

# Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions



HAWAII STATE  
DEPARTMENT  
OF HEALTH

June 2007

John Hisashima, ICIS Research Analyst

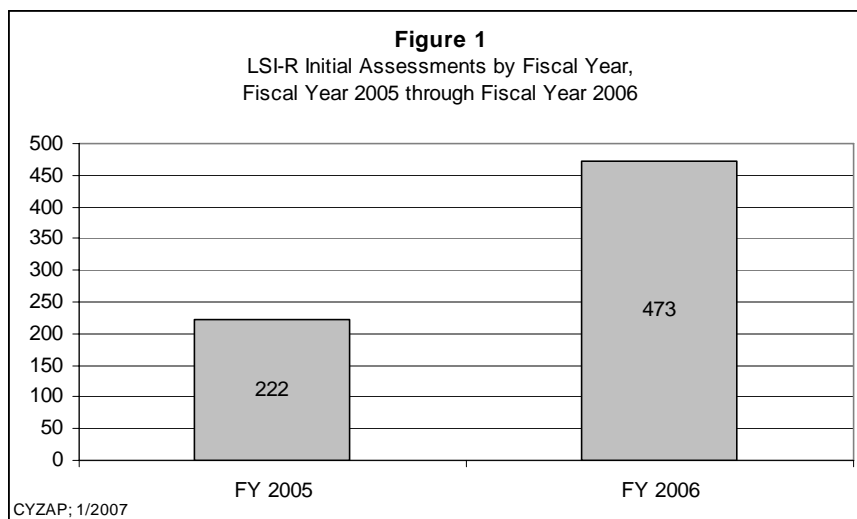
## LSI-R & ASUS Parole Report (FY 2005 through FY 2006)

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.

### For further information contact:

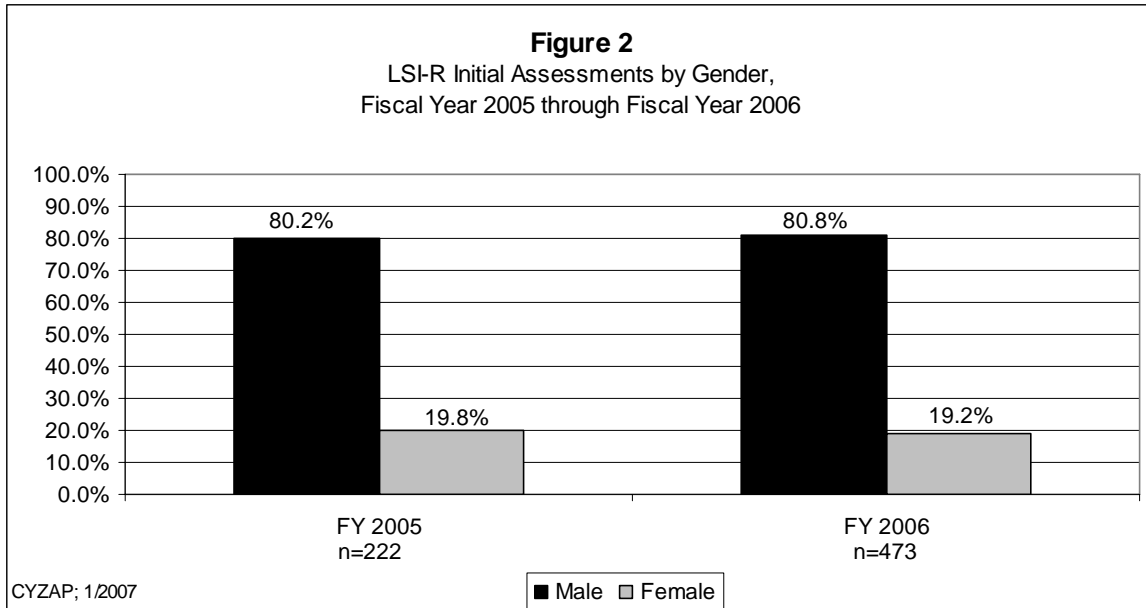
John Hisashima, ICIS Research Analyst  
Hawaii State Judiciary  
Telephone: 586-1446  
Email: [John.T.Hisashima@hawaii.gov](mailto:John.T.Hisashima@hawaii.gov)  
ICIS Web Site: [hawaii.gov/icis](http://hawaii.gov/icis)

## Part One: Baseline of Offender Profile Data

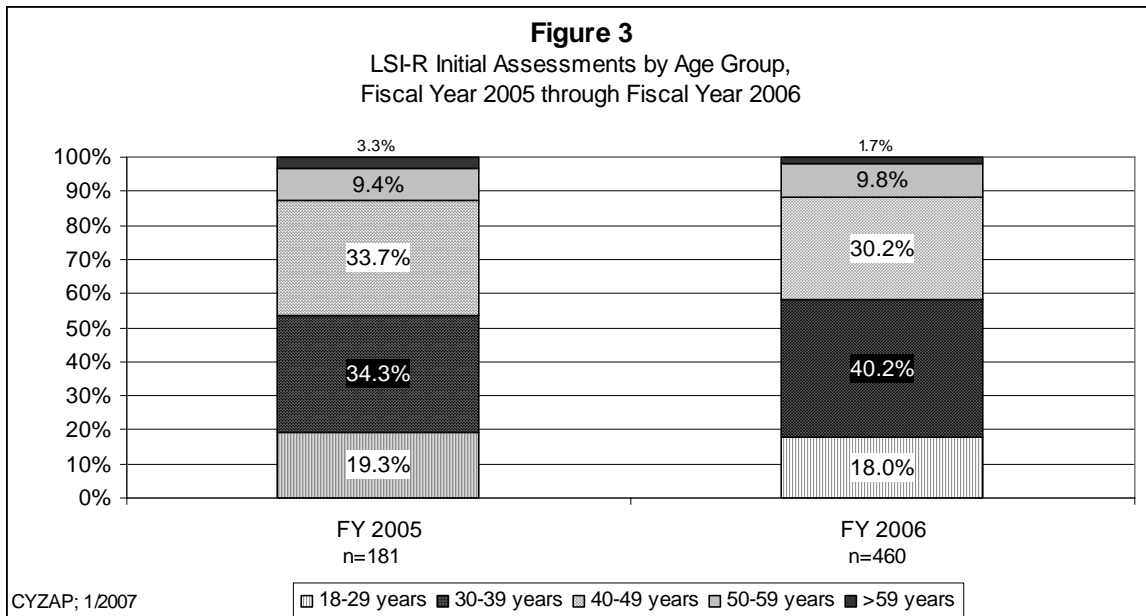


**Figure 1:** The number of LSI-R initial assessments completed by Parole Officers increased by 113.1% between FY 2005 (222) and FY 2006 (473).

## A. Demographics

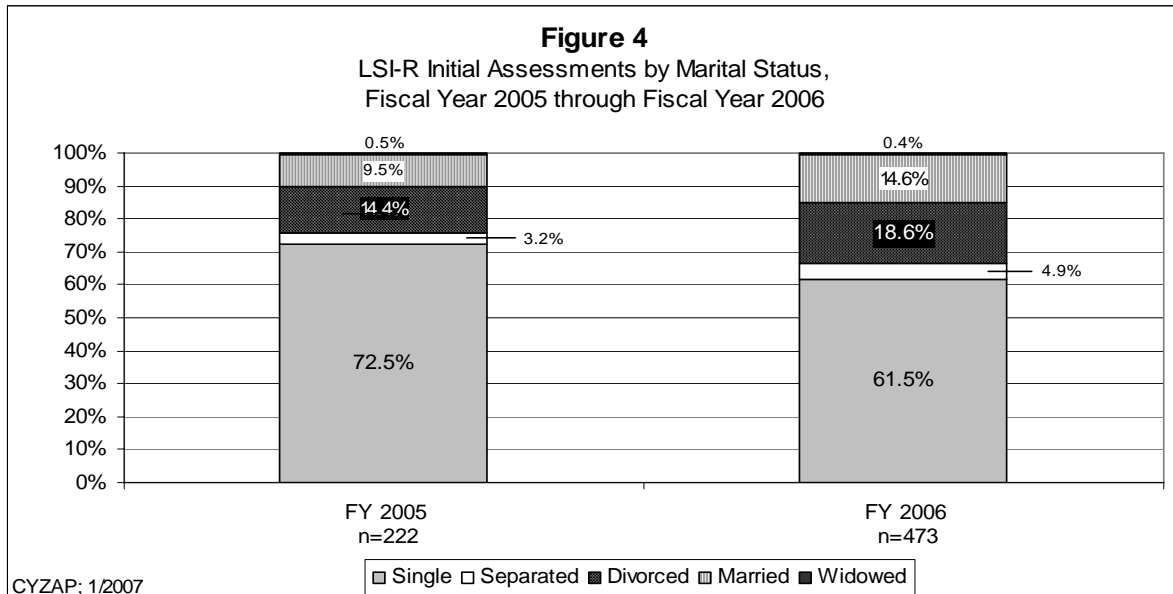


**Figure 2:** There was minimal change in the proportion of male and female offenders between FY 2005 and FY 2006.



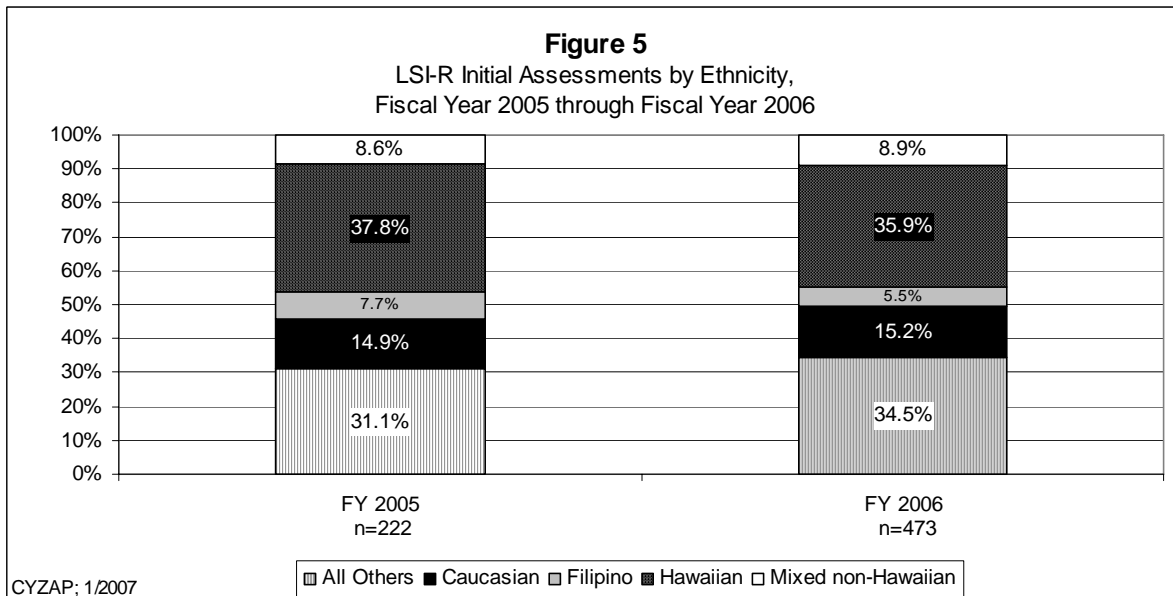
**Figure 3:** Offenders in the 30-39 years age group accounted for the largest percentage of LSI-R initial assessments for both years.

- 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%).



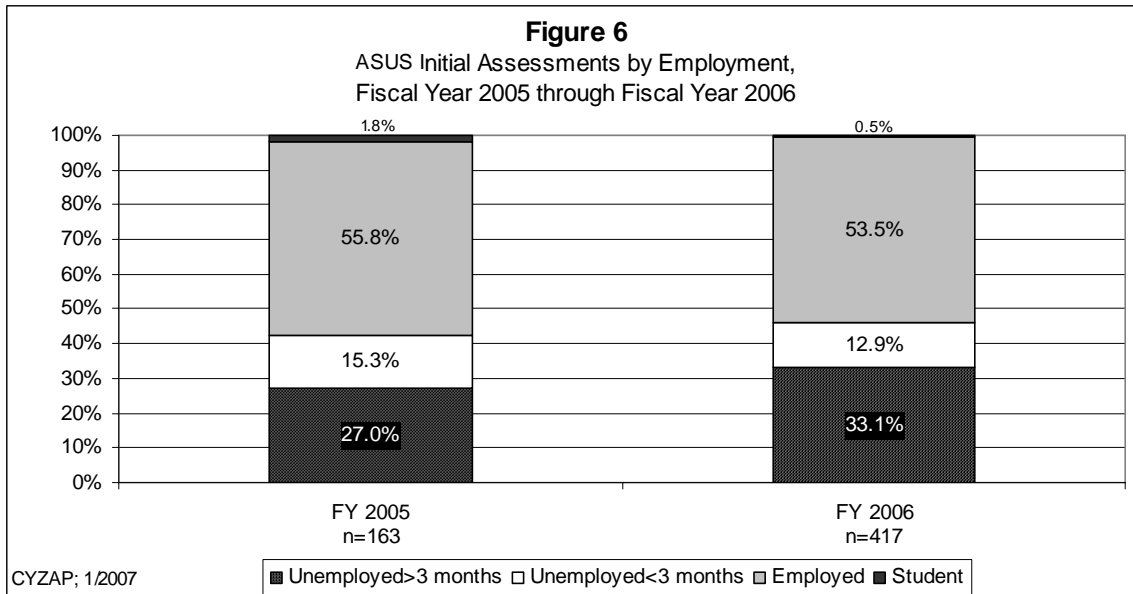
**Figure 4:** Single offenders accounted for the majority of LSI-R initial assessments for both years.

- 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.

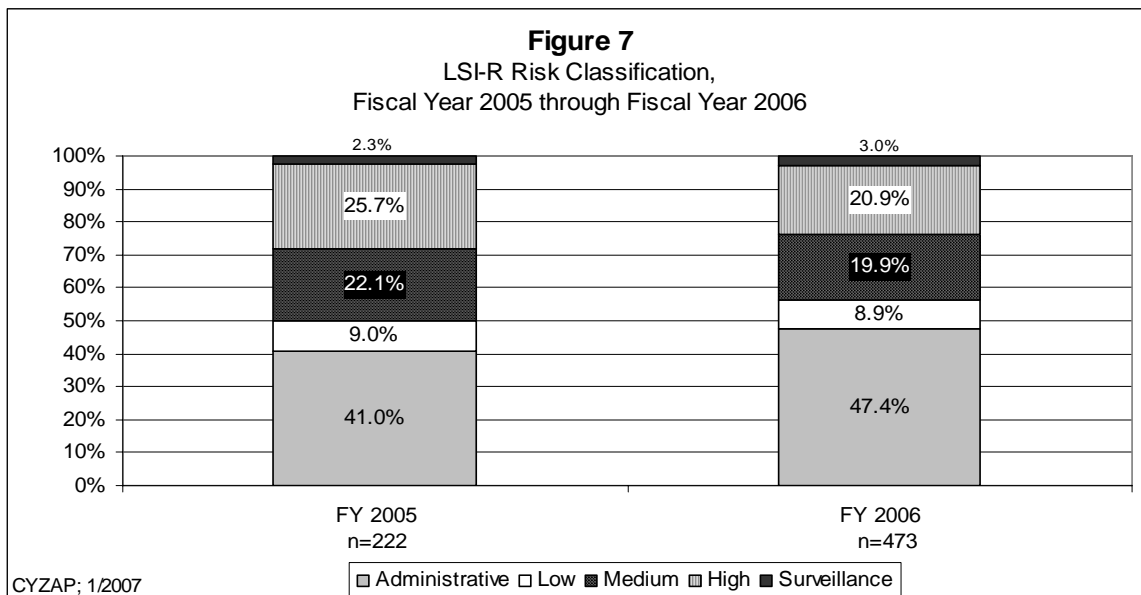
- The percentage of Hawaiian offenders decreased by 5.0% between FY 2005 (37.8%) and FY 2006 (35.9%).
- The All Others category accounted for the largest percentage increase (10.9%) between FY 2005 (31.1%) and FY 2006 (34.5%).



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

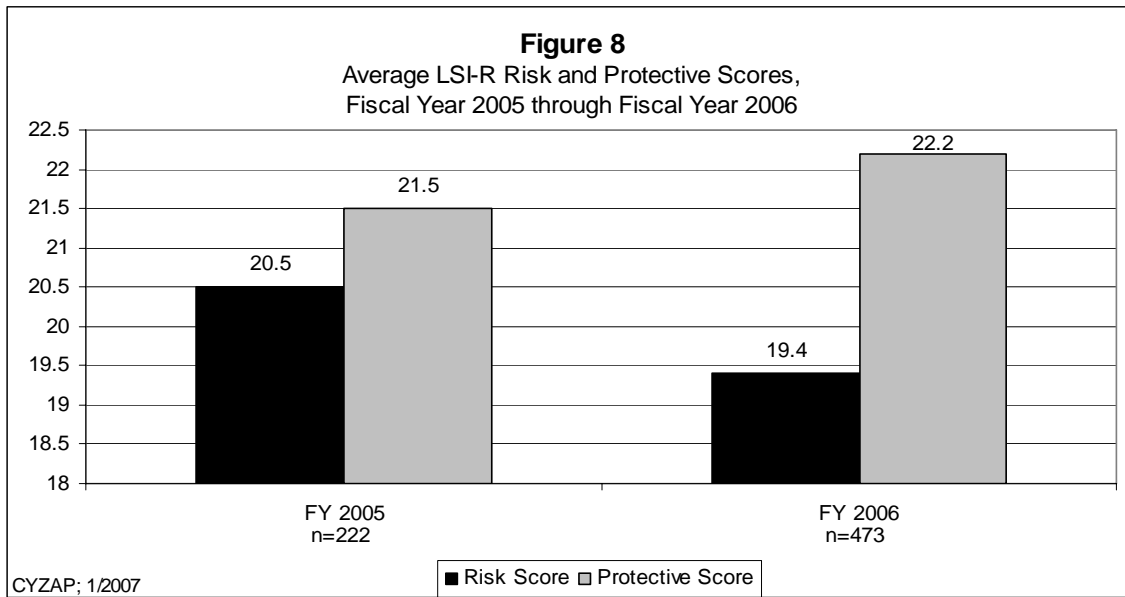
- Offenders unemployed for greater than three months accounted for the largest percentage change (22.6%) between FY 2005 (27.0%) and FY 2006 (33.1%).

## B. LSI-R Initial Assessment Statistics



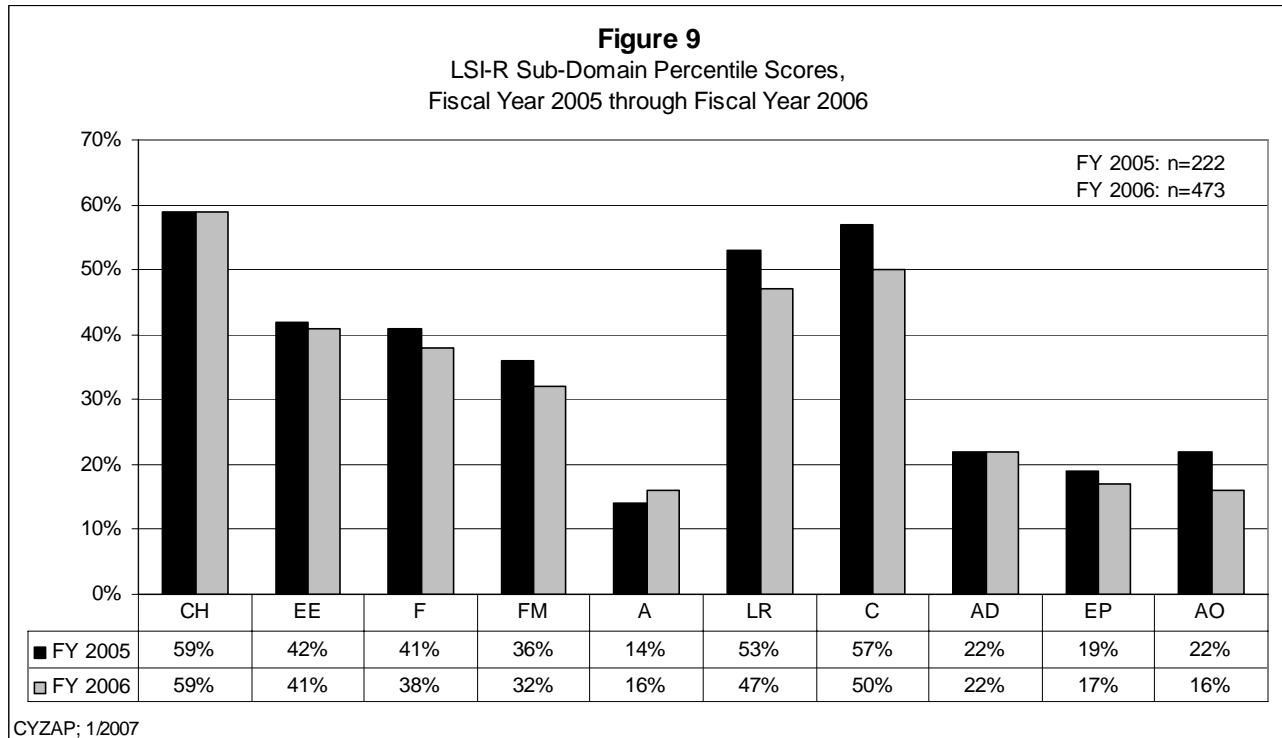
**Figure 7:** The percentage of offenders classified at the *Administrative* risk level increased 15.6% between FY 2005 (41.0%) and FY 2006 (47.4%).

- 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).



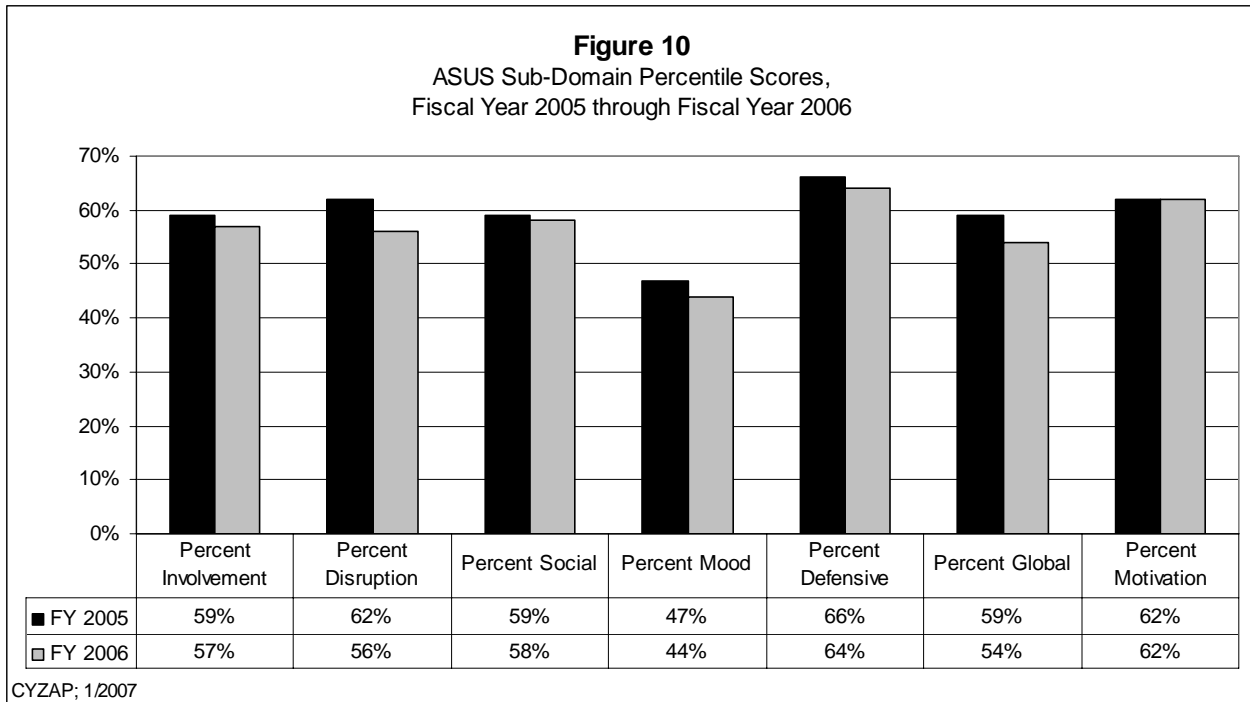
**Legend**

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



**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.

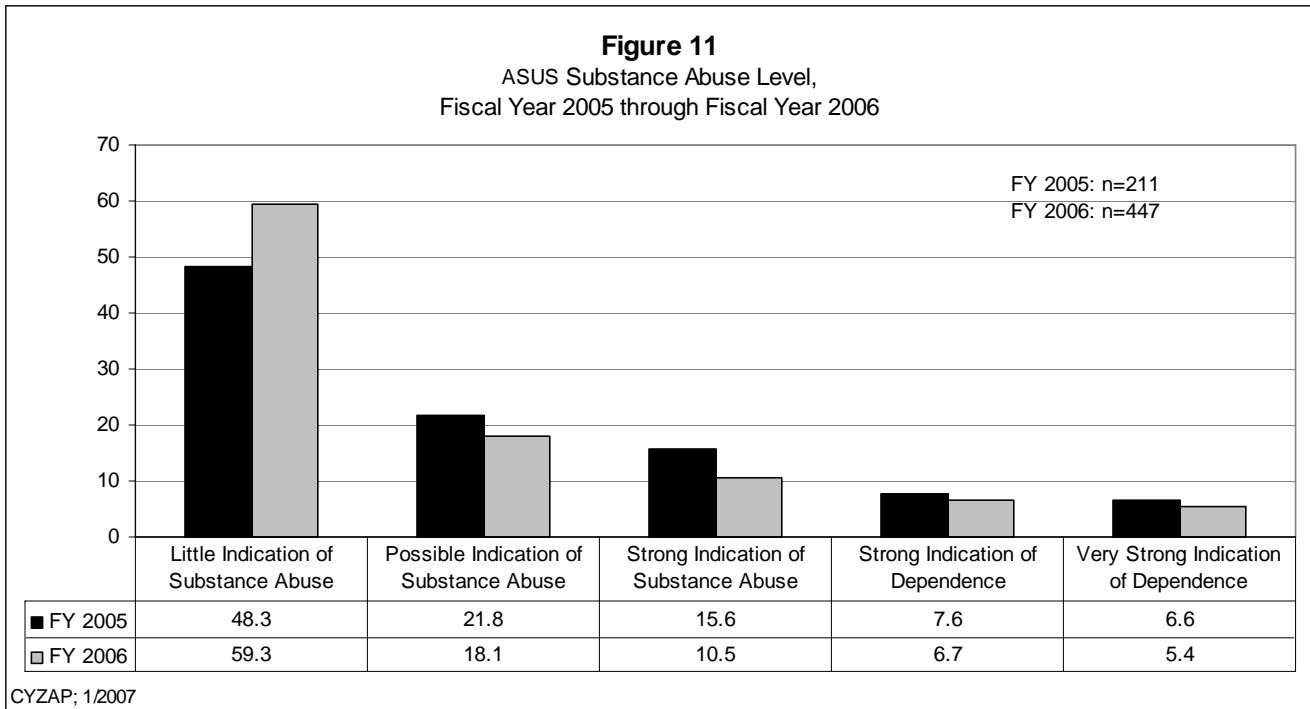
**Figure 10:** Scores for six of the seven sub-domains decreased from FY 2005 to FY 2006, while *Motivation* obtained equivalent scores for both years.

- *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.

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

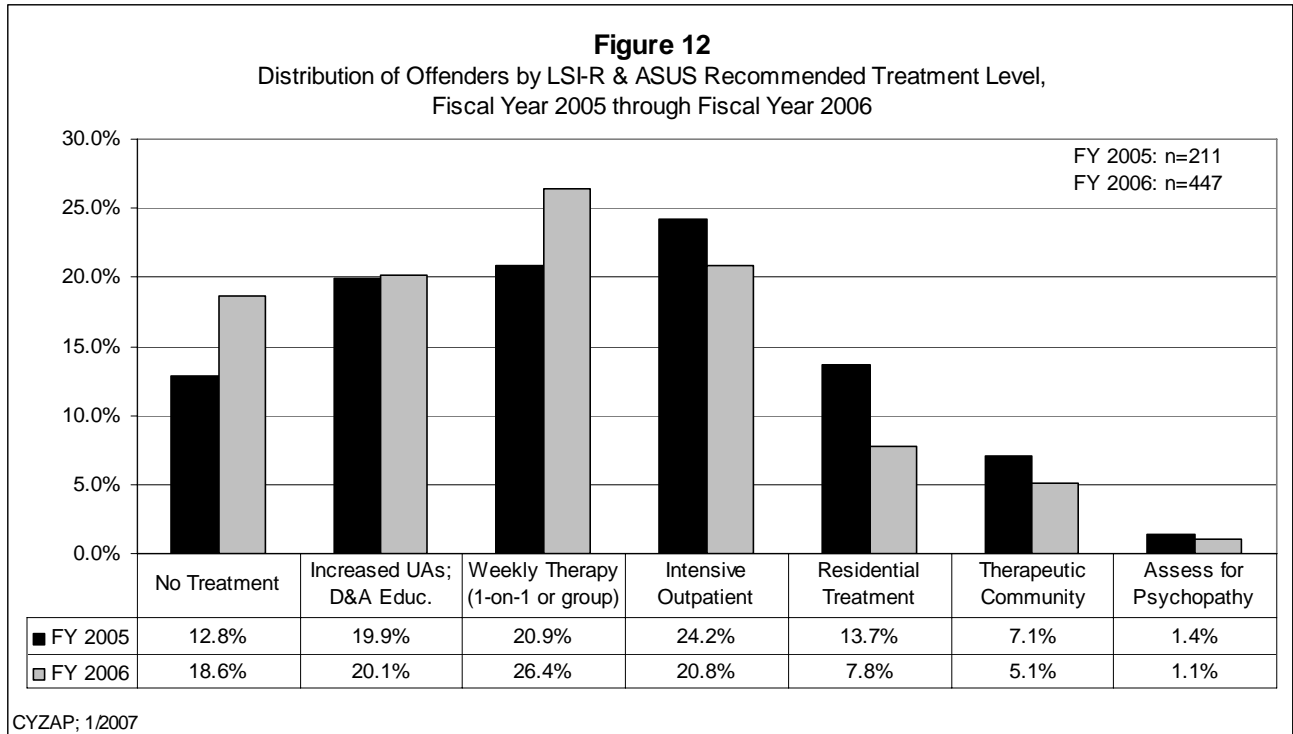


**Figure 12:** For both years, over two-thirds of the offenders were classified at the two lowest substance abuse levels, *Little Indication of Substance Abuse* and *Possible Indication of Substance Abuse*.

- 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

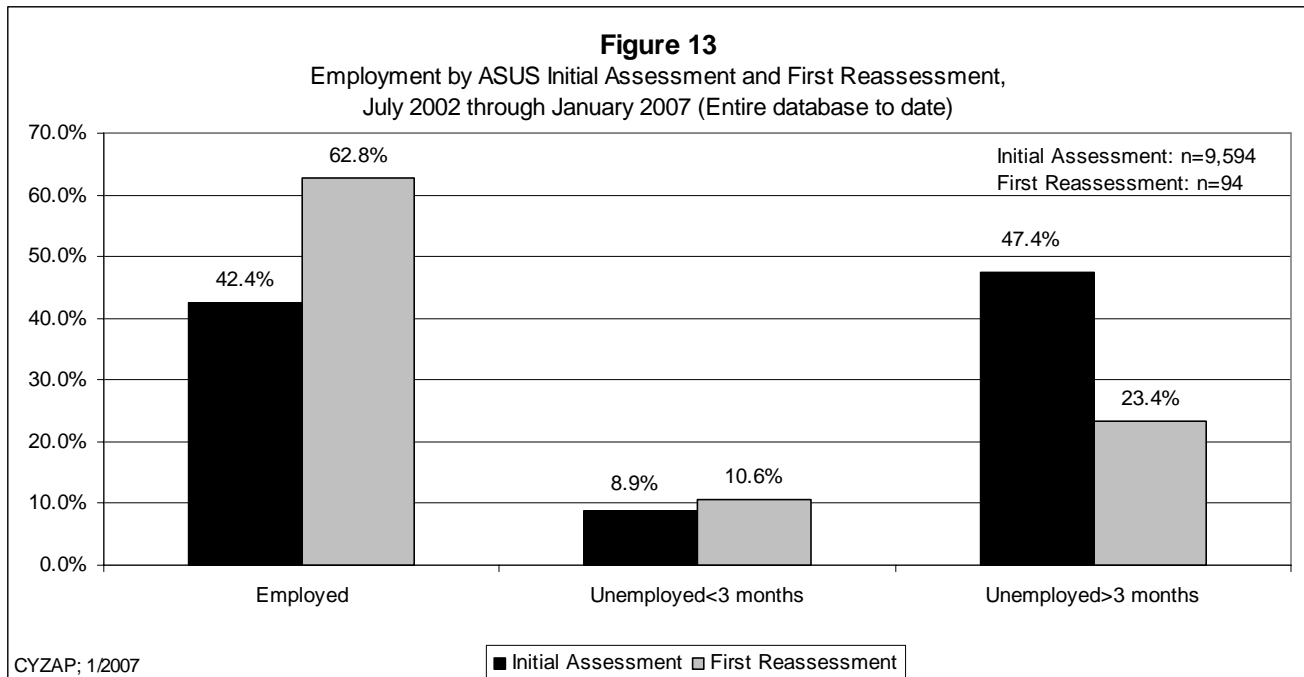


**Figure 11:** *Assess for Psychopathy* was the least commonly recommended treatment level for both years.

- *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

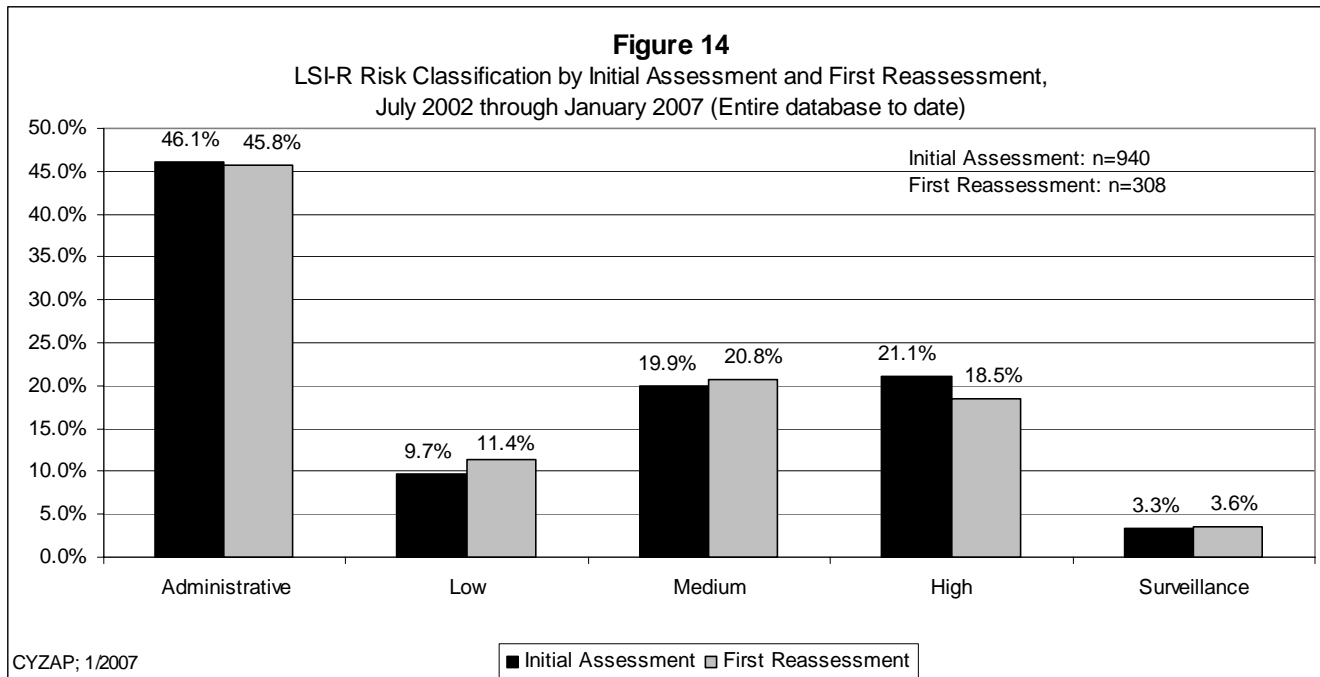
### A. Demographics



**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%).

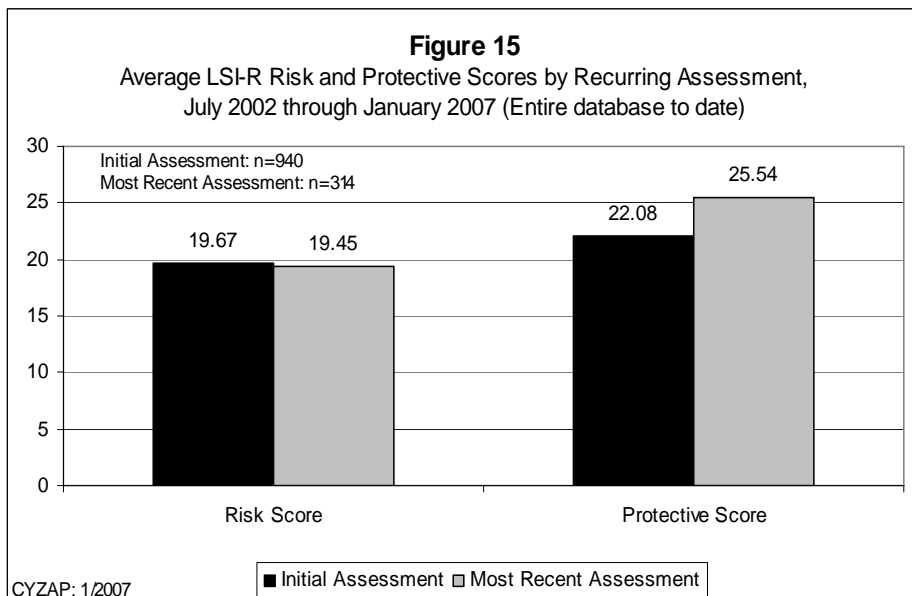
- The percentage of offenders unemployed for less than three months increased by 19.1% between the initial assessment (8.9%) and the first reassessment (10.6%).
- The percentage of offenders unemployed for longer than three months decreased by 50.6% between the initial assessment (47.4%) and the first reassessment (23.4%).

## B. LSI-R Statistics



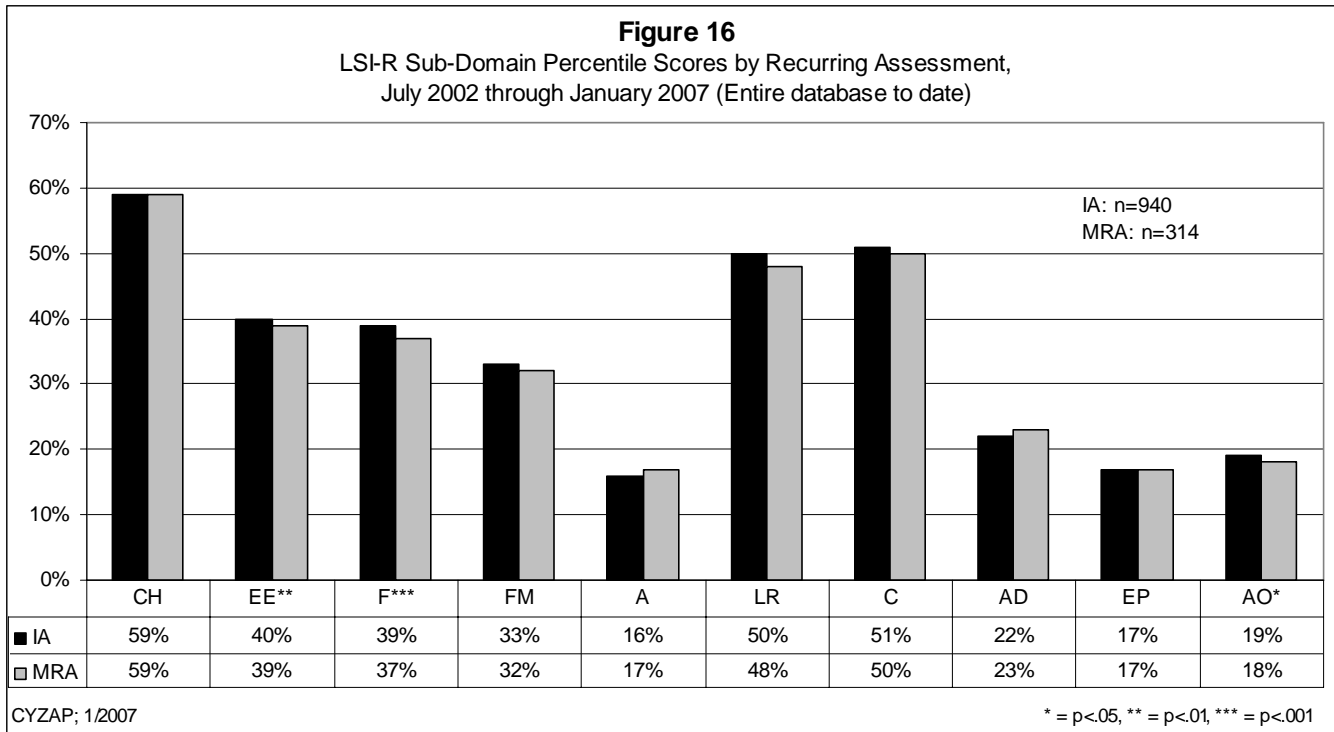
**Figure 14:** The percentage of parolees classified at the *Administrative* level decreased by 0.7% between the initial assessment (46.1%) and first reassessment (45.8%).

- 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 ( $p < .001$ ).



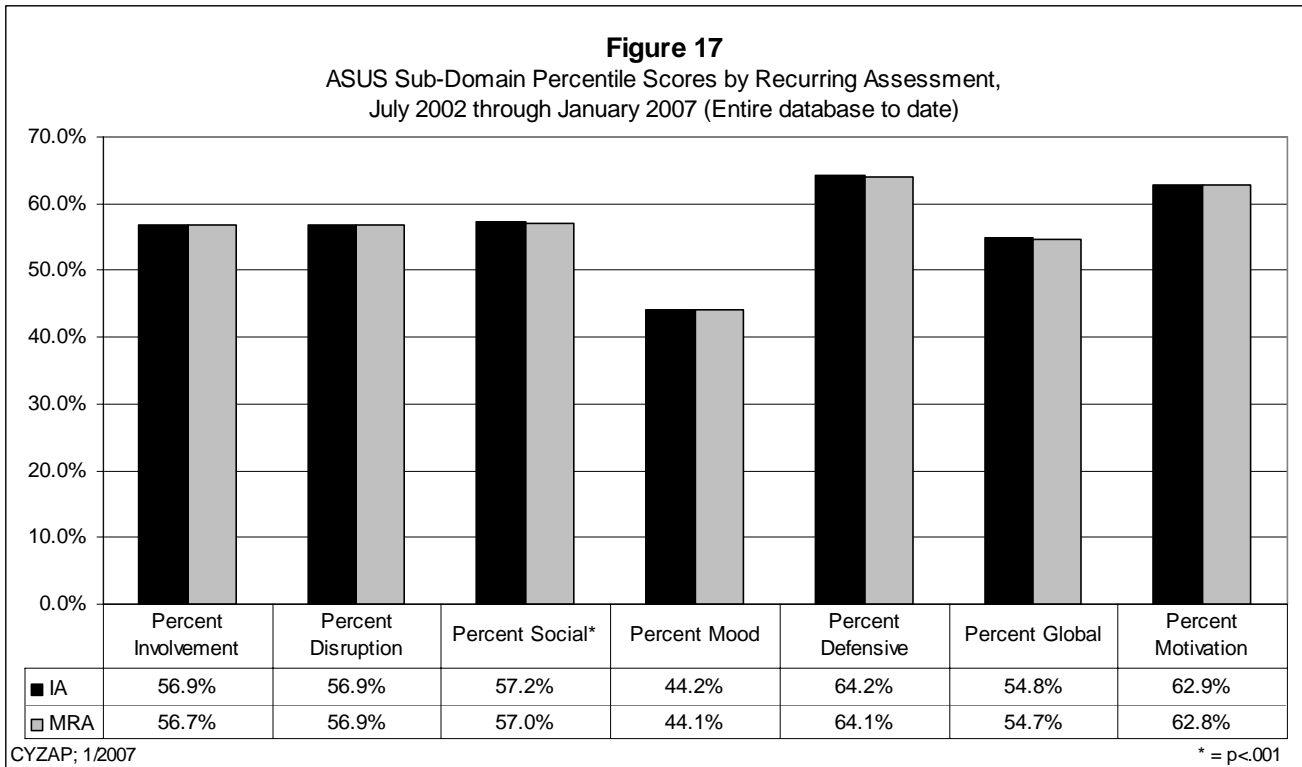
**Legend**

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



**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).

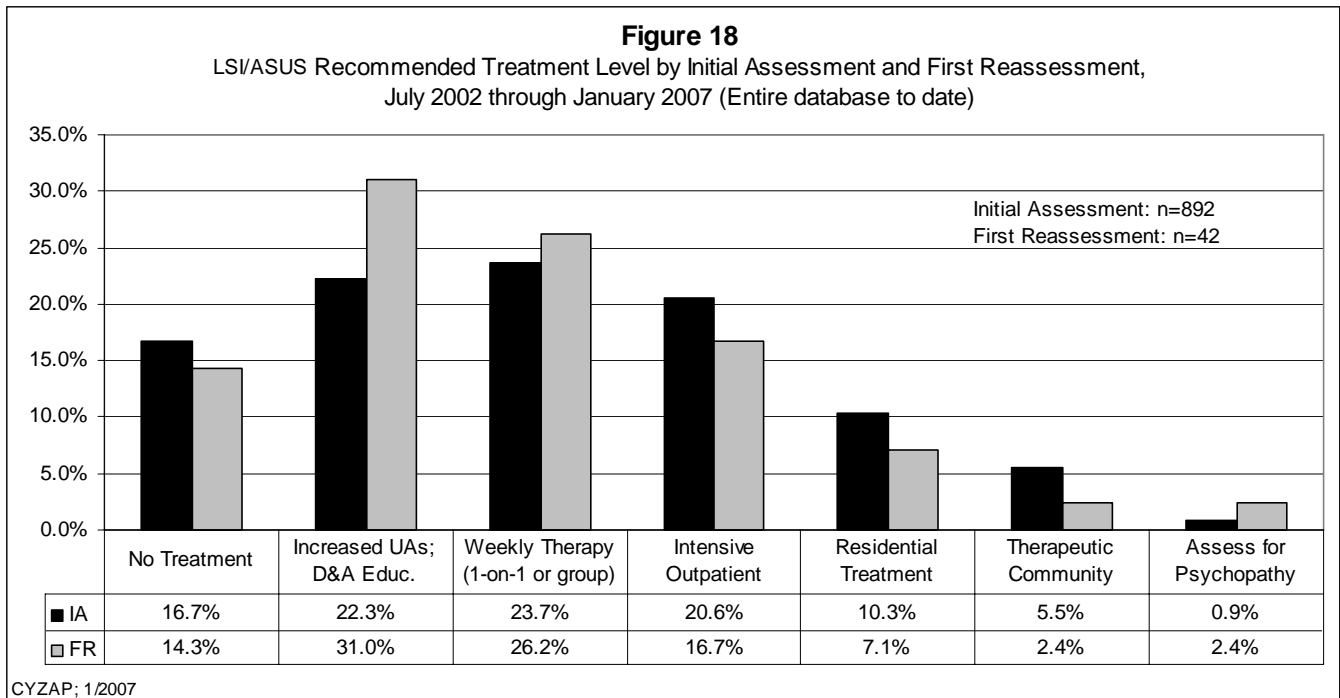
- The difference in *Social* scores between assessments is statistically significant (p<.001).
- Scores for six of the seven sub-domains decreased between the initial assessment and most recent assessment; scores for *Disruption* remained equivalent between assessments.

**Technical Notes:**

- 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.

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



### 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.