



Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

Scorecard Report

Dashboard Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2010-2014

Final

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Department of the Attorney General

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ICIS Scorecard

Dashboard Indicators

The Scorecard Report presents annually-updated trend analyses of Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) 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 records on offenders who were sentenced to probation, released to parole, and “maxed-out” (maximum term release) from prison in Fiscal Years 2010-2014. The data sources include criminal history records from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) criminogenic risk-assessment instrument. This scorecard report provides a year-to-year scan of fifteen indicators depicted in the table below. The trends examined throughout this report provide statistical information on pertinent indicators on the impact of EBPs in Hawaii’s criminal justice system. Of the fourteen indicators analyzed, six (42.9%) have green plus symbols which represent a desirable trend; four (28.6%) have red minus symbols, which reflect an undesirable trend; and four (28.6%) have yellow circle symbols, which signify a mixed trend.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FYs 2010-2014 reporting periods)	Trends
1. Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders .	
2. Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Law Violations, by Risk Levels.	
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13. Domestic Violence Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes.	
14. Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses.	

Legend

Green plus symbol represents a positive trend.	
Red minus symbol represents a negative trend.	
Yellow circle symbol represents a mixed trend.	

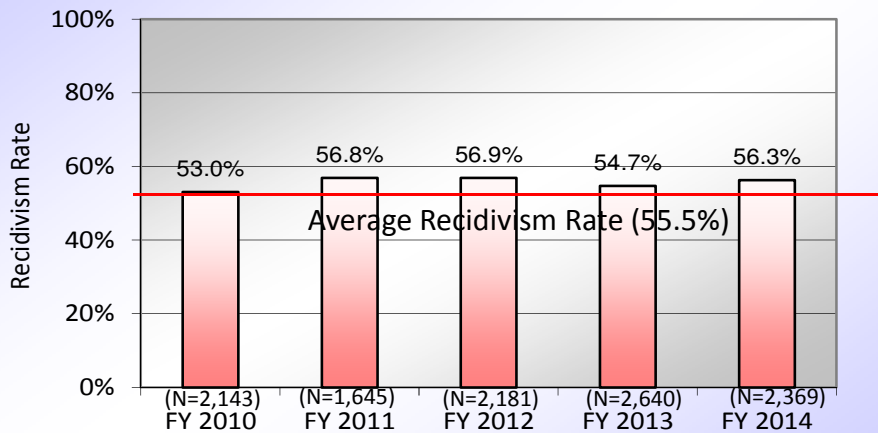
Indicator #1

Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders



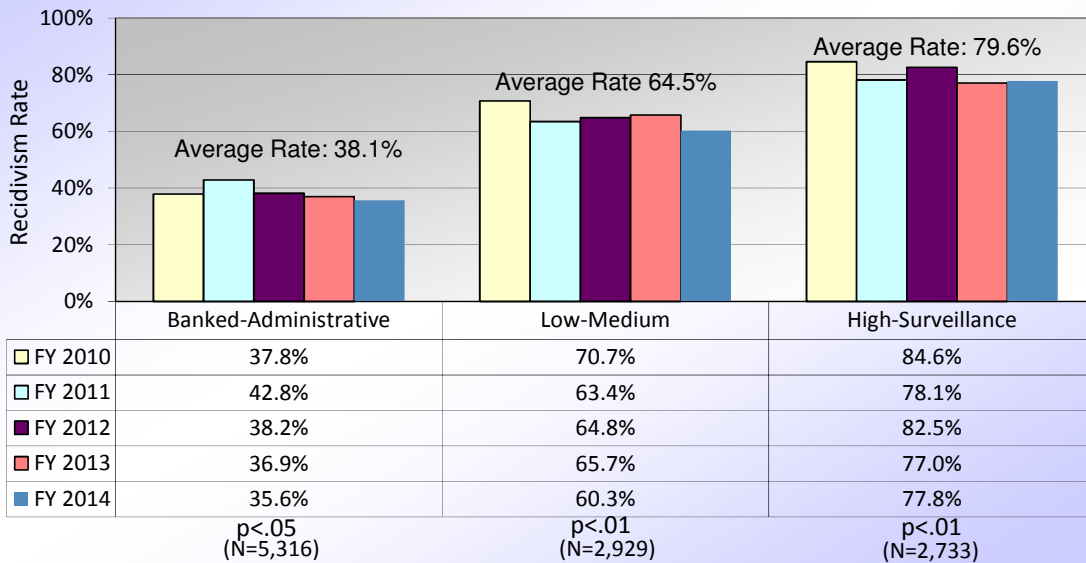
The total recidivism rate increased by 1.6 percentage points in FY 2014.

Recidivism Rates, State of Hawaii, FYs 2010-2014



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

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2010-2014



*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.
 Note: The year-to-year changes in recidivism rates are statistically significant across all risk levels.

Key Findings: From FYs 2010-2014, there were statistically significant declines in recidivism rates for offenders at all risk levels.

Indicator #1 (cont.)

Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	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		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	794	340	42.8%
Low-Medium	476	302	63.4%
High-Surveillance	375	293	78.1%
Total	1,645	935	56.8%

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

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,032	394	38.2%
Low-Medium	577	374	64.8%
High-Surveillance	572	472	82.5%
Total	2,181	1,240	56.9%

$\phi(2,181)=.380; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,281	473	36.9%
Low-Medium	671	441	65.7%
High-Surveillance	688	530	77.0%
Total	2,640	1,444	54.7%

$\phi(2,640)=.356; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	895	319	35.6%
Low-Medium	758	457	60.3%
High-Surveillance	716	557	77.8%
Total	2,369	1,333	56.3%

$\phi(2,369)=.353; \rho<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent Level of Service Inventory - Revised

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

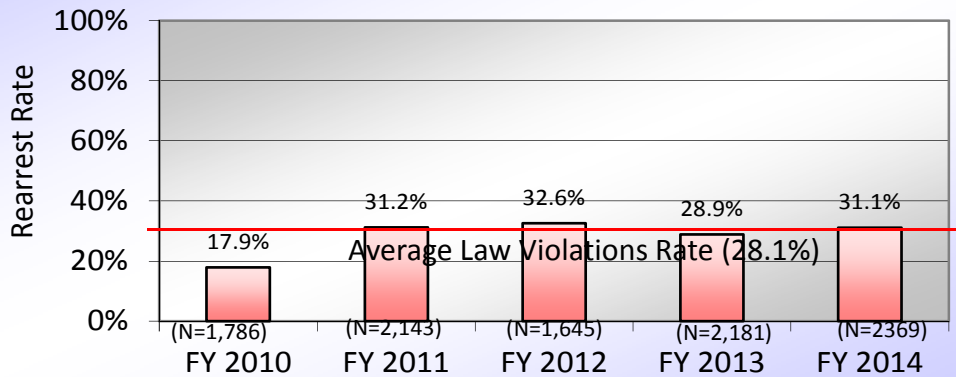
Indicator #2

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



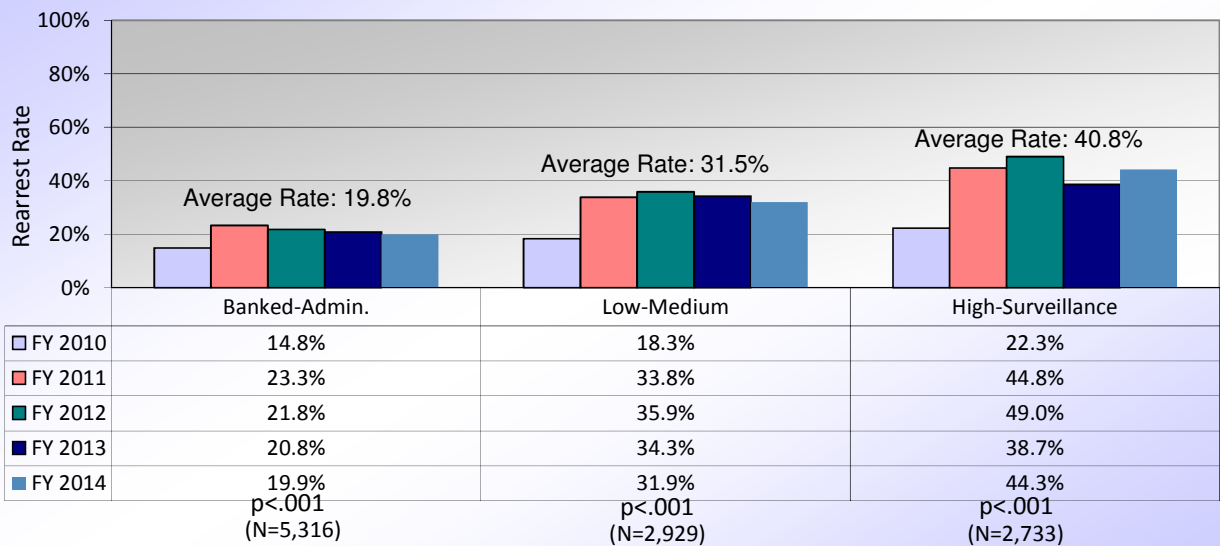
The recidivism rate for new law violations increased 2.2 percentage points in FY 2014.

Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, FYs 2010-2014



Note: Year-to-year changes in new law violations rates are statistically significant ($\phi(10,978)=-.195, p<.001$).

Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2010-2014



*Compiled from the most recent Level of Services Inventory - Revised assessments.

Key Findings: From FYs 2010-2014, there were statistically significant increases in Law Violation Rearrests rates for offenders at all risk levels, however, since FY 2011, law violation rates have declined at the Banked-Admin., and Low-Medium risk levels.

Indicator #2 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,314	195	14.8%
Low-Medium	447	82	18.3%
High-Surveillance	382	85	22.3%
Total	2,143	362	16.9%

$\phi(2,143)=-.076; p<.01$

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%

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

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,032	225	21.8%
Low-Medium	577	207	35.9%
High-Surveillance	572	280	49.0%
Total	2,181	712	32.6%

$\phi(2,181)=-.241; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,281	267	20.8%
Low-Medium	671	230	34.3%
High-Surveillance	688	266	38.7%
Total	2,640	763	28.9%

$\phi(2,640)=-.176; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	895	178	19.9%
Low-Medium	758	242	31.9%
High-Surveillance	716	317	44.3%
Total	2,369	737	31.1%

$\phi(2,369)=-.216; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent Level of Services Inventory - Revised assessments.

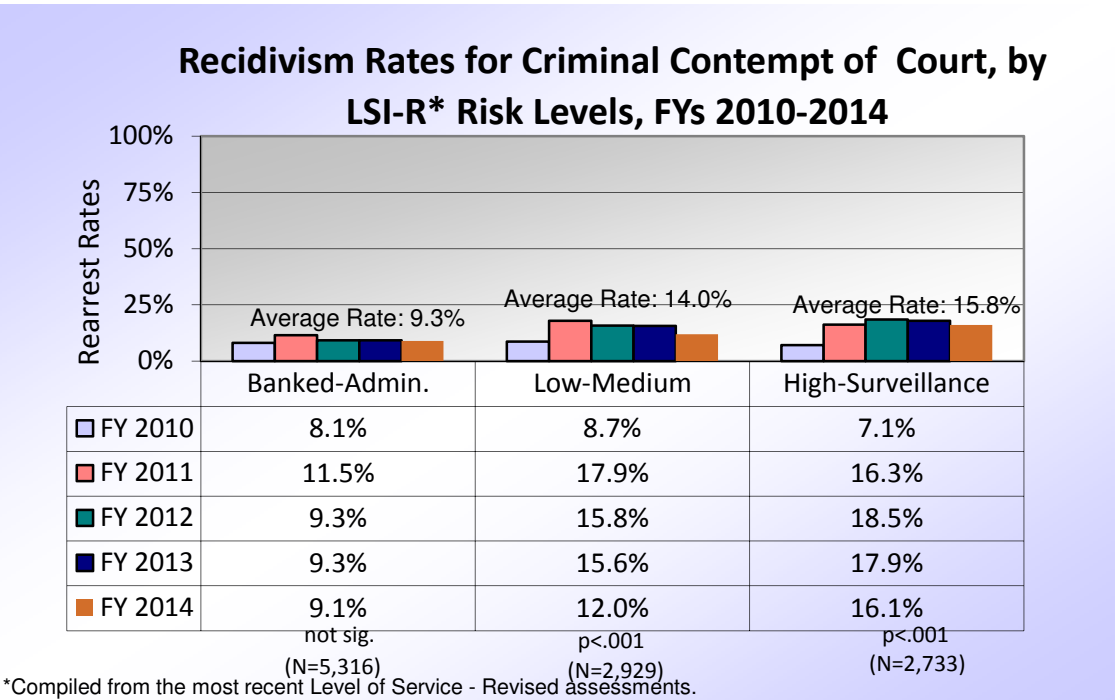
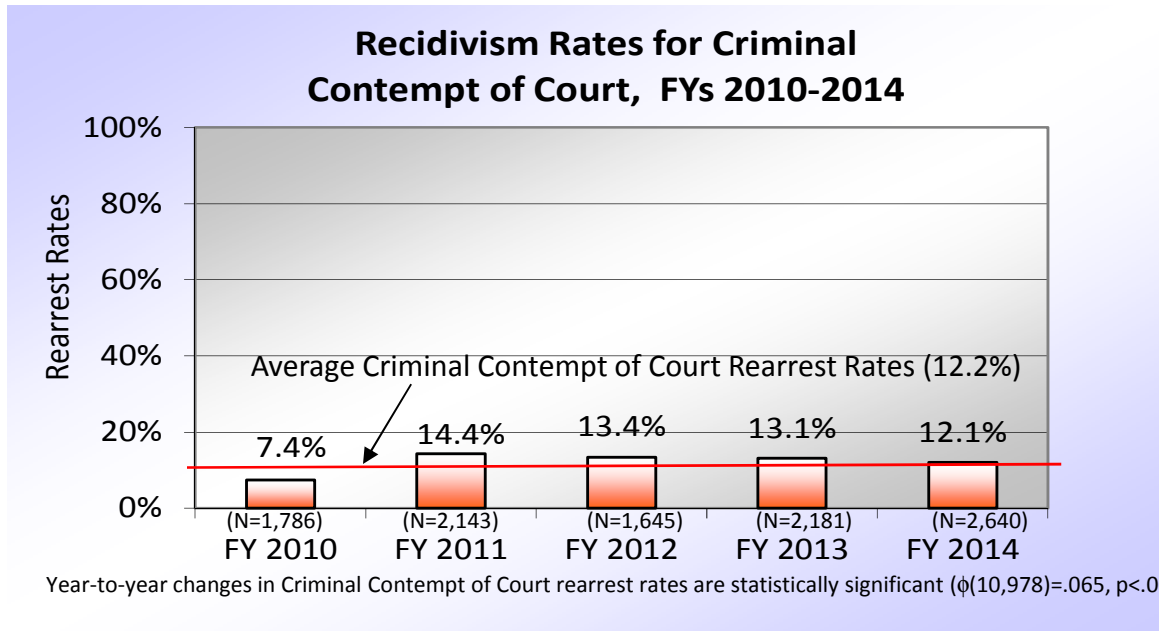
Note: Criminal charges are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, excluding charges for criminal contempt of court. Rearrest rates for criminal charges were tracked over 36-month periods.

Indicator #3

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



New Criminal Contempt of Court rearrests decreased by 1.0 percentage point in FY 2014.



Key Findings: From FYs 2010-2014, there were statistically significant increases in Criminal Contempt of Court rearrests for offenders at the Low-Medium and High-Surveillance risk levels.

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 2010

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for	
		Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,314	107	8.1%
Low-Medium	447	39	8.7%
High-Surveillance	382	27	7.1%
Total	2,143	173	8.1%

The differences between risk levels and recidivism rates are not statistically significant.

Fiscal Year 2011

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

$\phi(1,645)=.083; p<.01$

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for	
		Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,032	96	9.3%
Low-Medium	577	91	15.8%
High-Surveillance	572	106	18.5%
Total	2,181	293	13.4%

$\phi(2,181)=.119; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for	
		Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,281	119	9.3%
Low-Medium	671	105	15.6%
High-Surveillance	688	123	17.9%
Total	2,640	347	13.1%

$\phi(2,640)=.113; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for	
		Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	895	81	9.1%
Low-Medium	758	91	12.0%
High-Surveillance	716	115	16.1%
Total	2,369	287	12.1%

$\phi(2,369)=.088; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent Level of Service Inventory - Revised assessments.

Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. Recidivism rates for Criminal Contempt of Court were tracked over 36-month periods.

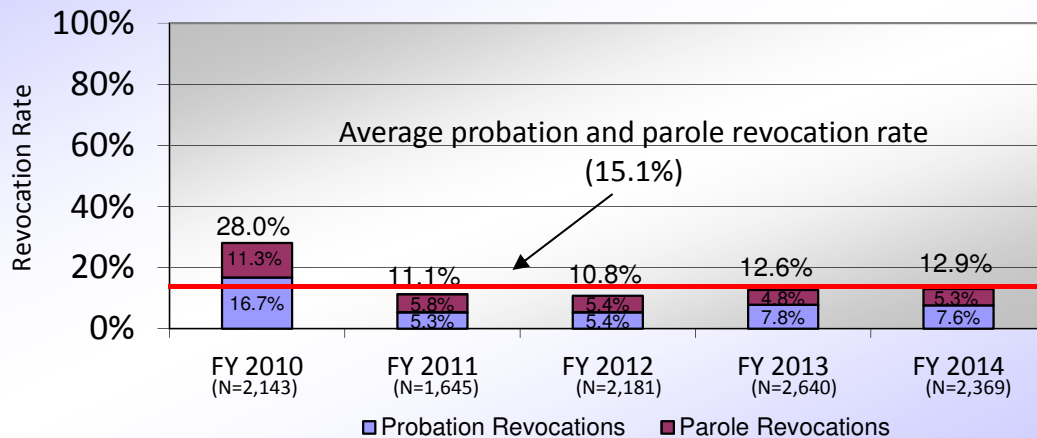
Indicator #4

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels



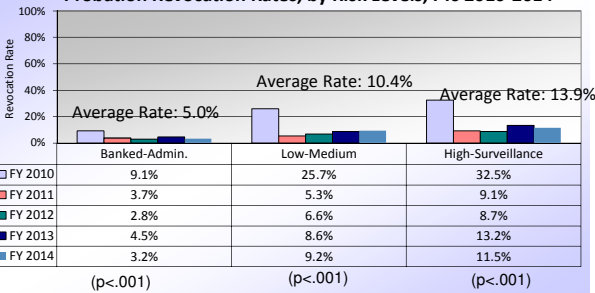
Probation and parole revocations increased by 0.3 percentage points in FY 2014.

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, FYs 2010-2014



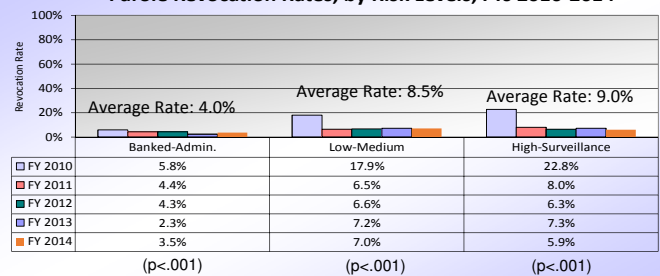
Year-to-year changes in the probation revocation and parole violation rates are statistically significant ($\phi(10,978)=.183, p<.001$).

Probation Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels, FYs 2010-2014



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels, FYs 2010-2014



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Note: The year-to-year change in revocation and violation rates are statistically significant at all offender risk levels.

Probation revocations and parole violations were tracked over a 36-month period. Probation revocations include modifications reported in CJIS only, and stem from charges specific to probation violations or summons arrest. Parole violations relate to rules, regulations, and procedures that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

Key Findings: From FYs 2010-2014, there were statistically significant declines in probation revocation rates and parole violation rates for offenders at all risk levels, except for increases in revocation rates for probationers at the Low-Medium risk level, and violation rates for parolees at the Banked-Admin level.

Indicator #4 (cont.)

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2010

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Probation Revocations	Percent Revoked	Parole Revocations	Percent Violations
Banked-Administrative	1,314	119	9.1%	76	5.8%
Low-Medium	447	115	25.7%	80	17.9%
High-Surveillance	382	124	32.5%	87	22.8%
Total	2,143	358	16.7%	243	11.3%

$\phi(2,143)=-.348; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2011

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Probation Revocations	Percent Revoked	Parole Revocations	Percent Violations
Banked-Administrative	794	29	3.7%	35	4.4%
Low-Medium	476	25	5.3%	31	6.5%
High-Surveillance	375	34	9.1%	30	8.0%
Total	1,645	88	5.3%	96	5.8%

$\phi(1,645)=-.102; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2012

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Probation Revocations	Percent Revoked	Parole Revocations	Percent Violations
Banked-Administrative	1,032	29	2.8%	44	4.3%
Low-Medium	577	38	6.6%	38	6.6%
High-Surveillance	572	50	8.7%	36	6.3%
Total	2,181	117	5.4%	118	5.4%

$\phi(2,181)=-.125; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2013

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Probation Revocations	Percent Revoked	Parole Revocations	Percent Violations
Banked-Administrative	1,281	58	4.5%	29	2.3%
Low-Medium	671	58	8.6%	48	7.2%
High-Surveillance	688	91	13.2%	50	7.3%
Total	2,640	207	7.8%	127	4.8%

$\phi(2,640)=-.183; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Fiscal Year 2014

*LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Offenders	Probation Revocations	Percent Revoked	Parole Revocations	Percent Violations
Banked-Administrative	895	29	3.2%	31	3.5%
Low-Medium	758	70	9.2%	53	7.0%
High-Surveillance	716	82	11.5%	42	5.9%
Total	2,369	181	7.6%	126	5.3%

$\phi(2,369)=-.153; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

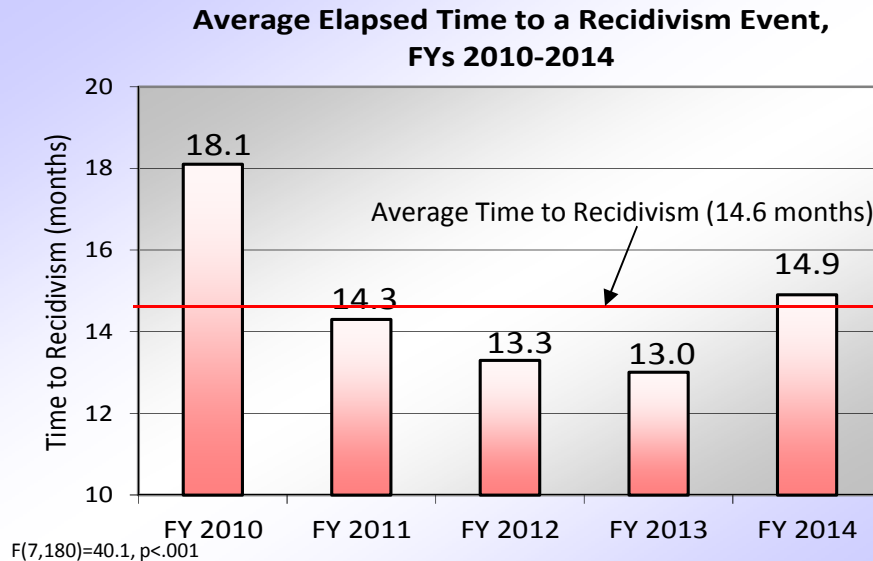
Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole violations relating to rules, regulations, and procedures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

Indicator #5

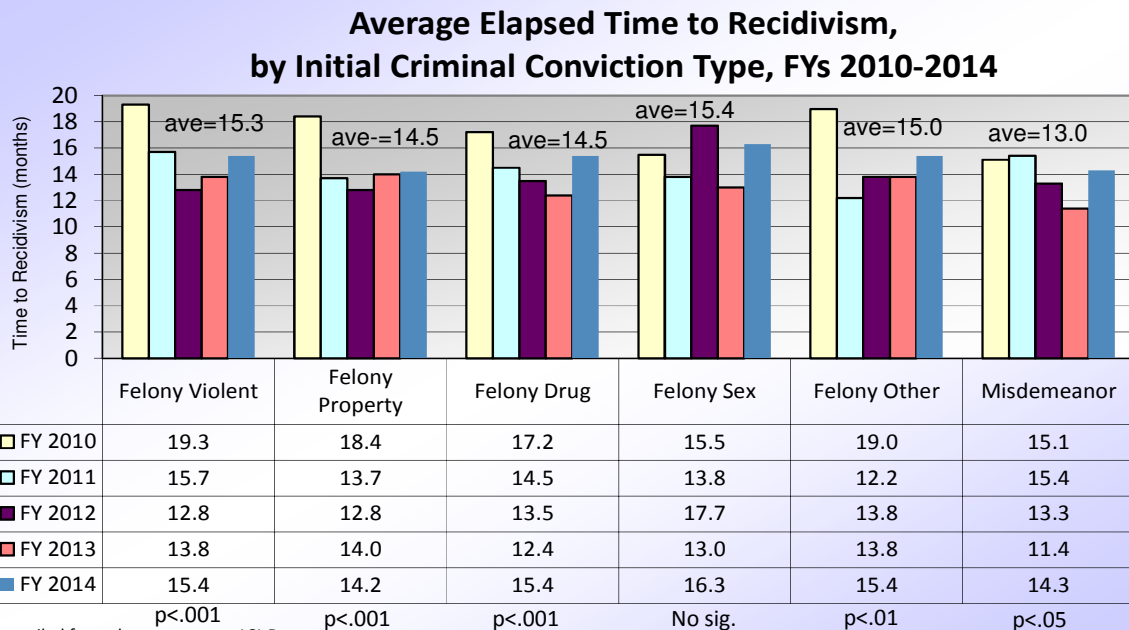
Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type



In FY 2014, the average length of time elapsed prior to recidivism significantly increased to 14.9 months, or 1.9 more months than were reported for FY 2013.



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

Key Findings: The year-to-year change in elapsed time to recidivism from FY 2013 to FY 2014 significantly increased for the following type of offenders: Felony Violent (+1.6 months), Felony Property (+0.2 months), Felony Drug (+3.0 months), Felony Other (+1.6 months) and Misdemeanors (+2.9 months).

Indicator #5 (cont.)

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

<i>Fiscal Year 2010</i>			
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
Felony Sex	27	15.5	13.72
Felony Other	101	19.0	12.96
Misdemeanor	39	15.1	10.69
Total	974	18.1	12.46

<i>Fiscal Year 2011</i>			
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
Felony Sex	32	13.8	10.44
Felony Other	70	12.2	9.95
Misdemeanor	66	15.4	10.60
Total	850	14.3	10.93

<i>Fiscal Year 2012</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	222	12.8	11.38
Felony Property	390	12.8	11.72
Felony Drug	313	13.5	11.35
Felony Sex	35	17.7	13.20
Felony Other	109	13.8	11.56
Misdemeanor	180	13.3	12.02
Total	1,249	13.3	11.65

<i>Fiscal Year 2013</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	213	13.8	12.02
Felony Property	388	14.0	14.00
Felony Drug	360	12.4	11.67
Felony Sex	26	13.0	13.35
Felony Other	102	13.8	12.57
Misdemeanor	245	11.4	11.24
Total	1,334	13.0	12.49

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	258	15.4	11.54
Felony Property	505	14.2	10.52
Felony Drug	385	15.4	10.88
Felony Sex	33	16.3	12.00
Felony Other	131	15.4	10.10
Misdemeanor	91	14.3	10.54
Total	1,403	14.9	10.81

Note: from ICIS Recidivism Reported Updates; 2010 thru 2014.

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

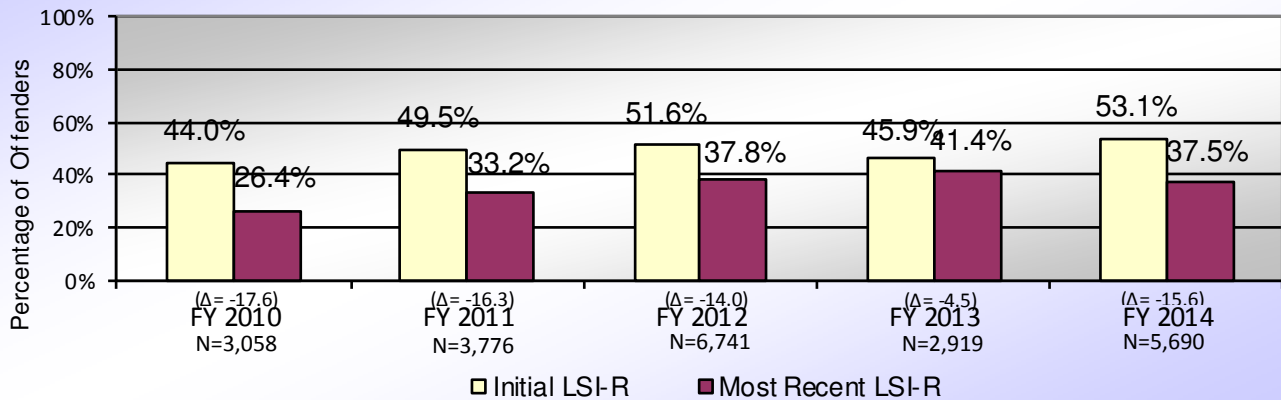
Indicator #6

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

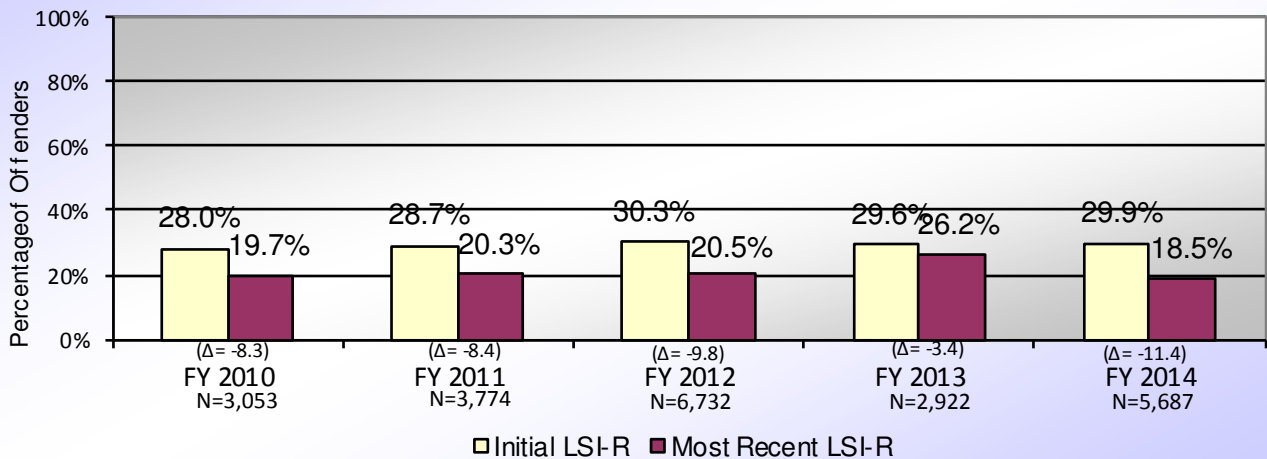


The percentage of offenders who admitted to having an unsatisfactory situation with drug and alcohol use has declined since their initial assessments.

Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Drug Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2010-2014



Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Alcohol Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2010-2014



Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines (Δ) in the proportions of offenders who admitted to having an unsatisfactory situation with drug and alcohol use, as determined by their initial to most recent LSI-R assessments.

Indicator #6 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2010

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	44.0%	26.4%	-17.6%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.0%	19.7%	-8.3%
	* $\phi(3,058)=-.822$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(3,053)=-.869$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2011

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	49.5%	33.2%	-16.3%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.7%	20.3%	-8.4%
	* $\phi(3,776)=-.779$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(3,774)=-.779$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2012

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	51.8%	37.8%	-14.0%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	30.3%	20.5%	-9.8%
	* $\phi(6,741)=-.659$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(6,732)=-.691$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2013

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	45.9%	41.4%	-4.5%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	29.6%	26.2%	-3.4%
	* $\phi(2,919)=1.22$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(2,922)=1.25$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2014

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	53.1%	37.5%	-15.6%
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	29.9%	18.5%	-11.4%
	* $\phi(5,690)=-.682$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(5,687)=-.700$; $p<.001$		

¹Offenders with "unsatisfactory" situation to "very unsatisfactory" situation with drugs or alcohol.
*Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who use the LSI-R.

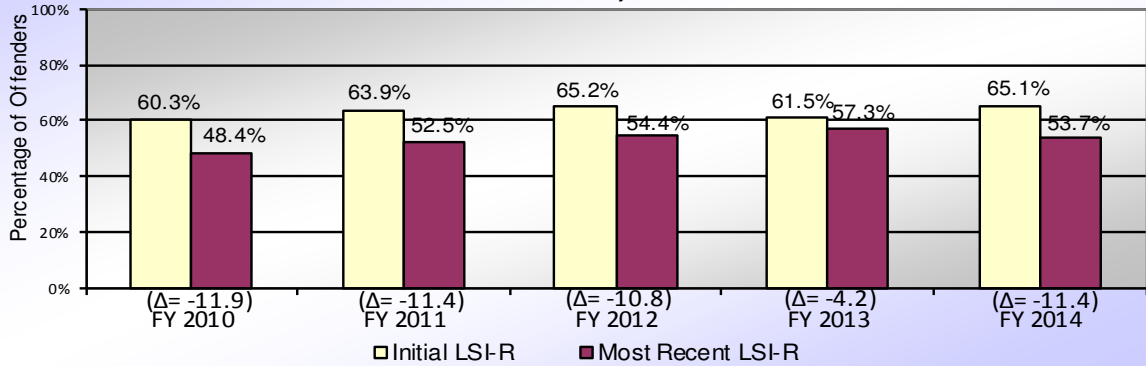
Indicator #7

Offenders* with Needs Relating to Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

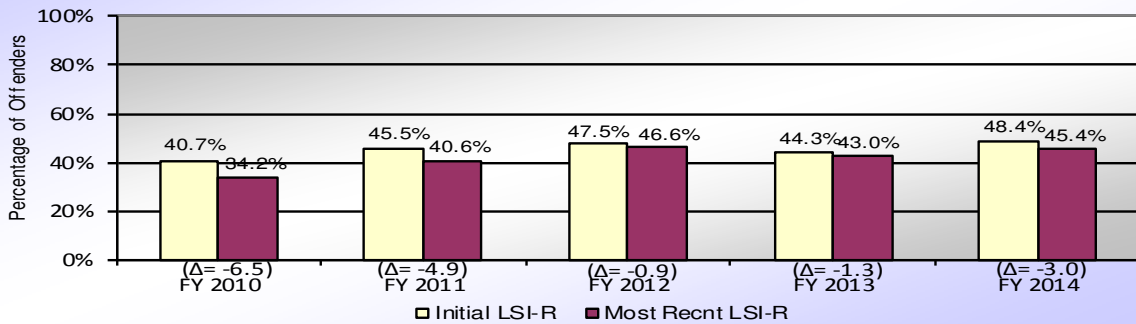


The percentages of offenders with an unsatisfactory situation with employment, prosocial peers, and housing have improved since reassessment.

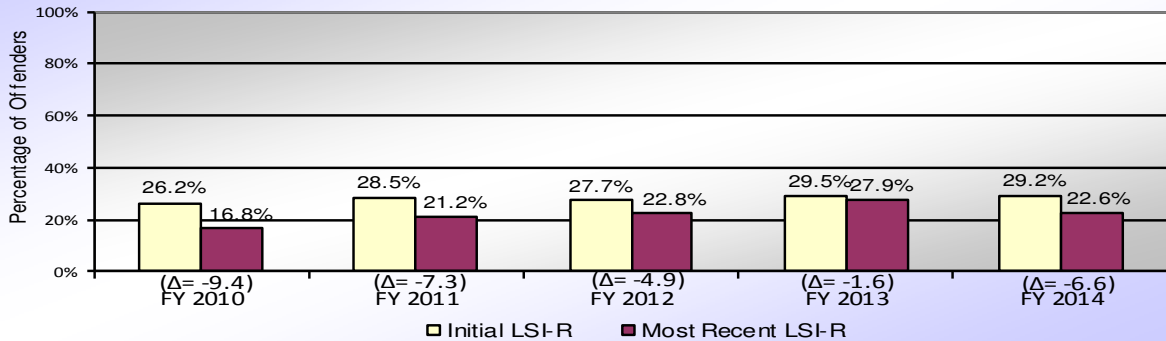
Percentage of Offenders with Unsatisfactory¹ Employment Situation, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2010-2014



Percentage of Offenders with Unsatisfactory¹ Prosocial Peers, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2010-2014



Percentage of Offenders with Unsatisfactory¹ Housing Accommodation, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2010-2014



Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines (Δ) in the proportions of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with employment, prosocial peers, and housing, as determined by their initial to most recent LSI-R assessments.

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

Indicator #7 (cont.)

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

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**	40.7%	34.2%	-6.5%
Accommodation***	26.2%	16.8%	-9.4%

*tau-b(3,041)=.485; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,070)=.475; $p < .001$

***tau-b(3,058)=.418; $p < .001$

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*	63.9%	52.5%	-11.4%
Prosocial Peer Group**	45.5%	40.6%	-4.9%
Accommodation***	28.5%	21.2%	-7.3%

*tau-b(3,729)=.477; $p < .001$

**tau-b(3,791)=.463; $p < .001$

***tau-b(3,775)=.450; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2012

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	65.2%	54.4%	-10.8%
Prosocial Peer Group**	47.5%	46.6%	-0.9%
Housing			
Accommodation***	27.7%	22.8%	-4.9%

*tau-b(6,668)=.419; $p < .001$

**tau-b(6,761)=.418; $p < .001$

***tau-b(6,734)=.380; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2013

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	61.5%	57.3%	-4.2%
Prosocial Peer Group**	44.3%	43.0%	-1.3%
Housing			
Accommodation***	29.5%	27.9%	-1.6%

*tau-b(2,903)=.724; $p < .001$

**tau-b(2,939)=.722; $p < .001$

***tau-b(2,920)=.697; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2014

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	65.1%	53.7%	-11.4%
Prosocial Peer Group**	48.4%	45.4%	-3.0%
Housing			
Accommodation***	29.2%	22.6%	-6.6%

*tau-b(5,639)=.427; $p < .001$

**tau-b(5,719)=.409; $p < .001$


***tau-b(5,687)=.366; $p < .001$

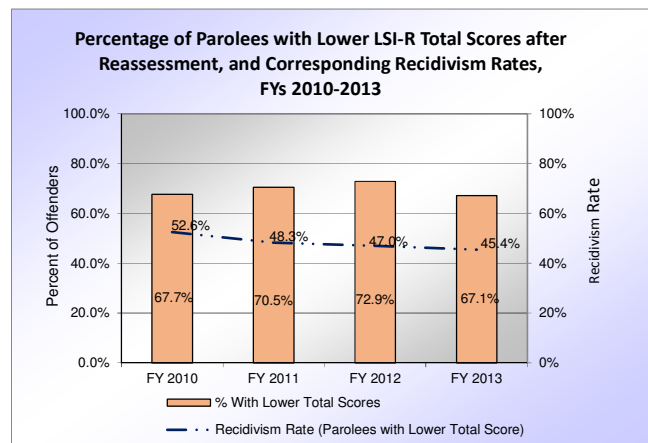
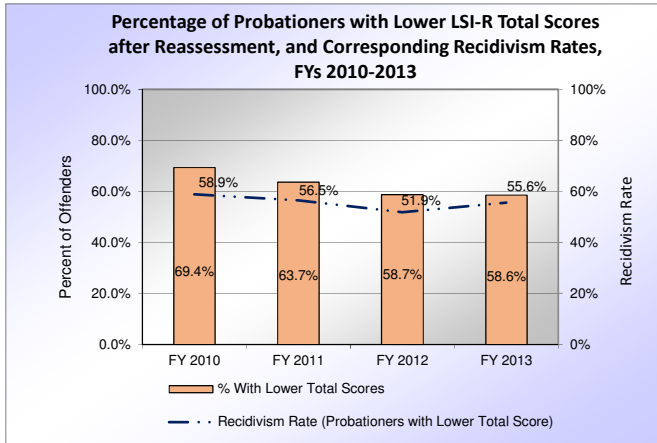
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

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

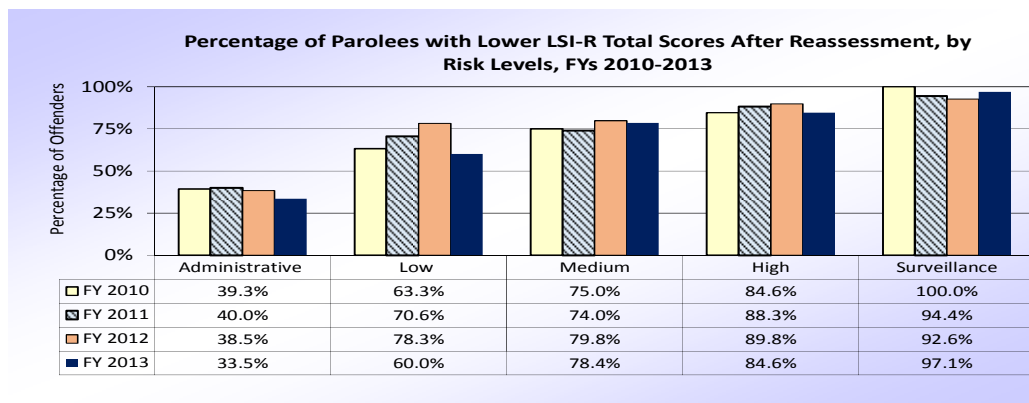
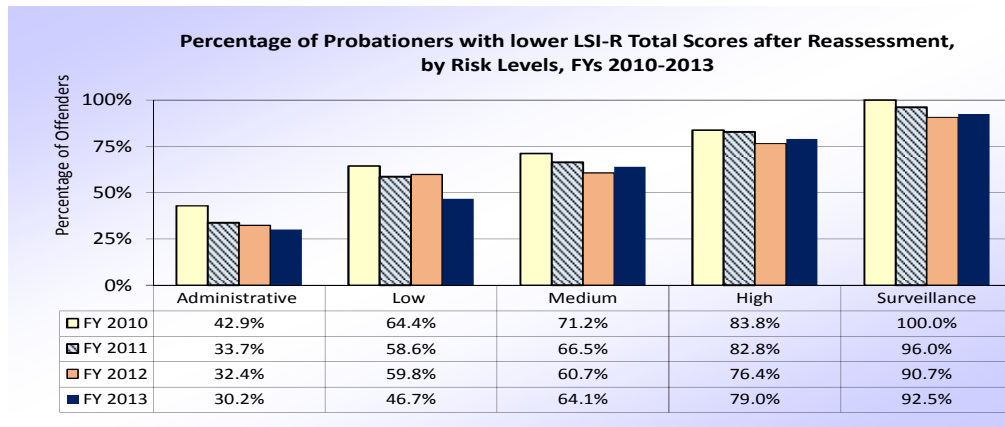
Indicator #8

Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

 The percentage of probationers with lower LSI-R Total scores after reassessment decreased significantly, by 10.8 percentage points, from FY 2010 through FY 2013.



$\phi(3,099) = .016$; $p < .001$ (statistically significant for changing LSI-R total score only)



Note: Risk levels based on initial LSI-R.

Key Findings: The percentage of probationers and parolees with lower LSI-R Total scores after reassessment becomes greater as risk levels increase. The differences in LSI-R Total scores between FYs 2010-2013 are not statistically significant.

Indicator #8 (cont.)

Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2010

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	133	57	42.9%
Low	59	38	64.4%
Medium	146	104	71.2%
High	197	165	83.8%
Surveillance	23	23	100.0%
Total	558	387	69.4%

$\phi(558)=-.223; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2011

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	178	60	33.7%
Low	70	41	58.6%
Medium	170	113	66.5%
High	232	192	82.8%
Surveillance	25	24	96.0%
Total	675	430	63.7%

$\phi(675)=-.131; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2012

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	250	81	32.4%
Low	102	61	59.8%
Medium	229	139	60.7%
High	259	198	76.4%
Surveillance	43	39	90.7%
Total	883	518	58.7%

$\phi(883)=-.269; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2013

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	285	86	30.2%
Low	105	49	46.7%
Medium	231	148	64.1%
High	309	244	79.0%
Surveillance	53	49	92.5%
Total	983	576	58.6%

$\phi(983)=-.220; p<.001$

Note: from initial LSI-R

Fiscal Year 2010

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	112	44	39.3%
Low	30	19	63.3%
Medium	92	69	75.0%
High	117	99	84.6%
Surveillance	20	20	100.0%
Total	371	251	67.7%

$\phi(371)=-.230; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2011

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	115	46	40.0%
Low	34	24	70.6%
Medium	96	71	74.0%
High	154	136	88.3%
Surveillance	18	17	94.4%
Total	417	294	70.5%

$\phi(417)=-.131; p<.010$

Fiscal Year 2012

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	130	50	38.5%
Low	23	18	78.3%
Medium	119	95	79.8%
High	176	158	89.8%
Surveillance	27	25	92.6%
Total	475	346	72.8%

$\phi(476)=-.154; p<.010$

Fiscal Year 2013

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	161	54	33.5%
Low	40	24	60.0%
Medium	102	80	78.4%
High	201	170	84.6%
Surveillance	34	33	97.1%
Total	538	361	67.1%

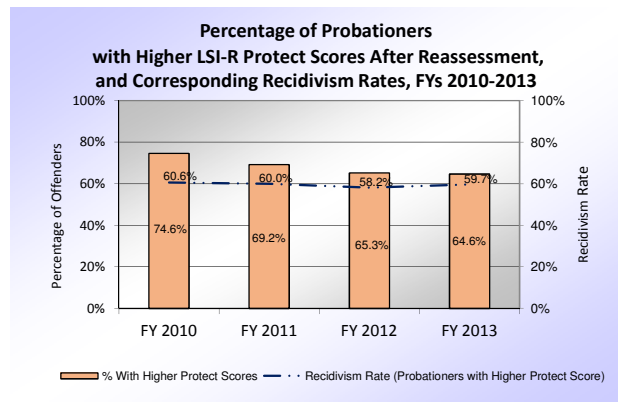
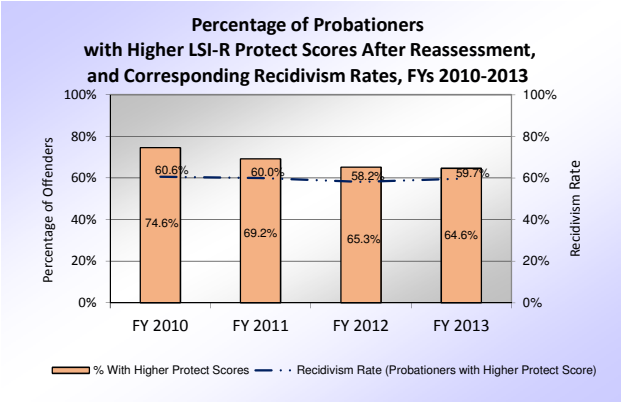
$\phi(538)=-.254; p<.001$

Note: from initial LSI-R

Indicator #9

Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

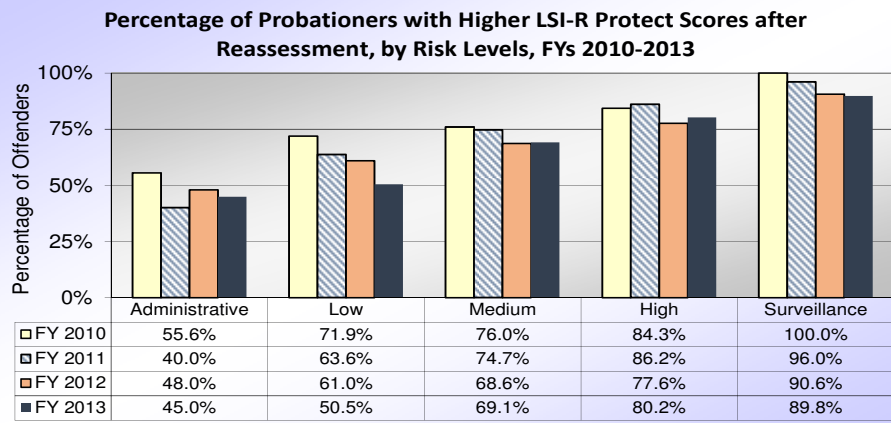
The percentage of probationers and parolees with higher LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment decreased significantly, by 6.1 and 10.0 percentage points, respectively, from FY 2010 through FY 2013.



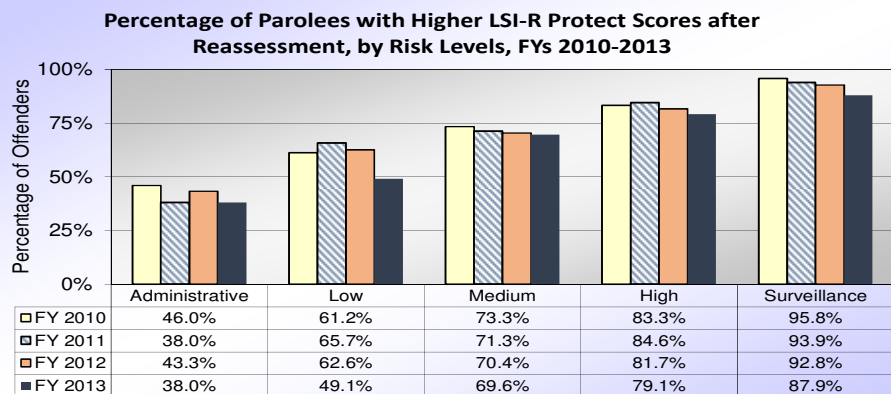
$\phi(3,095) = .078$; $p < .001$ (statistically significant for changing LSI-R protect score only)

$\phi(1,799) = .067$; $p < .05$ (statistically significant for changing LSI-R protect score)

$\phi(1,799) = .076$; $p < .05$ (statistically significant for changing recidivism rates)



$\phi(339) = -.138$, $p < .01$



Note: Risk level based on initial LSI-R

Key Findings: The percentage of probationers and parolees with higher LSI-R Protect scores becomes greater, as risk levels increase. The differences in LSI-R Protect scores between FYs 2010-2013 are not statistically significant.

Indicator #9 (cont.)

Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	135	75	55.6%
Low	57	41	71.9%
Medium	146	111	76.0%
High	197	166	84.3%
Surveillance	23	23	100.0%
Total	558	416	74.6%

$\phi(1,017) = .173; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2010

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	272	125	46.0%
Low	98	60	61.2%
Medium	251	184	73.3%
High	348	290	83.3%
Surveillance	48	46	95.8%
Total	1,017	705	69.3%

$\phi(1,017) = .173; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2011

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	180	72	40.0%
Low	66	42	63.6%
Medium	166	124	74.7%
High	239	206	86.2%
Surveillance	25	24	96.0%
Total	676	468	69.2%

$\phi(1,146) = .058; p < .05$

Fiscal Year 2011

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	303	115	38.0%
Low	102	67	65.7%
Medium	282	201	71.3%
High	410	347	84.6%
Surveillance	49	46	93.9%
Total	1,146	776	67.7%

$\phi(1,146) = .058; p < .05$

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	250	120	48.0%
Low	105	64	61.0%
Medium	226	155	68.6%
High	259	201	77.6%
Surveillance	32	29	90.6%
Total	872	569	65.3%

$\phi(6,804) = .332; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	411	178	43.3%
Low	131	82	62.6%
Medium	382	269	70.4%
High	497	406	81.7%
Surveillance	83	77	92.8%
Total	1,504	1,012	67.3%

$\phi(6,804) = .332; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	280	126	45.0%
Low	111	56	50.5%
Medium	230	159	69.1%
High	308	247	80.2%
Surveillance	49	44	89.8%
Total	978	632	64.6%

$\phi(1,699) = .116; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2013


LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment	
		Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	481	183	38.0%
Low	161	79	49.1%
Medium	359	250	69.6%
High	599	474	79.1%
Surveillance	99	87	87.9%
Total	1,699	1,073	63.2%

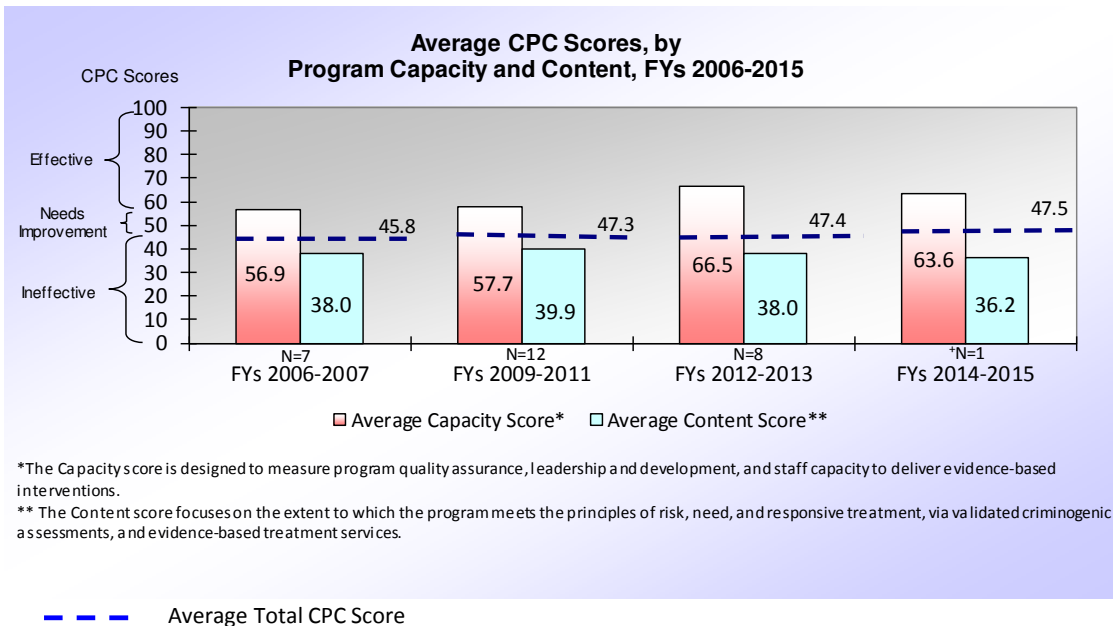
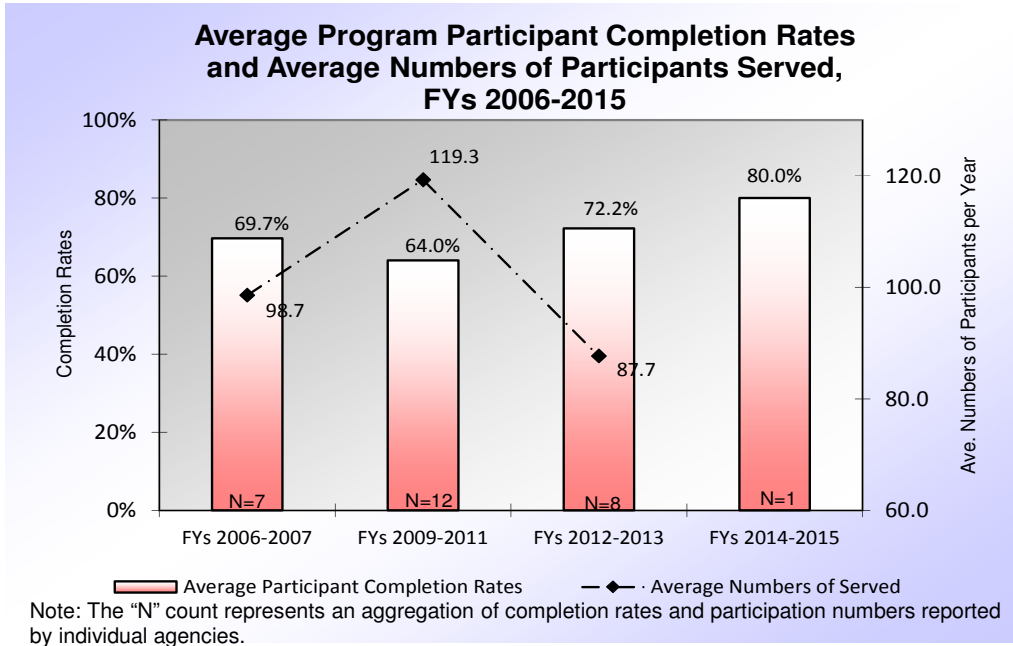
$\phi(1,699) = .116; p < .001$

Note: from initial 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 stable during FYs 2006-2015.



Key Findings: The average total CPC score from assessments conducted in FYs 2006-2007 through FYs 2014-2015 increased slightly, by 1.7 points, to reach 47.5 out of 100 total possible points, which is in the “needs improvement” effectiveness range. Since FY 2006, the average Capacity score has remained in the “effective” range, while the Content score 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. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=4)	35	67.8	45.2
TC/Residential (N=3)	200	73.5	46.5
Total/Ave.	90	69.7	45.8

FYs 2009-2011

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=8)	121	61.3	48.8
TC/Residential (N=4)	117	69.5	44.1
Total/Ave.	118	64.0	47.3

FYs 2012-2013

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=7)	85	66.5	44.1
TC/Residential (N=1)	100	n.a.	70.0
Total/Ave.	74	72.2	47.4

FYs 2014-2015

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP/Group Outpatient (N=1)	n.a.	80.0	47.5
Total/Ave.	n.a.	80.0	47.5

*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.

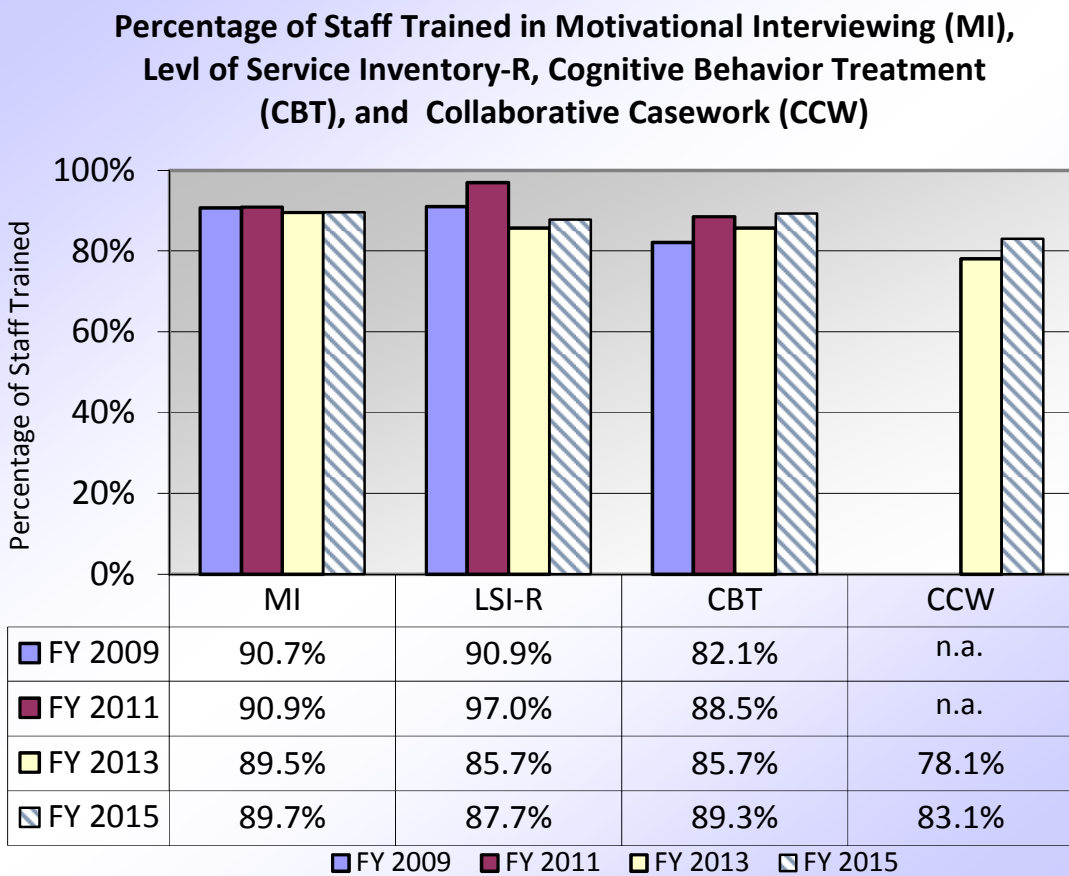
Note: The CPC assesses for the program's implementation of evidence-based practices, emphasizing the effective use of validated actuarial risk instruments, cognitive behavioral treatment interventions, and treatment services that are focused on the criminogenic needs and risk principles.

Indicator #11

Percentage of Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practices, such as Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)



The percentage of staff trained in Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) reflects an increasing trend.



Key Findings: The proportions of staff (e.g., probation officers, parole officers, social work assistants, and social workers) trained as of FY 2015 are slightly higher than these proportions were in FY 2013 for MI (+3.5%), LSI-R (+4.6%), and CBT (+5.8%).

Note: CCW is a newly-monitored, ICIS-sanctioned training statistic started in FY 2013.

Indicator #11(cont.)

Percentage of Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practices, such as Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)

Fiscal Year 2009

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)			Number of staff trained in EBPs			Percentage of staff trained		
	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 Worker	57	57	56	54	56	39	94.7%	98.2%	69.6%
Subtotal	258	254	229	234	231	188	90.7%	90.9%	82.1%

Fiscal Year 2011

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)			Number of staff trained in EBPs			Percentage of staff trained		
	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 Worker	81	81	81	74	79	70	91.4%	97.5%	86.4%
Subtotal	297	297	252	270	288	223	90.9%	97.0%	88.5%

Fiscal Year 2013

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)				Number of staff trained in EBPs				Percentage of staff trained			
	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	CBT	CCW
Parole Officers	43	43	43	43	42	43	43	39	97.7%	100.0%	100.0%	90.7%
Probation Officers	144	144	144	144	128	120	121	107	88.9%	83.3%	84.0%	74.3%
Social Workers/Case Worker	51	51	51	n.a.	43	41	40	n.a.	84.3%	80.4%	78.4%	n.a.
Subtotal	238	238	238	187	213	204	204	146	89.5%	85.7%	85.7%	78.1%

Fiscal Year 2015

	Current staffing levels (minus vacancies)				Number of staff trained in EBPs				Percentage of staff trained			
	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	CBT	CCW
Parole Officers	40	40	40	40	39	40	40	39	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%
Probation Officers	167	167	167	167	158	152	156	133	94.6%	91.0%	93.4%	79.6%
Social Workers/Case Worker	54	54	54	n.a.	37	37	37	n.a.	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%	n.a.
Subtotal	261	261	261	207	234	229	233	172	89.7%	87.7%	89.3%	83.1%

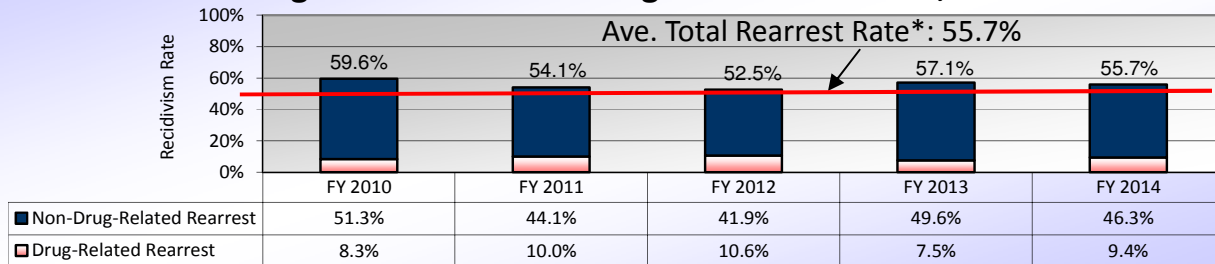
Indicator #12

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



The total recidivism rate for drug offenders decreased by 3.9 percentage points from FYs 2010 through 2014.

Convicted Substance Abuse Offender Recidivism Rates, by Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Rearrests, FYs 2010-2014



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

Ave. Non-Drug-Related Rearrest Rate: 46.6%
 Ave. Drug-Related Rearrest Rate: 9.1%

Note: Drug-related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, drug 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: From FYs 2010 through 2014, non-drug-related rearrests among drug offenders decreased by 5.0 points percentage points, while their new drug-related rearrests increased by 1.1 percentage points, although these are not statistically significant trends.

Indicator #12 (cont.)

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

<i>Fiscal Year 2010</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	38	8.3
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	235	51.3
Total Rearrests	273	59.6

(N= 458 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2011</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	45	10.0
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	199	44.1
Total Rearrests	244	54.1

(N= 451 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2012</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	58	10.6
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	229	41.9
Total Rearrests	287	52.5

(N= 546 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2013</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	45	7.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	297	49.6
Total Rearrests	342	57.1

(N= 599 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	57	9.4
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	282	46.3
Total Rearrests	339	55.7

(N= 609 Offenders)

Note: Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, drug 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.

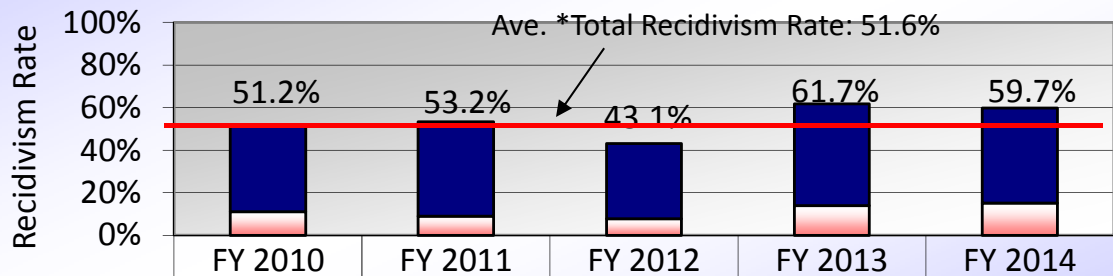
Indicator #13

Domestic Violence Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes



The total recidivism rate for domestic violence offenders increased by 8.7 percentage points from FYs 2010 through 2014.

Domestic Violence (DV) Offender Recidivism Rates, by DV and Non-DV Rearrests, FYs 2010-2014



	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
■ Non-DV Rearrest	40.2%	44.3%	35.3%	47.8%	44.6%
■ DV Rearrest	11.0%	8.9%	7.8%	13.9%	15.1%

*The sum of DV and non-DV rearrests.

Ave. Non-DV Rearrest Rate: 41.1%
Ave. DV Rearrest Rate: 10.5%

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member and protective order violations, under the assumption that the vast majority of these crimes were committed against a spouse, domestic partner, or family household members. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. Presently, there are no reliable means of verifying spousal or domestic-related crimes from non-domestic-related crimes, due to the lack of victim information documented in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The recidivism rate for sentenced DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: From FYs 2010 through 2014, the non-DV rearrests increased 4.4 percentage points, and new Domestic Violence (DV) rearrest rate for new DV offenses increased by 4.1 percentage points,

Indicator #13 (cont.)

Domestic Violence Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes

<i>Fiscal Year 2010</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	69	11.0
Non-DV Rearrests	252	40.2
Total Rearrests	321	51.2

(N= 627 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2011</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	27	8.9
Non-DV Rearrests	135	44.3
Total Rearrests	162	53.2

(N= 305 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2012</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	29	7.8
Non-DV Rearrests	132	35.3
Total Rearrests	161	43.1

(N= 374 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2013</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	25	13.9
Non-DV Rearrests	86	47.8
Total Rearrests	111	61.7

(N= 180 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	21	15.1
Non-DV Rearrests	62	44.6
Total Rearrests	83	59.7

(N= 139 Offenders)

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member and protective order violations, assuming that most of these crimes were committed against a spouse, domestic partner, or family household member. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. Currently, there are no reliable means of verifying spousal or domestic-related crimes due to the lack of victim information currently documented in CJIS. 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.

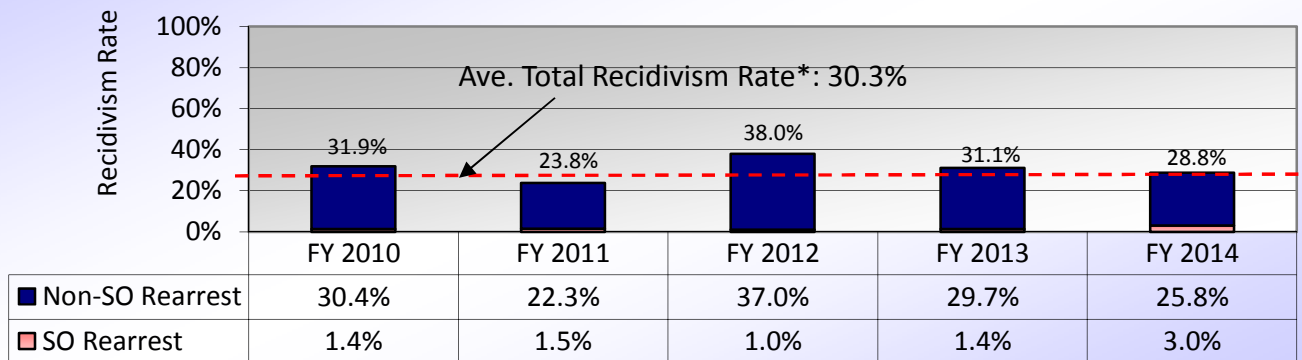
Indicator #14

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses



The total recidivism rate for sex offenders decreased by 3.1 percentage points from FYs 2010 through 2014.

Sex Offender Recidivism Rates, by Sex Offense (SO) and Non-Sex Offense Rearrests, FYs 2010-2014



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

Ave. Non-SO Rearrest Rate: 28.7%
Ave. SO Rearrest Rate: 1.6%

Note: SO Rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, 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: From FYs 2010 through 2014, non-sex offense rearrests among sex offenders declined 4.6 percentage points, while their sex offense rearrests increased 1.6 percentage points.

Indicator #14 (cont.)

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses

Fiscal Year 2010

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	1	1.4
Non-SO Rearrests	21	30.4
Total Rearrests	22	31.8

(N= 69 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2011

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	1.5
Non-SO Rearrests	29	22.3
Total Rearrests	31	23.8

(N= 130 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2012

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	1	1.0
Non-SO Rearrests	37	37.0
Total Rearrests	38	38.0

(N= 100 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2013

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	1	1.4
Non-SO Rearrests	22	29.7
Total Rearrests	23	31.1

(N= 74 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2014

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	3.0
Non-SO Rearrests	17	25.8
Total Rearrests	19	28.8

(N= 66 Offenders)

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