A. Demographics

Figure 1: The proportion of employed offenders increased by 42.1% from FY 2004 (36.3%) through FY 2006 (51.6%).

The percentage of unemployed offenders decreased by 23.4% from FY 2004 (62.0%) through FY 2006 (47.5%).

(Note: Figure 1 does not include the student category.)
B. LSI-R Statistics

**Figure 2:** The percentage of offenders classified at the Administrative risk level increased by 53.0% between FY 2004 (30.2%) and FY 2006 (46.2%).

- Collectively, the percentage of offenders classified at the Medium and High risk levels decreased by 62.4% between FY 2004 (61.5%) and FY 2006 (23.1%).

**Figure 3:** Average Risk Scores for all three years fall within the Moderate range (19-28).

- Average Risk Scores decreased by 11.1% between FY 2004 (22.6) and FY 2006 (20.1).
- Average Protective Scores increased by 6.7% between FY 2004 (19.4) and FY 2006 (20.7).
Figure 4: Based on national percentiles, Leisure/Recreation accounted for the highest LSI-R sub-domain percentile score for all three years: FY 2004 (73%); FY 2005 (67%); and FY 2006 (61%).

- Scores for eight of the 10 sub-domains decreased from FY 2004 through FY 2006; Criminal History (down 2.0 percentage points), Education/Employment (down 11.0 percentage points), Financial (down 18.0 percentage points), Family/Marital (down 4.0 percentage points), Accommodation (down 1.0 percentage point), Leisure/Recreation (down 12.0 percentage points), Alcohol/Drugs (down 4.0 percentage points), and Emotional/Personal (down 4.0 percentage points).
- Companions accounted for the largest percentage point increase (5.0) between FY 2004 (40%) and FY 2006 (45%).

Technical Notes:
- Higher sub-domain percentile scores indicate more severe criminogenic needs.
C. ASUS Statistics

**Figure 5**: Scores for six of the seven sub-domains decreased from FY 2004 through FY 2006; scores for **Defensive** showed no change.

- **Defensive** accounted for the highest sub-domain score for all three years: FY 2004 (63%); FY 2005 (61%); and FY 2006 (63%).
- **Social** accounted for the largest percentage point decrease (4.0) between FY 2004 (55%) and FY 2006 (51%).

**Technical Notes**:
- *Involvement* percentiles above 60% indicate a history of extensive drug use and most likely a polydrug use pattern.
- *Disruption* percentiles between 40-50% strongly suggest the need for treatment services, while percentiles above 50% represent a clear need for treatment services.
- *Mood* percentiles above 40% strongly suggest the need for a mental health assessment.

Figure 6: For all three years, over 80% of offenders were classified at the two lowest substance abuse levels, *Little Indication of Substance Abuse* and *Possible Indication of Substance Abuse*. 

- Very Strong Indication of Dependence accounted for the largest percentage increase (400.0%) between FY 2004 (0.6%) and FY 2006 (2.4%).
- Strong Indication of Dependence accounted for the largest percentage decrease (26.7%) between FY 2004 (4.5%) and FY 2006 (3.3%).
D. LSI-R/ASUS Treatment Level

Figure 7: Assess for Psychopathy was the least commonly recommended treatment level for all three years: FY 2004 (0.6%); FY 2005 (1.2%); and FY 2006 (0.7%).

- **Weekly Therapy** was the most commonly recommended treatment for offenders in FY 2004 (35.8%).
- **Intensive Outpatient** was the most commonly recommended treatment for offenders in FY 2005 (23.9%).
- **Increased UAs/D&A Education** was the most commonly recommended treatment for offenders in FY 2006 (24.0%).
- **No Treatment** accounted for the largest percentage increase (104.4%) between FY 2004 (11.4%) and FY 2006 (23.3%).
- **Weekly Therapy** accounted for the largest percentage decrease (41.6%) between FY 2004 (35.8%) and FY 2006 (20.9%).