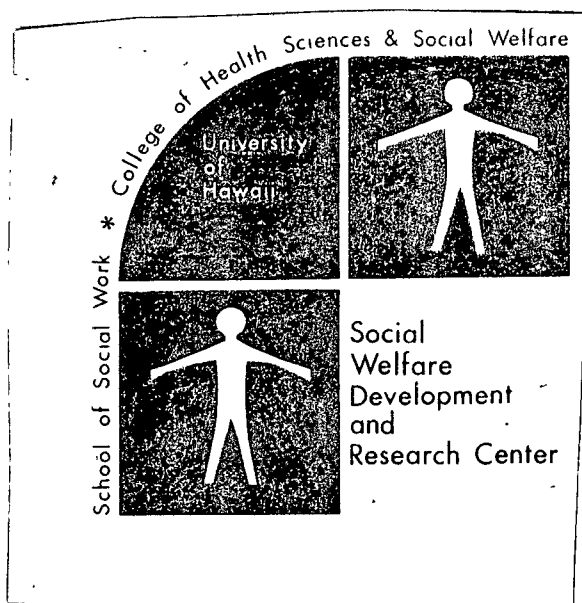


RESEARCH REPORT

A THREE YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF
PROJECT '75



JUNE, 1979
REPORT No. 222

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Rachel Hintzen
Keith Inouye
Beryl Iramina

PREFACE

This study was conducted by Rachel Hintzen, Keith Inouye and Beryl Iramina as a research project submitted to the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii-Manoa in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work. The study was completed in May 1979.

Considerable editing and revisions were made on the original manuscript which is kept in file at the Social Welfare Development and Research Center.

Jack T. Nagoshi
Director

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ABSTRACT

This study was a three year follow-up of Project '75 of the Family Court, First Circuit. The Project included 193 first-time burglary offenders in 1975, randomly assigned to three treatment categories: (A) intake worker handled referrals as if it were any other case assigned to intake (cases were handled by informal adjustment or processed for a court hearing if the worker believed it to be necessary), (B) intake worker prepared for mandatory court hearing regardless of findings of social investigation, and (C) intake worker took no action aside from mailing a letter to the juvenile's parents or guardians and the case was formally closed (no treatment).

At six months follow-up, Category "B" cases appeared to be recidivating less than the other categories with Category "C" representing the highest percentage. At one year follow-up, Category "B" continued to maintain the lowest rate but Category "A" surpassed Category "C" in re-referrals. The two year follow-up data indicated Category "C" with the lowest re-referral rate with the gap between Category "A" and "B" narrowed to approximately two percentage points. The three year follow-up results were proportionately the same as the two year data. Although there was no significant difference in the rate of re-referrals among the three categories at three year follow-up, it was concluded that re-referrals for Category "C" (no treatment) was less than the other categories. The data suggests that processing offenders through adjudication appears to have had an immediate but temporary deterrence effect as shown for Category "B" cases.

Part I

INTRODUCTION

The Family Court, First Circuit attempted a bold experiment in 1975 regarding first time burglary offenders. The study was subsequently named Project '75, conducted by Probation Officer Melvin Tawara as a research project for Sociology 714 E - Evaluation Research at the University of Hawaii - Manoa.

The present study is a three year follow-up of Project '75 which includes comparative data on recidivism for three "treatment" categories as well as an attempt to delineate factors or variables associated with recidivism.

Project '75

The Project was ~~"based on the Family Court judicial staff~~ hypothesis that there is less recidivism for traditionally handled subjects than diverted cases. The judges attribute their contention to the professed deterrent effects of mandatory court appearances required of all burglary offenders -- a belief which runs counter to the social scientists' contention that the further the intrusion into the juvenile justice system, the greater the recidivism. Court appearance of contacts are felt to have deterrent and preventive effects which subsequently guard against further commission of burglaries and other law violations " (Tawara, 1976).

The experiment attempted to determine the difference, if any, between court handled and non-court handled cases regarding

rate or incidence of recidivism. It also attempted to ascertain whether discretions by the Court intake worker had any effect on re-referral rates as opposed to those cases mandatorily directed for adjudication.

Procedure of Project '75

Project eligibility was limited to offenders between the ages of twelve and seventeen without previous arrests who were apprehended and charged for a single burglary offense during the 1975 calendar year. Those arrested for a series of burglaries at the time of apprehension or immediately thereafter were disqualified from inclusion. Group offenders were included if they met the above criteria.

Random assignments to three categories was determined by the serial order in which the referrals were received from the police. Each referral, upon receipt and initial processing was time stamped to the minute of arrival whereby control and management was maintained according to the order in which they arrived.

The three "treatment" categories were as follows:

CATEGORY A: Intake worker handled referrals as if it were any other case assigned to intake. The cases were handled by Informal Adjustment (closed without filing a petition or a court appearance) or processed for a court hearing if the worker believed it to be necessary. The course of action was left to the intake workers discretion.

CATEGORY B: Intake worker prepared for mandatory court hearing regardless of findings of social investigation. Intake worker had no discretionary options in case handling aside from being required to take the case to court.

CATEGORY C: Intake worker took no action aside from mailing a letter to the juvenile's parents or guardians. Case was formally closed. No contact was maintained unless services were requested by the child's parents. For public information purposes, the youth had no formal record (see Appendix A - Fascimile letter).

All subsequent arrests were screened and only charges formally adjudicated were tabulated. Re-offenses were tabulated separately for those charges informally adjusted or those cases closed without filing a petition or requiring a court appearance. Charges dismissed were not tabulated due to lack of adjudication. If the presiding judge dismissed a case "in the interest of justice," the charges were tabulated as an earlier adjudication on the charge that had taken place.

Offenders reaching 18 years of age before completing six months in the project were excluded because subsequent arrests would place them within the jurisdiction of the adult courts. Five youths, three from Category A and two from Category B were eliminated for this reason. Four cases, two from Category A and one each from Category B and C were excluded as they had left the State.

Results of Project '75

The results of this original study reflected all cases (97) referred between January 1 and June 30, 1975, and analyzed as of December 31, 1975. The evaluation follow-up period was therefore a maximum of 12 months and a minimum of six months. Due to this brief follow-up period, the following results were interpreted with caution:

1. Category A, the worker's decision, resulted in the highest recidivism rate (43.3%) but the lowest burglary rate (7.69%).
2. Category B, mandatory court appearance, resulted in the lowest recidivism rate (25.0%) and a burglary rate of 25%.
3. Category C, no treatment, resulted in a recidivism rate of 22.85%, slightly higher than Category B, and the highest burglary rate (31.4%).
4. When sex of the offender was considered, females were found to be less prone to commit further law violations.
5. Mean ages for recidivists were generally younger than mean ages for Categories A and B. Mean age for Category C recidivists were significantly older than the mean category ages.
6. The recidivist burglar was generally found to be older than the mean recidivist and category ages.
7. Central and Windward Oahu juveniles were more prone to recidivate than the Honolulu or Leeward residents. However, the Honolulu residents, when they did re-offend were more prone to commit burglaries.

Part II

METHOD

Subjects

The subjects in this study included 193 juvenile offenders referred to the Family Court, First Circuit from the Honolulu Police Department for the first time for burglary in the year 1975. These were original subjects in an earlier study entitled "Project '75." The experimental design, methodology, procedures, and results of this initial study have been delineated in the INTRODUCTION. For "Project '75," 97 eligible cases referred from January 1 to June 30, 1975 were analyzed as of December 31, 1975. For the present study an additional 96 cases referred from July 1 to December 31, 1975 were included. All 193 cases were randomly assigned to the three "treatment" categories as previously explained.

Research Questions

The present research provides a longer follow-up period for recidivism analysis anywhere from 2 years 10 months to 3 years 10 months after each case was randomly assigned to "treatment" categories. It also includes other demographic and environmental variables that were not considered in "Project '75."

The following research questions have been formulated for the present study:

1. Will the results of this three year follow-up study in terms of recidivism be essentially the same as in "Project '75" which was conducted on the basis of one month to one year of follow-up?
2. Will the recidivism rate of Category A (normal court procedure) be significantly less than Category B (mandatory court appearance) or Category C (non-intervention)? Positive findings regarding this question would tend to support and reinforce current handling of similar cases.
3. Will the recidivism rate of Category B be significantly less than Category A or C? If so, the logical conclusion will be that the greater exposure to the court system, the greater the deterrent effect. This is consistent with the general premise of deterrence theory (Tittle, 1975).
4. Will the recidivism rate of Category C be significantly less than Category A or B? If so, the results will support the perspective of the labeling theory (Schur, 1973) that public identification of a youth as a delinquent may have negative effects on his/her self image, and that the greater the exposure to the court system, the more harmful the effect on the youth.
5. Can specific demographic or environmental variables that conduce to success or failure be isolated?

Procedure

The data instrument consisted of "Record Abstract - 75" and "Follow-up" forms which were revised several times after numerous consultations with knowledgeable individuals at the Family Court and the Social Welfare Development and Research Center of the University (see Appendix D).

Once finalized the forms were used to extract pertinent information from the 193 case records located at the Family Court, 1st Circuit. The abstract utilized the 1st Circuit's identification numbers in order to minimize the confusion that may have arisen due to the separate identifying systems.

Personal history, i.e., sex, age, residency status, and ethnicity were included. The ethnicity code utilized the Family Courts ethnicity system (see Appendix E). Other types of information which were thought to yield important or interesting findings were education, residence and arrest area, family information, and court procedures.

The subsequent follow-up form included school/employment information, and court procedures. In the area of court procedures, information regarding subsequent police arrest, referrals to District and Circuit Court and Adult Probation Department were added.

After consultation with Judge Rubin and various probation officers of the Family Court, 16 different types of dispositions were ultimately utilized for this study. The dispositions were separated into two categories: 1) the types of dispositions prior to a court hearing, and 2) court hearing dispositions.

During the duration of the follow-up some of the juveniles included in the study achieved their majority age. October 31, 1978 was used as the cut off date for the purpose of data collection. The Adult Probation Department, District Courts and the Honolulu Police Department records were used as a source of information for those who reached the age of majority.

Data collected were computerized utilizing the University of Hawaii Computer Center. Several runs were necessary to obtain the frequency sample due to problems in the coding systems and key punching errors.

The data contained in this research project represents a study of 193 cases. After the data was entered and verified, it provided a master file for statistical analysis. Computer consultants assisted in the programming and the analysis of the master file. The computer analysis performed utilized the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Manual (SPSS).

Much difficulties were encountered in conducting this study. The major ones were: 1) the large number of variables that were included, 2) difficulties in locating data in the court records, 3) unfamiliarity with the computer and the subsequent analysis process, and 4) the subjective nature of information regarding performance in school which contributed to problems in interpreting the raw data uniformly. It was a time consuming and tedious process.

Part III

RESULTS

Data analysis of the 193 first-time burglary offenders in 1975 randomly assigned to three treatment categories includes variables for the total population as well as the recidivist population and recidivism information for a minimum of two years and ten months and a maximum of three years and ten months follow-up period. The basic analysis includes those youths who attained the age of majority and violated the law as adults.

The Target Population

Demographic as well as environmental variables and court disposition data are summarized in Table 1. The data includes variables for 66 individuals assigned to Category "A" (workers decision), 65 individuals assigned to Category "B" (mandatory court appearance), and 62 individuals assigned to Category "C" (no treatment).

Sex, Age and Ethnicity

The data indicates that the number of females in the population was very small in proportion to the number of males which constituted 90.2% of the total population. The cases were evenly distributed among the three treatment categories.

The majority of cases (80.8%) fell within the thirteen to sixteen years of age category which was fairly evenly distributed among the three treatment categories.

The largest ethnic group represented was Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian (39.4%) followed by Orientals (20.7%), Caucasians (19.2%), Filipinos (11.9%), and "Other" which included Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Samoans (8.8%). These were evenly distributed among the three treatment categories.

Education

The data regarding educational status showed that the greatest number attended school in the Honolulu School District (34.2%) followed by the Leeward School District (25.4%), Windward School District (18.7%), Central School District (14%) and private or special schools (3.1%). The number of cases from each School District were evenly distributed among the three treatment categories.

Academically, for the 93 cases that data was available on showed that over 50% achieved at a 1.5 or lower grade point average in their previous semester in school. The grade point averages were closer to the lower levels of the grading scale. Obviously for Category "C" (no treatment) this data was not available for the great majority of the cases. Therefore, the data is generally applicable to Category "A" and "B" only.

Educational data in this study was extremely difficult to compile uniformly (i.e., by semester, quarters, etc.). Furthermore, lack of information in case file resulted in analysis of less than one-half of the total population. Therefore, data regarding school performance must be interpreted with caution.

Table 1

VARIABLES BY TREATMENT CATEGORIES

	Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"			
	Workers Decision		Mandatory Court Appearance		No Treatment		Total	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	61	92.4%	57	87.7%	56	90.3%	174	90.2%
Female	5	7.6%	8	12.3%	6	9.7%	19	9.8%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Age</u>								
12	2	3.0%	4	6.2%	5	8.1%	11	5.7%
13	14	21.2%	13	20.0%	13	21.0%	40	20.7%
14	9	13.6%	9	13.8%	15	24.2%	33	17.1%
15	19	28.8%	16	24.6%	6	9.7%	41	21.2%
16	13	19.7%	14	21.5%	15	24.2%	42	21.8%
17	9	13.6%	9	13.8%	8	12.9%	26	13.5%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Ethnicity</u>								
Part-Hawaiian, Hawaiian	23	34.8%	29	44.6%	24	38.7%	76	39.4%
Oriental	13	19.7%	13	20.0%	14	22.6%	40	20.7%
Filipino	11	16.7%	5	7.7%	7	11.3%	23	11.9%
Caucasian	10	15.2%	14	21.5%	13	21.0%	37	19.2%
Other	9	13.6%	4	6.2%	4	6.5%	17	8.8%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>School Districts</u>								
Honolulu	20	30.3%	23	35.4%	23	37.1%	66	34.2%
Leeward	16	24.3%	17	26.2%	16	25.8%	49	25.4%
Windward	14	21.2%	12	18.5%	10	16.1%	36	18.7%
Central	9	13.6%	10	15.4%	8	12.9%	27	14.0%
Other	3	4.6%	2	3.1%	1	1.6%	6	3.1%
No Information	4	6.1%	1	1.5%	4	6.5%	9	4.7%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Grade Point Average</u>								
0.1 to 1.5	22	33.3%	25	38.5%	4	6.5%	51	26.4%
1.6 to 2.0	7	10.6%	11	16.9%	1	1.6%	19	9.9%
2.1 to 2.5	6	9.1%	5	7.7%	3	4.8%	14	7.3%
2.6 to 3.5	3	4.6%	5	7.7%	1	1.6%	9	4.7%
No Information	28	42.4%	19	29.2%	53	85.5%	100	51.8%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Residence Address</u>								
Honolulu	26	39.4%	24	32.3%	24	38.7%	74	38.4%
Windward	13	29.7%	12	18.5%	11	17.7%	36	18.7%
Leeward	12	18.3%	13	20.0%	10	16.1%	35	18.1%
Central	12	18.2%	11	16.9%	13	21.1%	36	18.7%
Other	3	4.5%	4	6.2%	4	6.5%	11	5.7%
No Information	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%

(Table 1 continued)

	Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"		Total	
	Workers Decision		Mandatory Court Appearance		No Treatment			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Number of Siblings</u>								
1 to 3	28	42.4%	35	53.9%	27	43.6%	90	46.6%
4 or more	37	56.1%	29	44.6%	26	41.9%	92	47.7%
No Information	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	9	14.5%	11	5.7%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Father's Employment Status</u>								
Yes	24	36.4%	44	67.7%	36	58.1%	119	61.7%
No	14	21.2%	11	16.3%	9	14.5%	34	17.6%
No Information	13	19.7%	10	15.4%	17	27.4%	40	20.7%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Mother's Employment Status</u>								
Yes	24	36.4%	22	33.9%	29	46.8%	75	38.9%
No	35	53.0%	37	56.9%	23	37.1%	95	49.2%
No Information	7	10.6%	6	9.2%	10	16.1%	23	11.9%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Adjudication</u>								
Yes	40	60.6%	52	80.0%	0	0.0%	92	47.7%
No	26	39.4%	13	20.0%	62	100.0%	101	52.3%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%
<u>Disposition</u>								
Charge Dismissed Informally	17	25.8%	15	23.1%	0	0.0%	32	16.6%
Adjusted	14	21.2%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	15	7.8%
Counseled and Released	13	19.7%	24	36.9%	0	0.0%	37	19.2%
Probation	11	16.7%	18	27.7%	0	0.0%	29	15.0%
Other Disposition	5	7.8%	2	3.1%	62	100.0%	69	35.8%
Probation with Special Condition	4	6.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%
Protective Supervision	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Probation Unsupervised	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Legal Custody								
DSSH (Foster Home)	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Legal Custody DSSH (HYCF)	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Other	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%

Residence and Family

The data gathered showed that the largest number of cases, 74 or 38.4% resided in the Honolulu District followed by Windward, Leeward and Central Districts each with approximately 18% of the cases. Here again, the number of cases for each district were evenly distributed among the three treatment categories.

In terms of siblings, approximately one-half of the cases had between one to three siblings living in the household and one-half had four or more siblings. Again, they were evenly distributed between the three treatment categories.

Data on the employment status of the father showed that 61.7% of the cases had fathers who were employed. The rate of employed fathers was highest in Category "B" (67.7%), followed by Category "C" (58.1%) and lowest in Category "A" (36.4%).

Data on the employment status of mothers showed that 49.2% were not employed. The rates were different in the treatment categories where in Category "A" 53% were unemployed, 56.9% in Category "B" and only 37.1% in Category "C" were unemployed.

Adjudication and Disposition

Data on adjudication revealed that 92 (47.7%) cases were adjudicated. This included 40 or 60.6% in Category "A" and 52 or 80% in Category "B".

In the area of disposition for Category "A" and "B", the majority of the cases (91 or 69.5%) were not maintained under the Court's jurisdiction, while 35 (26.7%) were placed on some

kind of probation and the remaining 5 (3.8%) were placed under the supervision of DSSH, protective supervision or disposed of in other manner.

A total of 49 (74.3%) cases in Category "A" were not maintained under the Court's jurisdiction while 15 (22.7%) were placed on probation. In Category "B" the data showed that 42 (64.6%) were not maintained under the Court's jurisdiction while 20 (30.8%) were placed on probation.

Recidivism

Data on recidivism of the total population indicated that 97 (50.3%) recidivated at least once after the original referral for burglary in 1975. Table 2 presents this data by the three treatment categories which reveals that 37 or 56.1% of the Category "A" cases recidivated as compared to 35 or 53.8% of Category "B" cases and 26 or 41.9% of Category "C" cases.

Table 2

RECIDIVISM BY TREATMENT CATEGORIES

		Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"		Total	
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)	Yes	37	56.1%	35	53.8%	26	41.9%	97	50.3%
	No	29	43.9%	30	46.2%	36	58.1%	96	49.7%
	Total	66	34.2%	65	33.7%	62	32.1%	193	100.0%

The results were significant only at the .4112 level. Thus the conclusion is that there is no significant relationship between treatment categories and the rate of recidivism. However, it can be stated that Category "C" (no treatment) did slightly better than the other categories.

Ethnicity

Recidivists and non-recidivists by ethnic backgrounds are presented in Table 3. Within ethnic groups, the "Other" category which included Samoans, Puerto Ricans and Blacks, 12 out of 17 or 70.6% recidivated, Orientals with 21 out of 40 or 52.5% and Caucasians with 15 out of 37 or 40.5%, Filipinos represented the ethnic group with the lowest rate with only 5 out of 23 or 21.7% recidivating.

Table 3

RECIDIVISM BY ETHNICITY

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian	44	57.9%	32	42.1%	76	39.4%
Oriental	21	52.5%	19	47.5%	40	20.7%
Caucasian	15	40.5%	22	59.5%	37	19.2%
Filipino	5	21.7%	18	78.3%	23	11.9%
Other	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	17	8.8%
Total	97	50.3%	96	49.7%	193	100.0%

When the relationship among treatment categories and recidivism was controlled by ethnicity, the data indicated quite similar results for Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian, Oriental and Caucasian groups. For the "Other" (Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black) group, recidivism in Category "A" (N=8) was higher than Category "B" (N=3) and Category "C" (N=1). In general, recidivism for Filipinos was low for all categories (see Table 4).

Employment Status of Father

In 153 out of the total 193 cases, employment status of fathers were indicated in the records. Of the 153 cases 71 or 46.4% recidivated of which 47 or 66.2% of the fathers were employed. For non-recidivists, (N=82) 72 or 87.8% had fathers who were employed (see Table 5).

The findings indicate that there is no significant difference among treatment categories when controlled by fathers' employment status. The trend appeared to be that cases with working fathers were less likely to recidivate, particularly in Category "C".

Employment Status of Mother

Employment status of mothers was available for 170 cases. Of this total, 82 or 48.2% recidivated. When recidivism was controlled by the employment status of mothers the data showed that 46.4% of the cases with mothers employed recidivated while 53.6% with mothers who were not employed recidivated (see Table 6).

Table 4

RECIDIVISM BY ETHNICITY IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)						
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	23	100.0%
Oriental	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	13	100.0%
Caucasian	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Filipino	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11	100.0%
Other	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	9	100.0%
Total	37	56.1%	29	43.9%	66	100.0%
Category "B"						
Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian	15	51.7%	14	48.3%	29	100.0%
Oriental	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13	100.0%
Caucasian	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	14	100.0%
Filipino	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	100.0%
Other	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%
Total	34	52.3%	31	47.7%	65	100.0%
Category "C"						
Hawaiian/ Part-Hawaiian	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	24	100.0%
Oriental	5	35.7%	9	64.3%	14	100.0%
Caucasian	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	100.0%
Filipino	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	100.0%
Other	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	100.0%
Total	26	41.9%	36	58.1%	62	100.0%
<u>TOTAL</u>	97	50.3%	96	49.7%	193	100.0%

Table 5

RECIDIVISM BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FATHER IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Employed	17	43.6%	22	56.4%	39	100.0%
Unemployed	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	14	100.0%
Category "B"						
Employed	19	43.2%	25	56.8%	44	100.0%
Unemployed	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	100.0%
Category "C"						
Employed	11	30.6%	25	69.4%	36	100.0%
Unemployed	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	9	100.0%
TOTAL	71	46.4%	82	53.6%	153	100.0%

Table 6

RECIDIVISM BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MOTHER IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Employed	12	50.0%	12	50.0%	24	100.0%
Unemployed	20	57.1%	15	42.9%	35	100.0%
Category "B"						
Employed	12	54.5%	10	45.5%	22	100.0%
Unemployed	17	45.9%	20	54.1%	37	100.0%
Category "C"						
Employed	14	48.3%	15	51.7%	29	100.0%
Unemployed	7	30.4%	16	69.6%	23	100.0%
TOTAL	82	48.2%	88	51.8%	170	100.0%

There appeared to be no significant difference between treatment categories and recidivism when controlled by employment status of mothers'. The data indicated that cases with unemployed mothers were slightly less likely to recidivate, particularly in treatment Category "C".

Residence District

The data in Table 7 shows that out of 192 cases in which residence data was available 97 (50.5%) recidivated while 95 (49.5%) did not. The overall data for all three treatment categories were very evenly distributed similar to the data for the total population. Residents of the Leeward District was highest in recidivism (65.7%) followed by the Windward District (61.1%), Honolulu District (47.3%), and the Central District (36.1%). Category "A" cases from the Windward District were highest with 84.6% recidivating, 50% in Category "B" and 45.5% in Category "C". In contrast, Leeward District cases resulted in the highest recidivism of 70% in Category "C", 66.7% in Category "A" and 61.5% in Category "B". Category "B" cases from Honolulu District resulted in 54.2% recidivism, 50% in Category "A" and lowest in Category "C" of 37.5%. The Central District as well as the "Other" Category remained essentially the same in each treatment category.

Category "B" was the most consistent with only the Leeward District showing a higher rate of recidivism. Category "C" showed the lowest amount of recidivism where only 9 out of 24 cases from the Honolulu District recidivated and 4 out

Table 7

RECIDIVISM BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Honolulu	13	50.0%	13	50.0%	26	13.5%
Windward	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	13	6.8%
Leeward	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	6.3%
Central	4	33.3%	8	66.7%	12	6.3%
Other	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	1.6%
Total	34	51.5%	32	48.5%	66	34.2%
Category "B"						
Honolulu	13	54.2%	11	45.8%	24	12.5%
Windward	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	6.3%
Leeward	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	13	6.8%
Central	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	5.7%
Other	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	2.0%
Total	32	50.0%	32	50.0%	64	100.0%
Category "C"						
Honolulu	9	37.5%	15	62.5%	24	12.5%
Windward	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	5.7%
Leeward	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10	5.2%
Central	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	6.8%
Other	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	2.0%
Total	25	40.3%	37	59.7%	62	32.1%
TOTAL	97	50.5%	95	49.5%	192	100.0%

of 13 from the Central District recidivated. The Leeward area showed an opposite trend where 70% of the cases recidivated in Category "C".

The data gathered showed no significant difference between recidivism and residence district by treatment categories in any of the five resident districts. The data indicates that cases in Category "C" are less likely to recidivate for all categories.

School District

When recidivism was controlled by school districts the data showed that 61.1% of the cases that attended schools in the Windward District recidivated as compared to the Leeward District (51.0%), Central District (40.7%), Honolulu District (40.1%), and the "Other" District at 33.3% (see Table 8).

The findings indicate that there is no significant difference between the treatment categories when controlled by school districts. The data indicates that cases in Category "C" are less likely to recidivate.

Siblings

When recidivism was controlled by number of siblings the data showed that 44.8% of the cases with between one and three siblings recidivated and 55.2% with four or more siblings recidivated (see Table 9).

Table 8

RECIDIVISM BY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Honolulu	10	50.0%	10	50.0%	20	10.9%
Windward	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	14	7.6%
Leeward	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	16	8.7%
Central	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	4.9%
Other	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	1.6%
Total	33	53.2%	29	46.8%	62	100.0%
Category "B"						
Honolulu	11	47.8%	12	52.2%	23	12.5%
Windward	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	6.5%
Leeward	10	58.8%	7	41.2%	17	9.2%
Central	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	5.4%
Other	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.1%
Total	32	50.0%	32	50.0%	64	100.0%
Category "C"						
Honolulu	6	26.1%	17	73.9%	23	12.5%
Windward	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10	5.4%
Leeward	7	43.8%	9	56.2%	16	8.7%
Central	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	8	4.3%
Other	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.5%
Total	22	37.9%	36	62.1%	58	100.0%
TOTAL	88	47.8%	96	52.2%	184	100.0%

Table 9

RECIDIVISM BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS IN FAMILY BY TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)						
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
1-3 siblings	15	53.6%	13	46.4%	28	100.0%
4 or more siblings	19	51.4%	18	48.6%	37	100.0%
Category "B"						
1-3 siblings	17	48.6%	18	51.4%	35	100.0%
4 or more siblings	15	51.7%	14	48.3%	29	100.0%
Category "C"						
1-3 siblings	7	25.9%	20	74.1%	27	100.0%
4 or more siblings	14	53.8%	12	46.2%	26	100.0%
TOTAL	87	47.8%	95	52.2%	182	100.0%

The findings indicate that there is no significant difference between the categories when controlled by the number of siblings. The data indicated that cases with four or more siblings tend to recidivate more often, especially for Category "C" cases.

Adjudication

Of the cases that recidivated the data showed that 57 or 58.8% had been adjudicated at the initial referral while 40 or 41.2% had not been adjudicated. Of the cases that had been

adjudicated Category "A" showed the highest rate of recidivism (65%) as compared to 59.6% in Category "B". Of the cases that had not been adjudicated Category "A" showed the highest rate of recidivism at 42.3% followed by Category "C" (40.3%) and Category "B" (30.8%) (see Table 10).

Table 10

RECIDIVISM BY ADJUDICATION IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referrals)

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Category "A"						
Adjudicated	26	65.0%	14	35.0%	40	100.0%
Not adjudicated	11	42.3%	15	57.7%	26	100.0%
Category "B"						
Adjudicated	31	59.6%	21	40.4%	52	100.0%
Not adjudicated	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	100.0%
Category "C"						
Adjudicated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%
Not adjudicated	25	40.3%	37	59.7%	62	100.0%
TOTAL	97	50.3%	96	49.7%	193	100.0%

The data indicates that there is no significant difference between the treatment categories when controlled by adjudication. The data indicates that cases which had been adjudicated tend

to recidivate more often than do cases which had not been adjudicated.

Type of Referral

Data on the type of subsequent referrals showed that 26 or 26.8% of the cases that recidivated were referred for burglary law violations, while 71 or 73.2% of the cases were referred for other types of law violations. The data shows that 32.0% of the recidivists in Category "C" were for burglary, as compared to 25.7% in Category "B" and 24.3% in Category "A" (see Table 11).

Table 11

RECIDIVISM BY TYPE OF SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL IN TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Recidivism (Subsequent Referral)

	Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"		Total	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Law Violation Burglary	9	24.3%	9	25.7%	8	32.0%	26	26.8%
Law Violation Other	28	75.7%	26	74.3%	17	68.0%	71	73.2%
TOTAL	37	38.1%	35	36.1%	25	25.8%	97	100.0%

The findings indicate that there is no significant difference between the treatment categories and the type of subsequent referrals. The data does indicate that Category "C"

Data on Cases Attaining Age of Majority

Data regarding re-arrests as adults show that out of 66 adults 23 (34.8%) were arrested at least once. In terms of rate by treatment categories, the data in Table 13 indicates that almost one-half of those recidivating as adults were in Category "A", with the remainder almost evenly divided in Category "B" and "C".

Table 13

POLICE RE-ARRESTS AS ADULTS BY TREATMENT CATEGORIES

Re-Arrests as Adults	Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"		Total	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	12	52.2%	6	26.1%	5	21.7%	23	34.9%
No	9	20.9%	15	34.9%	19	44.2%	43	65.1%
Total	21	31.8%	21	31.8%	24	36.4%	66	100.0%

Of the 23 individuals recidivating as adults, 12 were for misdemeanors and 11 felonies. As indicated in Table 14, the results show essentially the same distribution in the treatment categories, with Category "A" highest and Category "B" and "C" with quite similar number of recidivists.

Of the 23 individuals re-referred, a total of 13 were referred to court 38 times. Eight cases were referred between

Table 14

MISDEMEANOR AND FELONIES BY TREATMENT CATEGORIES

	Category "A"		Category "B"		Category "C"		Total	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Misdemeanor								
Yes	6	50.0%	3	25.0%	3	25.0%	12	18.2%
No	15	27.8%	18	33.3%	21	38.9%	54	81.8%
Felony								
Yes	6	54.5%	3	27.3%	3	18.2%	12	16.7%
No	15	27.3%	19	34.5%	21	38.2%	55	83.3%
Total	42	31.6%	43	32.3%	48	36.1%	133	100.0%

one to three times and five referred four or more times. A total of six individuals were referred to the District Court, three from Category "A", two from Category "B" and one from Category "C". Only three cases were referred to the Adult Probation Department of the First Circuit Court, all from Category "A".

Recidivism for Four Time Periods

Table 15 presents data on re-referrals for four time periods. The six months follow-up data actually represents a minimum of one month and a maximum of six months, the one year data a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of one year, and the three year data a minimum of two years 10 months and maximum of three.

years 10 months. The two year data is absolute. Data for the six months and one year follow-up was extracted from the Tawara study conducted in 1976.

Table 15
RECIDIVISM FOR FOUR TIME PERIODS BY CATEGORIES

Category	<u>Re-referrals</u>											
	6 Months Follow-up			1 Year Follow-up			2 Year Follow-up			3 Year Follow-up		
	Total	Re-Referral		Total	Re-Referral		Total	Re-Referral		Total	Re-Referral	
	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
"A"	36	7	19.5%	30	13	43.3%	66	29	43.9%	66	38	57.6%
"B"	36	2	5.6%	32	8	25.0%	65	27	41.5%	65	35	53.8%
"C"	34	9	26.5%	35	11	31.4%	62	18	29.0%	62	28	45.2%
Total	106	18	17.0%	97	32	32.3%	193	74	38.4%	193	101	52.3%

Interestingly, at six months follow-up, Category "B" cases appeared to be recidivating less than the other categories with Category "C" representing the highest percentage. At one year follow-up Category "B" continued to maintain the lowest rate but Category "A" surpassed Category "C" in re-referrals. The two year follow-up data indicates Category "C" with the lowest re-referral rate with the gap between Category "A" and "B" narrowed to approximately two percentage points. The three year follow-up results were proportionately the same as the two year data.

Although there was no significant difference in the rate of re-referrals among the three categories at three year follow-up, it can safely be concluded that re-referrals for Category "C" (no treatment) was less than the other categories.

The data suggests that processing offenders through adjudication appears to have had an immediate but temporary deterrence effect as shown for Category "B" cases.

Analysis of Category "C" Cases

Briefly, those cases that tended not to recidivate in Category "C" (no treatment) were: Filipinos, father employed, mother unemployed, living in Central District, school in Honolulu District, 1-3 siblings living in the same household and not living with parents.

Comparison of Recidivists and Non-Recidivists

Demographic, environmental and Court disposition data between recidivist and non-recidivist populations are presented in Table 16. The data includes variables for 97 recidivists and 96 non-recidivists.

Sex, Age, and Ethnic Background

Male and female cases fell evenly between recidivist and non-recidivist populations. There were slightly more thirteen and fifteen year old recidivists than non-recidivists, and slightly more sixteen and seventeen year old non-recidivists than recidivists. The data merely suggests that recidivists

Table 16

COMPARISON OF RECIDIVIST AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS

Variables	Recidivist		Non-Recidivist	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	88	90.7%	86	89.6%
Female	9	9.3%	10	10.4%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Age</u>				
12	6	6.2%	5	5.2%
13	24	34.7%	16	16.7%
14	17	17.5%	16	16.7%
15	23	23.7%	18	18.8%
16	17	17.5%	25	26.0%
17	10	10.3%	16	16.7%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Ethnicity</u>				
Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	44	45.4%	32	33.3%
Orientals	21	21.6%	19	19.8%
Caucasians	15	15.5%	22	22.9%
Filipinos	5	5.2%	18	18.8%
Others	12	12.4%	5	5.2%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>School Districts</u>				
Honolulu	27	27.8%	39	40.6%
Leeward	25	25.8%	24	25.0%
Windward	23	23.7%	13	13.5%
Central	11	11.3%	16	16.7%
Other	2	2.1%	4	4.2%
No Information	9	9.2%	--	--
Total	97	99.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Grade Point Average</u>				
0.1 to 1.5	27	27.8%	24	25.0%
1.6 to 2.0	9	9.3%	10	10.4%
2.1 to 2.5	8	8.3%	6	6.3%
2.6 to 3.5	4	4.1%	5	5.2%
No Information	49	50.5%	51	53.1%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%

(Table 16 continued)

Variables	Recidivist		Non-Recidivist	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Residence District</u>				
Honolulu	35	36.1%	39	40.6%
Leeward	23	23.7%	12	12.5%
Windward	22	22.7%	14	14.6%
Central	13	13.4%	23	24.0%
Other	4	4.1%	7	7.3%
No Information	--	--	1	1.0%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Number of Siblings</u>				
1 to 3	39	40.2%	51	53.1%
4 or more	48	49.5%	44	45.8%
No Information	10	10.3%	1	1.1%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Number of Siblings Known to Court</u>				
1 to 3	51	52.6%	66	68.8%
4 or more	30	30.9%	22	22.9%
No Information	16	16.5%	8	8.3%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Father's Employment Status</u>				
Employed	47	48.4%	72	75.0%
Unemployed	24	24.8%	10	10.4%
No Information	26	26.8%	14	14.6%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Mother's Employment Status</u>				
Employed	38	39.1%	37	38.6%
Unemployed	44	45.4%	51	53.1%
No Information	15	15.5%	8	8.3%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Adjudication</u>				
Yes	57	58.8%	35	36.5%
No	40	41.2%	61	63.5%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%
<u>Disposition</u>				
Counseled & Released	20	20.6%	17	17.7%
Probation	18	18.6%	11	11.5%
Charge Dismissed	12	12.4%	20	20.8%
Informally Adjusted	8	8.2%	7	7.3%
Probation with Special Condi- tions, Protective Supervi- sion, Unsupervised Probation, Legal Custody	10	10.3%	0	0.0%
Other Disposition	29	29.9%	41	42.7%
Total	97	100.0%	96	100.0%

were slightly younger than non-recidivists. Recidivists among Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian ethnic group were higher than non-recidivists (45.4% vs. 33.3%), while the "Other" category consisting of Samoans, Puerto Ricans and Blacks had significantly more recidivists than non-recidivists. On the other hand, recidivists among Caucasians were less than non-recidivists. Recidivists among Filipinos were significantly less than non-recidivists, with only 5 out of 23 (21.7) recidivating.

School Data

The proportion of youths attending schools in the Windward District recidivating (23.7%) was higher than non-recidivists (13.5%). There were less recidivists than non-recidivists in Honolulu (27.8% vs. 40.6%) and Central School Districts (11.3% vs. 16.7%) while cases from Leeward District were evenly divided between recidivists and non-recidivists.

Regarding grade point average prior to their first offense for burglary, information was available for approximately one-half of the cases only. For individuals where data were available, approximately one-half had averages of 0.1 to 1.5. This was reflected similarly in both recidivist and non-recidivist categories.

Residence District

Youths residing in Leeward (23.7% vs. 12.5%) and Windward (22.7% vs. 14.6%) Districts recidivating was higher than non-recidivists. The opposite was true for Central District where

non-recidivists out-numbered recidivists (24% vs. 13.4%). Cases from Honolulu District were evenly divided between recidivists and non-recidivists.

Siblings

Cases with 1-3 siblings living in a family tended to recidivate less than those with 4 or more siblings (40.2% vs. 53.1%). Similarly those with 1-3 siblings living in a family tended to have less of such siblings known to the Court (52.6% vs. 68.8%).

Employment Status of Parents

Recidivism was significantly lower for those cases where fathers were employed (48.4% vs. 75%) and essentially the same for those cases where mothers were employed. Recidivism was slightly less for cases where mothers were unemployed (45.4% vs. 53.1%).

Adjudication

Cases that were adjudicated tended to recidivate more than those not adjudicated. For adjudicated cases 58.8% recidivated while 36.5% did not. For non-adjudicated cases 41.2% recidivated while 63.5% did not.

Disposition

Recidivism was lower for those cases where charges were dismissed (12.4% vs. 20.8%) and for the "Other" disposition

category (29.9% vs. 42.7%). For those receiving disposition of informal adjustment and counsel and release, the number of recidivists were essentially the same as non-recidivists. For those receiving probation, the number of recidivists were higher than non-recidivists (18.6% vs. 11.5%). All cases (N=10) receiving probation with special conditions, protective supervision, unsupervised probation and legal custody recidivated.

Part IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This three-year follow-up study supports the findings of Project '75. Although there were no significant statistical differences among the treatment categories, the results indicated the following:

1. The target population showed an even distribution of demographic and environmental variables between the three treatment categories.
2. Males comprised 90.2% of the total population with the majority of the cases (80.8%) falling between the thirteen and sixteen year old age group.
3. The largest ethnic group represented was Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiians followed by Orientals, Caucasians, and Filipinos.
4. The largest number of cases attended schools in the Honolulu District followed by Leeward, Windward, and Central Districts. The grade point average of the total population was 1.5, D+ to C-, or less.
5. In terms of residence and family, the largest number of cases resided in the Honolulu District. Approximately one-half of the cases had between one to three siblings living in the household and the other half four or more siblings.
6. The majority of fathers were employed, while mothers' rate of employment varied. Category "C" represented the lowest number of unemployed mothers.
7. Adjudication data revealed that almost one-half of the total cases were adjudicated. This data included 60.6% in Category "A" and 80% in Category "B". Approximately three-fourths of the cases were not kept under court jurisdiction after disposition. In Category "A", 22.7% were placed on probation, and Category "B" placed 30.8%.

Recidivism data indicated that:

1. About one-half (50.3%) of the total population were re-referred at least once after the original referral for burglary in 1975.

2. Category "C" cases experienced less recidivism than Category "A" or "B".
3. Filipinos represented the ethnic group with the lowest recidivism rate (21.7%), while the "Other" category composed of Samoans, Puerto Ricans and Blacks were highest (70.6%).
4. Trends for employed parents showed that youths with working fathers were less likely to recidivate, especially in Category "C". Cases with unemployed mothers recidivated less in Category "C".
5. Those living in the Leeward District was highest in recidivism (65.7%) while those residing in the Central District were lowest (36.1%). Category "A" cases from the Windward District were highest in recidivism (84.6%). Leeward District cases resulted in the highest recidivism (70%) in Category "C".
6. By school districts, those attending schools in the Windward District were highest in recidivism (61.1%).
7. Family trends indicated that larger families have a slightly higher rate of recidivism, especially in Category "C".
8. Adjudicated cases also tended to recidivate more often than those cases that were not adjudicated.
9. Category "C" cases were also more likely to recidivate as burglars than the other treatment cases.
10. Those living with parents recidivated at a higher frequency than those that were not.
11. Most adult recidivists, almost half, were from Category "A". Of the twenty-three re-referred as adults, thirteen were referred to Court thirty-eight times.

Recidivism data for the four time periods indicated that at six months follow-up, Category "B" cases appeared to be recidivating less than other categories with Category "C" representing the highest percentage. The one year follow-up data revealed that Category "B" cases continued to maintain the lowest rate, but Category "A" surpassed Category "C" in

re-referrals. The two and three year follow-up results indicated almost identical recidivism between Categories "A" and "B", and Category "C" with the lowest re-referral rate.

Although there was no significant difference in the rate of re-referrals among the three categories at three year follow-up, it can safely be concluded that re-referrals for Category "C" (no treatment) was less than the other categories. The data suggests that processing offenders through adjudication had an immediate but temporary deterrence effect as shown for Category "B" cases.

Comparison of recidivists and non-recidivists in relation to variables studied revealed that:

1. Recidivists were slightly younger than non-recidivists.
2. Recidivists among Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiians were higher than non-recidivists, the "Other" category consisting of Samoans, Puerto Ricans and Blacks had significantly more recidivists than non-recidivists, recidivists among Filipinos were significantly less than non-recidivists, and recidivists among Caucasians were less than non-recidivists.
3. The proportion of youths attending schools in the Windward District recidivating was higher than non-recidivists while in Honolulu and Central Districts there were less recidivists than non-recidivists.
4. There were no difference between recidivists and non-recidivists on grade point average at the time of the first referral, both groups having very low averages.
5. There were more recidivists than non-recidivists residing in Leeward and Windward Districts. The opposite was true for those residing in the Central District.
6. Cases with 1-3 siblings living in a family tended to recidivate less than those with 4 or more siblings, and similarly those with 1-3 siblings tended to have less numbers of such siblings known to the Court.

7. Recidivism was significantly lower for those cases where fathers were employed, and slightly less for cases where mothers were unemployed.
8. Cases that were adjudicated tended to recidivate more than those not adjudicated.
9. Recidivism was lower for those cases where charges were dismissed and the "other" disposition category. For those receiving probation, the number of recidivists were higher than non-recidivists.

Appendix A
FASCIMILE LETTER

December 2, 1975

Mr. & Mrs. Doe
1009 Chong Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96786

Re: Thomas Doe

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Doe:

Your child has recently been referred for possible court action for an alleged burglary offense.

It is our finding at this time that the interests of the public and the child do not require that further action be taken.

We trust that you will be able to properly care and supervise your child without assistance from this court.

If, however, you should subsequently require the Court's assistance, please contact Mr. K. B. Chung, supervisor, at 548-7664.

Very truly yours,

Melvin T. Tawara
Probation Officer

MTT:lmn

Appendix B

LITERATURE REVIEW

Finding direct theoretical application within a pragmatic court system is complex as well as perplexing. Such is the case with Project '75 treatment categories.

Treatment Categories

Category A which is the customary court procedure, involves the court worker's decision regarding informal adjustment or mandatory court appearance, relies on the theory of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation theorizes that an offender's punishment should be individualized. In establishing court procedure as the worker's decision, the court believes in working with an individual in such a way that he will be able to make a satisfactory adjustment (Grupp, 1971). The adjustment sought necessarily involves preventing recidivism.

Implicit in the usual court procedure are the diversion and the deterrence models of treatment. Informal adjustment, one worker's option, stems from diversion theory, which refers to formal and organized efforts to utilize alternatives to initial or continue processing into the criminal justice system (Solomon, 1976). Court appearance, the worker's other option, appears to stem from the deterrence model of treatment.

Deterrence theory also appeared to be the basis for Category B. Since most workers chose court appearance as their option in Category A, the results of the treatment of the youth in that category coincided with the youth in Category B. Thus, Category

A was inappropriate as a control group, but very revealing as a measure of diversionary methods chosen by court workers.

Sutherland and Cressey's ten-year experiment in delinquency and crime prevention studied the casework methods of professionals in the field. Their findings revealed that professional efforts were not highly successful. "Probable delinquency was predicted for 163 members of the treatment group and for 165 members of the control group; 14.1 percent of the treatment subgroup became delinquent, as compared to 13.3 percent of the control subgroup. These differences are hardly significant...." (Sutherland and Cressey, 1966).

Category B, based primarily on the deterrence theory, required a court appearance by all youths in that group. The theory of simple deterrence says that threats can reduce crime by causing a change of heart, induced by the unpleasantness of the specific consequences threatened (Zimring and Hawkins, 1973). They also state that deterrence is inversely related to the moral seriousness of the threatened behavior and is explicable on the basis that minor crimes are more weakly motivated, are associated with lesser degrees of emotional arousal, and are characterized by fewer pre-barriers other than legal threats. In addition, instrumental crime, crimes committed for material gain (such as burglary), is more susceptible to deterrence than expressive crime, crimes of passion such as homicide and assault. If, however, people are insensitive to shifts in the level of punishment threatened for particular acts, increasing punishment levels will not increase the deterrent effectiveness of threats. Furthermore, the operation of deterrence is greatly complicated when group

pressures (such as those often involved in burglary) may not only inhibit the expression of the fear of sanctions but also in some instances convert stigmata into status symbols.

Carri and Hansenfeld (1976) say:

"Deterrence is now also receiving renewed attention because research findings are consistently revealing that legal processing and sanctions do not have deterrent effect on subsequent criminal behavior. The earlier youth are processed and the more stringent the sanction, the more likely it is that a youth will subsequently report or be processed for more frequent and more serious criminal law violations. Thus, if one wished to deter delinquent behavior, the findings would suggest a strategy of parsimony with respect to judicial intervention."

Solomon (1976) agrees that deterrence or general prevention, as a way of curbing future offenses through punishment, should distribute penalties no more severe than is necessary to prevent the occurrence of crime.

The diversion approach to corrections is actually based on the labeling theory. Diversion programs, which are usually defined as nonresidential service programs directed toward youth who have come in formal contact with the justice system, have been developed because many experts now believe that the juvenile court, established to treat or rehabilitate juveniles, actually tends to increase deviant behavior (Gold and Williams, 1969). Differential association theory, which supports labeling theory, predicts criminal behavior for individuals who are in contact with others interested in committing acts. It is believed that the juvenile court brings children in contact with others who have this orientation.

Since delinquency is so broadly defined, discretion is necessary in deciding which cases should be officially handled and which dismissed. The official decision to categorize certain youths as delinquents may provide the important cue for public reactions as most youths are involved in minor forms of misbehavior during their teens. Additionally, there is a very important distinction between engaging in a delinquent act and following a delinquent career organized around the repetitive commission of such acts. For youth given to minor, episodic, or situationally-induced delinquency a policy of doing nothing may be more helpful than active intervention. Since many youth who engage in minor forms of delinquency grow out of this pattern of behavior as they become adults, official intervention may further define these youth as delinquent in the eyes of the community making it more difficult for them to resume conventional activities.

Category C, based on the labeling theory, actually involved no treatment. The youths in Category C were not directly counseled by the court, but only received a letter which was sent home to their parents. The labeling theory perspective indicates that the process of arrest, trial, and conviction changes the self-image of juveniles. Once juveniles enter the court system, they begin to believe they are criminals and start acting like them.

The main hypothesis, that legal processing increases a juvenile's orientation toward delinquency, was generally supported by Suzanne Ageton's (1975) findings. She also found that the effect of legal processing appears to be strongest upon initial contact and erodes with time.

Category A, which included the worker's option of informal adjustment, actually encompasses this theory and supports Ageton's findings by allowing youth to be returned to their family's

management. However, Mahoney (1974) found that there is fairly consistent evidence that community members react negatively to youths whom they know have had court contact, even though the youths themselves do not perceive their court experience as highly stigmatizing.

The appalling facts are that almost one out of every three (28.7%) juveniles on court records recidivate during a 5 year period (Thomas, 1977). Since fifty-percent of the stealing and burglary cases which reach juvenile courts are committed by school dropouts without a job, the labeling effects of the courts can create a heavy impact on the self-esteem of those youths (Norman, 1968).

The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study (McCord, 1978), which was a program designed to avert delinquency and crime, is a case in support of the no treatment approach. A 30 year follow-up of this program concluded that as adults, both the treatment and the control groups showed equal numbers of convicted criminals. In addition, the boys, between the ages of 5 and 13 who had originally been described as difficult by their community workers and received counseling treatment to aid their transitions into adulthood, now felt those efforts had been helpful but had also created negative effects in their lives. The most prominent effect lay in their vocational lives where only 29% of the treated group were white-collar workers as compared to 43% of the control group, and where 80% of the treated blue-collar workers were satisfied with their jobs as compared to 95% of the non-treated blue-collar group (Bush, 1978).

Vinter and Sarri (1976) state that:

The results of our research do not directly refute the conclusions of Lipton, Martinson, and Wilks (1975) that, overwhelmingly, correctional programs of all kinds cannot be proven to be effective in reducing recidivism (whatever else they may accomplish). Martinson's succinct summary captures our results as aptly as his own: "If we can't do more for (and to) offenders, at least we can safely do less." (Martinson's emphasis, 1974, p. 48)...And both Morris and Martinson warn against expansion of non-incarcerative correctional approaches that may actually encompass more persons under state intervention and control, "diverting" rather than excluding them from formal criminal proceedings.

In summary of court treatment methods, Beccaria (1967) says, "To be effective as a deterrent to crime, punishment should be both prompt and inevitable, applied to all alike for similar crimes. It is not cruelty nor severity...that renders punishment an effective deterrent, but rather its certainty." Wheeler and Cottrell (1966) further elaborate by stating:

In the absence of evidence on the beneficial effects of official contacts,...the choice seems clear: every effort should be made to avoid the use of a formal sanctioning system. This position is justified on grounds of the damaging effects of the labeling process...

A concomitant effort must be devoted to developing new forms of controlling youthful misbehavior without relying on the traditional agencies that usually process deviants. The school system can develop programs for truants and dropouts. Cases normally coming before the courts can be handled by police referral to family and neighborhood institutions. The aim in all such cases would be to avoid a possibly premature labeling of a young person as delinquent or deviant, except in cases where the action is so repetitive or so clearly dangerous to the community that really major efforts are required.

Delinquency Rates According to Individual Variables

Recidivism represents a very controversial area of corrections. Numerous studies delineate the significant elements contributing to delinquency.

Theft Scale

Dentler and Monroe (1961) devised a Theft Scale which correlated theft with age, sex, and birth order, but found no significant relationship between theft and socio-economic status, or the type of community or family intactness. Parent-child relations and leisure activities were also associated with theft, though peer group sociometric status and self-concept were not. Boys and older youth reported stealing more frequently than girls with the youngest siblings most likely to report such behavior. No association appeared between deviant acts and broken families, size of family and residential mobility or occupational level and the employment status of the youth's mother. Talli, Savity and Rosen (1977) reported similar findings with regard to broken families but they found the important variables to be the social stability of family life, the father-son interaction and the family income.

Thomas' assessment of recidivism (1977) found that race, sex, family situation, and socio-economic status were not significant; however, school behavior, the presence of codefendants at the first court appearance, the age of the youth at the first court appearance, and the youth's school attendance status were strongly associated, in the above order, with return to the court system. The probability of reappearance also appeared to be

strongly influenced by the duration of the risk period that confronted each juvenile.

Neighborhoods

Another interesting area of debate about recidivism of juvenile delinquents lies in neighborhood influences. Dinity, Scarpitti, and Reckless (1962) studied adolescent boys living in high delinquency areas. They concluded that a good self-concept and favorable socialization isolated "good" boys against delinquency in their home areas. The boys with poor self-concepts demonstrated no resistance to deviancy.

Hammond and Palmore (1964) found that neighborhood deviance is related to delinquency rates. School performance proved to have a protective or compensating role for the boys they studied in deviant neighborhoods. Persons who had the least access to legitimate avenues (Negroes) were most likely to engage in illegitimate behavior; while persons with the most opportunity to learn and fulfill legitimate avenues (Caucasian girls) were least likely. Availability of illegitimate opportunity (family deviance) had a greater impact on those persons with fewer legitimate opportunities. School failures affected those from deviant families most severely.

The effects of racial composition on neighborhood delinquency rates was studied by Willie and Gershenovity (1964). Some of their findings were:

- 1) When socio-economic status is held constant
juvenile delinquency rates are higher in racially
mixed neighborhoods than either white or non-white

neighborhoods of similar status.

- 2) In higher socio-economic areas differences among racial areas are almost non-existent, but in middle and lower socio-economic classes the rates average 125% greater than white neighborhoods and 50% greater than non-whites.
- 3) Neighborhood racial composition has a stronger effect on non-white than white offense rates in all socio-economic areas except the lowest where white rates in racially-mixed areas are two times as great as the rate in white homogeneous areas.

Part of the explanation for such great differences in arrest rates may also be attributed to the fact that low-income mixed neighborhoods tend to rely on formal law enforcement more frequently than mixed neighborhoods of higher status do.

The association between social class and delinquency covers years of study and debate by scholars. Cohen, 1955; Merton, 1957; Cloward and Ohlin, 1960, all theorized that the lack of opportunities to achieve higher status because of lower class socialization and the dissatisfaction with conventional institutional resources provokes delinquent behavior through refuge in deviant peer groups or expression of rejection and disdain for middle-class goals not available to them.

Evidence uncovered by Empey and Lubeck (1970) seriously questioned the existence of a universal causal relationship between social class and delinquent behavior. Tracy (1978) found in fact that the overall incidence and seriousness of self-

reported delinquency is evenly distributed among the socio-economic classes, despite the fact that a disproportionate number of lower class, minority youth are found in our institutions (Sarri, 1975).

Schools

Failure in school work, and misbehavior in school are often common sources of frustrations and alienations which motivate delinquent conduct. It is frequently the setting where youth come to think of themselves as dumb, bad, or delinquent. Polk (1965) found that delinquency was more highly related to poor adjustment in school than it was to social class.

Daniels (1967) identified three target groups for delinquency prevention in Honolulu. The identification, diagnosis, and programming for these groups was proposed as a practical approach to more effective delinquent prevention. The groups were:

- 1) Children with serious behavior and emotional problems spotted in school, preferably in the primary grades.
- 2) School failures manifested as chronic truants, dropouts, pushouts, suspensions, and expulsions.
- 3) Police counsel and release cases on first minor offenses.

The Council of Europe in Strasbourg (1972) found that juvenile delinquents have been unsuccessful in school when compared to youth from more developed cultural environments. They also noted that after the age of 14, delinquent behavior takes on quantitative significance.

Chastain (1977) states that delinquents see less positive economic future than do non-delinquents. While it may mean little to a youth to experience the delinquency label as long as he is not isolated from the mainstream of high school activities, if he is structurally isolated, while experiencing the delinquency label, his perceptions of self and opportunity may suffer as a result.

Statistics from the President's Crime Commission indicated that fifty-percent of the stealing and burglary cases which reach juvenile courts are committed by school dropouts without a job (Norman, 1968).

Venezia (1971) suggests that: "In all, a most promising approach to delinquency prevention appears to be one of focusing upon the young child in the school environment. It is there that comprehensive and relatively objective information about each child is readily available...Prevention intervention, then could be predicated upon a child's current needs, rather than upon a prediction of future behavior. There would be no need to label and treat a child as delinquency-prone or predelinquent even though, pragmatically, effective assistance with current difficulties might significantly reduce future maladaptive behavior -- including delinquency."

Families

The relationship between a delinquent youth and his family has long been an issue of considerable discussion for therapists and theorists alike.

Vaughn (1964) found that 69% of juvenile recidivists came from families where the parents were either separated, divorced or widowed. Only 33% of the recidivists studied lived at home with both parents. Smaller sized families were found in 56% of the recidivist's families. Nye (1958), on the other hand, found less delinquency in families where the child is the oldest and only, a small family, and non-mobile or rural. He also found less delinquency in broken than in unhappy, unbroken homes. This difference, theoretically, arose from step-parent role conflicts. Mobile families and working mothers experienced a slightly higher rate of delinquency among their youth.

Delinquent behavior reportedly minimizes where there is a moderate amount of direct parental control. Youth rated parental concern and socialization as their highest priorities for maintaining control in their lives (Gottesfeld, 1965). Stressing the importance of respecting authority was desired by delinquents.

A New Zealand study of court juveniles, including Polynesian children, showed that the social class and parental situation for males related to their resulting judicial sentence. Davis (1973), likewise, found that there was an inverse relationship between the occupational prestige of the parents of juveniles identified as having committed a delinquent offense and the severity of disposition by the juvenile division.

In terms of the judicial process Newton, Sheldon and Jenkins (1973) concur:

"It appears that disposition at every stage in the system is a function of age, sex, race, social class, and ethnicity. It is suggested that those youth with the largest power base are more able to negotiate the outcome to their advantage and escape the

many negative ramifications of institutional processing and labeling."

Appendix C

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Appendix D

RECORD ABSTRACT - 75

1. Id #: _____

2. Birthdate: _____

PERSONAL HISTORY:

3. Sex: 1-male 2-female

4. Age at time of offense: _____

5. U. S. Citizen: 1-yes 2-no

6. Number of years living in Hawaii: _____

7. Ethnicity:

1-Caucasian 4-Chinese 7-Puerto Rican 8-Samoan
2-Hawaiian 5-Filipino 8-Korean 9-Other
3-Part Hawaiian 6-Japanese N-Negro Z-Unknown

EDUCATION INFORMATION:

8. Grade: _____

9. Grade point average (previous semester): _____

10. Number of absences (previous semester): _____

11. District: 1-Honolulu 2-Windward 3-Leeward 4-Central

11a. School: _____ (code sheet)

RESIDENCE & ARREST AREA:

12. Residence Address: _____ (code sheet)

13. Arrest Address: _____ (code sheet)

FAMILY INFORMATION:

14. Number of siblings: _____

15. Number of siblings known to the court system: _____

16. Are parents living together: 1-yes 2-no

17. Father employed? 1-yes 2-no

18. Mother employed? 1-yes 2-no

COURT PROCEDURE:

19. Treatment group: 1-A) Worker decision
2-B) Mandatory court appearance
3-C) Letter recipient

20. Date of arrest: _____

21. Date of referral: _____

22. Date of initial court hearing: _____

23. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no

23a. Judge: _____ (code sheet)

24. Date of disposition: _____

25. Disposition: _____ (code sheet)

25a. Judge: _____ (code sheet)

25b. Intake worker: _____ (code sheet)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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19	20						
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22	23						
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30	31	32					
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53	54	55	56	57	58		
59	60	61	62	63	64		
65							
66							
67	68	69	70	71	72		
73	74	75					
76							
77							

FOLLOW-UP

I.D.#

26. Present age: _____

27. Change in citizenship status: 1-yes 2-no

SCHOOL/EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION:

28. If not in school is he/she employed: 1-yes 2-no

29. Present grade: _____

30. Number of times changed school since Project-75: _____

31. School District: 1-Honolulu 2-Windward 3-Leeward 4-Central

32. School: _____ (code sheet)

33. Grade point average (previous semester): _____

34. Number of absences (previous semester): _____

FAMILY INFORMATION:

35. Residence Address: _____ (code sheet)

36. Number of siblings: _____

37. Number of siblings known to the court system: _____

38. Living with parents: 1-yes 2-no

39. Are parents living together: 1-yes 2-no

40. Father employed: 1-yes 2-no

41. Mother employed: 1-yes 2-no

COURT PROCEDURE:

42. Additional referrals: 1-yes 2-no

43. Total number of Probation Violation referrals: _____

44. Total number of non-law violation referrals: _____

45. Total number of law violation referrals: _____

46. Total number of probation violation referrals within a 2 year period: _____

47. Total number of non-law violation referrals within a 2 year period: _____

48. Total number of law violation referrals within a 2 year period: _____

49. 1st additional referral: _____ (code sheet)

a. Date of Arrest: _____

b. Date of referral: _____

c. Date of initial court hearing: _____

d. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no

e. Adjudication judge: _____ (code sheet)

f. Date of disposition: _____ (code sheet)

g. Type of disposition: _____ (code sheet)

h. Judge: _____ (code sheet)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2
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51	52	53	54	55	56		
57	58	59	60	61	62		
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77	78						
79							

I.D.#

- i. Probation Officer: _____ (code sheet)
50. 2nd additional referral: _____ (code sheet)
- a. Date of arrest: _____
- b. Date of referral: _____
- c. Date of initial court hearing: _____
- d. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no
- e. Adjudication judge: _____ (code sheet)
- f. Date of disposition: _____
- g. Type of disposition: _____
- h. Judge: _____ (code sheet)
- i. Probation Officer: _____ (code sheet)
51. 3rd additional referral: _____ (code sheet)
- a. Date of arrest: _____
- b. Date of referral: _____
- c. Date of initial court hearing: _____
- d. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no
- e. Adjudication judge: _____ (code sheet)
- f. Date of disposition: _____
- g. Type of disposition: _____ (code sheet)
- h. Judge: _____ (code sheet)
- i. Probation Officer: _____ (code sheet)

I.D.#

52. 4th additional referral: _____ (code sheet)
- a. Date of arrest: _____
- b. Date of referral: _____
- c. Date of initial court hearing: _____
- d. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no
- e. Adjudication judge: _____ (code sheet)
- f. Date of disposition: _____
- g. Type of disposition: _____
- h. Judge: _____ (code sheet)
- i. Probation Officer: _____ (code sheet)
53. 5th additional referral: _____ (code sheet)
- a. Date of arrest: _____
- b. Date of referral: _____
- c. Date of initial court hearing: _____
- d. Adjudication: 1-yes 2-no
- e. Adjudication judge: _____ (code sheet)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3 8
9	10						
11							
12	13	14	15	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29		
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32	33	34	35	36	37		
38	39						
40							
41	42						
43							
44	45	46	47	48	49		
50	51	52	53	54	55		
56	57	58	59	60	61		
62							
63							
64	65	66	67	68	69		
70	71						
72							
73	74						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 8
9							
10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21		
22	23	24	25	26	27		
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29							
30	31	32	33	34	35		
36	37						
38							
39	40						
41							
42	43	44	45	46	47		
48	49	50	51	52	53		
54	55	56	57	58	59		
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61							

- f. Date of disposition: _____
- g. Type of disposition: _____ (code sheet)
- h. Judge: _____ (code sheet)
- i. Probation Officer: _____ (code sheet)
54. As an adult arrested by the Police
- a. Total number of referrals to court: _____
- b. Total number of misdemeanors: _____
- c. Total number of felonies: _____
- d. Total number of referrals for burglary: _____
55. Referred to adult probation
- a. Total number of referrals: _____
- b. Total number of referrals for burglary: _____
56. Referred to district court
- a. Total number of referrals: _____
- b. Total number of referrals for burglary: _____

<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>68</u>	<u>69</u>				
<u>70</u>					
<u>71</u>	<u>72</u>				

Appendix E

Ethnic Classification

ETHNIC GROUP OR RACE

The race or ethnic origin is classified in the same manner as that used by the State Department of Health in their Office of Health Statistics.

If the race is not stated, determine if possible from the name of the parent.

In determining race when the parent is of mixed racial extraction, observe the following rules:

- a) If Hawaiian or Part Hawaiian is mentioned, code as Part Hawaiian
- b) If the parent's ethnic group is indicated as a mixture of white with any other race, code the non-white race as specified.
- c) If the parent's ethnic origin is indicated as a mixture of Negro with any other race except Hawaiian or Part Hawaiian, the code should be Negro.
- d) If the parent is of mixed non-white racial extraction, not including Hawaiian, Part Hawaiian or Negro, code the race indicated by surname.

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Code</u>
Caucasian	1	Filipino	5	Negro	N
Hawaiian	2	Japanese	6	Samoaan	S
Part Hawaiian	3	Puerto Rican	7	Other	9
Chinese	4	Korean	8	Unknown	Z

Note: The Caucasian group includes Portuguese; the Hawaiian category should be used only in instances of "pure" Hawaiian.