

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

Scorecard Report

Dashboard Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2008-2010

Timothy Wong

ICIS Research Analyst

Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

Research and Statistics Branch















April 18, 2012

Final




ICIS Scorecard

Dashboard Indicators

The Scorecard Report presents annually-updated trend analyses of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) indicators, as identified by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) and implemented by corrections agencies throughout the State of Hawaii. The data come from offenders sentenced to probation, released to parole, and maximum term release "maxed-out" prisoners for the FYs 2008-2010 reporting periods. It represents a composite scan of desirable (green circle), undesirable (red triangle), and mixed (orange rectangles) trends from fourteen indicators depicted in the table below. The trends examined throughout this report provide statistical information on pertinent year-to-year indicators of EBP impact in the criminal justice system, from FYs 2008-2010. Out of the fourteen indicators analyzed, seven (50.0%) have green circles, which represent a desirable trend; four (28.6%) have red triangles, which reflect an undesirable trend; and three (21.4%) have orange rectangles, which signify a mixed trend.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FYs 2008-2010 reporting periods)	Trends
1. Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels.	
2. Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels.	
3 Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels.	
4. Probationers and Parolees whose Probation or Parole Status was Revoked, by Risk Levels.	
5. Time to Recidivism in Months from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by "Instant Offense" Conviction Type.	
6. Sentenced Offenders who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments.	
7. Sentenced Offenders who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments	
8. Sentenced Offenders with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels.	
9. Sentenced Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Levels.	
10. Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Criminal Justice Agencies Assessed.	
11. Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R).	
12. Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism.	
13. Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes.	
14. Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses.	

Legend

Red octagon represents an undesirable trend.	
Green circle represents a desirable trend.	
Yellow rectangle represents a mixed trend.	

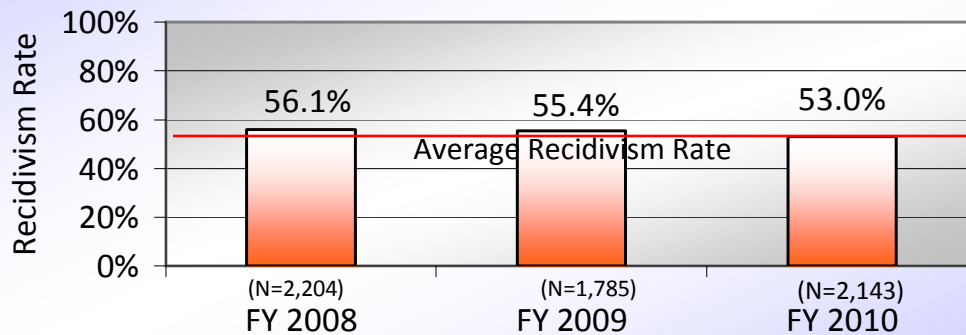
Indicator #1

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels



Average Recidivism Rate from FYs 2008-2010 is 54.8%.

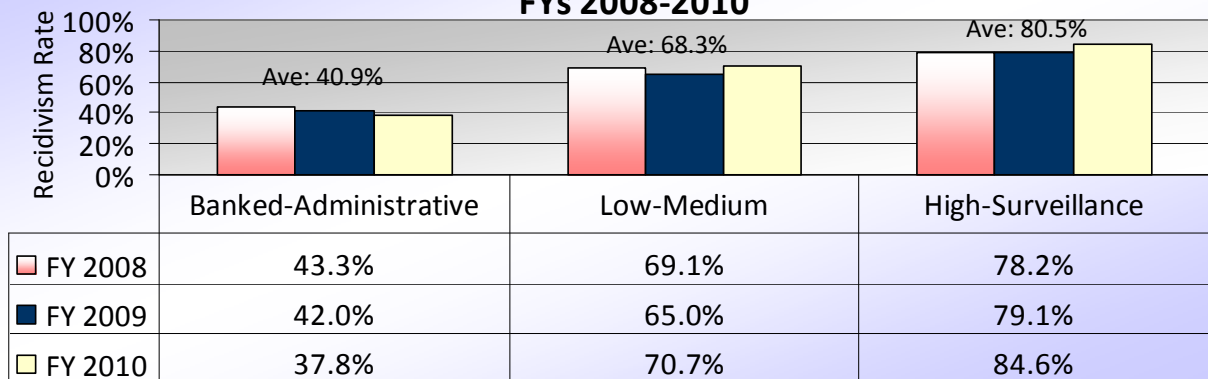
Recidivism Rate Trend, FYs 2008-2010



The year-to-year decline in recidivism is not statistically significant.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(3,570)=.049, p<.05$

Not significant

$\phi(1,229)=.070, p<.05$

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The LSI-R risk levels are predictive of recidivism ($p<.001$) in FYs 2008-2010. During this time period, Banked-Administrative risk offenders had a significant decline ($p<.05$) in recidivism (12.7% rate of decrease), while High-Surveillance offenders had a significant increase ($p<.05$) in recidivism (8.2% rate of increase).

Indicator #1 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who Recidivated, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Recidivated	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	552	1,274	43.3
Low-Medium	328	475	69.1
High-Surveillance	356	455	78.2
Total	1,236	2,204	56.1

$\chi^2(2,204) = .307; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Recidivated	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	412	982	42.0
Low-Medium	267	411	65.0
High-Surveillance	310	392	79.1
Total	989	1,785	55.4

$\chi^2(1,785) = .314; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Recidivated	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	497	1,314	37.8
Low-Medium	316	447	70.7
High-Surveillance	323	382	84.6
Total	1,136	2,143	53.0

$\chi^2(2,143) = .393; p < .001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

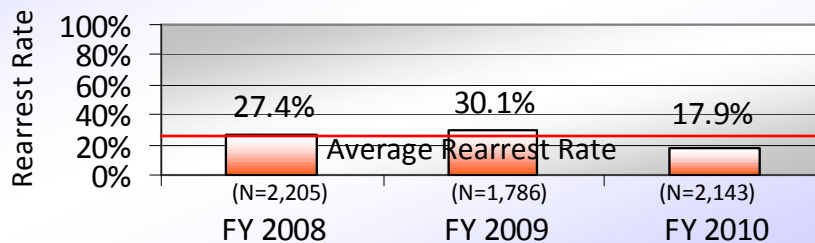
Indicator #2

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels



Average Rearrest Rate for Law Violations, from FYs 2008-2010 is 24.9%.

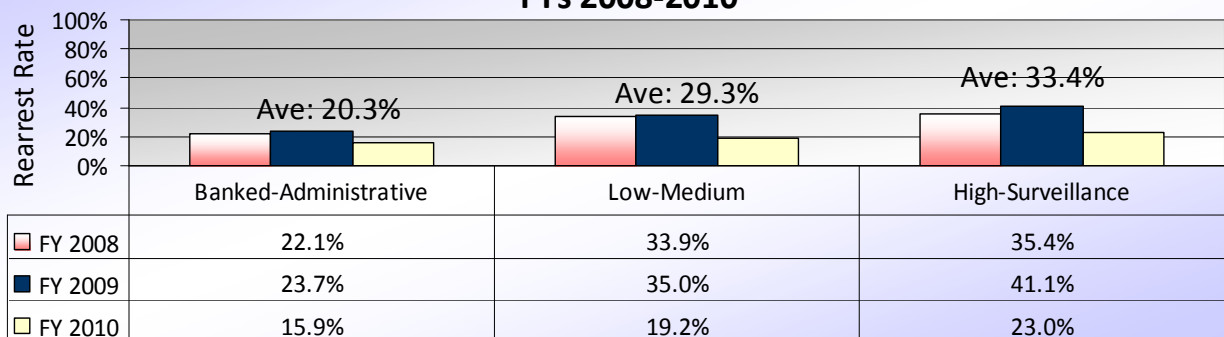
Rearrest Rate Trend for Law Violations, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(7,366)=.113, p<.001$

Note: Law Violations are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, except for criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for law violations was tracked over a three-year period.

Rearrest Rates for Law Violations, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(3,572)=.084, p<.001$

$\phi(1,333)=.158, p<.001$

$\phi(1,229)=.155, p<.001$

Note: Law Violations are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, except for criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for law violations was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for law violations declined 9.5 percentage points. This 34.7% decline in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of decline in law violations for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (28.1%), Low-Medium (43.4%), and High-Surveillance (35.0%).

Indicator #2 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Rearrested	Number of Offenders	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	282	1,275	22.1
Low-Medium	161	475	33.9
High-Surveillance	161	455	35.4
Total	604	2,205	27.4

$\phi(2,205)=.139; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Rearrested	Number of Offenders	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	233	983	23.7
Low-Medium	144	411	35.0
High-Surveillance	161	392	41.1
Total	538	1,786	30.1

$\phi(1,786)=.161; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

*LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders Rearrested	Number of Offenders	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	209	1,314	15.9
Low-Medium	86	447	19.2
High-Surveillance	88	382	23.0
Total	383	2,143	17.9

$\phi(2,143)=.072; p<.01$

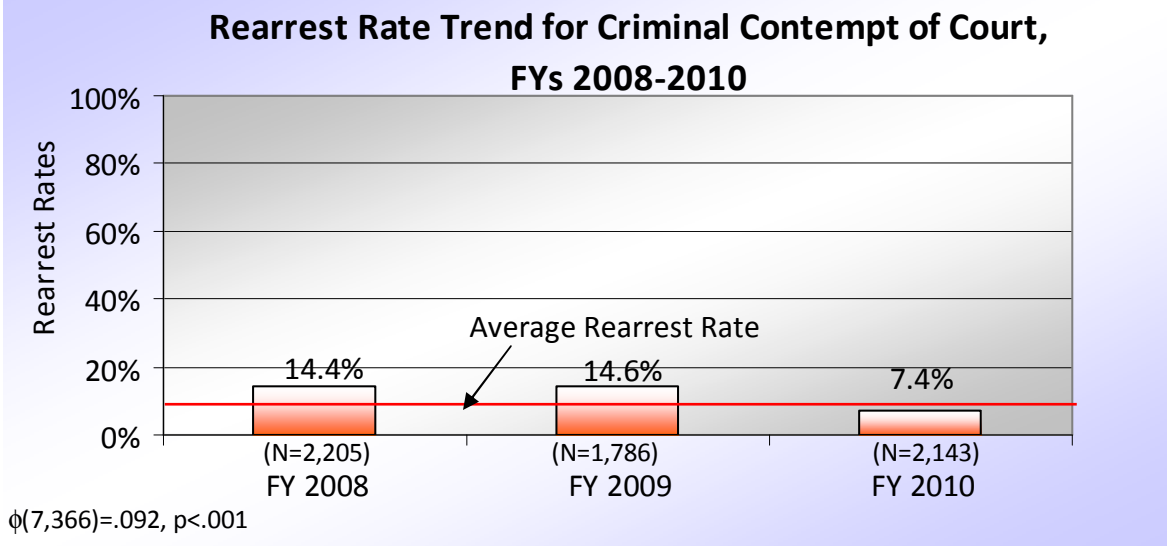
*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Criminal charges are defined as felonies and misdemeanors, except criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for criminal charges was tracked over a three-year period.

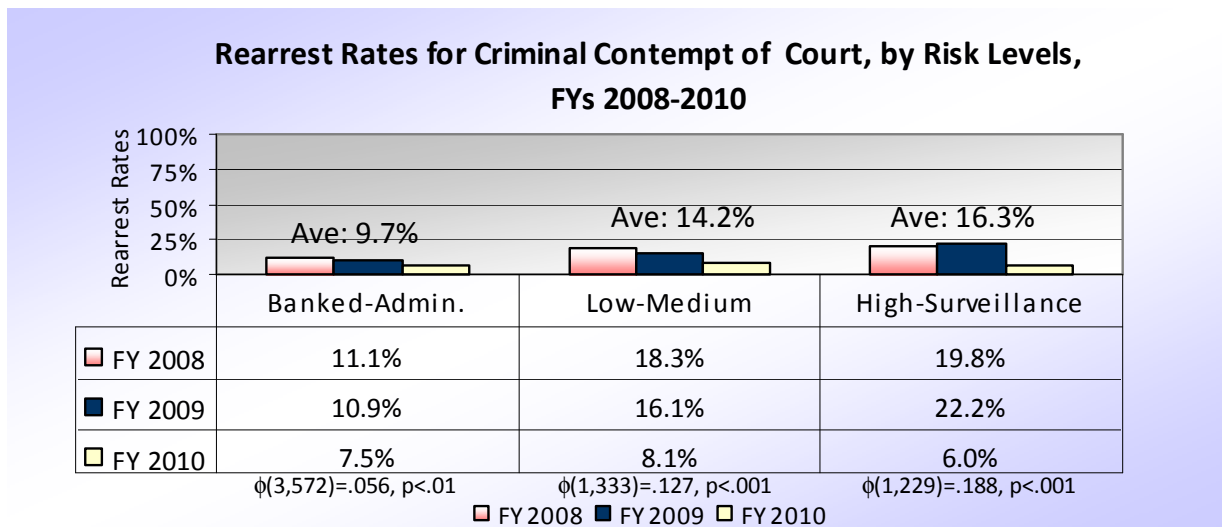
Indicator #3

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels

Average Rearrest Rate for Criminal Contempt of Court, from FYs 2008-2010 is 12.0%.



Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.



Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is a result of a failure to appear in court, or failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for Criminal Contempt of Court declined by 7.0 percentage points. This 46.3% decline in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of decline in criminal contempt of court for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (32.4%), Low-Medium (55.7%), and High-Surveillance (69.7%).

Indicator #3 (cont.)

Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	141	1,275	11.1
Low-Medium	87	475	18.3
High-Surveillance	90	455	19.8
Total	318	2,205	14.4

$\chi^2(2,205)=.113; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

*LSI-R Risk Level	Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	107	983	10.9
Low-Medium	66	411	16.1
High-Surveillance	87	392	22.2
Total	260	1,786	14.6

$\chi^2(1,786)=.129; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

*LSI-R Risk Level	Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Number of Offenders	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	99	1,314	7.5
Low-Medium	36	447	8.1
High-Surveillance	23	382	6.0
Total	158	2,143	7.4

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. The rearrest rate for criminal contempt of court was tracked over a 3-year period.

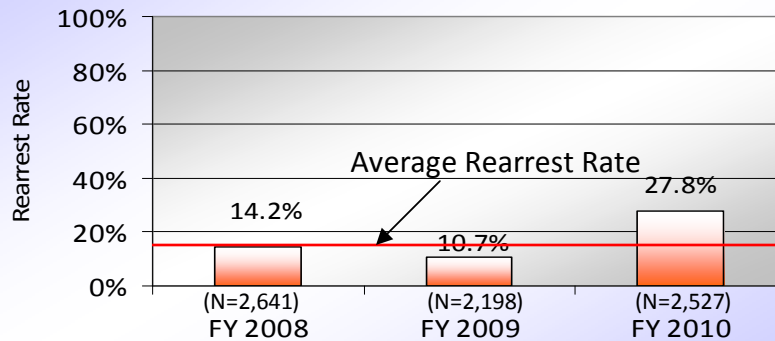
Indicator #4

Probationers and Parolees whose Probation or Parole Status was Revoked, by Risk Levels



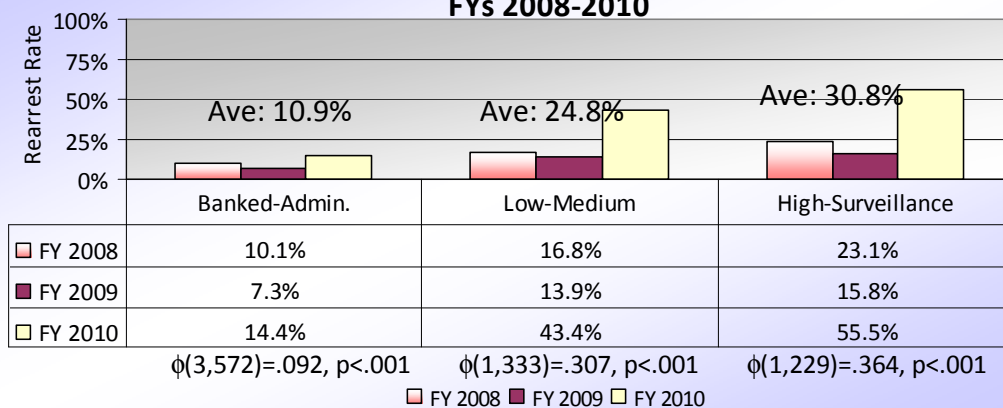
Average Rearrest Rate for Revocations, from FYs 2008-2010 is 17.9%.

Rearrest Rate Trend for Revocations, FYs 2008-2010



$\phi(7,366)=.191, p<.001$

Rearrest Rates for Revocations, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through FY 2010, the rearrest rate for revocations increased 13.6 percentage points. This 95.8% increase in rearrest rates between FYs 2008-2010 is statistically significant, as is the rate of increase in revocations for the following risk levels; Banked-Administrative (42.6%), Low-Medium (158.3%), and High-Surveillance (140.3%).

Indicator #4 (cont.)

Probationers and Parolees whose Probation or Parole Status was Revoked, by Risk Levels.

Fiscal Year 2008

*LSI-R Risk Level	Revocations	Number of Offenders	Percent Revoked
Banked-Administrative	129	1,275	10.1
Low-Medium	80	475	16.8
High-Surveillance	105	455	23.1
Total	314	2,205	14.2

6(2,205)=.150 ; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

*LSI-R Risk Level	Revocations	Number of Offenders	Percent Revoked
Banked-Administrative	72	983	7.3
Low-Medium	57	411	13.9
High-Surveillance	62	392	15.8
Total	191	1,786	10.7

6(1,786)=.122 ; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

*LSI-R Risk Level	Revocations	Number of Offenders	Percent Revoked
Banked-Administrative	189	1,314	14.4
Low-Medium	194	447	43.4
High-Surveillance	212	382	55.5
Total	595	2,143	27.8

6(2,143)=.385 ; $p < .001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

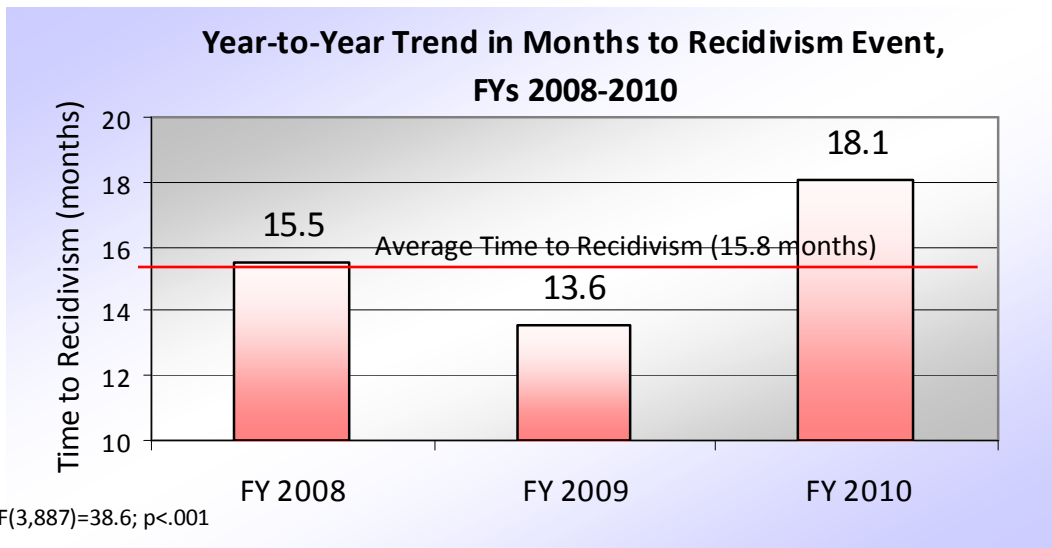
Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

Indicator #5

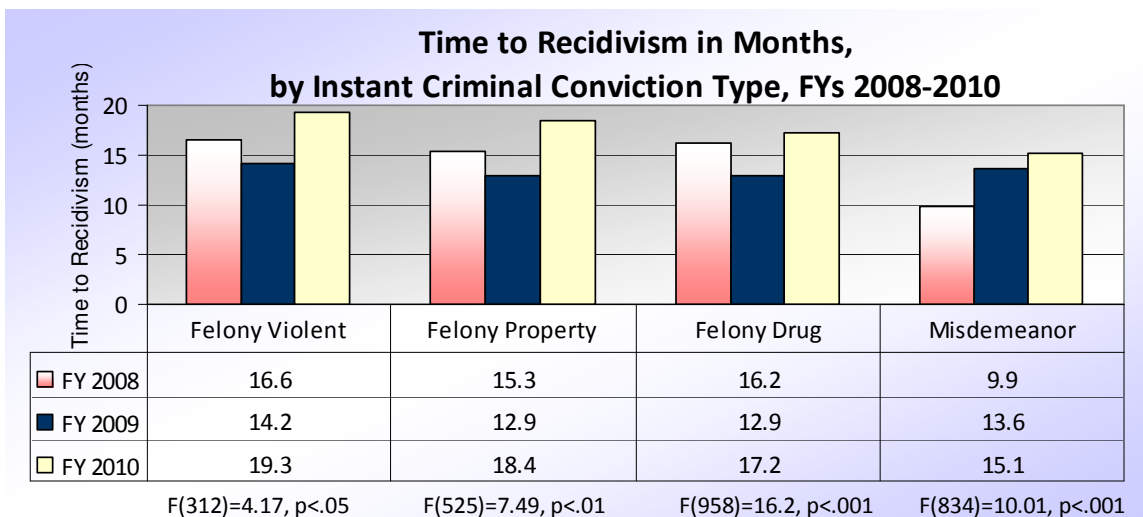
Time to Recidivism in Months from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by "Instant Offense" Conviction Type



In FY 2010, the average length of time passed for recidivism significantly increased to 18.1 months, or 16.8% longer than in FY 2008.



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: Recidivists had significantly longer time-to-recidivism (p<.001) in FY 2010, as compared to the previous years. Additionally, the time to recidivism significantly increased by the following percentage rate for each respective offense; Felony Violent (16.3%), Felony Property (20.3%), Felony Drug (6.2%), and Misdemeanor (52.5%).

Indicator #5 (cont.)

Time to Recidivism in Months, from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by “Instant Offense” Conviction Type

Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Number of Offenders	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	16.6	200	12.16
Felony Property	15.3	381	11.56
Felony Drug	16.2	303	11.74
Misdemeanor	9.9	67	8.67
Total	15.5	1,094	11.54

F(1,034)=-.285; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Number of Offenders	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	14.2	140	10.95
Felony Property	12.9	235	9.66
Felony Drug	12.9	251	10.43
Misdemeanor	13.6	206	10.68
Total	13.6	934	10.56

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Number of Offenders	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	19.3	185	12.55
Felony Property	18.4	342	12.72
Felony Drug	17.2	280	11.92
Misdemeanor	15.1	39	10.69
Total	18.1	974	12.46

Note: from ICIS Report on Recidivism Updates; 2008 thru 2010

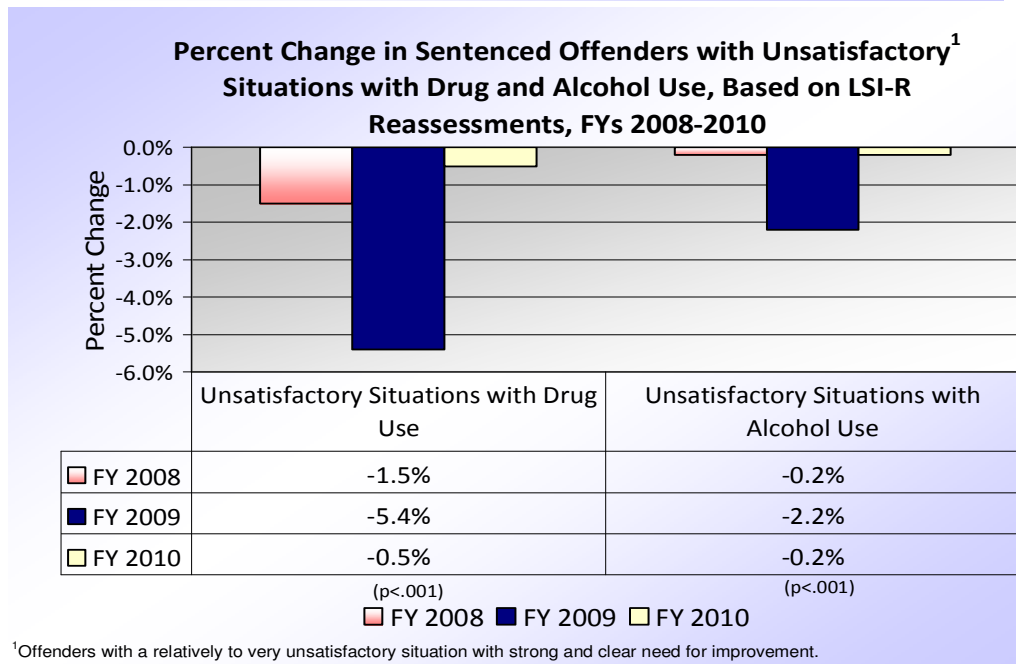
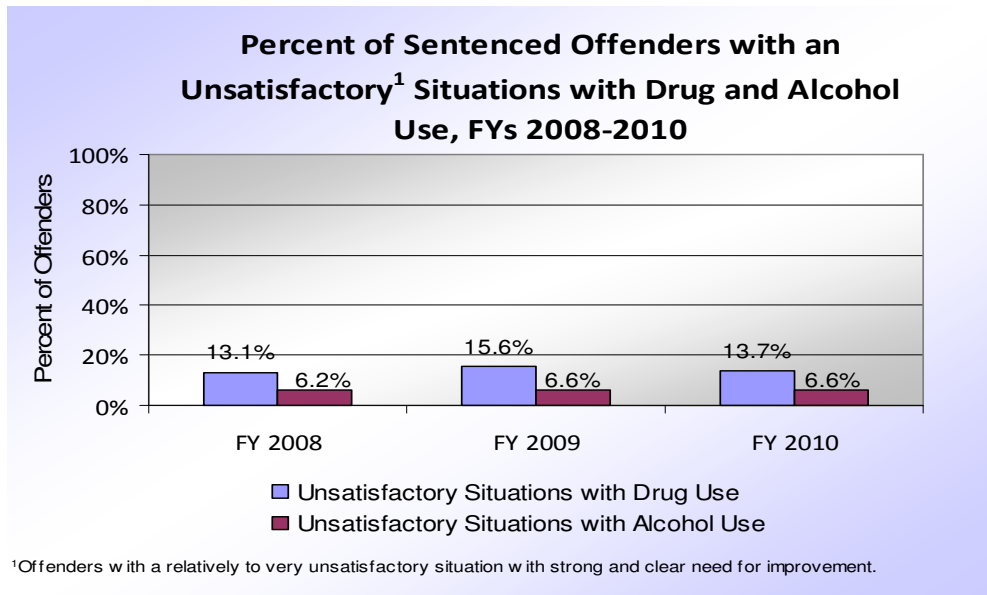
Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a three-year period.

Indicator #6

Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments



Sentenced offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with alcohol use remain unchanged in FYs 2009-2010, while unsatisfactory situations with drug use declined in FY 2010.



Key Findings: In FY 2009 there was a statistically significant percentage-point decline in the proportion of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with drug (-5.4%) and alcohol (-2.2%) use, based on LSI-R reassessments. However, in FY 2010, there was little or no change in unsatisfactory situations with drugs or alcohol use, as compared to FYs 2008-2009.

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #6 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug and Alcohol Use, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments

Fiscal Year 2008

	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹		
	Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Drug (N=465); Alcohol N=220)	Drug (N=412); (Alcohol (N=213)	
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	13.1%	11.6%	-1.5%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	6.2%	6.0%	-0.2%

*tau-b(3,550)=.723; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,539)=.731; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹		
	Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Drug (N=1,037); Alcohol (N=439)	Drug (N=677); Alcohol (N=290)	
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	15.6%	10.2%	-5.4%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	6.6%	4.4%	-2.2%

*tau-b(6,640)=.524; $p < .001$

**tau-b(6,627)=.545; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹		
	Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Drug (N=318); Alcohol (N=153)	Drug (N=307); Alcohol (N=148)	
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	13.7%	13.2%	-0.5%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	6.6%	6.4%	-0.2%

*tau-b(2,329)=.926; $p < .001$

**tau-b(2,326)=.928; $p < .001$

¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

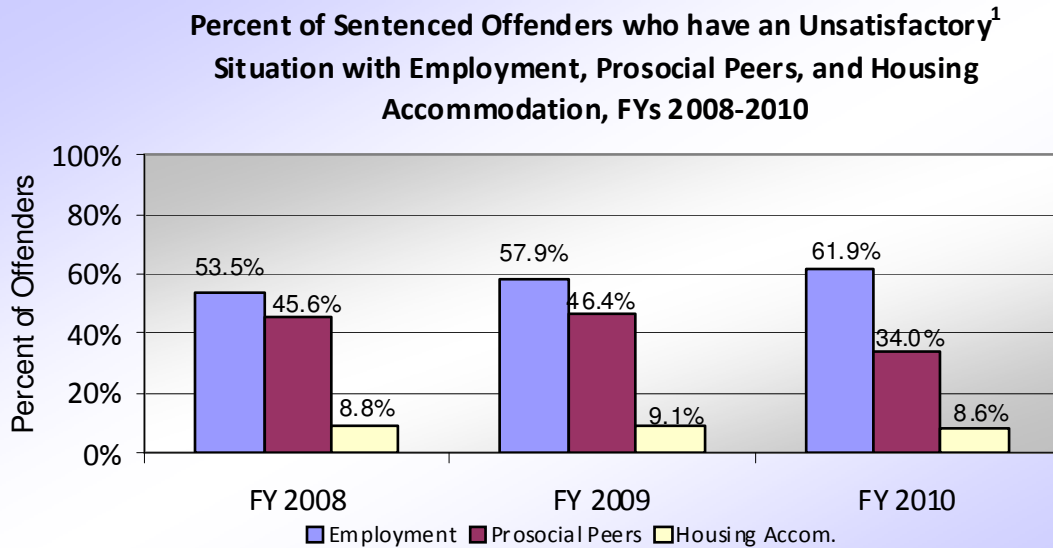
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

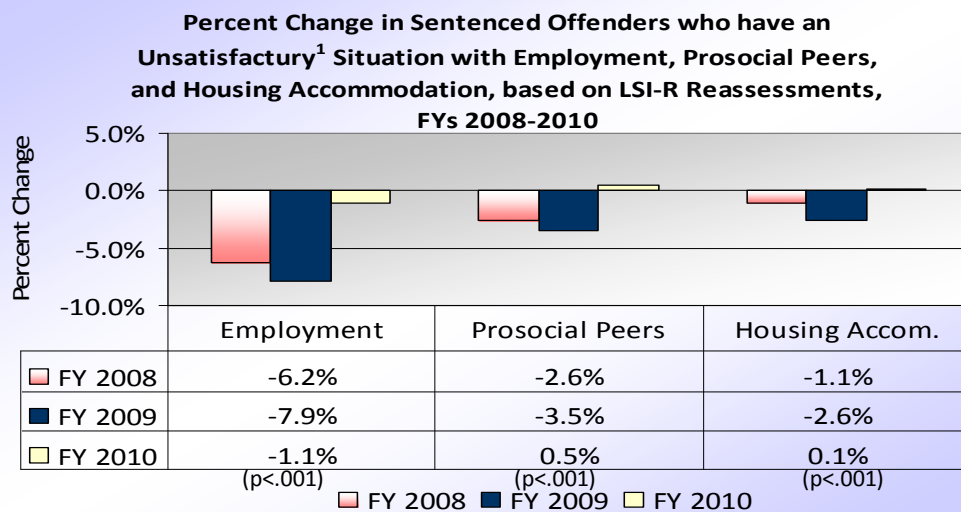
Sentenced Offenders⁺ who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments



Offenders have a worsening situation with employment, but an improving situation with prosocial peers, and housing accommodations.



¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.



Note: Initial and most recent LSI-R Assessment

¹Offenders with a relatively to very unsatisfactory situation with strong and clear need for improvement.

Key Findings: In FY 2009, there was a statistically significant percentage-point decline in the proportion of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with employment (-7.9%), prosocial peers (-3.5%), and housing accommodation (-2.6%) after reassessment. However, in FY 2010, there was little change in unsatisfactory situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodation, as compared to FYs 2008-2009.

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

Sentenced Offenders[†] who have Unsatisfactory Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodations, as Determined by LSI-R Assessments

Fiscal Year 2008

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders		
	Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,888) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=1,623) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.= 312)	Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,667) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=1,531) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=274)	Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.***
Employment	53.5%	47.3%	-6.2%
Prosocial Peer Group	45.6%	43.0%	-2.6%
Housing Accommodation	8.8%	7.7%	-1.1%

* $\chi^2(3,527)=1,841.9$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(3,558)=2,035.3$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(3,546)=.693; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory [†] Situation		
	Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=3,809) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=3,098) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=605)	Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=3,291) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=2,861) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=432)	Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.***
Employment	57.9%	50.0%	-7.9%
Prosocial Peers	46.4%	42.9%	-3.5%
Housing Accommodation	9.1%	6.5%	-2.6%

* $\chi^2(6,583)=2,022.1$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(6,670)=2,069.9$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(6,644)=.507; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory [†] Situation		
	Initial Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,435) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=793) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=199)	Most Recent Assessment (Employment Sub.=1,411) (No Prosoc Peer Sub.=804) (Hsg. Accom. Sub.=202)	Percentage Point Change Employment* No Prosocial Peer Group** Housing Accom.***
Employment	61.9%	60.8%	-1.1%
Prosocial Peers	34.0%	34.5%	0.5%
Housing Accommodation	8.6%	8.7%	0.1%

* $\chi^2(2,320)=2,019.5$; $p<.001$
 ** $\chi^2(2,331)=1,952.8$; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(2,325)=.913; $p<.001$

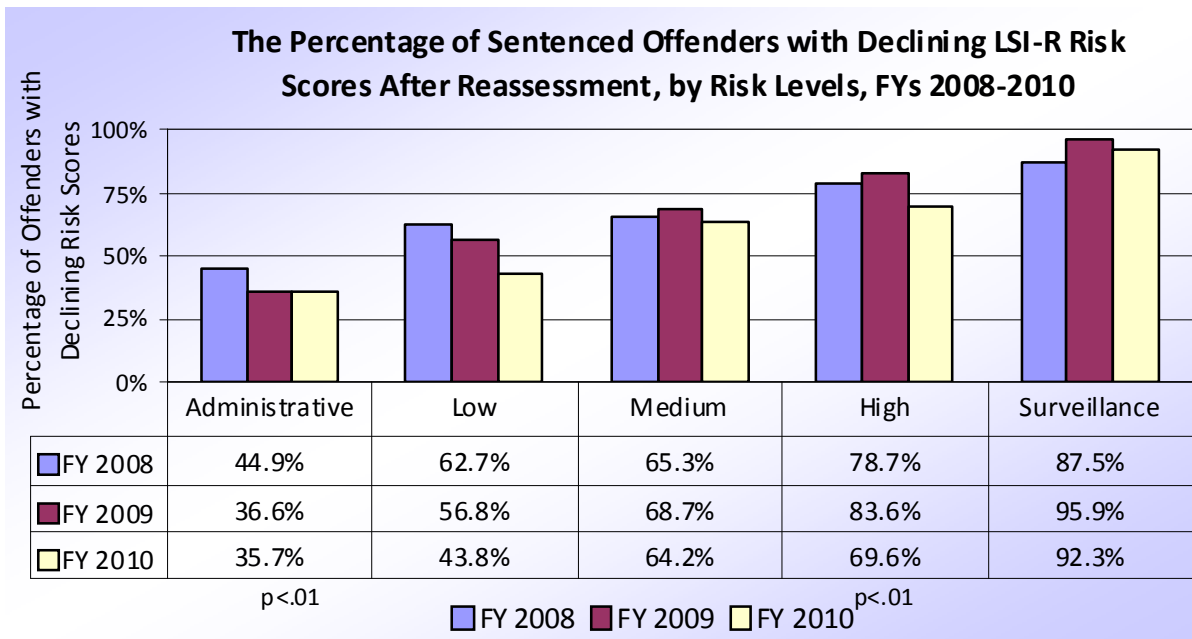
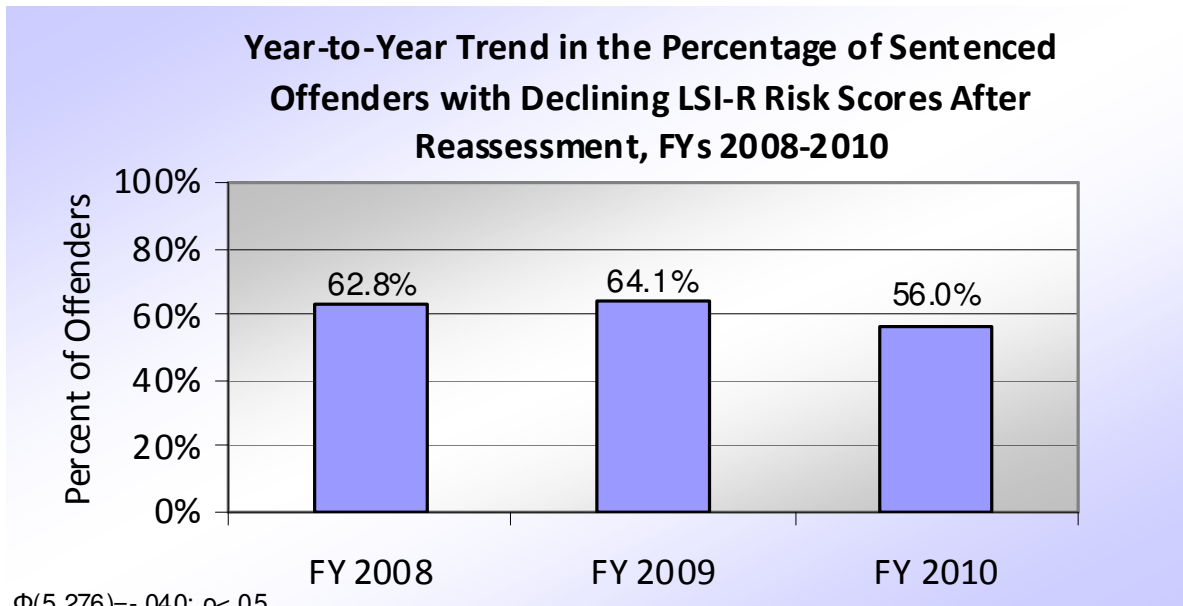
Note: from ICIS Analysis, CYZAP download, July 2011

Indicator #8

Sentenced Offenders* with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels



The percentage of offenders with declining LSI-R Risk Scores after reassessment significantly decreased from 62.8% in FY 2008 to 56.0% in FY 2010.



Key Findings: In FYs 2008-2010, the percentage of offenders with declining LSI-R risk scores significantly decreased ($p<.01$) by 9.2 percentage points (20.5% decline) for Administrative level offenders, and by 9.1 percentage points (11.6% decline) for High Risk offenders.

*Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #8 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Declining LSI-R Risk Scores, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	197	439	44.9
Low	84	134	62.7
Medium	198	303	65.3
High	296	376	78.7
Surveillance	42	48	87.5
Total	817	1,300	62.8

tau-b(1,300)=-.269; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	393	1,075	36.6
Low	204	359	56.8
Medium	611	890	68.7
High	974	1,165	83.6
Surveillance	163	170	95.9
Total	2,345	3,659	64.1

tau-b(3,659)=-.378; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	35	98	35.7
Low	14	32	43.8
Medium	52	81	64.2
High	64	92	69.6
Surveillance	12	13	92.3
Total	177	316	56.0

tau-b(316)=-.290; p<.001

Note: from initial LSI-R

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

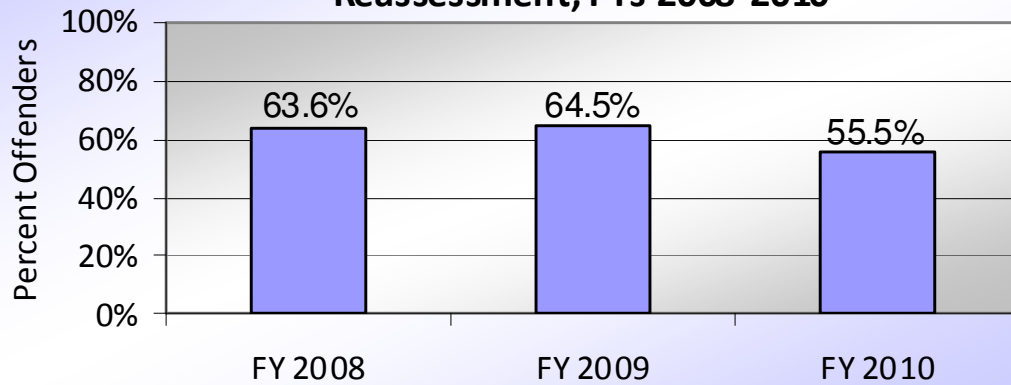
Indicator #9

Sentenced Offenders* with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Levels



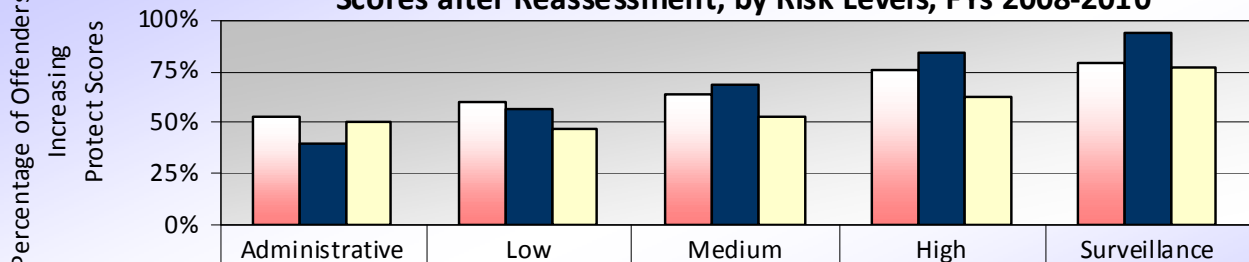
The percentage of offenders with increasing LSI-R Protect Scores after reassessment significantly declined from 63.6% in FY 2008 to 55.5% in FY 2010.

Year-to-Year Trend in the Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, FYs 2008-2010



$\Phi(5,259)=-.044; p<.01$

The Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2010



	Administrative	Low	Medium	High	Surveillance
Fiscal Year 2008	52.7%	59.7%	63.5%	76.3%	79.2%
Fiscal Year 2009	39.6%	55.9%	68.7%	83.5%	93.4%
Fiscal Year 2010	51.1%	46.9%	52.6%	62.4%	76.9%

$p<.01$

$p<.01$

■ Fiscal Year 2008 ■ Fiscal Year 2009 ■ Fiscal Year 2010

Key Findings: In FYs 2008-2010, the percentage of offenders with increasing LSI-R protect scores significantly decreased ($p<.01$) by 1.6 percentage points (3.0% decline) for Administrative level offenders, and by 13.9 percentage points (18.2% decline) for High Risk offenders.

*Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #9 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Increasing LSI-R Protect Scores, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores	Total Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores
Administrative	238	452	52.7
Low	74	124	59.7
Medium	186	293	63.5
High	286	375	76.3
Surveillance	38	48	79.2
Total	822	1,292	63.6

tau-b(1,292)=-.188; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores	Total Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores
Administrative	436	1,100	39.6
Low	194	347	55.9
Medium	614	894	68.7
High	960	1,150	83.5
Surveillance	156	167	93.4
Total	2,360	3,658	64.5

tau-b(3,658)=-.355; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores	Total Offenders	Percentage of Offenders with Increasing Protect Scores
Administrative	47	92	51.1
Low	15	32	46.9
Medium	41	78	52.6
High	58	93	62.4
Surveillance	10	13	76.9
Total	171	308	55.5

tau-b(308)=-.109; $p < .05$

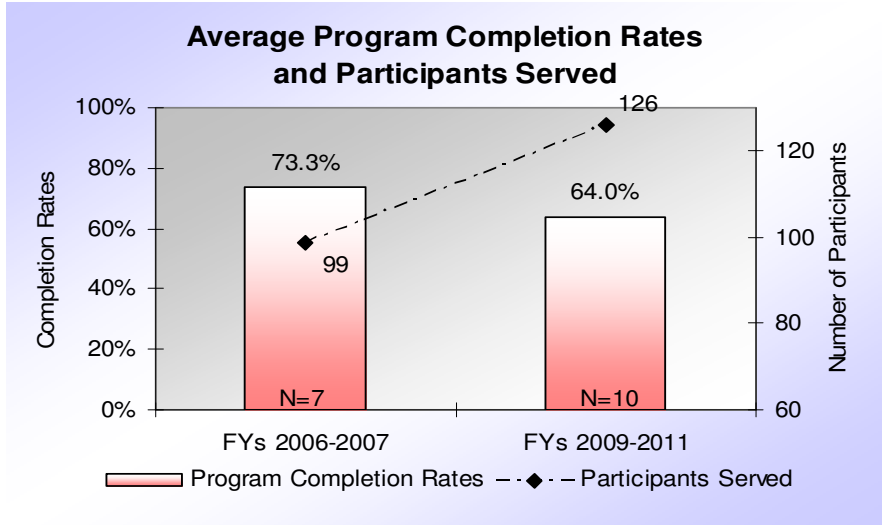
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #10

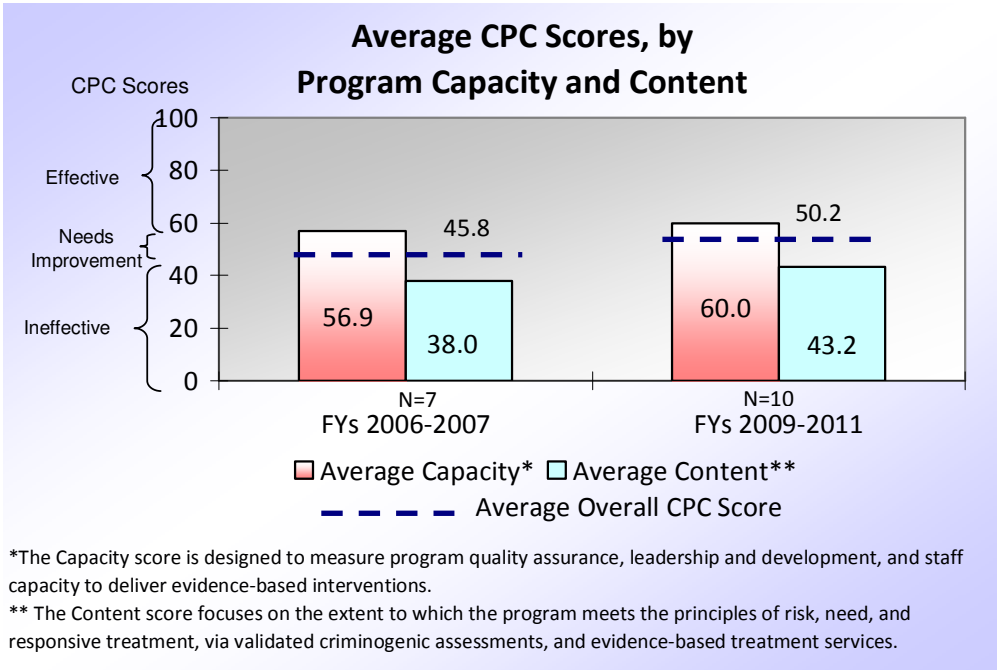
Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Criminal Justice Agencies Assessed



The average treatment completion rate declined 9.3 percentage points from FYs 2006-2007 to FYs 2009-2011.



Note: Completion rates are self-reported by individual agencies.



*The Capacity score is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.

** The Content score focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Key Findings: From FYs 2006-2007 to FYs 2009-2011, the average overall CPC score from conducted assessments increased by 4.4 points (9.6% increase). However, this score remained in the “needs improvement” range of effectiveness. The increase in Overall CPC score in FYs 2009-2011 is principally due to a 5.2 point change (13.7% increase) in the average Content Score obtained in FYs 2009-2011.

Indicator #10 (cont.)

Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies Assessed

FYs 2006-2007

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion Rate	Ave. Capacity*	Ave. Content**	Ave. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=4)	80.0	70.8	57.3	36.9	45.2
TC/Residential (N=3)	127	78.5	56.5	39.6	46.5
Total/Ave	99	73.3	56.9	38.0	45.8

FYs 2009-2011

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion Rate	Ave. Capacity*	Ave. Content**	Ave. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=6)	133	62.2	63.6	47.0	53.9
TC/Residential (N=4)	117	69.5	54.6	37.5	44.7
Total/Ave	126	64.0	60.0	43.2	50.2

*Capacity area is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.

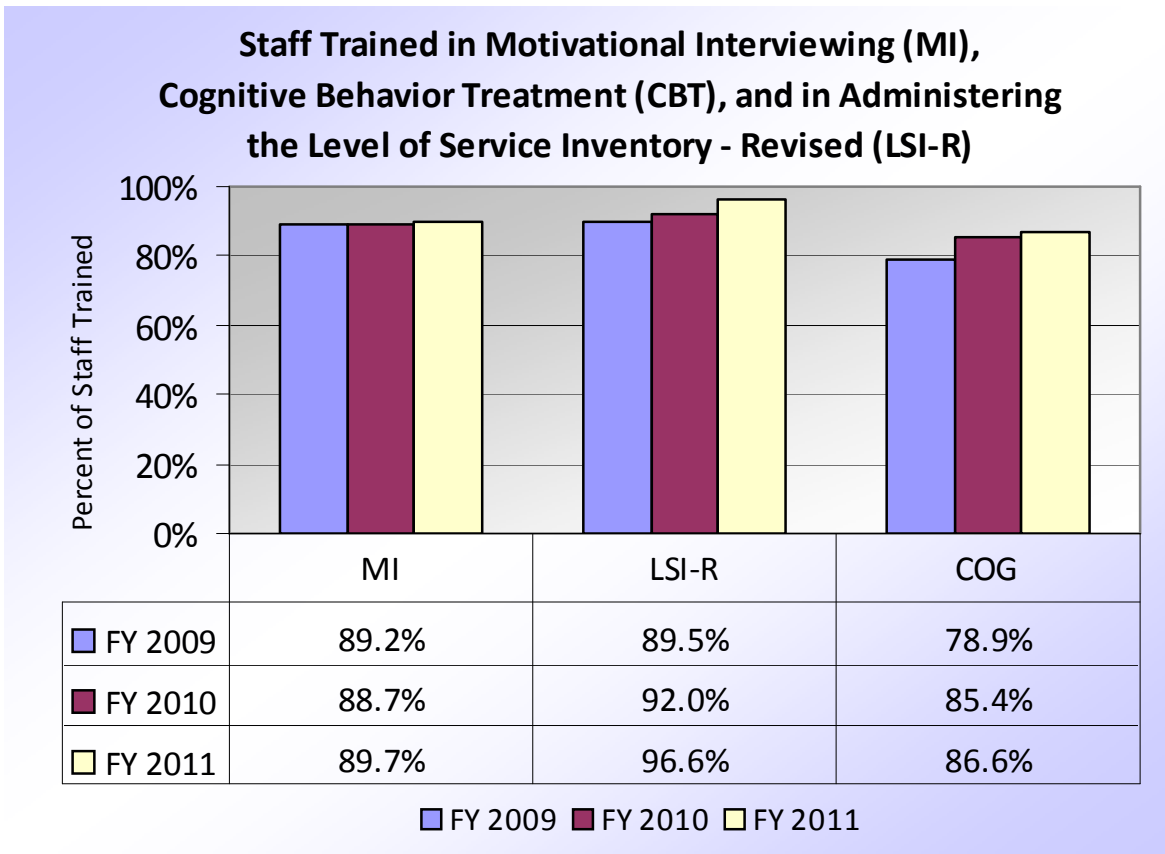
** Content area focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Indicator #11

Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)



Staff trained in Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) reflects a positive (desirable) trend, as measured by the percentage of staff who successfully completed training in MI, CBT, and in administering the LSI-R, from FY 2009 through FY 2011.



Key Findings: The proportion of staff trained (e.g., probation officers, parole officers, social work assistants, and social workers) shows higher training completion rates in FY 2011, as compared to FYs 2009, for MI (0.5%), LSI-R (7.1%), and COG (7.7%).

Indicator #11(cont.)

Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and in Administering the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)

Fiscal Year 2009

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)			Number of staff trained in EBP			Percentage of staff trained in EBP		
	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG
Parole Officers	35	35	35	35	35	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
Probation Officers	163	160	136	144	140	114	88.3	87.5	83.8
Social Service Assistants	3	2	2	1	0	0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Social Workers/Case Workers	57	57	56	54	56	39	94.7	98.2	69.6
Sub Total	223	219	194	199	196	153	89.2	89.5	78.9

Fiscal Year 2010

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)			Number of staff trained in EBP			Percentage of staff trained in EBP		
	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG
Parole Officers	35	35	35	35	35	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
Probation Officers	185	185	150	159	164	119	85.9	88.6	79.3
Social Workers/Case Workers	81	81	75	73	78	68	90.1	96.3	90.7
Sub Total	301	301	260	267	277	222	88.7	92.0	85.4

Fiscal Year 2011

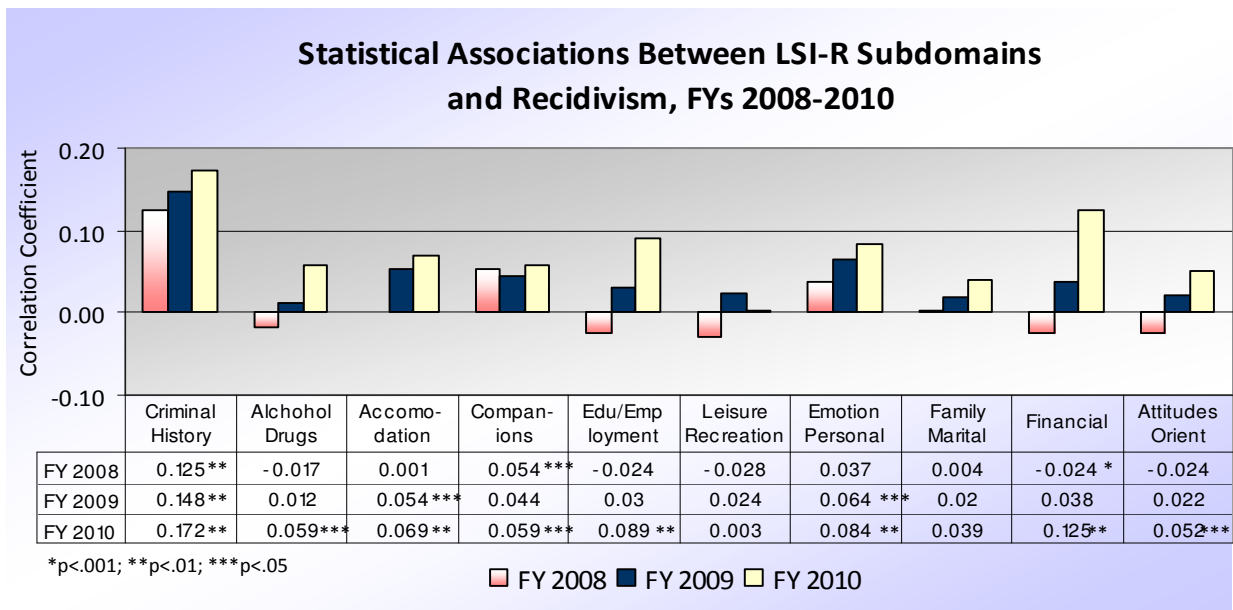
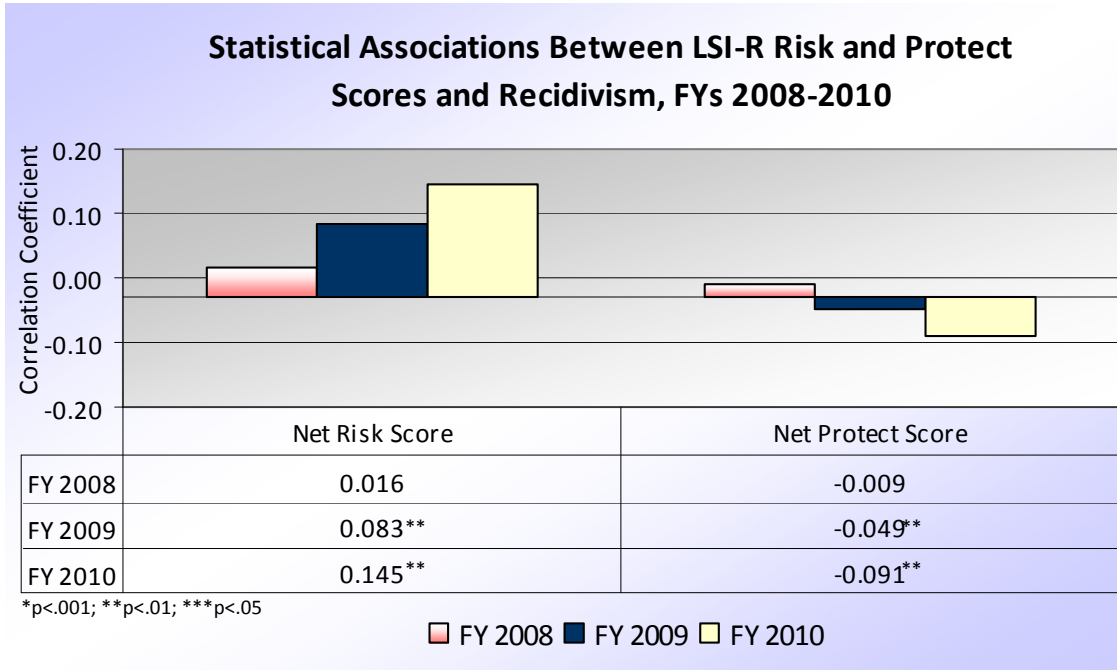
	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)			Number of staff trained in EBP			Percentage of staff trained in EBP		
	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG	MI	LSI-R	COG
Parole Officers	35	35	35	35	35	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
Probation Officers	181	181	136	161	174	118	89.0	96.1	86.8
Social Workers/Case Workers	81	81	81	74	79	70	91.4	97.5	86.4
Sub Total	262	262	217	235	253	188	89.7	96.6	86.6

Indicator #12

Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism



There are significant associations between recidivism, and risk change in LSI-R risk and protect scores in FYs 2009-2010.



Key Findings: FY 2010 had the greatest number of subdomains with statistically significant correlations, as compared to FY 2008 and FY 2009. In total, eight of the ten, or 80% had statistically significant correlations with recidivism.

Indicator #12 (cont.)

Statistical Associations Between LSI-R Risk Scores, Subdomains, and Recidivism

LSI-R Subdomains and Raw Scores	FY 2008 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism	FY 2009 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism	FY 2010 Rank Ordered Correlation with Recidivism
Criminal History	.125**	.148**	.172**
Alcohol/Drugs	-.017	0.012	.059***
Accommodation	0.001	.054***	.069**
Companions	.054***	0.044	.059***
Education/Employment	-.024	0.03	.089**
Leisure/Recreation	-.028	0.024	0.003
Emotional/Personal	0.037	.064***	.084**
Family/Marital	0.004	0.02	0.039
Financial	-.024	0.038	.125**
Attitudes/Orientation	-.024	0.022	.052***
Net Risk Score	0.016	.083**	.145**
Net Protect Score	-.009	-.049	-.091**
	N=2,640	N=2,197	N=2,527

*p<.001; **p<.01; ***p<.05

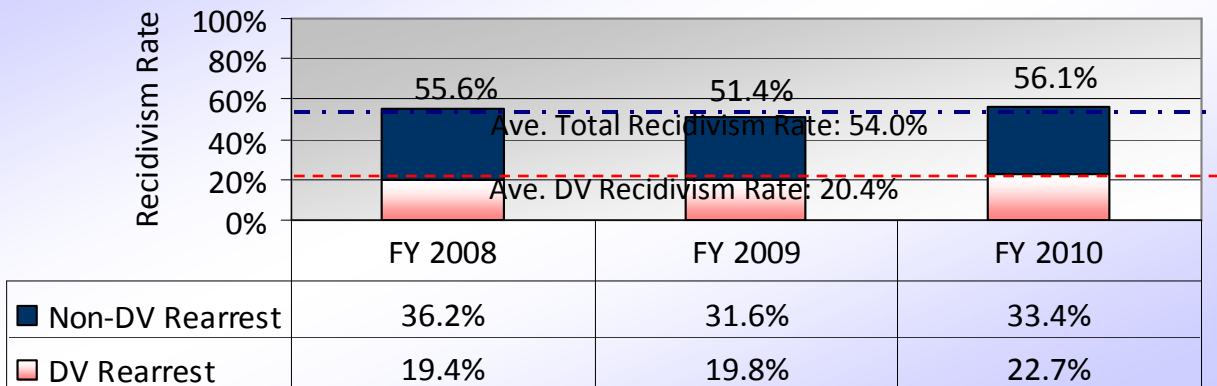
Indicator #13

Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes



In FYs 2008-2010, the domestic violence rearrest rate increased by 3.3 percentage points.

Recidivism Rates, by Domestic Violence (DV) and Non-DV Rearrest, FYs 2008-2010



Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for non-related DV offenses, robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The overall DV recidivism rate, for FYs 2008-2010 combined, is 20.4%, while the overall Non-DV recidivism rate is 33.6%. The total average recidivism rate over this three-year period is 54.0%.

Indicator #13 (cont.)

Sentenced Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes

Fiscal Year 2008

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrest	100	516	19.4
Non-DV Rearrests	187	516	36.2
Total Rearrests	287	516	55.6

Fiscal Year 2009

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrest	127	640	19.8
Non-DV Rearrests	202	640	31.6
Total Rearrests	329	640	51.4

Fiscal Year 2010

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrest	83	365	22.7
Non-DV Rearrests	122	365	33.4
Total Rearrests	205	365	56.2

*Compiled from DVSI risk instrument data.

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for non-DV-related offenses, such as robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

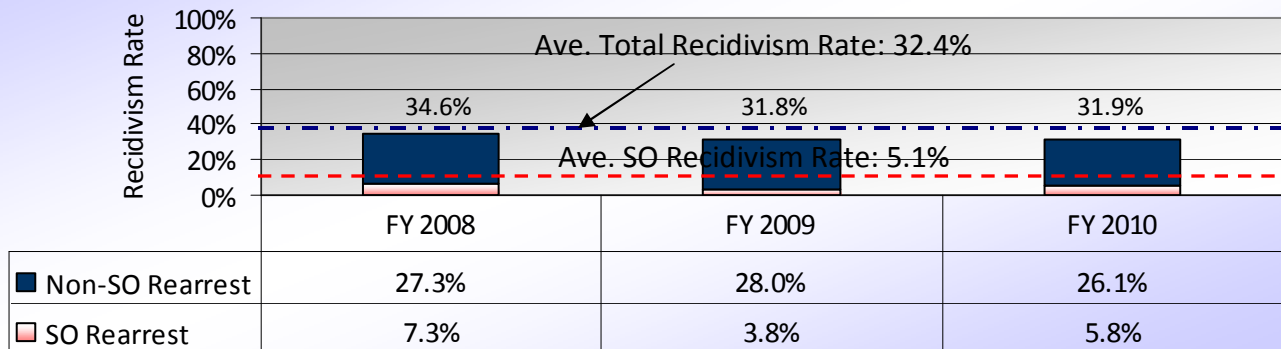
Indicator #14

Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses



In FYs 2008-2010, the sex offender rearrest rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

Recidivism Rates, by Sex Offense (SO) and Non-Sex Offense Rearrests, FYs 2008-2010



Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, indecent exposure, prostitution, promoting pornography, etc. Non-SO Rearrests include such offenses as robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a three-year period.

Key Findings: The present SO rearrest rate, compiled from FYs 2008-2010, is 5.1%, while the present Non-SO rearrest rate is 27.3%. The total average recidivism rate over this three-year period is 32.4%.

Indicator #14 (cont.)

Sentenced Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses

Fiscal Year 2008

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	4	55	7.3
Non-SO Rearrests	15	55	27.3
Total Rearrests	19	55	34.5

Fiscal Year 2009

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	5	132	3.8
Non-SO Rearrests	37	132	28.0
Total Rearrests	42	132	31.8

Fiscal Year 2010

	Offenders Rearrested	Total Offenders	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	4	69	5.8
Non-SO Rearrests	18	69	26.1
Total Rearrests	22	69	31.9

*Compiled from STATIC-99 risk instrument data.

Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, indecent exposure, prostitution, etc. Non-SO Rearrests include robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a three-year period.