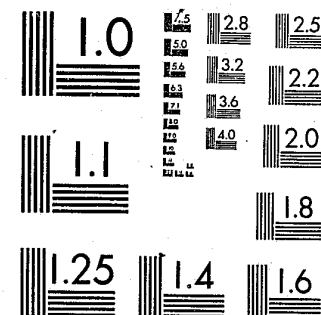


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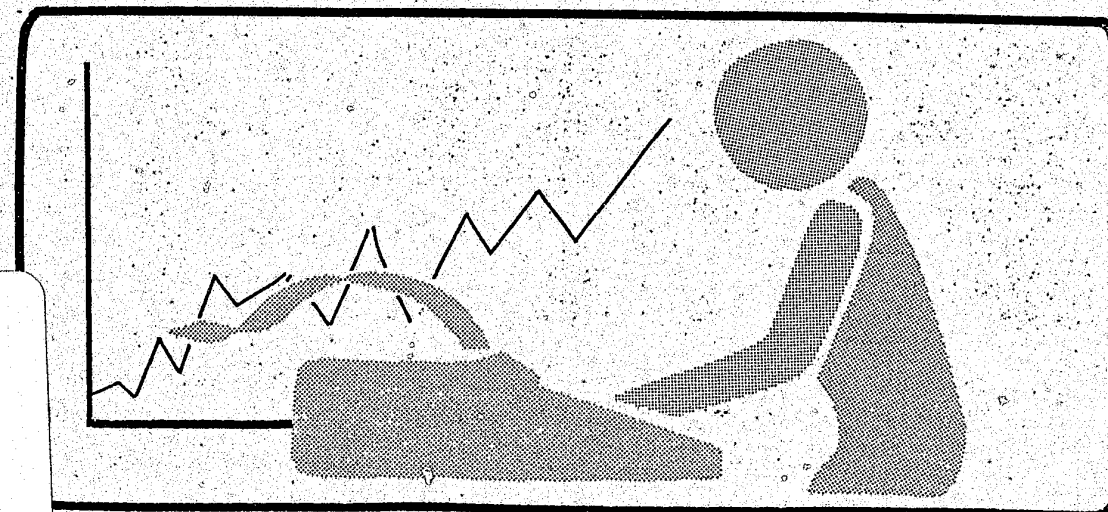
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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF
ADMISSIONS TO
ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
FOR FY 1978-1979



INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS
Department of Social Services and Housing
August 22, 1980
Report No. 80-006

Intake Service Center
Department of Social Services & Housing

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
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FOR FY 1978-1979
Report No. 80-006

Date of Report:
August 22, 1980

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GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR



WAYNE Y. KANAGAWA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS
2199 KAMEHAMEHA HWY.
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96819
PHONE (808) 848-2511

No. _____

FOREWORD

One of the key functions of the Intake Service Center is that of collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data relative to correctional agencies of the State of Hawaii. This function when accomplished in conjunction with other criminal justice system-oriented functions of the intake service center presents opportunities for improving correctional services of the larger criminal justice system.

The Office of Correctional Information of the Intake Service Center was assigned this project for completion early in FY 1980-81 in view of its anticipated value to the Corrections Division, DSSH.

The research project reflects the substantial efforts and assistance of many individuals in Corrections Division and the Intake Service Center and we express appreciation to all concerned.

Conroy Chow
Conroy Chow, Administrator
Office of Correctional Information
and Statistics

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The following statistics are based on a project which implemented data collection for admissions during the period July 1978-October 1979 (See Appendix I, Initial Intake Form). The project was designed to evaluate and develop a data base of reliable data elements representing the various characteristics of admitted individuals in Hawaii's correctional facilities. Based on data collected for fiscal year 1978-79, 2,262 admissions were recorded; representing 65-70 percent of the actual total admissions. The sample is excellent for statistical purposes, and most of the statistics in this report are representative of what occurred during this time period. Because some statistics are lacking, the purpose of this report is not only to demonstrate the type of statistics that can be generated, but to identify some of the weaknesses in the data collection process. (See Appendix IV, Problems in Data Recorded.)

RECORDED ADMISSIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Tables 1 and 2 describe admissions as recorded. (See Appendix II, Comparison of Manual Admissions Statistics And Recorded Admissions.) One should keep in mind that these are not total admissions, but recorded admissions. (See Appendix III The DSSH Admission Form.) There are several other important considerations:

- (1) The recording at the Halawa Correctional Facility began in August 1978, but as the data show, the recording process became fully operational in September 1978.

- (2) Kulani Honor Camp had only two recorded admissions and is not listed in the tables but included in the overall state tabulations.
- (3) Juveniles (those under 18) are not an important factor in this study as it primarily concerns adult admissions.
- (4) There are data variables which contain a significant number of missing cases. These are noted throughout the report.

TABLE 1
RECORDED ADMISSIONS BY MONTH AND FACILITY
FY 1978-79

MONTH/YEAR	KHC	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
JULY 1978	0	53	0	6	20	3	26	108
AUG 1978	1	70	34	12	15	1	22	155
SEPT 1978	0	132	70	11	13	4	23	253
OCT 1978	0	83	100	9	15	6	22	235
NOV 1978	0	42	103	8	18	5	21	197
DEC 1978	0	28	96	17	21	3	16	181
JAN 1979	0	59	106	9	22	8	11	215
FEB 1979	0	36	78	7	13	3	2	139
MAR 1979	0	42	79	7	27	8	4	167
APR 1979	0	48	100	7	20	2	12	189
MAY 1979	0	56	143	4	14	0	5	222
JUNE 1979	1	48	109	8	19	1	15	201
TOTAL	2	697	1,018	105	217	44	179	2,262

TABLE 2
FREQUENCY OF RECORDED ADMISSIONS
FY 1978-79

MONTH/YEAR	FREQUENCY	CUM FREQ	PER CENT	CUM PER CENT
JULY 1978	108	108	4.8	4.8
AUG 1978	155	263	6.9	11.6
SEPT 1978	253	516	11.2	22.8
OCT 1978	235	751	10.4	33.2
NOV 1978	197	948	8.7	41.9
DEC 1978	181	1129	8.0	49.9
JAN 1979	215	1344	9.5	59.4
FEB 1979	139	1483	6.1	65.6
MAR 1979	167	1650	7.4	72.9
APR 1979	189	1839	8.4	81.3
MAY 1979	222	2061	9.8	91.1
JUNE 1979	201	2262	8.9	100.0

AGE

Table 3 shows that individuals between the ages of 18-24 made up the single largest age group admitted in all facilities. In one particular facility (Maluhia), over one-half of the recorded admissions were individuals of ages between 18-24. Statewide, 45 per cent of all recorded admissions were of the 18-24 age group, while those between the ages of 25-29 made up the second largest age group (23.8 per cent); third largest was the 30-39 category with (18.3 per cent). Of the 2,262 recorded admissions, only four provided no age information.

TABLE 3
AGE BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
Less Than 18	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2
18-24	38.9	49.1	49.5	41.0	56.8	46.4	45.1
25-29	25.6	20.5	29.5	32.7	20.5	22.4	23.8
30-39	18.7	18.7	14.3	14.3	11.4	23.5	18.3
40-49	5.9	7.5	6.7	7.8	4.6	3.4	6.6
50-59	3.5	2.9	0.0	2.8	4.6	2.2	2.9
60+	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	696	1,015	105	217	44	179	2,258 *

Percentage total may not add up due to rounding.

Kulani had one admission in the 18-24 category and another in the 30-39 age bracket.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

SEX

Based on Table 4, roughly 9 out of every 10 individuals admitted were males. This generalization does not apply to HSP and Maluhia which admitted only males and females respectively during the study period. Of the non-Oahu community correctional facilities, HCCC had the largest percentage of females with 13.9 per cent.

TABLE 4
SEX BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
MALE	86.1	92.8	100.0	90.8	0.0	92.2	89.0
FEMALE	13.9	7.2	0.0	9.2	100.0	7.8	11.0
TOTAL%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of cases	697	1,018	105	217	44	179	2,262 *

Percentage may not add up due to rounding.

Kulani's two recorded admissions were males.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

RACE

As seen in Table 5, Caucasians and Part-Hawaiians were the two largest racial groups admitted to correctional facilities in FY 1978-79. Caucasians were the largest group at HCCC, HALAWA, KCCC and MCCC and part-Hawaiians predominated at HSP and Maluhia. While the proportions of Caucasians and Part-Hawaiians were approximately similar, that of HSP markedly differed. Fifty and one-half per cent of those admitted to HSP were Part-Hawaiians, whereas only 9.5 per cent were Caucasians.

TABLE 5
RACE BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
CAUCASIAN	36.0	30.1	9.5	37.3	27.3	44.7	32.7
CHINESE	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
FILIPINO	4.3	4.4	5.7	16.6	2.3	2.8	5.4
JAPANESE	4.5	5.1	7.6	3.7	6.8	1.7	4.6
BLACK	2.0	8.1	4.8	1.8	2.3	4.5	5.0
PORTUGUESE	4.5	3.0	1.9	7.0	0.0	5.0	3.9
SAMOAN	0.1	5.7	6.7	0.0	6.8	0.6	3.1
HAWAIIAN	5.9	1.8	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.6	3.1
PART-HAWAIIAN	31.4	26.2	50.5	22.1	31.8	30.7	29.1
OTHER MIXED	6.2	7.5	8.6	4.6	13.6	7.3	6.9
NOT LISTED	5.2	7.1	2.9	1.8	9.1	2.2	5.4
TOTAL %	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	597	1017	105	217	44	179	2261 *

Percentage totals may not add up due to rounding.

The two recorded individuals at Kulani were classified as Part-Hawaiian.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

MARITAL STATUS

Excluding 81 cases (4 per cent of the total) which provided no information concerning marital status, Table 6 shows that 7 out of every 10 admitted individuals indicated that they were single. Married individuals accounted for 18.7 per cent of the recorded admissions; divorced individuals, 10.6 per cent; and widows/widowers, 1.2 per cent.

TABLE 6
MARITAL STATUS BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
SINGLE	65.8	71.3	65.7	69.8	73.8	75.4	69.6
MARRIED	21.7	17.7	21.6	16.1	14.3	15.1	18.7
DIVORCED	11.7	9.9	10.8	13.0	9.5	7.8	10.6
WIDOWED	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of cases	693	1001	102	162	42	179	2181 *

Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

The two cases at Kulani were single and divorced.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

PLACE OF BIRTH

With 89 cases unknown (4 per cent of total) Table 7 shows that 53 per cent of the admitted individuals indicated

that they were born in Hawaii as compared with 37.2 per cent who said they were from the U. S. Mainland and 9.8 per cent who said they were foreign-born. HSP had a relatively high percentage of those who said they were Hawaii-born (72 per cent), whereas MCCC had a relative high percentage of those who were Mainland-born (50.9 per cent).

TABLE 7
PLACE OF BIRTH BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
HAWAII	58.6	47.1	72.0	60.0	57.5	45.7	53.0
MAINLAND U. S.	35.7	38.9	16.0	33.9	30.0	50.9	37.2
OTHER	5.7	14.0	12.0	6.1	12.5	3.4	9.8
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	689	1002	100	165	40	175	2173 *

Percentage may not add up due to rounding.

Both cases at Kulani were Hawaii-born.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

CITIZENSHIP

With 156 cases unknown (7 per cent of total) Table 8 shows that 95.6 per cent of the admitted individuals indicated that they were of U.S. citizenship. Only 4.3 per cent said they were of another nationality.

TABLE 8
CITIZENSHIP BY FACILITY IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
U. S.	96.7	94.4	96.0	96.8	95.0	98.1	95.6
OTHER	3.3	5.6	4.0	3.2	5.0	1.9	4.3
TOTAL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	669	981	99	156	40	161	2108 *

Percentage may not add up due to rounding.

Both cases at Kulani were of U. S. citizenship.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

FREQUENCY OF RECORDED ADMISSIONS

Table 9 shows the frequency of individuals being recorded during the FY 1978-79. 1,578 or 84.7 per cent of a total of 1,864 individuals were admitted at least once; 211 or 11.3 per cent twice; and 75 or 4 per cent were recorded as being admitted more than twice. The highest number of admissions recorded for an individual was 10.

TABLE 9
FREQUENCY OF ADMISSIONS BY INDIVIDUAL IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

ADMISSIONS	INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT
1	1578	84.7
2	211	11.3
3	58	3.1
4	9	0.5
5	5	0.3
8	1	0.05
9	1	0.05
10	1	0.05

Percentage may not add up due to rounding.

TERMINAL MOVEMENTS

With 229 cases unknown (10 per cent of total) Table 10 shows the frequency of various terminal movements for each facility. Terminal Movements are those to the community from the facility of admission, as opposed to transfers,

furloughs, or escapes which are within the authority of the correctional system. As seen in Table 10, Bail was the most significant of terminal movements; representing 21.3 per cent of the total. Bail was followed by Time Served with 16.7 per cent; and Release on Recognizance (ROR), with 15.3 per cent. HSP's percentages may be misleading since there are only two cases represented in Table 10.

TABLE 10
FREQUENCY OF TERMINAL MOVEMENTS BY FACILITY OF ADMISSION
IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HALAWA	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
ROR	24.0	8.5	0.0	13.6	7.3	24.2	15.3
RTA	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.0	4.7
BAIL	30.7	10.9	0.0	44.6	4.9	18.2	21.3
BOND	0.6	13.8	0.0	0.9	19.5	1.2	7.3
PROBATION	3.3	1.4	50.0	0.5	4.9	0.0	1.9
SUSP. SENTENCE	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.5	2.4	7.9	2.2
PAROLE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
TIME SERVED	17.2	16.4	50.0	17.8	17.1	15.2	16.7
FINED	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3
SUP. RELEASE	2.9	9.4	0.0	3.3	14.6	6.7	6.5
EXTRADITION	0.8	5.1	0.0	0.9	4.9	2.4	3.1
DEPORTED	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
DIED	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
DISCHARGED	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.5	2.4	1.2	2.3
DISMISSED	0.5	4.5	0.0	3.3	7.3	0.6	2.8
OTHER RELEASE	2.6	1.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	1.7
DAGP	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
RELEASE BY COURT	5.6	4.4	0.0	5.2	7.3	10.9	5.5
RELEASE	9.6	3.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.9	6.0
NOLLE PROS.	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
AQUITTED/NOT GUILTY	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.7
NO ACTION	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	658	954	2	213	41	165	2033

Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

ADMISSION STATUS

With only one (1) case unknown, Table 11 shows a distribution of admission statuses by facility. Pre-trial felons comprised the largest group of admissions with 37.4 per cent; followed by Pre-trial misdemeanants with 33.3 per cent. None of the other groups were of significant percentages.

TABLE 11
FREQUENCY OF ADMISSION STATUSES BY FACILITY
IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HCF	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
PRE-TRIAL FELON	27.8	46.8	0.0	35.9	20.5	49.7	37.4
PRE-TRIAL MISDEMEANOR	41.6	29.7	0.0	50.2	20.5	24.0	33.3
SENTENCED FELON	2.2	1.5	96.2	0.9	6.8	3.9	6.4
SENTENCED MISDEMEANANTS	9.9	8.4	0.0	7.8	18.2	15.1	9.1
SENTENCED PROBATIONERS	3.7	4.3	0.9	2.8	4.6	3.9	3.8
SENTENCED U.S. MISDEMEANANTS	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
SENTENCED-PAROLE RETAKE	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
PRE-SENTENCED (FEL/MISD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1
HOLD-U. S. MARSHALL	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.1
HOLD-IMMIGRATION	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
HOLD-EXTRADITION	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.5	6.8	2.2	1.5
HOLD-POLICE	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1
HOLD-OTHER	6.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	18.2	0.0	2.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	697	1017	105	217	44	179	2259*

Percentage may not add up due to rounding.

Kulani's two cases were Sentenced Felons.

*Includes Kulani's cases.

OFFENSE GRADES

Table 12 shows the frequency of admitted individuals by the most serious offense committed. Unfortunately, only 50 per cent (1,130) of the 2,262 records listed offenses, and some of these were either unclassifiable (miscellaneous); unintelligible (unknown); or undistinguishable (Felony/Misdemeanor and Misdemeanor/Petty Misdemeanor). Based on what is shown in the table, misdemeanors are the most serious offense for 18.9 per cent of the cases. However, this is misleading as 12.7 per cent of the cases were either felonies or misdemeanors and 8.5 per cent were either misdemeanors or petty misdemeanors; undistinguishable because of the recorder's failure to specify the offense.

TABLE 12
FREQUENCY OF INDIVIDUALS ADMITTED BY
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE
IN PERCENTAGE
FY 1978-79

	HCCC	HCF	HSP	KCCC	MALUHIA	MCCC	STATE
FELONY A	2.1	7.1	100.0	2.6	0.0	6.4	4.4
FELONY B	7.5	8.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	12.2	8.9
FELONY C	14.2	10.9	0.0	17.1	0.0	28.9	15.8
FELONY/ MISDEMEANOR	9.8	20.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	10.9	12.7
MISDEMEANOR	32.6	4.6	0.0	23.8	0.0	7.1	18.9
MISD/PETTY MISDEMEANOR	8.5	6.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	16.0	8.5
PETTY MISDEMEANOR	17.3	15.1	0.0	27.5	0.0	14.7	18.0
VIOLATION	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
MISCELLANEOUS	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
UNKNOWN	6.1	26.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.2	11.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	429	350	1	193	0	156	1130

MEDIAN DETENTION

Table 13 shows median detention for all terminal movements at each facility. HCCC had the least detention time with 2.0 days: followed by KCCC with 3.0 days; and MCCC with 4.5 days. HSP's median detention of 147 days is misleading since the measure is based on only 2 cases.

Table 14 provides a better perspective of median detention as time periods are given for each terminal movement at each facility.

TABLE 13
MEDIAN DETENTION BY FACILITY OF ADMISSION
FY 1978-79

Facility	Number of Cases	Median Detention
HCCC	658	2.0 days
HALAWA	954	9.0 days
HSP	2	147.0 days
KCCC	213	3.0 days
MALUHIA	41	9.0 days
MCCC	165	4.5 days

TABLE 14
MEDIAN DETENTION OF TERMINAL MOVEMENTS BY
FACILITY OF ADMISSION
FY 1978-79

Facility	Type of Movement	Number of Cases	Median (days)
HCCC	ROR	158	1.0
HCCC	BAIL	202	2.0
HCCC	BOND	4	3.0
HCCC	PROBATION	22	2.0
HCCC	SUSP. SENT	4	2.0

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Facility	Type of Movement	Number of cases	Median (days)
HCCC	TIME SERVED	113	16.5
HCCC	FINED	3	1.5
HCCC	SUP RELEASE	19	5.0
HCCC	EXTRADITED	5	24.0
HCCC	DISCHARGED	1	4.0
HCCC	DISMISSED	3	1.0
HCCC	OTHER RELEASE	17	2.0
HCCC	DAGP	1	1.0
HCCC	RELEASE BY COURT	37	3.0
HCCC	RELEASE	63	2.0
HCCC	NOLLE PROSEQUI	5	2.0
HCCC	ACQTT D/NOT GUILTY	1	74.0
HALAWA	ROR	81	8.0
HALAWA	RTA	93	4.0
HALAWA	BAIL	104	2.0
HALAWA	BOND	132	3.0
HALAWA	PROBATION	13	74.5
HALAWA	SUSP SENT	26	4.0
HALAWA	TIME SERVED	156	27.0
HALAWA	FINED	1	4.0
HALAWA	SUP RELEASE	90	12.0
HALAWA	EXTRADITED	49	15.5
HALAWA	DEPORTED	7	5.5
HALAWA	DIED	2	69.0
HALAWA	DISCHARGED	42	25.0

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Facility	Type of Movement	Number of Cases	Median (days)
HALAWA	DISMISSED	43	5.0
HALAWA	OTHER RELEASE	12	43.0
HALAWA	DAGP	3	82.5
HALAWA	RELEASE BY COURT	42	5.0
HALAWA	RELEASE	34	37.0
HALAWA	NOLLE PROSEQUI	7	5.0
HALAWA	AQTTD/NOT GUILTY	13	34.5
HALAWA	NO ACTION	4	3.0
HSP	PROBATION	1	154.0
HSP	TIME SERVED	1	147.0
KCCC	ROR	29	2.0
KCCC	RTA	1	4.0
KCCC	BAIL	95	2.0
KCCC	BOND	2	2.0
KCCC	PROBATION	1	263.0
KCCC	SUSP. SENT	1	3.0
KCCC	TIME SERVED	38	10.0
KCCC	SUP RELEASE	7	3.5
KCCC	EXTRADICTED	2	2.0
KCCC	DISCHARGED	1	30.0
KCCC	DISMISSED	7	6.5
KCCC	OTHER RELEASE	5	2.0
KCCC	RELEASE BY COURT	11	4.0
KCCC	RELEASE	12	3.0

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Facility	Type of Movement	Number of Cases	Median (days)
KCCC	NOLLE PROSEQUI	1	29.0
MALUHIA	ROR	3	3.5
MALUHIA	RTA	2	10.0
MALUHIA	BAIL	2	1.0
MALUHIA	BOND	8	3.0
MALUHIA	PROBATION	2	47.0
MALUHIA	SUSP SENT	1	127.0
MALUHIA	TIME SERVED	7	22.0
MALUHIA	SUP RELEASE	6	29.0
MALUHIA	EXTRADITED	2	2.0
MALUHIA	DISCHARGED	1	3.0
MALUHIA	DISMISSED	3	3.0
MALUHIA	RELEASED BY COURT	3	3.0
MALUHIA	ACQTTD/NOT GUILTY	1	8.0
MCCC	ROR	40	2.0
MCCC	BAIL	30	2.0
MCCC	BOND	2	2.0
MCCC	SUSP SENT	13	53.5
MCCC	PAROLE	1	1.0
MCCC	TIME SERVED	25	31.0
MCCC	FINED	3	2.0
MCCC	SUP RELEASE	11	4.0
MCCC	EXTRADITED	4	7.0
MCCC	DIED	1	1.0
MCCC	DISCHARGED	2	89.0
MCCC	DISMISSED	1	9.0
MCCC	OTHER RELEASE	1	1.0
MCCC	RELEASE BY COURT	18	34.0
MCCC	RELEASE	13	6.5

SUMMARY

The statistics in this report represent a significant step towards characterizing the admitted individual, especially the non-sentenced inmate. However, the task is far from being complete. The difficulties encountered in the Intake project leads to the direction that must be taken. Missing data has obscured an otherwise perfect analysis of admissions to the state's correctional facilities and has involved countless OCIS man-hours in data correction and verification. What is needed is the establishment of good, solid data collection at the line level with a form of quality control implemented at the supervisory level.

Although caution is needed about the missing data in this report, the statistics should provide valuable information to users. Additional cross-tabulations are possible because the data base is stored in the U.H. Computer, and with the use of the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) package, tables can be generated in practically no time at all. With these provisions, it is hoped that response by users will be good.

APPENDIX I

The Initial Intake Form

ISC/CCC INITIAL INTAKE FORM

(Please Print — Use Pen or Ink)

FACILITY _____

NAME				
Last, _____		First _____		M.I. _____
SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	DATE OF BIRTH Mo. / Day / Yr.	AGE _____	RACIAL ORIGINS Code = _____	IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS SSN: _____ OTN _____ SID _____
HOME ADDRESS No. & Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____				TELEPHONE _____
EMERGENCY CONTACT Name: _____ Relationship: _____ Address: _____				TELEPHONE _____
NEXT OF KIN Name: _____ Relationship: _____ Address: _____				TELEPHONE _____

☐ Would like to be considered for OR, supervised release or reduced bail (Skip Part B).

EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS _____		TELEPHONE _____
MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow(er)	LENGTH OF RESIDENCY In State of Hawaii: _____ Yrs. / Mos. In County of Arrest: _____ Yrs. / Mos.	BIRTHPLACE (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> State of Hawaii <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Mainland <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Specify Location _____
CITIZENSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify) _____		

ADMISSION STATUS:			
HOLD <input type="checkbox"/> US Marshal <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration <input type="checkbox"/> Extradition <input type="checkbox"/> Police (not charged) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify) _____	SENTENCED <input type="checkbox"/> Felon <input type="checkbox"/> Misd. <input type="checkbox"/> Probationer <input type="checkbox"/> US Misd. <input type="checkbox"/> Parole Retake	PRETRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> Felon <input type="checkbox"/> Misd.	PRESENTENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Felon <input type="checkbox"/> Misd.
		DATE ADMITTED Mo. / Day / Yr.	BAIL SET \$ _____
ALIASES (List AKA/nicknames known) _____			
SPECIAL NOTATIONS (Injuries, medical or psychiatric alert, etc.) _____			

SENTENCE EXPIRES Minimum _____ Mo. / Day / Yr. Maximum Expiration (Felons) _____ Mo. / Day / Yr.	
DETAINDER INFORMATION _____	

DSSH-3510 (1/78)

CASE FILE

Completed by: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX II: Comparison Of Manual Admissions Statistics
and Recorded Admissions

As mentioned in the report, the statistics are based on admissions recorded on the Initial Intake Form, and not total admissions. This distinction is necessary because not all admissions during the study period were recorded either through carelessness or the fact that a decision was made to only pick up inactives (those released). As a consequence of the latter, some admissions are missing because the person was not released during the study period (except in the case of sentenced felons, which are all accounted for because of additional process forms).

Total admissions are currently being determined through data provided by the DSSH Admissions form (DSSH Form 3502), which requires all daily admissions and releases to be logged by ACO's. The form provides information on every detailed movement from court appearances to visits to the family physician. In conjunction with the completions of the DSSH form, the ISC social workers, in addition to the ACO's, are responsible for completing the Initial Intake Form; with the intention that it will eventually replace the DSSH form. While the Intake Form does not have all the types of admissions and releases as noted on the DSSH (only those which show the subject entering and leaving correctional jurisdiction), it provides the data necessary to produce the type of statistics in this report.

Because of the problems encountered with the Intake Form data and the reluctance to dispense with the DSSH Form, the latter continues to be the main source in calculating the total admission count. However, unlike the Intake Form, the DSSH form cannot produce adequate data required for the population statistics demanded by Corrections and ISC administrators and planners.

APPENDIX III:

The DSSH Admissions Form

Department of Social Services and Housing
Corrections Division
ADMISSIONS

(Please Print — Use Pen or Ink)

										FACILITY
										DATE
TIME	NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)	SSN/BIRTHDATE	SEX	REASON FOR ADMISSION/ NEW STATUS	INITIALS: RECEIVING OFFICER	RETURNED FROM	STATUS CHANGE?	DETAIN	REMARKS / OLD STATUS	

RELEASES

TIME	NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)	SSN/BIRTHDATE	SEX	DETENTION STATUS	REASON FOR RELEASE	INITIALS: RELEASING OFFICER	ESCORTED / RECEIVED BY	REMARKS

APPENDIX IV: Major Problems With The Initial Intake Form
Data

The following are the major problems encountered by OCIS in coding data from the Initial Intake Forms for statistical analysis. All of these were responsible for the unnecessary man-hours spent in data verification and correction.

MISSING DATA - As noted in the report, missing data was a critical problem, especially when dealing with terminal movements and offense grades.

ILLEGIBLE WRITING - Not as frequent as missing data but just as troublesome especially when interpreting all the alpha characters on the form such as names, offenses, and recorder's signatures.

CONTRADICTORY DATA - Oftentimes, data were found to be contradictory. For example, on one record, a subject's county residency equaled his age (23 years), yet his state residency showed only 10 years.

INCOMPLETE DATA - In several cases, only part of the information was given. This posed problems especially when dealing with offense grades. In a particular incident, the recorder listed "Theft" as an offense; apparently unaware that theft varies in three (3) different degrees, ranging from a Felony C to a Petty Misdemeanor.

SUSPICIOUS DATA - Some data, although apparently correct, required verification. In one case, the subject was listed as being born in 1888 and was incarcerated on a charge of harassment.