

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions

Scorecard Report

Dashboard Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2012-2016

Final

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










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Department of the Attorney General

December, 2017




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 Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) prisoners in Fiscal Years 2012-2016. 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 fourteen 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, four (28.6%) have green “plus” signs which represent a desirable trend; three (21.4%) have red “minus” signs, which reflect an undesirable trend; and seven (50.0%) have yellow “circle” signs, which signify a mixed trend.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS (FYs 2012-2016 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.	
3 Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders who were Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court, by Risk Levels.	
4. Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels.	
5. Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type.	
6. Offenders with Current Drug and Alcohol Problems, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments.	
7. Offenders with Needs Relating to Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments	
8. Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels.	
9. Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels.	
10. Average Program Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies.	
11. Percentage of Staff Trained in Evidence-Based Practices, such as Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW).	
12. Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Crimes.	
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.	

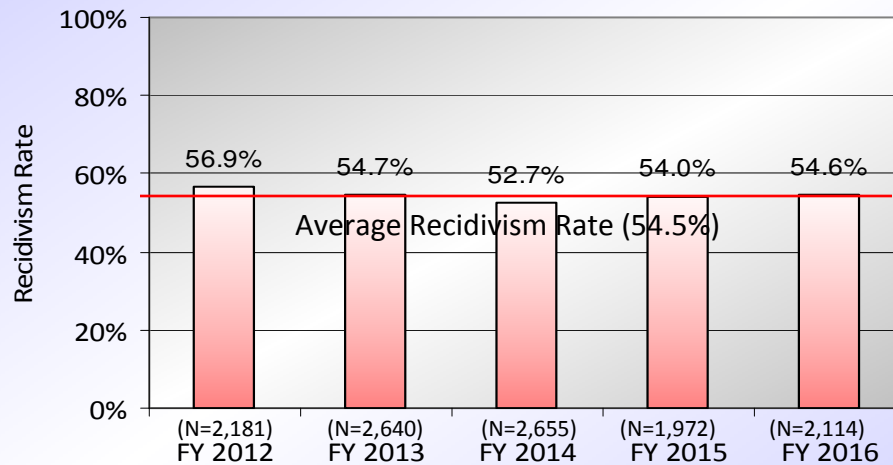
Indicator #1

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



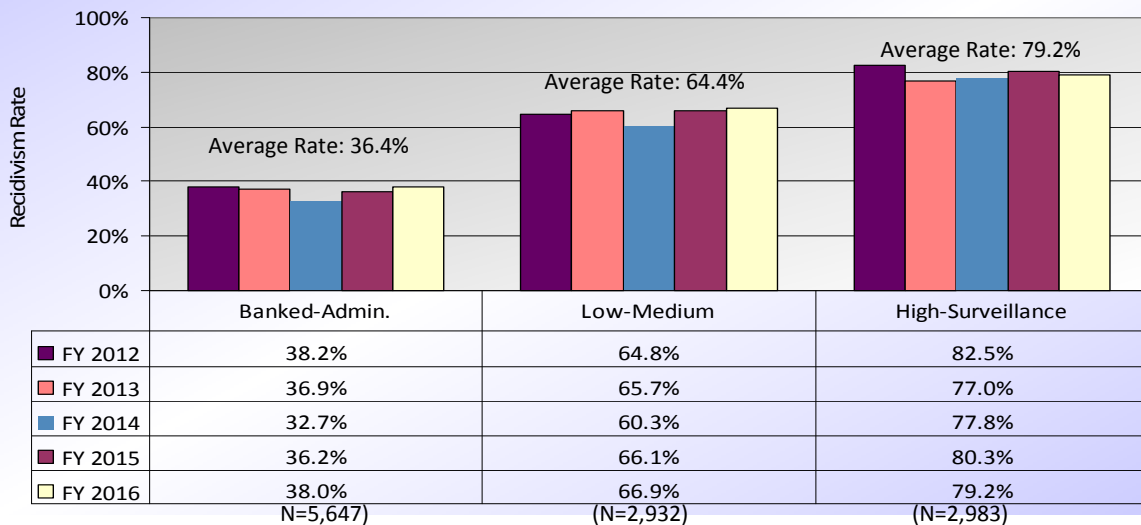
The total recidivism rate increased by 0.6 percentage points in FY 2016.

Recidivism Rates, State of Hawaii, FYs 2012-2016



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

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



*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 differences in recidivism rates across risk levels are statistically significant.

Indicator #1 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent 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%

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

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent 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%

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

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,181	386	32.7%
Low-Medium	758	457	60.3%
High-Surveillance	716	557	77.8%
Total	2,655	1,400	52.7%

$\phi(2,655)=.382; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,041	377	36.2%
Low-Medium	428	283	66.1%
High-Surveillance	503	404	80.3%
Total	1,972	1,064	54.0%

$\phi(1,972)=.389; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Percent Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,112	423	38.0%
Low-Medium	498	333	66.9%
High-Surveillance	504	399	79.2%
Total	2,114	1,155	54.6%

$\phi(2,114)=.361; p<.001$

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

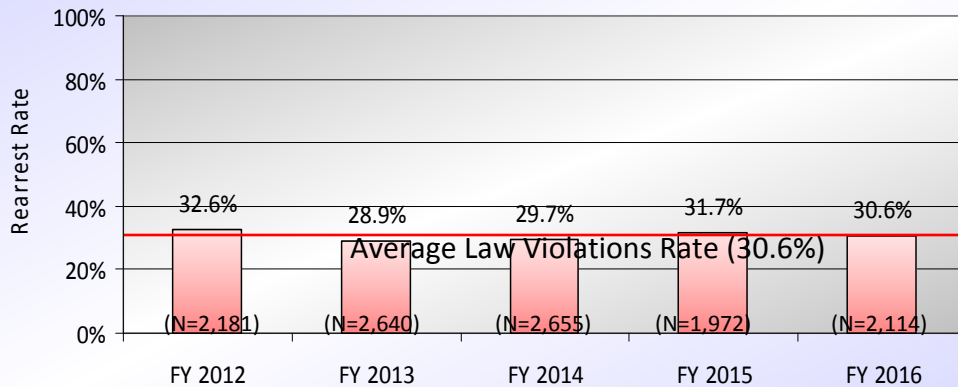
Indicator #2

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



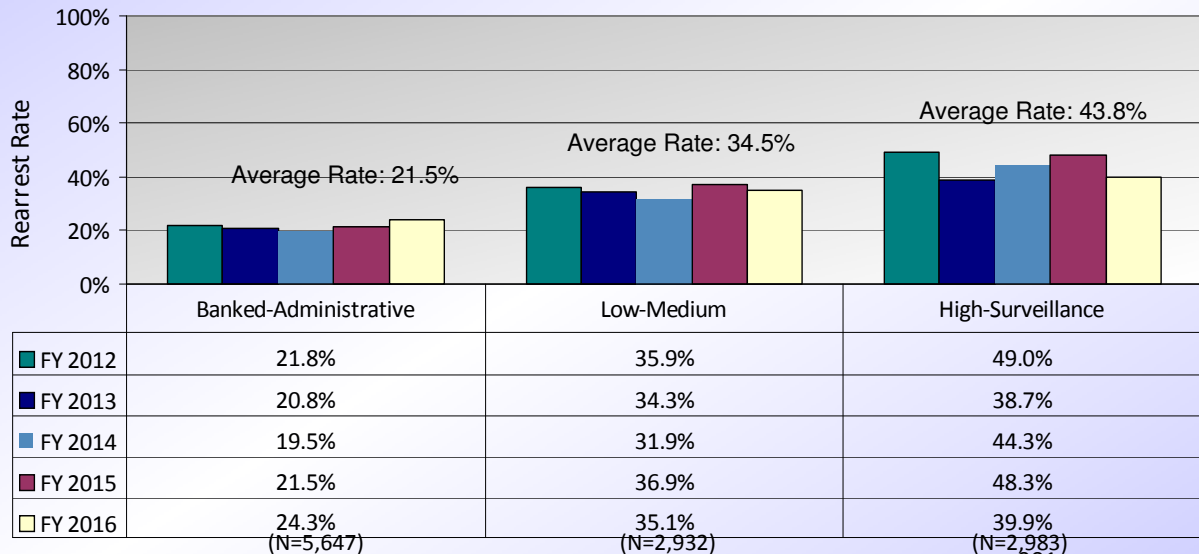
The recidivism rate for new law violations decreased by 1.1 percentage points in FY 2016.

Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, FYs 2012-2016



Note: Year-to-year changes in law violation rates are statistically significant ($\phi(11,562)=-.029, p<.05$).

Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



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

Key Findings: From FY 2012 to FY 2016, there was a statistically significant decline in Law Violation Rearrests rates for High-Surveillance offenders.

Indicator #2 (cont.)

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

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	1,181	230	19.5%
Low-Medium	758	242	31.9%
High-Surveillance	716	317	44.3%
Total	2,655	789	29.7%

$\phi(2,369) = .224; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,041	224	21.5%
Low-Medium	428	158	36.9%
High-Surveillance	503	243	48.3%
Total	1,972	625	31.7%

$\phi(1,972) = .246; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,112	270	24.3%
Low-Medium	498	175	35.1%
High-Surveillance	504	201	39.9%
Total	2,114	646	30.6%

$\phi(2,114) = .148; p < .001$

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

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

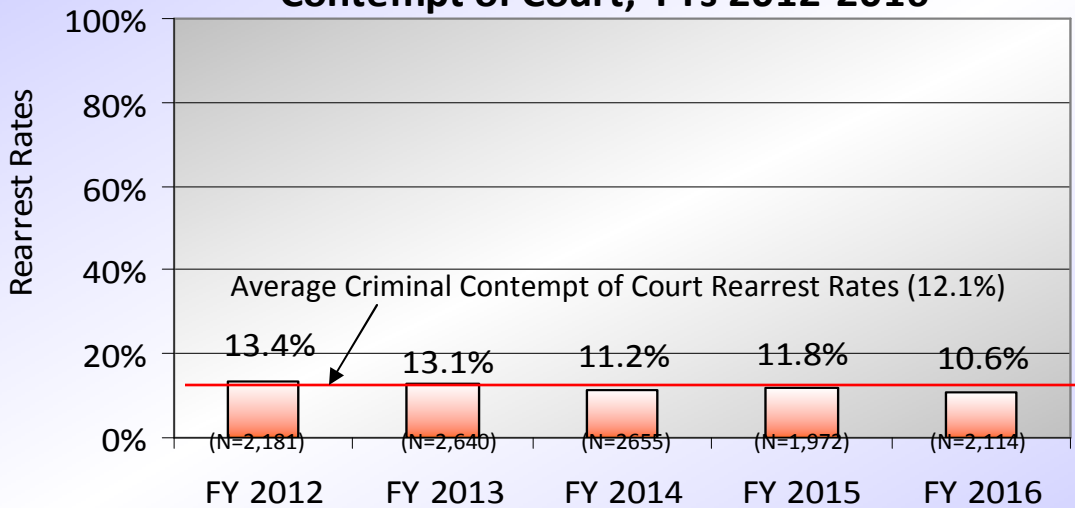
Indicator #3

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



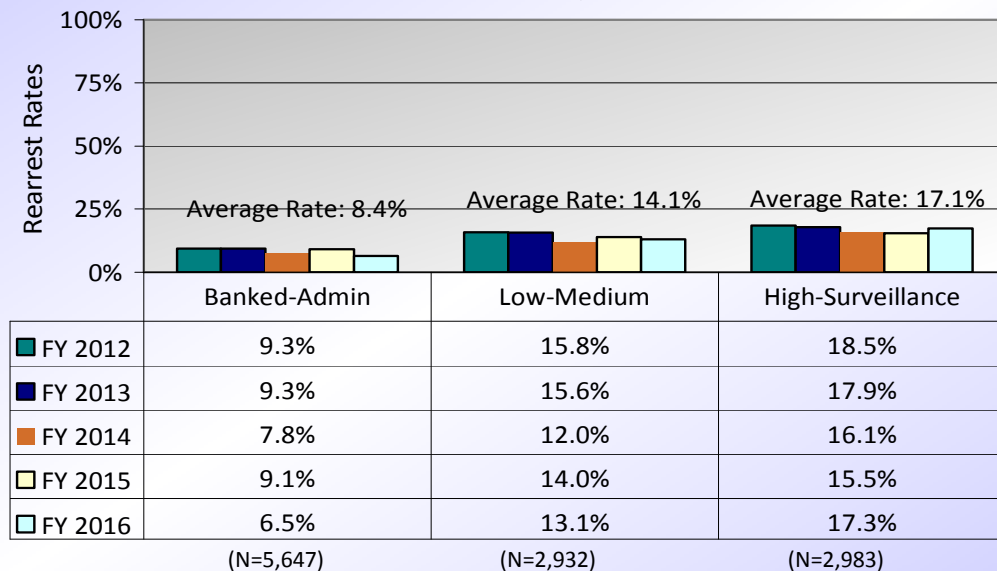
New Criminal Contempt of Court rearrests decreased by 1.2 percentage points in FY 2016.

Recidivism Rates for Criminal Contempt of Court, FYs 2012-2016



Year-to-year changes in Criminal Contempt of Court rearrest rates are statistically significant ($\phi(11,562)=-.167, p<.001$).

Recidivism Rates for Criminal Contempt of Court, by LSI-R* Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



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

Year-to-year changes in Criminal Contempt of Court rearrest rates are statistically significant ($\phi(11,562)=-.033, p<.05$).

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 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%

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

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%

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

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,181	92	7.8%
Low-Medium	758	91	12.0%
High-Surveillance	716	115	16.1%
Total	2,655	298	11.2%

$\phi(2,655)=-.109; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,041	95	9.1%
Low-Medium	428	60	14.0%
High-Surveillance	503	78	15.5%
Total	1,972	233	11.8%

$\phi(1,972)=-.090; \rho<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,112	72	6.5%
Low-Medium	498	65	13.1%
High-Surveillance	504	87	17.3%
Total	2,114	224	10.6%

$\phi(2,114)=-.149; \rho<.001$

*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.

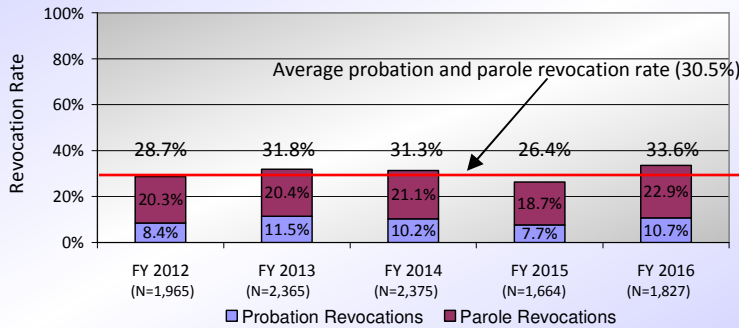
Indicator #4

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels



Probation and Parole revocation rates increased by 7.2 percentage points in FY 2016.

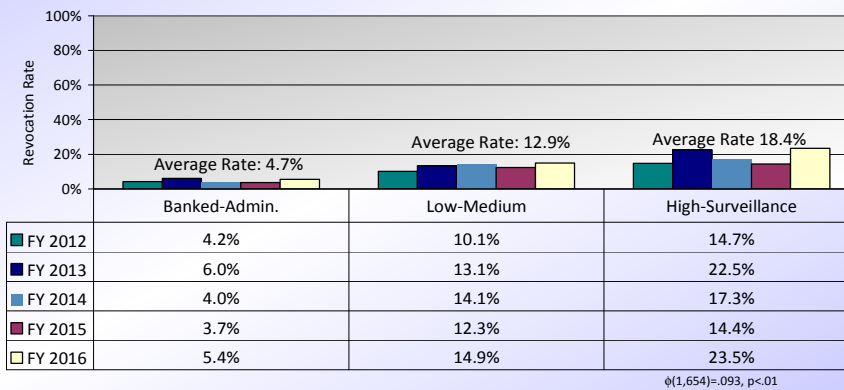
Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, FYs 2012-2016



Year-to-year changes in the probation revocation rates only are statistically significant ($\phi(7,317)=-.046, p<.01$). No Sig.

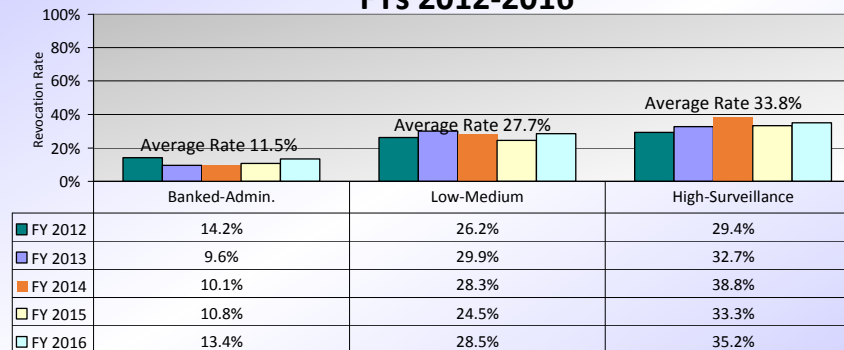
Probation and Parole were tracked over a 36-month period. Probation revocations include modifications reported in CJIS only, and stem from specific charges or summons arrest. Parole revocations include only the infractions that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history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

Probation Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



Note: The year-to-year change in revocations are statistically significant at all offender risk levels.

Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Key Findings: From FY 2012 to FY 2016, there was a statistically significant increase in probation revocation rates for only High-Surveillance risk offenders.

Indicator #4 (cont.)

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Levels

Fiscal Year 2012

*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation		# of Parolees	Parole	
		Revocations	% Probatio		Revocations	% Parole
Banked-Administrative	666	28	4.2%	318	45	14.2%
Low-Medium	366	37	10.1%	149	39	26.2%
High-Surveillance	347	51	14.7%	119	35	29.4%
Total	1,379	116	8.4%	586	119	20.3%

$\phi(1,379) = .158; \rho < .001$
 $\phi(586) = .169; \rho < .001$

Fiscal Year 2013

*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation		# of Parolees	Parole	
		Revocations	% Probatio		Revocations	% Parole
Banked-Administrative	902	54	6.0%	322	31	9.6%
Low-Medium	442	58	13.1%	157	47	29.9%
High-Surveillance	383	86	22.5%	159	52	32.7%
Total	1,727	198	11.5%	638	130	20.4%

$\phi(1,727) = .206; \rho < .001$
 $\phi(638) = .270; \rho < .001$

Fiscal Year 2014

*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation		# of Parolees	Parole	
		Revocations	% Probatio		Revocations	% Parole
Banked-Administrative	820	33	4.0%	307	31	10.1%
Low-Medium	503	71	14.1%	184	52	28.3%
High-Surveillance	445	77	17.3%	116	45	38.8%
Total	1,768	181	10.2%	607	128	21.1%

$\phi(2,369) = .177; \rho < .001$
 $\phi(1,128) = .181; \rho < .001$
 $\phi(536) = .244; \rho < .001$

Fiscal Year 2015

*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation		# of Parolees	Parole	
		Revocations	% Probatio		Revocations	% Parole
Banked-Administrative	656	24	3.7%	306	33	10.8%
Low-Medium	236	29	12.3%	110	27	24.5%
High-Surveillance	236	34	14.4%	120	40	33.3%
Total	1,128	87	7.7%	536	100	18.7%

$\phi(1,972) = .169; \rho < .001$

Fiscal Year 2016

*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation		# of Parolees	Parole	
		Revocations	% Probatio		Revocations	% Parole
Banked-Administrative	796	43	5.4%	247	33	13.4%
Low-Medium	276	41	14.9%	137	39	28.5%
High-Surveillance	243	57	23.5%	128	45	35.2%
Total	1,315	141	10.7%	512	117	22.9%

$\phi(2,114) = .194; \rho < .001$

*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

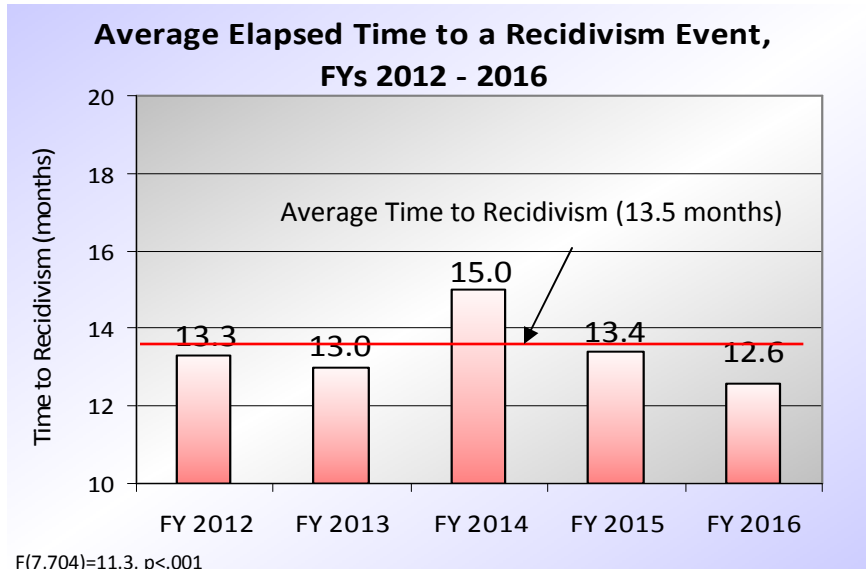
Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole revocations that were serious enough to be reported in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

Indicator #5

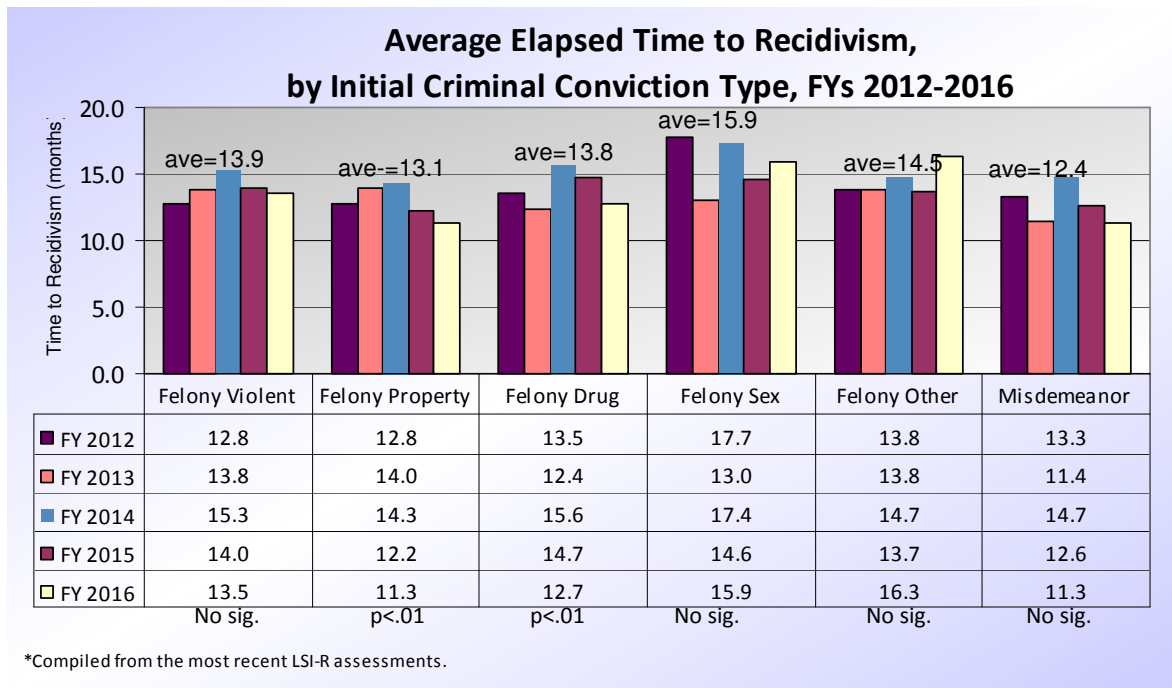
Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type



In FY 2016, the average length of time elapsed prior to recidivism significantly decreased to 12.6 months, or 0.8 fewer months than were reported for FY 2015.



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



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 2015 to FY 2016 significantly decreased for the following offender types: Felony Property (-0.9 months), and Felony Drug (-2.0 months).

Indicator #5 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2012

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

Fiscal Year 2013

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

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	233	15.3	11.49
Felony Property	464	14.3	10.43
Felony Drug	354	15.6	10.77
Felony Sex	25	17.4	12.76
Felony Other	119	14.7	9.33
Misdemeanor	143	14.7	11.10
Total	1,338	15.0	10.74

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	159	14.0	11.70
Felony Property	278	12.2	10.25
Felony Drug	222	14.7	12.28
Felony Sex	21	14.6	10.60
Felony Other	95	13.7	10.55
Misdemeanor	192	12.6	12.49
Total	967	13.4	11.49

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	198	13.5	11.19
Felony Property	333	11.3	12.34
Felony Drug	225	12.7	11.25
Felony Sex	23	15.9	12.71
Felony Other	100	16.3	11.95
Misdemeanor	210	11.3	13.81
Total	1,089	12.6	12.27

Note: from ICIS Recidivism Reported Updates; 2012 thru 2016.

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

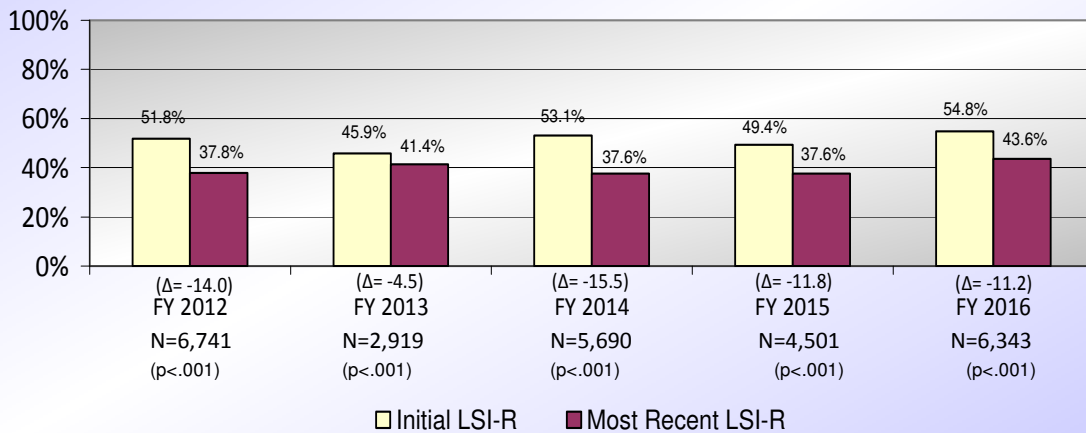
Indicator #6

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

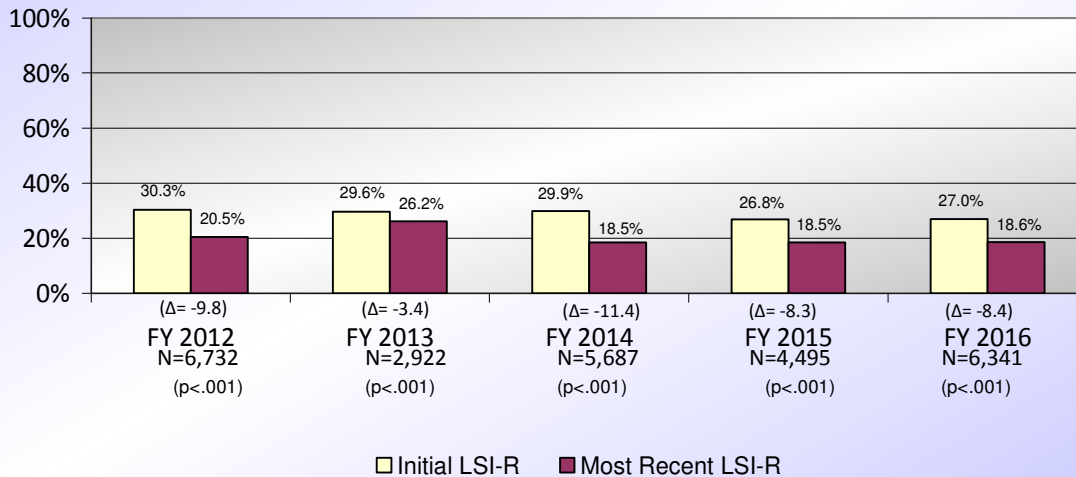


The percentage of offenders who admitted to having an unsatisfactory situation with drug use declined by over 11.2 percentage points in FY 2016.

Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Drug Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2012-2016



Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Alcohol Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-Assessments, FYs 2012-2016



Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines in the percentage 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.

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

Indicator #6 (cont.)

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

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%	37.6%	-15.5
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	29.9%	18.5%	-11.4
	* $\phi(5,690)=-.682$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(5,687)=-.700$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2015

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	49.4%	37.6%	-11.8
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	26.8%	18.5%	-8.3
	* $\phi(4,501)=-.720$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(4,495)=-.768$; $p<.001$		

Fiscal Year 2016

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	54.8%	43.6%	-11.2
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	27.0%	18.6%	-8.4
	* $\phi(6,343)=-.611$; $p<.001$		
	** $\phi(6,341)=-.612$; $p<.001$		

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

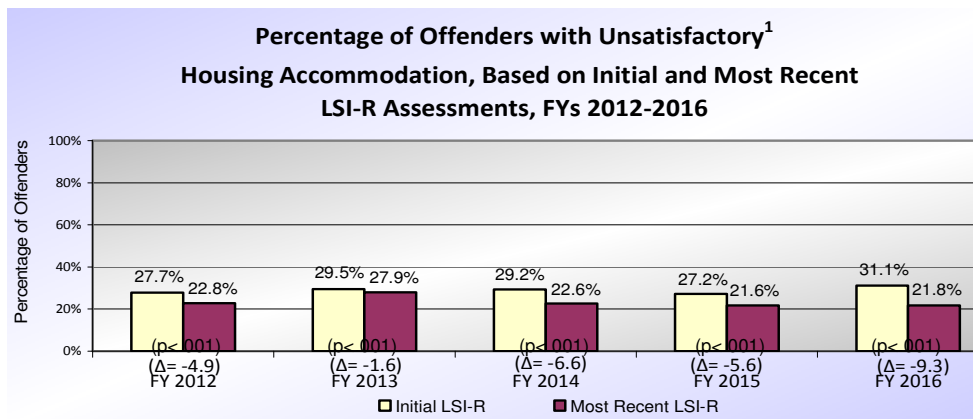
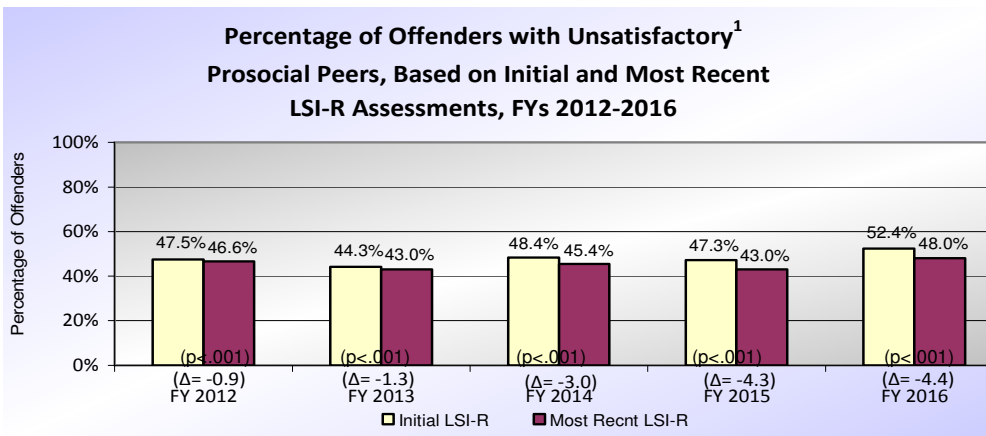
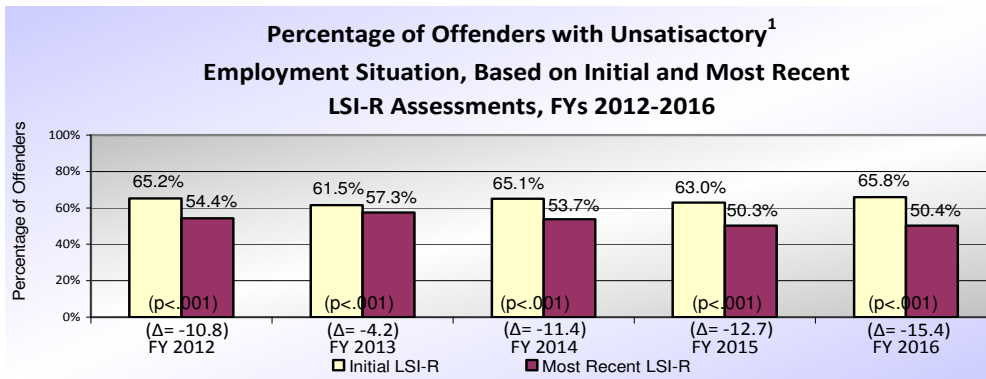
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who use the LSI-R.

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.



¹Offenders with an “unsatisfactory” to “very unsatisfactory” situation, with “strong and clear need for improvement”.

Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines 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 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%
No 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%
No 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%
No 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

Fiscal Year 2015

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	63.0%	50.3%	-12.7%
No Prosocial Peer Group**	47.3%	43.0%	-4.3%
Housing Accommodation***	27.2%	21.6%	-5.6%

*tau-b(4,424)=.459; p<.001

**tau-b(4,514)=.443; p<.001

***tau-b(4,491)=.733; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2016

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	65.8%	50.4%	-15.4%
No Prosocial Peer Group**	52.4%	48.0%	-4.4%
Housing Accommodation***	31.1%	21.8%	-9.3%

*tau-b(6,300)=.399; p<.001

**tau-b(6,396)=.388; p<.001

***tau-b(6,364)=.610; p<.001

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

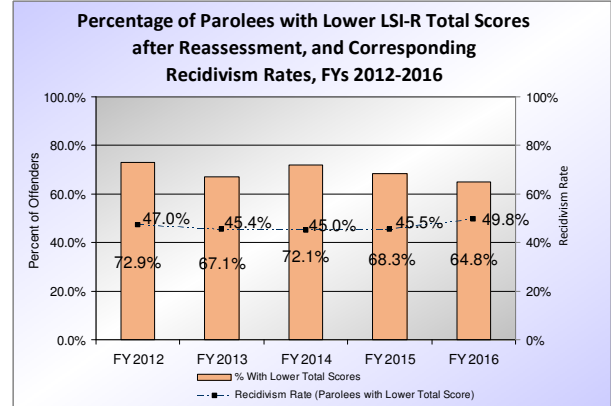
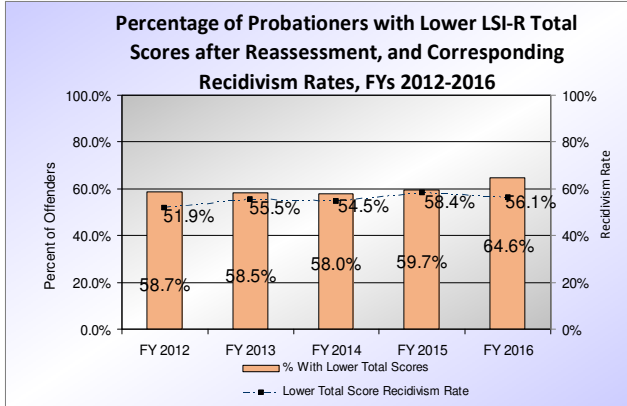
¹Offenders with an "unsatisfactory" to "very unsatisfactory" situation, with "strong and clear need for improvement."

Indicator #8

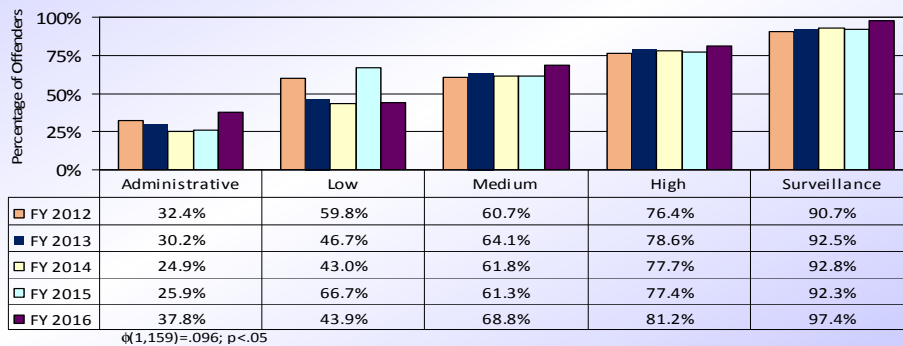
Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels



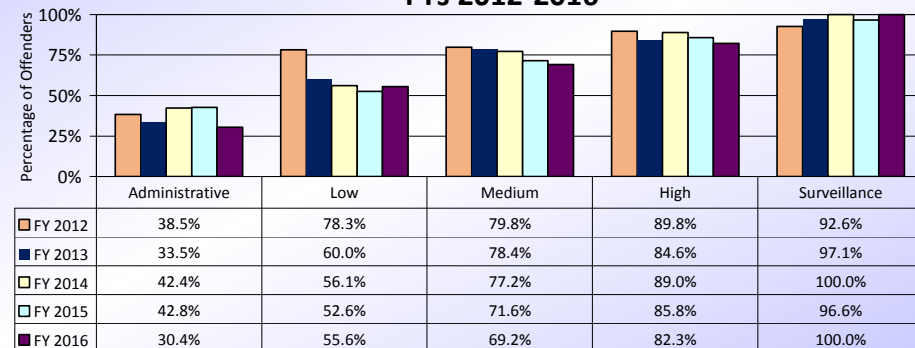
The percentage of probationers with lower LSI-R Total scores after reassessment increased by 5.9 percentage points, from FY 2012 through FY 2016.



Percentage of Probationers with lower LSI-R Total Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



Percentage of Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Levels, FYs 2012-2016



Note: Risk levels based on initial LSI-R.

Key Findings: From FY 2012 to FY 2016, the percentage of Administrative-level probationers who had lower LSI-R scores after reassessment increased significantly, while the percentage of Medium risk parolees with lower LSI-R scores after reassessment decreased significantly.

Indicator #8 (cont.)

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

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%

φ(883)=-.374; 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	243	78.6%
Surveillance	53	49	92.5%
Total	983	575	58.5%

φ(983)=-.428; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	269	67	24.9%
Low	93	40	43.0%
Medium	233	144	61.8%
High	358	278	77.7%
Surveillance	69	64	92.8%
Total	1,022	593	58.0%

φ(1,022)=-.471; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	170	44	25.9%
Low	18	12	66.7%
Medium	119	73	61.3%
High	234	181	77.4%
Surveillance	39	36	92.3%
Total	580	346	59.7%

φ(580)=-.471; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	185	70	37.8%
Low	41	18	43.9%
Medium	138	95	68.8%
High	239	194	81.2%
Surveillance	39	38	97.4%
Total	642	415	64.6%

φ(642)=-.421; p<.001

Note: from initial LSI-R

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%

φ(476)=-.486; p<.001

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%

φ(538)=-.493; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	132	56	42.4%
Low	41	23	56.1%
Medium	123	95	77.2%
High	182	162	89.0%
Surveillance	31	31	100.0%
Total	509	367	72.1%

φ(509)=-.449; p<.010

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	145	62	42.8%
Low	19	10	52.6%
Medium	102	73	71.6%
High	162	139	85.8%
Surveillance	29	28	96.6%
Total	457	312	68.3%

φ(457)=-.418; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	125	38	30.4%
Low	9	5	55.6%
Medium	107	74	69.2%
High	175	144	82.3%
Surveillance	24	24	100.0%
Total	440	285	64.8%

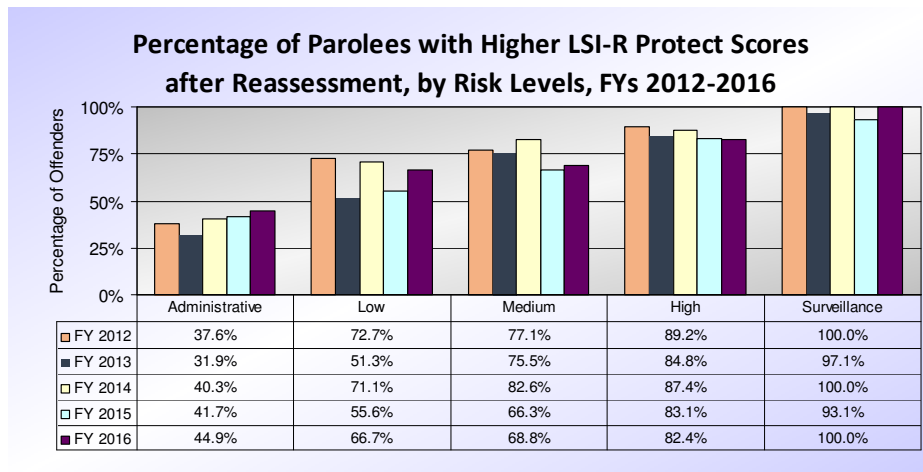
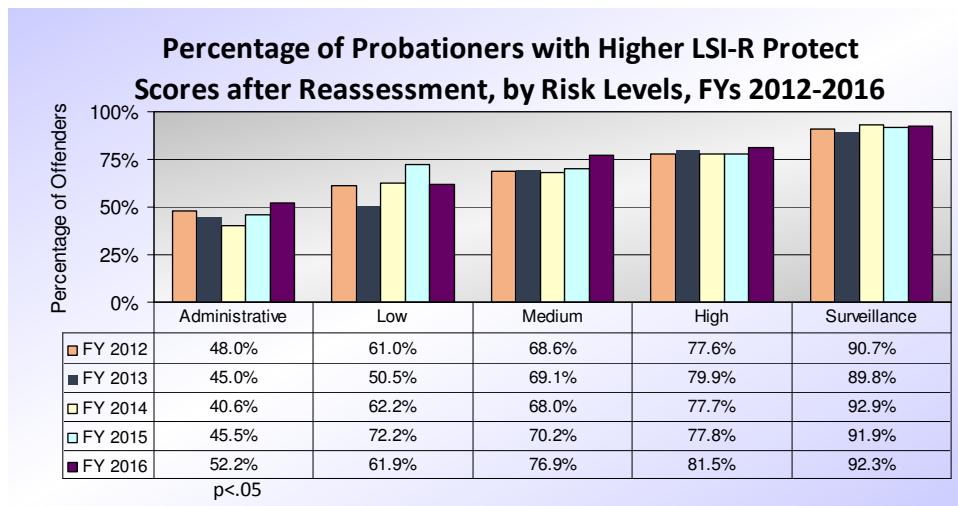
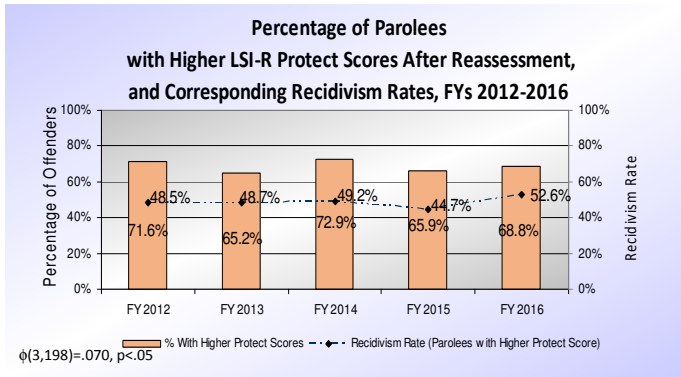
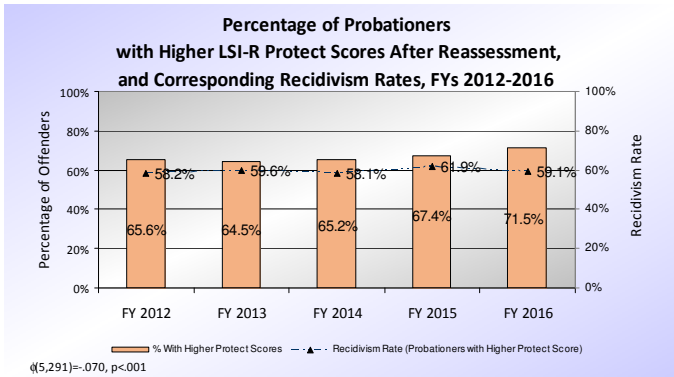
φ(440)=-.483; p<.001

Indicator #9

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



The percentages of probationers and parolees with higher LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment increased by 5.9 and decreased by 2.8 percentage points, respectively, from FY 2012 through FY 2016.



Note: Risk level based on initial LSI-R

Key Findings: From FY 2012 to FY 2016, the percentage of Administrative level probationers with higher LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment increased significantly.

Indicator #9 (cont.)

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

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	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	43	39	90.7%
Total	883	579	65.6%

φ(883)= .271; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	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	246	79.9%
Surveillance	49	44	89.8%
Total	978	631	64.5%

φ(978)= .326; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	271	110	40.6%
Low	90	56	62.2%
Medium	225	153	68.0%
High	354	275	77.7%
Surveillance	70	65	92.9%
Total	1,010	659	65.2%

φ(1,010)= .347; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	167	76	45.5%
Low	18	13	72.2%
Medium	114	80	70.2%
High	225	175	77.8%
Surveillance	37	34	91.9%
Total	561	378	67.4%

φ(561)= .322; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	178	93	52.2%
Low	42	26	61.9%
Medium	134	103	76.9%
High	232	189	81.5%
Surveillance	39	36	92.3%
Total	625	447	71.5%

φ(625)= .299; p<.001

Note: from initial LSI-R

Fiscal Year 2012

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	133	50	37.6%
Low	22	16	72.7%
Medium	118	91	77.1%
High	176	157	89.2%
Surveillance	27	27	100.0%
Total	476	341	71.6%

φ(477)= .492 p<.001

Fiscal Year 2013

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	163	52	31.9%
Low	39	20	51.3%
Medium	102	77	75.5%
High	197	167	84.8%
Surveillance	34	33	97.1%
Total	535	349	65.2%

φ(535)= .505; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	139	56	40.3%
Low	38	27	71.1%
Medium	115	95	82.6%
High	182	159	87.4%
Surveillance	31	31	100.0%
Total	505	368	72.9%

φ(505)= .569; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	144	60	41.7%
Low	18	10	55.6%
Medium	98	65	66.3%
High	166	138	83.1%
Surveillance	29	27	93.1%
Total	455	300	65.9%

φ(455)= .392; p<.001

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	127	57	44.9%
Low	9	6	66.7%
Medium	109	75	68.8%
High	170	140	82.4%
Surveillance	24	24	100.0%
Total	439	302	68.8%

φ(439)= .367; p<.001

Note: from initial LSI-R

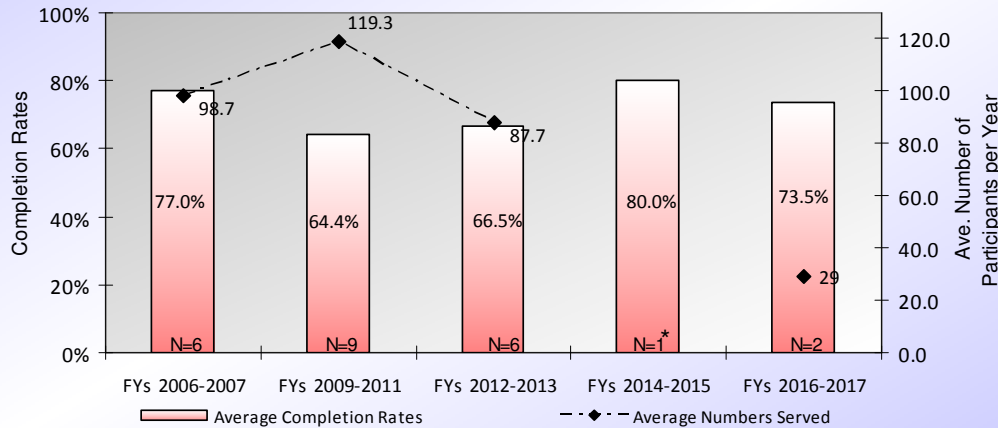
Indicator #10

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



The average program completion rate remained relatively stable during FYs 2006-2016.

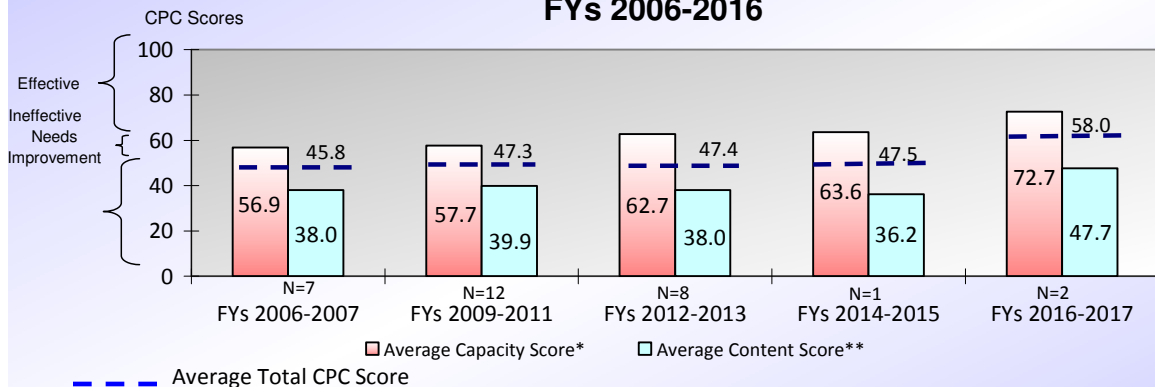
Average Program Participant Completion Rates and Average Numbers of Participants Served, FYs 2006-2016



N=The number of reporting agencies.

*Only one assessment conducted. No data reported on the number of participants served.

Average Program Capacity and Content Scores, FYs 2006-2016



*The Capacity score is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.
 ** The Content score focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Key Findings: The average total CPC score from assessments conducted in FYs 2006-2007 through FYs 2016-2017 increased, by 12.2 points, from 45.8 to 58.0 out of 100 total possible points. This is in the “needs improvement” effectiveness range. Since FY 2006, the average Capacity score has remained in the “effective” range, while the average 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 (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

FYs 2016-2017

Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP*/Group Outpatient (N=2)	29	73.5	58.0
Total/Ave.	n.a.	80.0	47.5

*Intensive Outpatient

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.

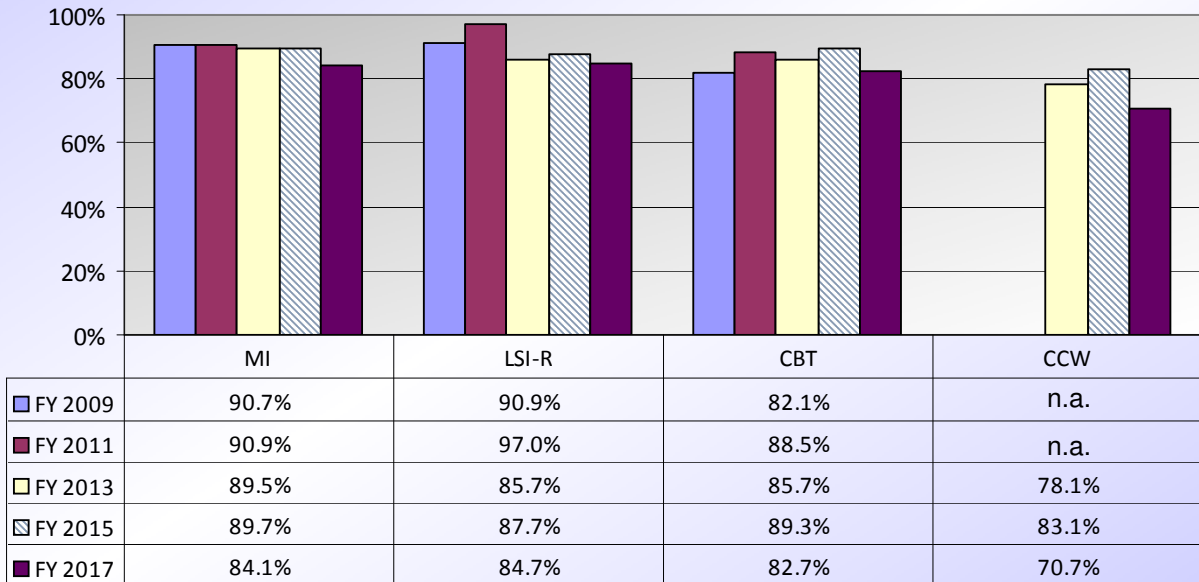
Indicator #11

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



The percentage of staff trained in Evidence-Based Practices shows a declining trend.

Percentage of Staff Trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI), Level of Service Inventory (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)



Key Findings: The percentages of staff (e.g., probation officers, parole officers, social workers, and social work assistants) in various evidence-based practices declined in FY 2017: MI (-5.6), LSI-R (-3.0), CBT (-6.6), and CCW (-12.4).

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 Workers	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 Workers	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 Workers	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 Workers	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%

Fiscal Year 2017

	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	42	40	40	40	38	38	37	34	90.5%	95.0%	92.5%	85.0%
Probation Officers	150	150	150	150	127	128	129	117	84.7%	85.3%	86.0%	78.0%
Social Workers/Case Workers	59	59	59	59	46	45	40	25	78.0%	76.3%	67.8%	42.4%
Subtotal	251	249	249	249	211	211	206	176	84.1%	84.7%	82.7%	70.7%

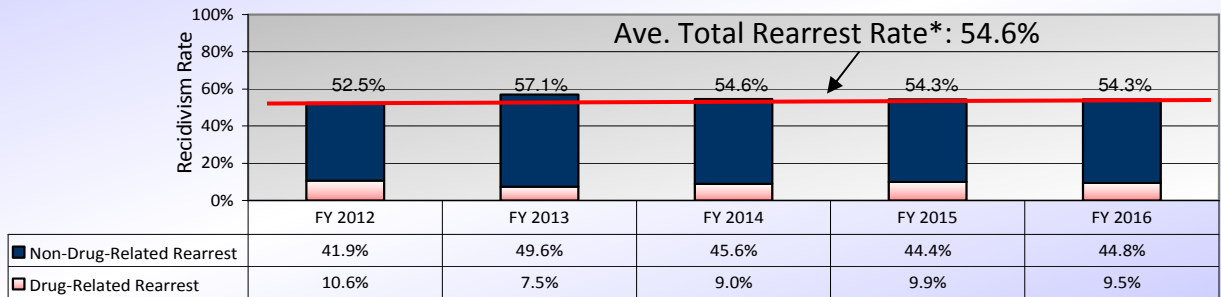
Indicator #12

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



The total recidivism rate for drug offenders increased by 1.8 percentage points from FYs 2012 through 2016.

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



Note: Recidivism is defined as all rearrests, revocations, and criminal contempt of court.

Ave. Non-Drug-Related rearrest rate: 45.4%
Ave. Drug-Related rearrest rate: 9.2%

*The sum of Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related rearrests.

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 2012 through 2016, the Non-Drug-Related rearrest rate increased by 2.9 percentage points, while the Drug-Related rearrest rate decreased 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 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	55	9.0
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	278	45.6
Total Rearrests	333	54.6

(N= 610 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	37	9.9
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	165	44.4
Total Rearrests	202	54.3

(N= 372 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	37	9.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	174	44.8
Total Rearrests	211	54.3

(N= 388 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.

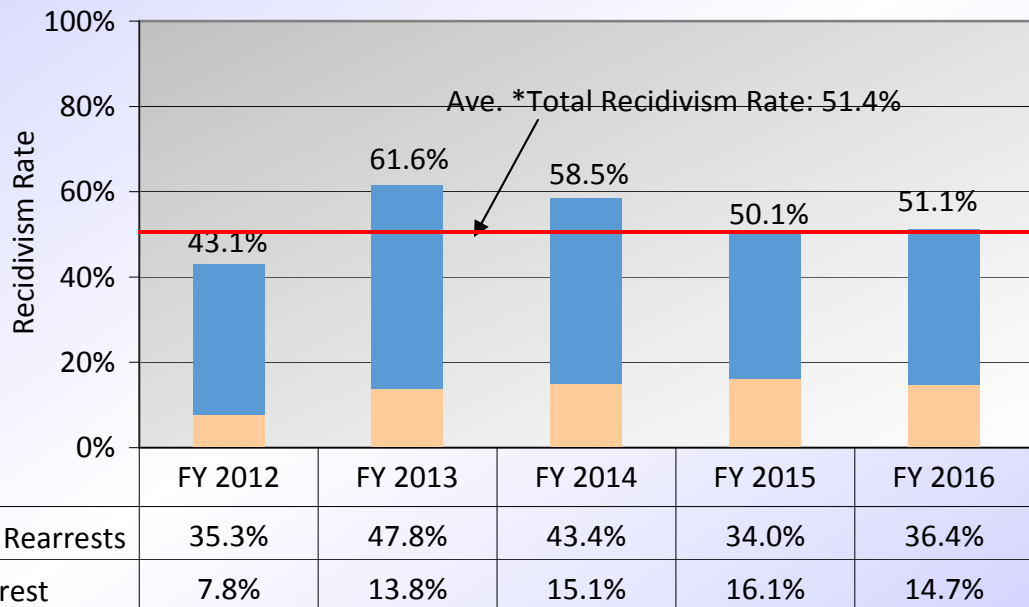
Indicator #13

Domestic Violence Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Offenses



The total recidivism rate for domestic violence offenders increased by 8.0 percentage points from FYs 2012 through 2016.

Domestic Violence (DV) Offender Recidivism Rates, by DV and Non-DV Rearrests, FYs 2012-2016



*The sum of DV and Non-DV rearrests.
 $\phi(2,160)=-.628, p<.001$

Ave. Non-DV rearrest rate: 38.1%
 Ave. DV rearrest rate: 13.4%

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 Hawaii's Criminal Justice Information System. The recidivism rate for DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: From FYs 2012 through 2016, the DV rearrest rate increased by 6.9 percentage points, and the Non-DV rearrest rate increased by 1.1 percentage points.

Indicator #13 (cont.)

Domestic Violence Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Crimes

<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	13.8
Non-DV Rearrests	86	47.8
Total Rearrests	111	61.6

(N= 180 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	41	15.1
Non-DV Rearrests	118	43.4
Total Rearrests	159	58.5

(N=272 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	64	16.1
Non-DV Rearrests	135	34.0
Total Rearrests	199	50.1

(N= 397 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	47	14.7
Non-DV Rearrests	116	36.4
Total Rearrests	163	51.1

(N= 319 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 or household member. Additionally, a separate analysis established that the majority of harassment charges were due to domestic-related situations. 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 documented in CJIS. The recidivism rate for DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

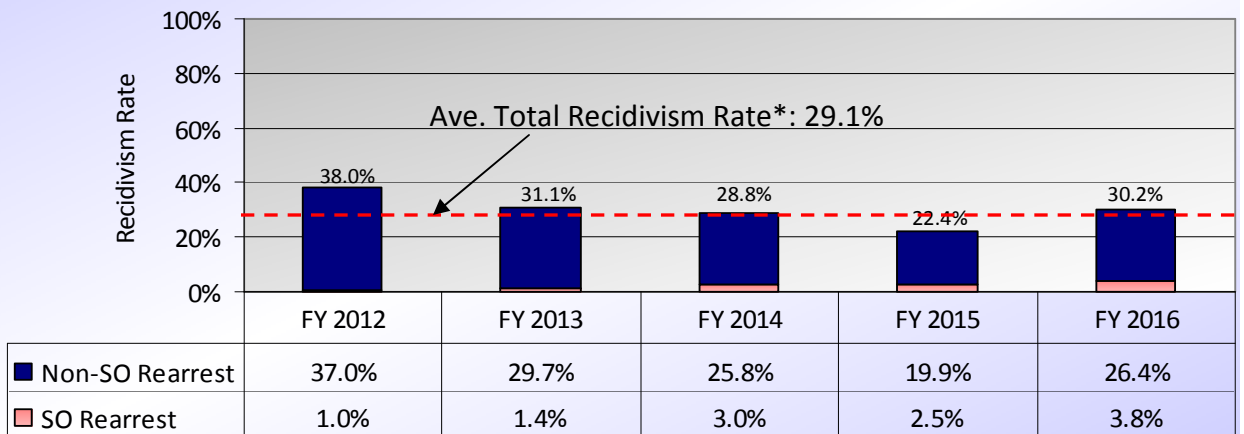
Indicator #14

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses



The total recidivism rate for sex offenders decreased by 7.8 percentage points from FYs 2012 through 2016.

Sex Offender Recidivism Rates, by Sex Offense (SO) and Non-Sex Offense Rearrests, FYs 2012-2016



*The sum of Sex Offense and Non-Sex Offense rearrests.

Ave. Non-SO rearrest rate: 26.9%

Ave. SO rearrest rate: 2.2%

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 FY 2012 through FY 2016, the Non-Sex Offense rearrest rate declined by 10.6 percentage points, while the Sex Offense rearrest rate increased by 2.8 percentage points.

Indicator #14 (cont.)

Sex Offenders Rearrested for Sex Offenses and Non-Sex Offenses

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)

Fiscal Year 2015

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	4	2.5
Non-SO Rearrests	32	19.9
Total Rearrests	36	22.4

(N= 161 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2016

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	3.8
Non-SO Rearrests	14	26.4
Total Rearrests	16	30.2

(N= 53 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.