	75	137	263
Petition Amended	1	14	16	31
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	2	21	-	23
Dismissed Interest of Justice	16	26	11	53
Petition Denied	-	-	-	-
Dismissed with Prejudice	44	34	74	152
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	15	19	7	41
Granted	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Sustained	-	-	-	-
Petition Withdrawn	54	70	61	185
Waived	-	-	4	4
Missing	10	126	155	291
Total	193	385	465	1043

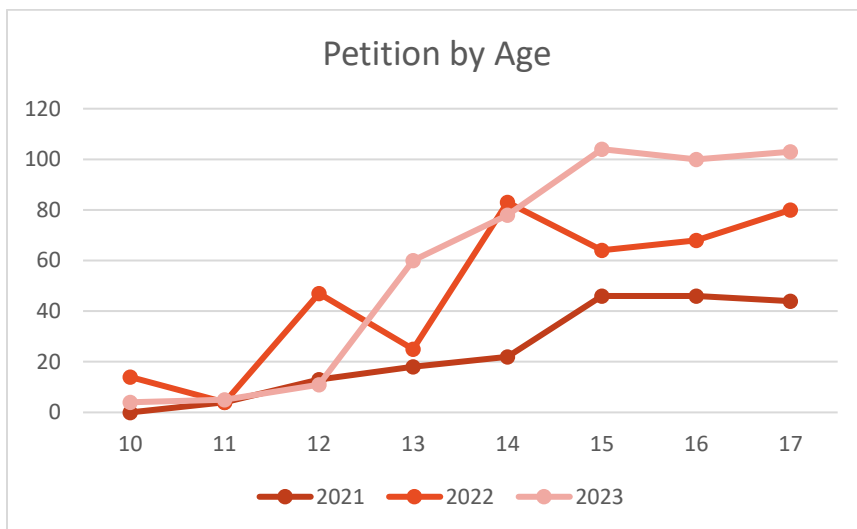
The most common type of disposition in total petitions was adjudication for the three SFYs followed by petition withdrawn.



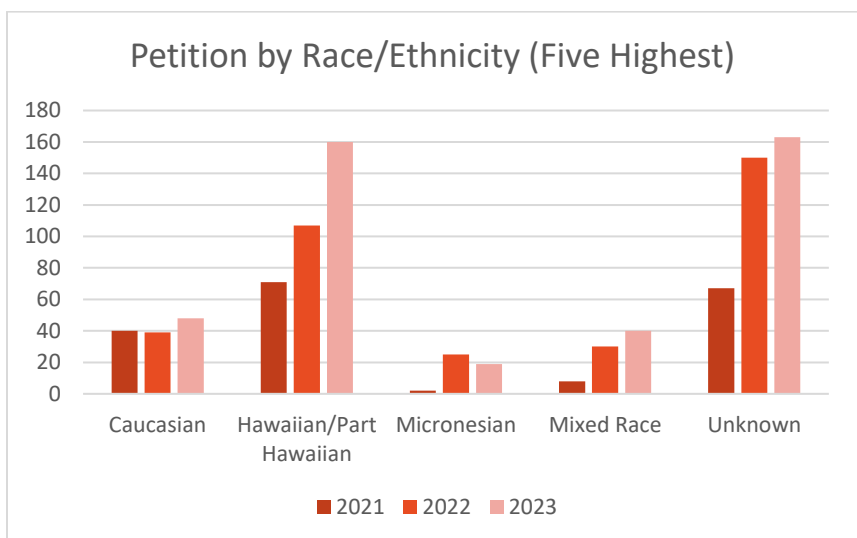
The total petition rate increased 140% from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses accounted for the highest percent of total petitions followed by status offenses. Other and drug offenses were third and fourth, respectively, in total petitions across the three SFYs. All offense categories increased in total petitions across the three years, except for status and sex offenses.



Males accounted for 69% of total petitions across the three years. Both genders showed an increase in petitions from 2021 to 2023.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for over 60% of total petitions across the three SFYs. This age group also showed an increase in total petitions from 2021 to 2023.



The unknown race /ethnicity category was the highest in total petitions. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest percentage of total petitions across the three years.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Petitions	108	198	210
Petition rate	5.7	10.4	11.1

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	17	60	75	152
Drug Offenses	8	16	34	58
Sex Offenses	5	7	11	23
Property Offenses	20	12	14	46
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	3	19	28	50
Status Offenses	43	69	38	150
Other Offenses	12	15	10	37
Total	108	198	210	516

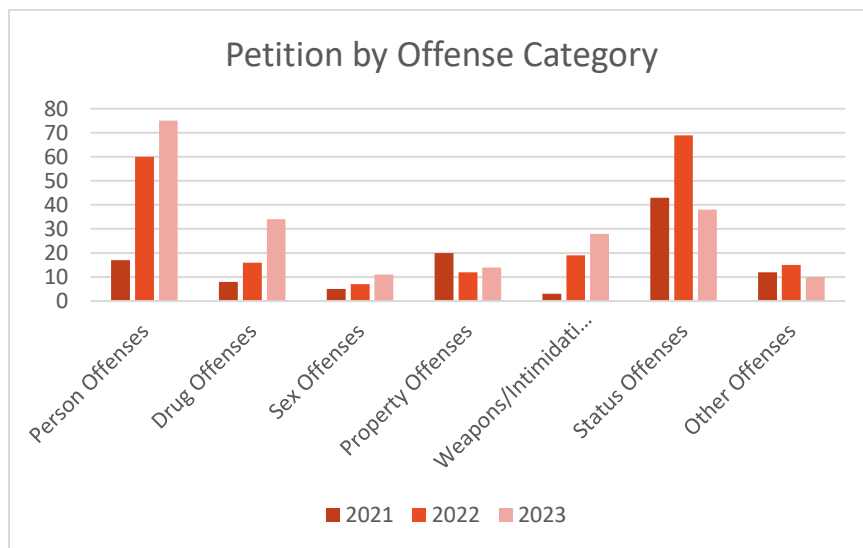
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	43	71	89	203
Male	65	127	121	313
Total	108	198	210	516

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	9	4	13
11	4	4	5	13
12	13	26	10	49
13	13	23	29	65
14	14	30	39	83
15	21	33	45	99
16	25	37	44	106
17	18	36	34	88
Total	108	198	210	516

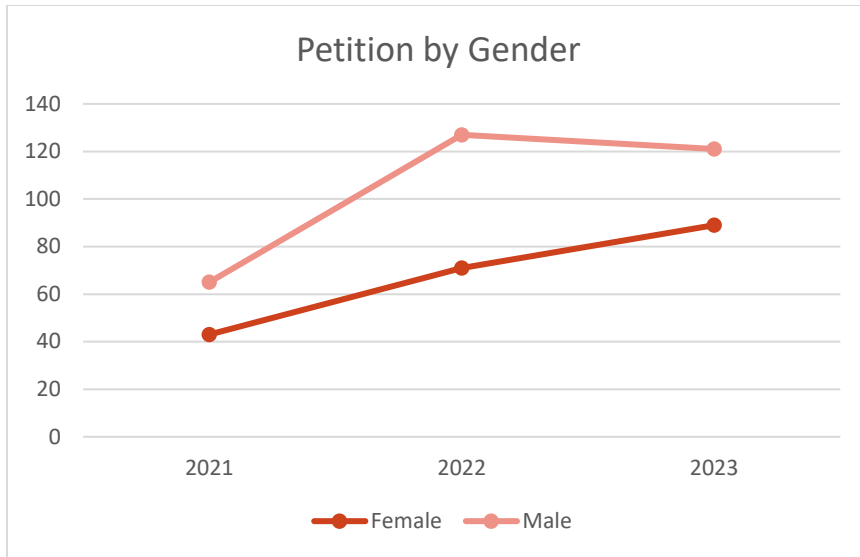
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	2	-	3
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	15	15	15	45
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	1	5	2	8
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	36	43	61	140
Japanese	-	-	3	3
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	1	1
Micronesian	1	7	8	16
Mixed Race	3	10	14	27
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	4	6	11
Samoan	1	-	-	1
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	49	111	100	260
Total	108	198	210	516

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	25	51	45	121
Petition Amended	1	3	5	9
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	1	3	-	4
Dismissed Interest of Justice	6	9	2	17
Petition Denied	-	-	-	-
Dismissed with Prejudice	11	10	24	45
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	11	10	5	26
Granted	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Sustained	-	-	-	-
Petition Withdrawn	47	64	40	151
Waived	-	-	1	1
Missing	6	48	88	142
Total	108	198	210	516

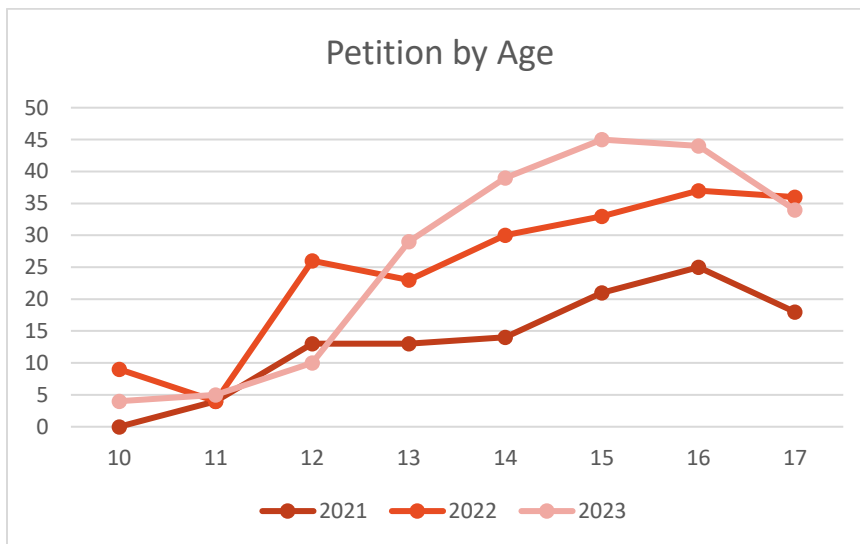
The most common disposition in individual petitions was petition withdrawn followed by adjudication.



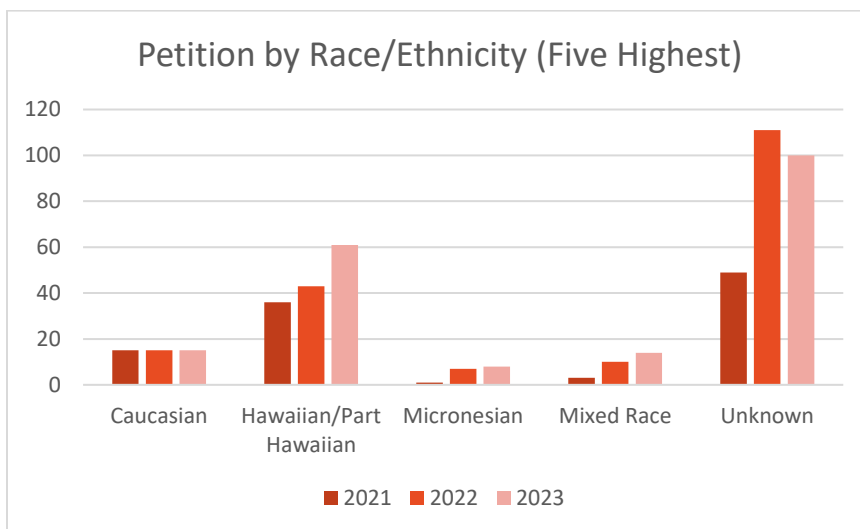
The individual petition rate almost doubled from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses were the highest for the three SFYs followed closely by status offenses. The increase in person offenses in individual petitions was 341% from 2021 to 2023.



Males made up the majority of those in petition for each year. While females petitions showed an upward trend across the three years, individual petitions for males slightly decreased from 2022 to 2023.



10 to 12 year olds made up 15% of petitions. 13 to 16 year olds increased across the three years in individual petitions.



The unknown race/ethnicity category accounted for over 50% in individual petitions. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number in petitions from the known racial categories.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

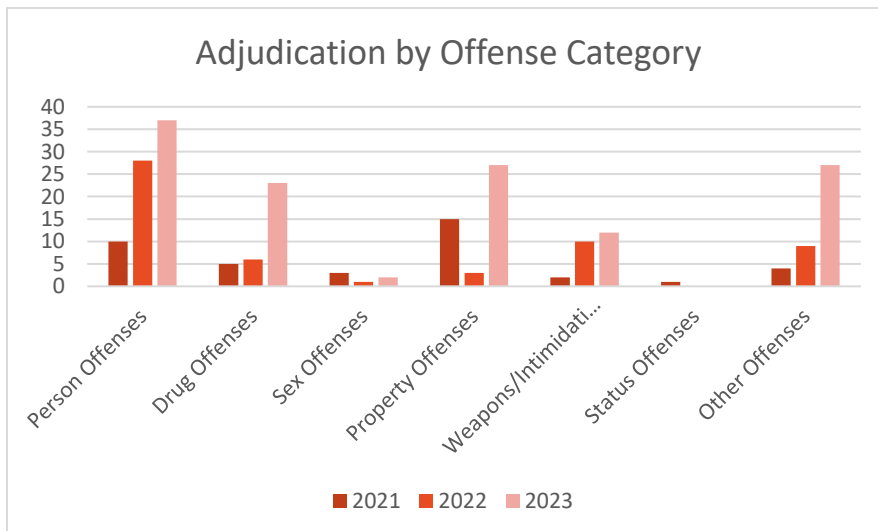
	2021	2022	2023
Total Adjudications	40	57	128
Adjudication rate	2.1	3.0	6.8

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	10	28	37	75
Drug Offenses	5	6	23	34
Sex Offenses	3	1	2	6
Property Offenses	15	3	27	45
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	10	12	24
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	4	9	27	40
Total	40	57	128	225

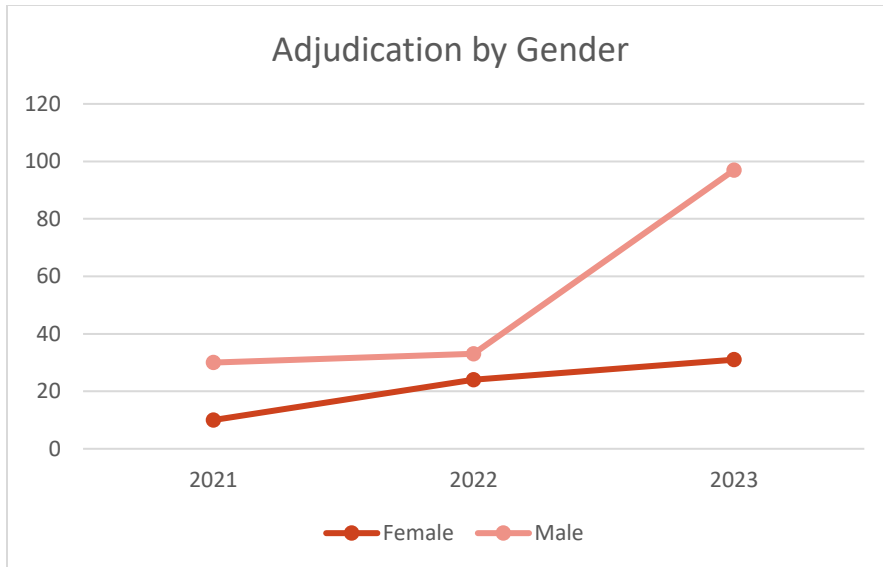
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	10	24	31	65
Male	30	33	97	160
Total	40	57	128	225

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	1	-	-	1
12	1	4	-	5
13	2	4	8	14
14	3	9	16	28
15	5	13	31	49
16	14	15	42	71
17	14	12	31	57
Total	40	57	128	225

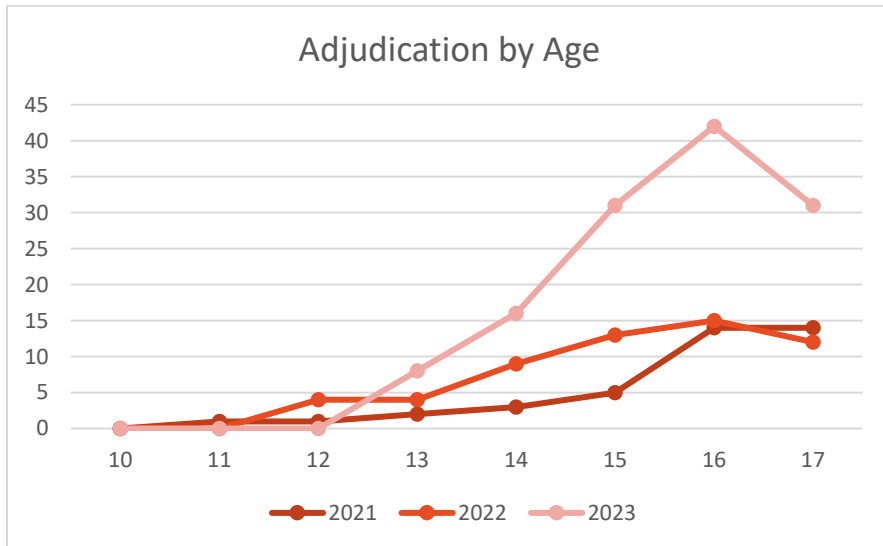
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	11	2	18	31
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	1	4	6	11
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	18	21	52	91
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	1	1
Micronesian	-	3	11	14
Mixed Race	4	6	13	23
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	7	7
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	6	20	20	46
Total	40	57	128	225



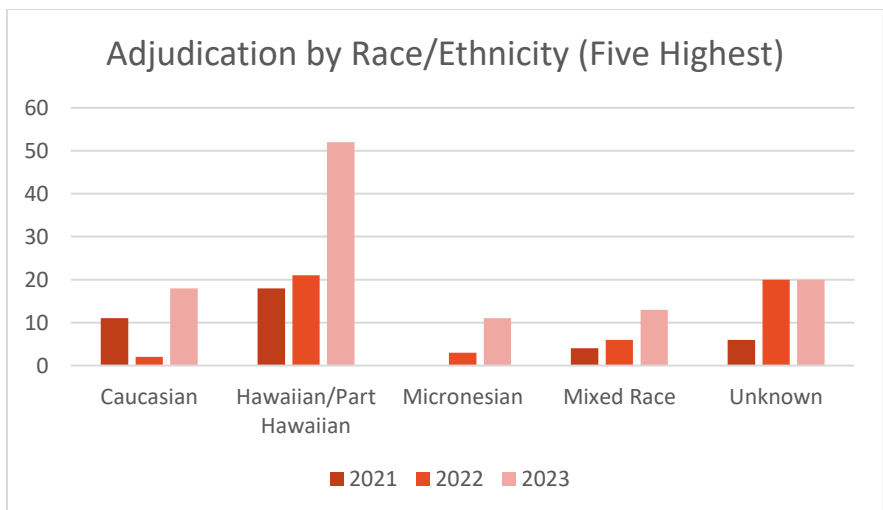
The total adjudication rate increased by 224% from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses made up just over one-third of all adjudications while property offenses were the second most common, closely followed by other offenses across the three SFYs. Drug offenses were fourth highest in total adjudications, with a notable increase of 36% from 2021 to 2023.



Males represented a significantly higher number of total adjudications than females, but the difference decreased in 2022 before drastically increasing in 2023.



16 year olds accounted for the highest in total adjudications for all three SFYs compared to other age groups. 15 to 17 year olds made up 49% of all adjudications across the three SFYs.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians continued to show the highest number of total adjudications throughout 2021 to 2023, but were not disproportionately represented in this decision point. The percentage of unknown race/ethnicity remains considerably high.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

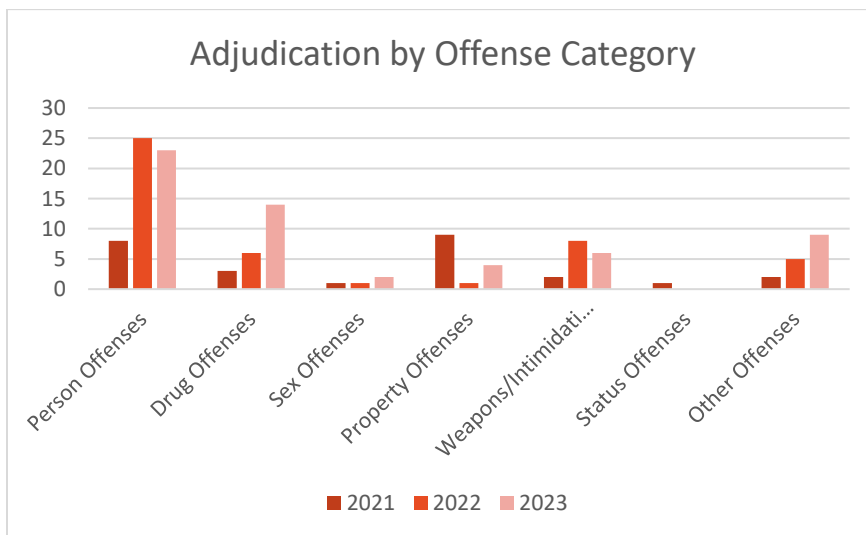
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Adjudications	26	46	58
Adjudication rate	1.4	2.4	3.1

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	8	25	23	56
Drug Offenses	3	6	14	23
Sex Offenses	1	1	2	4
Property Offenses	9	1	4	14
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	8	6	16
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	2	5	9	16
Total	26	46	58	130

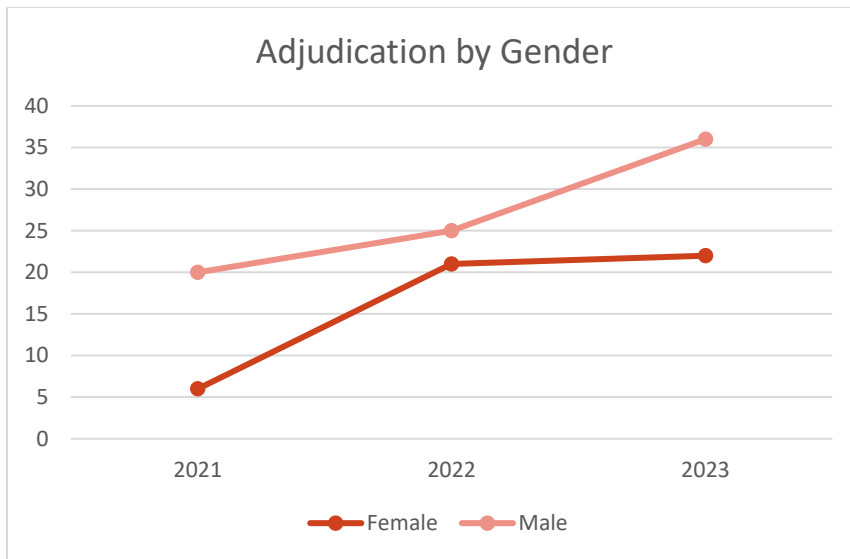
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	6	21	22	49
Male	20	25	36	81
Total	26	46	58	130

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	1	-	-	1
12	1	4	-	5
13	1	3	4	8
14	2	6	6	14
15	5	10	12	27
16	9	11	18	38
17	7	12	18	37
Total	26	46	58	130

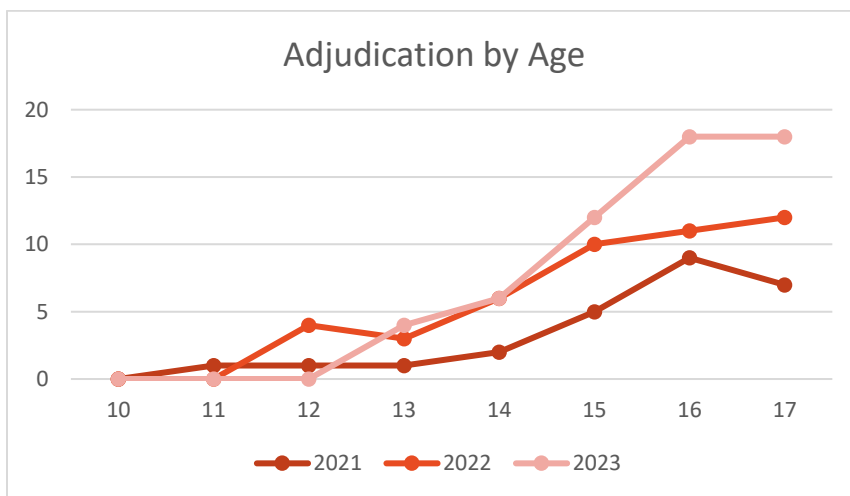
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	7	2	6	15
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	1	2	1	4
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	12	15	21	48
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	1	1
Micronesian	-	3	3	6
Mixed Race	2	4	6	12
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	3	3
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	4	19	17	40
Total	26	46	58	130



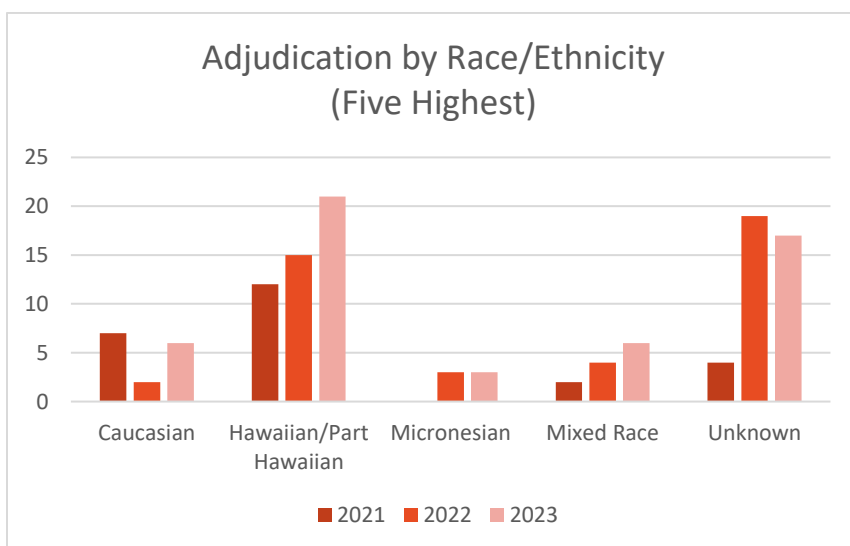
Individual adjudication rates more than doubled from 2021 to 2023. Person offenses were the highest in individual adjudications across the three SFYs followed by drug offenses. Drug and other offenses showed an increase in adjudications across the three years.



Males accounted for majority of adjudications for each of the three SFYs. The gender gap was the smallest in 2022.



About 5% of those adjudicated were 11 to 12 year olds across the three SFYs. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for 70% or more of individual adjudications for each of the three SFYs.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth were the highest in adjudications. The unknown race/ethnicity category was the second highest, accounting for 32% of individual adjudications across the three SFYs. The high number of unknown race/ethnicity poses a challenge in assessing racial disparities in the JJS.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

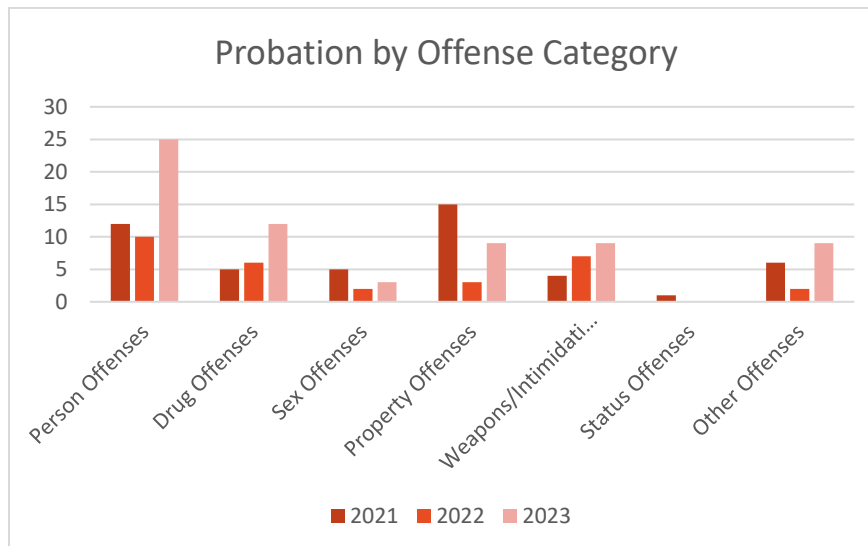
	2021	2022	2023
Total Probations	50	30	67
Probation rate	2.6	1.6	3.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	12	10	25	47
Drug Offenses	5	6	12	23
Sex Offenses	5	2	3	10
Property Offenses	15	3	9	27
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	4	7	9	20
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	6	2	9	17
Missing	2	-	-	2
Total	50	30	67	147

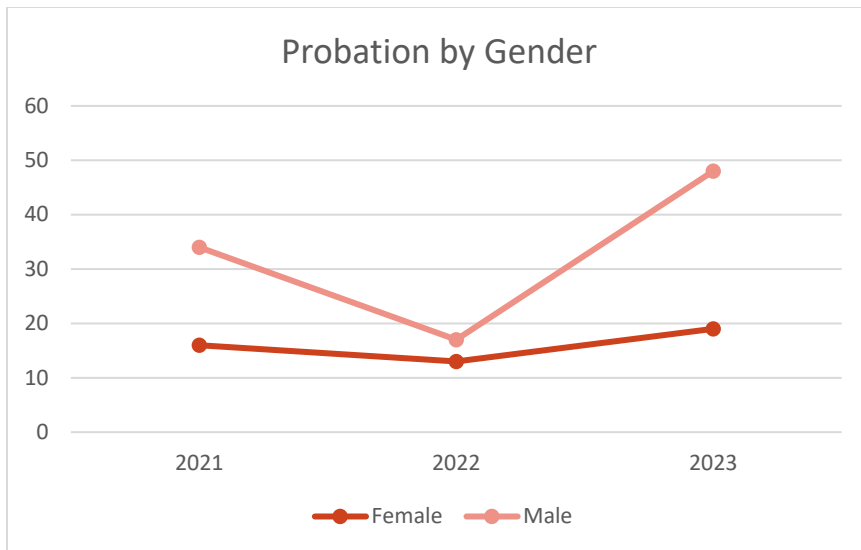
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	16	13	19	48
Male	34	17	48	99
Total	50	30	67	147

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	2	4	-	6
13	4	1	7	12
14	5	5	10	20
15	15	2	18	35
16	11	9	16	36
17	13	9	16	38
Total	50	30	67	147

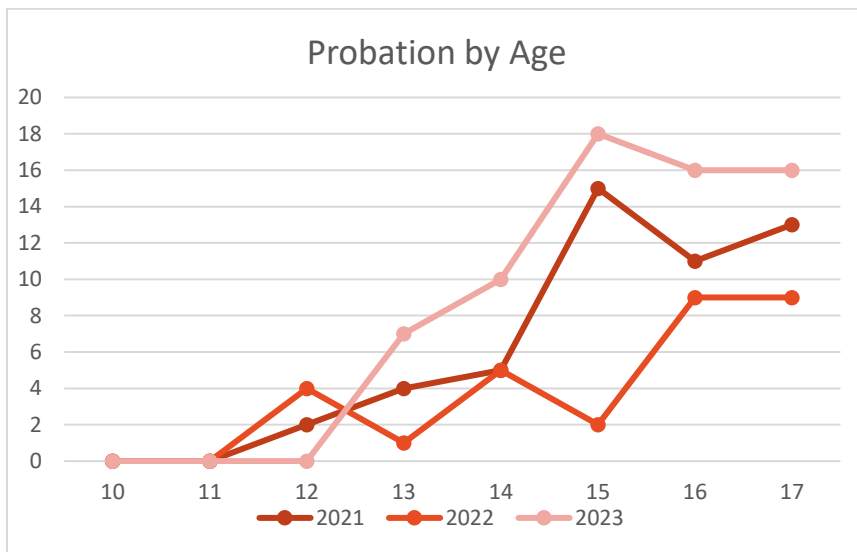
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	1	-	1
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	5	2	9	16
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	2	1	2	5
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	27	14	29	70
Japanese	1	-	-	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	1	1
Micronesian	2	-	3	5
Mixed Race	3	5	5	13
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	1	3	5
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	9	5	15	29
Total	50	30	67	147



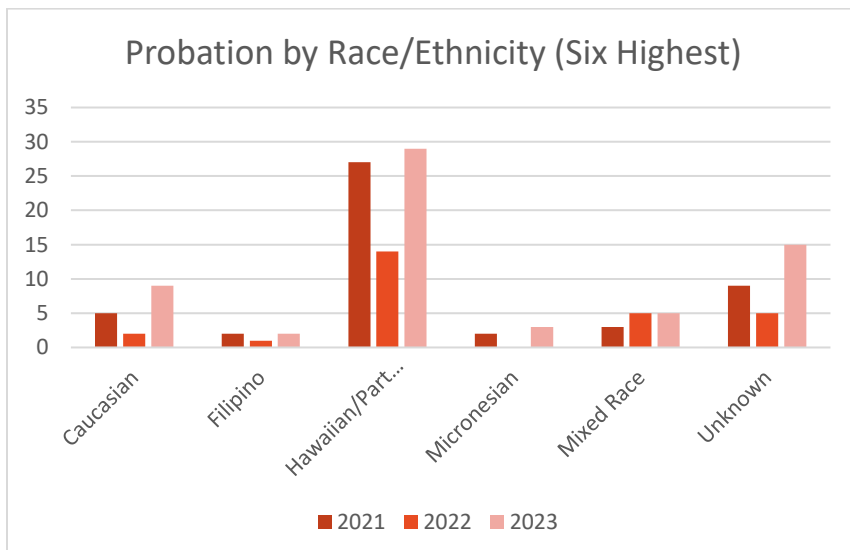
Total probations decreased by 40% from 2021 to 2022 before rising by 123% from 2022 to 2023. Person offenses accounted for the highest number of all probations across the three SFYs, followed by property offenses, with drug offenses ranking third.



Males accounted for majority of total probations for each of the SFYs. The smallest gender gap in probations was in 2022.



Probation age started at 12 years old. 15 to 17 year olds made up the majority (74%) of total probations.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were overrepresented in probations for years 2021 and 2022. For known race/ethnicity, Caucasians were the second highest in probations followed by Mixed Race. The unknown race/ethnic category made up the second largest in total probations.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

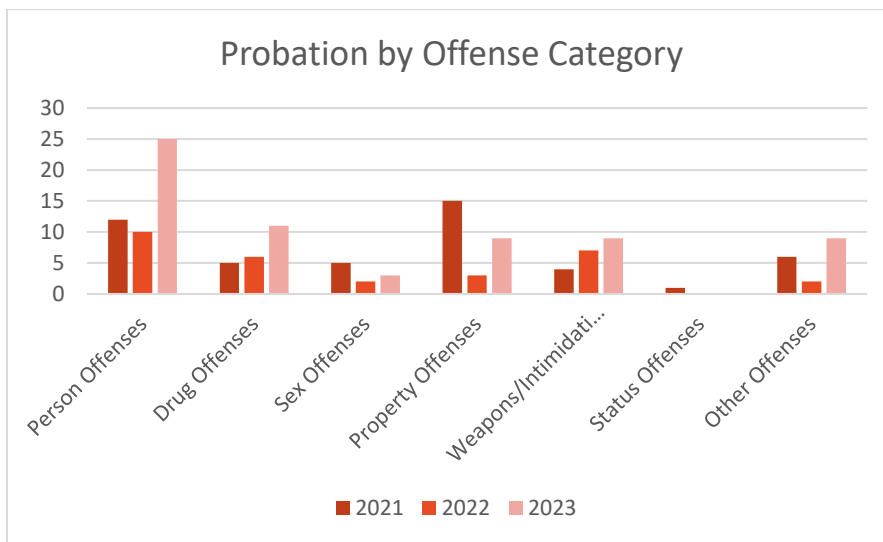
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Probations	50	30	66
Probation rate	2.6	1.6	3.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	12	10	25	47
Drug Offenses	5	6	11	22
Sex Offenses	5	2	3	10
Property Offenses	15	3	9	27
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	4	7	9	20
Status Offenses	1	-	-	1
Other Offenses	6	2	9	17
Missing	2	-	-	2
Total	50	30	66	146

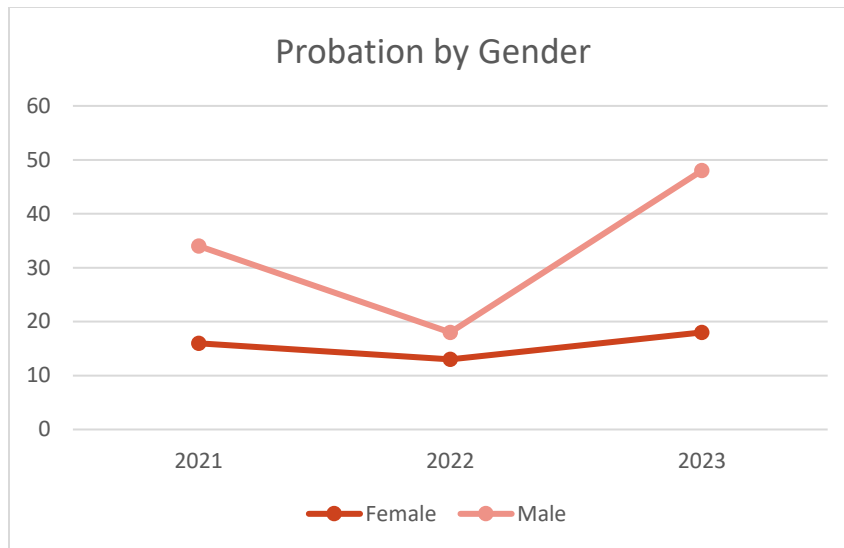
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	16	13	18	47
Male	34	17	48	99
Total	50	30	66	146

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	2	4	-	6
13	4	1	7	12
14	5	5	10	20
15	15	2	18	35
16	11	9	15	35
17	13	9	16	38
Total	50	30	66	146

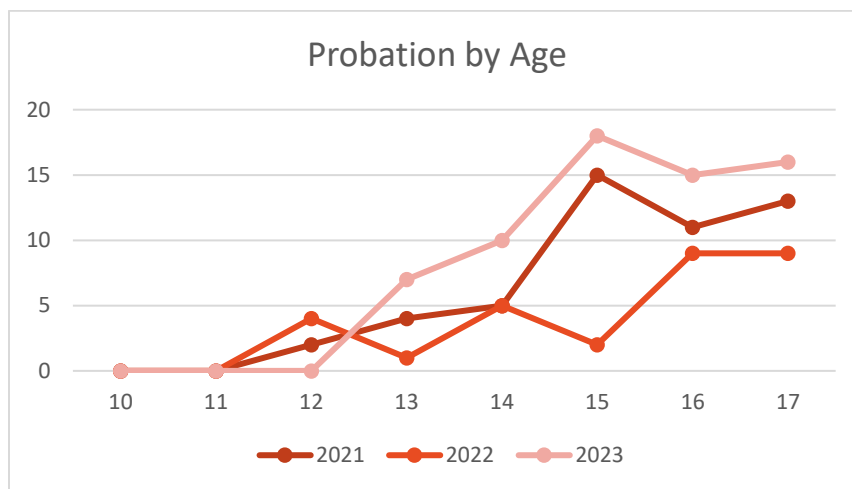
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	1	-	1
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	5	2	9	16
Chinese	-	1	-	1
Filipino	2	1	2	5
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	27	14	28	69
Japanese	1	-	-	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	1	1
Micronesian	2	-	3	5
Mixed Race	3	5	5	13
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	1	1	3	5
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	9	5	15	29
Total	50	30	66	146



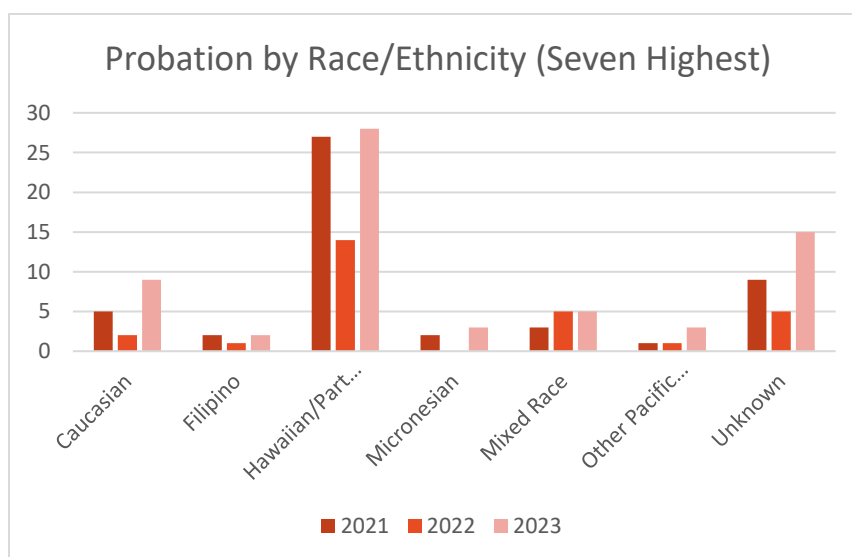
Individual probations increased from 2021 to 2023 but dipped in 2022. Person offenses were the highest in individual probations across three SFYs, followed by property offenses, and then drug offenses.



Males represented majority sentenced to probation each year. Males in probation decreased in 2022 but increased in 2023. The smallest gender gap was in 2022.



The youngest youth in probation were 12 year olds in 2021 and 2022, and 13 year olds in 2023. 16 to 17 year olds accounted for 46% to 60% of individuals on probation from 2021 to 2023.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth had the highest number in individual probations. The unknown race/ethnicity category accounted for 26% of individual probations for all three SFYs and was the second highest. Caucasians were third highest followed by Mixed Race.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
TOTAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

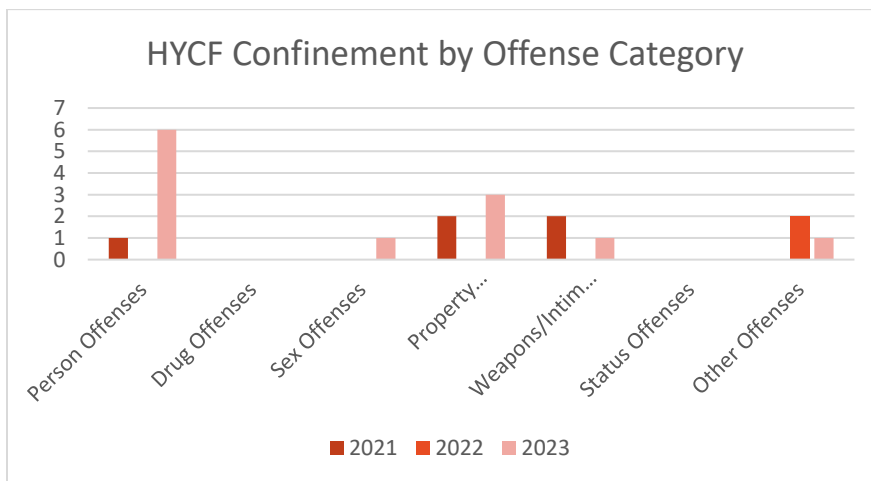
	2021	2022	2023
Total HYCF Confinement	5	2	12
HYCF Confinement rate	0.2	0.1	0.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	-	6	7
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	1	1
Property Offenses	2	-	3	5
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	-	1	3
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	-	2	1	3
Total	5	2	12	19

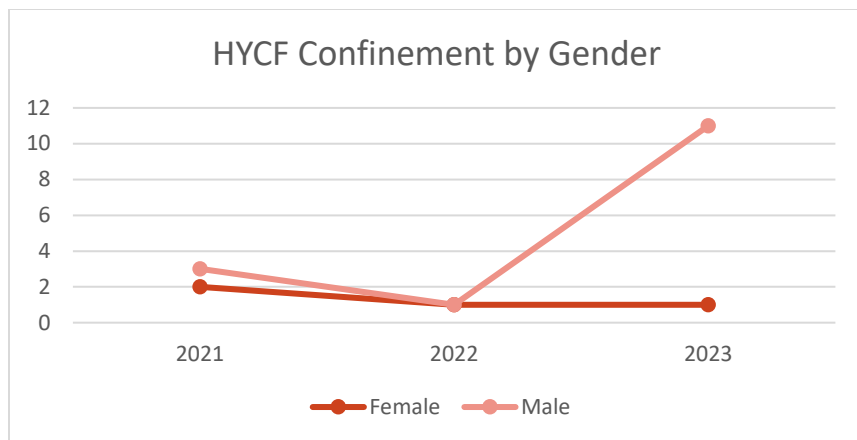
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	2	1	1	4
Male	3	1	11	15
Total	5	2	12	19

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	1	1
14	-	-	1	1
15	-	1	4	5
16	3	-	4	7
17	2	1	2	5
Total	5	2	12	19

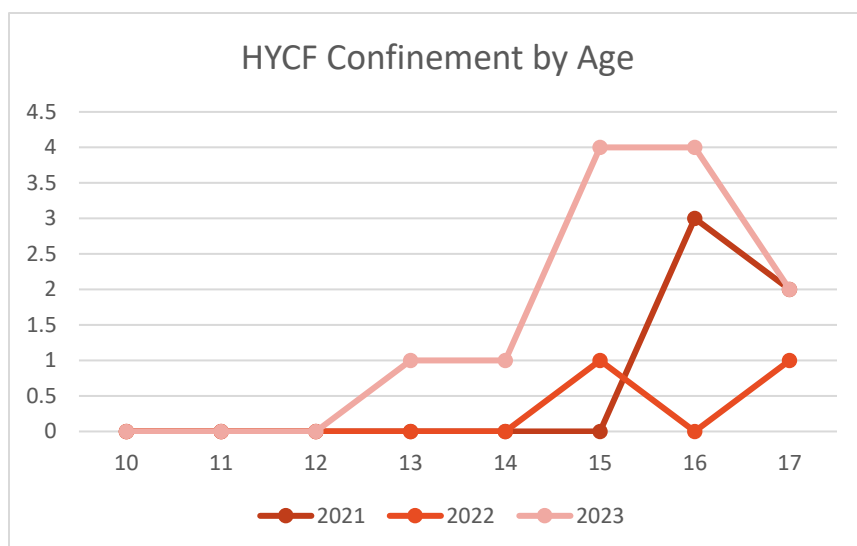
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	2	-	4	6
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	-	-	1	1
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1	1	4	6
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	1	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	1	1
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1
Total	5	2	12	19



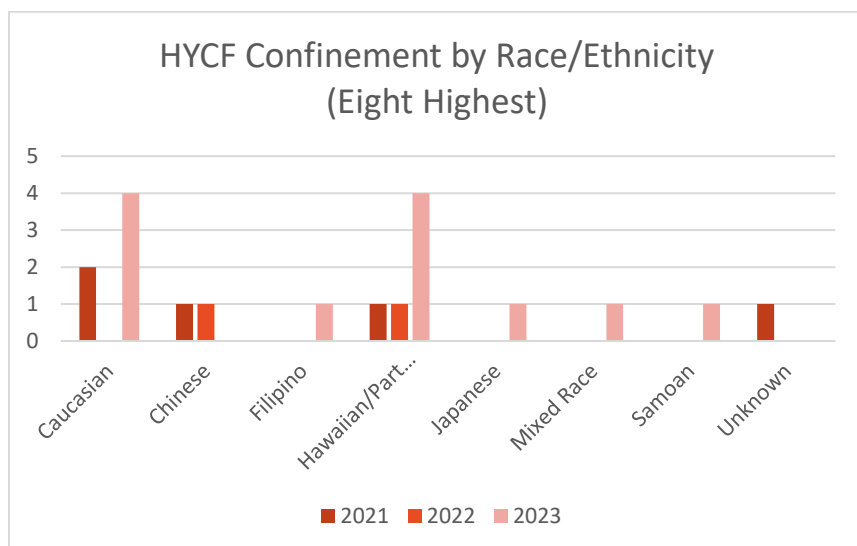
Total confinements increased from 2021 to 2023 but dropped in 2022. Person and property offenses account for over 50% of total confinements. Weapons/intimidation and other offenses were third highest offenses in total confinements.



Given the small numbers in HYCF from Hawai'i County, the percentage between the genders for 2021 and 2022 are very small or the same. However, in 2023 there was a large increase with 92% of total confinements being males.



16 year olds accounted for the highest number of total confinements followed by 15 and 17 year olds.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians and Caucasians accounted for highest numbers in total confinement across the three SFYs.

HAWAI'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL HAWAI'I YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023

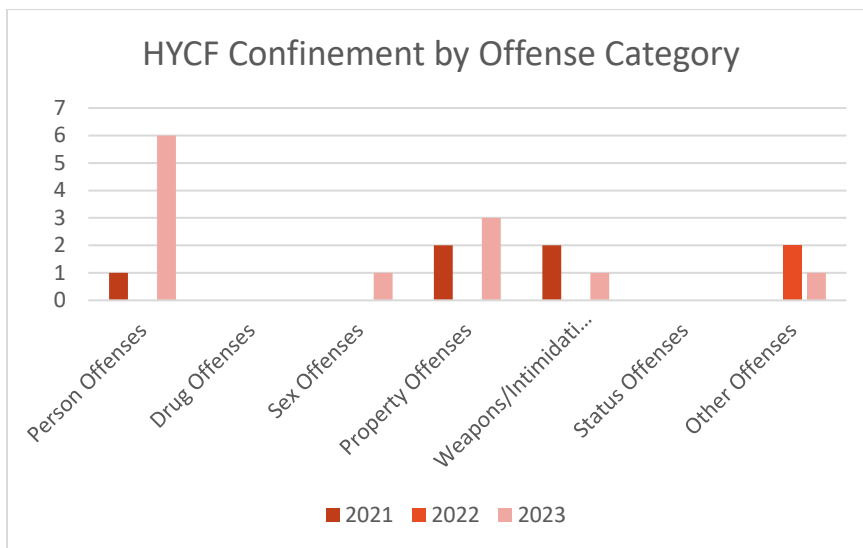
	2021	2022	2023
Individual HYCF Confinement	5	2	12
HYCF Confinement rate	0.3	0.1	0.6

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	-	6	7
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	1	1
Property Offenses	2	-	3	5
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	2	-	1	3
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	-	2	1	3
Total	5	2	12	19

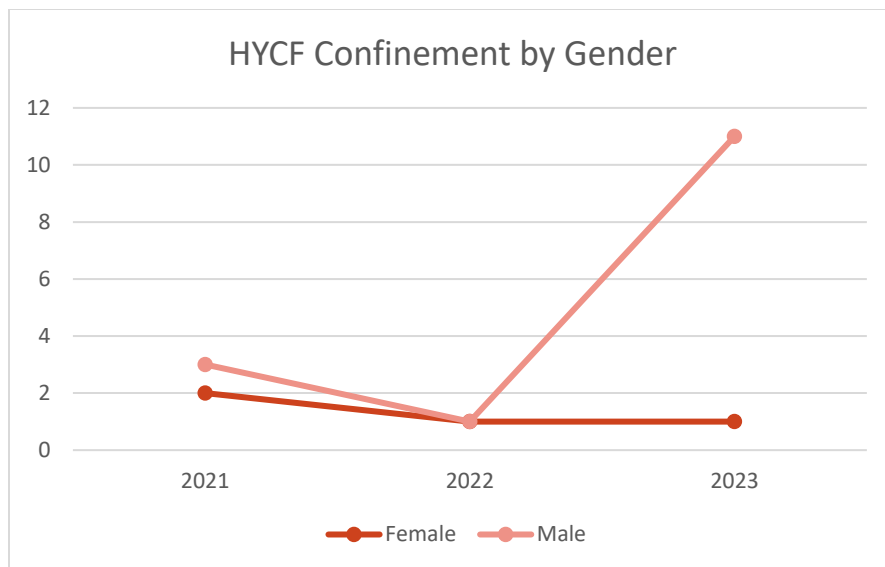
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	2	1	1	4
Male	3	1	11	15
Total	5	2	12	19

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	1	1
14	-	-	1	1
15	-	1	4	5
16	3	-	4	7
17	2	1	2	5
Total	5	2	12	19

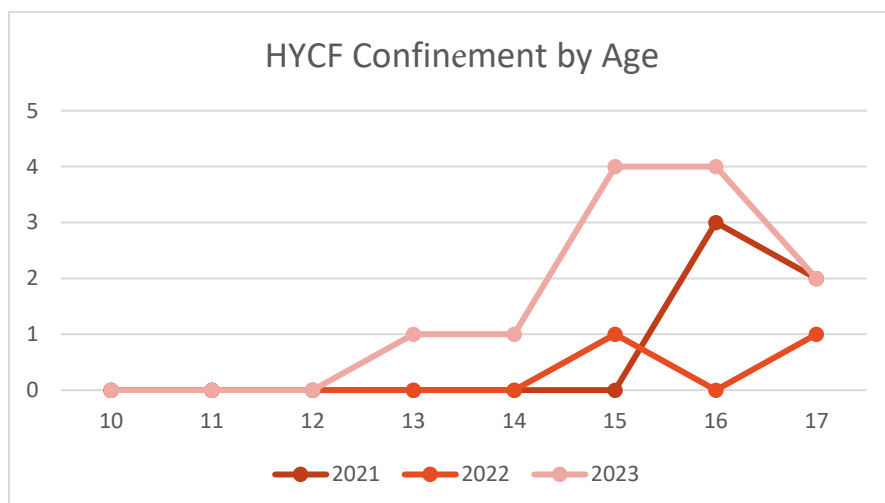
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	2	-	4	6
Chinese	1	1	-	2
Filipino	-	-	1	1
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	1	1	4	6
Japanese	-	-	1	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	1	1
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	1	1
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1
Total	5	2	12	19



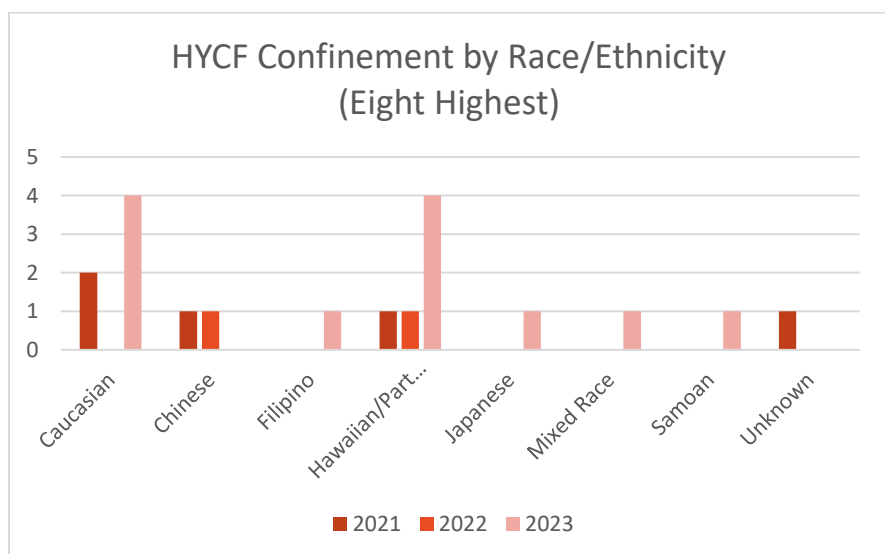
Individual confinement rates more than doubled from 2021 to 2023 for Hawai'i County but dipped in 2022. Person and property offenses accounted for 63% of individual confinements from 2021 to 2023.



Males made up the majority of those in confinement within the three year period. The number of males in confinement increased 267% from 2021 to 2023, but dropped in 2022.



In 2023, 13 to 17 year olds from Hawai'i County were held in confinement. 16 year olds accounted for the highest number of confinement compared to other age groups.



Caucasians and Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians represented the highest numbers in confinement.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

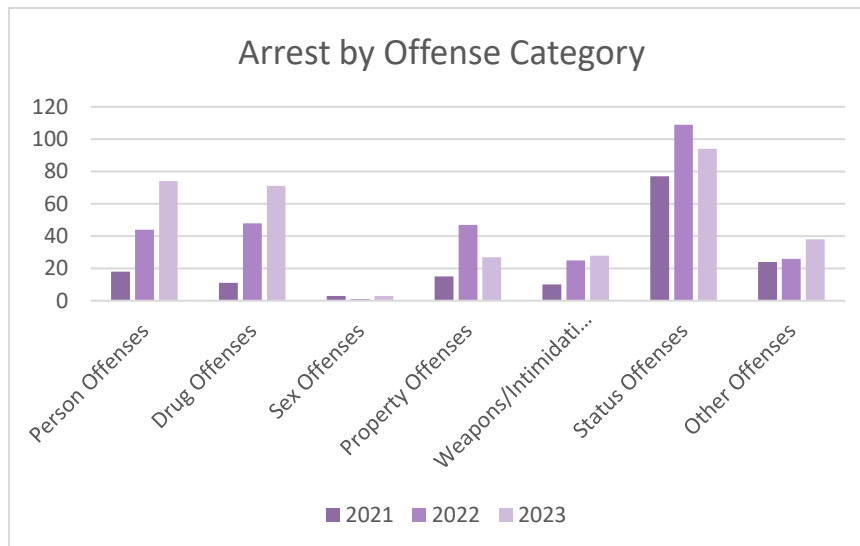
	2021	2022	2023
Total Arrests	158	300	335
Arrest rate	23.4	44.4	49.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	18	44	74	136
Drug Offenses	11	48	71	130
Sex Offenses	3	1	3	7
Property Offenses	15	47	27	89
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	10	25	28	63
Status Offenses	77	109	94	280
Other Offenses	24	26	38	88
Total	158	300	335	793

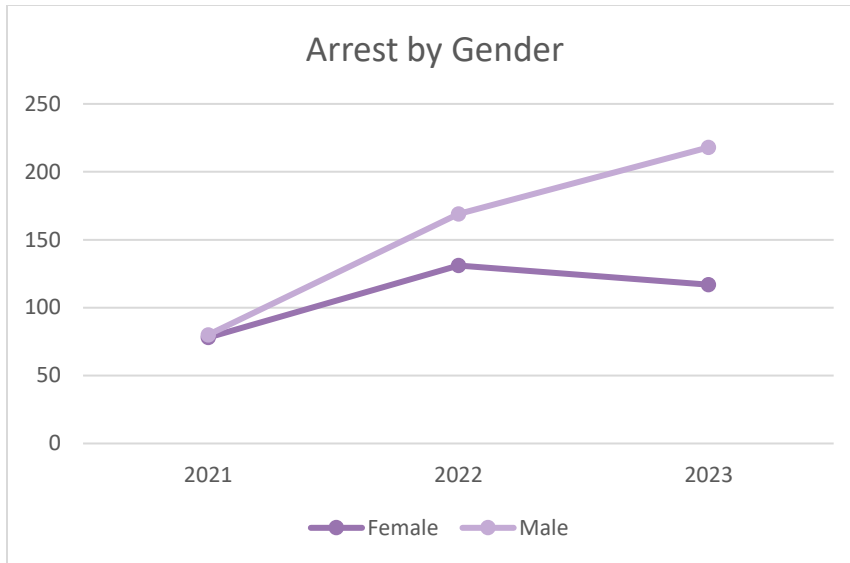
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	78	131	117	326
Male	80	169	218	467
Total	158	300	335	793

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	6	1	7
11	4	9	11	24
12	3	21	37	61
13	23	37	45	105
14	27	57	70	154
15	21	54	65	140
16	46	60	69	175
17	34	56	37	127
Total	158	300	335	793

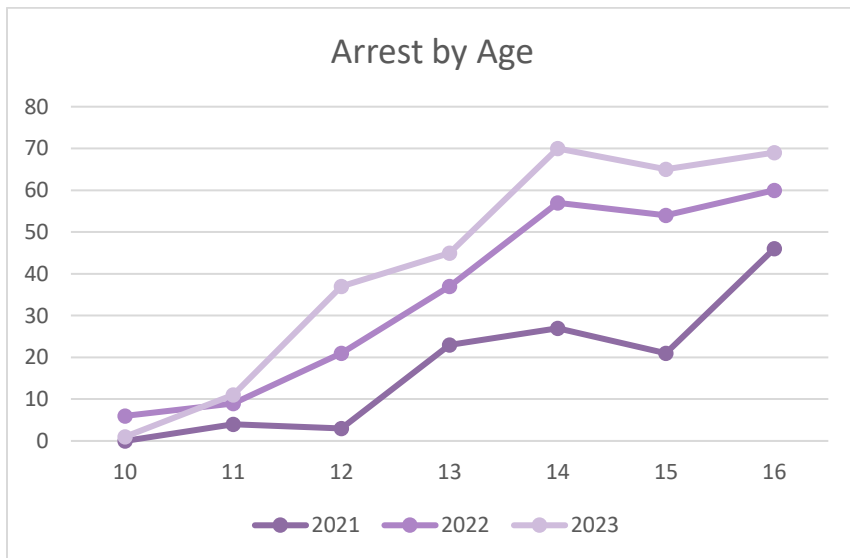
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	4	1	6
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	55	92	90	237
Chinese	2	-	-	2
Filipino	26	50	61	137
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	33	73	87	193
Japanese	8	4	13	25
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	3	1	4
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	3	10	12	25
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	30	64	64	158
Samoan	-	-	6	6
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	158	300	335	793



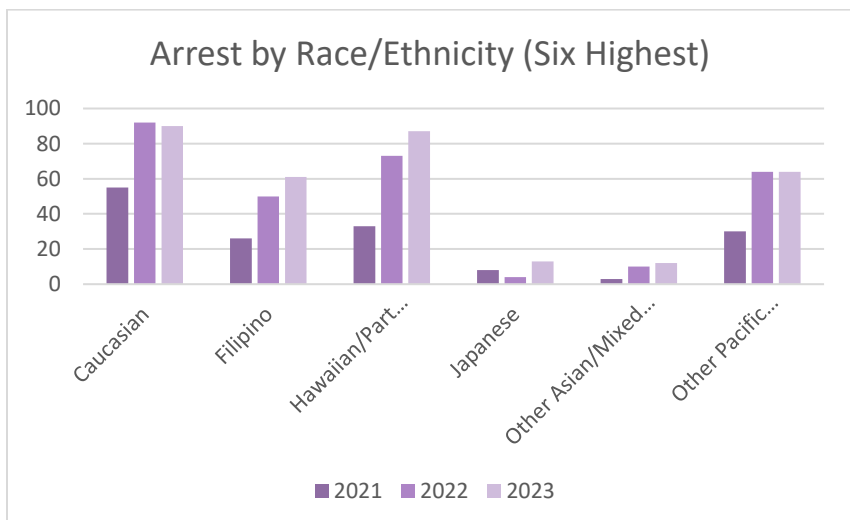
The total arrests rate increased by 112% from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for more than one-third of all arrests. In 2021, other offenses had the second highest total arrest count. In 2022, drug offenses had the second highest count, and in 2023, person offenses were second. Arrests for drug offenses surged by 545% from 2021 to 2023, while arrests for person offenses increased by 311%.



In 2021, the total number of arrests for males was only slightly higher than for females. However, in 2022 and 2023, males accounted for the majority of all arrests, and the gender gap widened in those years.



16 year olds accounted for the highest number of total arrests over the three year period followed by 14 year olds.



Caucasians were the highest in total arrests and were also overrepresented at this decision point. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the second highest in total arrests followed by Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders for the three SFYs.

KAUA'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS, 2021-2023

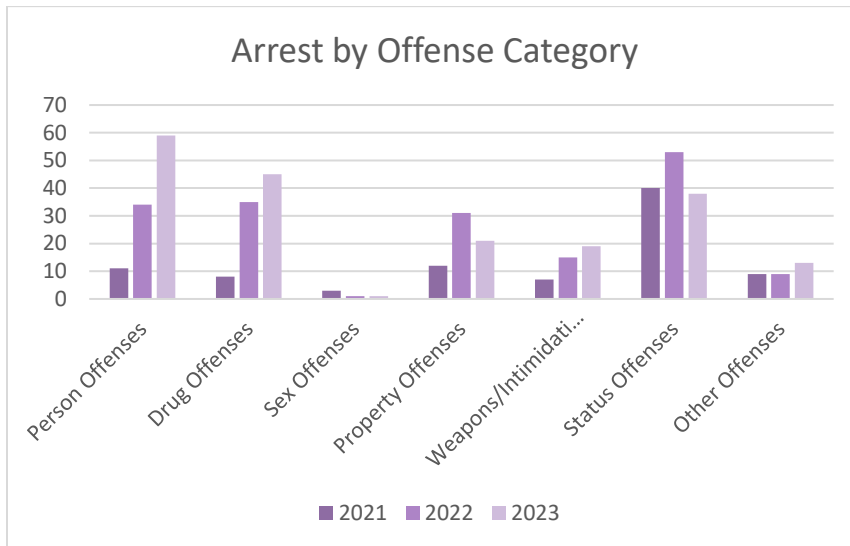
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Arrests	90	178	196
Arrest rate	13.3	26.3	29.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	11	34	59	104
Drug Offenses	8	35	45	88
Sex Offenses	3	1	1	5
Property Offenses	12	31	21	64
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	7	15	19	41
Status Offenses	40	53	38	131
Other Offenses	9	9	13	31
Total	90	178	196	464

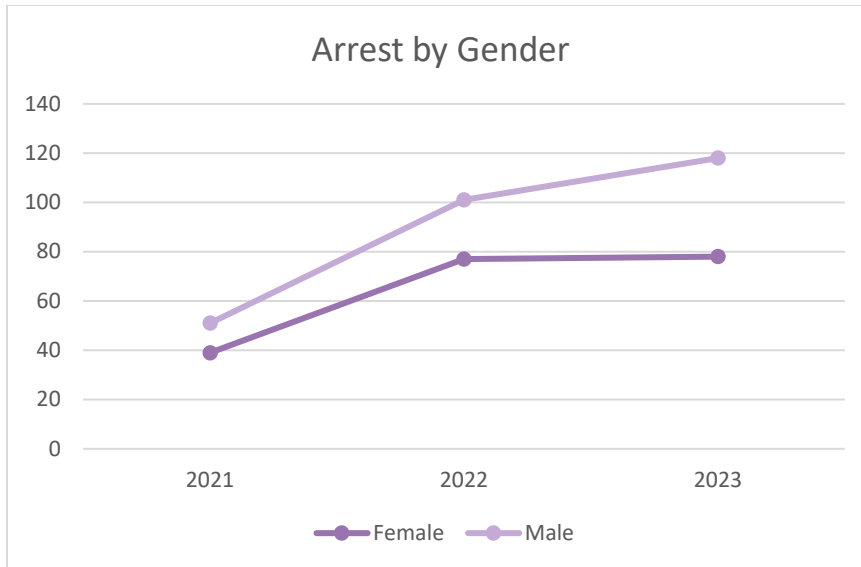
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	39	77	78	194
Male	51	101	118	270
Total	90	178	196	464

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	3	1	4
11	3	6	10	19
12	3	18	17	38
13	10	28	29	67
14	15	34	43	92
15	13	28	35	76
16	22	34	37	93
17	24	27	24	75
Total	90	178	196	464

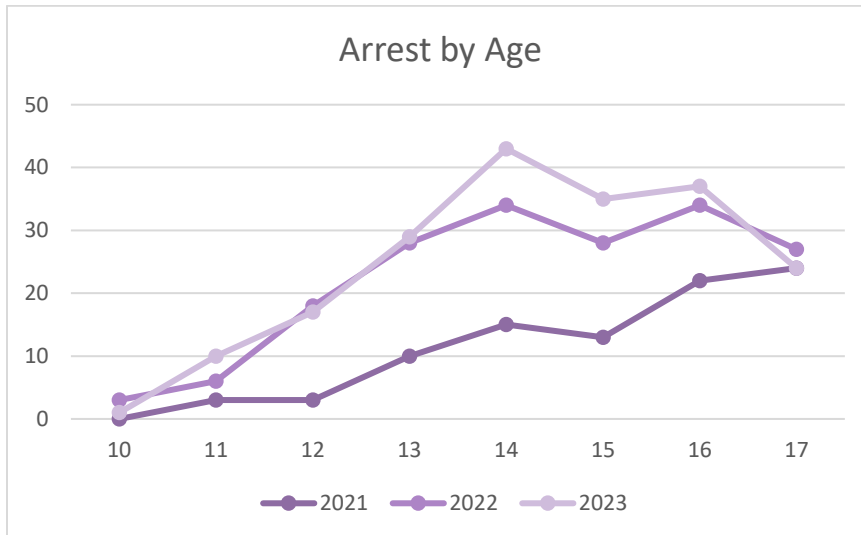
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	1	2	1	4
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	31	50	53	134
Chinese	2	-	-	2
Filipino	16	28	33	77
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	18	49	53	120
Japanese	3	3	8	14
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	2	1	3
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	2	8	6	16
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	17	36	39	92
Samoan	-	-	2	2
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	90	178	196	464



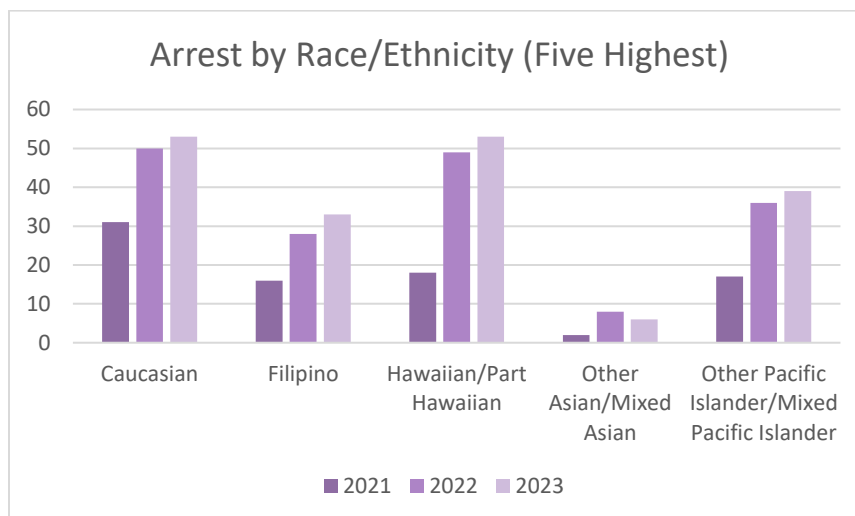
Individual arrest rates for Kaua'i County more than double from 2021 to 2023. Status offenses accounted for the highest number of arrests in 2021 to 2022, and person offenses in 2023. The number of individual arrests for drug offenses increased by 463% from 2021 to 2023. Drug offenses accounted for the second highest individual arrests for 2022 and 2023.



Males accounted for majority of individual arrests in each of the three SFYs. Arrests for both genders increased over the three year period, with the gender gap widening each year.



13 to 16 year olds showed an increase in the number of arrests from 2021 to 2023.



The number of Caucasian youth arrested were the highest indicating overrepresentation in arrests for each of the years. Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians were the second highest in arrests followed by Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islanders across the three SFYs. There were no missing or unknown race/ethnicities in individual arrests.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

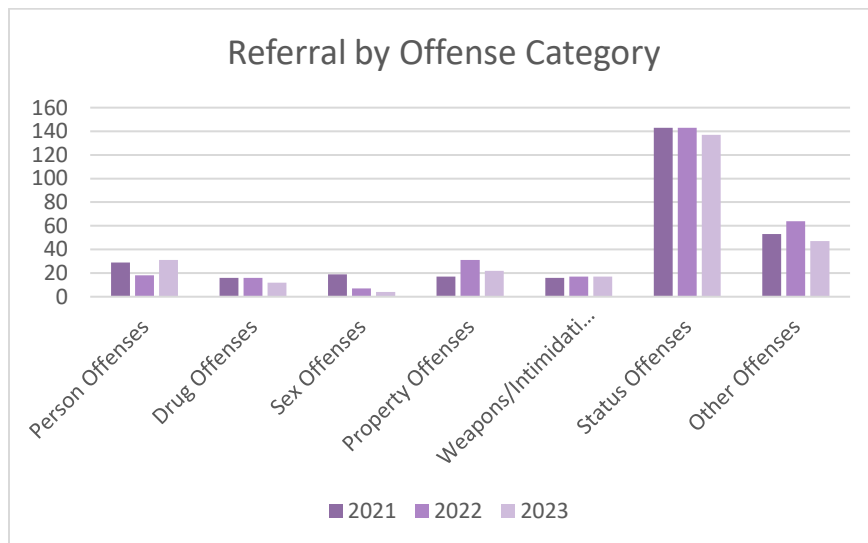
	2021	2022	2023
Total Referrals	293	296	270
Referral rate	43.3	43.8	39.9

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	29	18	31	78
Drug Offenses	16	16	12	44
Sex Offenses	19	7	4	30
Property Offenses	17	31	22	70
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	16	17	17	50
Status Offenses	143	143	137	423
Other Offenses	53	64	47	164
Total	293	296	270	859

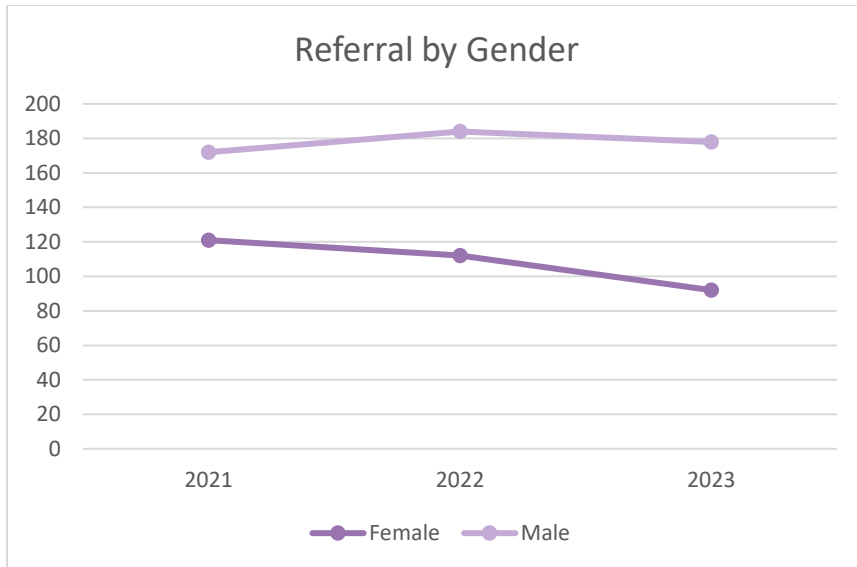
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	121	112	92	325
Male	172	184	178	534
Total	293	296	270	859

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	13	6	21
11	18	7	7	32
12	13	14	34	61
13	23	17	18	58
14	47	41	43	131
15	52	51	43	146
16	77	84	56	217
17	61	69	63	193
Total	293	296	270	859

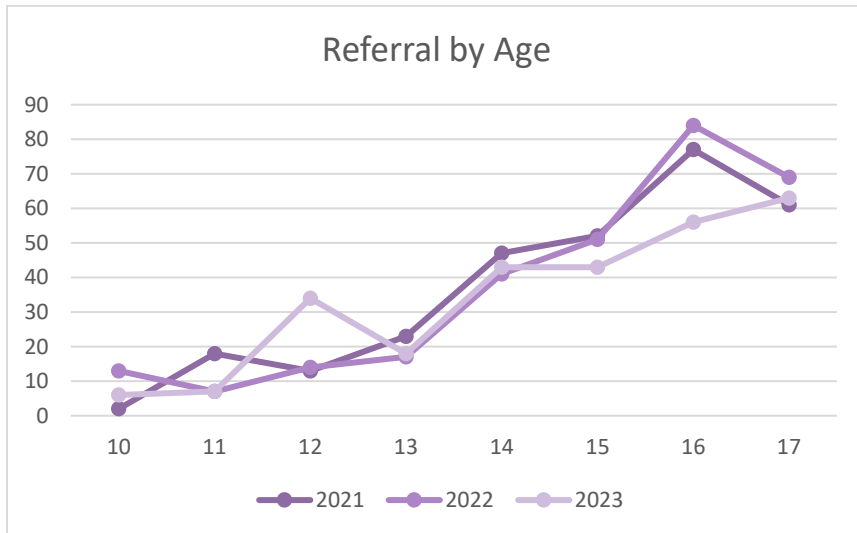
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	65	56	43	164
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	23	25	21	69
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	93	94	74	261
Japanese	9	2	10	21
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	11	1	-	12
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	5	13	9	27
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	87	105	113	305
Total	293	296	270	859



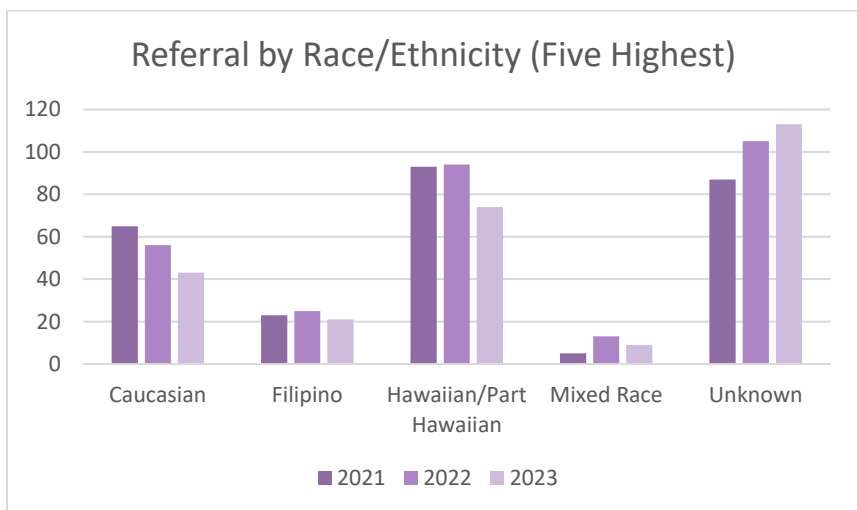
Total referral rates appear steady through 2021 to 2023. The highest number of all referrals are for status offenses for all three SFYs. Other offenses were the second highest for referrals followed by person offenses.



Males consistently accounted for the majority of referrals, making up about 60% to 65% of the total in each of the SFYs. While overall referrals decreased in 2023, male referrals remained higher than female referrals across the three years.



16 to 17 year olds made up almost half (47%) of total referrals. The youngest age of referral was 10 years old.



The number of unknown race/ethnicity accounted for the highest number of total referrals. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up the largest number of total referrals followed by Caucasians.

KAUA'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL REFERRALS, 2021-2023

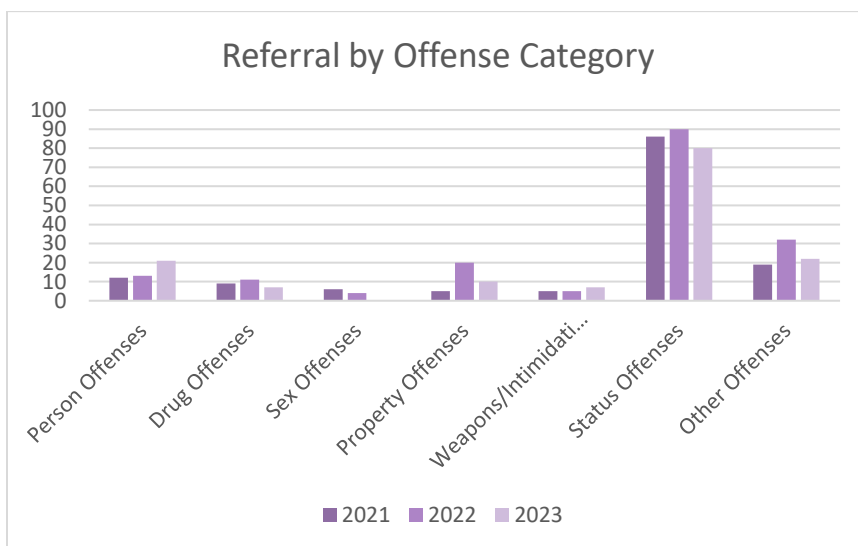
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Referrals	142	175	147
Referral rate	21.0	25.9	21.7

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	12	13	21	46
Drug Offenses	9	11	7	27
Sex Offenses	6	4	-	10
Property Offenses	5	20	10	35
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	5	5	7	17
Status Offenses	86	90	80	256
Other Offenses	19	32	22	73
Total	142	175	147	464

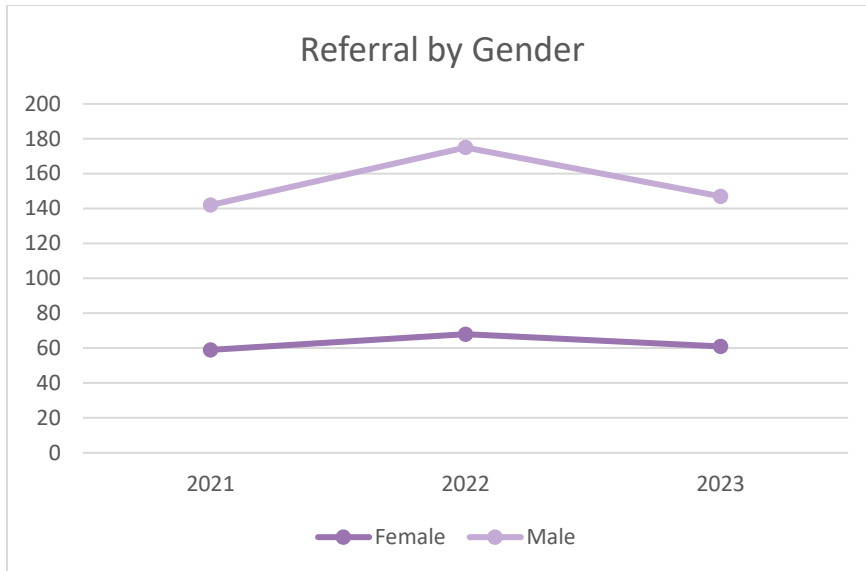
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	59	68	61	188
Male	83	107	86	276
Total	142	175	147	464

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	2	8	6	16
11	14	7	6	27
12	13	11	16	40
13	16	12	10	38
14	22	28	26	76
15	20	31	20	71
16	26	40	30	96
17	29	38	33	100
Total	142	175	147	464

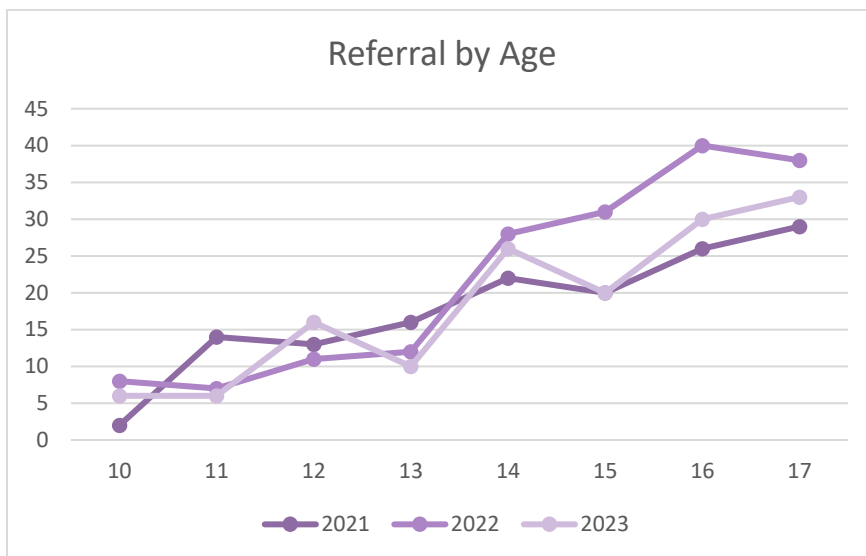
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	21	28	20	69
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	13	16	9	38
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	36	47	35	118
Japanese	1	1	5	7
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	1	-	2
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	5	7	4	16
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	65	75	74	214
Total	142	175	147	464



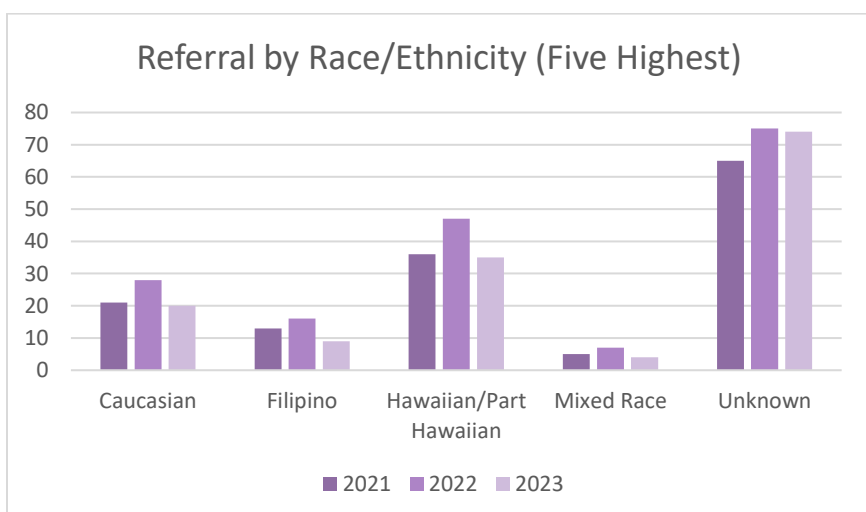
Individual referral rates increased from 2021 to 2022 and then decreased in 2023. Status offenses accounted for over 50% of individual referrals in each SFY. Other offenses accounted for the second highest, followed by person offenses across the three years.



Males consistently accounted for the majority of referrals, representing about 58% to 65% of the total referrals each year.



15 to 17 year olds showed an increase in referrals from 2021 to 2022 and then a decrease from 2022 to 2023. Pre-teens (10 to 12 year olds) made up 18% of referrals for the three SFYs.



Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for the largest proportion of individual referrals over the three years (46%). In 2023, half of the racial/ ethnic data was unknown. Among referrals with known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number, followed by Caucasians.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Diversion	33	28	52
Diversion rate	4.9	4.1	7.7

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	-	-	1
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	-	-	1	1
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	-	-	-
Status Offenses	32	28	51	111
Other Offenses	-	-	-	-
Total	33	28	52	113

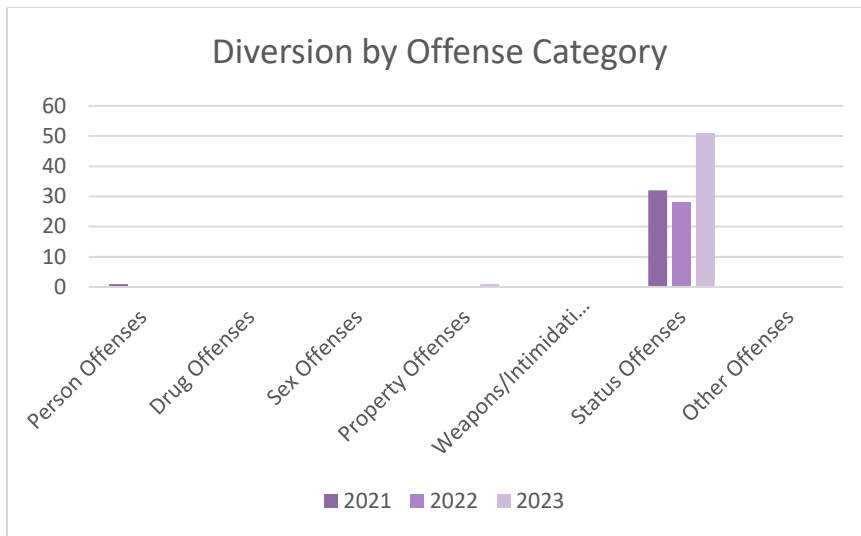
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	19	16	22	57
Male	14	12	30	56
Total	33	28	52	113

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	2	-	1	3
12	-	-	2	2
13	1	-	3	4
14	5	5	8	18
15	7	5	14	26
16	9	13	15	37
17	9	5	9	23
Total	33	28	52	113

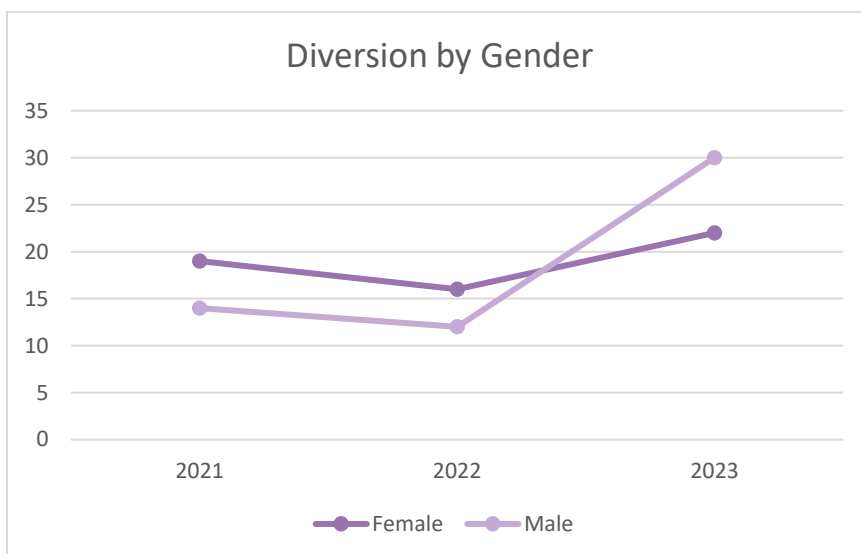
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	4	9	13	26
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	9	6	5	20
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	9	4	24	37
Japanese	2	-	-	2
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	3	-	-	3
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	6	9	10	25
Total	33	28	52	113

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	1	4	5
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	1	-	-	1
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	-	-	-	-
Failure to Process 90 Days	2	-	8	10
National Guard	-	-	-	-
Parental Disposition	30	27	40	97
Child Referred Law Violation	-	-	-	-
Diverted – Services Completed	-	-	-	-
Unable to Locate	-	-	-	-
Total	33	28	52	113

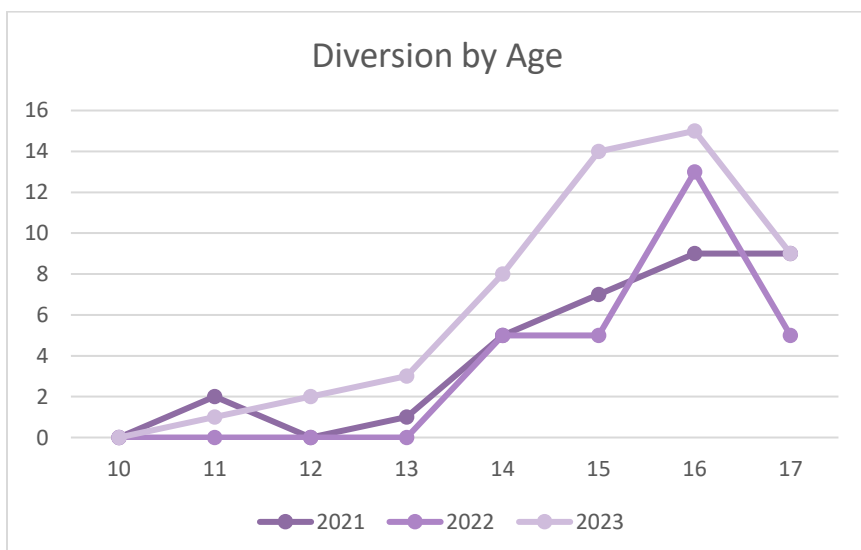
The most common reason for other disposition in total diversions was parental disposition (86%) failure to process within 90 days.



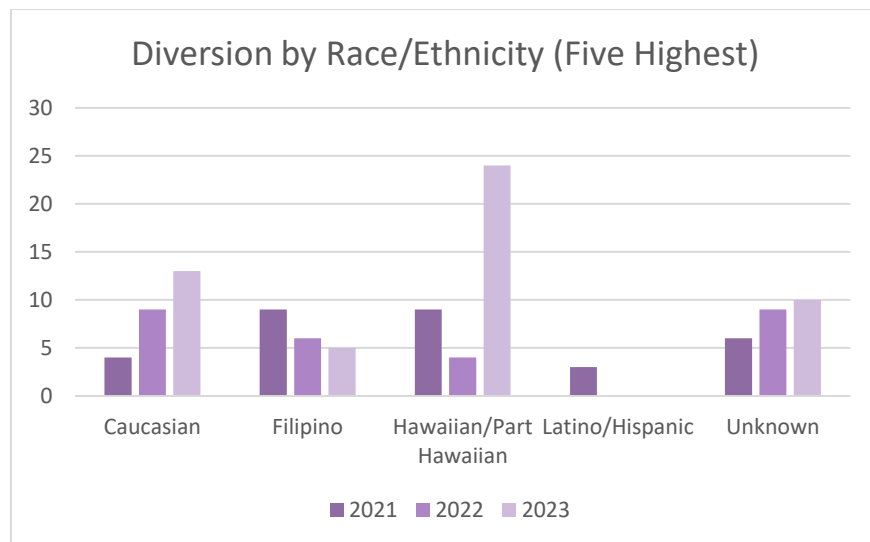
Total diversions increased from 2021 to 2023, but dipped in 2022. Status offenses accounted for 98% of total diversions for the three SFYs.



Females accounted for majority of total diversions from 2021 to 2022. Whereas, in 2023, males accounting for majority of total diversions.



16 year olds accounted for the majority of total diversions compared to other age groups for all of the three SFYs, followed by 15 year olds.



The majority of total diversions were Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians in 2021 and 2023. Caucasians had the second highest in diversions across the three years, followed by the unknown race/ethnicity.

KAUA'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL DIVERSIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Diversions	28	23	35
Diversion rate	4.1	3.4	5.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	1	-	-	1
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	-	-	1	1
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	-	-	-
Status Offenses	27	23	34	84
Other Offenses	-	-	-	-
Total	28	23	35	86

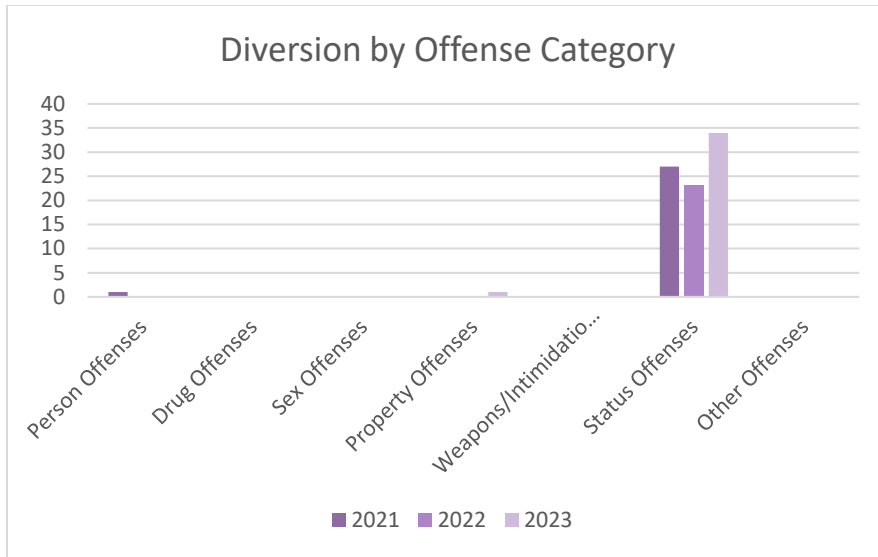
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	16	12	17	45
Male	12	11	18	41
Total	28	23	35	86

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	2	-	1	3
12	-	-	1	1
13	1	-	2	3
14	3	5	5	13
15	5	4	10	19
16	8	10	10	28
17	9	4	6	19
Total	28	23	35	86

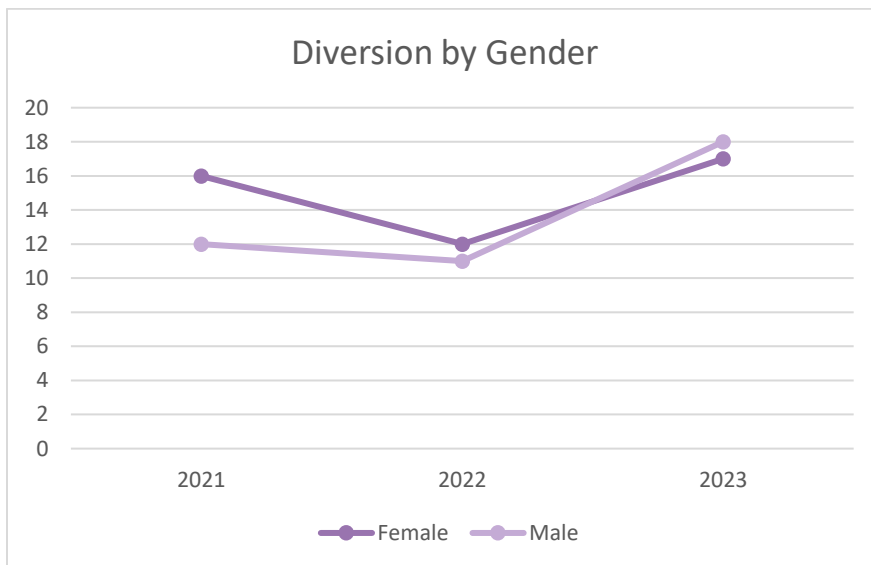
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	3	7	8	18
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	8	5	2	15
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	9	3	17	29
Japanese	1	-	-	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	6	8	8	22
Total	28	23	35	86

Other Disposition - OD: Reason	2021	2022	2023	Total
Adjudicated Under Other Ref	-	1	2	3
Child Left Jurisdiction Court	1	-	-	1
Death	-	-	-	-
Diversion to Another Agency	-	-	-	-
Failure to Process 90 Days	2	-	6	8
National Guard	-	-	-	-
Parental Disposition	25	22	27	74
Child Referred Law Violation	-	-	-	-
Diverted – Services Completed	-	-	-	-
Unable to Locate	-	-	-	-
Total	28	23	35	86

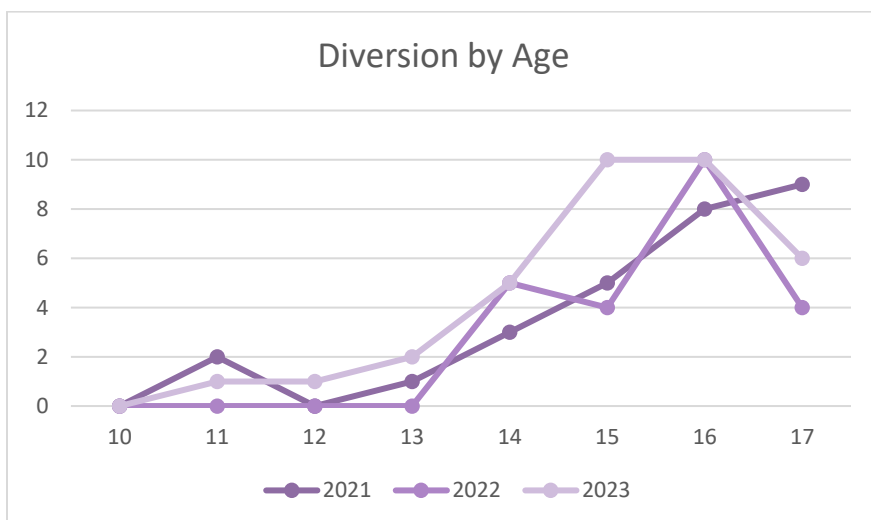
The most common reason for other disposition in individual diversions was parental disposition (86%) followed by failure to process within 90 days.



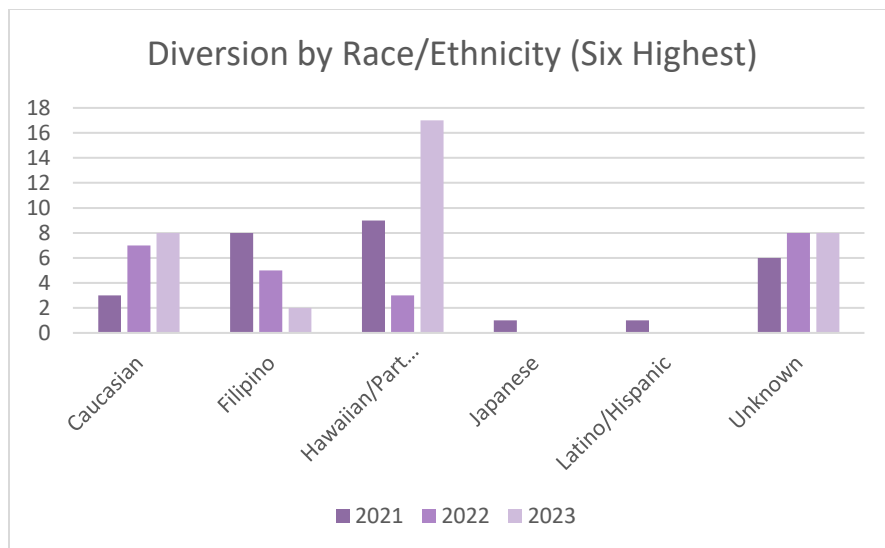
Individual diversions increased from 2021 to 2023 but dipped in 2022. Status offenses accounted for over 96% of diversions for all three SFYs. In 2022, 100% of individual diversions were of status offenses.



Females accounted for most of diversions in 2021 and 2022. In 2022 and 2023, the number of diversions for females and males were nearly equal, with only a one-person difference between the genders.



More than half of diversions were 16 to 17 year olds in 2021 and 2022, and then 15 to 16 year olds for 2023.



Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth were the highest in diversions across the three years. The unknown racial/ ethnicity accounted for 25%, making it the second highest across the three SFYs. Caucasians were the third highest in diversions, followed by Filipinos across the three years.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Total Petitions	175	167	159
Petition rate	25.9	24.7	23.5

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	26	16	22	64
Drug Offenses	14	8	10	32
Sex Offenses	19	5	4	28
Property Offenses	16	27	20	63
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	16	12	16	44
Status Offenses	37	40	40	117
Other Offenses	47	59	47	153
Total	175	167	159	501

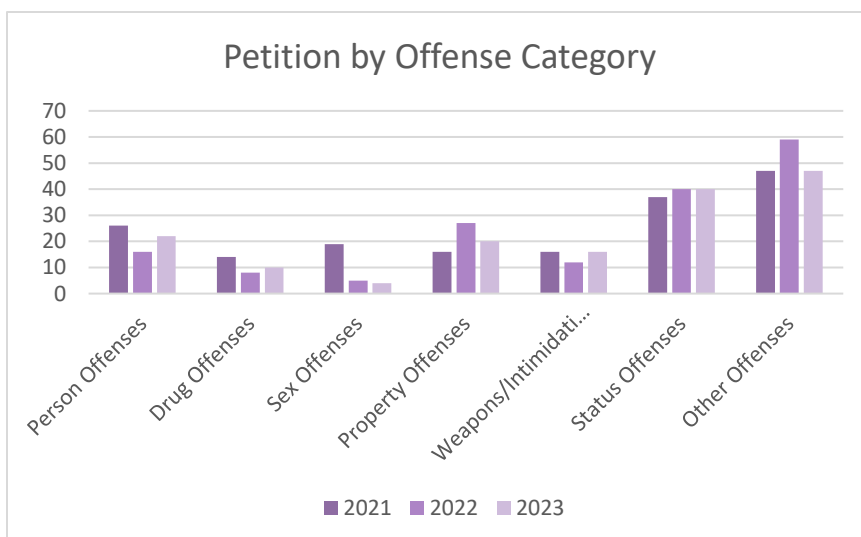
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	63	49	44	156
Male	112	118	115	345
Total	175	168	159	501

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	9	5	15
11	8	2	5	15
12	3	7	21	31
13	13	9	12	34
14	14	21	18	53
15	36	28	20	84
16	56	45	36	137
17	44	46	42	132
Total	175	167	159	501

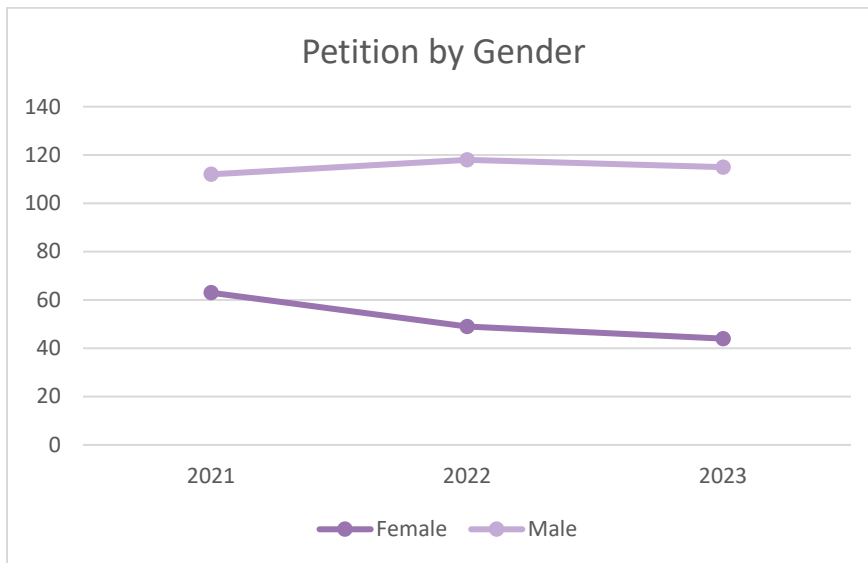
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	49	36	18	103
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	9	11	12	32
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	65	52	39	156
Japanese	6	2	8	16
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	4	9	7	20
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	41	57	75	173
Total	175	167	159	501

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	26	44	27	97
Petition Amended	-	-	-	-
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	-	-	5	5
Dismissed Interest of Justice	-	-	-	-
Petition Denied	-	-	-	-
Dismissed with Prejudice	50	27	50	127
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	9	2	-	11
Granted	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	4	-	-	4
Court Found Petition Sustained	2	-	-	2
Petition Withdrawn	1	1	1	3
Waived	-	-	-	-
Missing	83	93	76	252
Total	175	167	159	501

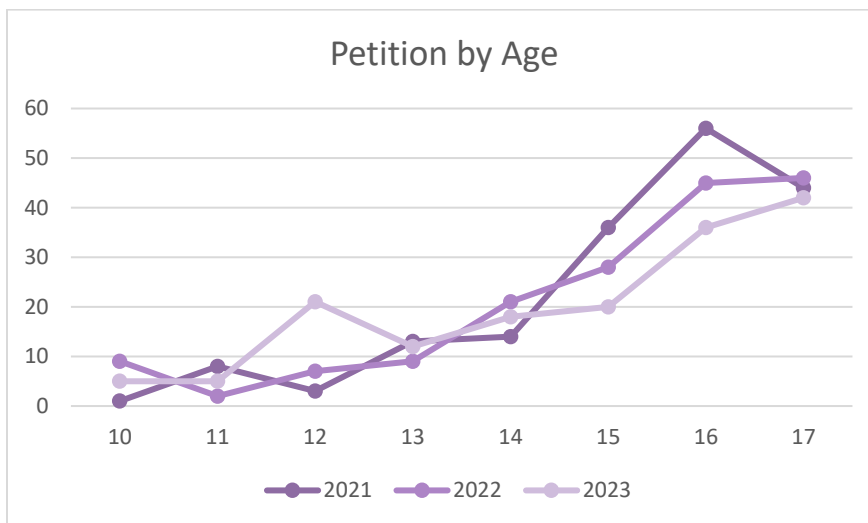
The most common disposition in total petitions was dismissed with prejudice followed by adjudicated.



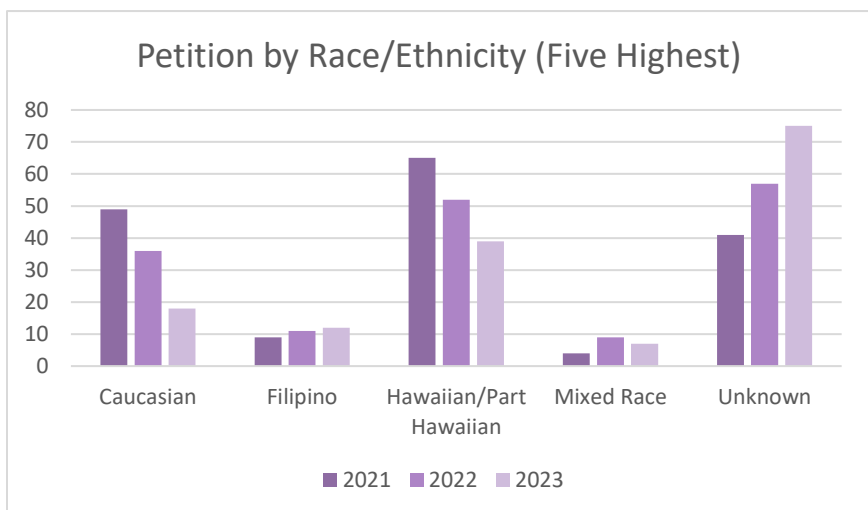
Total petitions decreased across the three years. Other offenses accounted for the highest number of total petitions for each year followed by status offenses. Person offenses were third highest in total petitions, closely followed by property offenses across the three SFYs.



Males accounted for over half of total petitions for the three year period. Differences in petition count between the genders increased across the years.



16 to 17 year olds accounted for over half of all petitions for the three SFYs.



The highest number of total petitions are of the unknown race/ethnicity category. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians accounted for the highest number of petitions followed by Caucasians across all three years.

KAUA‘I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PETITIONS, 2021-2023

	2021	2022	2023
Individual Petitions	69	98	90
Petition rate	10.2	14.5	13.3

Offense Type	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	11	11	12	34
Drug Offenses	7	5	5	17
Sex Offenses	6	3	0	9
Property Offenses	6	18	8	32
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	5	4	7	16
Status Offenses	20	27	36	83
Other Offenses	14	30	22	66
Total	69	98	90	257

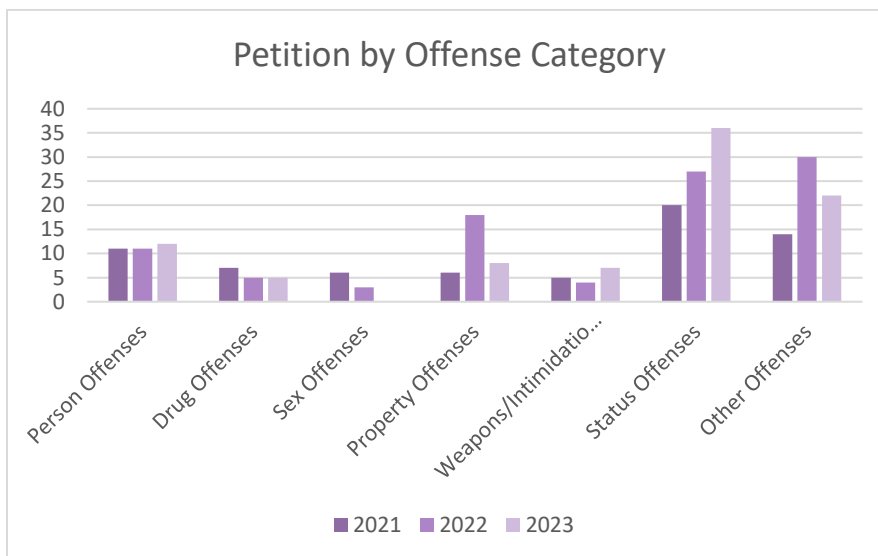
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	28	32	29	89
Male	41	66	61	168
Total	69	98	90	257

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	1	4	5	10
11	5	2	5	12
12	3	5	10	18
13	7	6	7	20
14	8	14	11	33
15	13	16	11	40
16	15	23	20	58
17	17	28	21	66
Total	69	98	90	257

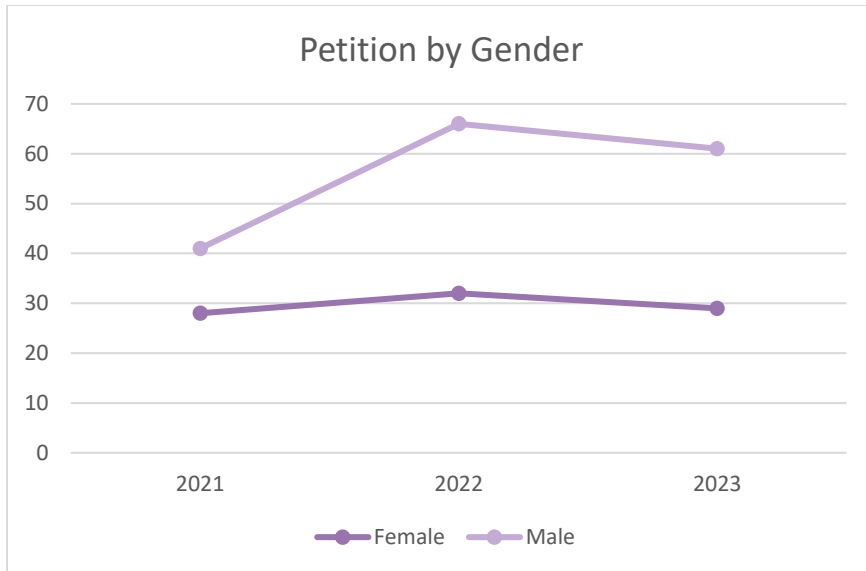
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	12	19	10	41
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	6	6	6	18
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	20	26	16	62
Japanese	1	1	3	5
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	1	-	-	1
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	4	4	2	10
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	25	42	53	120
Total	69	98	90	257

Type of Disposition	2021	2022	2023	Total
Detention Center	-	-	-	-
Administrative Closing	-	-	-	-
Adjudicated	8	29	16	53
Petition Amended	-	-	-	-
Admin Transfer to Another Case	-	-	-	-
Acquitted Reason of Insanity	-	-	-	-
Change of Venue	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Interest of Justice	-	10	-	10
Petition Denied	-	-	-	-
Dismissed with Prejudice	22	-	23	45
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Dismissed Without Prejudice	4	2	-	6
Granted	-	-	-	-
Court Found Petition Not Sustained	2	-	-	2
Court Found Petition Sustained	-	-	-	-
Petition Withdrawn	1	-	1	2
Waived	-	-	-	-
Missing	32	57	50	139
Total	69	98	90	257

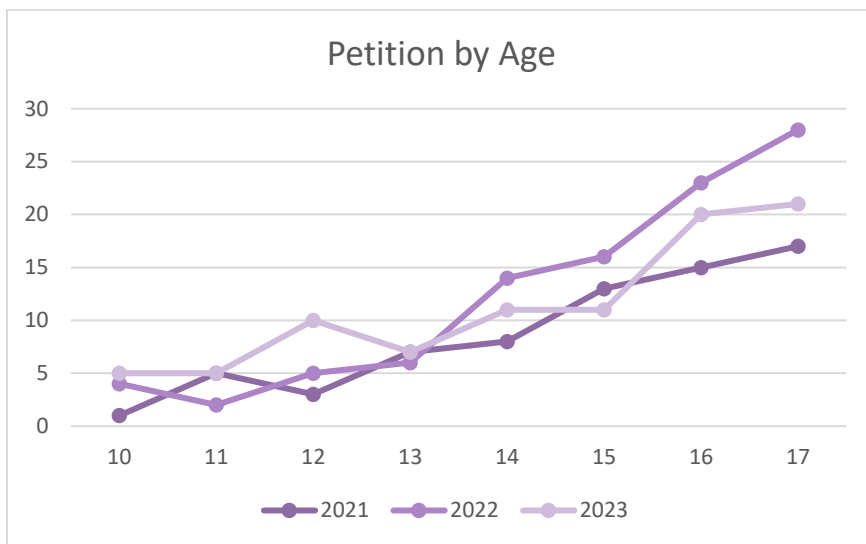
The most common type of disposition in individual petitions is adjudicated followed by dismiss with prejudice.



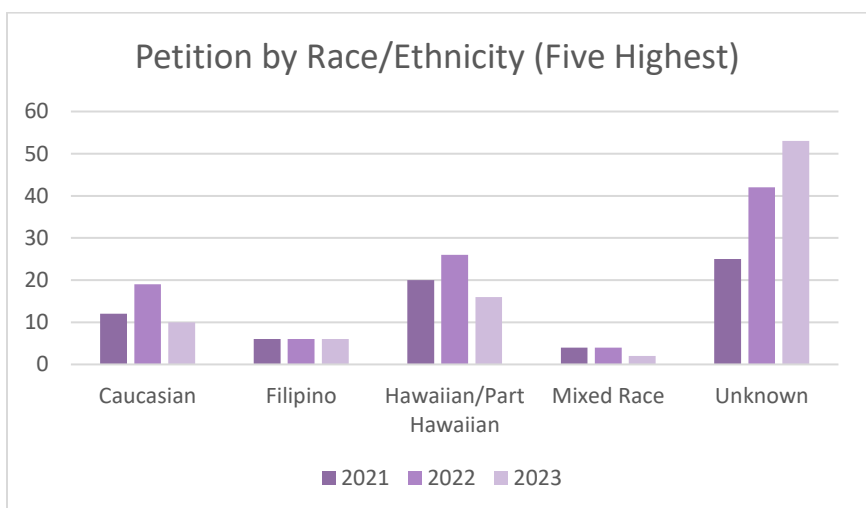
Individual petition rates increased from 2021 to 2022 and then decreased in 2023 at a rate that was still higher than 2021. Status offenses accounted for the highest number in petitions followed by other offenses.



Males consistently accounted for the majority of petitions, making up about 64% to 71% of the total each year. While overall individual petitions decreased in 2023, male petitions remained higher than female petitions throughout the three year period.



10 to 12 year olds accounted for 15% of individual petitions from 2021 to 2023. 16 to 17 year olds made up the majority of petitions for each year compared to other age groups.



Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for over 50% of individual petitions for all three SFYs. Of the known race/ethnicity, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian youth accounted for the majority in petitions across the three years followed by Caucasians.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

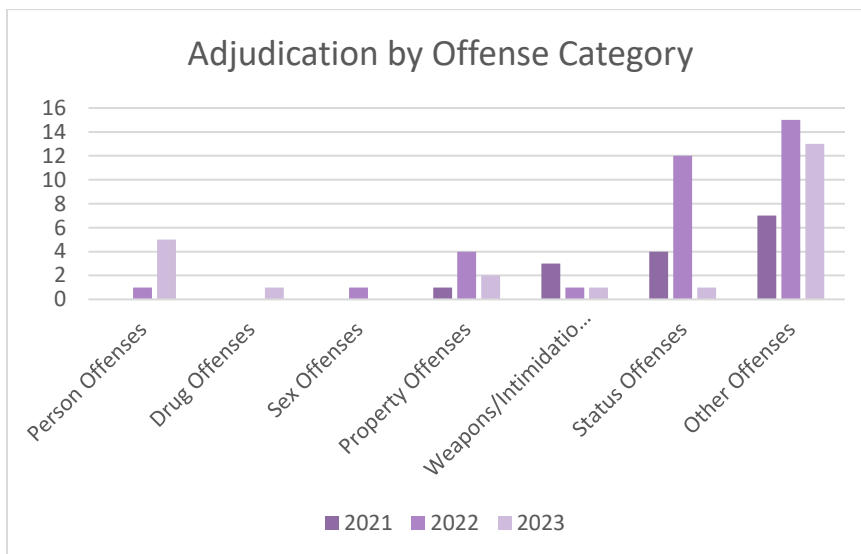
Offense Category	2021	2022	2023
Total Adjudications	15	34	23
Adjudication rate	2.2	5.0	3.4

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	-	1	5	6
Drug Offenses	-	-	1	1
Sex Offenses	-	1	-	1
Property Offenses	1	4	2	7
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	3	1	1	5
Status Offenses	4	12	1	17
Other Offenses	7	15	13	35
Total	15	34	23	72

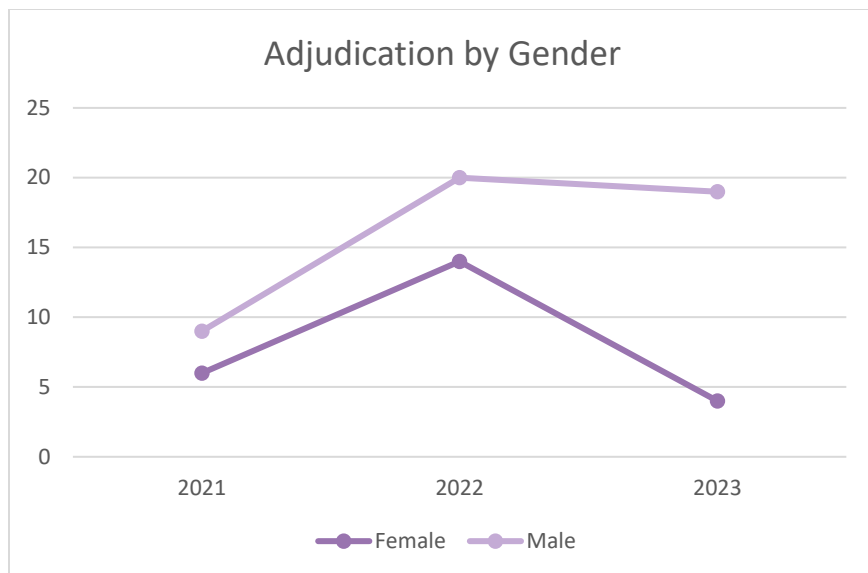
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	6	14	4	24
Male	9	20	19	48
Total	15	34	23	72

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	6	-	6
12	2	-	-	2
13	-	-	1	1
14	-	3	4	7
15	5	8	4	17
16	5	4	7	16
17	3	13	7	23
Total	15	34	23	72

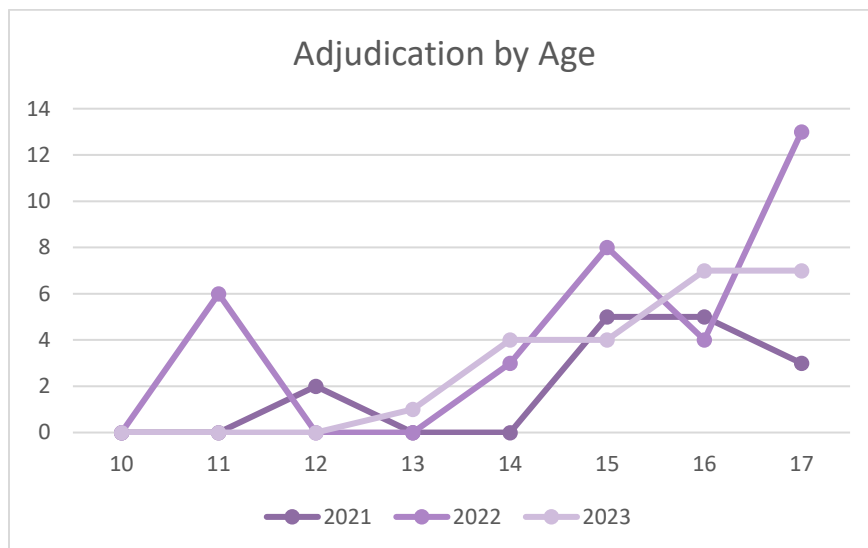
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	4	15	2	21
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	-	2	5
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	3	7	3	13
Japanese	2	-	1	3
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	1	3	4
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	11	12	26
Total	15	34	23	72



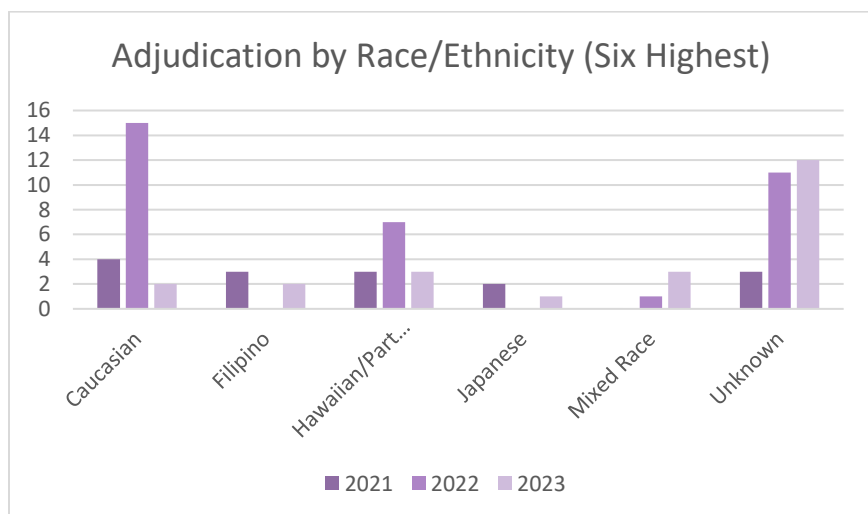
Total adjudications more than doubled from 2021 to 2022, then decreased by 32% from 2022 to 2023. Nearly half of total adjudications were for other offenses, followed by status offenses in total adjudications across the three SFYs.



Males made up the majority of total adjudications. In 2023 the gender gap was the most pronounced.



17 year olds accounted for almost a third of all adjudications. 15 to 17 year olds accounted for over 55% of total adjudications for all three SFYs.



The unknown race/ethnicity category accounted for 37% of total adjudications for the three SFYs. This represents a significant amount of the data. Of the known race/ethnicity, Caucasians accounted for the highest adjudications followed by Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians across all three SFYs.

KAUA'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL ADJUDICATIONS, 2021-2023

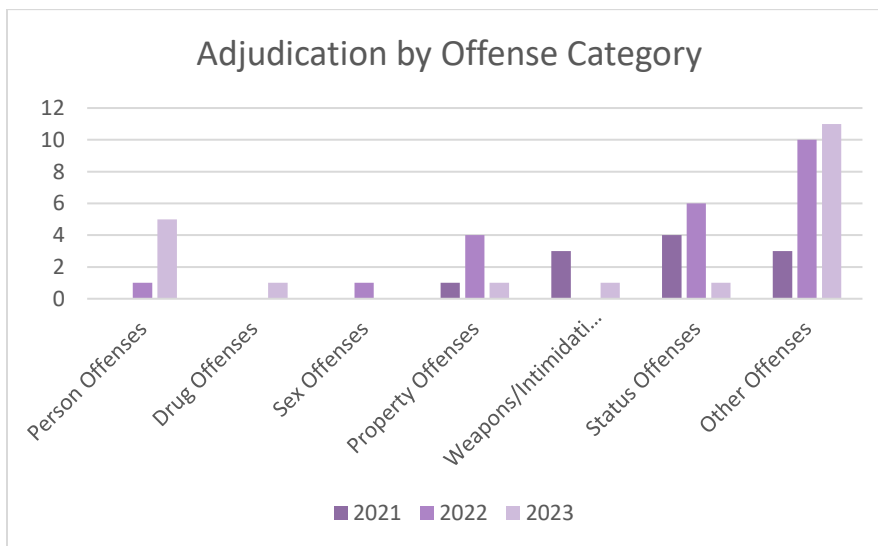
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Adjudications	11	22	20
Adjudication rate	1.6	3.3	3.0

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	-	1	5	6
Drug Offenses	-	-	1	1
Sex Offenses	-	1	-	1
Property Offenses	1	4	1	6
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	3	-	1	4
Status Offenses	4	6	1	11
Other Offenses	3	10	11	24
Total	11	22	20	53

Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	5	10	4	19
Male	6	12	16	34
Total	11	22	20	53

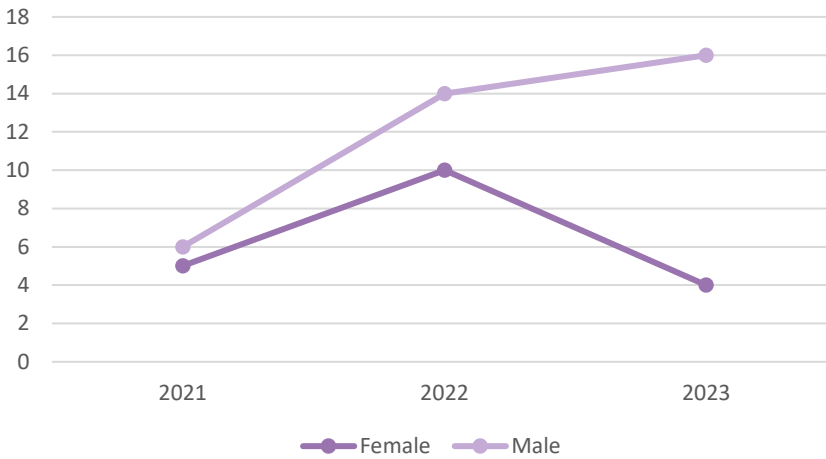
Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	2	-	2
12	2	-	-	2
13	-	-	1	1
14	-	3	4	7
15	2	6	4	12
16	4	4	5	13
17	3	7	6	16
Total	11	22	20	53

Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	1	8	2	11
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	3	-	2	5
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	3	5	3	11
Japanese	1	-	1	2
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	1	2	3
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	8	10	21
Total	11	22	20	53



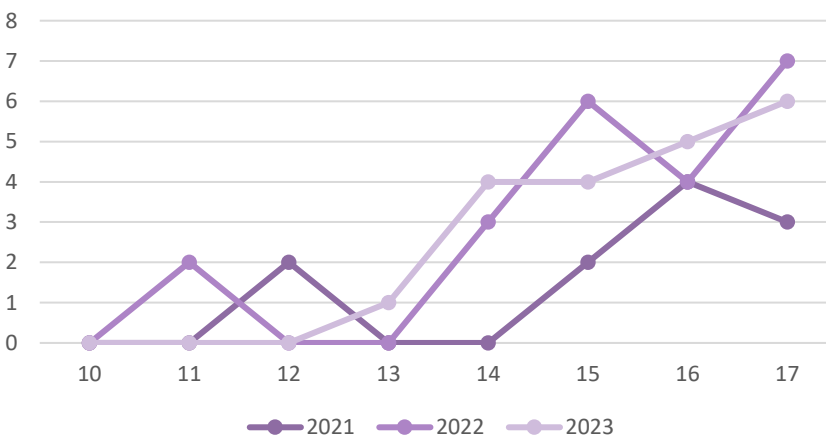
Individual adjudication rates doubled from 2021 to 2022, then slightly decreased from 2022 to 2023. Other offenses accounted for the highest number of individual adjudications over the three SFYs. Status offenses were the highest in 2021 and second highest in 2022. Person offenses were the second highest in 2023.

Adjudication by Gender



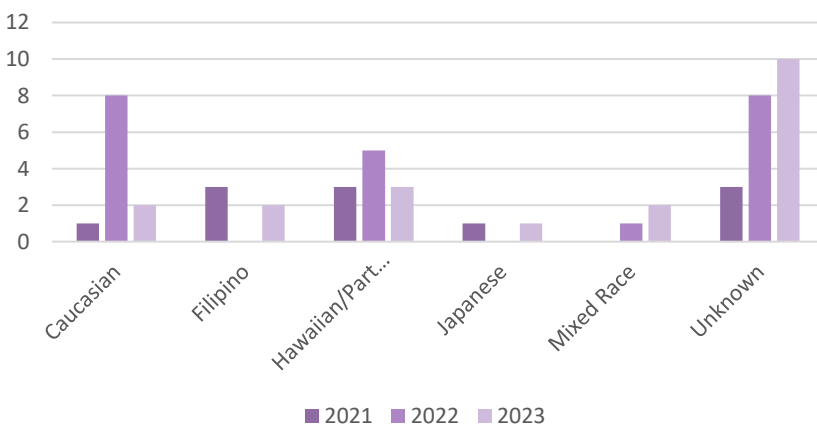
Males consistently accounted for the majority of probations, making up about 60% to 70% of the total in each SFY. While males showed increases across the three years in adjudications, female adjudications decreased from 2022 to 2023.

Adjudication by Age



16 to 17 year olds made up 50% or more of individual adjudications for each of the three SFYs. In 2022, the youngest youth in the adjudication decision point was 11 years old.

Adjudication by Race/Ethnicity (Six Highest)



The highest count for ethnicity/race in adjudication was the unknown race/ethnicity category for each of the SFYs, ranging from 27% to 50%. Among the known race/ethnicities, Caucasians and Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians had the highest numbers in adjudications.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

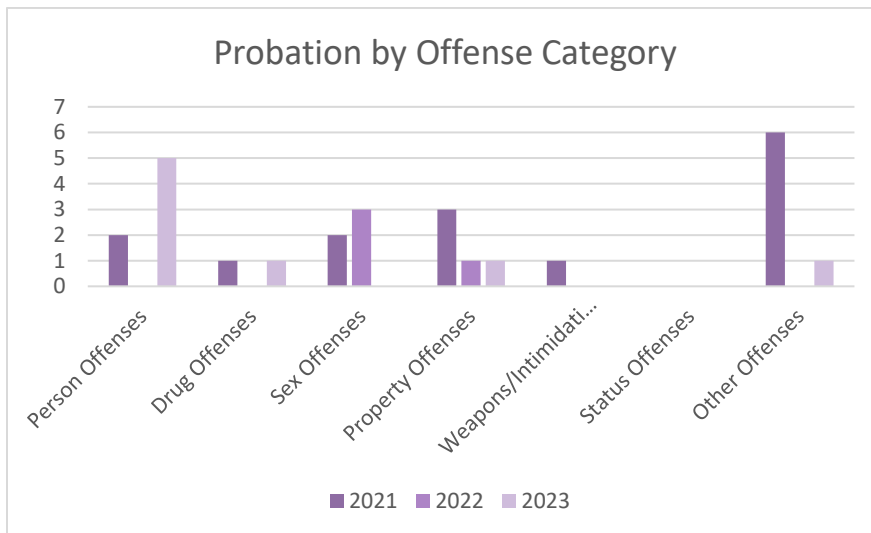
Offense Category	2021	2022	2023
Total Probations	15	4	8
Probation rate	2.2	0.6	1.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	2	-	5	7
Drug Offenses	1	-	1	2
Sex Offenses	2	3	-	5
Property Offenses	3	1	1	5
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	-	-	1
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	6	-	1	7
Total	15	4	8	27

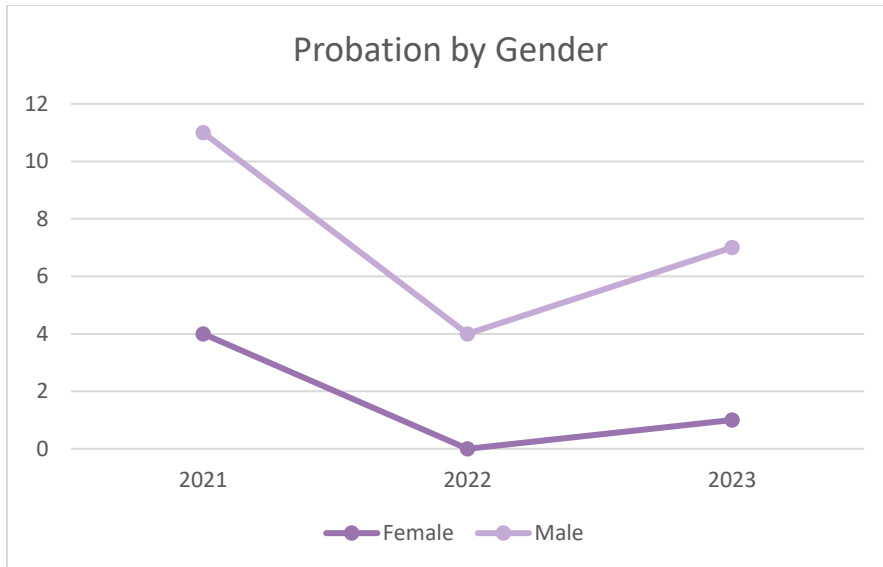
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	4	-	1	5
Male	11	4	7	22
Total	15	4	8	27

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	1	2	-	3
15	4	-	4	8
16	5	1	2	8
17	5	1	2	8
Total	15	4	8	27

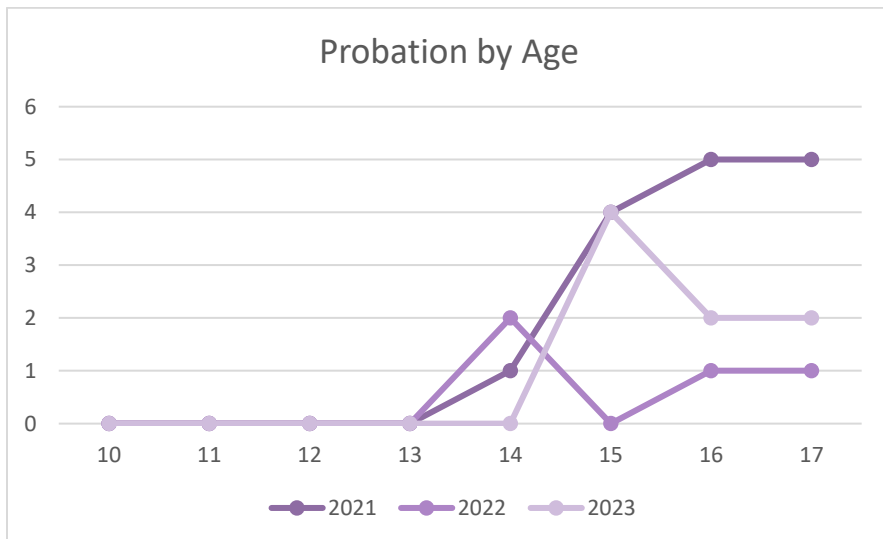
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	5	-	2	7
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	1	1
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	7	3	2	12
Japanese	1	-	-	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	1	1	-	2
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	3	4
Total	15	4	8	27



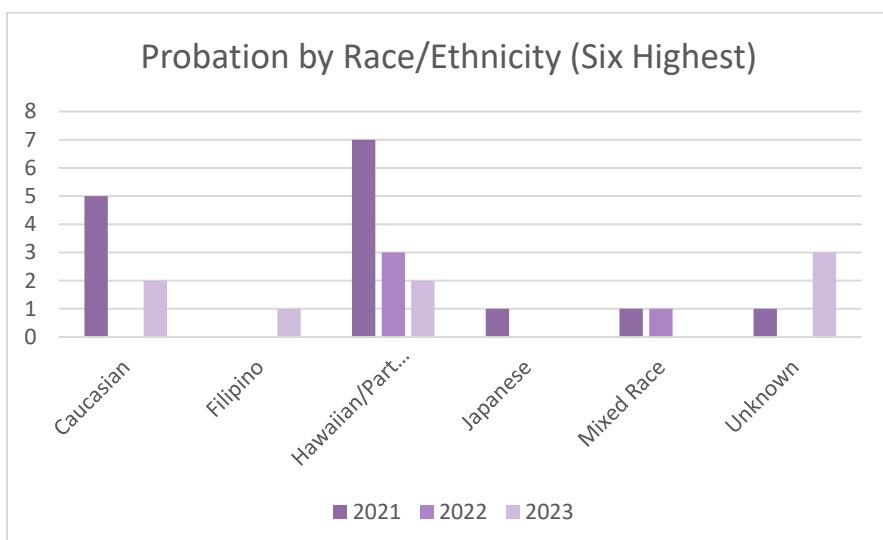
Total probations decreased by 73% from 2021 to 2022, then increased 100% from 2022 to 2023. Other and person offenses were tied for the highest in total probations. These offenses accounted for over half of total probations. Sex and property offenses were tied for second highest in total probations.



Males accounted for 81% of total probations for all three SFYs. Although probations for both genders decreased in 2022, they increased again in 2023.



15 to 17 year olds accounted for 89% of total probations. The youngest in probations were 14 year olds.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up a large proportion of total probations, followed by Caucasians. While there was no unknown race/ethnicity category in 2022, it accounted for the highest number of probations in 2023.

KAUA'I COUNTY
INDIVIDUAL PROBATIONS, 2021-2023

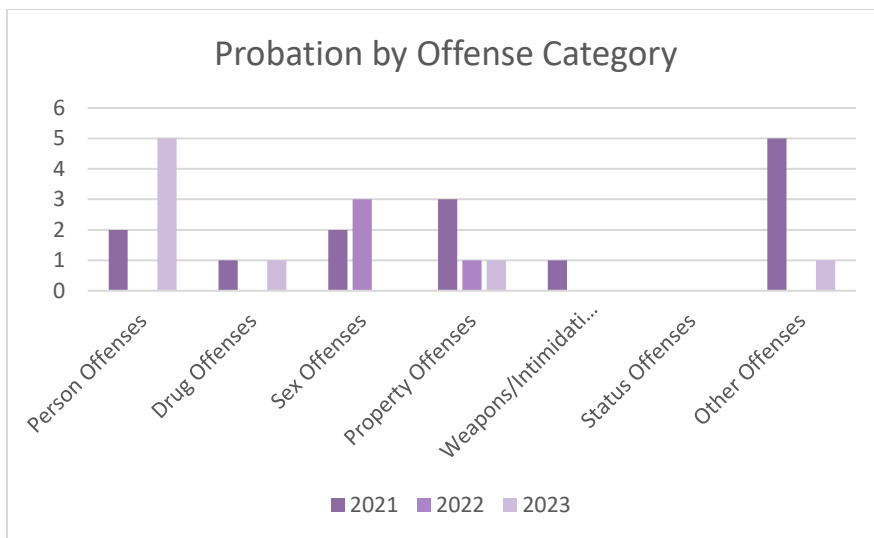
	2021	2022	2023
Individual Probations	14	4	8
Probation rate	2.1	0.6	1.2

Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	2	-	5	7
Drug Offenses	1	-	1	2
Sex Offenses	2	3	-	5
Property Offenses	3	1	1	5
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	1	-	-	1
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	5	-	1	6
Total	14	4	8	26

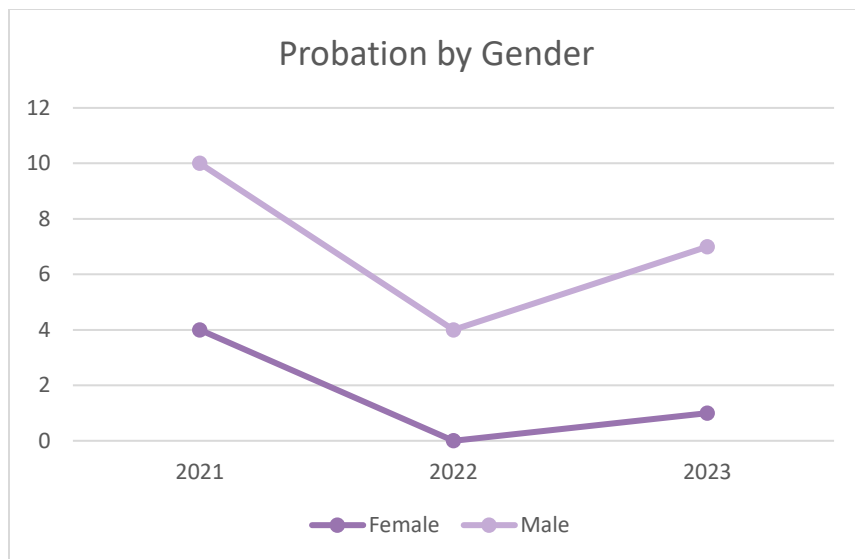
Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	4	-	1	5
Male	10	4	7	21
Total	14	4	8	26

Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	1	2	-	3
15	3	-	4	7
16	5	1	2	8
17	5	1	2	8
Total	14	4	8	26

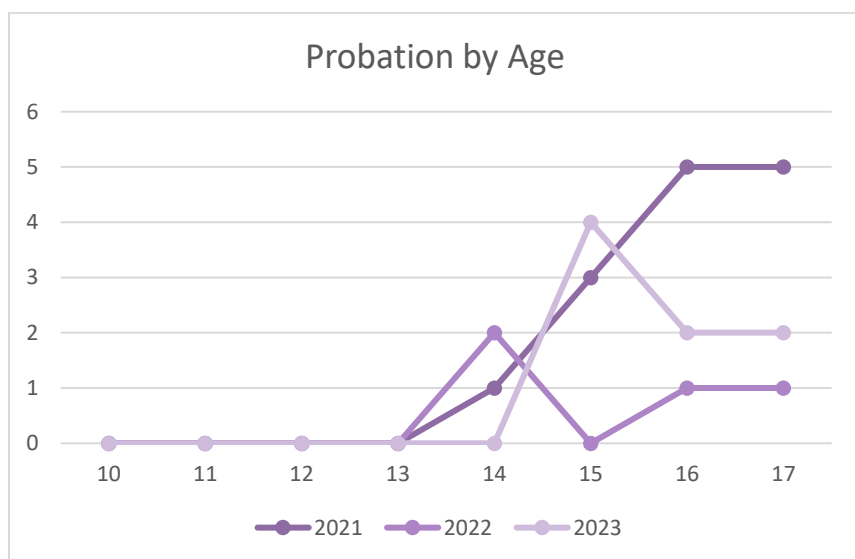
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	4	-	2	6
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	1	1
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	7	3	2	12
Japanese	1	-	-	1
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	1	1	-	2
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	3	4
Total	14	4	8	26



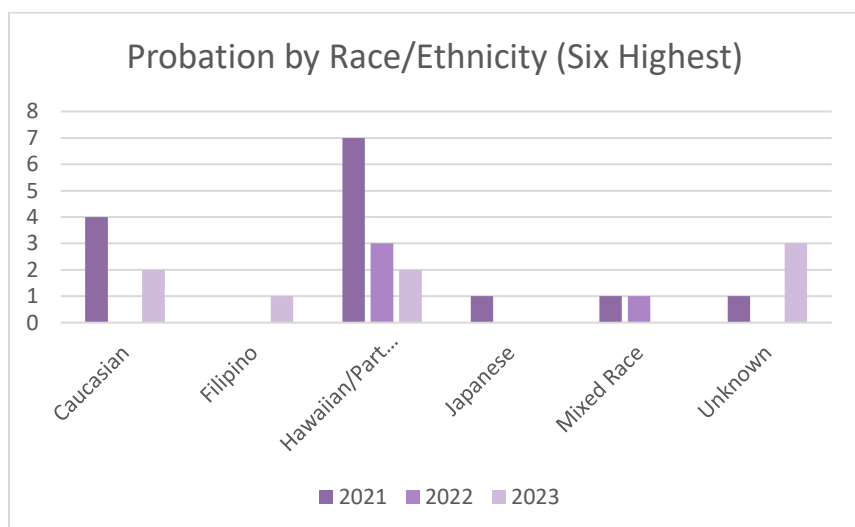
Individual probations decreased 71% from 2021 to 2022 and then increased 100% from 2022 to 2023. Person offenses were the highest in individual probations for the three SFYs followed by other offenses. Sex offenses and property offenses were tied as third highest in individual probations.



The vast majority in probations were males for the three SFYs. Of individual probations from 2021 to 2023, 81% were males.



The youngest age group who received probation were 14 year olds in 2021 and 2022. In 2023, 15 to 17 year olds accounted for all individual probations.



Hawaiians/Part Hawaiians made up almost half of individual probations for all three SFYs followed by Caucasians. The unknown race/ethnicity category showed the highest count in individual probations in 2023.

KAUA'I COUNTY
TOTAL/INDIVIDUAL HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, 2021-2023*

	2021	2022	2023
Total HYCF Confinement	1	2	1
HYCF Confinement rate	0.1	0.3	0.1

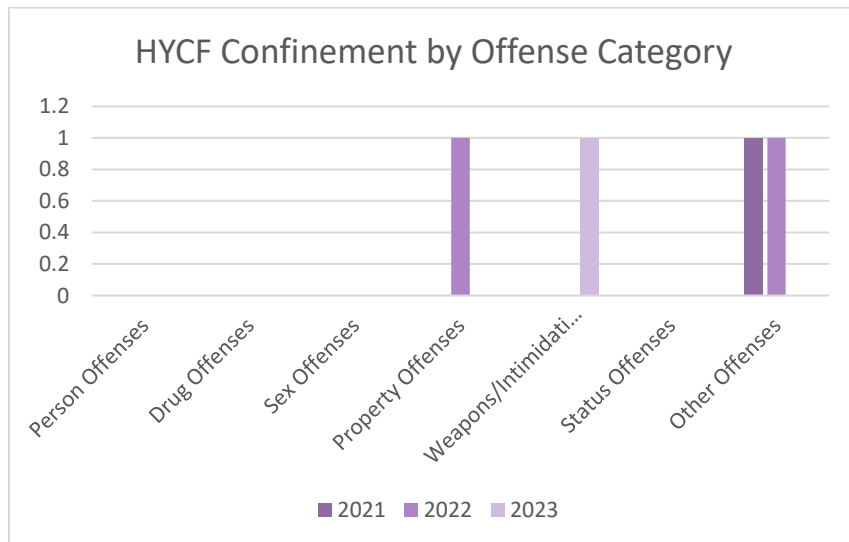
Offense Category	2021	2022	2023	Total
Person Offenses	-	-	-	-
Drug Offenses	-	-	-	-
Sex Offenses	-	-	-	-
Property Offenses	-	1	-	1
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	-	-	1	1
Status Offenses	-	-	-	-
Other Offenses	1	1	-	2
Total	1	2	1	4

Gender	2021	2022	2023	Total
Female	-	-	-	-
Male	1	2	1	4
Total	1	2	1	4

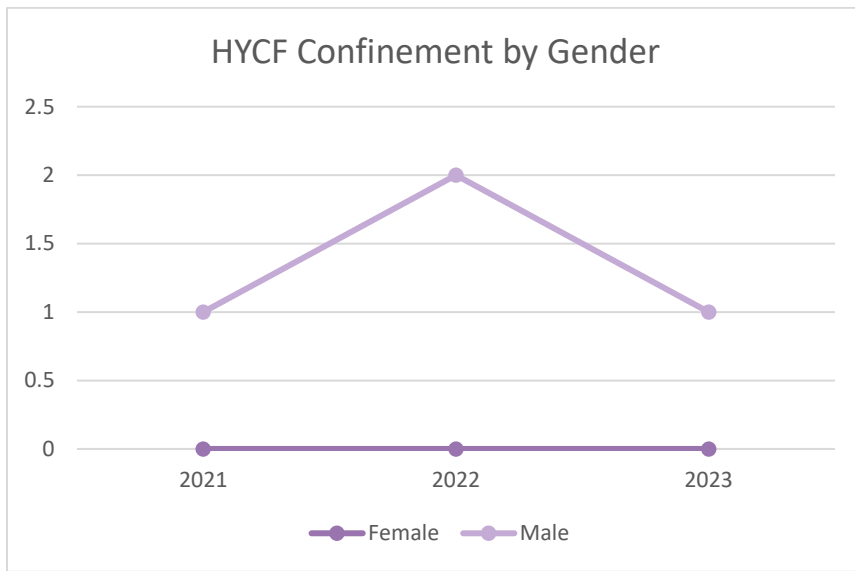
Age	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	1
16	-	-	-	-
17	1	1	1	3
Total	1	2	1	4

* Total and individual confinement results are the same as there are no duplication cases in confinement for the three SFYs.

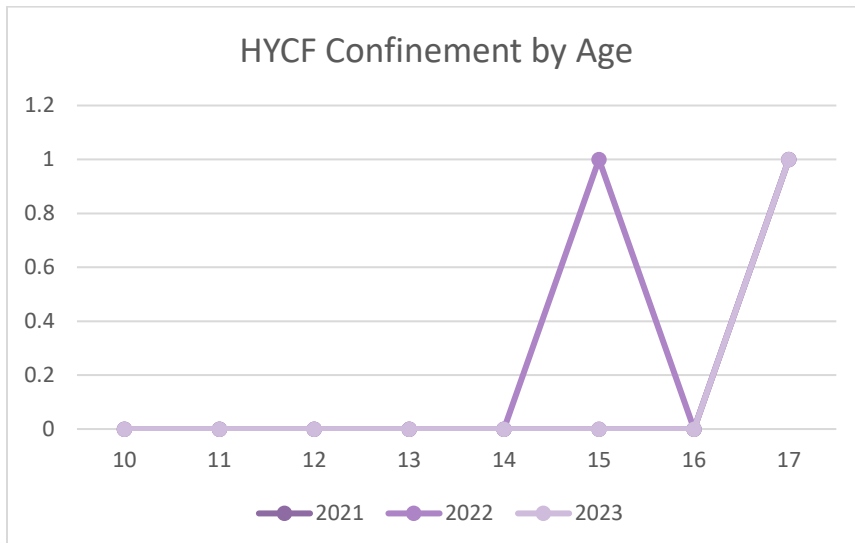
Race/Ethnicity	2021	2022	2023	Total
African American	-	-	-	-
All Others	-	-	-	-
Caucasian	1	2	-	3
Chinese	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	1	1
Guamanian	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	-	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-
Latino/Hispanic	-	-	-	-
Micronesian	-	-	-	-
Mixed Race	-	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-
Other Asian/Mixed Asian	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-
Tongan	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	4



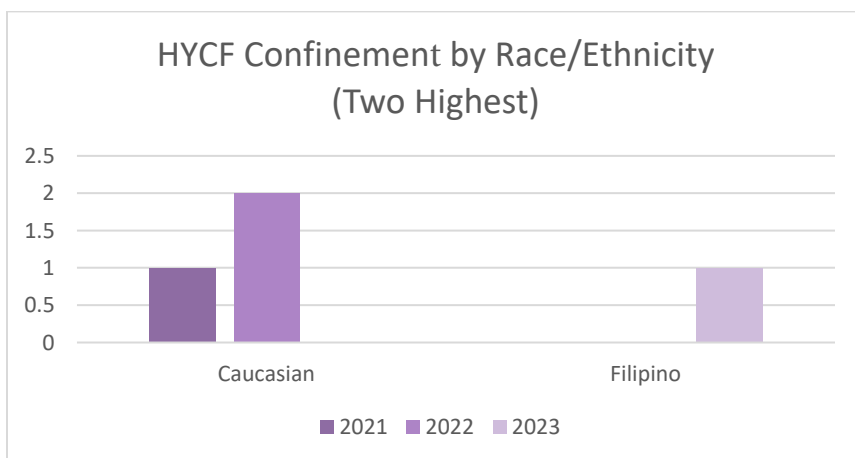
Offense categories that received confinement sentences included other, property, and weapons/intimidation offenses.



Only males were subject to confinement across the three year period.



Only 15 and 17 year olds were subject to confinement. 17 year olds accounted for the majority (75%) of those in confinement.



The four Kaua'i youth in confinement included one Filipino and three Caucasians over the three year period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Improving Data Quality and Systematic Reporting

Standardizing Offense Descriptions

- **Issue:** Manual entry of offense descriptions by counties leads to inconsistencies, such as misspellings and abbreviations, complicating data analysis.
- **Recommendation:** Implement a pre-set drop-down menu with an exhaustive list of standardized offense descriptions to minimize errors and ensure consistency.

Reevaluating the "Other" Offense Category

- **Issue:** The "Other" offense category is overly broad and lacks clarity, including offenses such as status violations or court order breaches. This category is consistently one of the top three offenses across various decision points.
- **Recommendation:** Conduct a comprehensive review of offenses classified under "Other" to ensure meaningful categorization and accurate reflection of the severity and nature of offenses.

Updating and Consolidating the Codebook

- **Issue:** The JJIS codebook lacks centralization, with duplicate or ambiguous variable descriptions. Certain codes, such as MA and CC disposition codes, are not comprehensively documented.
- **Recommendation:** Revise and centralize the JJIS codebook to include all relevant codes with clear, unique descriptions to enhance usability and data accuracy.

Addressing Disparities and Enhancing Inclusivity

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

- **Hawaiians:** Accounted for the majority of cases in most decision points. They were overrepresented in most decision points following arrest.
- **Micronesians:** Overrepresented at nearly all decision points, necessitating culturally relevant responses.
- **African Americans:** Significantly overrepresented in various decision points including the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) relative to their population percentage, particularly in Honolulu County.
- **Recommendation:** Investigate disparities in decision points for these racial groups and ensure services are culturally responsive and equitable.

Gender Nonconforming Youth

- **Issue:** The current system does not allow gender nonconforming youth to self-identify outside binary categories.
- **Recommendation:** Partner with the Hawai'i Department of Health to explore the inclusion of gender self-identification options to better reflect the diversity of youth in the system.

Caucasian and Hawaiian Youth Representation

- **Caucasians:** Overrepresented in arrests but not in the referral decision point.
- **Hawaiians:** Underrepresented in arrests statewide but overrepresented in subsequent decision points, particularly in probation for Kaua'i and Hawai'i counties.

- **Recommendation:** Examine these disparities and assess whether decision-making processes and services are culturally sensitive.

Improving Data Completeness and Utility

Addressing Unknown or Missing Data

- **Ethnicity/Race:** Significant issues persist with "unknown" race/ethnicity data at various decision points in the juvenile justice system, particularly beyond the arrest phase for Honolulu and Kauaʻi counties. All counties exhibit high levels of "unknown" data for race/ethnicity at stages including referral, detention, diversion, petition, and adjudication. These gaps may stem from delays in the verification process, particularly at the referral stage. The prevalence of "unknown" entries undermines the ability to accurately analyze racial disparities and assess equity within the juvenile justice system.
- **Recommendation:** Ensure timely verification of race/ethnicity data and explore processes to minimize "unknown" entries.

Diversion Services

- **Issue:** Diversion datasets lack context regarding reasons for entry or appropriateness of services.
- **Recommendation:** Include data on diversion services and placements to evaluate their effectiveness in reducing further system involvement.

Incorporating Educational Needs

- **Issue:** Educational needs, as outlined in the contract with the Office of Youth Services, are not included due to data unavailability.
- **Recommendation:** Collaborate with the Department of Education to integrate educational data into the JJIS. Additionally, establish partnerships with other relevant systems, such as alternative education programs and community-based educational services, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of youth educational needs and outcomes.

Analyzing Trends and Patterns

Person Offenses

- **Issue:** Arrests for person offenses increased by over 100% from 2021 to 2022 and remained high in 2023. Referrals for person offenses also increased significantly.
- **Recommendation:** Investigate potential policy changes or external factors contributing to these trends.

Specific Offense Trends

- **Drug Offenses:** Increasing in Kauaʻi County.
- **Status Offenses:** Rising in Hawaiʻi County and among top offenses in adjudications outside Honolulu County.
- **Recommendation:** Explore prevention and intervention strategies tailored to these trends.

Impact of COVID-19

- **Observation:** The pandemic likely influenced trends due to lockdowns, travel restrictions, and heightened police vigilance.
- **Recommendation:** Conduct a focused analysis of COVID-19's impact on JJS patterns, particularly in SFYs 2020-2021.

Strengthening Prevention and Early Intervention

Age Trends

- **Issue:** Youth involvement in decision points increases with age, particularly among high-risk groups.
- **Recommendation:** Invest in prevention services targeting elementary-aged children and high-risk areas.

Incorporating Prevention Services

- **Recommendation:** Include state and county-funded prevention services in JJS analyses to assess their role in mitigating system involvement.

Conclusion

Implementing these recommendations will help to improve data quality, address disparities, and strengthen prevention efforts, ensuring a more equitable and effective juvenile justice system.

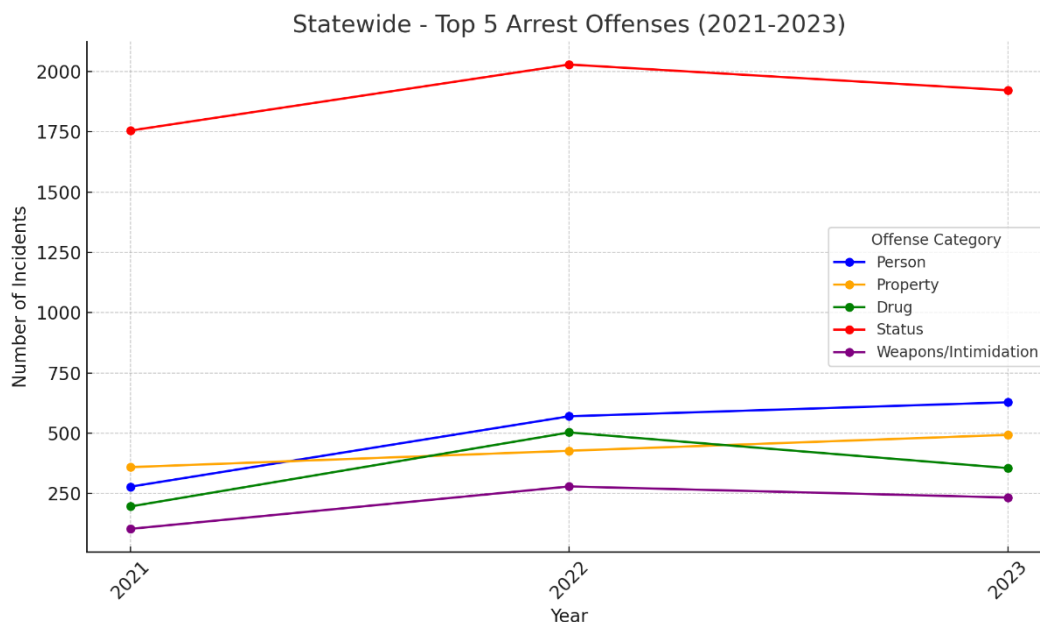
Supplemental Report

Key Findings and Implications for Crime Analysis 2021 to 2023

ARRESTS

1. Increase in Arrests and Offense Trends

- **Status Offenses as Leading Cause:** Across Hawai‘i, status offenses consistently accounted for nearly half of all total arrests each year. This trend indicates a strong focus on non-violent, status-based offenses, especially in Honolulu County.
- **Person and Drug Offenses Surge in 2022:** Person offenses surged by 105% from 2021 to 2022, becoming the second-highest offense category. Drug offenses also rose dramatically by 157%, though they slightly declined in 2023, remaining the third-highest offense category statewide. Property offenses steadily increased each year, especially in Honolulu County, where person offenses also increased by 156%.
- **Significant Variation by County:** Honolulu, Maui, and Kaua‘i counties all saw a rise in drug and person offenses by over 150% in 2022. Maui County, in particular, had a sharp 76% increase in total arrests from 2021 to 2022, which was followed by a 63% drop in 2023.



2. Demographic Disparities in Arrest Rates

- **Gender Disparities:** Males consistently accounted for the majority of arrests, averaging 62% statewide, with females comprising about 38%. However, in Honolulu, this gender gap was most significant in 2022. Kaua‘i showed a widening gender disparity, particularly in drug-related arrests, as male arrests rose disproportionately.
- **Age Patterns:** Youth aged 13 to 17 comprised majority of the arrests (88%), with the highest concentration among those aged 15 and 17 years. Arrest rates for youth ages 10 to 12 years showed a minor rise, indicating early involvement in

the justice system. In Honolulu, ages 14 to 17 years accounted for most arrests and Maui saw the highest numbers in the 13 to 14 year old group.

- **Ethnic Overrepresentation:** Certain ethnic groups were disproportionately represented. African American youth were overrepresented each year. Caucasian youth were also consistently overrepresented, as were Micronesians, starting from 2022. Hawaiians had the highest number of arrests but were not overrepresented in proportion to their population.

3. **Impact of Interventions and Policy Changes**

- **Peak in Arrests in 2022 and Decline in 2023:** A peak across all age groups in arrest occurred in 2022. This was followed by a decrease in 2023, suggesting a potential influence from policy changes, community intervention programs, or shifts in enforcement practices.
- **Data Completeness:** A small proportion of arrest records lacked gender information (4 cases in Maui County). Accurate data is essential for analyzing trends and ensuring interventions are data-informed.

Implications

1. **Policy and Intervention Focus on Status Offenses and Drug-Related Offenses**

- Since status offenses made up nearly half of all arrests, there is a need to assess current policies and interventions that target non-criminal offenses. These offenses might benefit from community-based or restorative programs rather than formal legal processes.
- The increase in drug-related arrests, particularly in Maui, signals a possible need for substance abuse intervention programs. Community-based diversion programs could address underlying issues without placing youth in the justice system.

2. **Targeted Efforts for Overrepresented Demographics**

- The consistent overrepresentation of Caucasian, Micronesian, and African American youth suggests that culturally relevant, community-specific interventions are necessary to address potential underlying social or systemic disparities.
- Addressing the gender disparity in arrests, particularly in areas with a widening gender gap like Kaua‘i and Honolulu counties, may require an analysis of how different genders engage in certain offense types. Gender-specific programs could help to address the reasons for this imbalance.

3. **Early Intervention for Younger Adolescents**

- The noticeable arrest rate for pre-teens and younger teens (10 to 14 year olds) signals the importance of early intervention programs. Addressing risk factors in elementary and middle school-aged youth, such as through after-school programs, mentoring, and family support services, may help reduce early entry into the justice system.

4. **Consistent Monitoring and Evaluation of System Changes**

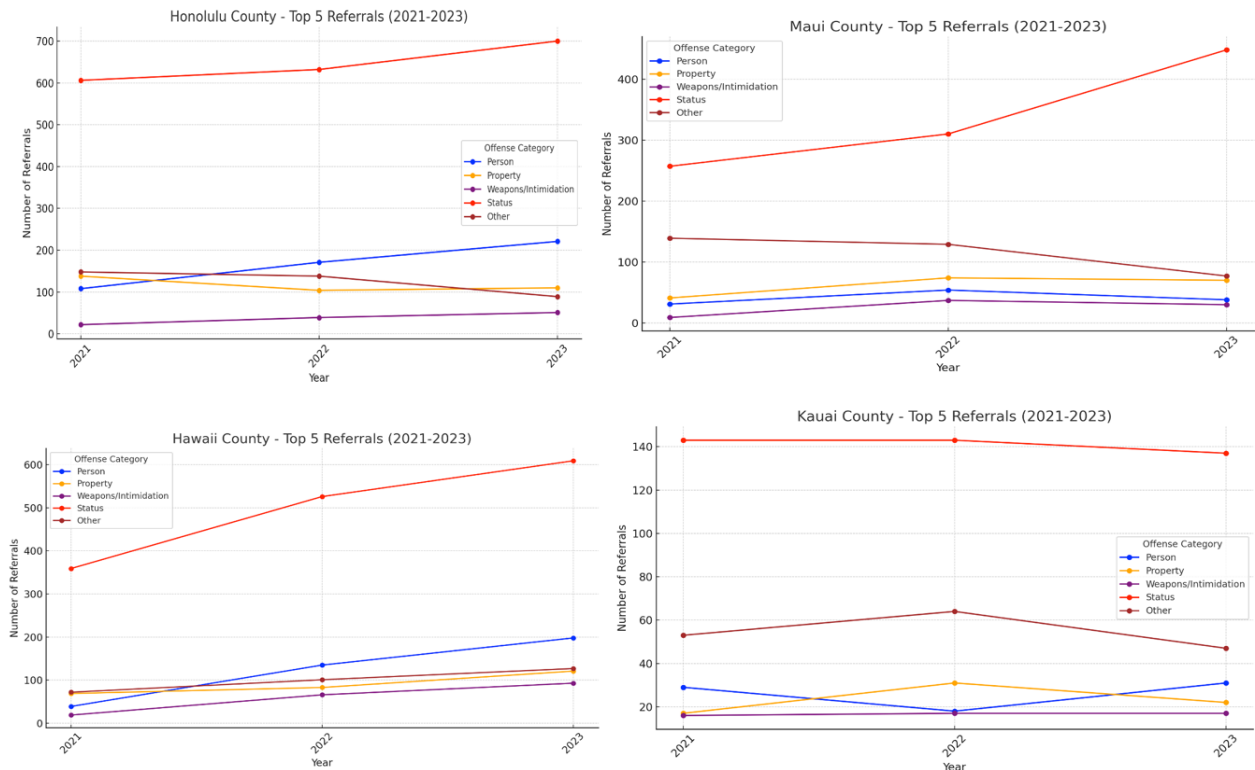
- The arrest peak in 2022 and subsequent decline in 2023 may indicate the effectiveness of interventions or changes in enforcement. It will be essential to continue tracking these patterns to assess whether these declines hold and to understand which specific practices contributed to these reductions.
- Missing gender data, though minimal, highlights the need for complete data records to allow for more precise analysis and tailored interventions.

REFERRALS

1. Overall Increase in Referrals and Offense Trends

- **Sharp Rise in Referrals:** Total referrals to Family Court increased by 46% from 2021 to 2023 statewide, with a particularly sharp rise in individual referral rates by 51%. This trend suggests a growing engagement with the court system for youth across the state.
- **Status Offenses Lead in Referrals:** Status offenses consistently accounted for over half of total referrals across the state, highlighting the continued emphasis on non-violent, status-based offenses. In 2023, person offenses increased significantly, ranking as the second-highest offense type statewide.
- **County-Specific Trends:** In Honolulu County, referrals grew steadily, with person offenses as the second most common category by 2023. Maui and Hawaii counties saw significant increases in drug and status offense referrals, with Hawaii County's referral rate up by 131% by 2023.

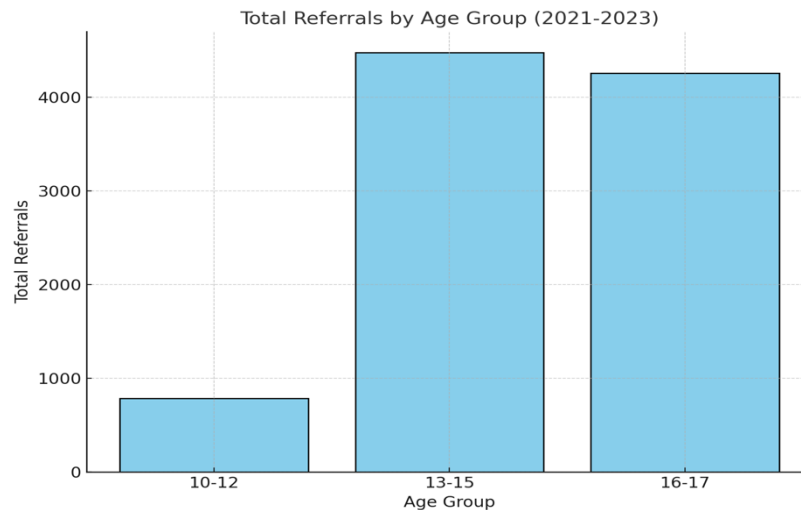
Referrals by Offense Categories by Counties



2. Gender and Age Disparities in Referrals

- **Gender Gap in Referrals:** Males made up the majority of total referrals each year, with the widest gender gap in 2022. Statewide, males represented approximately 58-65% of referrals. Notably, in Maui County, female referrals surged by 79% in 2023, surpassing male referrals for that year.

- **Concentration in Younger Teens:** 13 to 15 year olds accounted for 58% of total referrals, while older teens (16 to 17 year olds) made up 44% of referrals statewide. Individual referrals were especially high among 16 year olds in 2021 and 2022, though 14 year olds became the most referred age group in 2023. This trend indicates an ongoing need for interventions targeting younger teens.



3. Ethnic Disparities in Referrals

- **Overrepresentation of Hawaiian, Micronesian, and African American Youth:** Hawaiian youth made up the majority of referrals statewide, though not always in proportion to their population. Micronesian youth were consistently overrepresented and African Americans showed high referral rates in 2022 and 2023. This trend was most pronounced in Honolulu and Maui counties, where Micronesian youth had the second-highest number of referrals each year.
- **Significant Unknown Data:** A substantial proportion of referrals lacked race/ethnicity information (19% statewide, and up to 43% in individual referrals in Hawaii County). This gap makes it challenging to fully assess racial disparities.

Implications

1. Focus on Alternative Approaches for Status Offenses

- Given that over half of referrals are for status offenses, there is a need to evaluate and possibly expand community-based, trauma-informed programs and diversionary practices. Alternative approaches, such as family interventions, counseling, and school partnerships, could address the underlying factors driving these non-criminal referrals, especially for younger teens.

2. Addressing Gender-Specific Needs

- The wide gender gap in referrals, particularly the surge in female referrals in Maui, suggests that gender-specific programs may be beneficial. Efforts could include tailored intervention programs that address the specific challenges faced by both male and female youth, with a particular focus on understanding the drivers behind rising female referrals.

3. Interventions for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups

- The consistent overrepresentation of Micronesian and African American youth in referrals highlights the need for culturally relevant and community-informed

support services. Programs should involve stakeholders from these communities to address potential systemic issues and biases to ensure the development of culturally appropriate resources and support systems.

4. **Strengthening Data Collection Practices**

- The high level of unknown or missing race/ethnicity data in referral records, especially in Hawai‘i County, underscores the need for improved data collection practices. Complete demographic information is critical for accurately understanding trends and disparities, enabling more targeted interventions and policy development.

5. **Targeted Early Intervention for At-Risk Age Groups**

- Given that ages 13 to 15 years represent the highest proportion of referrals, and with rising referrals among pre-teens, early intervention programs are essential. Expanding mentorship, after-school programs, and support services for middle school-aged youth could help address risk factors before they lead to involvement with the justice system.

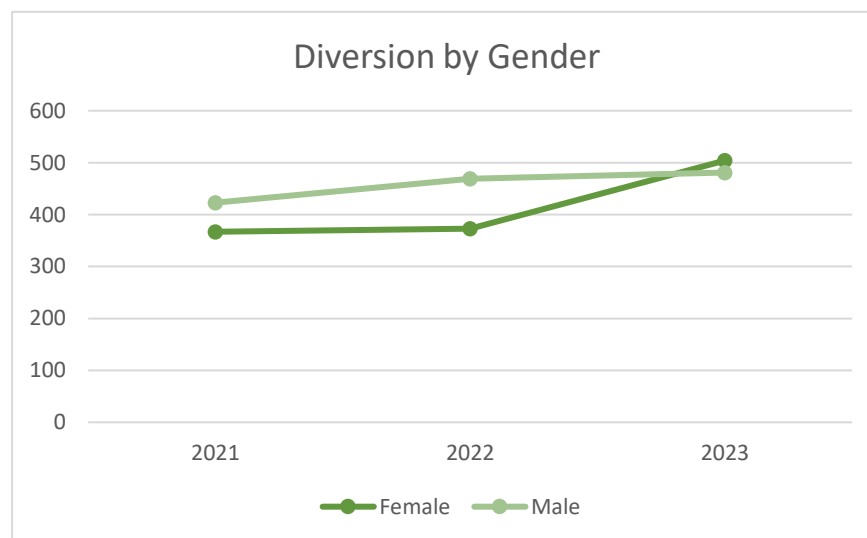
DIVERSIONS

1. **Prevalence of Status Offenses in Diversions**

- **Status Offenses as Primary Cause:** Statewide, status offenses accounted for 92% of total diversions over the three years, indicating a consistent focus on addressing non-criminal behavior through diversionary programs. In 2023, drug offenses became the second most common reason for diversions, reflecting an increased use of diversion for substance-related issues.
- **Other Offense Types:** Drug and person offenses showed a moderate increase in diversion cases, particularly in 2023, while diversions remained relatively low for other offense types such as sex and property offenses.

2. **Demographic Patterns in Diversions**

- **Gender Balance and Shifts:** Diversions exhibited the least gender disparity among all juvenile justice decision points. Males were slightly more represented in 2021 and 2022, but females accounted for the majority in 2023, especially in Maui County, where female diversions increased by 62%.



- **Age Distribution:** Older teens (16 to 17 year olds) accounted for the largest portion (50%) of total diversions, while the 13 to 15 age group showed steady growth, making up 45% of all diversions. The younger 10 to 12 age group had fewer diversions overall, though there was a slight increase each year.
- 3. **Ethnic Disparities in Diversions**
 - **Overrepresented Groups:** Hawaiian youth consistently had the highest number of diversions across counties, although they were not overrepresented relative to their population. Micronesian, African American, and Caucasian youth, on the other hand, showed higher levels of overrepresentation in diversions, particularly in Honolulu and Hawai‘i counties.
 - **Unknown Demographics:** A notable portion of diversion cases lacked race/ethnicity data, particularly in Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i counties, which creates a significant challenge to conducting a full analysis of racial disparities in diversions.

Implications

1. **Expand and Diversify Diversion Programs for Status and Drug Offenses**
 - Given the high proportion of diversions for status offenses, continuing and expanding support-based, non-punitive approaches (e.g., counseling, mentorship, family support) could address underlying behaviors without escalating youth involvement in the justice system. The increase in drug-related diversions also suggests a need for increased substance abuse education and treatment programs as diversion options.
2. **Strengthen Culturally Relevant Diversion Strategies for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups**
 - The overrepresentation of Micronesian, African American, and Caucasian youth in diversions highlights the need for culturally responsive and community-informed diversion programs. Collaborating with community organizations and leaders from these backgrounds could help create effective, tailored interventions that resonate with and support these youth.
3. **Encourage Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Diversion Programs**
 - Given the increase in female diversions, particularly in Maui, diversion programs should incorporate gender-sensitive support systems that address the unique needs of girls and young women, such as programs that focus on relational support, mental health, and safe spaces for peer interaction.
4. **Early Intervention Programs for Younger Adolescents**
 - The steady rise in diversions among the 13 to 15 age group signals a need for early intervention strategies that target middle school-aged youth. Implementing preventive programs in partnership with middle schools or in community centers could help reduce the need for diversions by addressing risk factors early on.
5. **Improve Data Collection on Race and Ethnicity**
 - The high rate of missing racial/ethnic data, especially in Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i counties, limits the ability to fully understand and address racial disparities. Strengthening data collection practices to ensure complete demographic information is recorded will provide a more accurate picture of diversion demographics and allow for more targeted interventions.

PETITIONS

1. Overall Increase in Petitions and Offense Trends

- **Rising Petition Rates:** Statewide, petition rates increased by 46% from 2021 to 2023, with a significant rise of 141% in Hawai'i County. The majority of petitions in 2021 and 2022 involved "other offenses" and status offenses, while in 2023, status and person offenses accounted for the highest number of petitions. Person offenses increased by 99% over the three years, while status offenses rose by 85%.
- **Primary Dispositions:** Adjudication was the most common outcome for petitions across all locations, followed by dismissal with prejudice or withdrawal. For individual petitions, adjudication consistently represented over half of dispositions, indicating a trend toward formal case processing.

2. Gender and Age Patterns in Petitions

- **Gender Disparity in Petitions:** Males represented the majority of petitions statewide, accounting for approximately two-thirds of petitions in each year. The largest gender gap was in 2022, with males showing a steady majority across all counties.
- **Age Distribution:** Youth aged 15 to 17 years made up 68% of total petitions, with ages 16 to 17 being the most represented, particularly in Honolulu and Maui counties. There was also a notable rise in petitions for younger youth (11 and 12 year olds), which showed steady increases over the three years.

3. Ethnic Disparities in Petitions

- **Overrepresentation of Hawaiian and Micronesian Youth:** Hawaiian youth consistently represented the largest ethnic group in petitions, with overrepresentation across all counties except Kaua'i. Micronesians were also consistently overrepresented, particularly in Honolulu and Maui counties, where they ranked as the second-highest ethnic group in petitions.
- **Significant Unknown Data:** A large portion of petition records across all counties lacked race/ethnicity data. Unknown race/ethnicity accounted for either second or third highest category in petitions, making it difficult to fully assess ethnic disparities in these instances.

Implications

1. Focus on Diversion and Alternatives for Status Offenses

- Given the high proportion of petitions for status offenses, diversion programs and community-based alternatives should be expanded to address non-criminal behavior without formal adjudication. Implementing family-based counseling, school-based support, and restorative justice approaches could reduce the need for petitions and better support youth development.

2. Address Gender Disparities through Tailored Programs

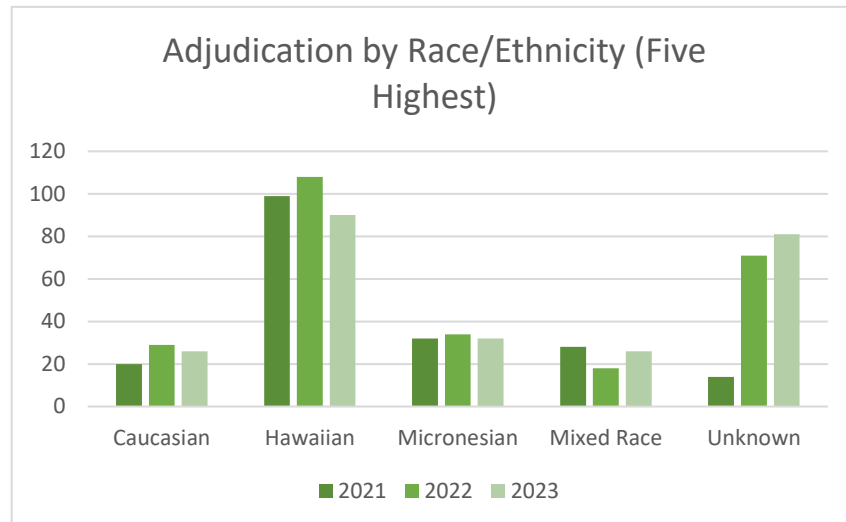
- The consistent overrepresentation of males in petitions suggests a need for targeted interventions focused on the challenges faced by young men. Programs addressing anger management, conflict resolution, and peer support could help reduce the behaviors leading to petitions. Additionally, gender-responsive programs could provide essential support for both male and female youth.

3. **Early Intervention for Younger Adolescents**
 - The increase in petitions among younger adolescents (11 to 12 year olds) signals a need for early intervention strategies to prevent youth from entering the justice system. Initiatives such as school-based mentoring, after-school programs, and family support services can help identify and address risk factors at an earlier stage.
4. **Culturally Relevant Support for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups**
 - With Hawaiian and Micronesian youth consistently overrepresented in petitions, there is a clear need for culturally informed support services that involve community leaders and organizations. Engaging these communities in developing intervention programs could help reduce petitions and provide culturally sensitive support for at-risk youth.
5. **Enhance Data Collection for Accurate Analysis of Racial Disparities**
 - The high rate of missing race/ethnicity data, particularly in Kauaʻi and Hawaiʻi counties, limits the ability to conduct a thorough analysis of racial disparities. Strengthening data collection practices to capture complete demographic information would improve the understanding of ethnic disparities and aid in creating targeted programs to address inequities in the petition process.

ADJUDICATION

1. **Increase in Adjudications and Offense Trends**
 - **Rise in Total Adjudications:** Statewide, total adjudication rates rose over the three-year period, with Hawaiʻi and Kauaʻi counties seeing significant increases. Person offenses consistently accounted for the highest number of adjudications, while property and status offenses also remained prevalent. Status offenses rose notably, becoming the second most common offense type in 2023.
2. **Gender and Age Patterns in Adjudications**
 - **Gender Disparity:** Males represented the majority of adjudicated cases statewide, making up approximately two-thirds of cases each year. The gender gap widened in some counties (e.g., Kauaʻi) in 2023, suggesting potential gender-based disparities in how cases progress through the system.
 - **Age Distribution:** Youth aged 16 to 17 years made up more than half of all adjudicated cases, though younger ages (12 to 14 years) saw substantial growth in adjudications. For instance, adjudications for 12 to 14 year olds doubled statewide from 2021 to 2023, signaling a growing number of middle school-aged youth being adjudicated.
3. **Ethnic Disparities in Adjudications**
 - **Overrepresentation of Hawaiian and Micronesian Youth:** Hawaiian youth consistently accounted for the highest number of adjudications across most counties and were overrepresented in many cases. Micronesian youth, too, were notably overrepresented, particularly in Honolulu and Maui counties. Mixed-race youth represented the third highest in adjudications in some locations, adding an opaque layer of diversity to the profile of adjudicated individuals.

- **High Proportion of Unknowns:** A substantial number of cases lacked race/ethnicity data, especially in Kaua‘i and Hawai‘i counties, with the unknown racial/ethnicity category accounting for up to 37% of total adjudications in some years. This missing data complicates the ability to accurately assess racial disparities and limits insight into potential ethnic inequities.



Implications

- 1. Expand and Support Diversion Programs for Status Offenses**
 - With status offenses rising in adjudications, diversion programs that focus on restorative practices, counseling, and community-based interventions could help reduce the number of youth adjudicated for non-criminal behaviors. Counties with high rates of adjudication for status offenses should prioritize alternatives that address underlying issues without formal court involvement.
- 2. Implement Gender-Responsive Interventions**
 - Given the significant male overrepresentation in adjudications, gender-specific programs are needed to address the unique needs of male youth. These could include mentorship programs, mental health support, and vocational training to redirect behaviors associated with offenses. Additionally, understanding the underlying factors contributing to the higher rates of male adjudications could inform targeted prevention programs.
- 3. Intervene Early for Younger Adolescents**
 - The increase in adjudications among younger age groups (12 to 14 years) calls for early intervention efforts. School-based programs, family counseling, and youth development initiatives tailored for middle school-aged youth could help deter entry into the justice system. Implementing these supports early could reduce recidivism and prevent these youths from progressing more deeply in the JJS continuum.
- 4. Strengthen Culturally Tailored Programs for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups**
 - The persistent overrepresentation of Hawaiian and Micronesian youth in adjudications underscores the critical need for culturally relevant programs. Partnering with community leaders and local organizations to create programs that resonate with these groups could improve outcomes and reduce adjudication

rates. For Micronesian youth in particular, addressing cultural and systemic challenges could be essential to creating meaningful change. Equally important is fostering a deeper understanding of their experiences as one of the most recent immigrant populations to Hawai‘i.

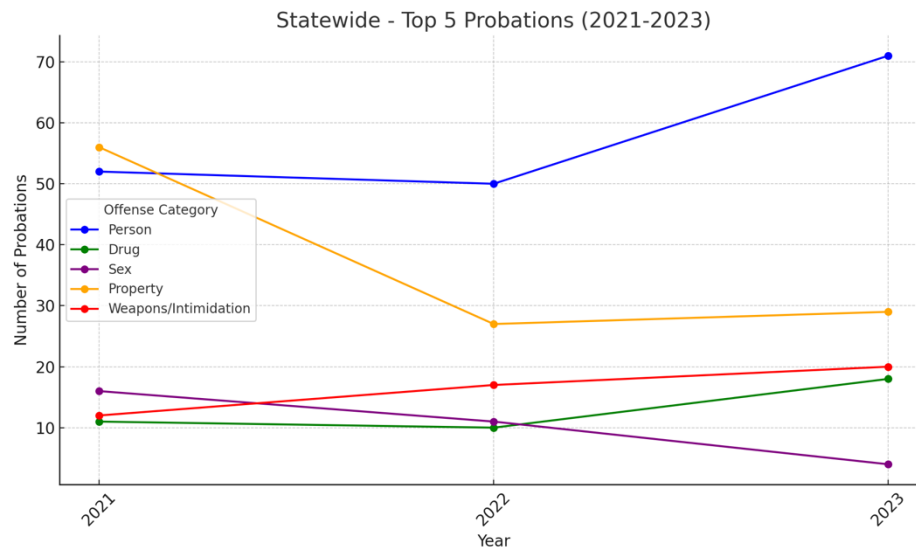
5. Improve Data Collection on Race/Ethnicity for Informed Policy Decisions

- Addressing the high rate of missing race/ethnicity data is critical to accurately identifying and addressing racial disparities in adjudications. Standardizing data collection and training staff on the importance of accurate demographic recording can provide a clearer picture of the justice system’s impact on different ethnic groups and inform equity-focused policy development.

PROBATION

1. Overall Trends in Offenses and Probations

- **Prevalent Offense Types:** Person and property offenses consistently accounted for over half of all probation sentences from 2021 to 2023, with person offenses rising steadily while property offenses declined. Weapons/intimidation offenses nearly doubled over the three years, indicating a growing need to address specific offense types within probation services.



- **Offense Composition by County:** Property offenses were the primary cause of probation sentences in Maui and Hawai‘i counties, while person offenses were highest statewide and in Honolulu County. Drug offenses, though less common, ranked third in some counties.

2. Gender and Age Disparities in Probations

- **Significant Gender Gap:** Males consistently accounted for a substantial majority (74%) of probation sentences across all regions, with the gender gap narrowing slightly in some counties in 2022 before widening again in 2023. This gender disparity highlights potential underlying behavioral or systemic differences affecting probation outcomes for male youth.
- **Age Concentration:** Youth aged 15 to 17 years made up the majority of probation cases (over 50% statewide and as high as 90% in some counties).

Probation for younger youth (12 to 14 year olds) was less common, but consistently present, with 12 and 13 year olds being the youngest to receive probation.

3. Ethnic Disparities in Probations

- **Overrepresentation of Hawaiian and Micronesian Youth:** Hawaiian youth consistently represented the largest ethnic group in probation cases across the state and were overrepresented in most counties. Micronesian youth ranked as the second-highest group in some years, while Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander youth were also notably overrepresented, especially in Honolulu County.
- **Impact of Missing Demographic Data:** Although available data indicates clear overrepresentation of certain groups, the high number of cases with unknown race/ethnicity data, particularly in Hawai'i County, complicates a full understanding of racial disparities.

Recommendations

1. Develop Targeted Support Programs for High-Risk Offenses

- With person offenses and the rising number of weapons/intimidation offenses constituting a significant portion of probation cases, probation programs should incorporate targeted interventions for youth involved in violent or intimidation-based offenses. This could include anger management, conflict resolution, and peer mediation to reduce the recurrence of these offenses.

2. Address Gender-Specific Needs in Probation Services

- The large gender gap in probation suggests a need for gender-specific programming, especially for male youth, who are consistently overrepresented. Programs focusing on male youth's behavioral needs, mentorship, skill-building, and addressing risk factors may help reduce their involvement in probation. Incorporating support systems for female youth, whose probation cases are also increasing in some areas, would ensure balanced support across genders.

3. Expand Early Intervention Programs for Younger Adolescents

- While probation is concentrated among older teens, younger adolescents (ages 12 to 14 years) consistently appear in probation data, underscoring the need for early intervention. Establishing preventative programs within schools, community centers, and through family services can address risk factors early on and potentially reduce the need for probation among younger age groups.

4. Implement Culturally Tailored Programs for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups

- The persistent overrepresentation of Hawaiian, Micronesian, and Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander youth indicates a need for culturally relevant probation programs. Collaborating with community organizations to design and deliver culturally informed services would better address the unique challenges faced by these groups and enhance the effectiveness of probation interventions.

5. Improve Data Collection Practices for Accurate Ethnic Representation

- The presence of unknown race/ethnicity data in probation records hinders a full understanding of racial disparities. Standardizing data collection practices and ensuring complete demographic information is recorded at all stages would enhance the ability to accurately analyze, identify, and address racial inequities in probation outcomes. This would also support data-driven policy-making.

HYCF/ CONFINEMENT

1. Primary Offenses Leading to Confinement

- Property and Person Offenses Dominate: Statewide, property offenses were the most common reason for youth confinement, followed by person and "other" offenses. The "other" offenses category, seen frequently across decision points, warrants further examination to understand its impact and the breadth of offenses it encompasses.
- County Variations in Offense Types: Property and person offenses were consistently among the top confinement offenses in Honolulu, Maui, and Hawai'i counties, with weapon/intimidation offenses also making a significant impact, particularly in Hawai'i County.

2. Significant Gender Disparity in Confinement

- Male Overrepresentation: Males accounted for the vast majority of confinements statewide, averaging 91% of cases, with a particularly high concentration (100% in some years) in Honolulu County. This gender gap was the largest compared to other decision points, indicating a potential need for gender-specific strategies.
- Female Confinement Trends in Maui: Although males dominate confinement numbers, Maui showed a relatively higher rate of female confinement, with females making up 28% of the total confinement cases across the three years.

3. Age Patterns in Confinement

- Older Teens in Confinement: Youth 16 to 17 year olds made up the majority of confinement cases statewide, with 17 year olds being the most commonly confined age group. Younger adolescents (13 to 14 year olds) appeared infrequently, but the presence of youth as young as 13 years in confinement highlights the system's reach into younger age groups.
- County Differences in Age Groups: While statewide trends focused on older teens, Hawai'i County had confinement cases among younger teens (aged 13 and 14 years), indicating potential regional differences in confinement practices.

4. Ethnic Disparities in Confinement

- Overrepresented Groups: Hawaiian youth made up the largest ethnic group in confinement, though not disproportionately overrepresented. Caucasian, African American, and Micronesian youth were significantly overrepresented in confinement, especially in Honolulu and Maui counties. This trend highlights systemic disparities that warrant further investigation.
- "All Others" Category Dominates in Some counties: The "All Others" category, encompasses a range of ethnicities, and was among the top groups in confinement in Honolulu and Maui counties, indicating diverse racial representation in the JJS and possibly reflecting the unique multicultural demographics of Hawai'i.

Implications

1. Examine and Address Trends in "Other" Offenses

- Given that "other" offenses frequently appear among the top confinement categories, it is essential to analyze the specific types of offenses within this category. By understanding what these offenses entail, policymakers and juvenile justice professionals can make informed decisions about whether alternative interventions are viable for certain offenses that currently lead to confinement.

- 2. Implement Gender-Responsive Programs to Address Male Overrepresentation**
 - The considerable gender disparity in confinement suggests a need for tailored, gender-specific programming, especially for male youth who are disproportionately represented. Providing gender-sensitive behavioral interventions, mentorship programs, and support networks focusing on the unique challenges faced by male youth may reduce confinement rates for this group. In counties like Maui, where female confinements are comparatively high, gender-responsive support should also be available for young women.
- 3. Strengthen Diversion and Support Programs for Older Adolescents (16-17)**
 - With the majority of confinement cases involving older adolescents, diversion and support programs targeting 16 to 17 year olds could help reduce confinement rates. Community-based alternatives, restorative justice approaches, and family involvement initiatives could offer effective interventions for these older teens and reduce the necessity of confinement for this age group.
- 4. Provide Culturally Tailored Support for Overrepresented Ethnic Groups**
 - The overrepresentation of Caucasian, African American, and Micronesian youth in confinement points to the need for culturally specific programs addressing the social and systemic factors contributing to confinement. Partnering with community organizations that serve these populations could help develop intervention programs that resonate with the unique cultural backgrounds and needs of these youth.
- 5. Explore Regional Discrepancies in Confinement Practices**
 - Notable differences between counties, such as Hawai'i County's younger age trends and Maui's relatively higher rate of female confinement, suggest local disparities in confinement practices. Analyzing these differences could help identify factors influencing these trends and inform localized approaches to reduce confinement across Hawaii.

DETENTION

Trends:

- 1. Gender Disparities:**
 - Males consistently accounted for the majority of detentions (70%), with females representing around 30%. The slight decline in female detentions over the three years indicates potential shifts in the types of offenses or enforcement practices targeting youth.
- 2. Age Distribution:**
 - Youth aged 15 to 17 years overwhelmingly dominated detentions, comprising over 80% of the total, with 17 year olds alone making up 32%. The youngest age of detention remained consistent at 12 years old annually.
- 3. Racial/Ethnic Overrepresentation:**
 - Hawaiians were disproportionately represented in detentions each year, consistently making up the highest percentage. Micronesians ranked second, followed by Other Pacific Islander/Mixed Pacific Islander youth. African Americans were also overrepresented, highlighting systemic inequities in how different racial groups interact with the juvenile justice system.

Implications:

1. Targeted Interventions for High-Risk Groups:

- The consistent overrepresentation of Hawaiians, Micronesians, and African Americans indicates a need for culturally responsive services and interventions tailored to these groups. Addressing systemic biases at various decision points in the juvenile justice system is critical.

2. Focus on Older Youth:

- The concentration of detentions among 15 to 17 year olds suggests this age group may benefit from targeted prevention and diversion programs to address risk factors before involvement escalates to detention.

3. Gender-Specific Programming:

- The predominance of males in detentions highlights the importance of programs addressing behaviors and needs specific to young men. However, the consistent proportion of females also indicates a need to understand their unique pathways into the justice system and provide tailored support.

4. Early Intervention for Younger Youth:

- The presence of 12-year-olds in detention underscores the need for early intervention strategies and services targeting elementary and middle school-aged youth to prevent entry into the justice system.

5. Cultural Competency in Services:

- Given the significant racial disparities, it is crucial to ensure that detention facilities and associated programs are culturally sensitive, equitable, and inclusive, fostering trust and reducing barriers to access for marginalized communities.

6. Systemic Review of Biases:

- The disproportionate detention rates for Hawaiians, Micronesians, and African Americans call for an in-depth analysis of arrest, referral, and adjudication processes to identify and address biases contributing to these disparities.

7. Policy and Practice Adjustments:

- The trends suggest a need for policies that prioritize diversion over detention, particularly for nonviolent and status offenses. Collaboration with community organizations may enhance the effectiveness of these efforts and reduce detention rates.

It is recommended that culturally responsive, community-focused approaches be considered in efforts to reform Hawai'i's juvenile justice system. Early intervention, diversion programs for non-criminal offenses, and support systems tailored to high-risk, gender-specific, and younger youth demographics could be prioritized. Enhanced data practices may help identify and address disparities, promote equitable treatment, and inform targeted policy reforms. Emphasizing trauma-informed, age-appropriate, and culturally relevant interventions could also support improved outcomes and reduce disparities in confinement and probation for overrepresented groups.

Appendix I. The total number of youth population ages 10-17 years and population proportions of selected ethnic/racial groups

	Statewide		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii Island		Kauai	
	Total Number	Percent	Total Number	Percent	Total Number	Percent	Total Number	Percent	Total Number	Percent
All groups	133050		91421		15909		18957		6763	
African American	1,937	1.5%	1,737	1.9%	68	0.4%	103	0.5%	29	0.4%
Hawaiian alone or in combination	43,680	32.8%	26,977	29.5%	5,803	36.5%	8,457	44.6%	2,443	36.1%
Caucasian alone	18,700	14.1%	10,536	11.5%	3,213	20.2%	3,614	19.1%	1,337	19.8%
Filipino alone	19,540	14.7%	13,924	15.2%	2,944	18.5%	1,515	8.0%	1,157	17.1%
Samoan alone or in combination	6,674	5.0%	5,875	6.4%	274	1.7%	439	2.3%	86	1.3%
Micronesian		1.5%								

* Link for the Census data: (1) for selected ethnic groups: http://census.hawaii.gov/Census_2010/SF2/ ; (2) for all groups: <http://www.infoplease.com/us/census/data/hawaii/demographic.html>

Appendix II. DETENTION DATA NOTES

- All detention offenses should be law violations as no status offenders should be in detention.
- Detention offenses are not available because no offenses are linked directly to detention information via JUSTIS.
- Detention data is only provided statewide so there is no circuit specific column since the only detention facility is on O‘ahu.
- There is no linkage between the referral that resulted in the placement.

Appendix III. WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT DATA NOTES

- No waivers to adult court for FY 2021, 2022, and 2023

Appendix IV. GENDER-RESPONSIVE SERVICES

Gender-responsive services in the juvenile justice system are designed to address the distinct needs of youth based on their gender and sexuality. These approaches emphasize a shift away from punitive measures towards trauma-informed, gender-affirming, and culturally competent care to improve outcomes for justice-involved girls, boys, and LGBTQ+/GNCT youth.

1. Gender-Responsive Services for Girls

Key Insights from the Coalition for Juvenile Justice

- **Trauma-Informed Care:** Many girls in the juvenile justice system have experienced significant trauma, including sexual abuse and family violence. Implementing trauma-informed approaches is essential to avoid re-traumatization and support healing.
- **Relational Approach:** Emphasizing the importance of relationships, these services focus on building healthy connections with family, peers, and mentors to support rehabilitation and personal growth.
- **Comprehensive Support:** Addressing a range of needs, including mental health, substance abuse, education, and life skills, is essential to providing holistic support.
- **Cultural Competence:** Services must be culturally relevant and responsive to the diverse backgrounds of girls in the system.

Source: Coalition for Juvenile Justice. (n.d.). *Gender-responsive services (Section 1.9)*. Retrieved from <https://www.juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards/section-i-principles-responding-4>

Key Insights from Stepping Home Elements

- **Overrepresentation of LGBTQ+/GNCT Youth:** Youth identifying as LGBTQ+ or GNCT face disproportionately high rates of incarceration due to stigma, criminalization, and lack of access to support services.
- **Gendered Pathways:** Girls often enter the juvenile justice system following experiences of trauma and victimization, while boys may experience hyper-criminalization driven by societal norms about masculinity.
- **Gender-Affirming Care:** Policies and practices must affirm and respect youths' gender identities and sexual orientations.
- **Comprehensive Support Services:** Effective interventions should address physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual health; gang intervention; accountability; housing; education; and vocational training.

Source: UCLA Luskin Social Welfare Team. (2024, November 19). *Stepping home elements: Care related to gender and sexuality*. Retrieved from <https://www.chhs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/OYCR-Brief-Gender-Sexuality.pdf>

Key Insights from Gender-responsive programming

- **Offense Types and Patterns:** Girls in the justice system often engage in low-level offenses, such as status and misdemeanor offenses. Substance use frequently serves as both a coping mechanism and a contributing factor to delinquency.
- **Predictors of Adult Arrest:** Family violence, parental divorce, and cumulative childhood risks are significant predictors of adult arrests among women.

- **Trauma-Informed Care:** Implementing trauma-informed approaches is essential to support healing and prevent re-traumatization.
- **Comprehensive Support Services:** Effective interventions must address mental health, education, life skills, and substance use.

Source: Victoria, P. (2021, April). *Gender-responsive programming for girls involved in the juvenile justice system*. Retrieved from <https://probation.acgov.org/probation-assets/files/juvenile-services/SB823/Resources/Gender%20Responsive%20Programming.pdf>

2. Gender-Responsive Services for Boys

While much focus has been on gender-responsive services for girls, addressing the unique needs of boys in the juvenile justice system is equally essential for effective rehabilitation and reducing recidivism.

Key Approaches and Programs for Boys:

- **The Council for Boys and Young Men:**
 - A structured group setting for emotional expression, building healthy identities, and developing life skills.
Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). (n.d.). *Gender, sexuality, and juvenile justice system: Promoting system improvement webinar*. Retrieved from <https://www.ojp.gov/events/gender-sexuality-and-juvenile-justice-system-promoting-system-improvement-webinar>
- **Mentoring Programs:**
 - Mentorship connects boys with positive role models to reduce recidivism and promote prosocial behavior.
Source: Center for Evidence-Based Mentoring. (n.d.). *Mentoring programs for youth: A promising intervention for delinquency prevention*. Retrieved from <https://www.evidencebasedmentoring.org/mentoring-programs-for-youth-a-promising-intervention-for-delinquency-prevention/>
- **Restorative Justice Practices:**
 - Encourages accountability, fosters empathy, and reduces recidivism through victim-offender mediation and community service.
Source: Bouffard, J. A., Cooper, M., & Bergseth, K. J. (2017). *The effectiveness of various restorative justice interventions on recidivism outcomes among juvenile offenders*.
- **Addressing the School-to-Prison Pipeline:**
 - Focus on reducing punitive school policies and increasing trauma-informed, restorative practices.
Source: McCarter, S. A. (2017). *The school-to-prison pipeline: A primer for social workers*. *Social Work*, 62(1), 53–61. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sw/sww078>

3. Cross-Cutting Themes

- **Trauma-Informed Care:** Central to supporting healing for girls, boys, and gender-diverse youth.

- **Holistic and Comprehensive Services:** Address mental health, housing, education, and substance use.
- **Gender-Affirming and Culturally Competent Practices:** Services must respect gender identities, cultural backgrounds, and individual experiences.
- **Relational and Support-Based Approaches:** Building trust and positive relationships is key to rehabilitation.

The cross-cutting themes serve as essential guiding principles for effective gender-responsive and gender-affirming services within the juvenile justice system, ensuring equitable and meaningful outcomes for all youth. **Trauma-Informed Care** recognizes the profound impact of trauma on girls, boys, and gender-diverse youth, emphasizing the need for safe, supportive environments that foster healing and resilience. **Holistic and Comprehensive Services** address interconnected needs—such as mental health, housing, education, and substance use—providing a wraparound approach that promotes long-term stability and success. **Gender-Affirming and Culturally Competent Practices** ensure that services honor and respect each youth's gender identity, cultural background, and lived experiences, fostering a sense of belonging and dignity. Finally, **Relational and Support-Based Approaches** highlight the importance of building trust and cultivating meaningful connections with family members, mentors, and peers, creating a foundation for sustainable rehabilitation and personal growth. Together, these themes create a strong framework for addressing the unique challenges faced by justice-involved youth while supporting their healing, empowerment, and reintegration into their communities.