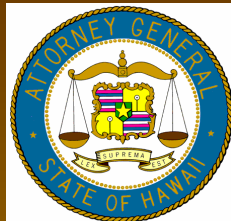


Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions



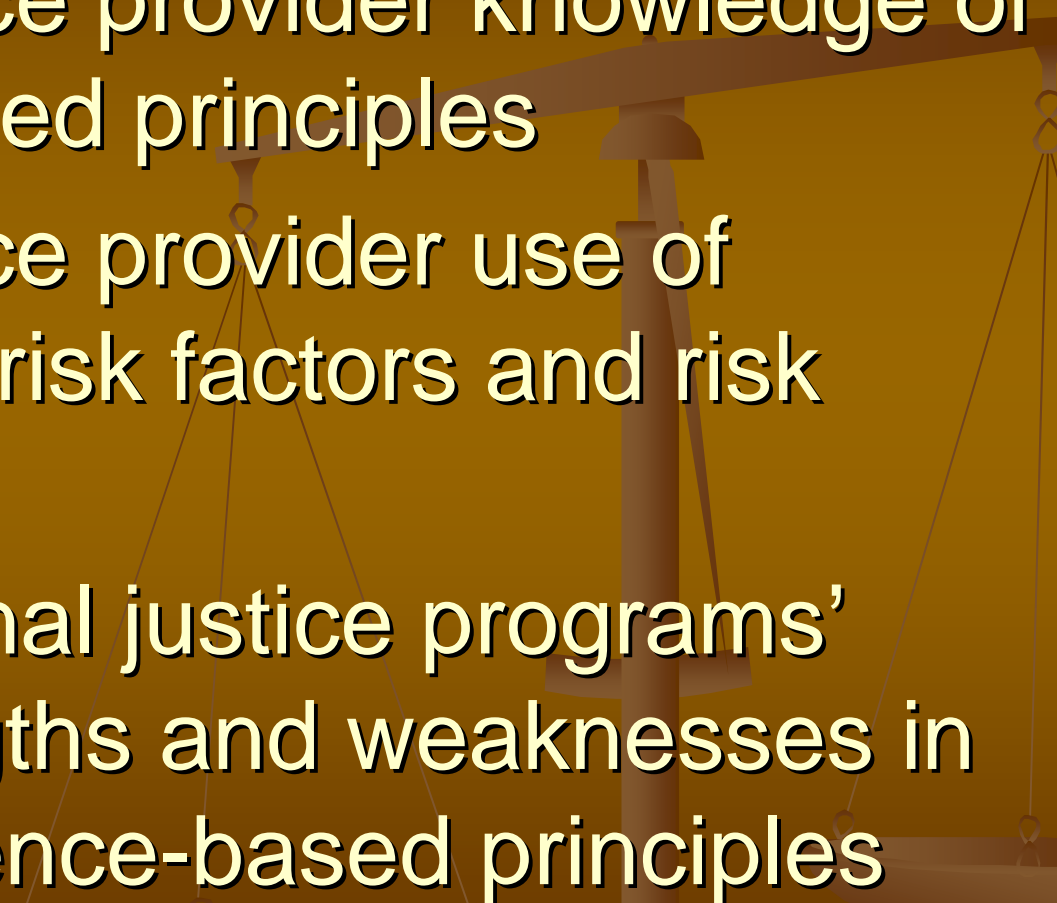
HAWAII STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

**Substance Abuse Providers
Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)
Statistical Information
May 21, 2010**

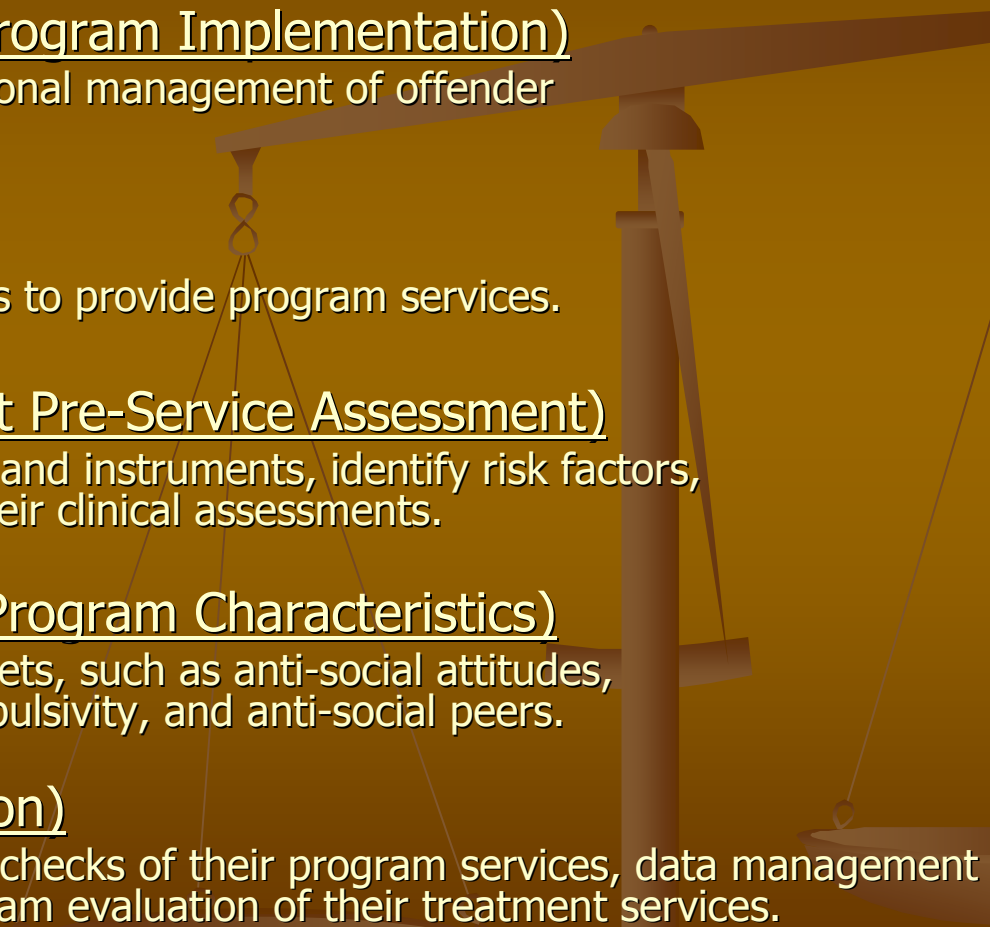
Prepared by
Timothy Wong
Department of the Attorney General
Research and Statistics Branch

Evidence-Based Effectiveness in Criminal Justice Programs

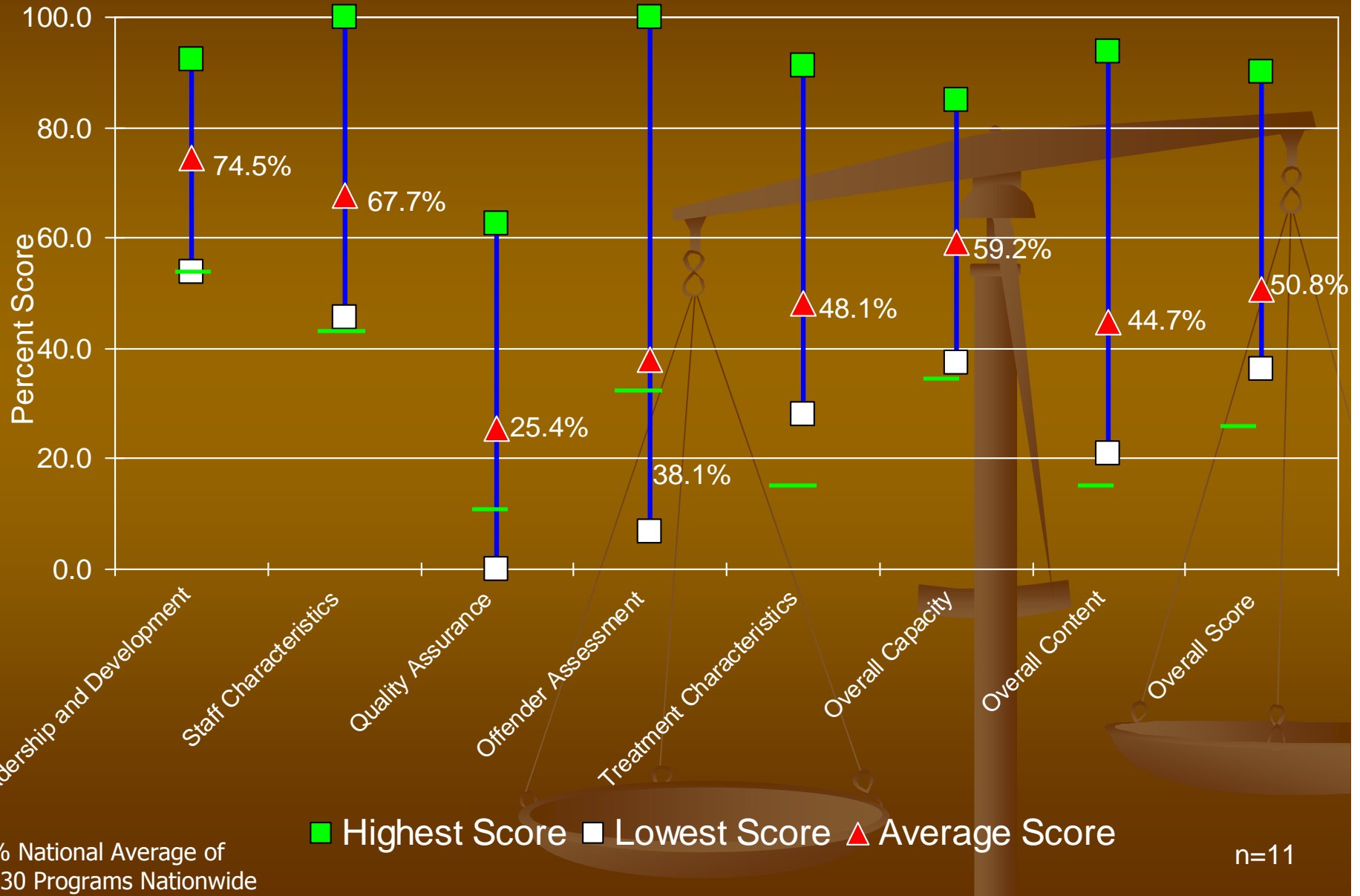
CPC Assessment Objectives

- Assess service provider knowledge of evidence-based principles
 - Assess service provider use of criminogenic risk factors and risk instruments
 - Assess criminal justice programs' overall strengths and weaknesses in utilizing evidence-based principles
- 

Measures of Evidence-Based Practice Specified in the CPC

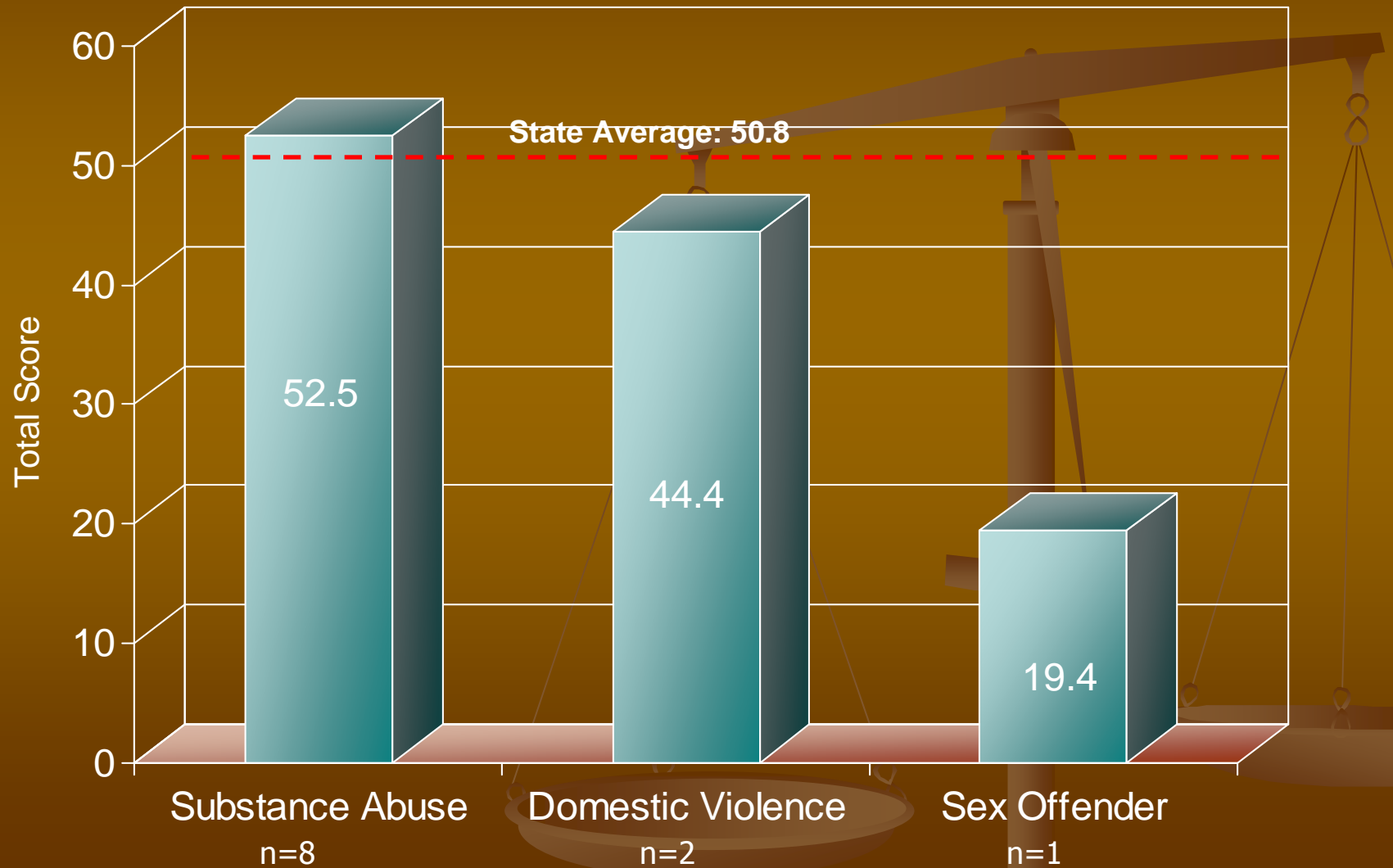
- ❑ Leadership Development (Program Implementation)
Program Director provides professional management of offender services and treatment programs.
 - ❑ Staff Characteristics
Staff have the experiences and skills to provide program services.
 - ❑ Offender Assessment (Client Pre-Service Assessment)
Programs apply valid risk methods and instruments, identify risk factors, and define offender risk levels in their clinical assessments.
 - ❑ Treatment Characteristics (Program Characteristics)
Programs reduce criminogenic targets, such as anti-social attitudes, substance abuse dependencies, impulsivity, and anti-social peers.
 - ❑ Quality Assurance (Evaluation)
Programs maintain internal quality checks of their program services, data management and auditing system, and the program evaluation of their treatment services.
- 

Summarized Scores of CPC-Assessed Programs



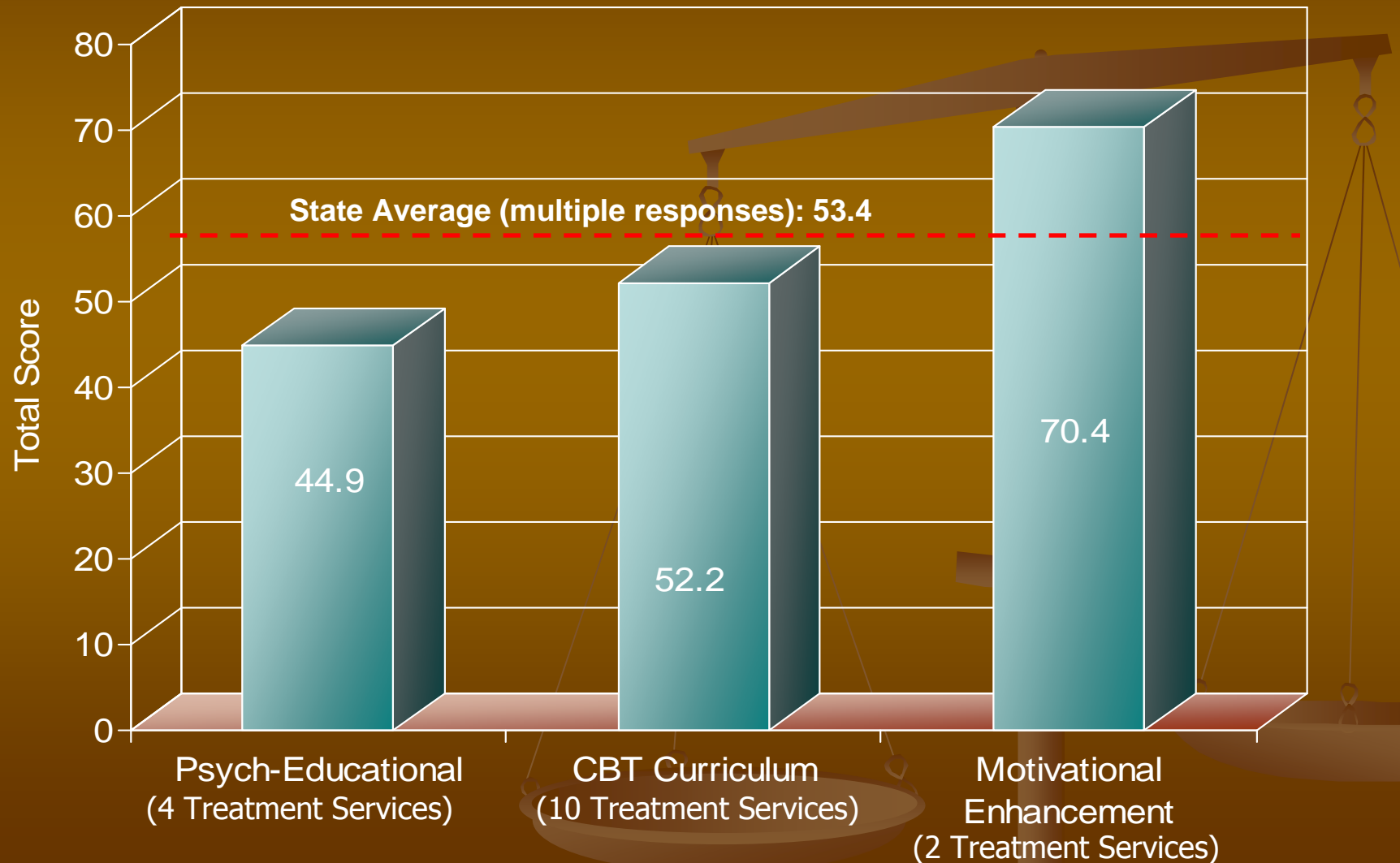
Average CPC Scores, by Program Types

n=11



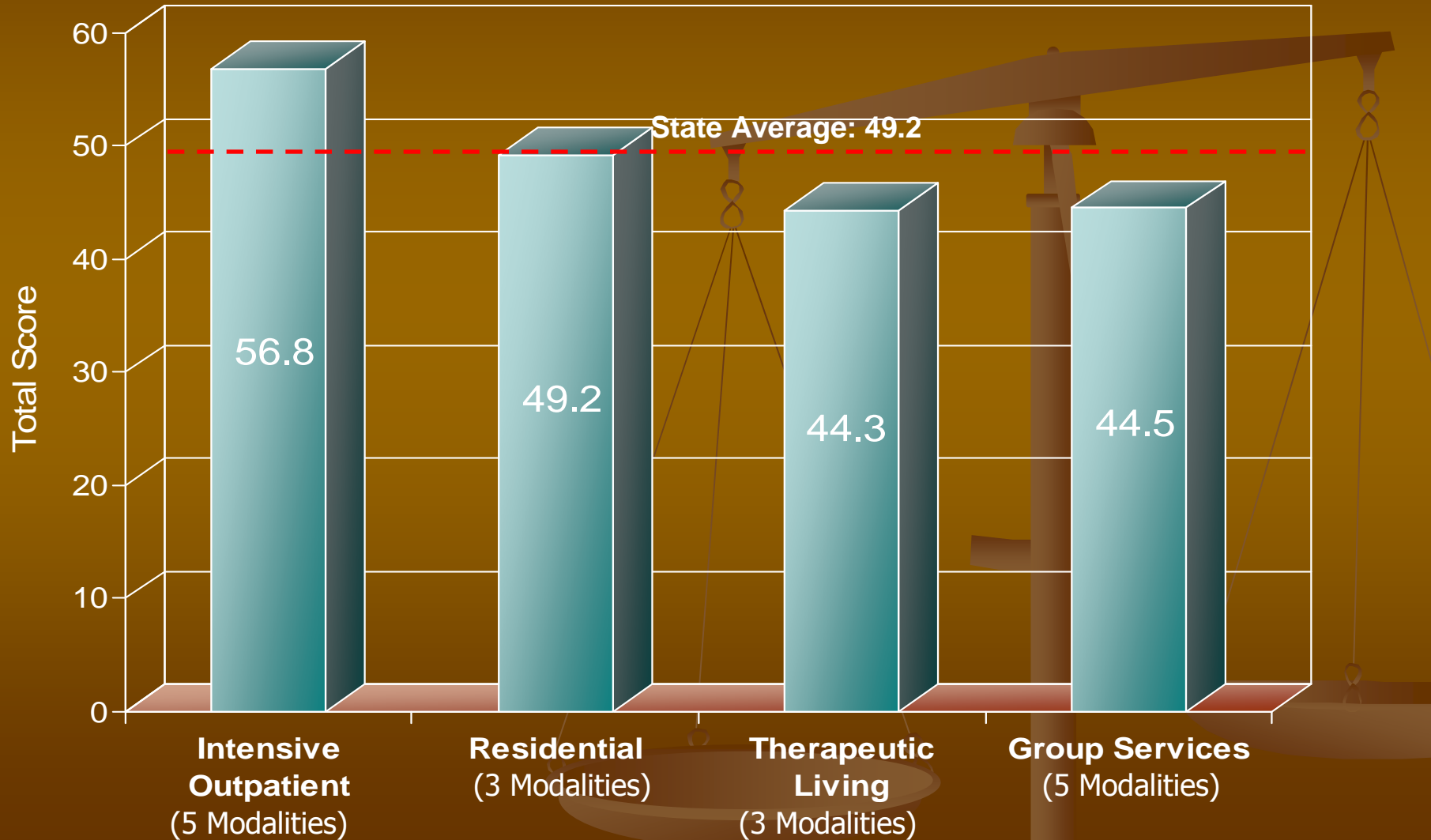
Average CPC Scores, by Treatment Services Offered

n=11

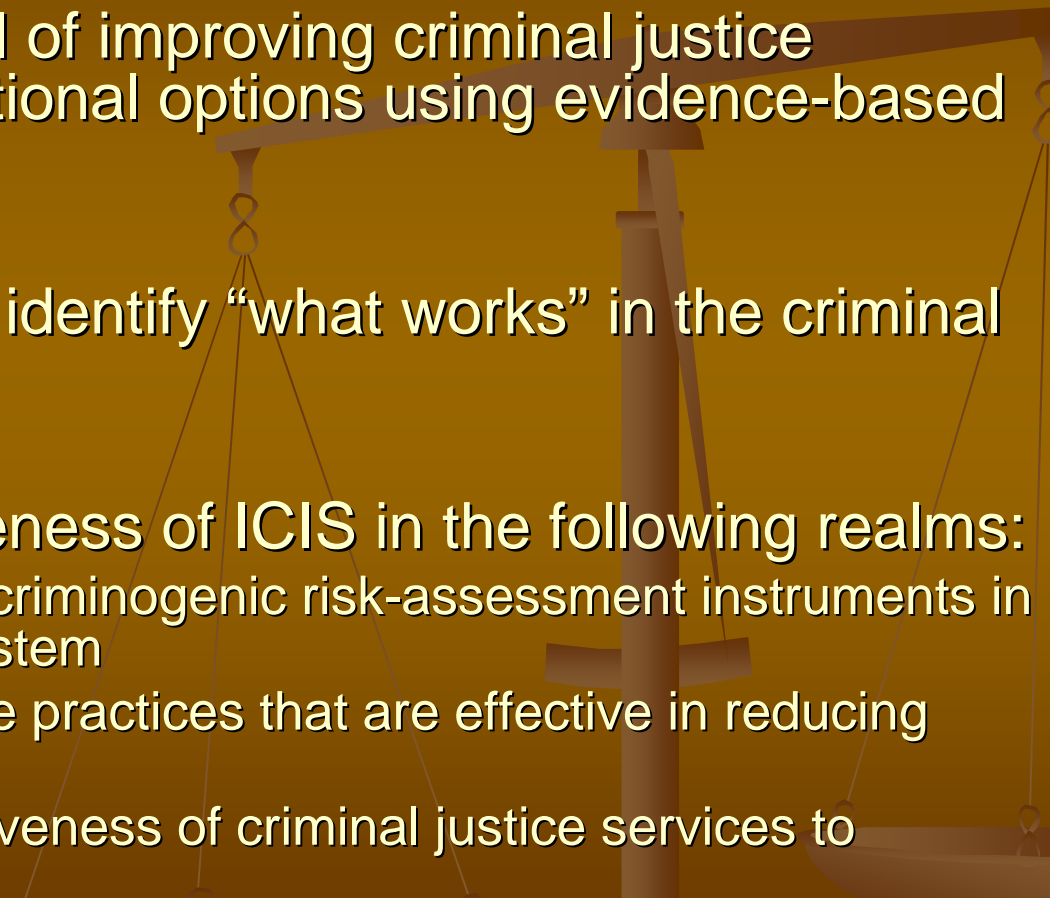


Average CPC Scores, by Service Modalities Offered

n=16

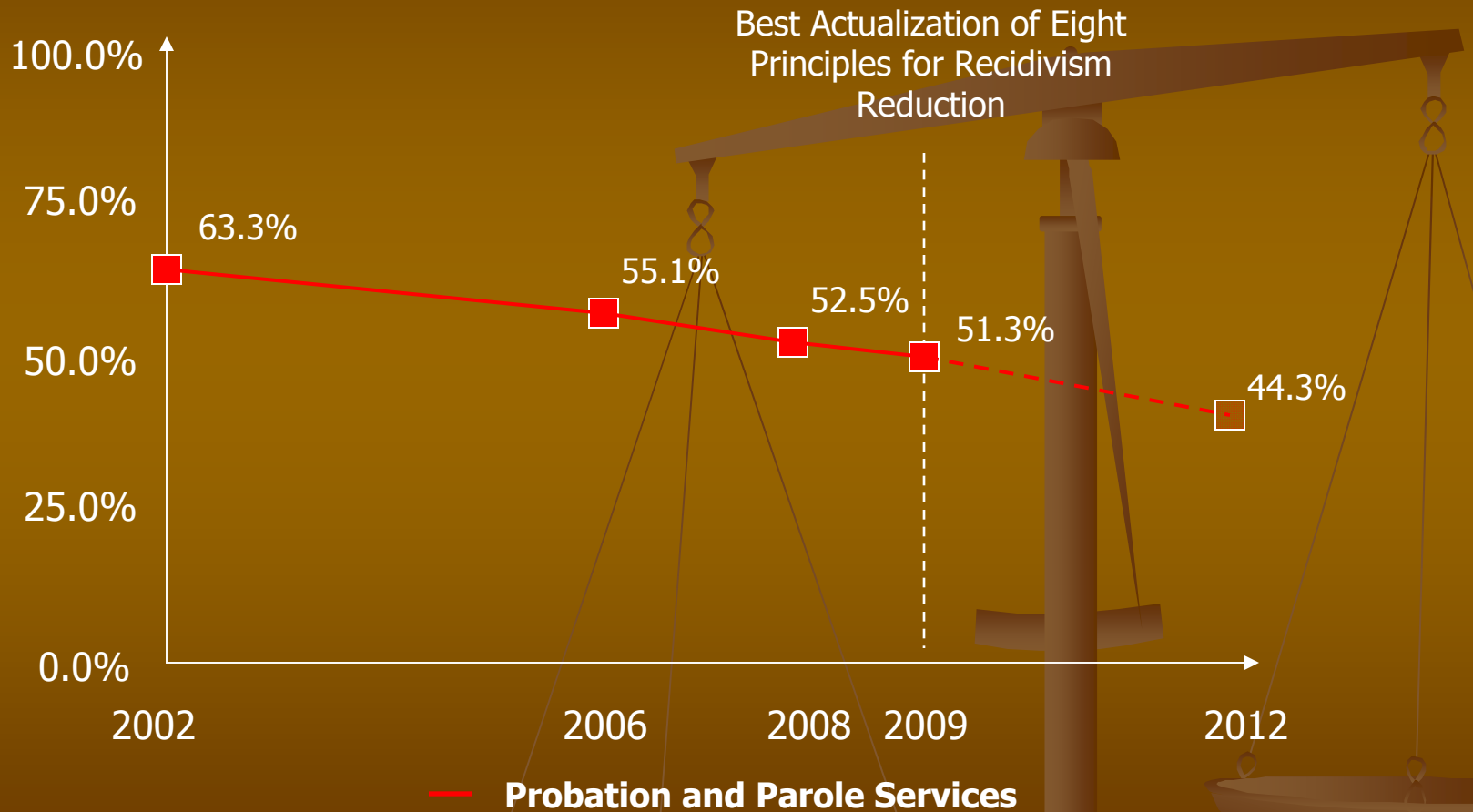


Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) RESEARCH STRATEGY

- Support the ICIS goal of improving criminal justice programs and correctional options using evidence-based principles
 - Use research to help identify “what works” in the criminal justice realm
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of ICIS in the following realms:
 - Assess the impact of criminogenic risk-assessment instruments in the criminal justice system
 - Identify criminal justice practices that are effective in reducing recidivism
 - Evaluate the responsiveness of criminal justice services to offender needs
- 

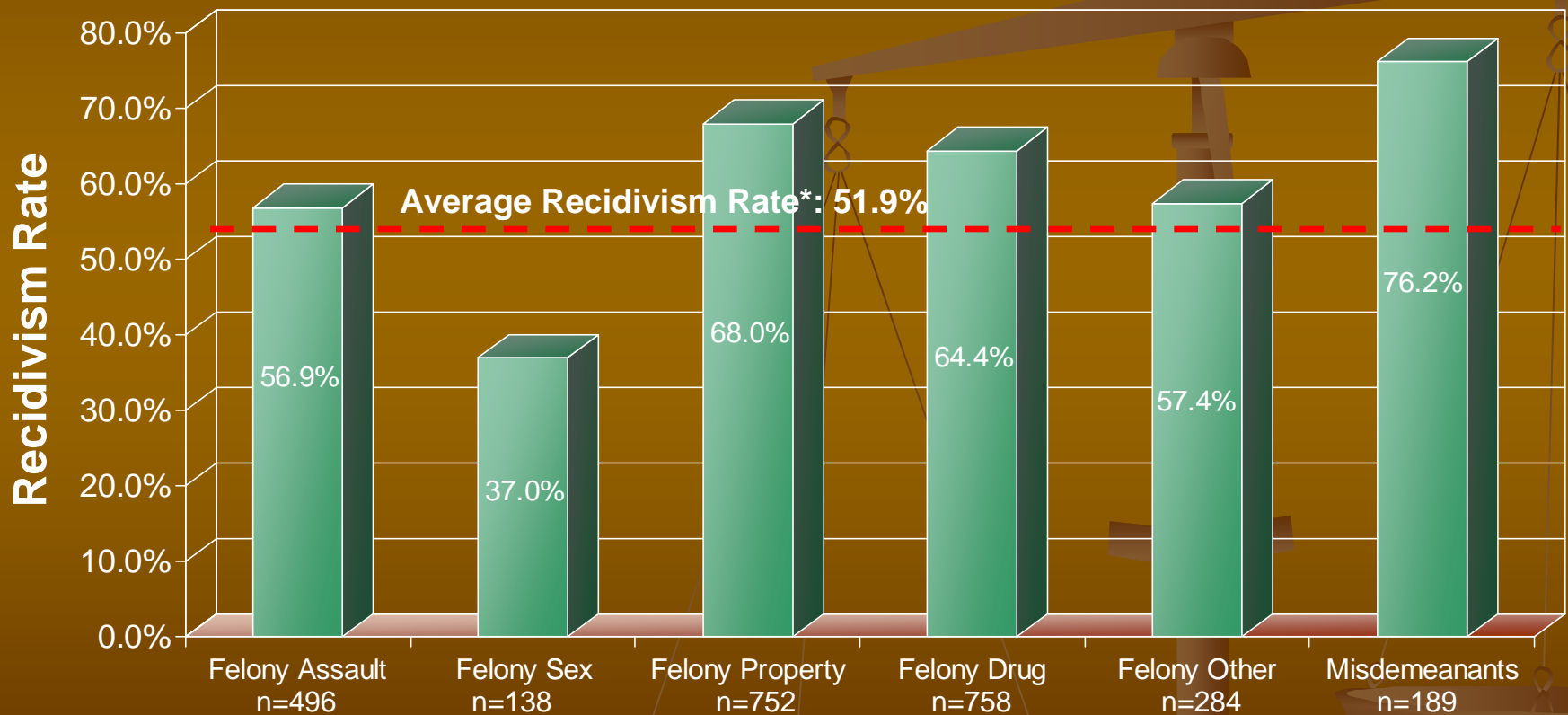
30 Percent Recidivism Reduction Goal

Recidivism Rate*



* Recidivism defined as re-arrests for criminal offenses, criminal contempt of court, and revocations over a three-year follow-up period.

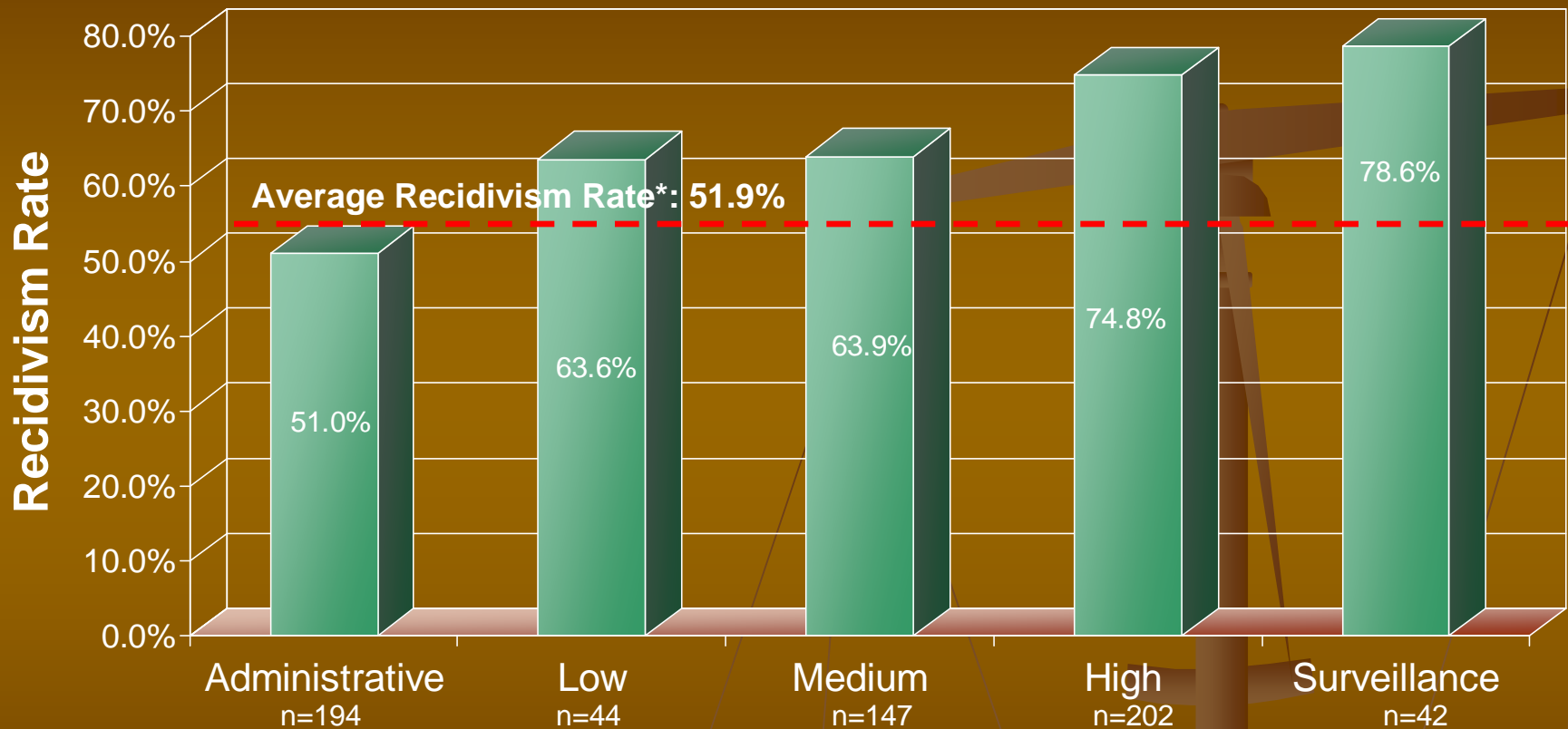
Recidivism Rates, by Types of Offenses (2008-2009)



* Recidivism defined as re-arrests for criminal offenses, criminal contempt of court, and revocations over a three-year follow-up period.

Source: CYZAP, May 2010

Recidivism Rates for Drug Offenders, by Risk Classification (2008-2009)



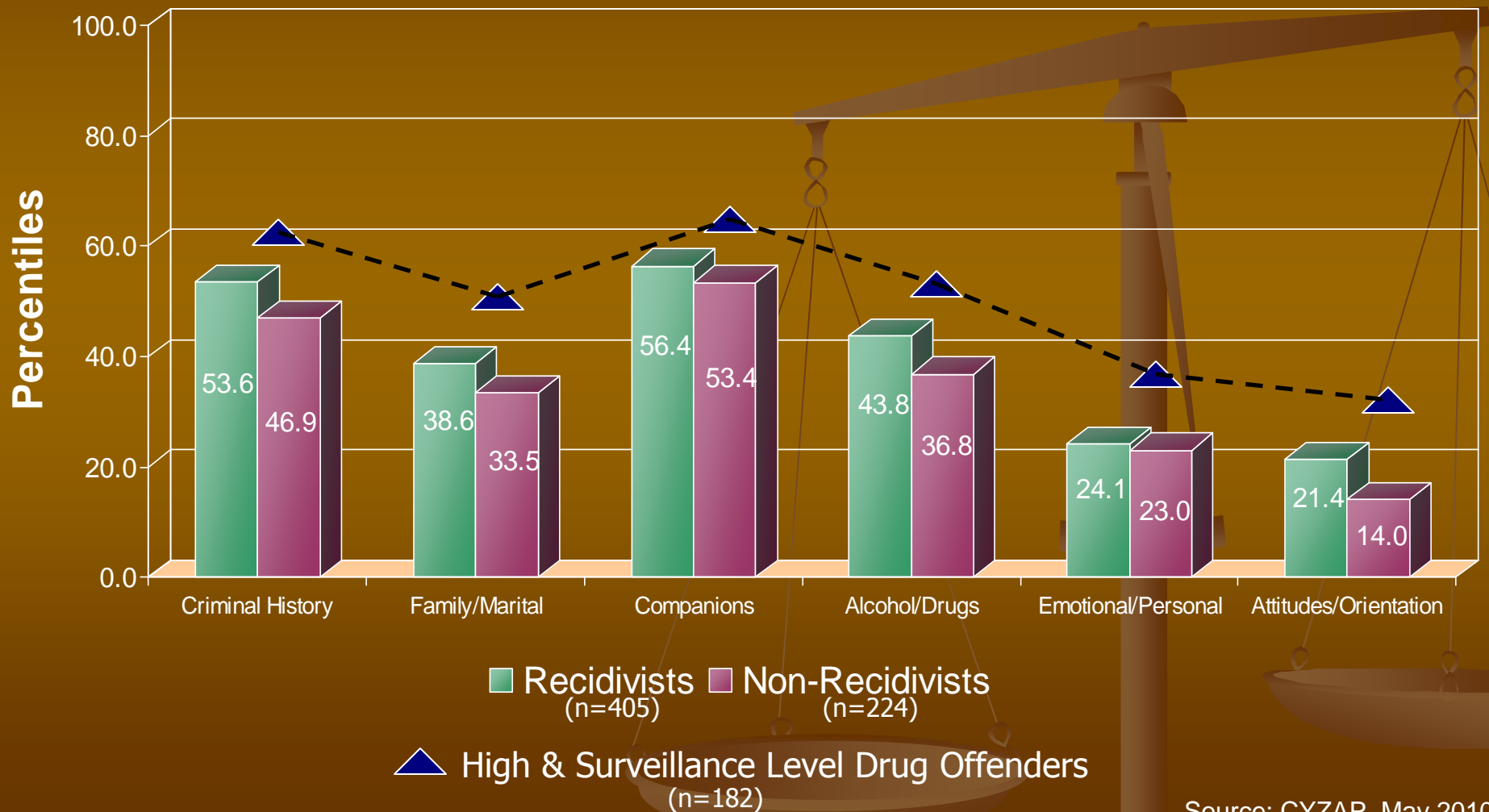
LSI-R RISK SCORES

Administrative	<19
Low	19 - 20
Medium	21 - 25
High	26 - 35
Surveillance	>35

ϕ (629)=.212; $p < .001$ for differences in recidivism by risk levels
Source: CYZAP, May 2010

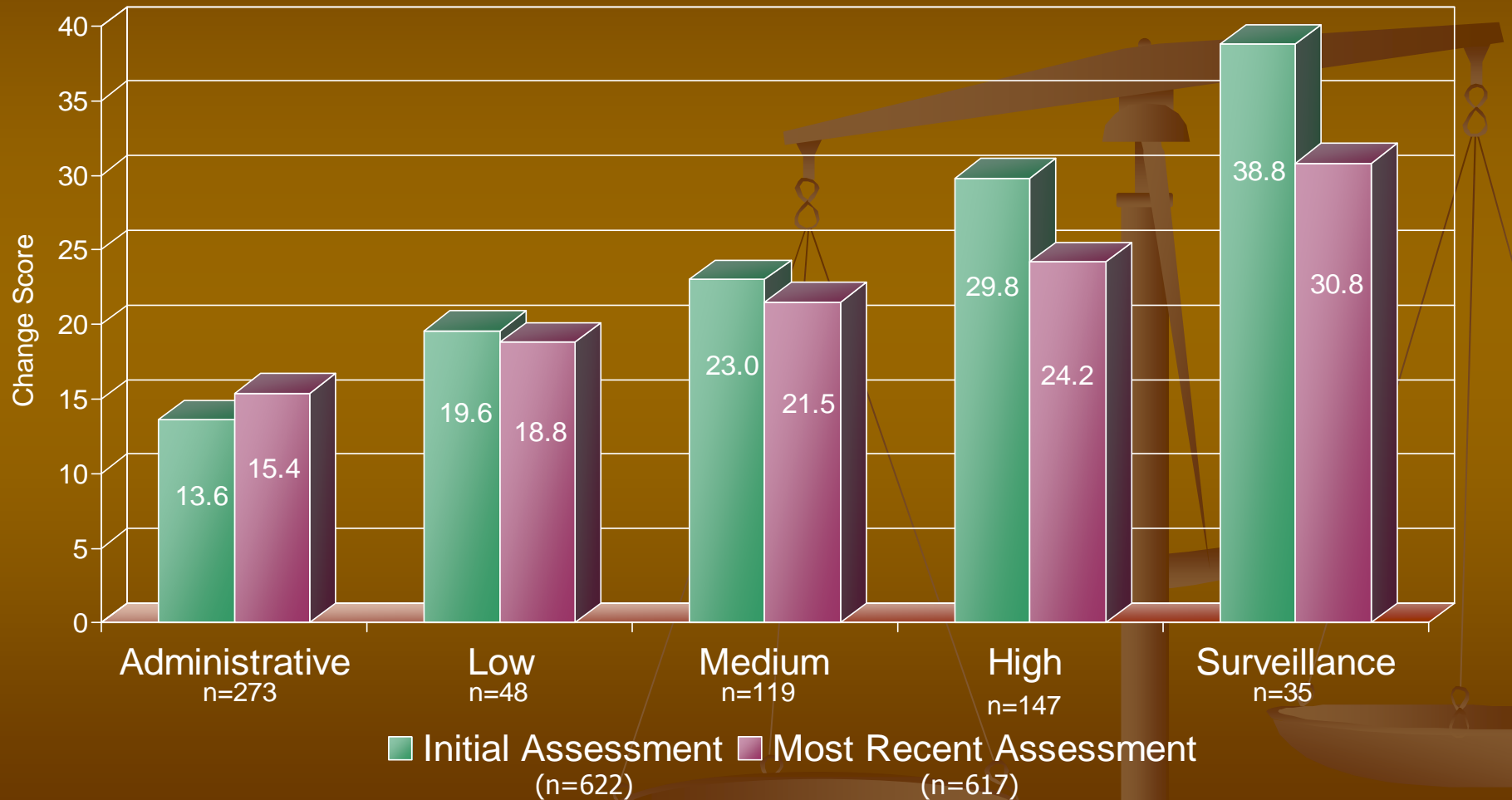
* Recidivism defined as re-arrests for criminal offenses, criminal contempt of court, and revocations over a three-year follow-up period.

Average LSI-R “Big Six” Sub-domain Percentile Scores for Drug Offenders, by Recidivists, Non-Recidivists, and High and Surveillance Offenders (2008-2009)



Source: CYZAP, May 2010

LSI-R Total Scores from Initial and Most Recent Assessments, by Risk Classification (2008-2009)



Risk and Protect Change: ANOVA, $p < .001$

CYZAP, May 2010