

Risk Assessments Used in Hawaii

In 2002, the State of Hawaii Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) was created with the goal of reducing offender recidivism. ICIS membership includes: The State of Hawaii's Paroling Authority, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Health, and the Hawaii State Judiciary's Adult Client Services Branch (Probation).

ICIS defines recidivism as criminal rearrests, revocations, technical violations, and/or criminal contempt of court charges reported in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). A recidivism event is determined by the first reported charge that occurs within a 36-month tracking period. Recidivism tracking begins with an unduplicated count of offenders compiled within a given fiscal year, and respectively determined by the offenders' probation supervision start date, release to parole date, or maximum-term prison release date. Offenders are defined as:

- A. Sentenced felony probationers who did not receive a Deferred Acceptance of Guilty or No Contest Plea;
- B. Incarcerated offenders who were released to parole; and
- C. Incarcerated offenders who completed the full term of their prison sentence.

With respect to charges triggered by CJIS, they include the following:

- 1) Criminal rearrests that results in a misdemeanor or felony offense;
- 2) Parole and probation revocations, or resentencing;
- 3) Probation violations, including summon/arrest or modification of probation that results in detainment/arrest;
- 4) Parole violations, which involves parole rules and regulation violations or parole endorsed warrant of arrest; and
- 5) Criminal contempt of court that leads to a court-ordered petty misdemeanor / misdemeanor charge.

ICIS worked with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) on a strategy to reduce recidivism. The Eight Principles on Risk Reduction strategy was recommended by the NIC and adopted by ICIS.

"Assessing Risk" is the first of the Eight Principles of Risk Reduction, which is founded on evidenced based practices.

ICIS sought training and instituted the following risk assessments:

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| 1. Level of Service Inventory – PROXY | (Probation screening assessment only) |
| 2. Level of Service Inventory – Revised | (General assessment used on all offenders) |
| 3. Adult Substance Use Survey | (Accompanies the LSI-R) |
| 4. Domestic Violence Screening Instrument | (Domestic Violence offenders) |
| 5. Spousal Assault Risk Assessment | (Domestic Violence offenders) |
| 6. Static-99 | (Sex Offenders) |
| 7. STABLE-2007 | (Sex Offenders) |
| 8. ACUTE- 2007 | (Sex Offenders) |
| 9. Ohio Risk Assessment System _ Pretrial Assessment Tool | (Felony Pretrial Offenders) |
| 10. Historical Clinical Risk (HCR-20) Management | (Violence Risk assessment for mentally ill offenders) |

These assessments are done at the onset of supervision (e.g. probation or parole) and used to determine the offender's level of risk, which then determines the corresponding level of supervision and treatment offered to the offender.

These assessment tools are periodically validated and have been "normed" to the Hawaii population. Please refer to the ICIS website for publication on validation studies and recidivism studies:

<http://icis.hawaii.gov>