

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

Scorecard Report

Dashboard Indicators
and Trends

Fiscal Years 2008-2011

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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. It is not designed to report on individual agencies, circuits, or specific offender treatment outcomes and program services. The data come from offenders sentenced to probation, released to parole, and maximum term release ("maxed-out") prisoners for the Fiscal Years 2008-2011 reporting periods. The sources of data comes from the Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIS), and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) criminogenic assessments. 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. Out of the fourteen indicators analyzed, seven (50.0%) have green circles, which represent a desirable trend; three (21.4%) have red triangles, which reflect an undesirable trend; and four (28.6%) have gold rectangles, which signify a mixed trend.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FYs 2008-2011 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 Charged for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels.	
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5. Time to Recidivism, in Months, from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type.	
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8. Sentenced Offenders with Higher LSI-R Risk Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels.	
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10. Average Program Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies.	
11. Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and Administering the LSI-R.	
12. Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Crimes.	
13. Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes.	
14. Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses.	

Legend

Red triangle represents an undesirable trend.	
Green circle represents a desirable trend.	
Gold rectangle represents a mixed trend.	

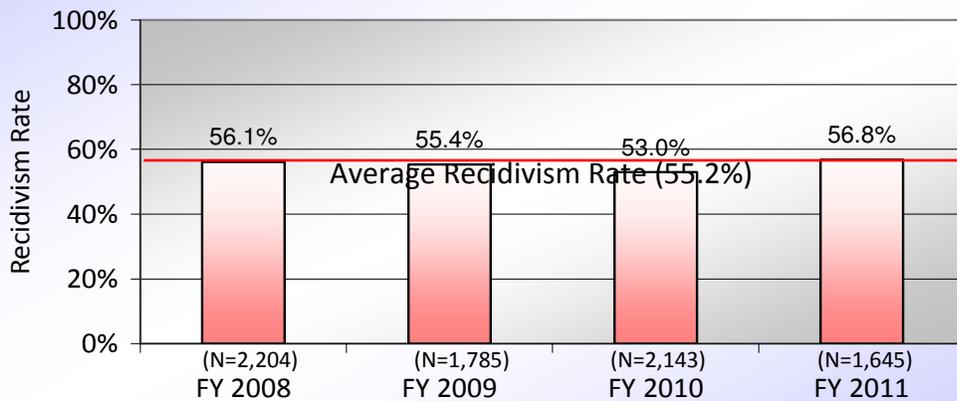
Indicator #1

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



The recidivism rate increased 3.8 percentage points in FY 2011.

Recidivism Rates, FYs 2008-2011



Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period. The year-to-year changes in recidivism rates are not statistically significant.

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2011



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

** The large percentage of Banked-Administrative offenders in FY 2010 had a lowering effect on the overall recidivism rate in FY 2010 (see Indicator #1 table on page 4).

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period. The year-to-year change in recidivism rates are not statistically significant.

Key Findings: The LSI-R continues to have good predictive validity, whereby recidivism rates for High-Surveillance level offenders are higher than Banked-Administrative and Low-Medium risk offenders in FYs 2008-2011.

Indicator #1 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2008

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

$\phi(2,204)=-.307; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

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

$\phi(1,785)=-.314; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

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

$\phi(2,143)=-.393; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2011

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	794	340	42.8%
Low-Medium	476	301	63.2%
High-Surveillance	375	293	78.1%
Total	1,645	934	56.8%

$\phi(1,645)=-.293; \rho<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

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

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

Fiscal Year 2009

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

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

Fiscal Year 2010

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

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

Fiscal Year 2011

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	794	185	23.3%
Low-Medium	476	161	33.8%
High-Surveillance	375	168	44.8%
Total	1,645	514	31.2%

(1,645)=.186; $p < .001$

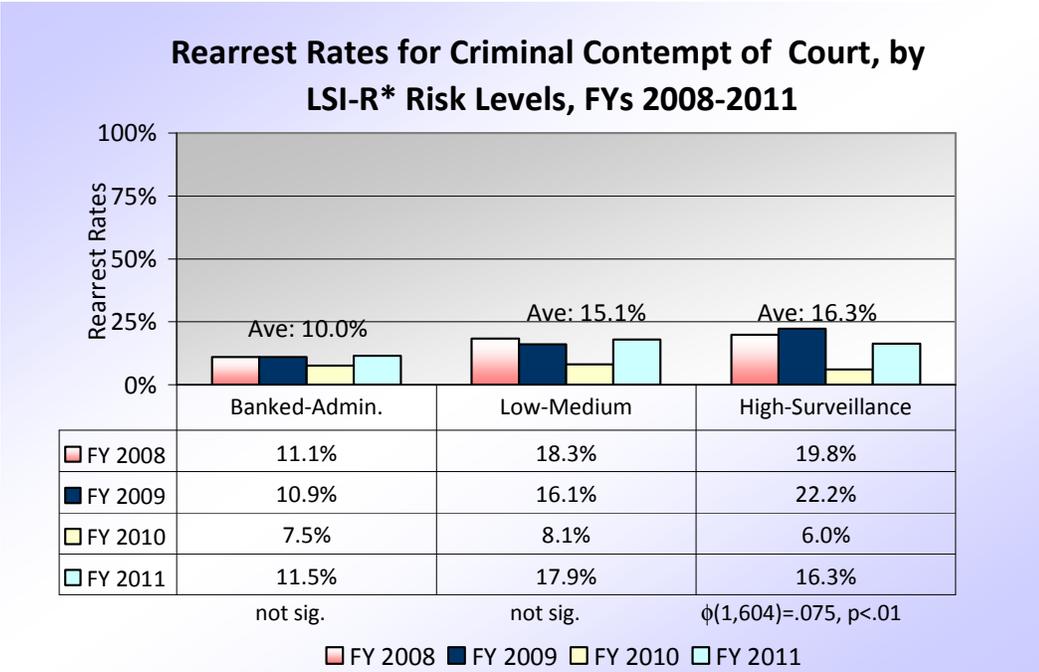
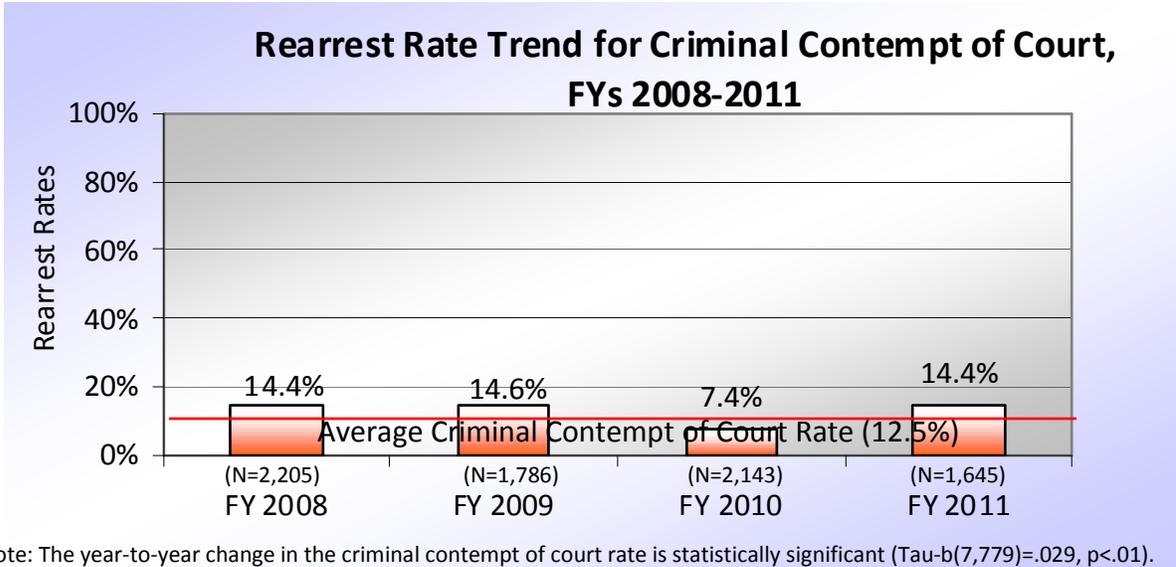
*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Note: Criminal charges are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, excluding charges for criminal contempt of court. The rearrest rate for criminal charges was tracked over a 36-month period.

Indicator #3

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

 The rearrest rate for new criminal contempt of court violations increased in FY 2011, which resulted in a 12.5% average criminal contempt of court rate for the FYs 2008-2011 period.



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.
 Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period. The year-to-year change in recidivism rates are not statistically significant.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through 2011, the rearrest rates for criminal contempt of court violations significantly declined by 3.5 percentage points for High-Surveillance level offenders.

Indicator #3 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2008

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

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

Fiscal Year 2009

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

$\phi(1,786)=.129; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

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

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Fiscal Year 2011

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Rerrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	794	91	11.5%
Low-Medium	476	85	17.9%
High-Surveillance	375	61	16.3%
Total	1,645	237	14.4%

$\phi(1,645)=.085; p<.01$

*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 36-month period.

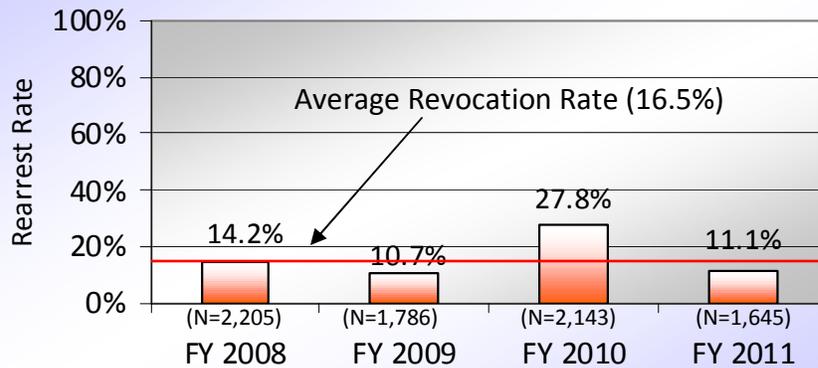
Indicator #4

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



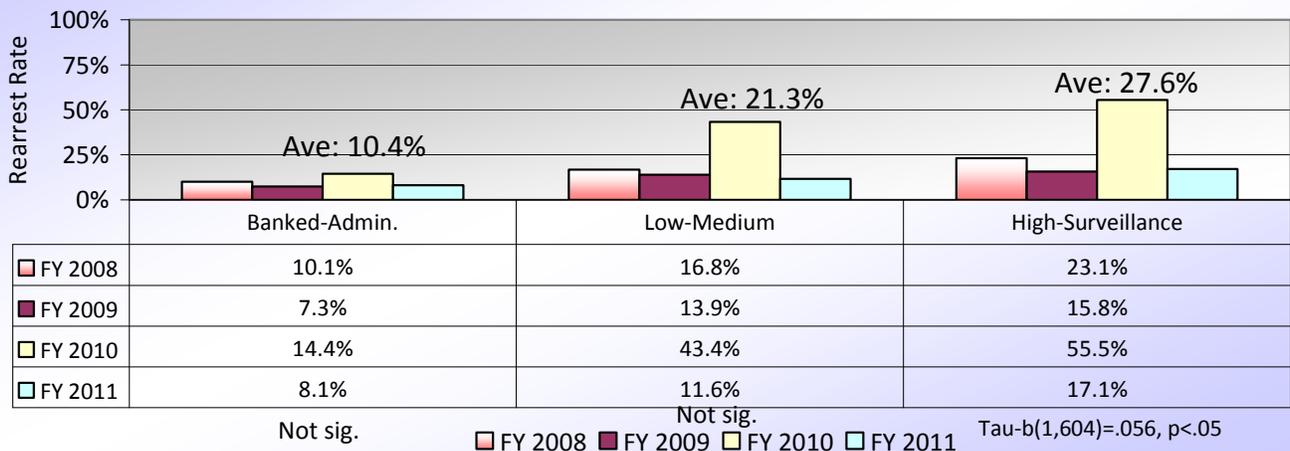
The rearrest rate for revocations and technical violations decreased in FY 2011, which resulted in a 16.5% average revocation rate for the FYs 2008-2011 period.

Rearrest Rate Trend for Revocations, FYs 2008-2011



Note: The year-to-year change in the revocation rate is statistically significant ($\phi(7,779)=.194, p<.001$).

Rearrest Rates for Revocations, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2011



Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a 36-month period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation/modifications, and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS). Modifications are reported from CJIS only, and stem from charges made for probation violations or summons arrest. CJIS is unable to separate revocations from modifications.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through 2011, the rearrest rates for revocations and technical violations significantly declined by 4.0 percentage points for High-Surveillance level offenders.

Indicator #4 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2008

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

$\phi(2,205)=-.150; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

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

$\phi(1,786)=-.122; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

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

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

Fiscal Year 2011

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Revocations	Percent Revoked
Banked-Administrative	794	64	8.1%
Low-Medium	476	55	11.6%
High-Surveillance	375	64	17.1%
Total	1,645	183	11.1%

$\phi(1,645)=-.113; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

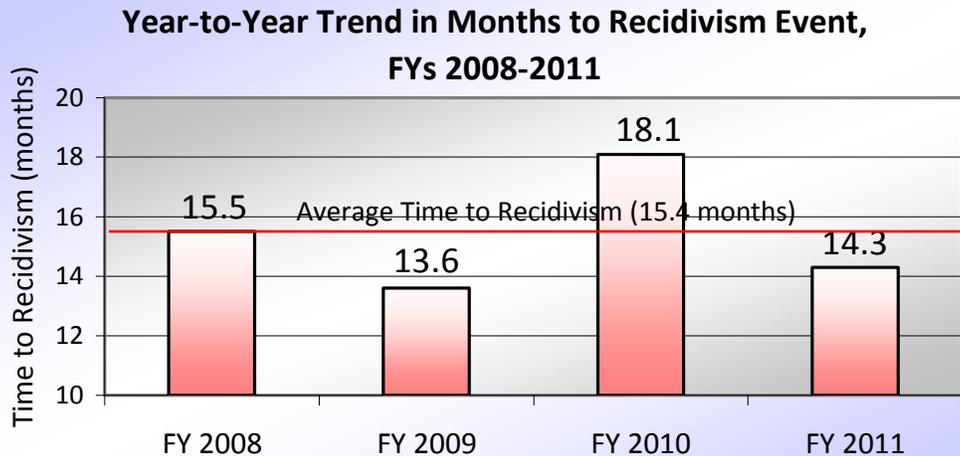
Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures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

Indicator #5

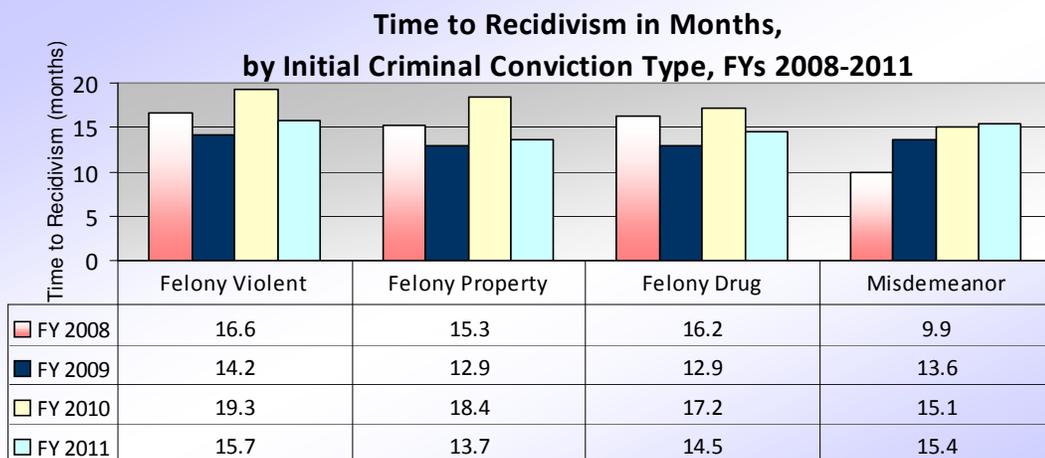
Time to Recidivism, in Months, from Start of Follow-up to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type



In FY 2011, the average length of time elapsed prior to recidivism significantly declined to 14.3 months, or 7.7% lower than in FY 2008.



Note: The year-to-year change in time to recidivism is statistically significant ($F(3,851)=27.7, p<.001$). Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.



$F(684)=5.54, p<.01$ $F(1,237)=13.55, p<.001$ $F(1,078)=7.35, p<.001$ $F(378)=3.64, p<.05$

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: The year-to-year change in time to recidivism significantly declined for the following type of felony offenders; Felony Violent (-0.9 months), Felony Property (-1.6 months), and Felony Drug (-1.7 months), while misdemeanants experienced a 5.5 month increase in time-to-recidivism.

Indicator #5 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2008

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

Fiscal Year 2009

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	140	14.2	10.95
Felony Property	235	12.9	9.66
Felony Drug	251	12.9	10.43
Misdemeanor	206	13.6	10.68
Total	934	13.6	10.56

Fiscal Year 2010

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

Fiscal Year 2011

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	159	15.7	11.51
Felony Property	279	13.7	10.79
Felony Drug	244	14.5	11.39
Misdemeanor	66	15.4	10.60
Total	974	14.3	11.54

Note: from ICIS Recidivism Updates; 2008 thru 2011.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Indicator #6 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Current Drug and Alcohol Problems, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Percent of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	40.3%	28.2%	-12.1%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	26.9%	21.5%	-5.4%

*tau-b(2,170)=.514; $p < .001$

**tau-b(2,163)=.579; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	41.2%	23.4%	-17.8%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.2%	20.4%	-7.8%

*tau-b(2,581)=.462; $p < .001$

**tau-b(2,577)=.541; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	44.0%	26.5%	-17.5%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.0%	20.5%	-7.5%

*tau-b(3,088)=.452; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,083)=.513; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2011

LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	49.6%	33.6%	-16.0%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.7%	20.4%	-8.3%

*tau-b(3,853)=.473; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,851)=.447; $p < .001$

¹Offenders with unsatisfactory situation to very unsatisfactory situation with drugs or alcohol.

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

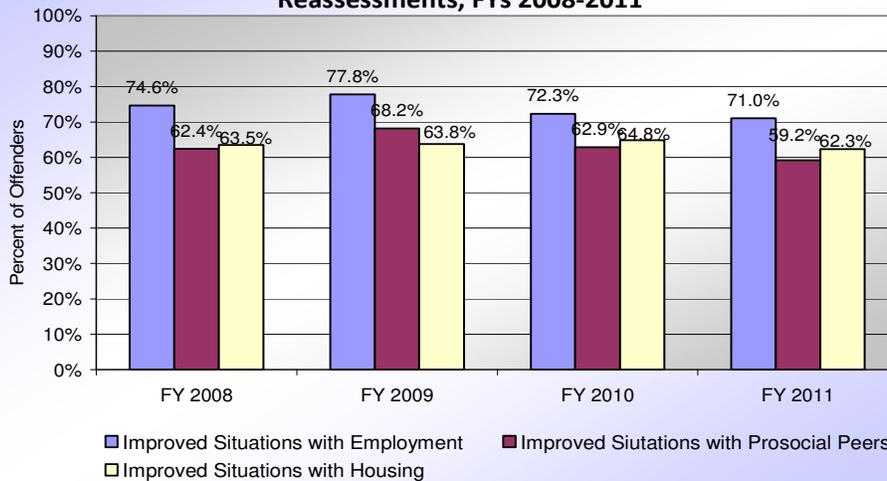
Indicator #7

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Needs, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments



The percentage of offenders with improved employment and prosocial peer relationships after reassessment remains high, although this percentage significantly declined from FYs 2008-2011.

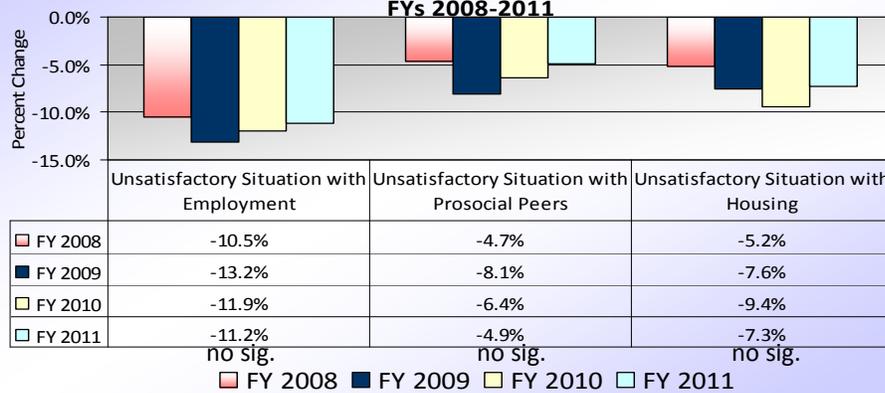
Percent of Offenders with Improved¹ Situations in Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, based on LSI-R Reassessments, FYs 2008-2011



Improved Employment: Tau-b (2,906)=-.043, p<.05; Improved Prosocial Peers: Tau-b (2,789)=-.046, p<.01

¹Offenders with improved situation in employment, peers, and housing accommodation after LSI_R reassessment.

Average Change in the Percent of Offenders who have Unsatisfactory¹ Situations with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Accommodation, based on LSI-R Reassessments, FYs 2008-2011



Note: Most recent LSI-R Assessment

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

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through 2011, there were statistically significant percentage-point declines in the proportions of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with employment, prosocial peers, and housing need after reassessment (see page 15, Indicator #7 table), although the changes in year-to-year unsatisfactory situations are not statistically significant.

Indicator #7 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing Needs, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

Fiscal Year 2008

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	51.2%	40.7%	-10.5%
Prosocial Peer Group**	43.0%	38.3%	-4.7%
Housing Accommodation***	22.9%	17.7%	-5.2%

* $\chi^2(2,159)=746.1$; $p<.001$
 **tau-b(2,179)=.6143; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(2,171)=.555; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2009

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	54.9%	41.7%	-13.2%
Prosocial Peer Group**	42.9%	34.8%	-8.1%
Housing Accommodation***	23.9%	16.3%	-7.6%

* $\chi^2(2,558)=776.9$; $p<.001$
 **tau-b(2,592)=.548; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(2,577)=.482; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2010

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	60.3%	48.4%	-11.9%
Prosocial Peer Group**	40.8%	34.4%	-6.4%
Housing Accommodation***	26.2%	16.8%	-9.4%

* $\chi^2(3,071)=718.4$; $p<.001$
 **tau-b(3,100)=.473; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(3,087)=.427; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2011

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	63.8%	52.6%	-11.2%
Prosocial Peer Group**	45.4%	40.5%	-4.9%
Housing Accommodation***	28.6%	21.3%	-7.3%

* $\chi^2(3,805)=838.6$; $p<.001$
 **tau-b(3,868)=.459; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(3,852)=.464; $p<.001$

Fiscal Years 2008-2011

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	58.6%	46.9%	-11.7%
Prosocial Peer Group**	43.2%	37.2%	-6.0%
Accommodation***	25.9%	18.3%	-7.6%

* $\chi^2(11,593)=3112.1$; $p<.001$
 **tau-b(11,739)=.512; $p<.001$
 ***tau-b(11,687)=.477; $p<.001$

¹Offenders with unsatisfactory situation to very unsatisfactory situation with employment, prosocial peers, and housing needs.

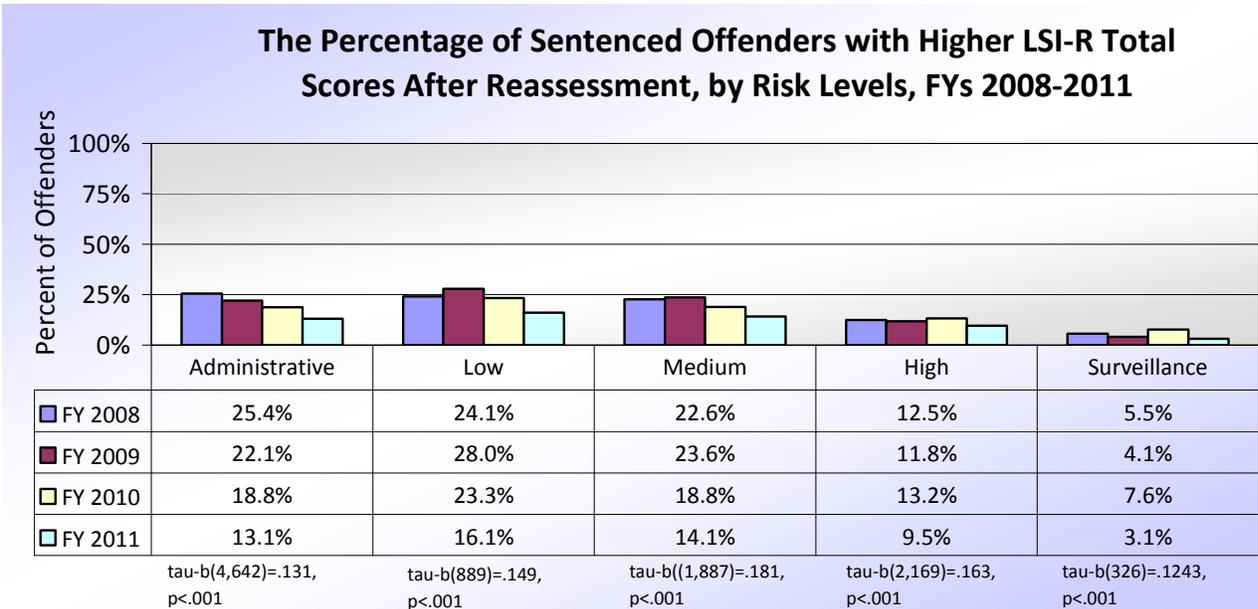
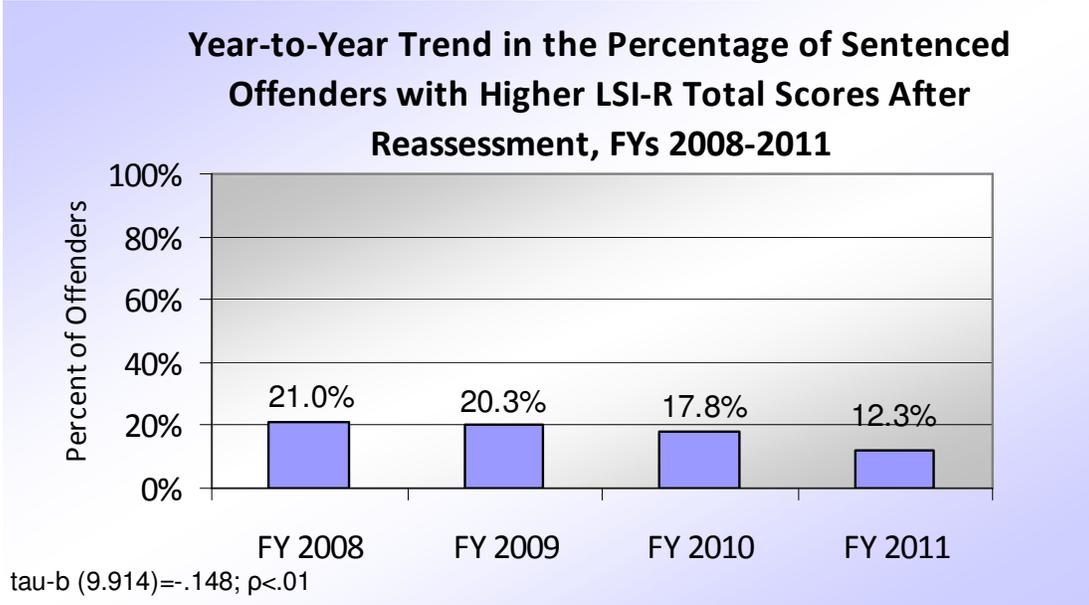
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum-term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #8

Sentenced Offenders* with Higher LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels



The percentage of offenders with higher LSI-R Total scores after reassessment significantly decreased to 12.3% in FY 2011.



Note: Risk levels taken from initial LSI-R

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through 2011, the percentage of offenders with higher LSI-R Total scores after reassessment differed significantly across risk levels (see page 18, Indicator #8 table). Additionally, year-to-year changes in the percentage of offenders with higher LSI-R Total scores after reassessment significantly declined (p<.001).

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

Indicator #8 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Higher LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Number of Offenders with Higher Total Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Higher Total Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,325	293	22.1%
Low	218	61	28.0%
Medium	499	118	23.6%
High	524	62	11.8%
Surveillance	73	3	4.1%
Total	2,639	537	20.3%

tau-b(2,639)=-.201; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Number of Offenders with Higher Total Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Higher Total Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,077	202	18.8%
Low	232	54	23.3%
Medium	457	86	18.8%
High	477	63	13.2%
Surveillance	66	5	7.6%
Total	2,309	410	17.8%

tau-b(2,309)=-.210; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2011

LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Number of Offenders with Higher Total Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Higher Total Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,010	132	13.1%
Low	186	30	16.1%
Medium	418	59	14.1%
High	503	48	9.5%
Surveillance	96	3	3.1%
Total	2,213	272	12.3%

tau-b(2,213)=-.160; $p < .001$

Note: from initial LSI-R

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

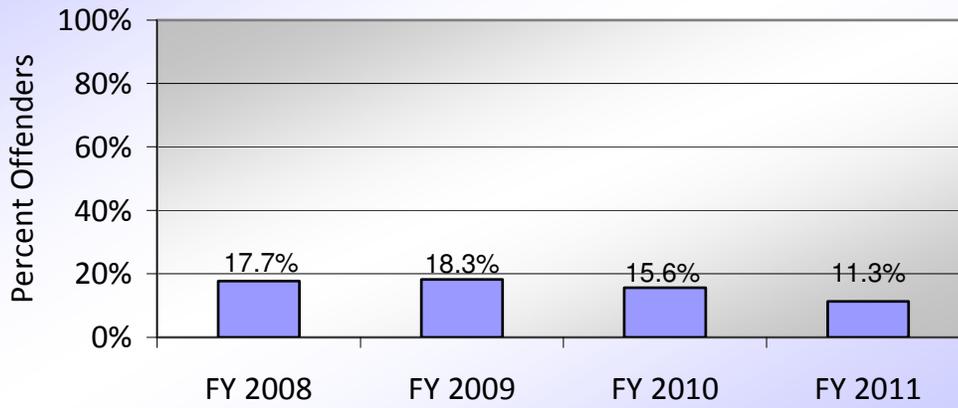
Indicator #9

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Lower LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels



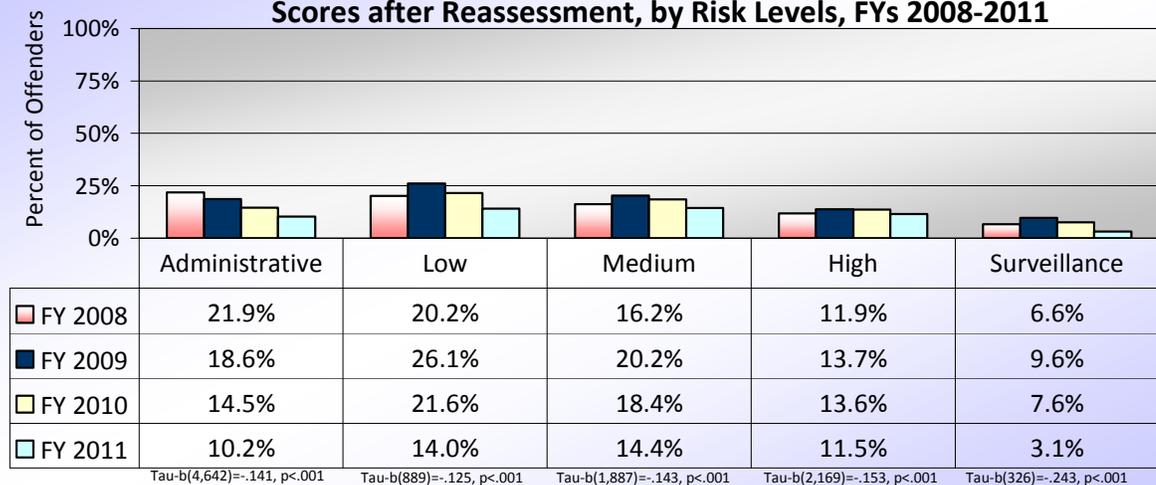
The percentage of offenders with Lower LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment significantly decreased to 11.3% in FY 2011.

Year-to-Year Trend in the Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Lower LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, FYs 2008-2011



tau-b (9,913)=-.144; p<.001

The Percentage of Sentenced Offenders with Lower LSI-R Protect Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Levels, FYs 2008-2011



Note: Risk levels taken from initial LSI-R assessments.

Key Findings: From FY 2008 through 2011, the percentage of offenders with lower LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment differed significantly across risk levels (see page 20, Indicator #9 table). Additionally, year-to-year changes in the percentage of offenders with lower LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment significantly decreased (p<.001) for all individual risk levels.

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

Indicator #9 (cont.)

Sentenced Offenders⁺ with Lower LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2008

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Offenders	Offenders with Lower Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Lower Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1230	269	21.9%
Low	253	51	20.2%
Medium	513	83	16.2%
High	665	79	11.9%
Surveillance	91	6	6.6%
Total	2,752	488	17.7%

tau-b(2,752)= .141; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2009

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Offenders	Offenders with Lower Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Lower Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,325	246	18.6%
Low	218	57	26.1%
Medium	499	101	20.2%
High	524	72	13.7%
Surveillance	73	7	9.6%
Total	2,639	483	18.3%

tau-b(2,639)= .201; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Offenders	Offenders with Lower Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Lower Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,077	156	14.5%
Low	232	50	21.6%
Medium	457	84	18.4%
High	477	65	13.6%
Surveillance	66	5	7.6%
Total	2,309	360	15.6%

tau-b(2,309)= .210; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2011

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Offenders	Offenders with Lower Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Offenders with Lower Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	1,010	103	10.2%
Low	186	26	14.0%
Medium	418	60	14.4%
High	503	58	11.5%
Surveillance	96	3	3.1%
Total	2,213	250	11.3%

tau-b(2,213)= .160; $p < .001$

Note: from initial LSI-R

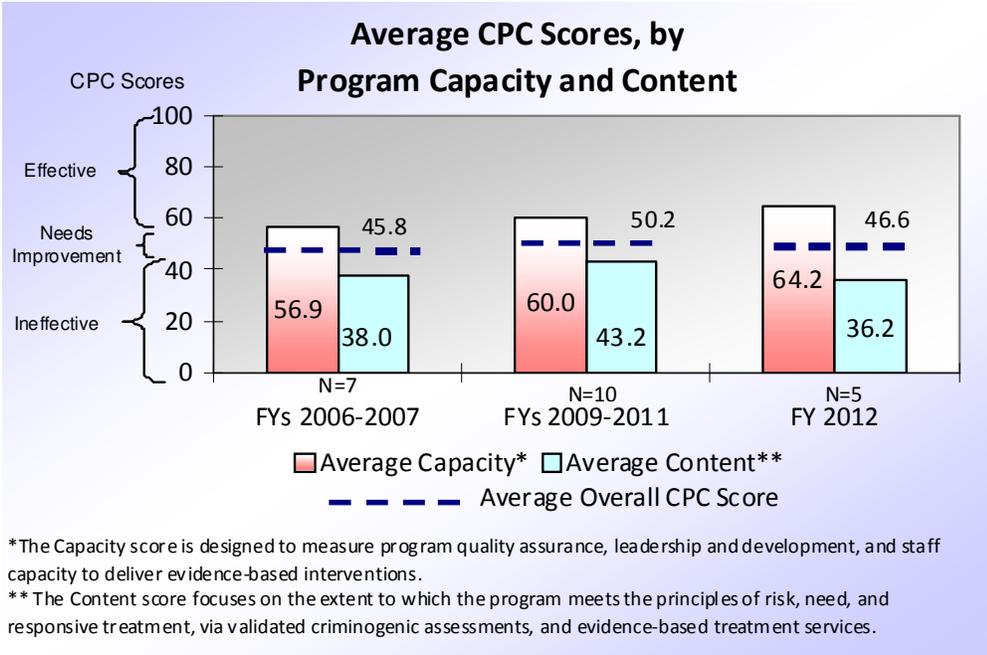
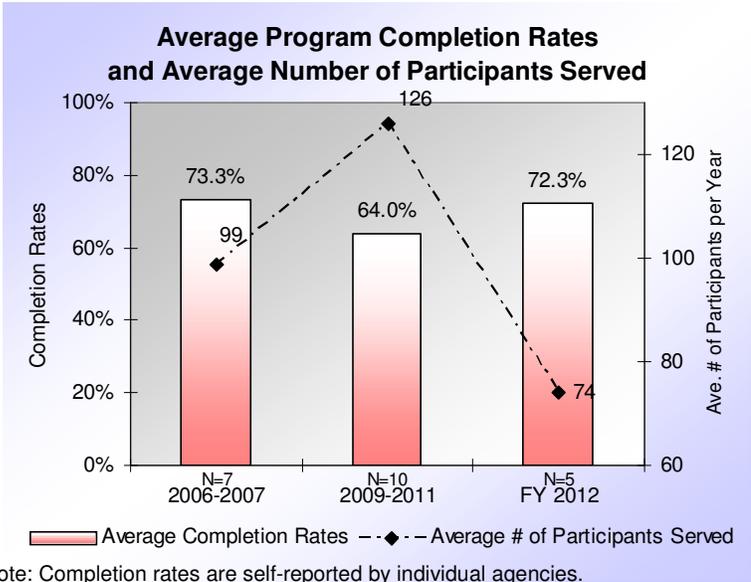
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum-term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #10

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



The average program completion rate remained relatively unchanged from FYs 2006-2007 to FY 2012.



Key Findings: From FY 2006 through 2007, and FY 2012, the average overall CPC score from conducted assessments increased by 0.8 points, to reach 46.6 out of 100 points in FY 2012, and remained in the “needs improvement” range of effectiveness. In FY 2012, the average Capacity score increased by 7.3 points, and moved into the “effective” range. However, the average Content score declined by 1.8 points since FYs 2006-2007, and has remained in the “ineffective” range.

Indicator #10 (cont.)

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

FYs 2006-2007

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion Rate	Ave. Capacity*	Ave. Content**	Ave. CPC Score
IOP ¹ /Group Outpatient (N=4)	80.0	70.8	57.3	36.9	45.2
TC ² /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 ¹ /Group Outpatient (N=6)	133	62.2	63.6	47.0	53.9
TC ² /Residential (N=4)	117	69.5	54.6	37.5	44.7
Total/Ave	126	64.0	60.0	43.2	50.2

FY 2012

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion Rate	Ave. Capacity*	Ave. Content**	Ave. CPC Score
IOP ¹ /Group Outpatient (N=4)	65	71.7	63.7	30.4	43.1
TC ² /Residential (N=1)	100	74.0	80.0	65.7	53.5
Total/Ave	74	72.3	64.2	36.2	46.6

*"Capacity" is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to

** "Content" 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.

¹ Intensive Outpatient Treatment

² Therapeutic Community

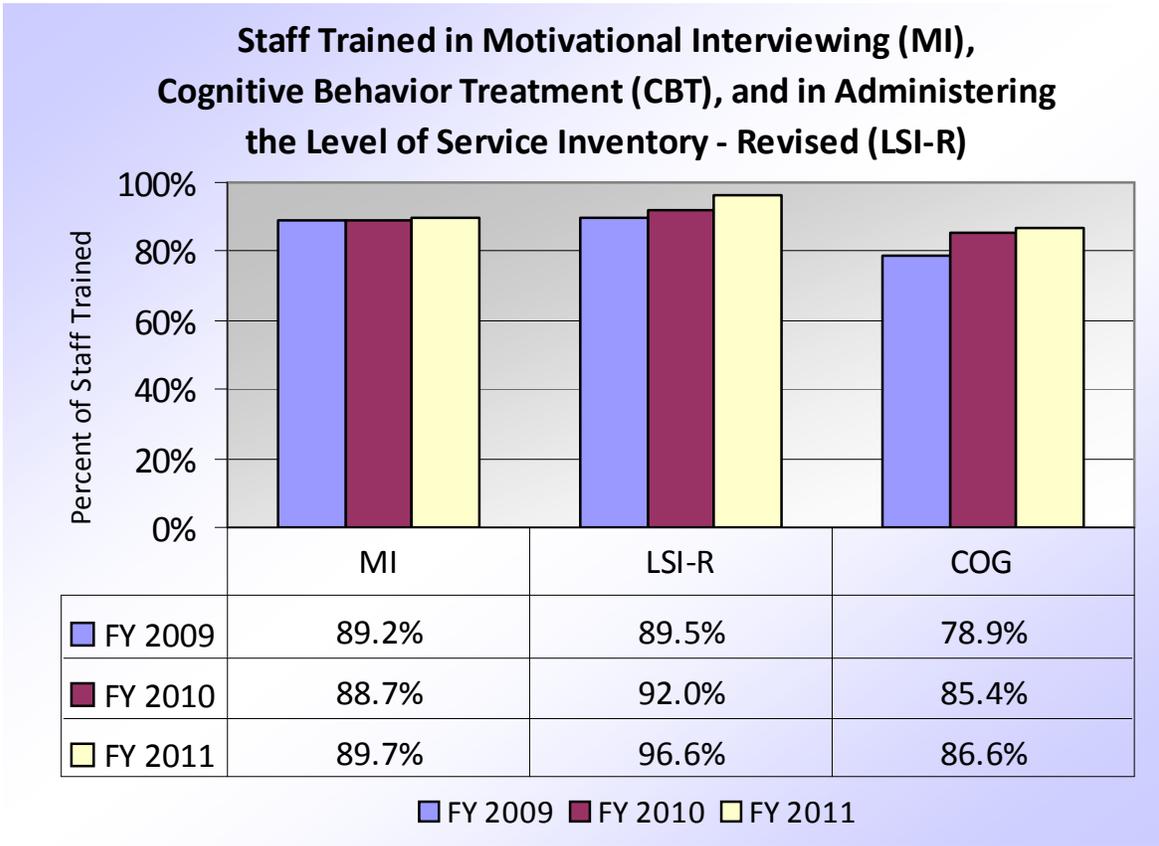
Note: The CPC assesses for program implementation of evidenced-based practices, which emphasizes the effective use of validated actuarial risk instruments, cognitive behavioral treatment interventions, and treatment services that are focused on criminogenic needs and risk principles.

Indicator #11

Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practice, such as in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and 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 FYs 2009-2011.



Key Findings: The proportions of staff (e.g., probation officers, parole officers, social work assistants, and social workers) trained in FY 2011 are higher than the rates were in FY 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 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

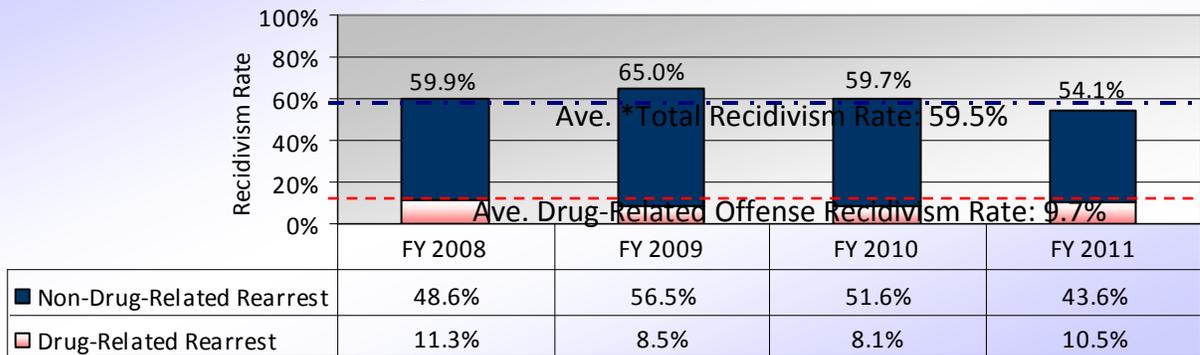
Indicator #12

Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Crimes



The total recidivism rate for drug offenders fell 5.8 percentage points from FYs 2008 through 2011.

Drug Offender Recidivism Rates, by Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Rearrests, FYs 2008-2011



tau-b (1,758) = .041, p<.05

*The sum of drug-related and non-drug-related rearrests..

Note: Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, methamphetamine trafficking, driving under the influence, and prohibited acts related to drug paraphernalia, etc. Non-Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, assault, and criminal property damage, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced drug offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: Non-Drug-Related and Drug-Related recidivism rates significantly declined by 5.0 and 0.8 percentage points, respectively, from FYs 2008 through 2011.

Indicator #12 (cont.)

Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Crimes

Fiscal Year 2008

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	53	11.3
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	226	48.6
Total Rearrests	287	59.9

(N= 467 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2009

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	32	8.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	213	56.5
Total Rearrests	329	65.0

(N= 377 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2010

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	38	8.1
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	241	51.6
Total Rearrests	467	59.7

(N= 365 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2011

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	47	10.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	195	43.6
Total Rearrests	176	55.2

(N= 447 Offenders)

Note: Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, methamphetamine trafficking, driving under the influence, and prohibited acts related to drug paraphernalia, etc. Non-Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, assault, and criminal property damage, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced drug offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

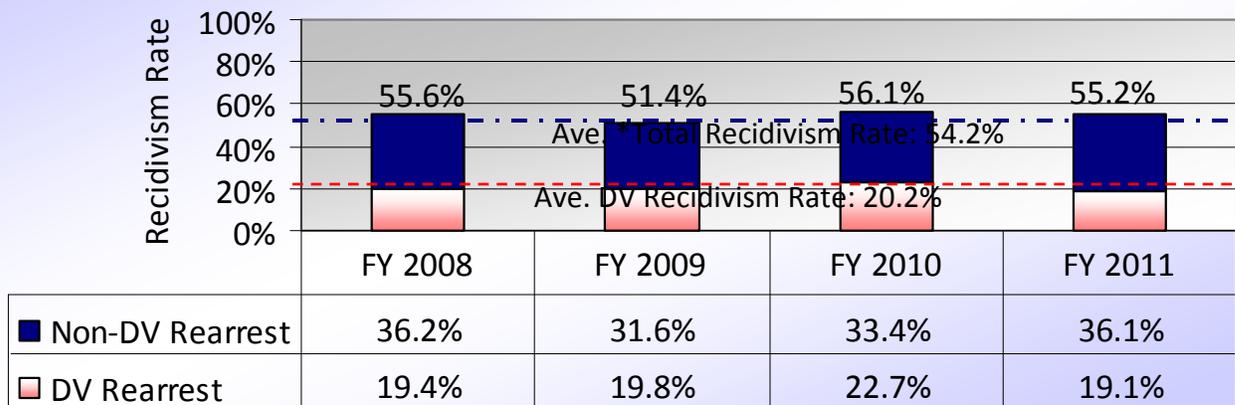
Indicator #13

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



The total recidivism rate for domestic violence offenders did not significantly change from FYs 2008 through 2011.

Domestic Violence (DV) Offender Recidivism Rates, by DV and Non-DV Rearrests, FYs 2008-2011



*The sum of DV-related and non-DV-related rearrests.

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period. Additionally, a separate analysis established that the majority of harassment charges were due to domestic-related situations.

Key Findings: Non-DV and DV recidivism rates did not significantly change from FYs 2008 through 2011.

Indicator #13 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2008

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

(N= 516 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2009

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

(N= 640 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2010

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

(N= 365 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2011

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	61	19.1
Non-DV Rearrests	115	36.1
Total Rearrests	176	55.2

(N= 319 Offenders)

*Compiled from DVSI risk instrument data.

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member, harassment related to family/household disputes, protective order violation, etc. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

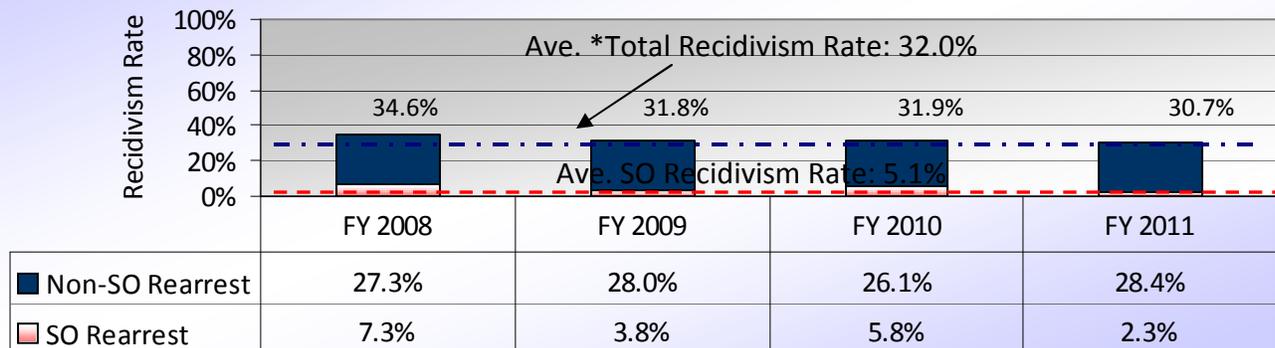
Indicator #14

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses



The total recidivism rate for sex offenders fell by 3.9 percentage points, from FYs 2008 through 2011.

Sex Offender Recidivism Rates, by Sex Offense (SO) and Non-Sex Offense Rearrests, FYs 2008-2011



*The sum of sex offender-related and non-sex offender-related rearrests.

Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, indecent exposure, prostitution, promoting pornography, etc. Non-SO Rearrests include robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The recidivism rate for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: Since FY 2008, sex offenders' recidivism rate for new sex offenses declined 4.0 percentage points, to reach, 2.3%, in FY 2011, although this is not a statistically significant trend. The average SO rearrest rate for FYs 2008-2011 is 5.1%, while the average Non-SO rearrest rate is 26.9%.

Indicator #14 (cont.)

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses

Fiscal Year 2008

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

(N= 55 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2009

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

(N= 132 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2010

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

(N= 69 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2011

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	2.3
Non-SO Rearrests	25	28.4
Total Rearrests	27	30.7

(N= 88 Offenders)

*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 36-month period.