

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions



HAWAII STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

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LSI-R & ASUS Year-End Report (FY 2004 through FY 2006)

This report is a compilation of LSI-R and ASUS records taken from a January 2007, CYZAP download. The analyses in this report represent an unduplicated count of 4,291 initial assessments summarized by Judicial Circuits. The figures depicted below represent statistical summaries for the following areas: (1) Service Centers; (2) Demographics; (3) LSI-R Scores; (4) ASUS Scores; (5) Treatment Level; (6) Problem Areas; and (7) Gender. The selected statistical indicators represent a baseline of offender profile data, which includes LSI-R Risk and Protective scores and ASUS sub-domain percentiles by individual jurisdictions, and statewide averages. The timeframe for county-level analyses is based on Fiscal Year 2006, while statewide averages were examined using trend analyses for Fiscal Years 2004 through 2006.

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I. Service Center Statistics

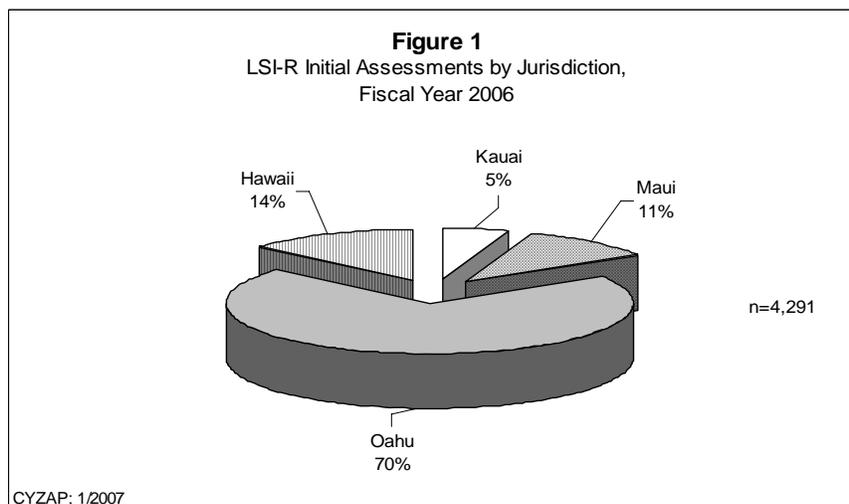


Figure 1: During FY 2006, field officers completed 4,291 LSI-R initial assessments.

- The distribution of assessments across counties is roughly proportional to Hawaii's population distribution.

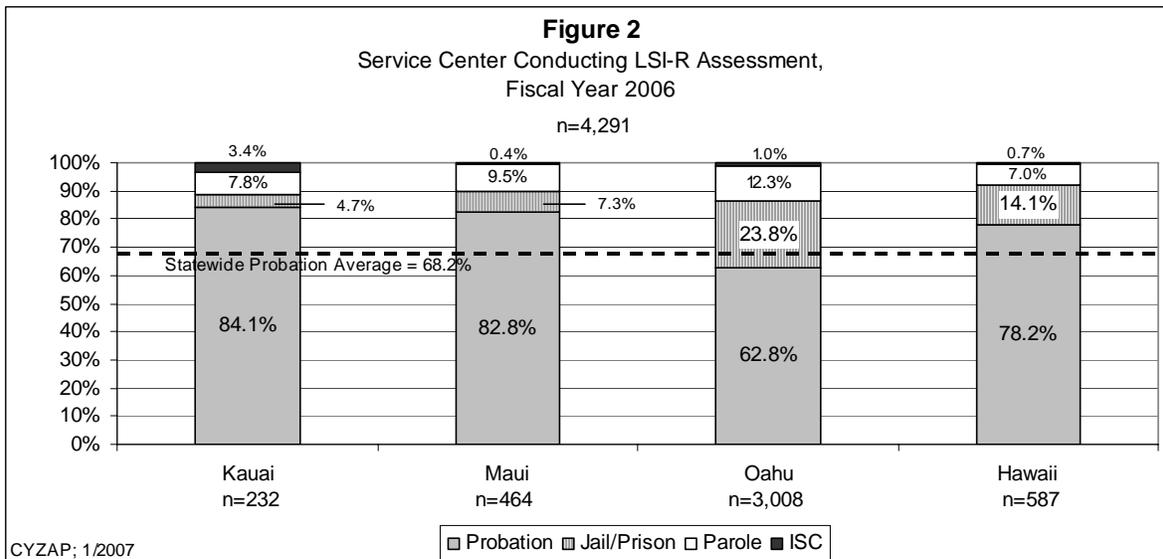


Figure 2: Statewide, Probation conducted 2,928 (68.2%); Jail/Prison conducted 845 (19.7%); Parole conducted 473 (11.0%); and ISC conducted 45 (1.0%) LSI-R initial assessments during FY 2006. An analysis of the four individual counties indicates the following:

- Kauai conducted the highest percentage (84.1%) of Probation LSI-R assessments.
- Oahu conducted the lowest percentage (62.8%) of Probation LSI-R assessments.
- Oahu conducted the highest percentage (23.8%) of Jail/Prison LSI-R assessments.
- Kauai conducted the lowest percentage (4.7%) of Jail/Prison LSI-R assessments.
- Oahu conducted the highest percentage (12.3%) of Parole LSI-R assessments.
- Hawaii County conducted the lowest percentage (7.0%) of Parole LSI-R assessments.

II. Demographics

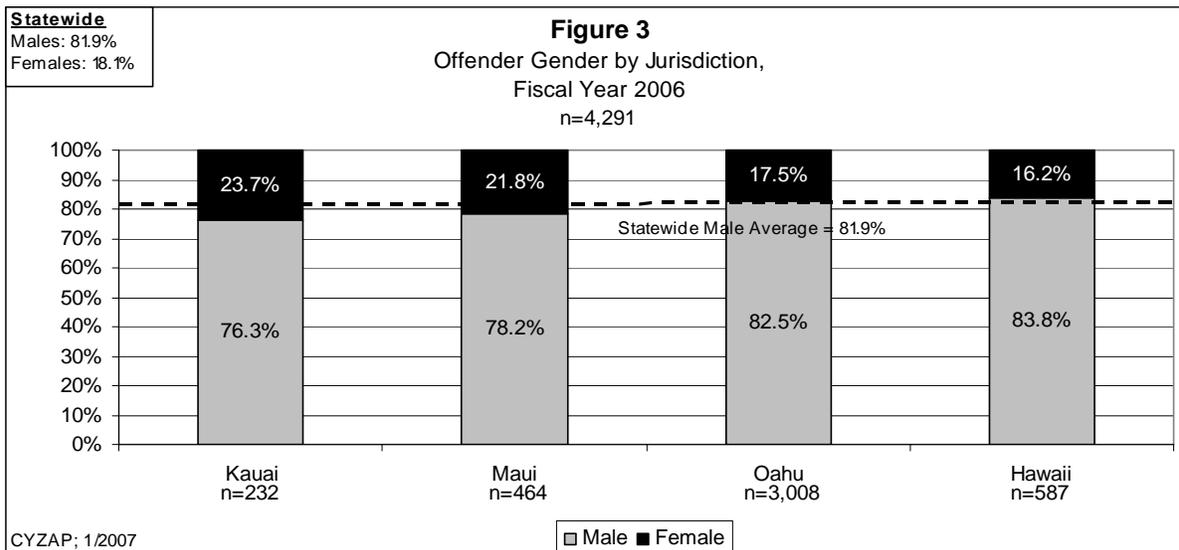


Figure 3: Statewide, male offenders accounted for 81.9% of LSI-R and ASUS assessments.

- Kauai had the highest percentage (23.7%) of female offenders.
- Hawaii County had the lowest percentage (16.2%) of female offenders.
- The differences in gender by jurisdiction were statistically significant ($p < .01$).

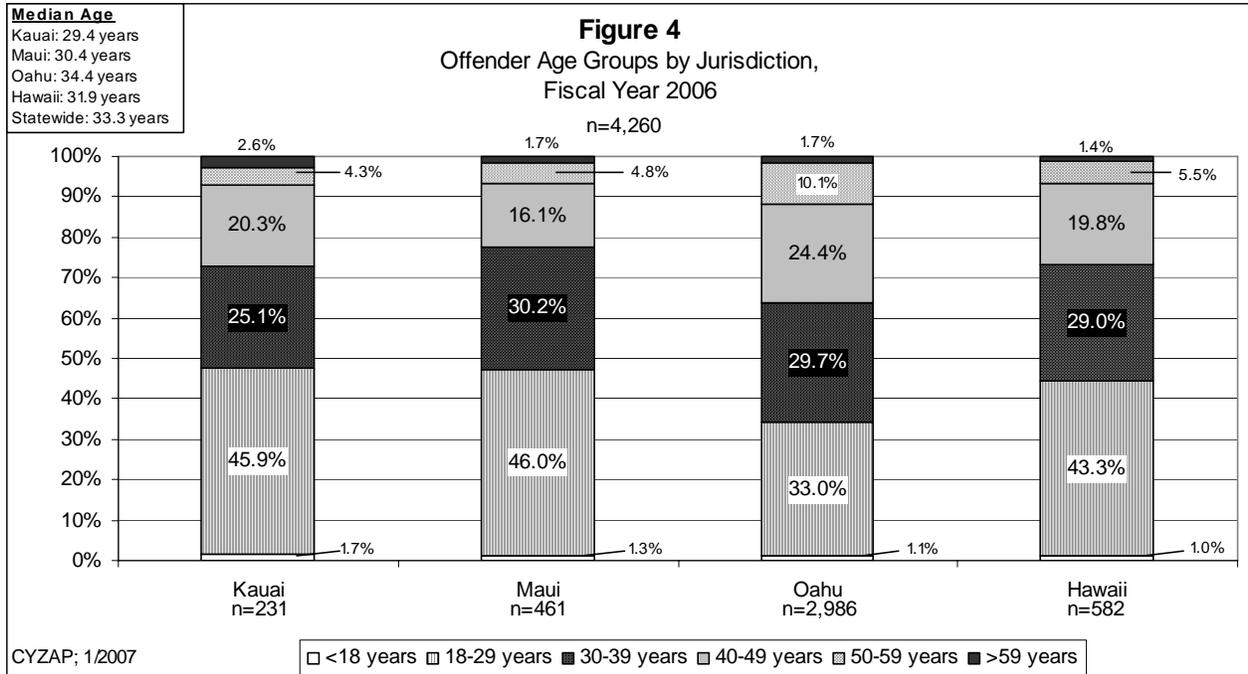


Figure 4: Kauai had the highest percentage (47.6%) of offenders under 30 years old.

- Maui had the highest percentage (30.2%) of offenders in the 30-39 years age group.
- Oahu had the highest percentage of offenders in the 40-49 years (24.4%) and 50-59 years (10.1%) age groups.
- Kauai had the highest percentage of offenders in the under-18 years (1.7%) and greater than 59 years (2.6%) age groups.
- The statewide median age of offenders was 33.3 years.
- Oahu offenders had the highest median age (34.4 years).
- Kauai offenders had the lowest median age (29.4 years).

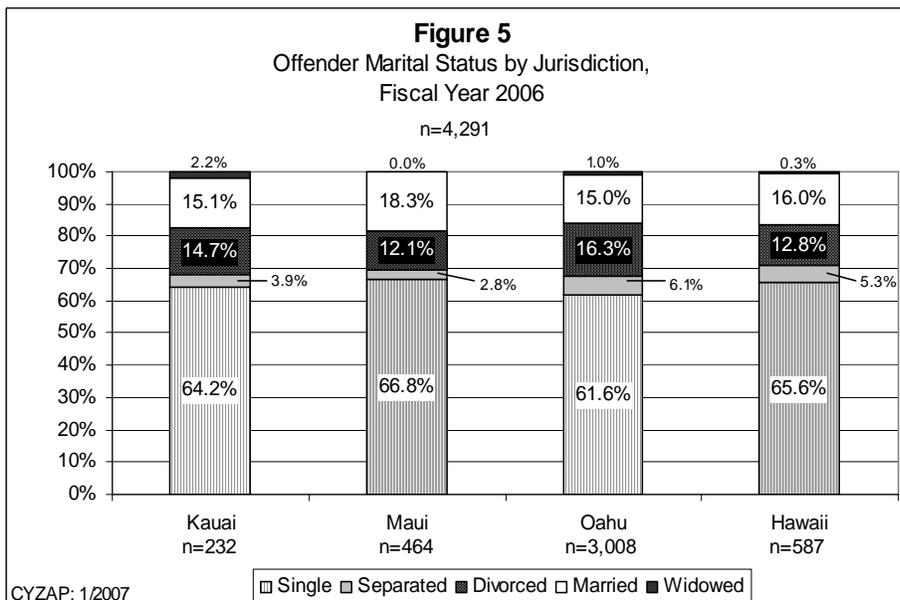


Figure 5: Statewide, 62.9% of offenders were single or never married, compared to 15.5% of married offenders.

- Maui had the highest percentage (66.8%) of single offenders.
- Oahu had the highest percentage (16.3%) of divorced offenders.

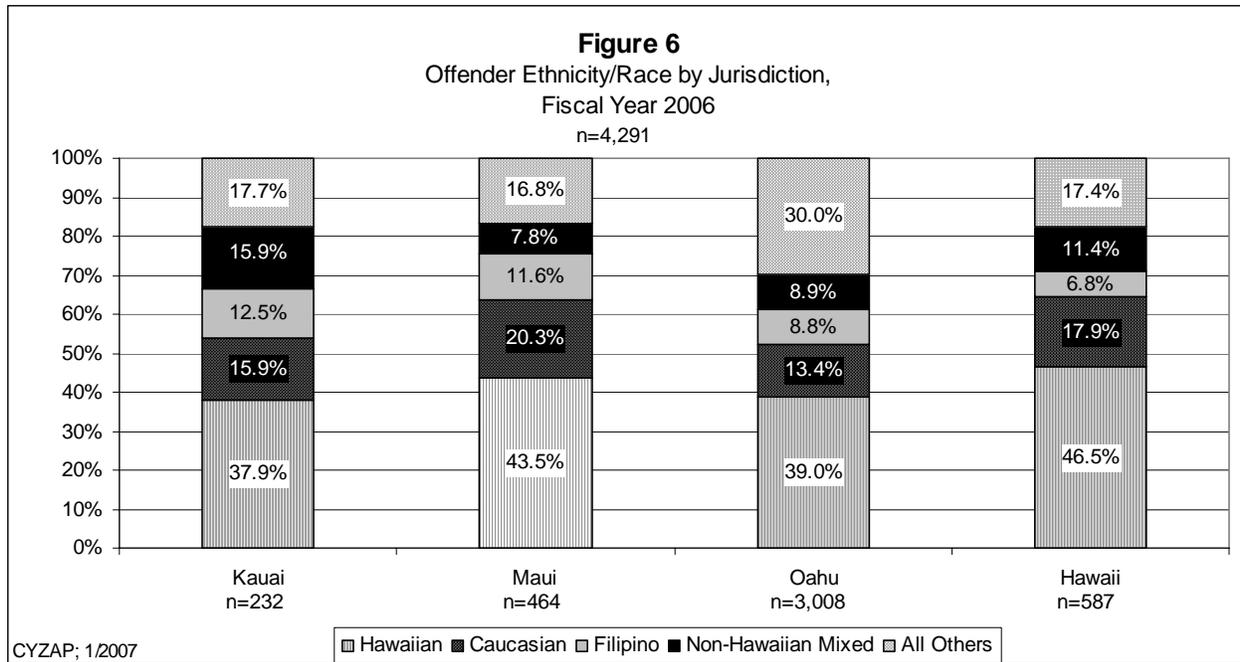


Figure 6: Statewide, 40.4% of offenders are Hawaiian, followed by All Others (26.2%); Caucasian (14.9%); Non-Hawaiian Mixed (9.5%); and Filipino (9.0%).

- Hawaii County had the highest percentage (46.5%) of Hawaiian offenders.
- Oahu had the highest percentage (30.0%) of offenders in the All Others category.
- Maui had the highest percentage (20.3%) of Caucasian offenders.
- Kauai had the highest percentage of Filipino offenders (12.5%) and Non-Hawaiian Mixed offenders (15.9%).

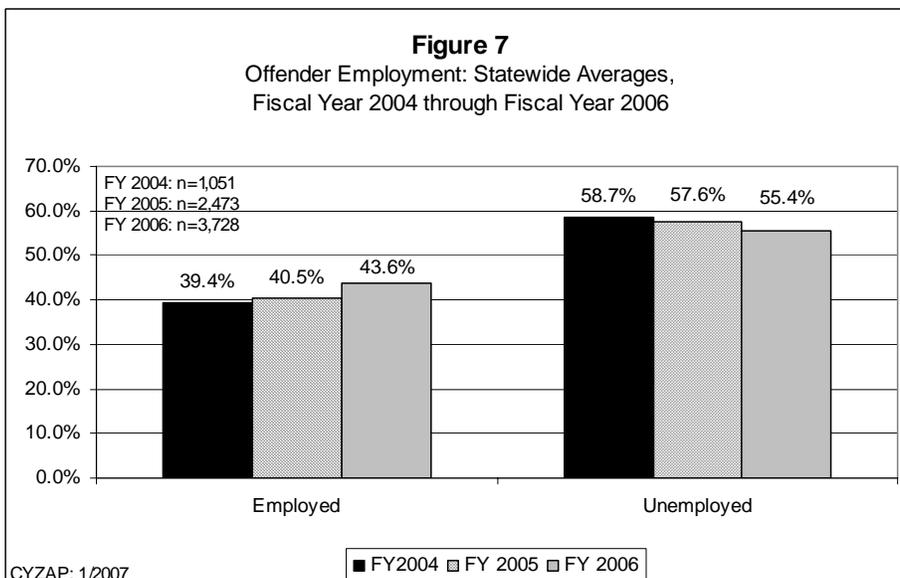


Figure 7: For all three years, the proportion of unemployed offenders was greater than the proportion of employed offenders.

- The percentage of employed offenders increased by 10.7% (4.2 percentage points) from FY 2004 (39.4%) to FY 2006 (43.6%).
- The percentage of unemployed offenders decreased by 5.6% (3.3 percentage points) from FY 2004 (58.7%) to FY 2006 (55.4%).

III. LSI-R Scores

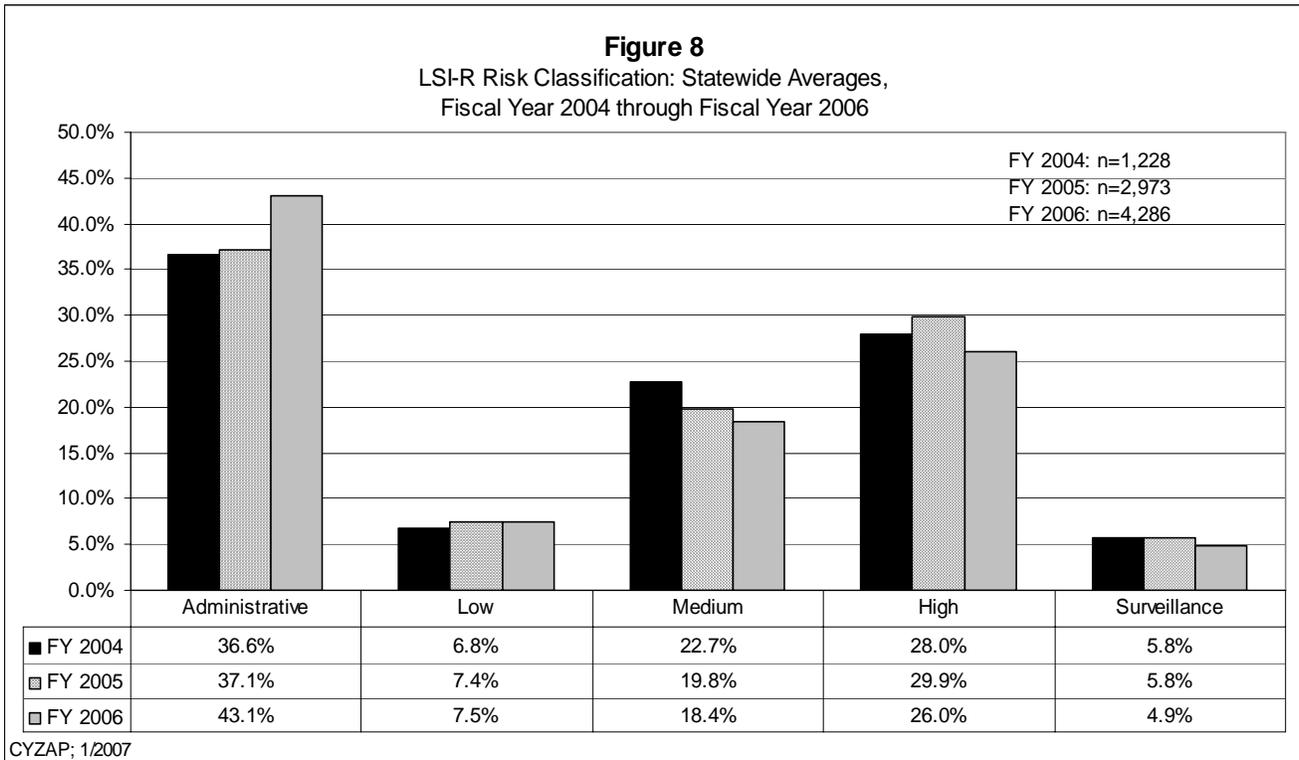


Figure 8: Collectively, the percentage of offenders classified at the Administrative and Low risk levels increased by 16.6% (7.2 percentage points) between FY 2004 (43.4%) and FY 2006 (50.6%).

- Collectively, the percentage of offenders classified at the High and Surveillance risk levels decreased by 8.6% (2.9 percentage points) between FY 2004 (33.8%) and FY 2006 (30.9%).

Note: The following risk classification is derived from LSI-R generated scores. Intensive specialized services are recommended for LSI-R scores of 26 or higher.

- Surveillance: LSI-R scores of 36 or higher.
- High: LSI-R 26-35.
- Medium: LSI-R 21-25.
- Low: LSI-R 19-20.
- Administrative: 18 or less.

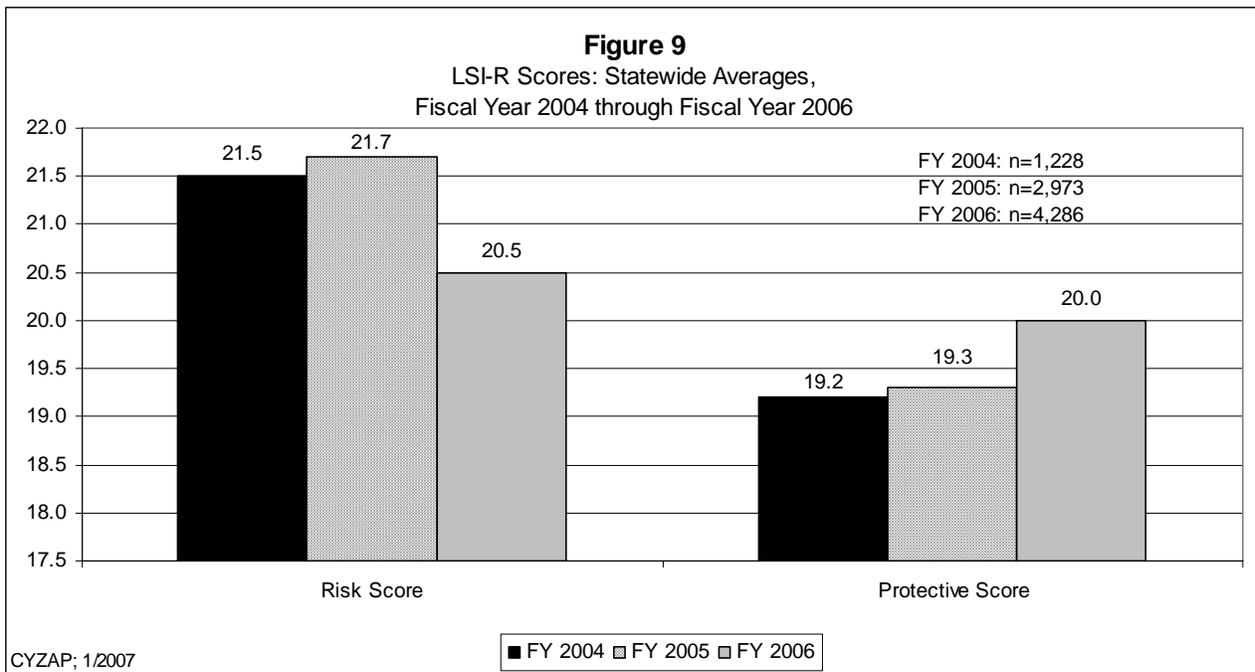
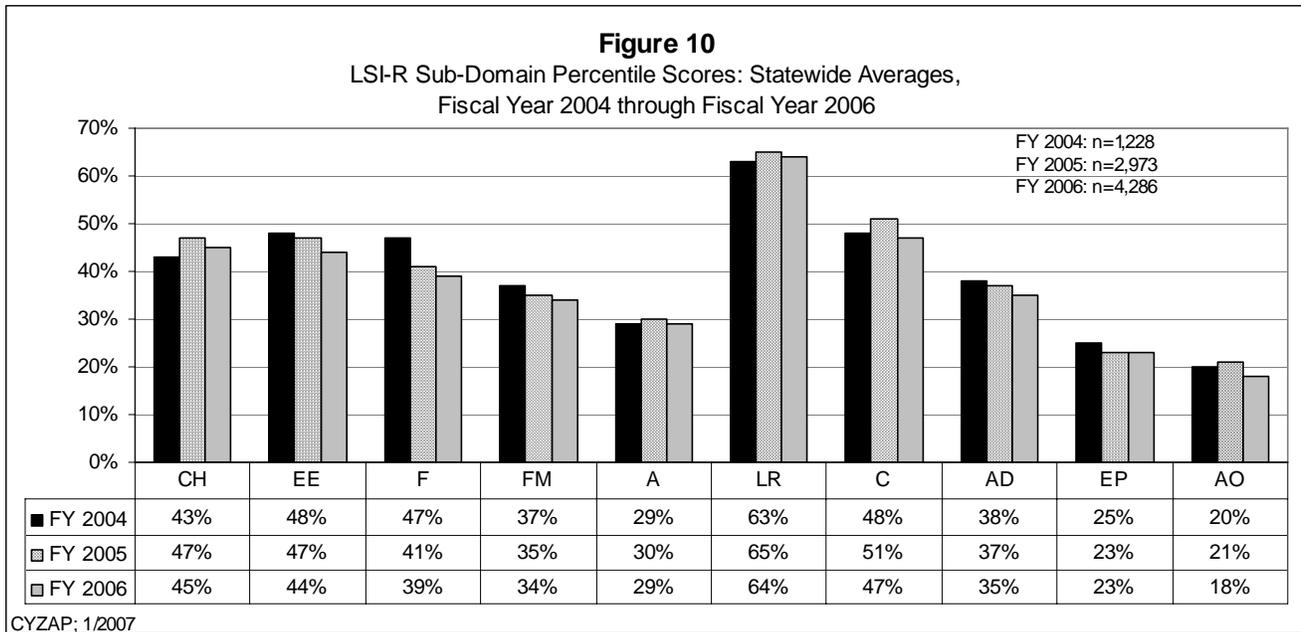


Figure 9: Average Risk Scores for all three years fall within the Moderate range (19-28).

- Average Risk Scores decreased by 4.7% (1.0 point) between FY 2004 (21.5) and FY 2006 (20.5).
- Average Protective Scores increased by 4.2% (0.8 points) between FY 2004 (19.2) and FY 2006 (20.0).



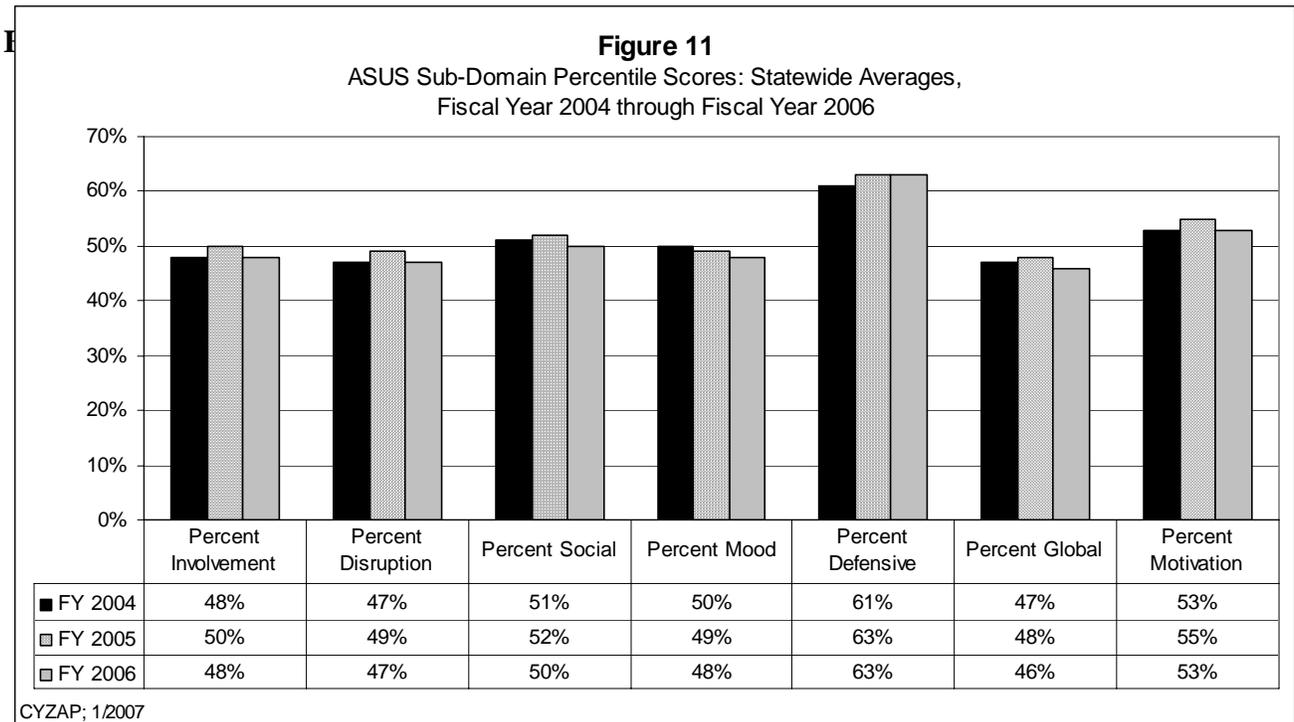
Legend

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| CH | Criminal History Percentile |
| EE | Education and Employment Percentile |
| F | Financial Percentile |
| FM | Family and Marital Percentile |
| A | Accommodation Percentile |
| LR | Leisure and Recreation Percentile |
| C | Companions Percentile |
| AD | Alcohol and Drugs Percentile |
| EP | Emotional and Personal Percentile |
| AO | Attitudes and Orientation Percentile |

Figure 10: Based on national percentiles, *Leisure/Recreation* represented the highest, statewide, LSI-R sub-domain score for all three years: FY 2004 (63%); FY 2005 (65%); and FY 2006 (64%).

- Scores for seven of the 10 sub-domains decreased from FY 2004 to FY 2006; *Education/Employment* (down 1.0 percentage point), *Financial* (down 8.0 percentage points), *Family/Marital* (down 3.0 percentage points), *Companions* (down 1.0 percentage point), *Alcohol/Drugs* (down 3.0 percentage points), *Emotional/Personal* (down 2.0 percentage points), and *Attitudes/Orientation* (down 2.0 percentage points).
- *Criminal History* accounted for the largest percentage point increase (2.0) between FY 2004 (43%) and FY 2006 (45%).

IV. ASUS Scores



Subjects (n) range from:

FY 2004: 1,189-1,196
 FY 2005: 2,826-2,838
 FY 2006: 4,122-4,130

Figure 11: *Defensive* represented Hawaii’s highest-scoring ASUS sub-domain score for all three years: FY 2004 (61%); FY 2005 (63%); and FY 2006 (63%).

- Scores for three of the seven sub-domains decreased from FY 2004 to FY 2006; *Social* (down 1.0 percentage point), *Mood* (down 2.0 percentage points), and *Global* (down 1.0 percentage point).
- *Defensive* accounted for the largest percentage point increase (2.0) between FY 2004 (61%) and FY 2006 (63%).

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.

Source: Wanberg, K. (2006). A Workshop on Case Planning Utilizing the LSI-R and ASUS: A Convergent Validation Model. Unpublished manuscript provided by author.

V. Treatment Level

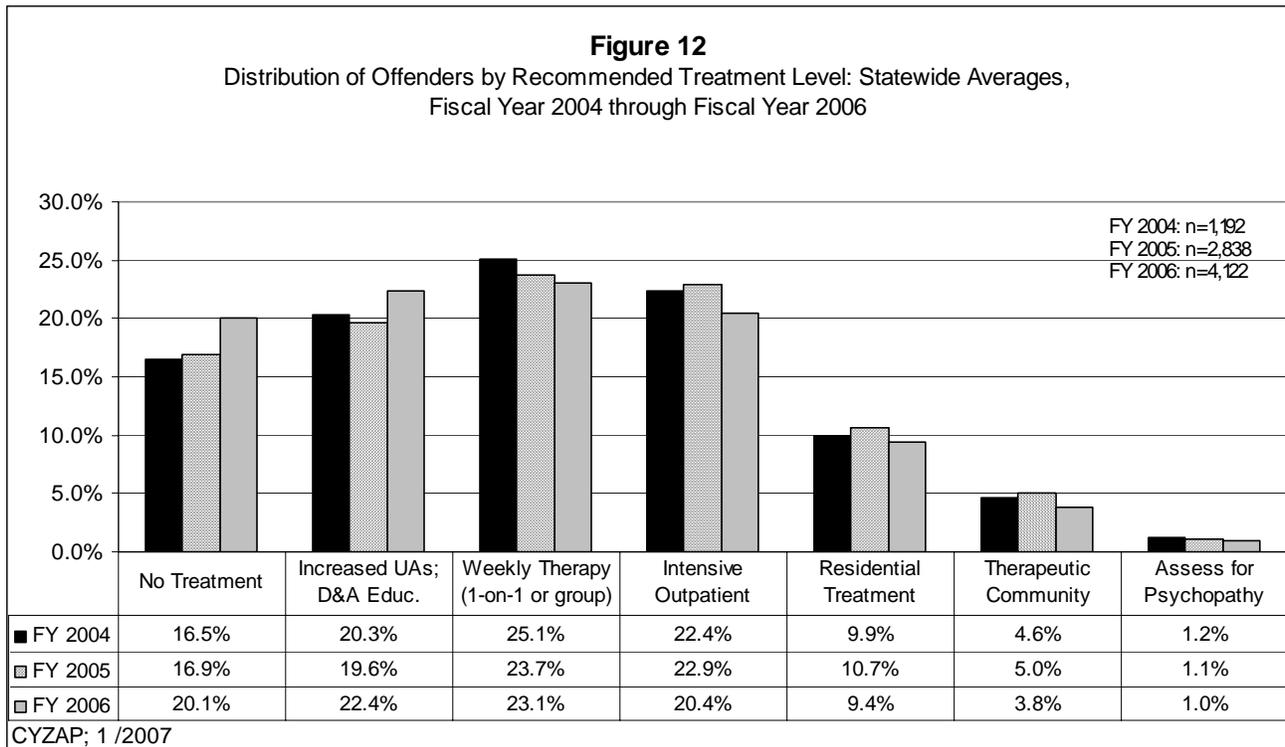


Figure 12: *Weekly Therapy* was the most commonly recommended treatment level for all three years: FY 2004 (25.1%); FY 2005 (23.7%); and FY 2006 (23.1%).

- The percentage of offenders recommended for five of the seven treatment levels decreased between FY 2004 and FY 2006; *Weekly Therapy* (down 8.0%), *Intensive Outpatient* (down 8.9%), *Residential Treatment* (down 5.1%), *Therapeutic Community* (down 17.4%), and *Assess for Psychopathy* (down 16.7%).
- *No Treatment* accounted for the largest percentage increase (21.8%) between FY 2004 (16.5%) and FY 2006 (20.1%).

VI. Problem Areas

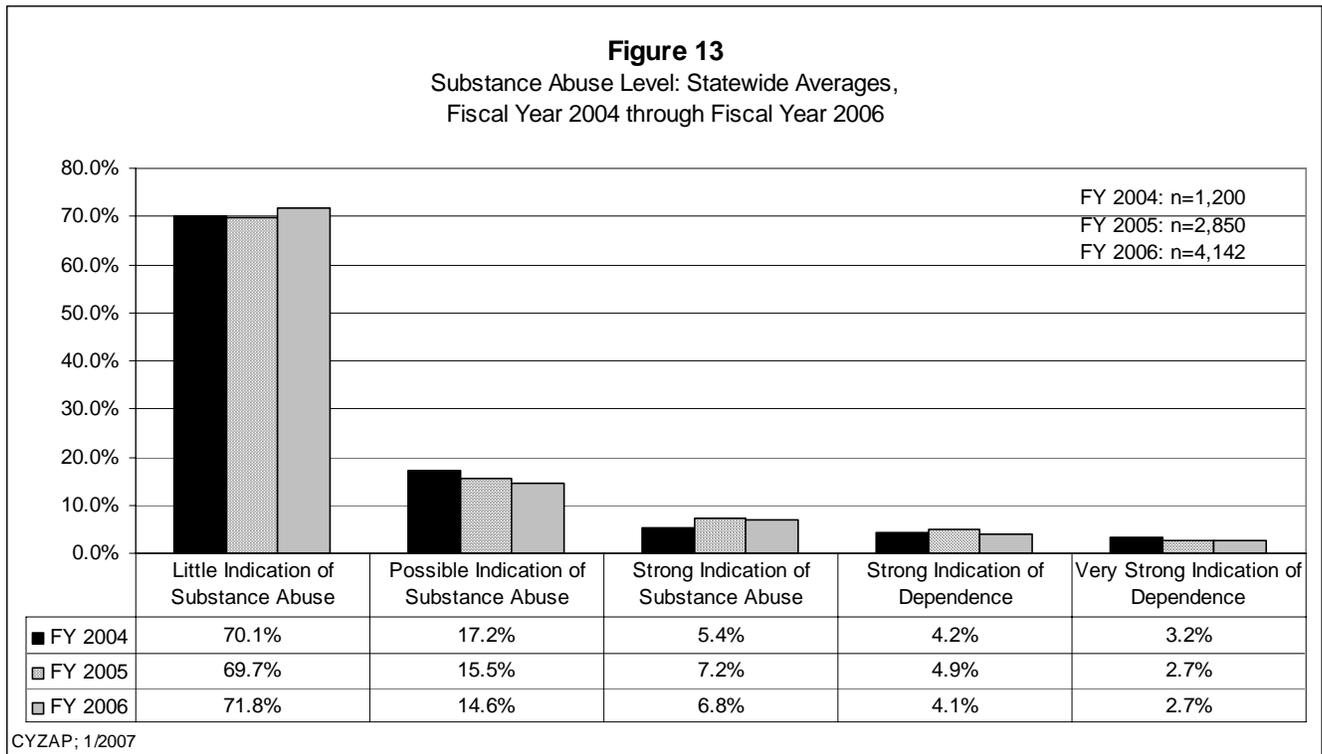


Figure 13: The majority of offenders were classified as having *Little Indication of Substance Abuse* for all three years: FY 2004 (70.1%); FY 2005 (69.7%); and FY 2006 (71.8%).

- *Very Strong Indication of Dependence* represented the largest percentage decrease (15.6%) between FY 2004 (3.2%) and FY 2006 (2.7%).
- *Possible Indication of Substance Abuse* represented the second largest percentage decrease (15.1%) between FY 2004 (17.2%) and FY 2006 (14.6%).
- *Strong Indication of Substance Abuse* represented the largest percentage increase (25.9%) between FY 2004 (5.4%) and FY 2006 (6.8%).

VII. Gender Analysis

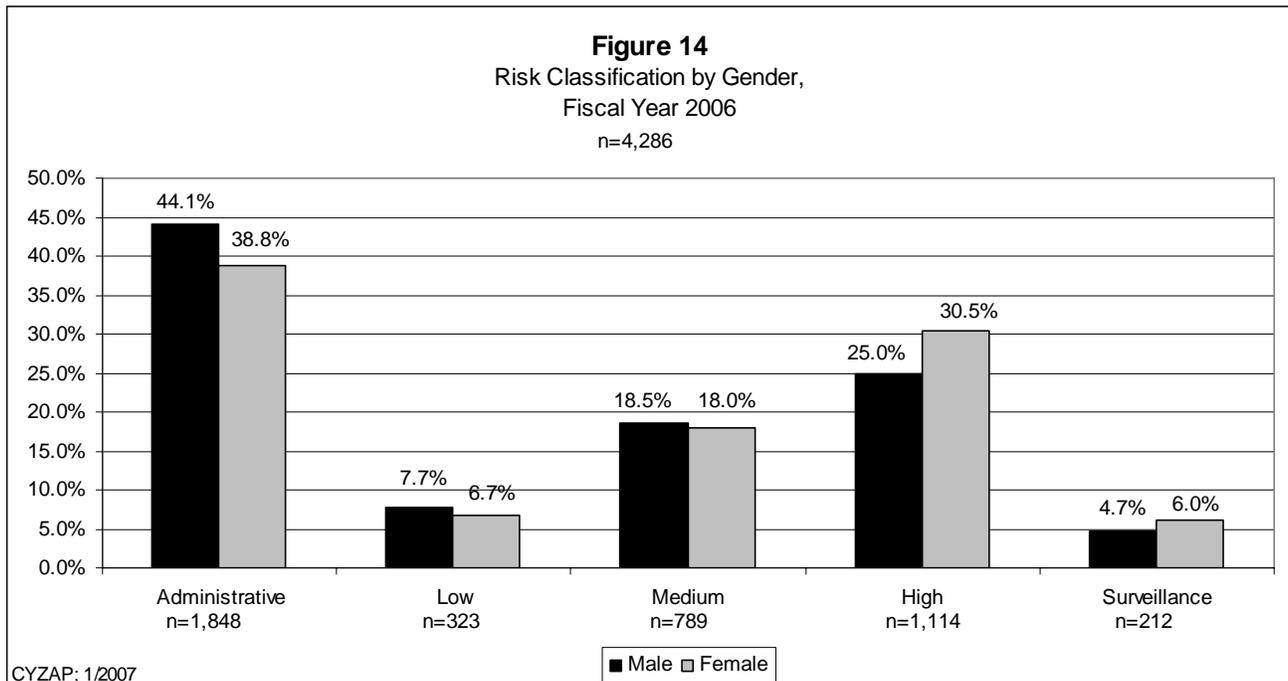
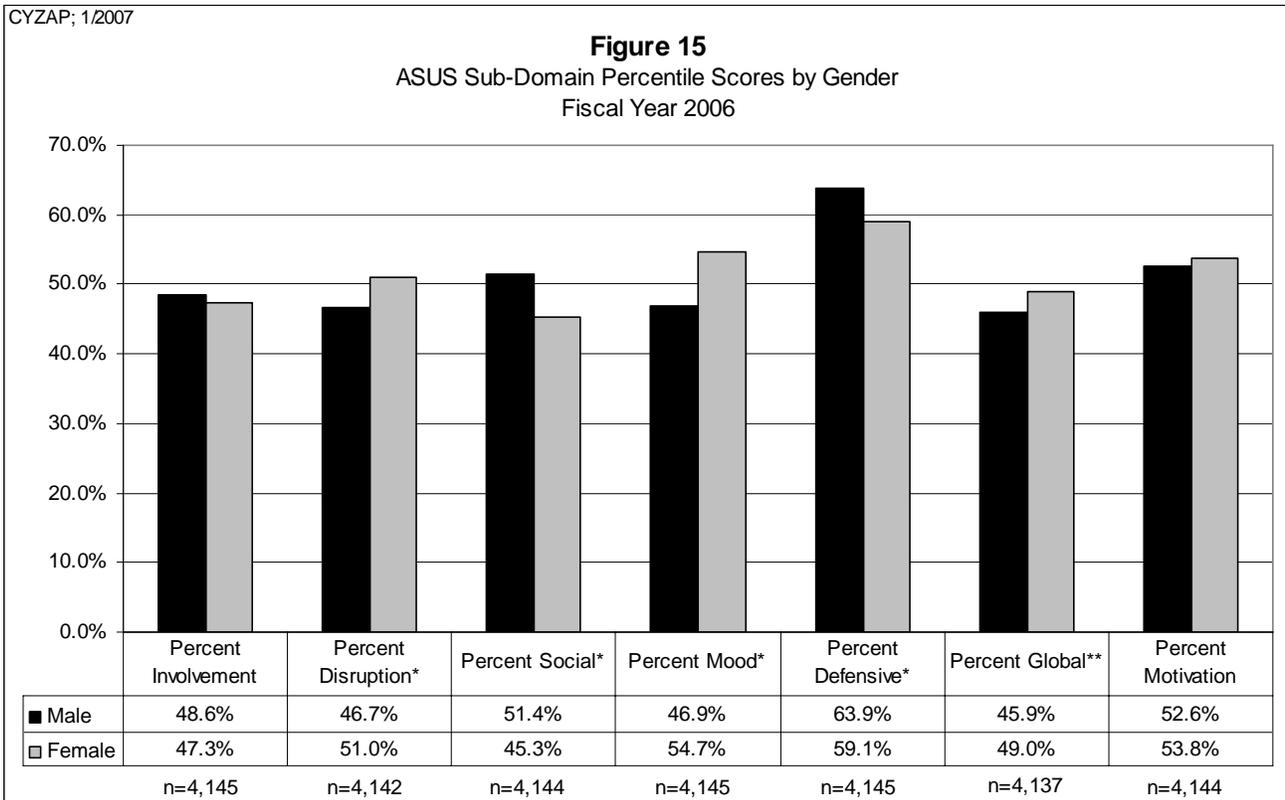


Figure 14: LSI-R gender analysis indicated that there were higher rates of female offenders in the two highest risk categories.

- There was a higher percentage of female offenders at the Surveillance (6.0%) and High (30.5%) risk levels as compared to male offenders (4.7% and 25.0%, respectively).
- There was a higher percentage of male offenders at the Administrative (44.1%) and Low (7.7%) risk levels as compared to female offenders (38.8% and 6.7%, respectively).
- The differences in risk classification between the genders were significant at the $p < .01$ level.



* = p<.001, ** = p<.01

Figure 15: As compared to male offenders, female offenders had higher percentile scores in four of the seven sub-domains; *Disruption*, *Mood*, *Global*, and *Motivation*.

- Female offenders (51.0%) had an average *Disruption* score that was 4.3 percentage points greater than the score for male offenders (46.7%)
- Male offenders (63.9%) had an average *Defensive* score that was 4.8 percentage points greater than the score for female offenders (59.1%).
- *Mood* accounted for the largest percentage-point difference (7.8) in sub-domain scores between male offenders (46.9%) and female offenders (54.7%).
- ANOVA tests indicated statistical significance at the p<.01 level for *Global* and at the p<.001 level for *Disruption*, *Social*, *Mood*, and *Defensive*.