Hawaii

Between 2000 and 2011, Hawaii’s correctional population grew 18 percent and its correctional spending increased 71 percent to $192 million. Hawaii moved roughly a third of its prison population out of state to avoid overcrowding, ceding direct oversight and people who were incarcerated hundreds of miles away at a cost of $45 million a year. Additionally, the state’s pretrial detention population increased 117 percent between fiscal years 2006 and 2011. With technical assistance through JRI, Hawaii passed SB 2776 and HB 2515 in 2012 to reduce recidivism, decrease its pretrial detention population, and improve victim services.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Through SB 2776 and HB 2515, Hawaii:

Improved Pretrial Practices
- Required risk and needs assessments for all people arrested to provide judges consistent information to consider in pretrial release decisions.

Strengthened Probation and Parole Supervision to Reduce Recidivism
- Implemented a risk and needs assessment tool and prioritized supervision resources for those at greatest risk of reoffending.
- Expanded judges’ discretion to select the most appropriate sanction for people convicted of a non-violent, second-time felony drug offense.
- Reinvested $3.4 million to expand community-based treatment programs.

Increased Accountability to Victims of Crime
- More than doubled restitution payments to victims from $240,397 in 2013 to $587,212 in 2017.

LASTING IMPACT OF JRI

Through JRI, Hawaii transformed its restitution system to increase accountability to victims of crime.

Before JRI, victims of crime in Hawaii only received a fraction of the restitution they were owed. The restitution system was spread across three state agencies that did not communicate well, and the law limited garnishment to 10 percent of the current prison wages of the person who committed the crime. The state’s JRI legislation increased the amount of restitution deducted to 25 percent of any deposit made to an account at the Department of Public Safety of the person who committed the crime. Hawaii also developed an interagency database to more accurately collect, track, and distribute victim restitution payments and created 22 new positions in victims services to administer restitution funds more efficiently and effectively. As a result, Hawaii more than doubled restitution funds collected in 2017 compared to 2013. It also made about 2,500 payments to victims in 2016, compared to 253 payments in 2010.

SAVINGS/REINVESTMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Savings/averted costs</th>
<th>State JRI investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td>$15,443,000</td>
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**DATA TRENDS**

### Violent and Property Crime Rates, 2008–18

**Violent Crime Rates**
Rate per 100,000

- Violent crime rates fluctuated before and after JRI.

**Property Crime Rates**
Rate per 100,000

- Property crime rates were decreasing before JRI, and have continued to decline.

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**Recidivism Rate: Reincarceration within Three Years**

- Recidivism rates increased for people released from prison and decreased for people placed on probation between 2009 and 2014.

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**Prison Population**

- In 2018, there were approximately 900 fewer people in Hawaii prisons than projected pre-reform.

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**Prison Composition**

- In 2019, 34 percent of people in prison were there for a violent offense, down from 37 percent in 2009.

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*The data in this summary describe trends and provide additional context on system changes pre- and post-reform. Indicators shown here track high-level changes in state justice systems and do not necessarily demonstrate the impact of any specific reform, including JRI policy and practice changes. Visit urbnc/jri to see detailed sources for information in this fact sheet.*