

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions



HAWAII STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

LSI-R & ASUS IMPLEMENTATION SCORECARDS **(Reassessments, January 2002 - July 2006)**

March 2007

This report presents analyses of completed LSI-R and ASUS data compiled from CYZAP downloads for the January, 2002 through July, 2006 period. It is a composite evaluation of the State of Hawaii's ICIS initiative. The objective of the ICIS scorecards is to institutionalize a measurement monitoring system compiled from LSI-R and ASUS assessment data. Their purpose is to collect, compile, and report on selected implementation indicators. The LSI-R and ASUS Implementation Scorecards are an important source of information for ICIS quality assurance monitoring and trend analysis.

Each scorecard evaluates various goals and objectives established by the ICIS Five-Year Strategic Plan. This includes Goal 3 (To evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism), and its corresponding objectives – Objective 2 (To evaluate the assessment process and protocols), and Objective 3 (To evaluate the effectiveness of matching offenders to services based on risks and needs).

The scorecards depicted herein represent statistical indicators of success supported by evidence-based research. The research approach involves quarterly trend analyses and repeated assessments that re-evaluate offender criminogenic risk change by both risk domain and risk level. The major findings are grouped and summarized by the following areas:

1. **Matched Cohorts by Quarterly Years** – A trend analysis of (a) LSI-R and ASUS assessments and reassessments; and (b) LSI-R risk and protective factors aggregated by quarterly year cohort groups. A quarterly year cohort group includes offenders who receive an initial LSI-R assessment within a given three-month period. The risk and protective factors represent dynamic, criminogenic indicators of recidivism risk.
2. **Risk Change by Number of Assessments and Reassessments** – This analysis represents an aggregation of risk change by the number of LSI-R and ASUS reassessments administered.
3. **Risk Change by Treatment Class** – This analysis represents an aggregation of risk change by both offender risk levels and recommended treatment levels.

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ICIS Implementation Scorecard

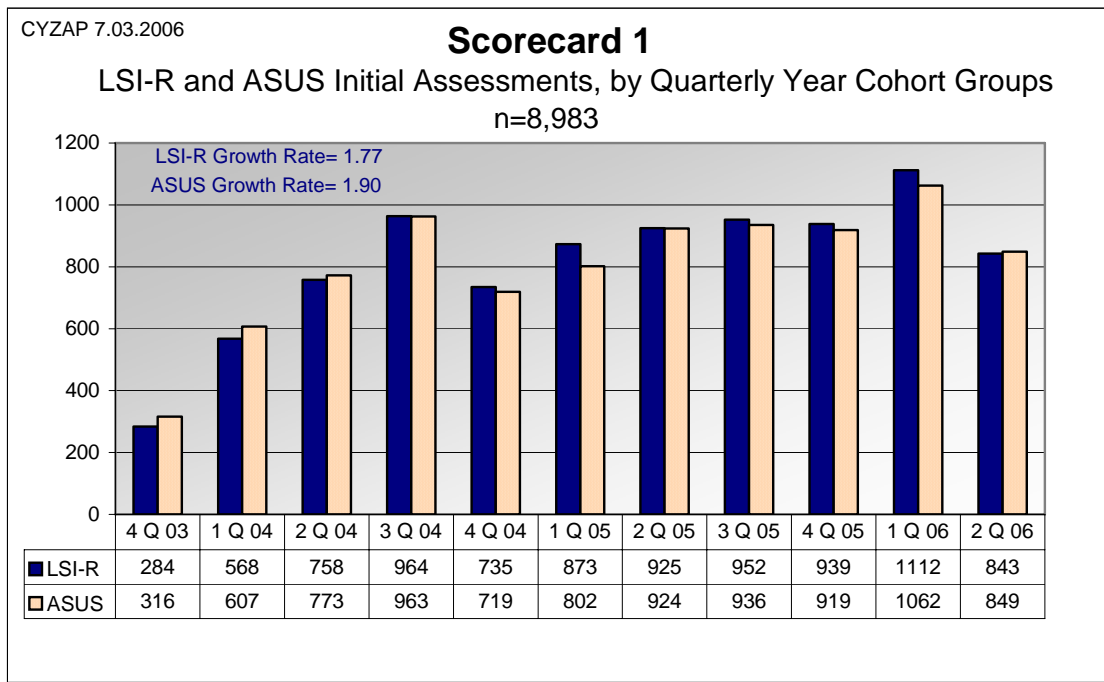
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Number of LSI-R and ASUS initial assessments

Description: Quarterly trend analysis of LSI-R and ASUS assessments

Benchmark: Maintain 1.5 percent LSI-R and ASUS growth rates



Analysis: Since the 4th Quarter of 2003, LSI-R and ASUS initial assessments have respectively increased at a rate of 1.8 and 1.9 percent per year. This trend has continued except for the 2nd Quarter of 2006, during which the tallies of LSI-R and ASUS initial assessments decreased from the previous quarter.

Implications: The increase in the number of LSI-R and ASUS initial assessments indicates a positive trend in the use of these instruments. The ICIS policy is to complete LSI-R and ASUS assessments on 100 percent of its offenders with PROXY scores above four.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

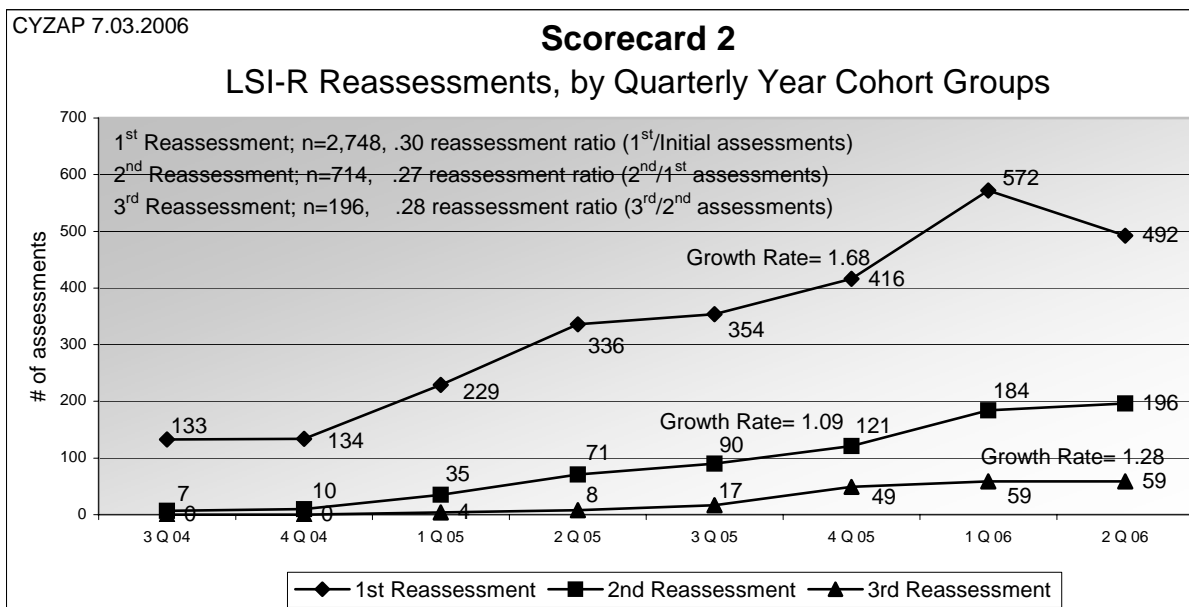
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Number of LSI-R reassessments

Description: Quarterly trend analysis of LSI-R reassessments

Benchmark: Maintain a 1.5 percent LSI-R reassessment growth rate



Analysis: Since the 3rd Quarter of 2004, the number of first LSI-R reassessments has increased at a rate of 1.7% per year. This trend has continued except for the 2nd Quarter of 2006, during which there was a 14% decline in LSI-R reassessments from the previous quarter. The numbers of offenders with a second and third reassessment have also increased at rates of 1.1% and 1.3%, respectively, per year.

Implications: The increase in LSI-R reassessments, which includes a larger number of offenders with second and third reassessments, indicates a positive trend in the use of these instruments. This scorecard reflects a greater capacity to monitor offender risk change over time.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

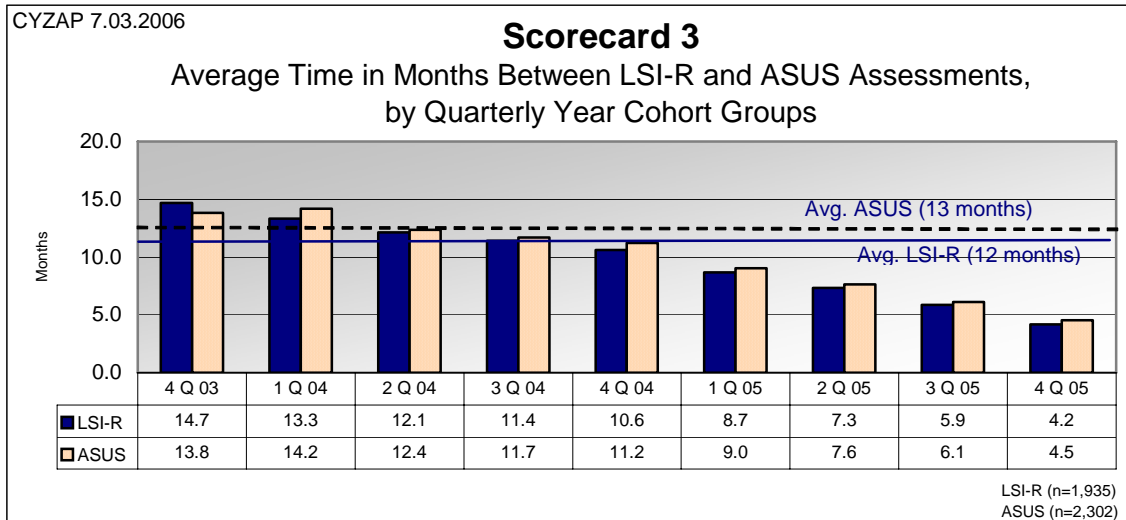
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Average time between LSI-R and ASUS assessments

Description: Quarterly trend analysis of the elapsed time between reassessments

Benchmark: Establish and maintain a 6-month period between reassessments



Analysis: The trend in the average elapsed time (in months) between LSI-R and ASUS assessments is gradually declining. For the 4th Quarter 2005 cohort group, the average elapsed time between assessments decreased to 4.2 months for LSI-R reassessments and 4.5 months for ASUS reassessments. This is considerably lower than the average LSI-R (12 months) and ASUS (13 months) span of months depicted by the horizontal baselines.

Implications: The average time between reassessments is declining, which has resulted in the increase of LSI-R and ASUS reassessments over time. This trend may enhance the management of offenders by increasing the officers' risk-monitoring efforts and by providing updated assessment information needed for the targeting of interventions.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

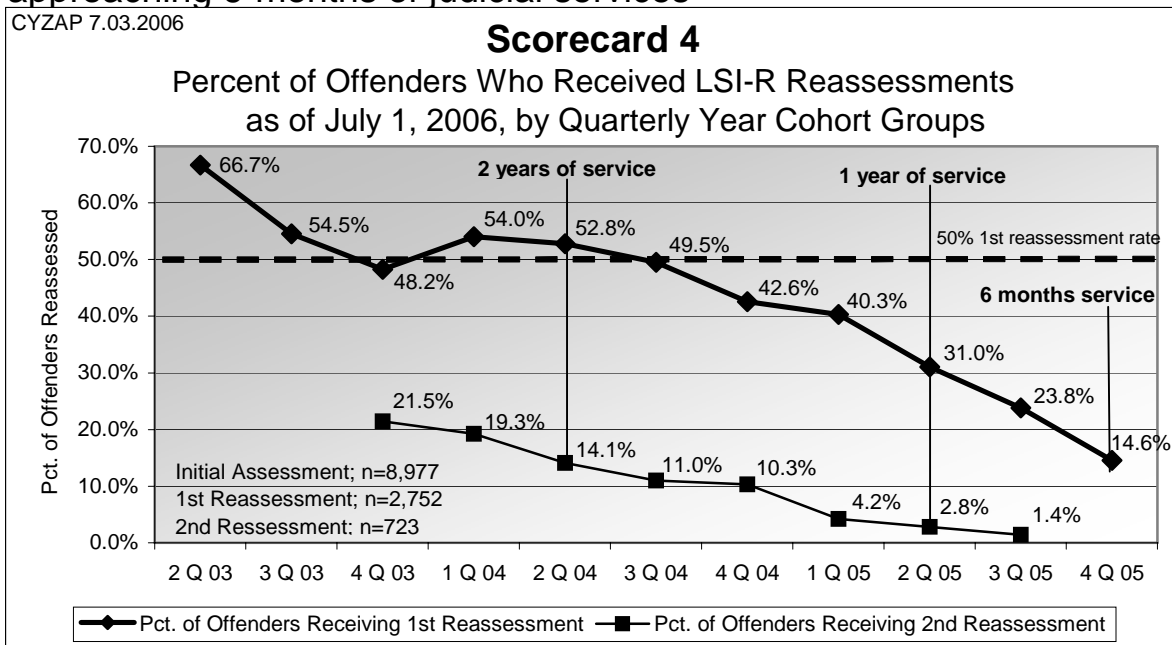
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Percent of offenders with LSI-R reassessments

Description: Quarterly trend analysis of the percent of offenders that receive reassessments

Benchmark: Maintain a 50 percent reassessment rate for offenders approaching 6-months of judicial services



Analysis: The LSI-R first reassessment line (solid-diamond line) represents the percent of offenders who received a 1st Reassessment as of July 1, 2006. ICIS policy suggests that 50% of offenders (dashed line) should receive a reassessment after 6 months of service. The data reveal a 14.6% reassessment rate at the 6-month service period established by the 4th Quarter 2005 cohort group. This is well short of the anticipated 50% rate. A 50% reassessment rate is not reached (and surpassed) until the 2-year service period established by the 2nd Quarter 2004 cohort group.

Implication: A low reassessment rate may make effective case management and supervision difficult due to the absence of timely and ongoing offender updates. (The low reassessment rate after 6 months of service could also invalidate future studies because of the lack of representativeness of the comparatively few reassessed offenders).

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

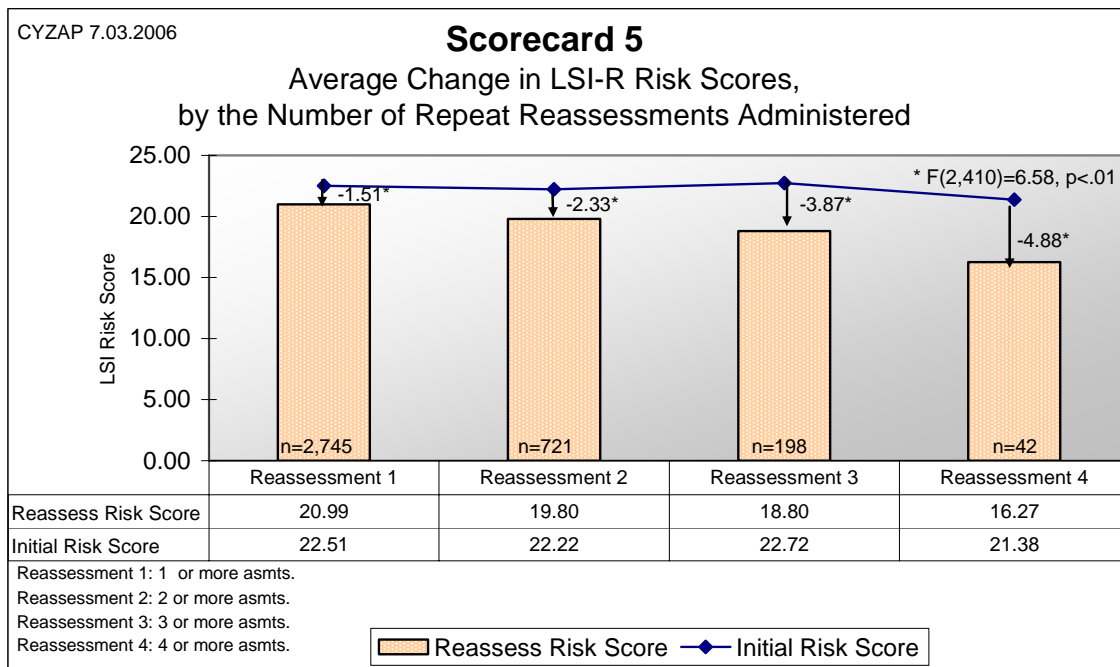
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Change in LSI-R risk scores

Description: Analysis of change in LSI-R Risk scores aggregated by the number of repeat reassessments administered

Benchmark: Sustain LSI-R risk reduction trends



Analysis: This scorecard reveals a statistically significant ($p < .01$) relationship between the average change in LSI-R risk score and the number of reassessments administered. The data indicate that as the number of offender reassessments increases, there is a corresponding decrease in average LSI-R risk scores.

Implication: The decreasing LSI-R risk scores may be due to additional reassessment information used by officers for case monitoring purposes, and/or the targeting of interventions that reduce the risk of recidivism.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

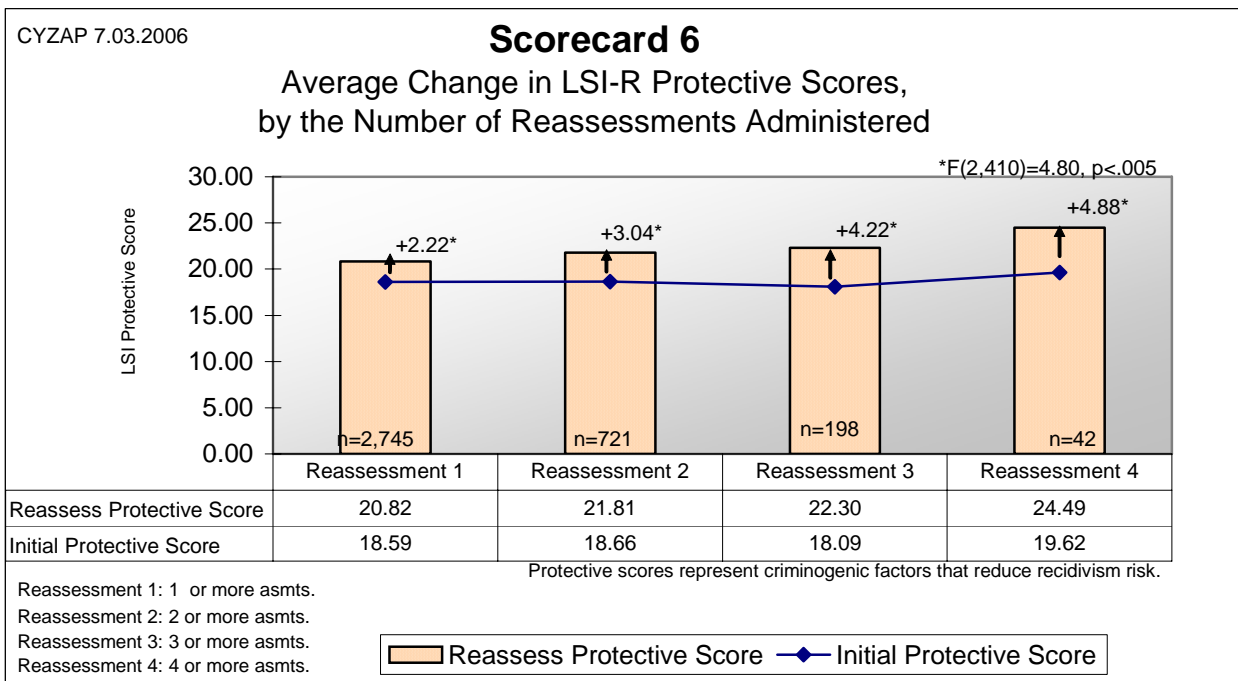
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: Change in LSI-R protective scores

Description: Analysis of change in LSI-R protective scores aggregated by the number of repeat reassessments administered

Benchmark: Sustain trends in higher LSI-R protective scores



Analysis: This scorecard reveals a statistically significant ($p < .005$) relationship between the average change in LSI-R protective scores and the number of repeat reassessments administered. The data indicate a corresponding increase in LSI-R protective scores as the number of repeat reassessments increases.

Implication: The increasing LSI-R protective scores may be due to additional reassessment information being used by officers for case monitoring purposes, and/or for the targeting of interventions that reduce the risk of recidivism.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

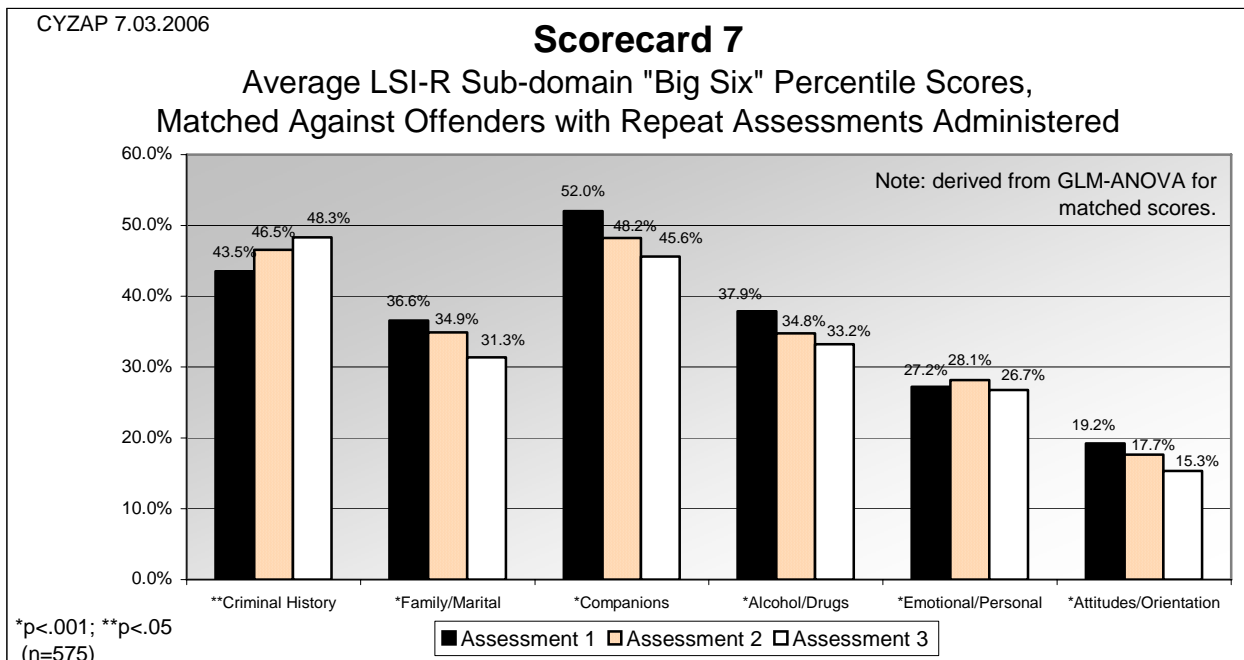
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: LSI-R sub-domain scores

Description: Analysis of the “Big Six” LSI-R criminogenic risk factors, aggregated by the number of repeat assessments administered

Benchmark: Maintain lower LSI-R sub-domain percentile scores as the number of repeat assessments increases



Analysis: This scorecard reveals statistically significant ($p < .05$) relationships between several LSI-R sub-domain scores and offenders with repeat assessments administered. The offender sub-domain percentile scores of the “Big Six” criminogenic risks are declining (except for Criminal History which is a static domain that should not change) as the number of offenders with repeat assessments increases.

Implication: The decreasing LSI-R sub-domain scores suggest the possibility that officers are using additional assessment information for case monitoring purposes, and for the targeting of risk factors used in case planning. However, the decreasing scores do not in and of themselves clearly indicate what is happening to offenders between assessments.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

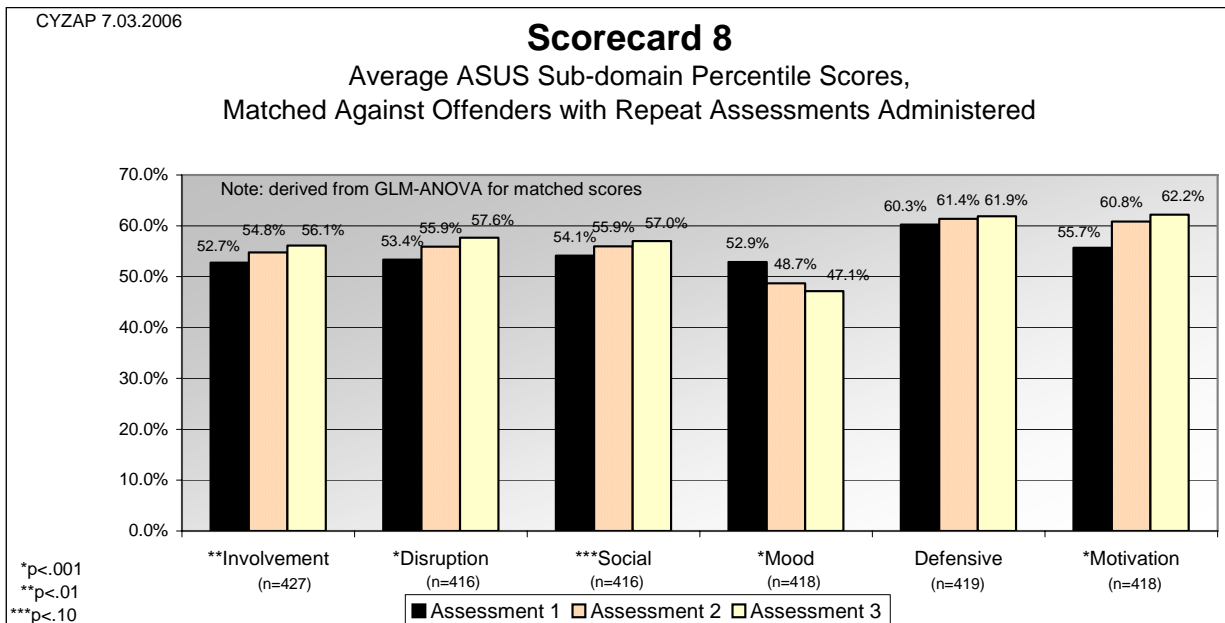
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the assessment process and protocols (Objective 2)

Indicator: ASUS sub-domain scores

Description: Analysis of ASUS sub-domain scores, aggregated by the number of ASUS assessments administered

Benchmark: Maintain lower ASUS sub-domain percentile scores as the number of assessments increase



Analysis: This scorecard reveals statistically significant ($p < .01$) relationships (except for the involvement sub-domain scores) between several ASUS sub-domain scores and offenders with repeat assessments administered. Offenders with repeat assessments show a decrease in mood and an increase in motivation sub-domain scores, which reveal decreasing risks in alcohol and substance use. However, percentile scores are increasing for social, disruption, and involvement, indicating increased risks for alcohol and substance use.

Implication: The relationship between increased reassessments and increases in the ASUS disruption, involvement, and anti-social sub-domain scores implies higher alcohol and substance use risk levels despite, or perhaps as a result of (i.e., due to increased surveillance), timely and ongoing reassessments.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

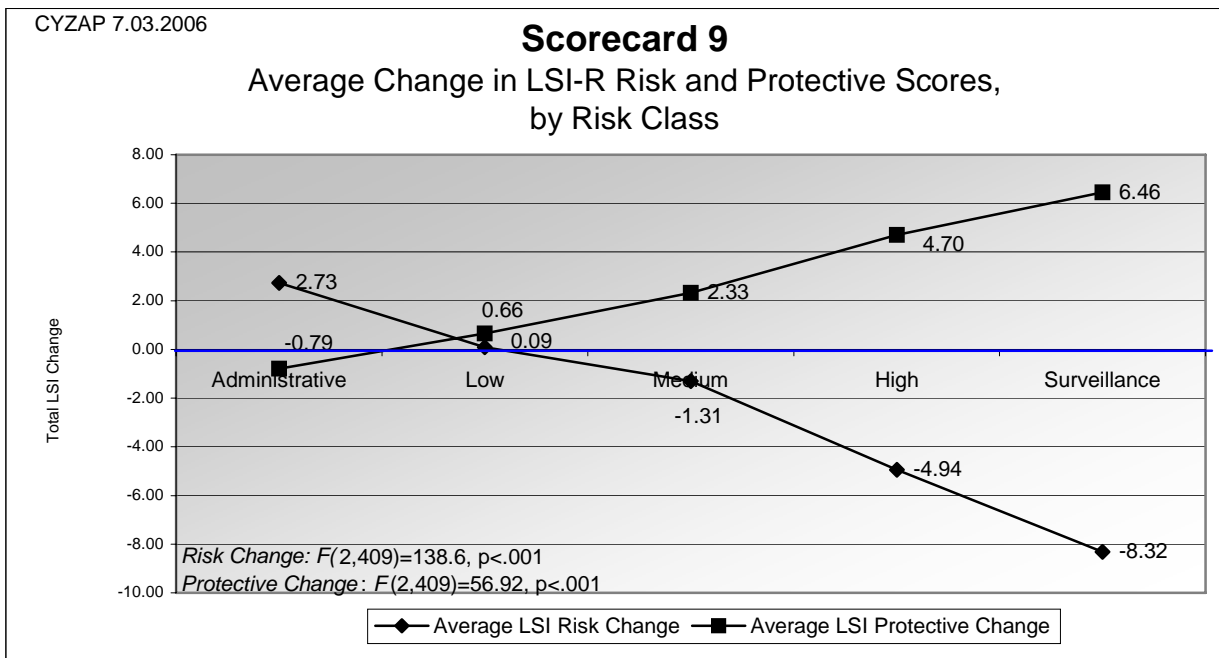
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of matching offenders to services based on risks and needs (Objective 3)

Indicator: Average change in LSI-R risk and protective scores by risk class

Description: Analysis of change in LSI-R risk and protective scores in relation to offender risk levels

Benchmark: Greater positive change in LSI-R protective scores and greater negative change in LSI-R risk scores as risk level increases



Analysis: This scorecard reveals statistically significant ($p<.001$) relationships between the LSI-R risk and protective scores and the offender risk levels. There is a larger negative change in risk scores and a corresponding larger positive change in protective scores as risk levels increase.

Implication: Offenders at higher baseline risk levels are experiencing comparatively larger reductions in LSI-R risk factors, and larger increases in LSI-R protective factors. This implies the possibility that greater service-matching efforts, and/or better effectiveness in serving offenders may be emerging.

ICIS Implementation Scorecard

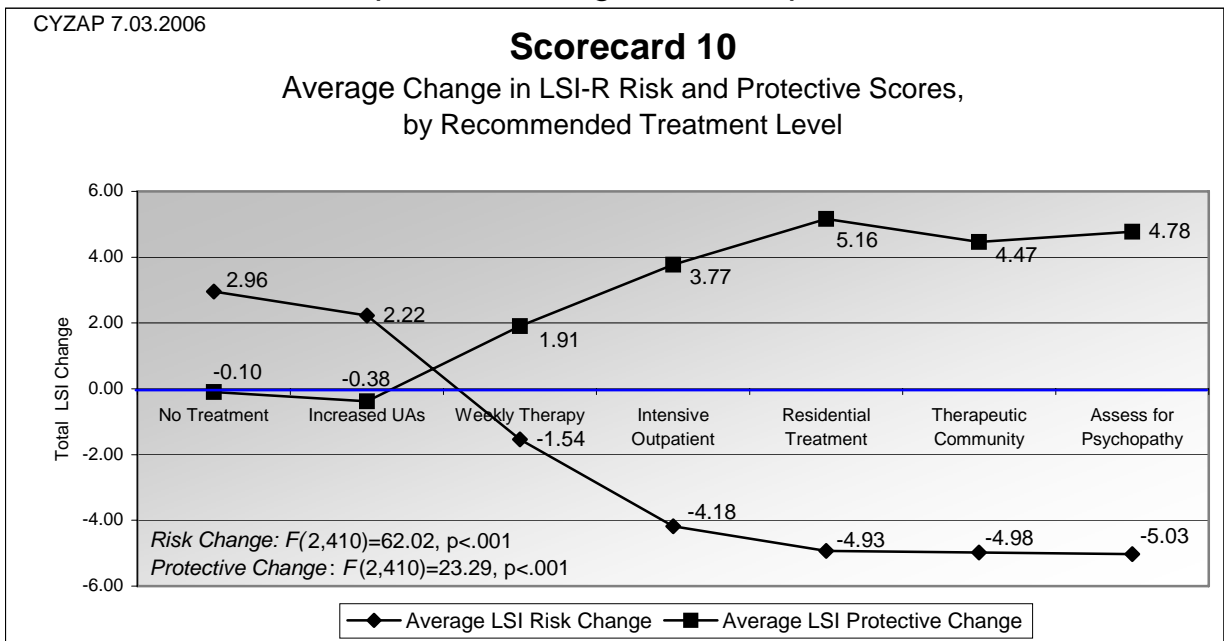
Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism (Goal 3)

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of matching offenders to services based on risks and needs (Objective 3)

Indicator: Average change in LSI-R risk and protective scores by recommended treatment level

Description: Analysis of change in LSI-R risk and protective scores in relation to recommended treatment level

Benchmark: Greater positive change in LSI-R protective scores and



Analysis: This scorecard reveals statistically significant ($p<.001$) relationships between the LSI-R risk and protective scores and offender treatment levels. Offenders who are recommended for more intensive treatment experience greater reductions in criminogenic risk factors and a corresponding greater increase in protective factors.

Implication: This finding reveals greater disparity as recommended treatment levels intensify between LSI-R risk and protective factors. This implies that greater treatment resources may be needed in order to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors in offenders.