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.

For further information contact:
John Hisashima, ICIS Research Analyst
Hawaii State Judiciary
Telephone: 586-1446
Email: John.T.Hisashima@hawaii.gov
ICIS Web Site: hawaii.gov/icis

Part One: Baseline of Offender Profile Data

![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).](figure1.jpg)
A. Demographics

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

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

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: 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: 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: 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: 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 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: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Involvement</td>
<td>Disruption</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Mood</td>
<td>Defensive</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
- 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% indicate a clear need for treatment services.
- Mood percentiles above 40% strongly suggest the need for a mental health assessment.

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 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: 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: 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 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: 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: 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:
- 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 above 50% indicate a clear need for treatment services.
- Mood percentiles above 40% strongly suggest the need for a mental health assessment.

D. Treatment Level

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.