Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

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LSI-R & ASUS Parole Report
(FY 2005 through FY 2006)

This report is based on a compilation of LSI-R and ASUS records taken from a January, 2007 CYZAP download. The analyses presented herein are specific to the Hawaii Paroling Authority and examine the change in LSI-R and ASUS measurements between Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006. The report is divided into two sections. Part One features analyses for the following areas: (1) Offender Demographics; (2) LSI-R Initial Assessment Statistics; (3) ASUS Initial Assessment Statistics; and (4) Treatment Level. The selected statistical indicators include a baseline of offender profile data, and feature LSI-R Risk and Protective scores and ASUS sub-domain percentiles. Part Two presents analyses for the following areas: (1) Demographics; (2) LSI-R Statistics; (3) ASUS Statistics; and (4) Treatment Level.   These analyses represent an evaluation of the matched change in LSI-R and ASUS assessment scores between an offenders' initial assessment and most recent assessment. As used in the context of this report, the "most recent assessment" can include either the initial assessment or the most recent reassessment.

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Part One: Baseline of Offender Profile Data

Figure 1
LSI-R Initial Assessments by Fiscal Year,
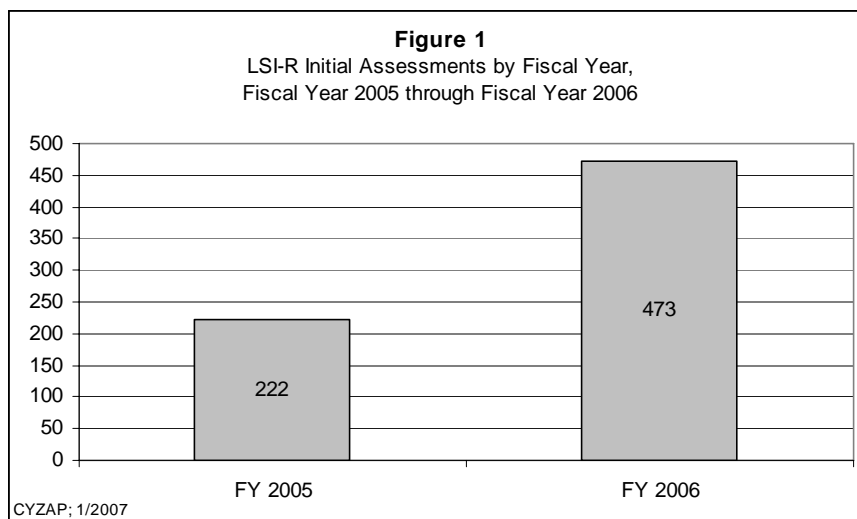Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 1: The number of LSI-R initial assessments completed by Parole Officers increased by 113.1% between FY 2005 (222) and FY 2006 (473).
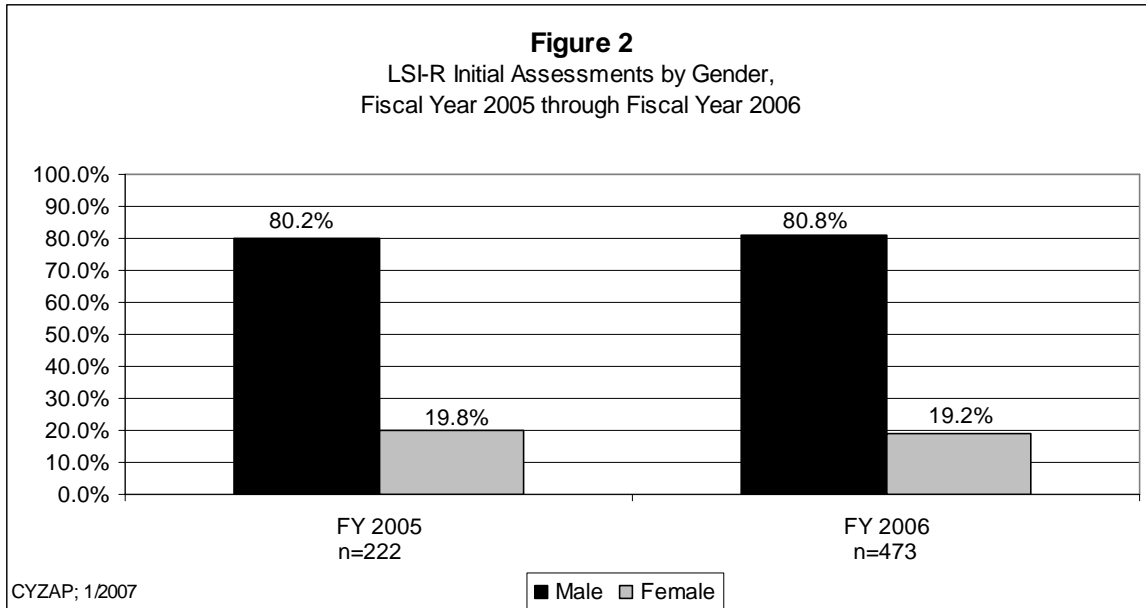
A. Demographics

Figure 2
LSI-R Initial Assessments by Gender,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 2: There was minimal change in the proportion of male and female offenders between FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Figure 3
LSI-R Initial Assessments by Age Group,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

CYZAP; 1/2007
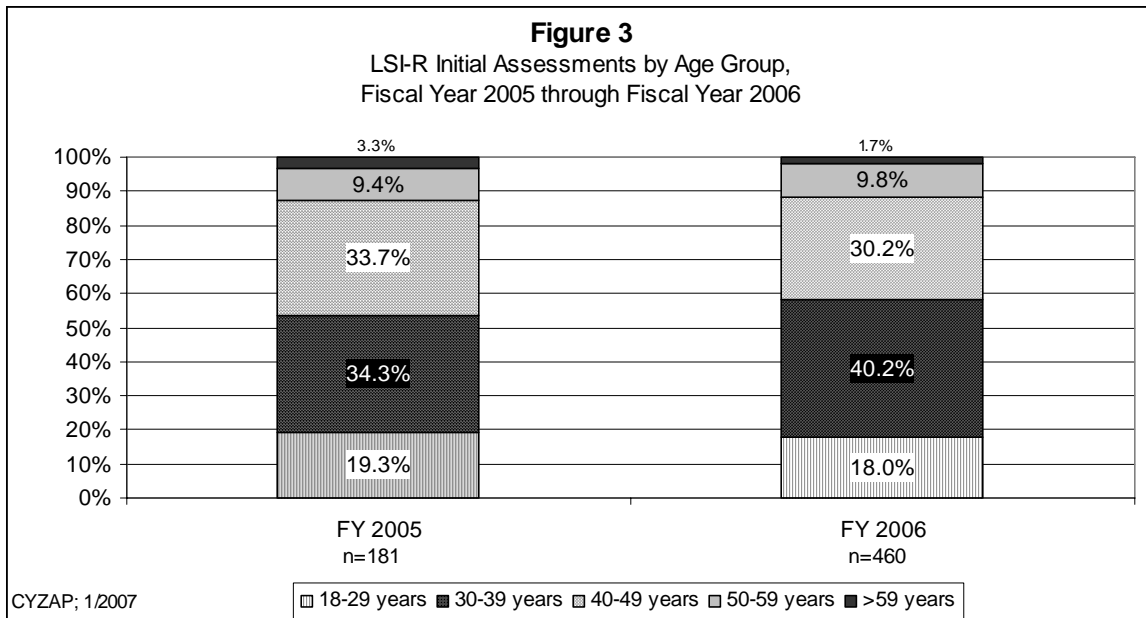
Figure 3: Offenders in the 30-39 years age group accounted for the largest percentage of LSI-R initial assessments for both years.

- ➢ The 30-39 years age group accounted for the largest percentage increase (17.2%) between FY 2005 (34.3%) and FY 2006 (40.2%).
- ➢ The greater than 59 age group accounted for the largest percentage decrease (18.2%) between FY 2005 (3.3%) and FY 2006 (1.7%).
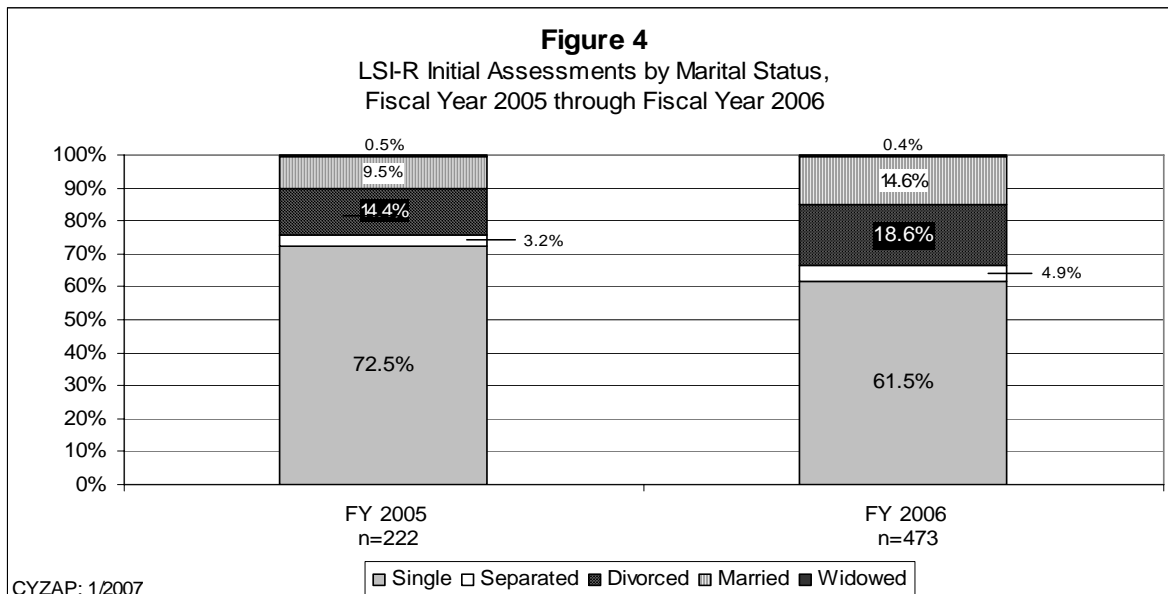
Figure 4
LSI-R Initial Assessments by Marital Status,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

Figure 4: Single offenders accounted for the majority of LSI-R initial assessments for both years.

> ➢ Divorced offenders accounted for the second largest percentage of LSI-R initial assessments for both years.
> ➢ The percentage of single offenders decreased 15.2% between FY 2005 (72.5%) and FY 2006 (61.5%).

Figure 5
LSI-R Initial Assessments by Ethnicity,
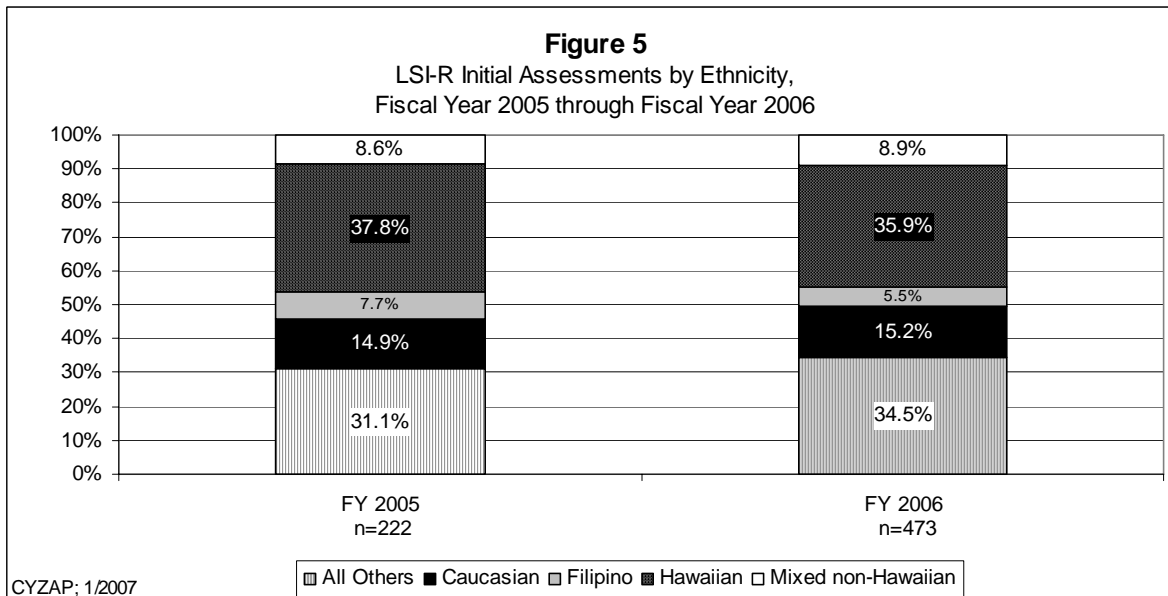Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

Figure 5: Hawaiians represented the largest percentage of offenders among any single ethnicity, for both years.

> ➢ The percentage of Hawaiian offenders decreased by 5.0% between FY 2005 (37.8%) and FY 2006 (35.9%).
> ➢ The All Others category accounted for the largest percentage increase (10.9%) between FY 2005 (31.1%) and FY 2006 (34.5%).

Figure 6

ASUS Initial Assessments by Employment,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Top (Student)	1.8%	0.5%
Employed	55.8%	53.5%
Unemployed<3 months	15.3%	12.9%
Unemployed>3 months	27.0%	33.1%

FY 2005
n=163

FY 2006
n=417

CYZAP; 1/2007

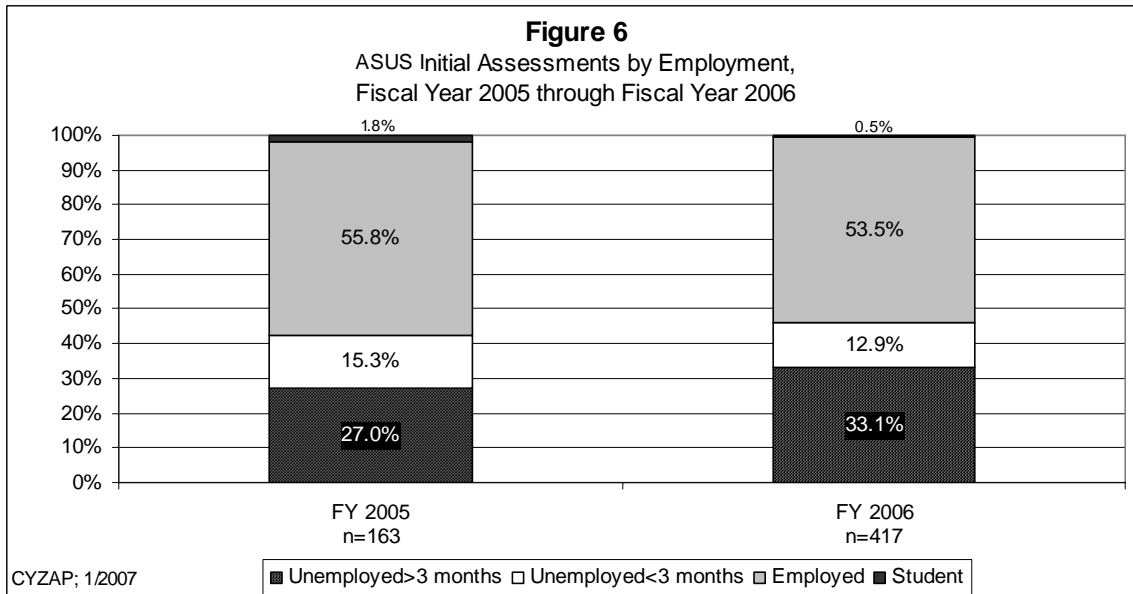■ Unemployed>3 months □ Unemployed<3 months ▨ Employed ■ Student

Figure 6: Employed offenders accounted for the majority of ASUS initial assessments for both years.

➢ Offenders unemployed for greater than three months accounted for the largest percentage change (22.6%) between FY 2005 (27.0%) and FY 2006 (33.1%).

B. LSI-R Initial Assessment Statistics

Figure 7

LSI-R Risk Classification,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Surveillance	2.3%	3.0%
High	25.7%	20.9%
Medium	22.1%	19.9%
Low	9.0%	8.9%
Administrative	41.0%	47.4%

FY 2005
n=222

FY 2006
n=473

CYZAP; 1/2007

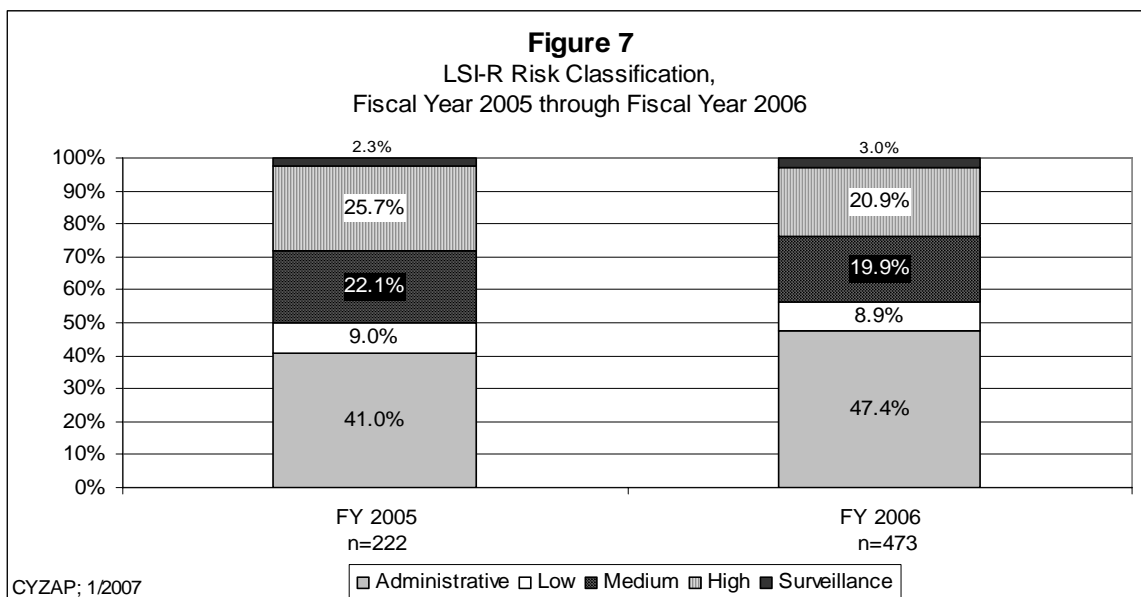□ Administrative □ Low ■ Medium ▨ High ■ Surveillance

Figure 7: The percentage of offenders classified at the *Administrative* risk level increased 15.6% between FY 2005 (41.0%) and FY 2006 (47.4%).

➢ Collectively, the proportion of offenders in the *Medium* and *High* risk levels decreased by 14.6% between FY 2005 (47.8%) and FY 2006 (40.8%).

Figure 8
Average LSI-R Risk and Protective Scores,
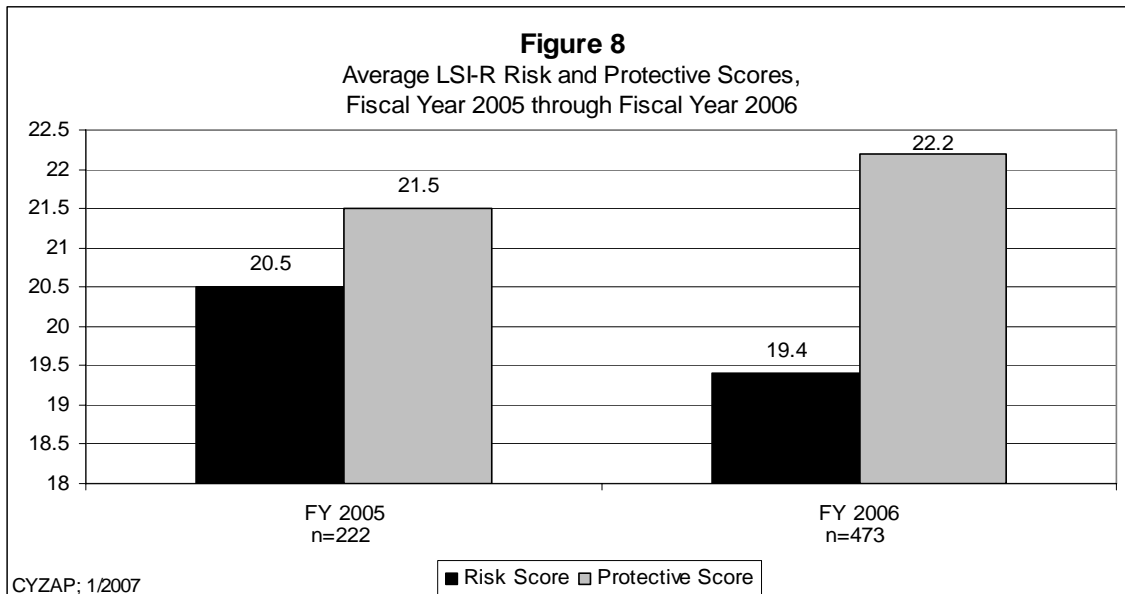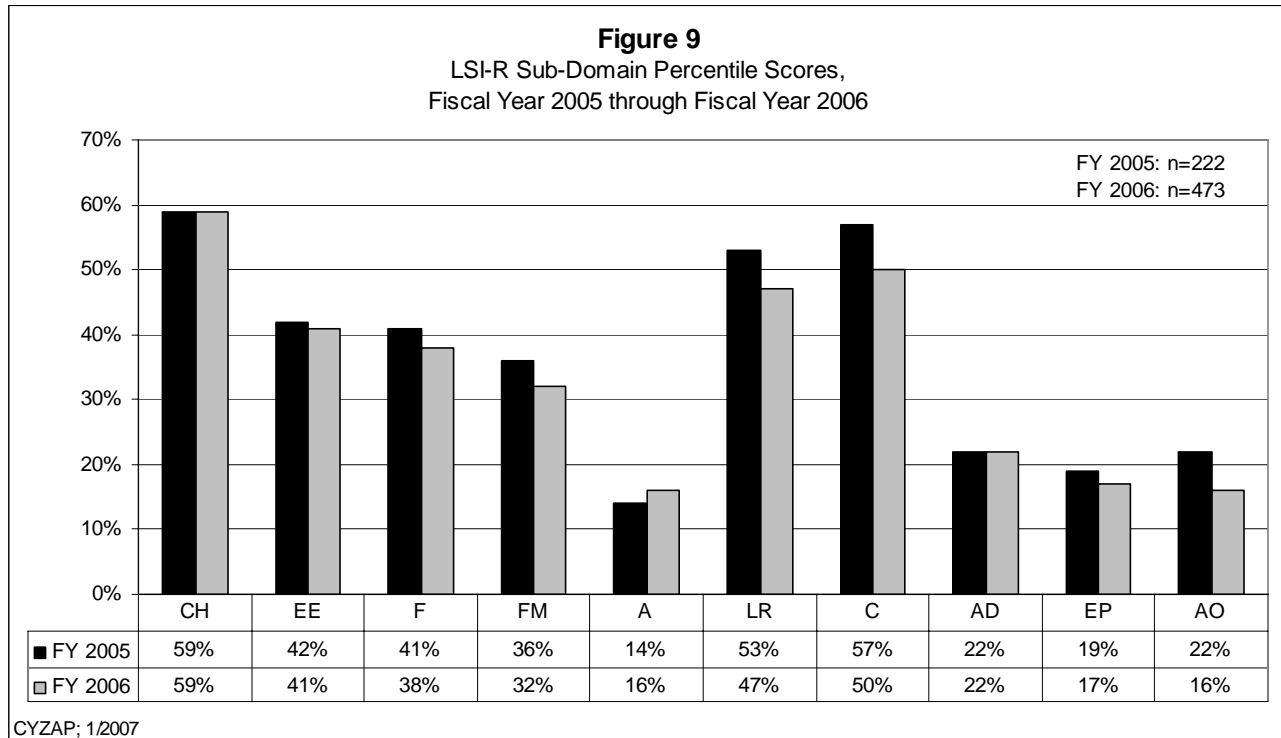Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

Figure 8: Average Risk Scores for both years fall within the Moderate range (19-28).

➢ Average Protective Scores increased by 0.7 points between FY 2005 (21.5) and FY 2006 (22.2).

➢ Average Risk Scores decreased by 1.1 points between FY 2005 (20.5) and FY 2006 (19.4).
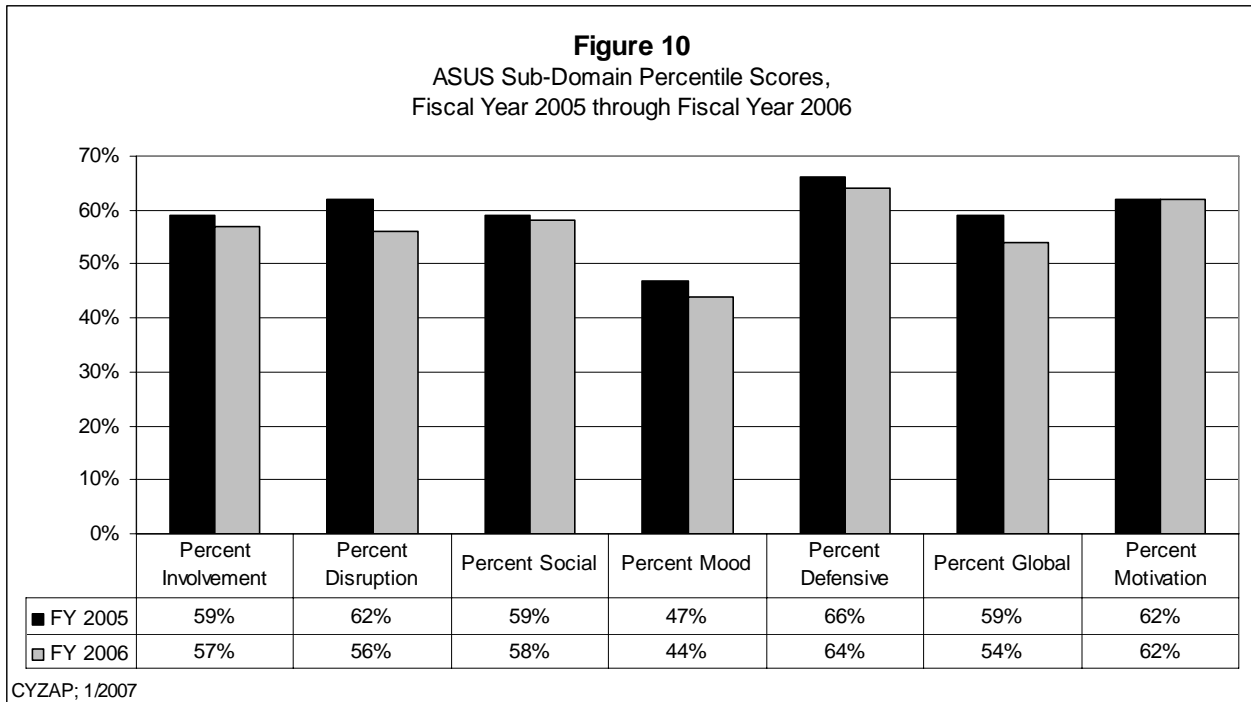
Figure 9
LSI-R Sub-Domain Percentile Scores,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

FY 2005: n=222
FY 2006: n=473

	CH	EE	F	FM	A	LR	C	AD	EP	AO
FY 2005	59%	42%	41%	36%	14%	53%	57%	22%	19%	22%
FY 2006	59%	41%	38%	32%	16%	47%	50%	22%	17%	16%

CYZAP; 1/2007

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 9: Based on national percentiles, *Criminal History* accounted for the highest LSI-R sub-domain score for FY 2005 and FY 2006 (59% for both years).

➤ Scores for seven of the 10 sub-domains decreased from FY 2005 to FY 2006; *Education/Employment* (down 1.0 percentage point), *Financial* (down 3.0 percentage points), *Family/Marital* (down 4.0 percentage points), *Leisure/Recreation* (down 6.0 percentage points), *Companions* (down 7.0 percentage points), *Emotional/Personal* (down 2.0 percentage points), and *Attitudes/Orientation* (down 6.0 percentage points).

➤ *Attitudes/Orientation* accounted for the largest percentage point change (6.0) between FY 2005 (22%) and FY 2006 (16%).

➤ *Accommodation* was the only sub-domain that increased from FY 2005 (14%) to FY 2006 (16%), representing an increase of 2.0 percentage points.

C. ASUS Initial Assessment Statistics

Figure 10
ASUS Sub-Domain Percentile Scores,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

	Percent Involvement	Percent Disruption	Percent Social	Percent Mood	Percent Defensive	Percent Global	Percent Motivation
■ FY 2005	59%	62%	59%	47%	66%	59%	62%
□ FY 2006	57%	56%	58%	44%	64%	54%	62%

CYZAP; 1/2007

Subjects (n) range from:
FY 2005: 204-211, depending on missing data for specific sub-domains.
FY 2006: 446-449, depending on missing data for specific sub-domains.

Figure 10: Scores for six of the seven sub-domains decreased from FY 2005 to FY 2006, while *Motivation* obtained equivalent scores for both years.

> *Defensive* represented the highest sub-domain score for FY 2005 (66%) and FY 2006 (64%).

> *Disruption* accounted for the largest percentage-point decrease (6.0) from FY 2005 (62%) to FY 2006 (56%).

> *Global* accounted for the second largest percentage-point decrease (5.0) from FY 2005 (59%) to FY 2006 (54%).

Technical Notes:
  o *Involvement* percentiles above 60% indicate a history of extensive drug use and most likely a polydrug use pattern.
  o *Disruption* percentiles between 40-50% strongly suggest the need for treatment services, while percentiles above 50% indicate a clear need for treatment services.
  o *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.
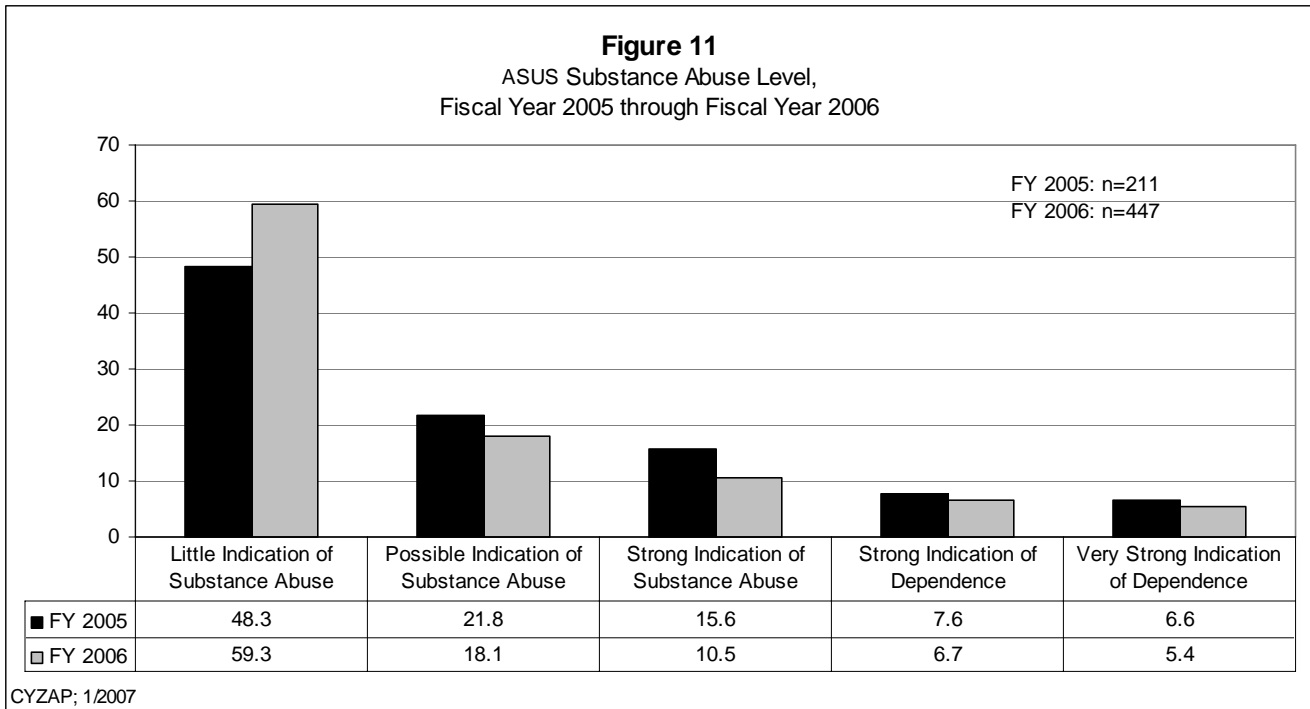
Figure 11
ASUS Substance Abuse Level,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

FY 2005: n=211
FY 2006: n=447

	Little Indication of Substance Abuse	Possible Indication of Substance Abuse	Strong Indication of Substance Abuse	Strong Indication of Dependence	Very Strong Indication of Dependence
■ FY 2005	48.3	21.8	15.6	7.6	6.6
□ FY 2006	59.3	18.1	10.5	6.7	5.4

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 12: For both years, over two-thirds of the offenders were classified at the two lowest substance abuse levels, *Little Indication of Substance Abuse* and *Possible Indication of Substance Abuse.*

> ➤ For both years, the largest percentage of offenders had *Little Indication of Substance Abuse.*

> ➤ Offenders classified as having *Little Indication of Substance Abuse* accounted for the largest percentage increase (22.8%) between FY 2005 (48.3%) and FY 2006 (59.3%).

> ➤ The collective percentage of offenders classified as having *Very Strong Indication of Dependence* and *Strong Indication of Dependence* decreased by 14.8% between FY 2005 (14.2%) and FY 2006 (12.1%).
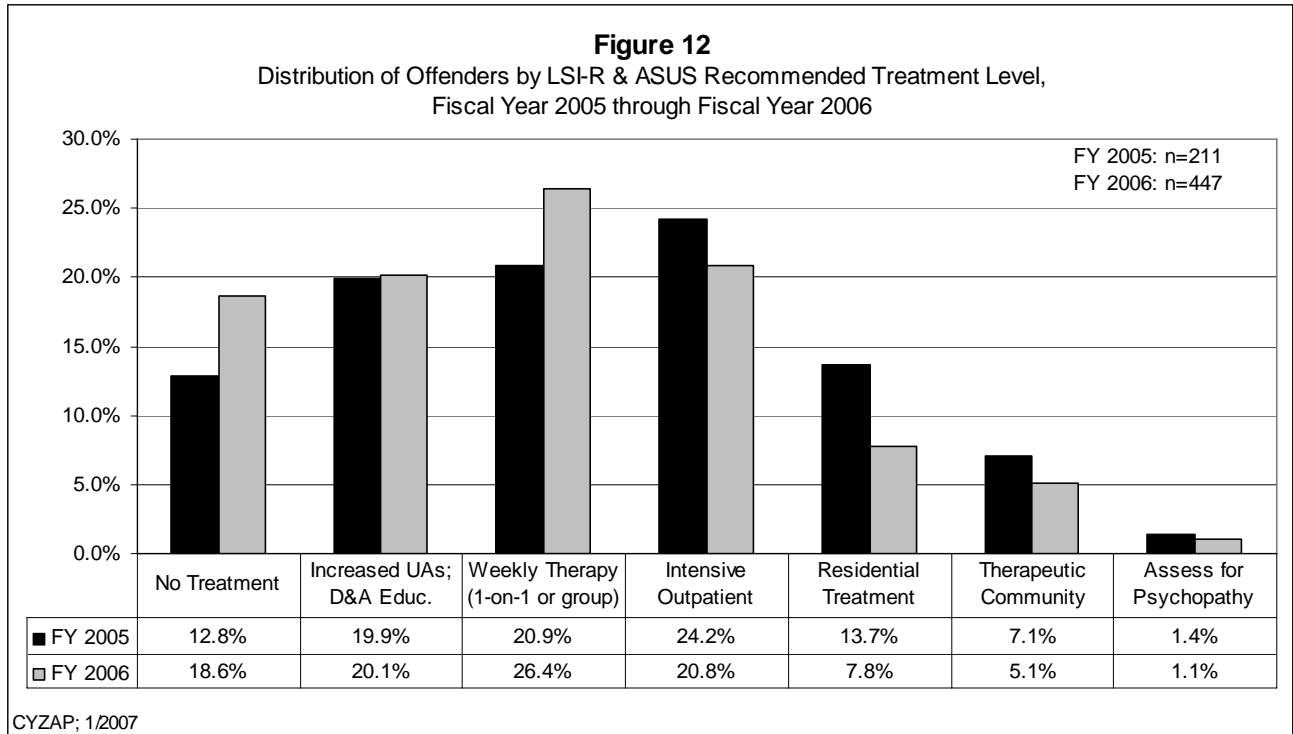
D. LSI-R & ASUS Recommended Treatment Level

Figure 12
Distribution of Offenders by LSI-R & ASUS Recommended Treatment Level,
Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

FY 2005: n=211
FY 2006: n=447

	No Treatment	Increased UAs; D&A Educ.	Weekly Therapy (1-on-1 or group)	Intensive Outpatient	Residential Treatment	Therapeutic Community	Assess for Psychopathy
■ FY 2005	12.8%	19.9%	20.9%	24.2%	13.7%	7.1%	1.4%
□ FY 2006	18.6%	20.1%	26.4%	20.8%	7.8%	5.1%	1.1%

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 11: *Assess for Psychopathy* was the least commonly recommended treatment level for both years.

➤ *Intensive Outpatient* was the most commonly recommended treatment level in FY 2005 (24.2%).

➤ *Weekly Therapy* was the most commonly recommended treatment level in FY 2006 (26.4%).

➤ *Residential Treatment* accounted for the largest percentage decrease (43.1%) between FY 2005 (13.7%) and FY 2006 (7.8%).

➤ *No Treatment* accounted for the largest percentage increase (45.3%) between FY 2005 (12.8%) and FY 2006 (18.6%).

Part Two: Matched Change Between LSI-R/ASUS Assessments

A. Demographics

Figure 13
Employment by ASUS Initial Assessment and First Reassessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

Initial Assessment: n=9,594
First Reassessment: n=94

Employed: Initial Assessment 42.4%, First Reassessment 62.8%
Unemployed<3 months: Initial Assessment 8.9%, First Reassessment 10.6%
Unemployed>3 months: Initial Assessment 47.4%, First Reassessment 23.4%

■ Initial Assessment ▢ First Reassessment
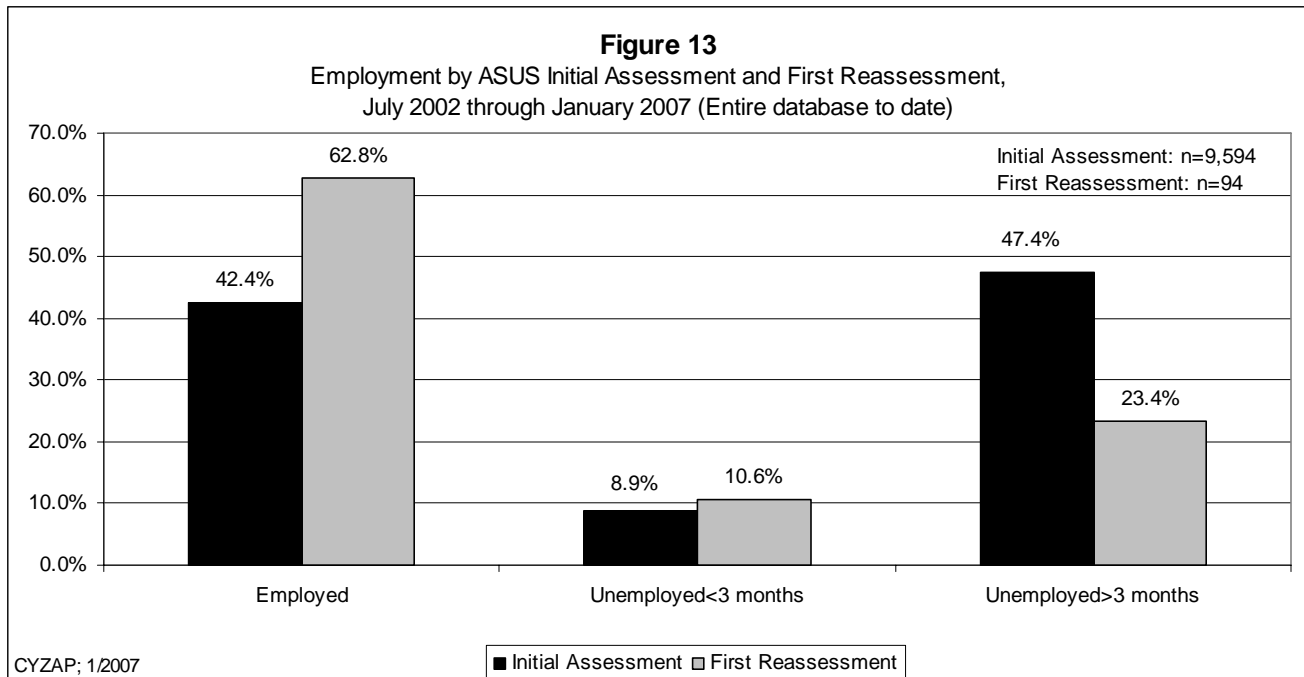
CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 13: This graph accounts for all ASUS assessments completed statewide, to date. The percentage of employed offenders increased by 32.5% between the initial assessment (42.4%) and the first reassessment (62.8%).

> ➤ The percentage of offenders unemployed for less than three months increased by 19.1% between the initial assessment (8.9%) and the first reassessment (10.6%).

> ➤ The percentage of offenders unemployed for longer than three months decreased by 50.6% between the initial assessment (47.4%) and the first reassessment (23.4%).

B. LSI-R Statistics

Figure 14
LSI-R Risk Classification by Initial Assessment and First Reassessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

Initial Assessment: n=940
First Reassessment: n=308

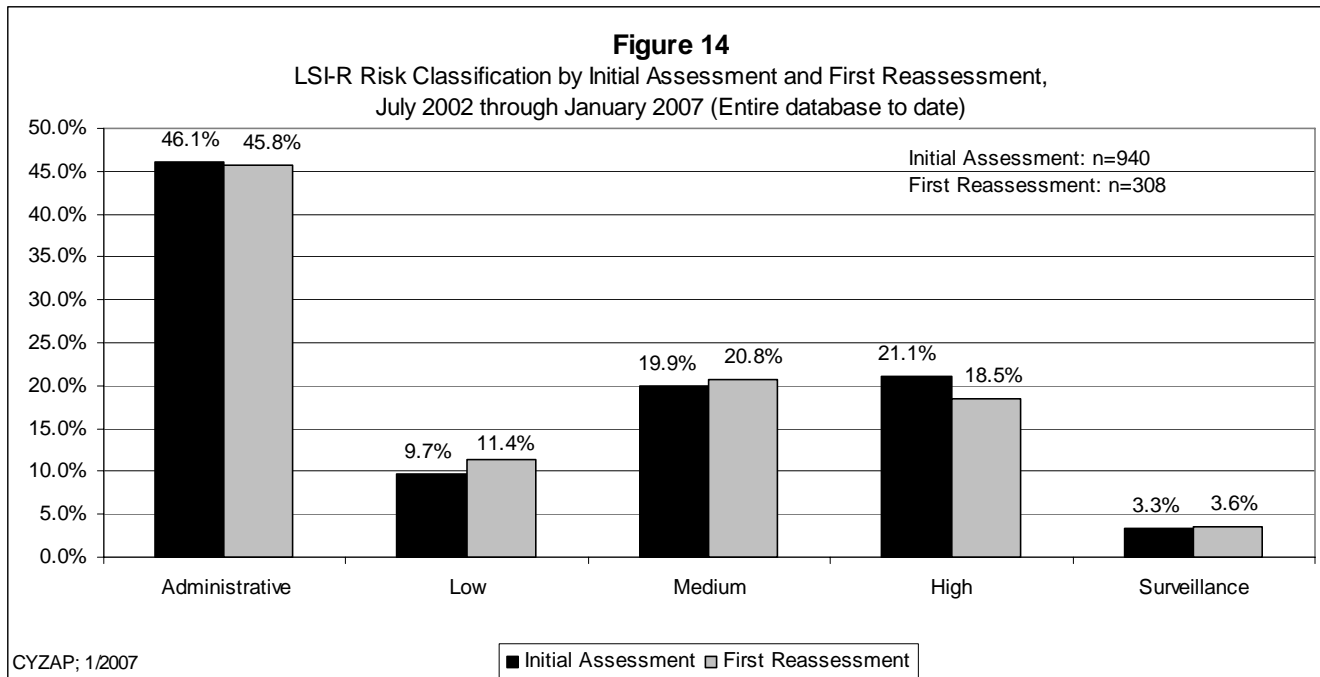| Risk Level	Initial Assessment	First Reassessment
Administrative	46.1%	45.8%
Low	9.7%	11.4%
Medium	19.9%	20.8%
High	21.1%	18.5%
Surveillance	3.3%	3.6%

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 14: The percentage of parolees classified at the *Administrative* level decreased by 0.7% between the initial assessment (46.1%) and first reassessment (45.8%).

➤ The *Low* risk level accounted for the largest percentage change (17.5%) between the initial assessment (9.7%) and first reassessment (11.4%).

➤ The differences in risk classification levels between assessments were not significant.

Figure 15
Average LSI-R Risk and Protective Scores by Recurring Assessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

Initial Assessment: n=940
Most Recent Assessment: n=314

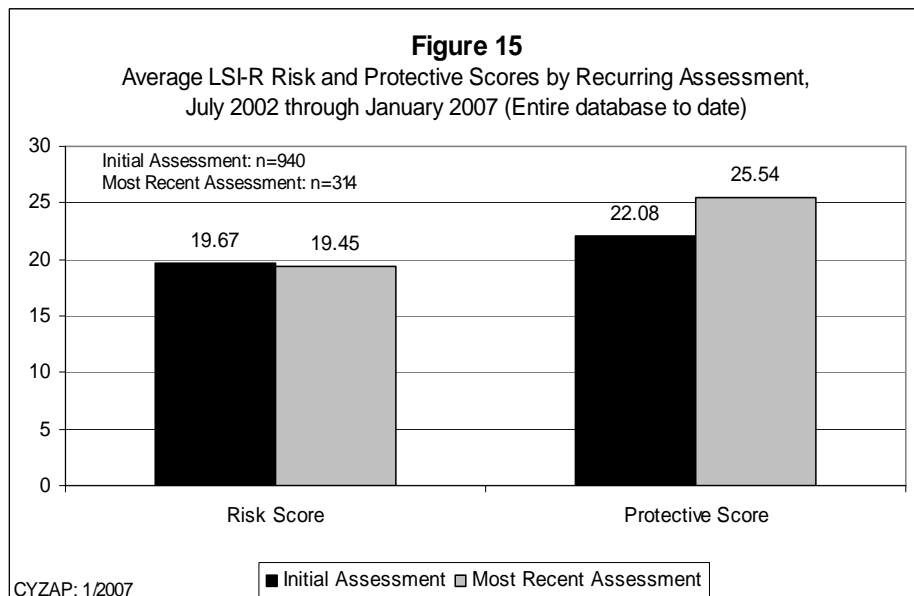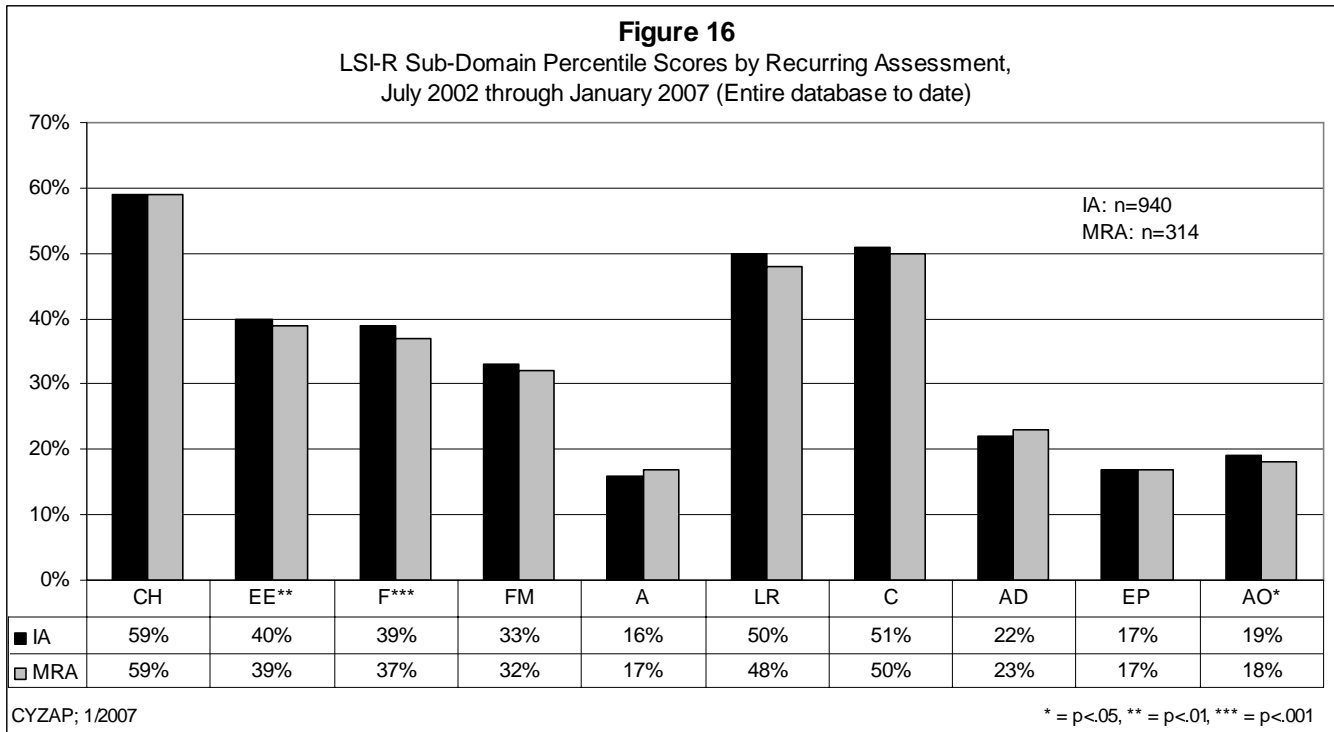| Score	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment
Risk Score	19.67	19.45
Protective Score	22.08	25.54

CYZAP; 1/2007

Figure 15: Average Protective Scores increased by 3.46 points between the initial assessment (22.08) and most recent assessment (25.54).

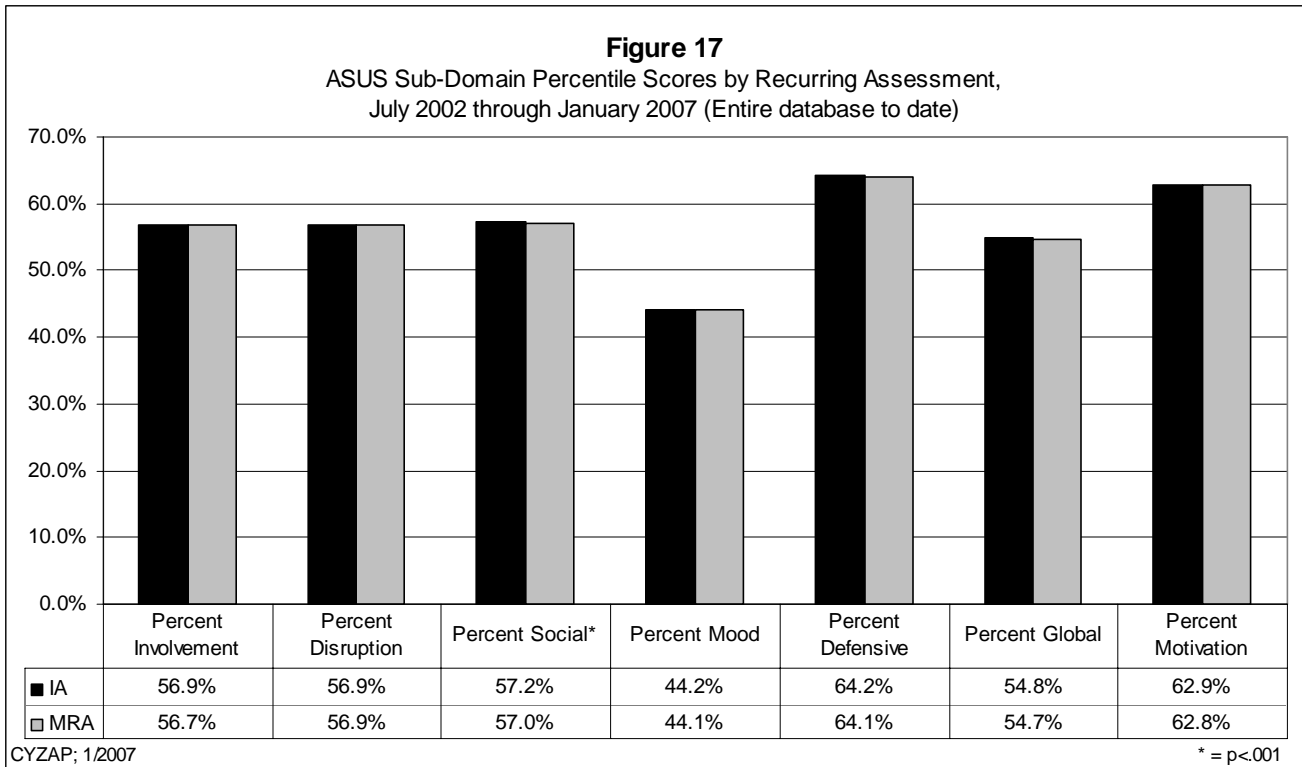➤ The difference in Protective Scores between assessments is statistically significant (p<.001).

Figure 16
LSI-R Sub-Domain Percentile Scores by Recurring Assessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

	CH	EE**	F***	FM	A	LR	C	AD	EP	AO*
■ IA	59%	40%	39%	33%	16%	50%	51%	22%	17%	19%
▢ MRA	59%	39%	37%	32%	17%	48%	50%	23%	17%	18%

IA: n=940
MRA: n=314

CYZAP; 1/2007   * = p<.05, ** = p<.01, *** = p<.001

Legend

IA	Initial Assessment
MRA	Most Recent Assessment
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 16: Based on national percentiles, *Criminal History* represents Hawaii's highest-scoring LSI-R sub-domain for the initial assessment and most recent assessment (59% for both assessments).

➢ Scores for three of the 10 sub-domains differed significantly between assessments; *Education/Employment* decreased 1.0 percentage point (p<.01); *Financial* decreased 2.0 percentage points (p<.001); and *Attitudes/Orientation* decreased 1.0 percentage point (p<.05).

C. ASUS Statistics

Figure 17
ASUS Sub-Domain Percentile Scores by Recurring Assessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

	Percent Involvement	Percent Disruption	Percent Social*	Percent Mood	Percent Defensive	Percent Global	Percent Motivation
■ IA	56.9%	56.9%	57.2%	44.2%	64.2%	54.8%	62.9%
□ MRA	56.7%	56.9%	57.0%	44.1%	64.1%	54.7%	62.8%

CYZAP; 1/2007   * = p<.001

Subjects (n) range from:
Initial Assessment: 884-895, depending on missing data for specific sub-domains.
Most Recent Assessment: 125-131, depending on missing data for specific sub-domains.

Legend
IA - Initial Assessment
MRA - Most Recent Assessment

Figure 17: *Defensive* represents the highest sub-domain score for the initial assessment and most recent assessment (64% for both assessments).
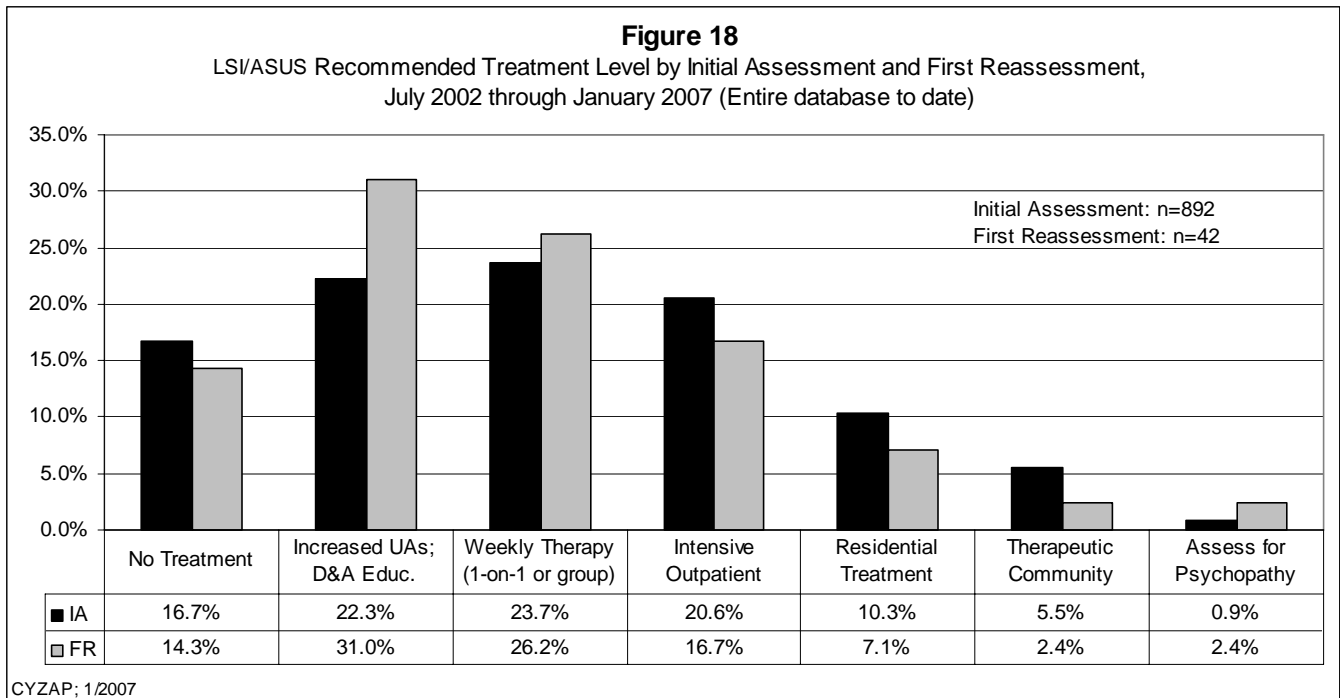
➤ The difference in *Social* scores between assessments is statistically significant (p<.001).

➤ Scores for six of the seven sub-domains decreased between the initial assessment and most recent assessment; scores for *Disruption* remained equivalent between assessments.

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

D. Treatment Level

		Figure 18

Figure 18
LSI/ASUS Recommended Treatment Level by Initial Assessment and First Reassessment,
July 2002 through January 2007 (Entire database to date)

Initial Assessment: n=892
First Reassessment: n=42

	No Treatment	Increased UAs; D&A Educ.	Weekly Therapy (1-on-1 or group)	Intensive Outpatient	Residential Treatment	Therapeutic Community	Assess for Psychopathy
■ IA	16.7%	22.3%	23.7%	20.6%	10.3%	5.5%	0.9%
□ FR	14.3%	31.0%	26.2%	16.7%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%

CYZAP; 1/2007

Legend
IA - Initial Assessment
FR - First Reassessment

Figure 18: *Weekly Therapy* (23.7%) was the most commonly recommended treatment level for the initial assessment, while *Increased UAs/D&A Education* (31.0%) was the most commonly recommended treatment level for the first reassessment.

➢ *Intensive Outpatient* accounted for the largest percentage decrease (18.9%) between the initial assessment (20.6%) and first reassessment (16.7%).

➢ *Increased UAs/D&A Education* accounted for the largest percentage increase (39.0%) between the initial assessment (22.3%) and first reassessment (31.0%).

➢ The differences in treatment levels between assessments were not statistically significant.