



Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

# Scorecard Report

## Of Selected Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2008-2009

**FINAL**

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# ICIS Scorecard

## *of Selected Indicators and Trends*

The Scorecard Report is an annually and updated trend analyses of selected indicators of Evidence-Based Practice efforts, as identified by ICIS and implemented by corrections agencies throughout the State of Hawaii. It represents a composite scan of positive, negative, and uncertain (mixed results) trends identified from each of the twelve indicators depicted in the table below. The selected indicators and year-to-year trends examined throughout this report provides statistical information from FY 2008 and FY 2009.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FY 2008 and FY 2009)	Trends
1. Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated, by Risk Level.	
2. Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated for Criminal Rearrests, by Risk Level.	
2. (cont.) Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Level.	
3. Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated for Technical Violations, by Risk Level.	
4. Length of Time Passed from Start of Follow-up Date to Recidivism Date.	
5. Percent Match between the Big Six Criminogenic Needs and Service Referral.	
6. Percent Change in Drug and Alcohol Use.	
7. Percent Change in Current Unemployment, Absence of Prosocial Peers, and Poor Housing.	
8. Percent of Offenders with Declining LSI-R Scores, by Risk Level.	
9. Percent of Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Level.	
10. Program and Treatment Services Completion Rates and CPC Scores.	
11. Percent of Staff Trained in Evidence Based Practice.	
12. Correlation Between LSI-R Scores and Recidivism Reduction.	

### Legend

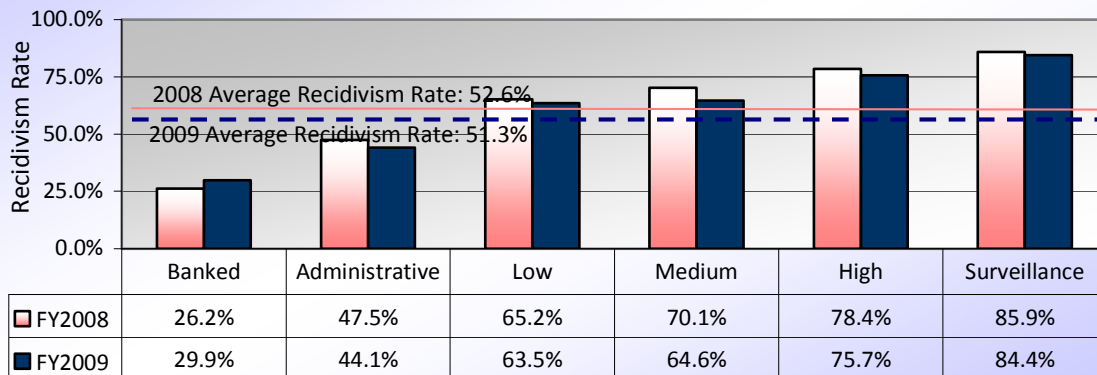
Red octagon represents a negative trend.	
Green circle represents a positive trend.	
Yellow rectangle represents a mixed trend.	

# Indicator #1

## Percent of Offenders Recidivated, by Risk Level



### Percent of Sentenced Felony Probationers and Parolees Recidivated, by Risk Level



Note: Recidivism is defined as all rearrests or technical violations, which include criminal contempt of court.

**Recidivism decreased<sup>+</sup> at a rate<sup>~</sup> of 2.5% from FY 2008 to FY 2009.**

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, Medium risk offenders had the greatest (albeit statistically insignificant) -5.7% percentage point decline (7.8% rate of decrease) in recidivism; likewise, offenders at the Administrative risk level also resulted in a statistically insignificant -3.4 percentage point recidivism decline (7.2% rate of decrease).

<sup>+</sup>No statistical significance

<sup>~</sup> defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

#### Recidivism Reported in FY 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
**Banked	99	378	26.2%
Administrative	428	901	47.5%
Low	86	132	65.2%
Medium	225	321	70.1%
High	305	389	78.4%
Surveillance	67	78	85.9%
No LSI-R	178	442	40.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>52.6%</b>

$\phi(2,641)=-.243; p<.001$

#### Recidivism Reported in FY 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
**Banked	87	291	29.9%
Administrative	284	644	44.1%
Low	73	115	63.5%
Medium	155	240	64.6%
High	221	292	75.7%
Surveillance	54	64	84.4%
No LSI-R	137	326	42.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>51.3%</b>

$\phi(1,972)=-.343; p<.001$

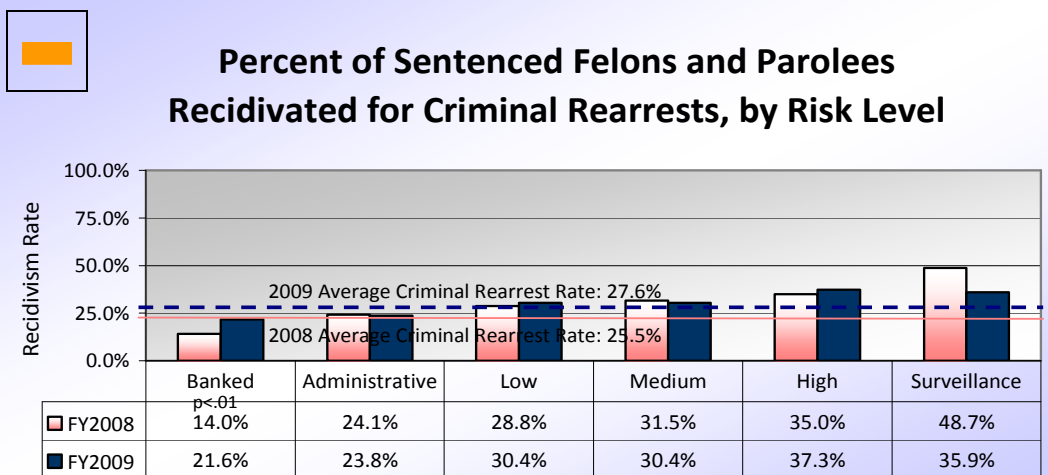
\*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

\*\*Proxy score <5

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #2

## Percent of Offenders Recidivated for Criminal Rearrests, by Risk Level



Note: Recidivism is defined as all rearrests or technical violations, which include criminal contempt of court.

**Recidivism for Criminal Rearrests increased<sup>+</sup> at a rate<sup>~</sup> of 8.2% from FY 2008 to FY 2009.**

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, Banked offenders had the greatest and statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) +7.6% percentage point increase (54.3% rate of increase) in criminal rearrest recidivism, while Surveillance risk level offenders had the greatest (albeit statistically insignificant) -12.8 percentage point recidivism decline (26.3% rate of decrease).

<sup>+</sup>No statistical significance

<sup>~</sup> defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

### Criminal Rearrests Reported in FY 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
**Banked	53	378	14.0%
Administrative	217	901	24.1%
Low	38	132	28.8%
Medium	101	321	31.5%
High	136	389	35.0%
Surveillance	38	78	48.7%
No LSI-R	90	442	20.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>25.5%</b>

$\phi(2,641) = -.243; p < .001$

### Criminal Rearrests Reported in FY 2009

*LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
Banked	63	291	21.6%
Administrative	153	644	23.8%
Low	35	115	30.4%
Medium	73	240	30.4%
High	109	292	37.3%
Surveillance	23	64	35.9%
No LSI-R	88	326	27.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>27.6%</b>

$\phi(1,972) = -.343; p < .001$

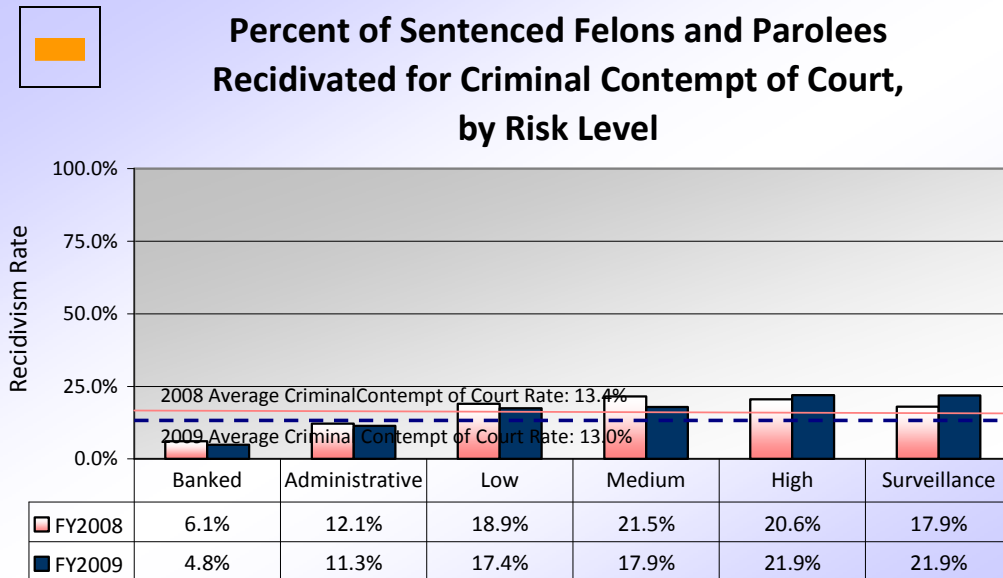
\*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

\*\*Proxy score <5

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #2 (cont.)

## Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Level



Note: Recidivism is defined as all rearrests or technical violations, which include criminal contempt of court.

**Recidivism for Criminal Contempt of Court decreased<sup>+</sup> at a rate<sup>~</sup> of 3.0% from FY 2008 to FY 2009.**

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, Banked offenders had the greatest (albeit statistically insignificant) percentage point decline of -1.3% (21.3% rate of decrease) in Criminal Contempt of Court recidivism, while Surveillance level offenders had the greatest (albeit statistically insignificant) +4.0 percentage point recidivism increase (22.3% rate of increase).

<sup>+</sup> No statistical significance

<sup>~</sup> defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

**Criminal Contempt of Court Violations in FY 2008**

*LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
**Banked	23	378	6.1%
Administrative	109	901	12.1%
Low	25	132	18.9%
Medium	69	321	21.5%
High	80	389	20.6%
Surveillance	14	78	17.9%
No LSI-R	34	442	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

$\phi(2,641)=-.243; p<.001$

**Criminal Contempt of Court Violations in FY 2009**

*LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
Banked	14	291	4.8%
Administrative	73	644	11.3%
Low	20	115	17.4%
Medium	43	240	17.9%
High	64	292	21.9%
Surveillance	14	64	21.9%
No LSI-R	28	326	8.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>13.0%</b>

$\phi(1,972)=-.343; p<.001$

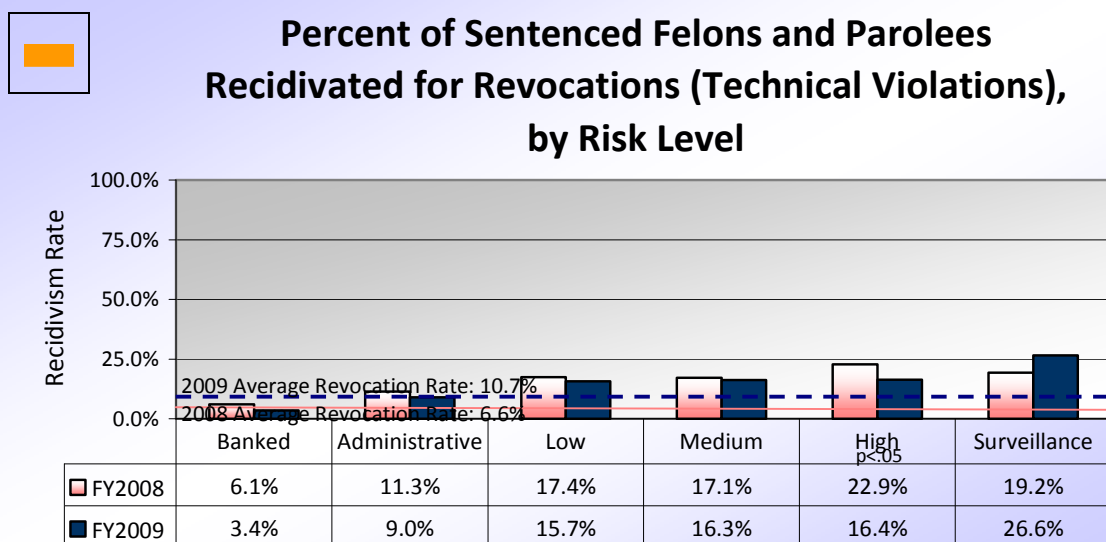
\*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

\*\*Proxy score <5

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #3

## Percent of Sentenced Offenders Recidivated for Revocations (Technical Violations), by Risk Level



Note: Recidivism is defined as all rearrests or technical violations, which include criminal contempt of court.

**Recidivism for Revocations decreased<sup>+</sup> at a rate<sup>~</sup> of 21.9% from FY 2008 to FY 2009**

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, High risk offenders had the greatest and statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) +6.5% percentage point decline (28.4% rate of decrease) in revocations, while Surveillance level risk offenders had the greatest (albeit statistically insignificant) +7.4 percentage point increase (38.5% rate of increase) in revocations.

<sup>+</sup> No statistical significance

<sup>~</sup> defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

**Revocations (Technical Violations) in FY 2008**

LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
**Banked	23	378	6.1%
Administrative	102	901	11.3%
Low	23	132	17.4%
Medium	55	321	17.1%
High	89	389	22.9%
Surveillance	15	78	19.2%
No LSI-R	54	442	12.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

$\phi(2,641) = -.243; p < .001$

**Revocations (Technical Violations) in FY 2009**

LSI-R Risk Level	# Recidivated	Total Offenders	% Recidivated
Banked	10	291	3.4%
Administrative	58	644	9.0%
Low	18	115	15.7%
Medium	39	240	16.3%
High	48	292	16.4%
Surveillance	17	64	26.6%
No LSI-R	21	326	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

$\phi(1,972) = -.343; p < .001$

\*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

\*\*Proxy score <5

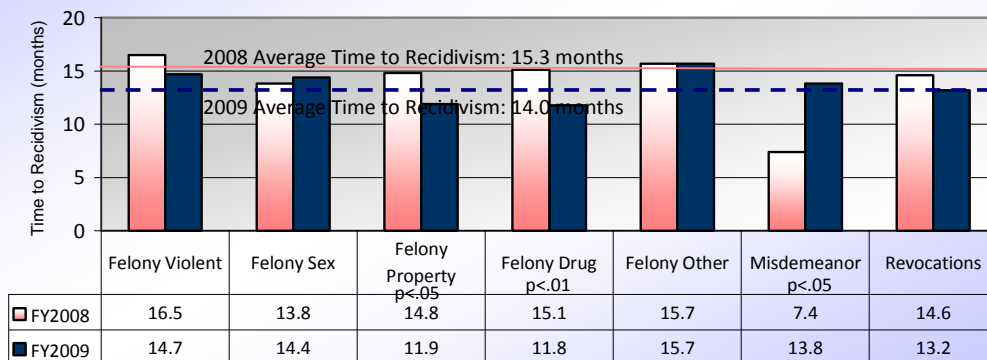
Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #4

*Length of Time Passed from Follow-Up Start Date to Recidivism Date*



## Time to Recidivism from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by Criminal Offense and Revocations



Note: Time to Recidivism from 2008 to 2009:  $F(2,468)=7.34$ ;  $p<.01$

**In FY 2009, the average length of time passed from the start of follow-up to the recidivism event was 14.0 months, which is 1.3 months, or 8.5% less time<sup>+</sup> than in FY 2008.**

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, Felony Drug offenders had a statistically significant ( $p<.01$ ) decrease in time-to-recidivism (-3.3 months), as compared to the previous year, while Misdemeanants had the greatest and statistically significant ( $p<.05$ ) increase in time-to-recidivism (+6.4 months).

<sup>+</sup> Statistical significance ( $p<.01$ )

### Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Total Offenders	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	16.5	146	12.35
Felony Sex	13.8	33	9.87
Felony Property	14.8	309	11.83
Felony Drug	15.1	291	11.17
Felony Other	15.7	98	10.86
Misdemeanor	7.4	26	6.35
Revocations	14.6	361	10.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>11.85</b>

$\tau_{b(1,034)}=-.285$ ;  $p<.001$

### Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Total Offenders	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	14.7	83	10.97
Felony Sex	14.4	14	11.37
Felony Property	11.9	139	9.21
Felony Drug	11.8	137	9.54
Felony Other	15.7	36	12.11
Misdemeanor	13.8	111	10.59
Revocations	13.2	211	8.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>10.77</b>

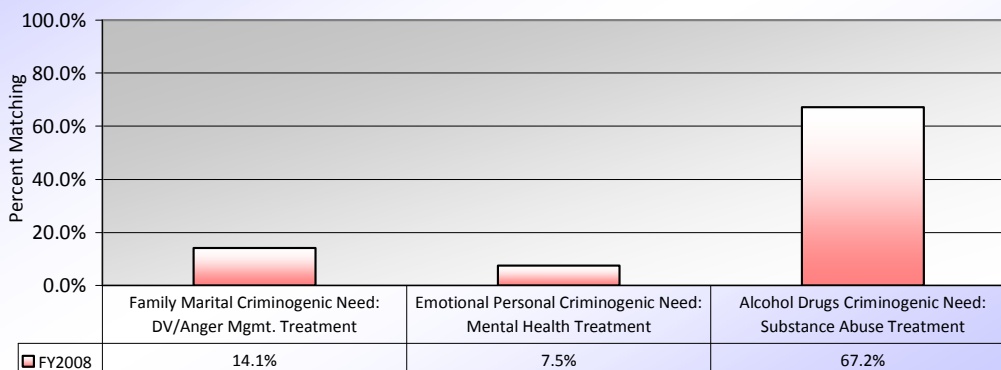
Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #5

## Percent Match Between the "Big Six" Criminogenic Needs and Service/Treatment Received



### Percent Matching of Highest Criminogenic Needs Identified, with Type of Treatment Received



Note: Next Gap study will be conducted in 2011.

#### Percent matching between the matchable\*\* three of the "Big Six" targeted Criminogenic Needs:

- (1) **Family Marital needs** → DV/Anger Management treatment (14.1% matching)
- (1) **Emotional Personal needs** → Mental Health treatment (7.5% matching)
- (2) **Alcohol Drugs needs** → Substance Abuse treatment (67.2% matching)

Matching cannot be determined for the following criminogenic needs: Attitudes Orientation, Criminal Companions, and Criminal History.

#### Fiscal Year 2008

Highest Criminogenic Needs* (multiple responses; n=586)	Treatment Referred and Received						
	DV/Anger Mgmt.	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	Education	Vocational	Other	No Treatment
Attitudes Orientation (n=80)	12.5%	5.0%	71.3%	1.3%	6.3%	1.3%	2.5%
Criminal Companions (n=141)	7.1%	7.8%	75.2%	0.7%	6.4%	0.0%	2.8%
Emotional Personal (n=53)	7.5%	7.5%	71.7%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	3.8%
Criminal History (n=100)	9.0%	6.0%	77.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Family Marital (n=78)	14.1%	5.1%	73.1%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Alcohol Drugs (n=134)	6.0%	10.4%	67.2%	3.7%	10.4%	0.7%	1.5%

\*Multiple response aggregation reported by Treatment Type

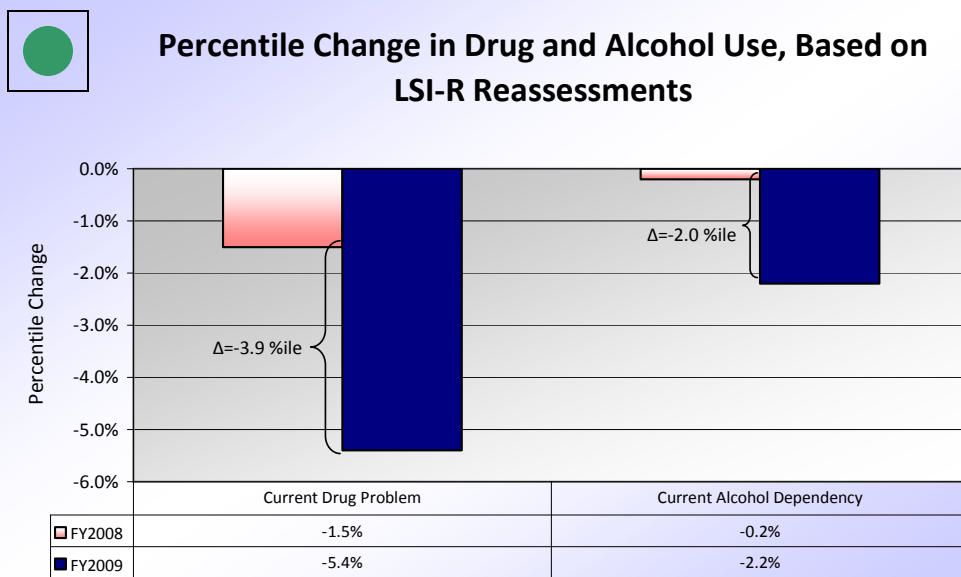
\*\*only three of the "Big Six" Criminogenic Needs (yellow highlights) are matchable; Attitudes Orientation, Criminal Companions, and Criminal History lack matching characteristics with the treatment received.

Note: from 2008 Gap Analysis



# Indicator #6

## Percentile Change in Drug and Alcohol Use, Based on LSI-R Reassessments



Note: Delta Change ( $\Delta$ ) are not statistically significant for Current Drug Problem and Current Alcohol Dependency.

**Based on the percent of offenders that expressed unsatisfactory situations, there are larger percentile declines<sup>+</sup> in FY 2009, as compared to FY 2008 for Current Drug Problem (-3.9%ile) and Current Alcohol Dependency (-2.0%ile).**

**Key Findings:** As depicted in the *Change in Unsatisfactory Situation* columns in FY 2008 and FY 2009, offenders with a Current Drug Problem or who are Alcohol Dependent have made statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ) improvements after reassessment.

<sup>+</sup> No statistical significance

Fiscal Year 2008			
Percent of Offenders that Express very Unsatisfactory Situation			
	Initial Assessment (Drug Sub.=465) (Alcohol Sub.=220)	Most Recent Assessment (Drug Sub.=412) (Alcohol Sub.=213)	Change in Unsatisfactory Situation Drug* Alcohol**
<b>LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs</b>			
Current Drug Problem	13.1%	11.6%	-1.5%
Current Alcohol Dependency	6.2%	6.0%	-0.2%

\* $\tau$ -b(3,550)=-.723;  $p < .001$

\*\* $\tau$ -b(3,539)=-.731;  $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009			
Percent of Offenders that Express very Unsatisfactory Situation			
	Initial Assessment (Drug Sub.=1,037) (Alcohol Sub.=439)	Most Recent Assessment (Drug Sub.=677) (Alcohol Sub.=290)	Change in Unsatisfactory Situation Drug* Alcohol**
<b>LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs</b>			
Current Drug Problem	15.6%	10.2%	-5.4%
Current Alcohol Dependency	6.6%	4.4%	-2.2%

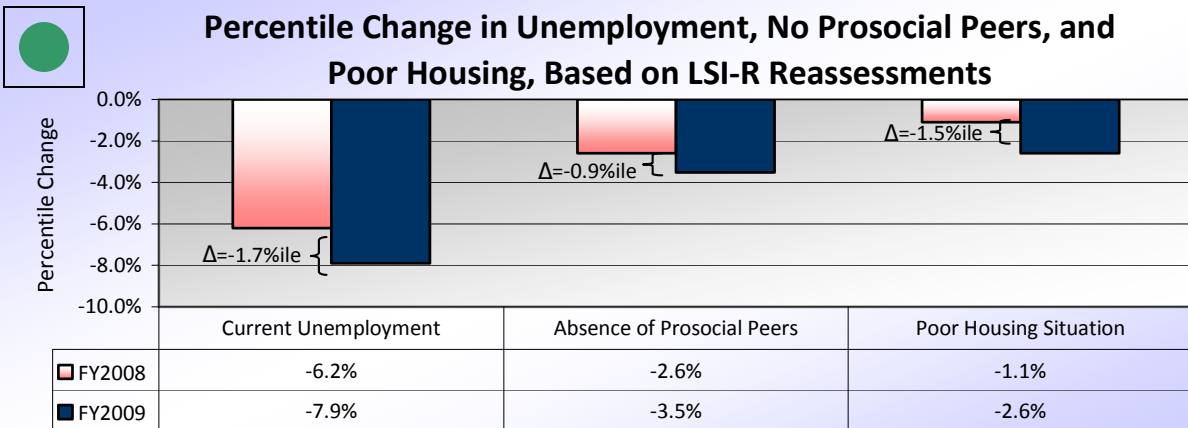
\* $\tau$ -b(6,640)=-.524;  $p < .001$

\*\* $\tau$ -b(6,627)=-.545;  $p < .001$

Note: from ICIS Analysis, CYZAP download, January 2010

# Indicator #7

## Percentile Change in Unemployment, Absence of Prosocial Peers, and Poor Housing Accommodations



Note: Delta Change (Δ) are not statistically significant for Current Unemployment, Absence of Prosocial Peer Group, and Housing/Accommodation.

**Based on the percent of offenders that expressed unsatisfactory situations, there are larger percentile declines<sup>+</sup> in FY 2009, as compared to FY 2008 for Unemployment (-1.7%ile), Absence of Prosocial Peers (-0.9%ile), and Poor Housing Situation (-1.5%ile).**

**Key Findings:** As depicted in the *Change in Unsatisfactory Situation* columns in FY 2008 and FY 2009, offenders who are currently unemployed, have no prosocial peers, and are in poor housing situations have made statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ) improvements after reassessment.

<sup>+</sup> No statistical significance

**Fiscal Year 2008**

Selected LSI-R Subdomains	Percent of Offenders that Express a Very Unsatisfactory Situation		Change in Unsatisfactory Situation
	Initial Assessment (Current Unemp: n=1,888; No Prosoc Peers: n=1,623; Hsg. Situa: n= 312)	Most Recent Assessment (Current Unemp: n=1,667 No Prosoc Peers: n=1,531 Hsg. Situa: n=274)	
Current Unemployment	53.5%	47.3%	-6.2%
Absence of Prosocial Peers	45.6%	43.0%	-2.6%
Poor Housing Situation	8.8%	7.7%	-1.1%

\* $\chi^2(3,527)=1,841.9; p < .001$   
 \*\* $\chi^2(3,558)=2,035.3; p < .001$   
 \*\*\*tau-b(3,546)=.693;  $p < .001$

**Fiscal Year 2009**

Selected LSI-R Subdomains	Percent of Offenders that Express a Very Unsatisfactory Situation		Change in Unsatisfactory Situation
	Initial Assessment (Current Unemp: n=3,809; No Prosoc Peers n=3,098; Hsg. Situa: n=605)	Most Recent Assessment (Current Unemp: n=3,291; No Prosoc Peers: n=2,861; Hsg. Situa: n=432)	
Current Unemployment	57.9%	50.0%	-7.9%
Absence of Prosocial Peers	46.4%	42.9%	-3.5%
Poor Housing Situation	9.1%	6.5%	-2.6%

\* $\chi^2(6,583)=2,022.1; p < .001$   
 \*\* $\chi^2(6,670)=2,069.9; p < .001$   
 \*\*\*tau-b(6,644)=.507;  $p < .001$

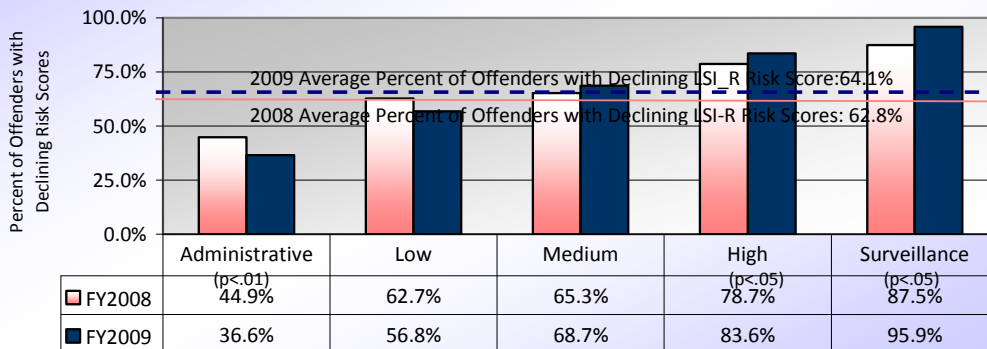
Note: from ICIS Analysis, CYZAP download, January 2010

# Indicator #8

## Percent of Offenders with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Level



**Percent of Offenders with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Level**



The Percent of offenders with declining LSI-R Risk Scores after reassessment increased\* from 62.8% in FY 2008 to 64.1% in FY 2009, and reflects a 2.1% rate~ of increase.

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, the change in the proportion of offenders with declining LSI-R risk scores after reassessment significantly increased (p<.05) +4.9 percentage points (6.2% rate of increase) for High and +8.4 percentage points (9.6% rate of increase) for Surveillance risk levels, but significantly decreased (p<.01) -8.3 percentage points (18.5% rate of decrease) for Administrative level offenders.

\* No statistical significance

~ defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

### Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Declining Risk Scores	Total Number of Offenders	Percent Offenders with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	197	439	44.9%
Low	84	134	62.7%
Medium	198	303	65.3%
High	296	376	78.7%
Surveillance	42	48	87.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>62.8%</b>

tau-b(1,300)=-.269; p<.001

### Fiscal Year 2009

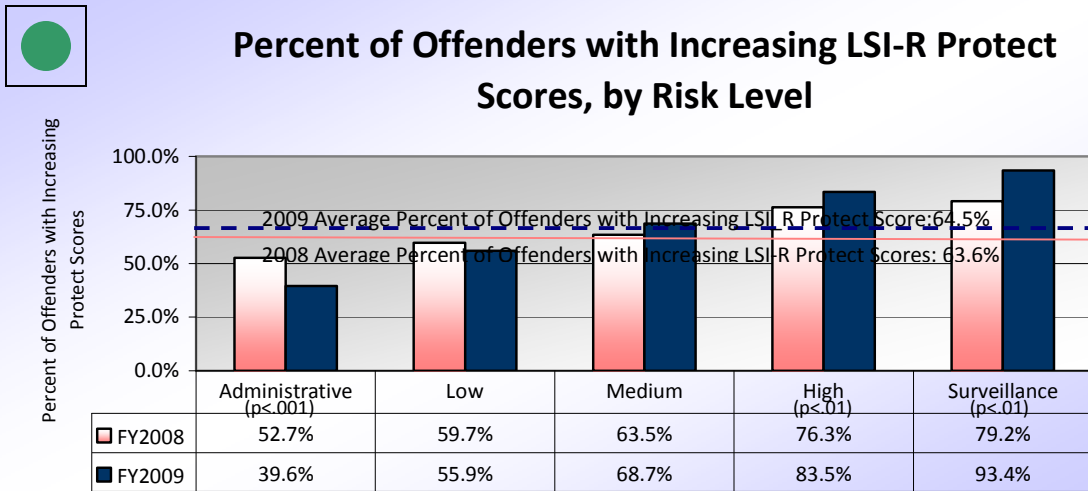
LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Declining Risk Scores	Total Number of Offenders	Percent Offenders with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	393	1,075	36.6%
Low	204	359	56.8%
Medium	611	890	68.7%
High	974	1,165	83.6%
Surveillance	163	170	95.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>64.1%</b>

tau-b(3,659)=-.378; p<.001

Note: from ICIS Analysis, CYZAP download, January 2010

# Indicator #9

## Percentile of Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Level



The Percent of offenders with higher LSI-R Protect Scores after reassessment increased\* from 63.6% in FY 2008 to 64.5% in FY 2009, and reflects a 1.4% rate~ of increase.

**Key Findings:** From FY 2008 to FY 2009, the change in the proportion of offenders (with higher LSI-R protect scores) significantly increased (p<.01) +7.2 percentage points (9.4% rate increase) for High and +14.2 percentage points (17.9% rate of increase) for Surveillance risk levels, but significantly decreased (p<.001) -13.1 percentage points (24.9% rate of decrease) for Administrative level offenders.

\* No statistical significance

~ defined as the percent change between a current and previous measure.

Fiscal Year 2008			
LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores	Total Number of Offenders	Percent Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores
Administrative	238	452	52.7%
Low	74	124	59.7%
Medium	186	293	63.5%
High	286	375	76.3%
Surveillance	38	48	79.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>63.6%</b>

tau-b(1,292)=-.188; p<.001

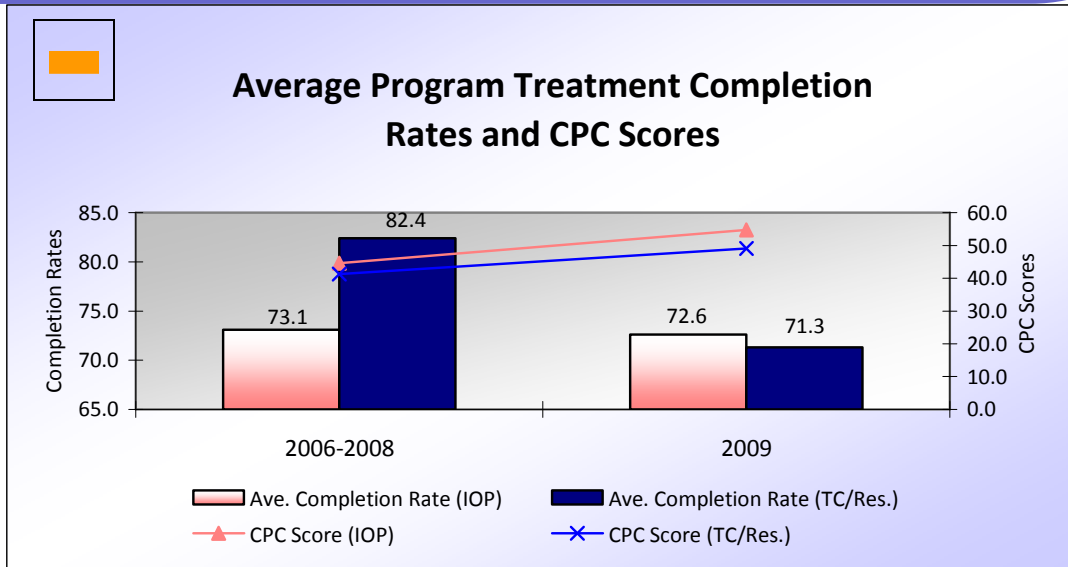
Fiscal Year 2009			
LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores	Total Number of Offenders	Percent Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores
Administrative	436	1,100	39.6%
Low	194	347	55.9%
Medium	614	894	68.7%
High	960	1,150	83.5%
Surveillance	156	167	93.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>64.5%</b>

tau-b(3,658)=-.355; p<.001

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 and 2009

# Indicator #10

## Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Treatment Checklist (CPC) Scores



The average treatment completion rates reported from CPC assessments indicate a 6.5% completion rate decline from 2006-08 to 2009.

**Key Findings:** The average CPC score from conducted assessments indicate a 7.9 point (+18.2%) increase in the average CPC score between 2006-2008 and 2009.

2006-2008			
Ave. Completion			
Type of Treatment	Participants	Rate	CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient	320	73.1	44.6
TC/Residential	210	82.4	41.3
Total/Ave	530	76.8	43.3

2009			
Ave. Completion			
Type of Treatment	Participants	Rate	CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient	230	72.6	54.7
TC/Residential	366	71.3	49.1
Total/Ave	596	71.8	51.2

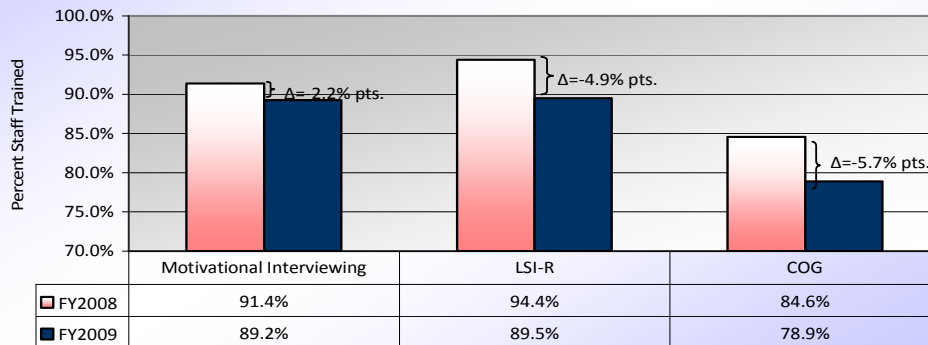
Note: from CPC Assessment Reports 2006-2009

# Indicator #11

## Percent of Staff Trained in LSI-R, Cognitive Behavioral Treatment, and Motivational Interviewing



**Percent of Staff Trained in LSI-R, Cognitive Behavioral Treatment, and Motivational Interviewing**



The percent of staff trained in Evidence Based Practice (EBP) reflects a declining trend in the percent of Officers trained from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The table below indicates declining training rates: Motivational Interviewing (-2.4%); LSI-R (-5.2%); and Cognitive Behavioral Treatment(-6.7%).

**Key Findings:** The percent of EBP trained staff in Motivational Interviewing and in the LSI-R remained in the 90+ percent range for Parole Officers and Social Workers in FY 2008 and FY 2009. However, Probation Officers trained in EBP have declined to under 90% in FY 2009.

*Fiscal Year 2008*

	Current Staffing Levels (minus vacancies)			Total Number of staff trained in EBP			Percent of staff trained in EBP		
	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG
Parole Officers	32	32	32	32	32	32	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation Officers	164	161	137	151	150	118	92.1%	93.2%	86.1%
Social Service Assistants	2	1	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Social Workers/Case Workers	57	57	57	50	55	42	87.7%	96.5%	73.7%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>91.4%</b>	<b>94.4%</b>	<b>84.6%</b>

*Fiscal Year 2009*

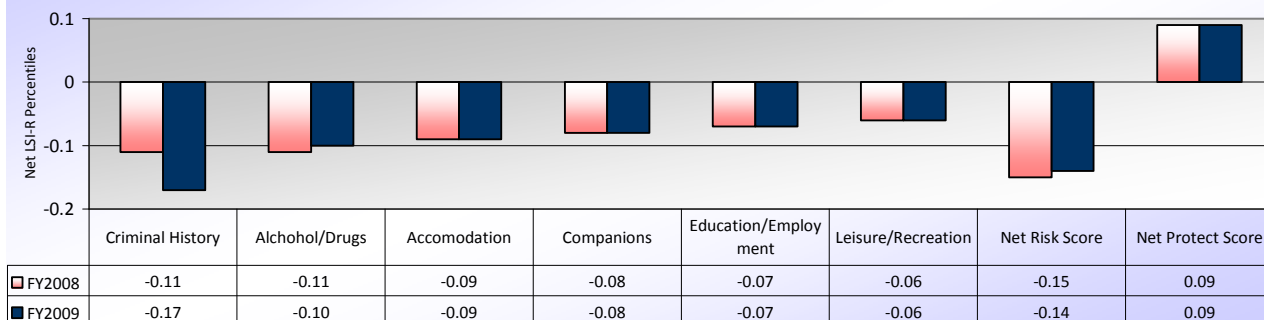
	Current Staffing Levels (minus vacancies)			Total Number of staff trained in EBP			Percent of staff trained in EBP		
	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG	Motivational Interviewing	LSI-R	COG
Parole Officers	35	35	35	35	35	35	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation Officers	163	160	136	144	140	114	88.3%	87.5%	83.8%
Social Service Assistants	3	2	2	1	0	0	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Social Workers/Case Workers	57	57	56	54	56	39	94.7%	98.2%	69.6%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>

# Indicator #12

## Correlation Between LSI-R Scores and Recidivism Reduction



### Correlations Between Changes in LSI-R Subdomains After Reassessments, and Recidivism Rates



**All changes in LSI-R risk and protect scores after reassessments were significantly related to the recidivism rate in FY 2009 and FY 2008. However, only six of the ten LSI-R Subdomains in FY 2009 were significantly related to recidivism.**

**Key Findings:** The LSI-R net risk score and five of the ten LSI-R subdomains had significant and/or stronger correlations with the recidivism rate in FY 2008, as compared to FY 2009.

	FY 2008 Rank Ordered	FY 2009 Rank Ordered
Net Change (Percentiles) in LSI-R Subdomains after reassessments	Correlation with Recidivism (n=5,613)	Correlation with Recidivism (n=1,166)
Criminal History	-0.114*	-0.169*
Alcohol/Drugs	-0.107*	-0.098**
Accomodation	-0.085*	-0.085**
Companions	-0.078*	-0.076**
Education/Employment	-0.069*	-0.066***
Leisure/Recreation	-0.062*	-0.057***
Emotional/Personal	0.061*	not significant
Family/Marital	-0.053*	not significant
Financial	-0.039**	not significant
Attitudes/Orientation	-0.035**	not significant
<i>Net Risk Score</i>	<i>-0.149*</i>	<i>-0.139*</i>
<i>Net Protect Score</i>	<i>0.087*</i>	<i>0.087**</i>

\*p<.001; \*\*p<.01; \*\*\*p<.05

From: Cyzap download, Jan. 2010

Note: correlations are defined as the strength of association (statistical relationship) between two variables.