

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS (ICIS) NEWSLETTER

Reporter/Editor: Ernest DeLima/Zach Higa Volume Number 1 Issue Number 1 September 2005
*Volume Number 1 is an initial issue and provides more in depth information on the ICIS effort.



WHAT IS ICIS?

The Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) was formed by Chief Justice Ronald T. Y. Moon in a cooperative interagency agreement with the Judiciary, Department of Public Safety, Department of Health, and the Attorney General's office in May 2003.

VISION

The vision of the ICIS is the reduction of recidivism among its adult offenders and the prevention of future victimization of its citizens through a more effective criminal justice system.

MISSION OF ICIS

The mission of the council is to reduce criminal offender recidivism by 30% through the use and application of effective evidence-based correctional assessments and treatment approaches. A website providing more information on the mission of ICIS can be found at <http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/icic>

MEMBERSHIP OF ICIS

Departments:

The Department of the Attorney General
The State of Hawaii, Department of Health
The Department of Public Safety
The State of Hawaii, Judiciary

Policy Group Members:

The Honorable Steven Alm (Co-chair), Frank Lopez (Co-Chair), Interim Director - Department of Public Safety, The Honorable Shackley F. Raffetto, The Honorable Greg K. Nakamura,

The Honorable George M. Masuoka, Dr. Chiyome L. Fukino, Department of Health, Michelle R. Hill, Department of Health, Timothy E. Ho, HPD, Lillian B. Koller, Department of Human Services, Albert Tufono, Chair - Hawaii Paroling Authority, Mark Bennett, Attorney General

ICIS Coordinator:

Ms. Cheryl Marlow

Working Group Members:

Ronald Hajime, (Co-Chair), Martha Torney (Co-Chair), Lari Koga, Edwin Sugawara, Zachary Higa, Ernest Delima, Cheryl Inouye, Rhonda Sasaki, Wendell Murakawa, Max Otani, Janet Davidson, Sid Nakamoto, Kat Brady, Nathan Foo, Tommy Johnson, Eva Kishimoto, Kevin Takata, Janice Yamada, Ronald Yap, Dr. Victor Yee, Jason Sanders, Sandy Labuguen

ICIS PROJECT PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A five (5) year strategic plan (2002-2007) was formulated with periodic revisions based on the progress implementation of the Eight Principles of Risk Reduction:

- 1) Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs;
- 2) Enhance Intrinsic Motivation;
- 3) Target Interventions;
- 4) Skill Train with Directed Practice;
- 5) Increase Positive/Reinforcement;
- 6) Engage On-Going Support in Communities;
- 7) Measures Relevant Practices;
- 8) Provide Measurement Feedback.

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These eight principles can be applied to a case management level as well as a system's approach.

1) Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs: Selection of a criminogenic assessment tool which demonstrates predictive recidivism based on research. The tool selected for this purpose was the Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSI-R). In addition, as 80% of offenders have a substance issue, the Adult Substance User Survey (ASUS) was also selected as an accompanying instrument to the LSI-R.

Due to the increase in workload to implement these instruments, the "LSI-R Proxy" was developed. The LSI-R Proxy is a screening tool that uses three highly predictive variables (age at first arrest, current age, and criminal history). The Proxy is used to screen cases out for higher level assessments such as the LSI-R, and helps differentiate between lower risk and higher risk cases based on the above factors.



LSI Trainers

Training of the LSI-R/ASUS, and Proxy, occurred in 2003-2004. Introduced at the same time was Motivational Interviewing (MI) to solicit client cooperation. MI also provided information on client's stage of change, and techniques to assist movement in the change continuum.

The initial effort resulted in over three hundred social workers within the Judiciary and the Department of Public Safety being trained in the application and use of the LSI-R, and ASUS which more than 80% have been certified and passed standards for its use.

2) Enhance Intrinsic Motivation:

As indicated earlier, over three hundred social workers were certified on the use of the LSI-R/ASUS as well as the use of Motivational Interviewing (MI). Supplemental training on MI involves the understanding of the change process through stages as well as counseling dialogue and techniques. The MI process asks that the client recognize a problem that needs to be addressed. It then addresses the motivation needed to address it with a plan of action. Then the plan is carried out, with eventual feedback.

3) Target Interventions:

Research through the "What Works" literature and Evidence Base Practice (EBP) recommends targeting high risk offenders. Actuarial risk mentioned in item 1 helps to define the offender population. The LSI-R/ASUS not only helps segregate the risk levels, it also provides criminogenic targets for treatment interventions. By targeting the high criminogenic risk factors for treatment, a reduction in the overall risk to recidivate should occur.

Treatment programs have various methodologies to treat the needs of offenders without necessarily looking at criminality. Criminal justice is requiring the use of research based effective interventions to reduce criminality and recidivism. To help treatment programs become more effective based on the research, the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) has been introduced as part of a partnership to improve treatment services in Hawaii. Through the partnership, treatment programs can better align the program curriculums with the needs of the offenders and the common goals of treatment and criminal justice.

As part of the first steps, an inventory of state contracted services that address criminal offender treatment has been done and is located on the website mentioned earlier. Work still needs to be done on criminogenic areas addressed by the treatment programs.

Within criminal justice, the application of the assessment tools, and the use of the stages of change found in MI and Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) also known as "cog" will start the case planning process of matching offender criminogenic needs to the appropriate treatment intervention. Line staff training to occur in 2006.

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4) Skill Train with Directed Practice:

We are currently implementing Quality Assurance at various levels within the system.

Staff skills training in assessment and MI are two of the three major components to case management services. Criminal thinking and thinking errors are common in criminal offenders. Staff training has begun in August 2005 in the area of CBT utilizing in house trainers who have used CBT in their work. The initial training is being offered to line supervisors and selected staff to help with case planning approaches. The cog curriculum has two main components, recognition of thoughts and thinking patterns, and skills to address issues in thinking (thinking errors, attitudes and values) and alternatives towards more desirable outcomes.

Case Planning is also being delivered at the same time. Case planning is the integration of assessment information, stages of change and the integration of cog as needed. The current case planner uses the criminal justice approach of EBP. Assessment targets such as those indicated in the LSI-R/ASUS should be matched through a case plan with appropriate treatment and dosage.

Treatment and Vendor participation has begun as well. In early April 2005, treatment vendors in substance abuse, domestic violence, and sex offender treatment attended cog training with Dr. Harvey Milkman. The cog curriculum designed specifically for substance abuse provided background and a curriculum about CBT that might be adapted to the various client populations.

Vendor treatment services utilizing cog does differ from efforts being done by criminal justice staff as it is part of lesson plans that focus on a skills, with application in class and subsequent homework to be reviewed at the next treatment session. Treatment groups may be engaged with the clients in this programming up to a year depending on frequency of sessions per week.

Vendor treatment training is ongoing with the help of Joan Sakaba, Maureen Kiehm, and other program specialists and the Department of Health. Organizational development and the application of EBP in organizational change has been a recent focus with the help of the Northwest Frontier Addiction Technology Transfer Center (NFATTC). Additional training is set for September 2005 where the focus will be on the use of the LSI-R and ASUS with Dr. Kenneth Wanberg.

5) Increase Positive Reinforcement:

To increase the positive behavioral changes within the offender, positive reinforcement through supervision, community support and other contingency management strategies are significant to maintain the changes. A workshop scheduled for September 15-16, 2005, with Dr. Martin Iguchi, which will focus on positive reinforcements and consequences in the behavioral process. Understanding contingency management and the deliberate application of positive reinforcement or punishers in the treatment or counseling process can shape new behavior and responses, and in the long run maintain any set of behaviors.

6) Engage on-going support in the community:

Collaboration with treatment services is part of the community support system being developed as indicated earlier with the training mentioned. Aftercare services to reinforce treatment is an important component to maintain sustained change. Community integration with job skills development, employment and basic housing are common needs of many offenders regardless if they are coming out of prison, residential treatment programs or in-community treatment. Everyone needs a second chance of being supported in the community. The four counties are working on a grant to seek community integration funds to help support this principle.

7. Measure Relevant Practices:

As previously noted, the CPAI has been introduced to the treatment vendors with some programs volunteering for evaluations. While the evaluations are outcomes of CPAI skill development for the specialists, it provided

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several programs with an evaluation of relevant practices. Interest in improving treatment services have resulted in cog treatment curriculum development.

On-going research collaboration efforts have been established through the State Attorney General and the University of Hawaii.

LSI-R/ASUS, and recidivism studies are on-going and have been published on a regular bases. The recidivism studies based on classification provide predictive confirmation that the tools are working consistently.

Organizational Climate surveys (Likert) over the last several years have provided staff feedback on issues within the organizations. Recommendation actions include focus groups, sharing of information and other strategies to address organizational development.

A baseline analysis of assessment to treatment match was conducted with a small sample. Of the 50 cases studied, only 12% of the offenders were assessed and appropriately referred to treatment. At the time of the study, the case planning process and the LSI-R assessment policies and procedures were not in place. This should improve with the recent implementation of case planning. Another study will be conducted in the future.

An initial plan has been created on addressing the issue of workload for criminal justice staff. Mr. Bill Woodward of the National Institute of Corrections, and Woodward and Associates has been sought to assist in creating a plan on approaching the issue of workload, and efforts are being worked on to create an implementation plan scheduled for the fall of 2005.

8. Measurement Feedback:

Examples of recent measurement feedback related to the LSI-R Proxy, where the predictive properties were off target due to age of the offender in Hawaii. Hawaii offenders are older than the national average on which the initial Proxy was based on.

Revisions in the criteria for the scoring were determined to be a better predictor of screening risk. The measurement feedback resulted in adoption and revisions of the screening tool.

Data collected on the Domestic Violence Screening Inventory in domestic violence suggest a review of the screening tool cut offs and the application of the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment. More research is needed before feedback revisions are made.

UPCOMING ICIS EVENTS:

September 15-16, 2005, at the Ilikai Hotel, Waikiki. Training with Dr.'s Wanberg and Iguchi. Dr. Wanberg will be presenting full day seminars on the use and interpretation of scores resulting from the administration of LSI-R/ASUS by the Criminal Justice System. Dr. Iguchi will present on Contingency Management that focuses on positive reinforcement and behavioral change.

Level of Service Inventory training scheduled for Oahu on September 19-23.

Cognitive Behavioral Training Pilot follow-up's to be conducted through the months of August, September, October, and November.

Working Group meeting scheduled for September 29, 2005.

Policy Group meeting scheduled for October 28, 2005.

GENERAL COMMENTS OR CONCERNS:

Contact: Ms. Cheryl Marlow, ICIS Coordinator @ Cheryl.R.Marlow@courts.state.hi.us