

State of Hawaii
Department of Social Services
Corrections Division

YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

POLICY STATEMENT

The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility has two seemingly contradictory obligations: (1) the protection of society and (2) the rehabilitation of the offender.

While society has a right to protect itself, what it often overlooks is that society's protection is assured only for a prescribed period of time. All of the juveniles committed to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility will eventually be returned to society through parole or discharge. Unless the second obligation of rehabilitation is fulfilled, society's protection is merely an illusion as the released juvenile may again be a threat to society. Therefore, this must be the primary goal of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

Administrative Directive #1 confirms this: "The most demanding responsibility of a correctional program is the safe, sane restraint of all offenders committed to it....With the establishment of positive controls, the most important aspect of corrections, which has the greatest lasting effect, is how the offender is treated so as to prevent his returning to the way of life that brought him in to the correction program in the first place. This is the ultimate and most positive protection that can be provided by the community."

Correctional treatment, the process through which the various institutional programs influence the committed juvenile is the method by which correctional services help to prepare him for return to society. For their protection, society should expect that every available resource, both institutional and community be brought to bear in preparing the committed juveniles for their return to society able to function as a reasonably mature individual.

I CUSTODIAL CONTROLS

A. Community Safety

Maintain custodial controls only to those degrees necessary which are coordinated with the plans to which the resident can respond in order to prepare him for parole and ultimate liberty while fulfilling the legal charge established by the law.

II CLASSIFICATION SERVICES

A. The Classification Process

It is the process involving diagnosis, program planning, program execution and program evaluation which is initiated for a resident upon admission, utilizing an inter-disciplinary approach involving the total resources of the Facility and the community.

B. The Orientation

Orientation of newly admitted residents to facilities and programs while diagnostic case studies are made through interviews, testing, counseling and special activities and temporary work assignments.

C. The Admission Summary

A report and recommendation for individualized treatment program compiled by correctional counselors based on the psychosocial diagnostic study.

D. Records

Individual records of cumulative case histories, memoranda, reports, criminal records, admission summaries, progress reports and other data are filed in case folders.

E. The Institutional Classification Committee

A committee consisting of staff members responsible for diagnosis, treatment and degrees of custodial control meets as a whole or sub-group to prescribe and oversee the care, training and treatment of the individual resident.

F. The Initial Classification Meeting

After the resident's orientation period during which a diagnostic study is made for the compilation of an admission summary, the Classification Committee meets to consider recommendations and prescribe a realistic and individualized plan for the treatment, training, control and education of each resident.

G. Reclassification

At regular intervals, the Classification Committee evaluates each resident's program to determine the effectiveness of the program and his readiness to function with less external controls.

H. Classification Procedures Prior to Parole.

Preparation of a progress report by assigned correctional counselors and review by the Classification Committee regarding the resident's institutional adjustment and his prognosis for parole success.

I. Pre-Parole Orientation

Participation in a pre-parole orientation by the Juvenile Parole Branch prior to parole is mandatory for every prospective parole. This orientation involves acclimatizing to family and free community living, referral to community agencies, providing guidance in educational opportunities, vocational rehabilitation, job placement, and discussion of other community resources and parole rules.

III MEDICAL SERVICES

A. Physical diagnosis

B. Teaching personal hygiene

C. Dental

D. Other specialized medical services as needed

All residents receive a routine physical examination at the point of admission, transfer to another facility, and release on parole. As the need arises, examination and treatment services are provided for all residents. The Facility has the services of a part-time physician and hires the services of other specialists for specialized diagnosis and/or treatment.

A. REGISTERED NURSE

The Medical Unit has a full-time Registered Nurse operating the Facility dispensary and attending to the professional nursing needs of the entire Facility and its specialized units. The nurse also is responsible for dispensing medication as prescribed by the physician and the psychiatrist and by herself in minor medical cases.

The Facility's part-time physician and Department of Mental Health psychiatrist provide consultative services to the nurse and staff. Psychotic patients are transferred to the State Hospital.

B. PHYSICIAN

The Facility has a part-time Physician who resides in the adjoining community. He provides weekly clinics at the Facility and is on 24-hour call for emergencies. His own clinic is also available to our residents who need either emergency treatment or treatment which cannot be given at the Facility's dispensary.

C. DENTIST

The Facility has a part-time Dentist who works at the Facility half a day each day. All new commitments are examined and all dental treatments must be completed before a resident may go on parole. Additional dental services may be provided through out-patient referrals to specialists as the need arises.

IV MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- A. The Department of Health provides one psychiatrist and a psychologist to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility on a part-time basis. Evaluation and recommendations are made for individual resident program plans, transfer and parole.
- B. Professional diagnoses are made for all psychiatric referrals. Psychotic resident patients are treated at the State Hospital.
- C. Personality and intelligence tests are given and evaluations are made.
- D. Individual therapy sessions are conducted with residents with emotional difficulties.
- E. Professional consultative services are provided for staff members and for institutional program evaluations.

V. COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

A. Orientation

Every resident admitted to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility is guided through an orientation process for three weeks during which time the resident's problems, needs and strengths are evaluated, and these are considered in the formulation of the individual plan for his entire institutional stay.

These plans meet the individual's needs rather than the resident's meeting and conforming totally to institutional needs. Individualized attention and services are the paramount consideration for effective and therapeutic redirection. Hence, individual interviews and individual psychometric and psychiatric evaluations are conducted in addition to the group-oriented intake procedures.

B. Casework Services

Services performed are the description and treatment of offenders through the knowledge and use of principles of human growth, personal adjustment and social pathology. The aims are: 1) providing clear case description, 2) solving immediate concerns involving family or other personal relation-

ships, 3) probing carefully into long-range cultural and social adjustment, and 4) offering supportive guidance and information to residents who are nearing release from the institution.

C. Group Counseling

Group Counseling of all residents on a compulsory basis during scheduled periods are conducted. The group leader is the correctional counselor who meets with all residents and staff for 1-1½ hours for the purpose of strengthening and improving the behavior and social adjustment of the individual.

D. Psychosocial Diagnostic Evaluation

The diagnostic services are performed for all residents of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. The aims are: 1) discover the causes of individual maladjustments, 2) apply therapeutic techniques with the offender towards effecting improved behavior, 3) offer guidance and support to staff members in their correctional management of the offender.

On-going evaluation is performed for residents from the time of intake to the time of release onto parole. Evaluation is made at intake, at academic and vocational training programming, at the point of transfer to other correctional facilities or agencies, at re-programming periods, and at the pre-parole stage prior to referral to the Juvenile Parole Branch.

E. Hooimua Program (Contingency-Reinforcement-Behavior Modification)

Though operant psychology had been the cornerstone of behavior modification at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility for many years, it was never systematized or uniformly applied till September, 1967. All residents are involved in this behavior modification technique and correctional services personnel are the key to its success or failure. Correctional counselors are responsible for the collecting, tabulating and analyzing the points

earned by their assigned residents and for using the analysis in helping motivate the residents further. Correctional services personnel are also responsible for providing the reinforcements when residents meet the contingencies.

F. Personnel In-Service Training and Correctional Manpower Development

The Correctional Services personnel are involved in the in-service training of all institutional personnel in various aspects of mental health, psychosocial development, acting-out problems, problems of authority, motivation, and interpersonal relationship problems. These services are coordinated with the total in-service training program. The Correctional Services personnel supervises the field experience at the Facility for undergraduate students from the University of Hawaii School of Social Work interested in the correctional field. They also participate in supervising students selected by WICHE during the summer.

G. Community Relations

The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility incorporates community agency participation in the development of its plans for a contemporary treatment program, and endeavors to utilize all available community resources. Similarly, the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility reciprocates in the orienting and training of other agency personnel and interested community groups and individuals for the mutual improvement and development of the entire treatment approach to mental health, crime, and correctional work. Citizen's Liaison Committees, volunteers, conferences, seminars, tours, speaking engagements and research materials are utilized to achieve this end.

One of the tools used to instill a sense of belonging and worth to effectively motivate our institutionalized young people to live as law-abiding citizens is to provide them with the opportunity to work in

non-institutional surroundings when it does not interfere with their schooling or treatment program. "This will provide wholesome opportunities for them to develop self-reliance and trustworthiness. Acceptable performance while performing non-institutional work will instill satisfaction and a feeling of being useful. This will develop better insight and attitudes towards people and provide a realistic experience prior to parole. The emotional needs of the youngster is also reinforced by this experience." In order to accomplish this philosophy and objective, the Classification Unit:

- 1) Screens the youngsters according to established criteria and presents the case to the Classification Committee for approval to be placed on the off-campus work list.
- 2) Investigates potential employers and their residences.
- 3) Maintains a file of all persons hiring youngsters.
- 4) Assigns approved youngsters to the employers.

H. Administrative Support Services

The Classification Unit provides consultative services to various institutional committees and units such as the Classification Committee, Adjustment Committee, and to the cottage staff meetings. Individualized service and treatment are emphasized in joint coordination within the custodial limits before individual case decision-making is made.

I. Pre-Parole Planning

Pre-parole planning commences three months prior to release and consists of instruction and coordinated services designed to help the parole prospect to cope with community-social-school adjustment problems and find meaningful employment. The joint participants are correctional counselors, parole officers, the families of pre-parolees, resource persons from the community and State and Federal agencies, and the pre-parolee himself.

Coordinated Services. The Correctional Counselor, together with the assigned parole officer, provides the following services:

- 1) Referrals to schools - Placement in schools are made according to geographic locations and appropriate grade levels.
- 2) Referrals to community resources: State Employment Service
- 3) Other services provided at the institutional level by the Correctional Counselor are: contacting prospective employers in concert with the Juvenile Parole Branch, and assisting in preparing job applications and related services.
- 4) Registers all male residents leaving the Facility after their 18th birthdate for the Selective Service System.

J. Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services of the Department of Social Services provide an on-going service to residents at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. Services are offered to residents with gross social, emotional, physical, educational or mental handicaps. Work evaluations, work training, vocational placement, medical services, continued education, artificial appliances, etc., are areas where these services are emphasized.

VI. RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Recreation has many purposes and values. Sheer fun is the basic characteristic. Recreation can also become re-direction when used as reinforcement in behavior modification. It can be a means of helping residents to develop socially acceptable behavior and to develop a skill in relationship with other people. Recreation may be used to provide satisfaction for basic human drives and urges and as a diagnostic means of understanding individual needs and planning ways to meet these needs. Play does have large possibilities in guiding behavior but, inspite of

all its diagnostic and treatment possibilities in the hands of trained and skillful person at the Facility, the emphasis is that play still should be fun. If it isn't fun it never can be anything else.

The Youth Facility provides the following program (a five-code program):

- A. Physical--Sports, games, play, apparatus, swimming
- B. Creative--music, dramatics, crafts
- C. Social--Parties, picnics, trips, treats
- D. Mental--Club meetings, lectures, visual aid
- E. Service--Volunteer Community Projects

VII. SPECIAL EDUCATION

Correctional Services personnel provides classes which will either enhance the recreational program or offer supplementary training in areas not covered in the regular academic program. Religious activities are handled by the Chaplain and coordinated with Correctional Services personnel and programs.

A. The special classes are:

- 1) Woodcraft
- 2) Arts and Craft and Sewing
- 3) Animal Husbandry
- 4) Agricultural Science

VIII. ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

As an alternative to the traditional vocational training, the Facility has been utilizing the services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide on-the-job training for selected residents in the community. This approach provides training opportunities for employment in areas that have an immediate need for trained personnel and does not burden the training organization with the cost of training.

Another area being explored is to have industrial and employer clubs come into the Facility and set up vocational orientation programs for residents in their particular specialty. The Explorer Scout Program has made a start in

their particular specialty. The Explorer Scout Program has made a start in this direction under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club.

IX. SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

To utilize innovations in the correctional field and to solve the basic issue of minimizing residents removal and isolation from the society to which he or she will someday return, special demonstration projects are constantly under study. One such project is the Maluhia Opportunity Demonstration Project for selected girls. This project utilizes the concept that raising the level of delinquents' self-image through academic success coupled with the techniques developed in the Guided Group Interaction process in a differential treatment environment for carefully selected residents is a better treatment technique than the traditional custodial process which have been handed down through the years.