

Validating the Level of Service Inventory Revised in Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facilities

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Section I

Introduction

Public safety is an obligation of all criminal justice agencies. It is an especially troublesome goal of correctional agencies, which must balance the need to protect public safety with concerns for cost and the desire to rehabilitate offenders. Decisions about placement, treatment, and service provision seek to serve these often conflicting goals. Generally called case classification, correctional agencies devote considerable resources to developing information useful to these decisions.

A core part of classification is an assessment of offenders risk and needs. Over the past several years there has been growing interest in the development of standardized case classification instruments. As Jones (1996) observed, the construction of such instruments is a costly and time-consuming process. Few operating criminal justice agencies have the expertise or resources required to develop their own standardized classification instrument. Rather, as Jones (1996:65) notes, "Not surprisingly, agencies often decide to select an 'off the peg' rather than custom-made instrument." Such instruments, however, may not be valid for use with the

agency's population, or may not be optimally scaled for that population (Jones 1996; Wright, Clear, Dickson 1984).

One instrument that has gained much popularity over the last several years in the classification of adult offenders is the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R)¹. The LSI-R is currently being used in a variety of correctional contexts across the United States. The instrument is being used to guide sentencing decisions, placement in correctional programs, institutional assignments, and release from institutional custody.

Proponents of the LSI-R claim that the instrument is valid for all types of offenders across jurisdictions. There is a growing body of evidence that would support such a claim (Andrews 1982; Bonta 1989; Bonta and Motiuk 1985; Bonta and Motiuk 1992; Coulson, Ilacqua, Nutbrown, Giulekas, and Cudjoe 1996; Cumberland and Boyle 1997; Gendreau, Little and Goggin 1996; Harris, Rice, and Quinsey 1993; Kirkpatrick 1999; Lowenkamp, Holsinger and Latessa 2001; Rettinger 1998). Prior experience with other "universal" classification systems, however, indicates that it is unlikely for a single classification instrument to have universal applicability (Wright et al 1984).

¹In a recent study, Jones, Johnson, Latessa and Travis (1999) found that 14% of the agencies surveyed in a national study were using the LSI-R with another 6% planning on implementing it in the near future.

In Ohio, many probation departments and correctional programs have adopted the LSI-R for case classification. The Community Based Correction Facilities (CBCFs) in Ohio are a group of programs that use the LSI-R to determine placement and needs of offenders. The research contained in this reports seeks to determine how well the LSI-R predicts CBCF outcome and recidivism with a sample of offenders sentenced to CBCFs across Ohio. The utility of any risk assessment instrument is dependent upon several criteria. The criteria that causes greatest concern is the degree to which the instrument accurately predicts what it purports to predict, or the instrument's predictive validity.

The Level of Service Inventory-Revised

In the late 1970s development of the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) began in Canada. The instrument was revised (LSI-R) in the mid 1980s and now includes 54 items that measure ten components of risk. The components measured are criminal history, education and employment, financial, family and marital, accommodations, leisure and recreation, companions, alcohol and drug

problems, emotional and personal, and attitudes and orientations.

The LSI-R is the only third generation risk/needs assessment instrument that is theoretically derived. The instrument is the most heavily researched risk/needs assessment and from the first validation study in 1982 (Andrews 1982) has continued to show consistent predictive validity for a range of correctional outcomes (for a review of this literature see Andrews and Bonta 1998). After considering this body of research and the needs of correctional agencies, Gendreau, Goggin, and Paparozzi (1996) concluded that for the classification of adult offenders, "...the LSI-R is the recommended measure to date."

Methods

In August 1999 a letter was sent to each CBCF operating in the State of Ohio. This letter was a request for a list of all offenders assessed with the LSI-R prior to the end of the fiscal year 1999. From that request, twelve agencies sent in lists of offenders. The names of the offenders were then entered into a computer program that allowed for the random selection of a smaller sample of offenders. This list was then sent back to the agencies

along with data collections sheets and instructions for data collection. From this mailing, seven facilities provided the data requested. Two additional agencies provided electronic files containing part of the information requested. The total number of agencies represented in this report is nine. Data was collected on a total of 2030 offenders. This sample is representative of over 8000 offenders assessed with the LSI-R.

The data collection form (see Appendix A) contains information pertaining to demographics of the offender, termination status, rule infractions while in the program, and other outcome data such as subsequent involvement with the criminal justice system and technical probation violations. In addition to the outcome data reported by the CBCFs, all offenders were checked against the prisoner database maintained by the State of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for subsequent incarcerations in a state facility.

In order to provide useable information to each agency that participated in this study and the State of Ohio, analyses were conducted for the entire sample and then by each agency. Analyses included calculating descriptive statistics on each sample, developing a profile of offender risk and needs (where the data was available), and

validating the instrument using a number of outcome variables.

The race of the offender was collected as a polytomous variable with six categories (Black, White, Asian, Native American, Other, and Unknown). Based on the descriptive statistics for this categorization race was collapsed to three categories white, non-white, and unknown. White offenders were coded as 0 while non-white offenders were coded as 1. The sex of the offender was coded as 0 for males and 1 for females.

Termination status was coded using five categories. This variable was collapsed into three categories to encompass successful, unsuccessful, and other or unknown. Rule violations were coded as the actual number of rule violations with those offenders having 98 or more coded as 98.

LSI-R scores were calculated to provide an overall LSI-R score and scores for each sub-component. For two agencies, only the LSI-R total score was provided which prohibited the calculation of the sub-component scores. From the total scores, categories of offenders were developed using the guidelines published by Multi-Health Systems. The values for the categories of offenders are:

Low	0-13
Low/Moderate	14-23
Moderate	24-33
Moderate/High	34-40
High	41 and above

Finally, several outcome measures were developed. These included technical violations reported to the court, whether an offender was arrested for any new offense, whether the offender was convicted of any new offense, and whether the offender was sentenced to a secure institution. In addition, the above measures were developed for specific offenses (by type and level). With all of these variables, a value of 1 indicated that the event occurred whereas a value of 0 indicated the event did not occur.

Section II: Results for Entire Sample

The results of this analysis are reported in five separate sections. The first is the analysis of demographic characteristics of the sample. The second contains descriptive statistics on the outcome measures available. The third section reports descriptive statistics on the LSI-R and the subcomponent scores. The fourth reports the analysis of correlations between the LSI-R and selected outcome measures. Finally, the fifth section reports on the perfunctory quality assurance checks on the default scoring items in the LSI-R.

Demographic Characteristics

The descriptive statistics for the entire sample are contained in Table 1. As illustrated in Table 1, the average age of the offender is 29.11. Eighty-one and one-half percent of the sample is male and 18.5% of the sample is female. Roughly 56% of the sample is white while 44% are categorized as non-white. Also from Table 1, note that a little more than 81% of the sample is classified as successfully completing the CBCF program whereas just under 18% were unsuccessfully terminated from the CBCF program.

Outcome Measures

Table 2 contains the descriptive statistics for the outcome measures developed in this analysis. Note that not all cases had the same depth of information pertaining to subsequent criminal justice involvement. Therefore, the total number of offenders listed for each variable differs.

As indicated in Table 2, over 80% of the offenders were successfully discharged from the CBCF facility. Slightly less than 18% were unsuccessfully discharged leaving roughly 1% classified as "other" type of discharge. Discharge type data was available on the total sample of offenders. The only other outcome variable available on the total sample of offenders was subsequent incarceration in a state facility. Thirty-six percent of the sample was re-incarcerated in a state facility while 64% of the sample was not during the follow-up period.

Data on the remainder of outcome variables was only available on less than half of the total sample (N=921). As shown in Table 2, more than two-thirds (70%) of the sample engaged in at least one rule infraction while during their stay at CBCF and almost half of the offenders had technical violations reported to the court.

Turning to arrests, a full quarter of the sample was re-arrested after their initial LSI-R assessment. A total

of 5% were re-arrested for traffic offenses or driving while intoxicated, 8% were arrested for a misdemeanor offense, and 8% were arrested for a felony offense.

An analysis of the type of crime arrested for revealed that 4.3% were arrested for a drug offense, 5.4% were arrested for a property offense, and 7.6% were arrested for a violent offense. Eighteen percent of the sample was convicted of a subsequent offense with only 3.5% being incarcerated in a local jail.

LSI-R

Focusing on the information pertaining to the LSI-R, it can be seen that the average score is a 27.28. This means that the average offender is moderate risk and according to the norming sample used by Multi-Health Systems has a 48% chance of recidivating. The descriptive statistics regarding the LSI-R risk level categories also indicates that the majority of offenders are moderate risk offenders. Smaller percentages can be seen in low/moderate and moderate/high categories (24.3% and 16.7% respectively). The smallest categories are the low (3.2% and high (1.6%). The distribution of these scores is represented graphically in Figure 1.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

Table 4 reports the correlations between the LSI-R Composite score (both initial and reassessment) and the outcome measures developed. Note that all correlations are significant and the proper direction indicating that as risk increases the likelihood that one has a new arrest, a technical violation reported to the court, is sent to prison, or fails to successfully complete the CBCF program also increases. While these correlations are encouraging, the magnitude or size of the correlations causes some concern. With the exception of one correlation, all the correlations are below .200 and would be considered weak relationships by traditional standards.

Figures 2 through 5 illustrate the percentage of each risk group, which experienced unsuccessful termination from CBCF, a new arrest, technical violations reported to the court, or incarceration in a state prison. The trend identified with the correlations is again seen in these figures. As one moves from a lower risk group to a higher risk group the percentage of the group that experienced the event in question increases, however, these increases in some cases are very slight. These slight increases do little to inform placement and supervision decisions.

Measurement of Offender Needs and Residual Scores

While the prediction of criminal behavior is the foremost utility of the LSI-R, it also provides information pertaining to offender needs. Re-assessment allows for an examination of how those needs were impacted by the intervening programming. Figure 6 shows the initial subcomponent scores and reassessment subcomponent scores for 777 and 727 offenders respectively.

Figure 6 indicates, as one would expect, that the criminal history section does not change from assessment at time one to time two. In all of the other sections, decreases in risk are noted. T-tests on the differences between the initial assessment and reassessment indicate that all differences are significant ($p < .00$). A cursory inspection of this figure may lead one to believe that the reductions in the education and employment and substance abuse section overshadow the reductions observed in other areas, however, this is not the case. An inspection of Figure 7 would indicate that all areas experienced substantive reductions. The lowest reduction is a 16% reduction in the alcohol/drug problems section with the highest percentage reduction (47%) being observed in the leisure/recreation section.

Risk Reduction By Risk Category

Our final analysis was to determine whether the risk level (as determined by the LSI-R) of the offender at intake had an effect on the reduction in risk provided by programming. Figures 8 and 9 present the findings regarding this question. As observed in Figure 8, for low risk offenders, the CBCF programming reduced their LSI-R scores by 0 points on average. For low/moderate offenders an average reduction of 3 points was observed. For moderate, moderate/high, and high-risk offenders, average reductions in the LSI-R were 7, 9, and 7 points respectively.

Figure 9 presents the average point reduction as a percentage of the average initial score for each risk category. Again, the percentage reduction for low risk offenders is zero. For low/moderate and high-risk offenders the percentage reduction in risk is approximately 15% and for moderate and moderate/high the percentage reduction is approximately 25%. It would therefore appear that as a whole, the CBCF programs are most effective in reducing risk for the moderate and moderate/high-risk offenders. The CBCF programs are equally effective in reducing risk for low/moderate risk offenders, however, one major qualification must be made to this finding.

While the CBCF programs appear equally impact low/moderate and high-risk offenders equally when one considers the percentage of risk reduced, the savings in subsequent criminal behavior are not equal. For example, lets assume there are 100 low/moderate and 100 high-risk offenders. If both groups of offenders are placed in CBCF programs we can expect on average that their risk, as measured by the LSI-R will be reduced by 15%. But, when we look again at the raw scores it is apparent that a 15% reduction in risk for low/moderate offenders (with an average score of 20 points) does little to change the probability that they recidivate as they are still in the same risk category in spite of the three point or 15% reduction. When looking at the high-risk group, a 15% or 7-point reduction in risk (with an average of 43) reduces the risk level from high to moderate/high with an associated decrease in the probability of recidivism.

Even if the CBCF programs were able to reduce the risk of low/moderate offenders to low risk the payoff would not outweigh the reduction of high risk to moderate/high-risk. Again using our hypothetical groups of offenders and real data from two CBCF programs (see Figure 10) a reduction of risk from low/moderate to low risk would equal a savings of 15 offenses (the difference between 31 and 16 percent

recidivism rates with a group of 100 offenders) whereas a reduction from high risk to moderate/high-risk would equal a savings of 40 offenses (the difference between 100 and 60 percent recidivism rates with a group of 100 offenders). So, even though the percentage reduction in risk for both low/moderate and high-risk offenders is the same, the outcome of similar reductions in risk is very different. This information should not be surprising given what we already know about the risk principle and should be used to drive the State of Ohio's targeting guidelines for placement into CBCF programs.

Section III: Results for Eastern Ohio Correctional Center
Demographic Characteristics

Table 5 presents the descriptive statistics for age, race, and gender (N = 103). As indicated in Table 5, the average age of offenders in this group is 28.82. This is an all male sample and is predominantly white (85%).

Outcome Measures

Table 6 indicates that approximately 7% of the sample was unsuccessfully terminated from the EOCC program. Such a low base rate makes prediction rather difficult. One third of the offenders had one or more violation while in the program and only 21% had a technical violation reported to the court. Re-arrest data indicates that slightly under 25% of the sample was re-arrested while incarceration data indicates that 33% of the sample was re-incarcerated.

LSI-R

Data on the LSI-R (see Table 7) indicates that the average score for this group of offenders was 24.16, which was slightly lower than the average for the whole sample. The average re-assessment score was 18.54 indicating an average reduction in LSI-R score of approximately 6 points. Reductions were noted in each sub-section with the

exception of criminal history (as expected). Particularly large average reductions were noted in the education and employment sub-section (1.2) and the alcohol/drug problems sub-section (3.9).

Finally, classification based on the LSI-R score indicates that the majority of offenders at EOCC are moderate-risk offenders followed by low/moderate with equal percentages being classified as low and moderate/high. There were no high-risk offenders in this sample. Upon re-assessment, classification would indicate that most offenders are low/moderate followed by low, moderate, and moderate/high.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations between the LSI-R and outcome measures are provided in Table 8. The first relationship reviewed is that between the LSI-R and unsuccessful program completion. As noted earlier given the rarity with which this occurs prediction becomes difficult. This is reflected in the weak and non-significant relationships between the LSI-R and unsuccessful program completion. All other relationships are significant and moderate in strength. Note that the strength of the relationship becomes greater when looking at the re-assessment scores.

This is most likely the case as the amount of information available and knowledge about the offender is greater at the time of re-assessment than at initial assessment. In addition, rapport between the client and assessor may have been established during the offender's stay in the facility.

Figure 11 represents the relationship between the offenders' risk classification and the various outcome measures. Note the lack of a relationship for unsuccessful program completion. When looking at new arrests and subsequent incarceration in prison fairly strong relationships can be seen with clean or discernable 'steps' in the probability of the outcome occurring.

Section IV: Results for Lucas CTF

Demographic Characteristics

Table 9 contains the descriptive statistics for the Lucas sample (N = 168). The average age of offenders in this group was 31. Eighty-four percent of the sample was male with 16% being female. Forty-five percent of the sample was white and 55% was non-white.

Outcome Measures

The outcome measures are contained in Table 10. The offenders in the Lucas sample terminated unsuccessfully about 12% of the time while 40% had a technical violation reported to the court. Almost 40% had a new arrest and 37% had a subsequent incarceration in a state facility.

LSI-R

Table 11 provides the descriptive statistics on the LSI-R, sub-component scores, and the change scores. The data in Table 11 indicates that the average LSI-R score was a 26.49. The average re-assessment score was a 21.04. The average difference between the initial and re-assessment scores was 5.2. All subcomponent areas showed a decrease in risk (including criminal history which was probably due to more accurate information at the time of reassessment).

Classification of the offenders in this sample indicated that just over 45% were moderate. Thirty-five percent were low/moderate while 17% were moderate/high and 2% were high risk. Reassessment data indicates that 12% were low risk, 55% were low/moderate, 30% were moderate, and 3% were moderate/high risk.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

Table 12 and Figure 12 present the findings of the analysis between the LSI-R and outcome measures. Note in Table 12 that all relationships between the initial LSI-R and the outcome measures are significant and in the anticipated direction. Also note that the magnitude of these relationships strengthens, with one exception (technical violations reported to the court), upon reassessment. The reassessment correlations, particularly for unsuccessful program completion and prison sentence are promising given their relative magnitude.

Turning to Figure 12, fair increases in the percentages can be seen when one moves across the categories of risk for all four outcome measures. However, the percentage increases are much clearer and distinct when looking at the new arrest and prison measures.

Section V: Results for Lorain/Medina

Demographic Characteristics

Table 13 provides the descriptive statistics for the Lorain/Medina CBCF. This program is an all male program and the participants (N = 124) had an average age of 28.73. Roughly 55% of the sample was non-white.

Outcome Measures

The outcome measures reported in Table 14 indicate that 13% of the sample was unsuccessfully terminated from the Lorain/Medina CBCF. Fifty-one percent had technical violations reported to the court, 30% were had a new arrest, and 45% were coded as having a subsequent incarceration.

LSI-R

The descriptive statistics for the LSI-R composite and subcomponent scores indicate that the average overall score is 25.42. The average reassessment score was 19.22 indicating an average difference between the initial and reassessment LSI-R was 5.6 points. When considering the initial and reassessment subcomponent scores all but two areas show a decrease (criminal history and emotional/personal). Substantial reductions were noted in

the education/employment sections and substance abuse section.

Analyses of classification levels indicate that most offenders were classified as moderate (57%) followed by low/moderate (30%), moderate/high (8%), and then by low (6%). None of the offenders in this sample were classified as high risk. Reassessment classification indicates that most offenders were low/moderate (60%), followed by moderate (21%), low (16%), and moderate/high (2%).

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations for the initial assessments at the Lorain/Medina CBCF indicate significant relationships whose size is average or less than average compared to other published statistics. Oddly, the correlations between the reassessment LSI-R and the outcome measures are all non-significant and weaker than those correlations associated with the initial assessment. The initial assessments were used to create classifications and distributions of the outcome measures by risk level. This data is contained in Figure 13.

As indicated by Figure 13 and the correlations in Table 16, the initial LSI-R did a fair job in providing classification of offenders that entered the Lorain/Medina

CBCF. The clearest relationships are seen for successful program completion and any new arrest. Moderate/High offenders had a 50% chance of failing to successfully complete the program and a 50% of a new arrest. This information could be useful in structuring moderate/high risk offenders' time in programming.

Section VI: Results for Licking/Muskingum

Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the sample from the Licking/Muskingum CBCF are contained in Table 17. The data in this table indicates that the offenders' average age was 29.17 years. The offenders were all male and 87% were white.

Outcome Measures

Outcome measures for the Licking/Muskingum sample are contained in Table 18. Similar to other samples, approximately one-third of the sample was unsuccessfully terminated from the program. Somewhat atypically, two-thirds of the sample had a technical violation reported to the court. Only 18% were re-arrested while 44% were ended up in a state prison.

LSI-R

Descriptive analyses of the LSI-R reveal an average initial assessment of 32.25 and an average reassessment score of 27.41. These numbers yield an average reduction in risk of 4.8 points.

While most subsections demonstrated some decrease from the initial assessment to the reassessment, the education

and employment section demonstrated the largest decrease at 2.5 points.

Initial classification of the offenders with the LSI-R indicates that 47% were moderate risk, 29% were moderate/high, 15% were high risk, 7% were low/moderate and 1% was low risk. Classification based on reassessment reveals that 50% were moderate, 22% were low risk, 20% were moderate/high, and 4% were low and high risk.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

Table 20 provides the correlations between the LSI-R and the outcome measures. Only the relationship between the initial LSI-R and program completion was significant when looking at the initial LSI-R. When considering the reassessment LSI-R, only the relationship between LSI-R score and technical violations reported to the court was significant. Figure 14 indicates the lack of relationships found in this data. In three out of four instances, offenders classified as moderate are more likely to engage in the behavior of interest than those classified as moderate/high risk.

Section VII: Results for SEPTA

Demographic Characteristics

SEPTA's sample included 94 male offenders with an average age of 26.71. Over 90% of the sample was white (see Table 21).

Outcome Measures

The descriptive statistics for outcome measures are contained in Table 22. Termination status indicates that 27% of the sample was terminated unsuccessfully. Twenty-eight percent of the sample was arrested and 46% had technical violations reported to the court. Twenty-six percent of the sample was subsequently incarcerated in a state prison.

LSI-R

The average score for this sample (see Table 23) was 25.14. The average reassessment score was 20.93 which leads to an average decrease in LSI-R scores of 3.4 points. As would be expected, no change was observed in the criminal history subsection. Increases in risk were observed in the emotional/personal and attitudes/orientations subsections whereas decreases were noted in all other sections. One possible explanation for the

observed increases is the availability of additional information and the ability to observe offender behavior for a longer period of time.

Classification of offenders using the initial LSI-R score indicates that 41% were moderate risk, 39% were low/moderate, 13% were moderate/high, 4% were low, and 3% were high risk. Classification based on reassessment indicates that 47% were low/moderate risk, 34% were moderate risk, 13% low, and 6% moderate/high.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations between the LSI-R and the outcome measures are contained in Table 24 (see also Figure 15). Three of the correlations are significant and relatively large with the fourth relationship being borderline significant. The relationships between the reassessment LSI-R composite score and outcome indicate two significant relationships (technical violations reported to the court and any new arrests), again, the measure prison sentence is borderline in terms of significance.

Figure 15 is somewhat misleading as it indicates that 50% of the low group had a subsequent arrest. While this is true, note that the low group consisted of only 4 offenders. While this small group did not have a

substantial impact on the correlations, it can be somewhat deceiving when reviewing the figure. Note the large point differences in the probability of unsuccessful termination, technical violations reported to the court, and subsequent imprisonment (58, 67, and 33 respectively) between low risk and high-risk offenders.

Section VIII: Results for SRCCC

Demographic Characteristics

The sample from SRCCC contained 173 male offenders with an average age of 28.28. The majority of the sample (68%) was white (see Table 25).

Outcome Measures

The descriptive statistics on outcome measures (Table 26) indicate that 92% of the offenders successfully complete the CBCF program. Twenty-eight percent were rearrested, 50% had technical violations reported to the court, and 38% were incarcerated in a state facility.

LSI-R

Table 27 indicates that the average score for this sample was 24.99 with an average reassessment score of 20.45. These two scores yield an average difference of 5.32. A small increase was noted in the criminal history section (either due to more accurate information upon reassessment or additional criminal behavior since the initial assessment) and the emotional/personal section remained the same. All other sections indicated a decrease in risk from the initial assessment to the reassessment.

Classification with the initial LSI-R score indicates that the majority of offenders are moderate risk (45%). The next largest class is low/moderate (32%), followed by moderate/high (14%), low (8%) and finally high risk (1%). Classification based on reassessment scores indicates that 58% of the sample is low/moderate, 25% is moderate, 14% is low risk, 3% is moderate/high and 1% is high risk.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations between the LSI-R and outcome (Table 28) for this sample are significant in three out of eight relationships. There is a significant correlation between the initial LSI-R score and unsuccessful program completion, and technical violations reported to the court. There is also a significant correlation that is relatively large between the reassessment LSI-R score and termination type.

Figure 16 reveals some inconsistencies in the patterning of the predicted behaviors and the LSI-R categorization. In many instances, the probabilities fall when moving from a lower to a higher category of risk. Given the low number of cases in the high-risk category, we conducted additional analysis without the high-risk cases. While this did improve the visual presentation of the data

only one additional relationship appeared as significant (the relationship between technical violations and reassessment) while the rest still failed to attain significance.

Section IX: Results for NEOCAP

Demographic Characteristics

Table 29 indicates that there were a total of 158 male offenders in this sample. The average age for these offenders was 28.73. Most of the sample (78%) was white.

Outcome Measures

The outcome measures for this sample (Table 30) indicate that only 7% failed to successfully complete the program. Further only 11% were subsequently arrested, and 49% had technical violations reported to the court. Twenty-six percent of the sample was subsequently incarcerated.

LSI-R

The average score on the initial LSI-R was 29.88 while the average reassessment score was 22.53. The average difference between initial assessment and reassessment was 7.0 points. All subcomponent scores (except criminal history) showed a decrease from the initial assessment to reassessment with relatively large decreases seen in the education/employment and alcohol/drug problems subsections.

Classification based on the initial assessment indicates that the typical offender was a moderate risk

offender followed by moderate/high risk. Low/moderate made up 15% of the sample while high-risk offenders comprised 3% and low risk about 1%. Reassessment classification indicated no high-risk offenders and the majority became low/moderate offenders (56%) followed by low (5%), and moderate/high (4%).

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations between the LSI-R and the outcome measures are contained in Table 32. The information in that table reveals that five of the relationships are significant. When considering the initial LSI-R scores, significant relationships with termination type, technical violation reported to the court, and prison are identified. When looking at the reassessment LSI-R score significant relationships between it and termination type and prison are observed. Notice that while the correlation between the LSI-R and prison remains the same from initial assessment to reassessment, the size of the relationship for termination type increases.

Figure 17 indicates that while the relationship between risk category and any new arrest are somewhat difficult to discern a discernable increase in risk of the other outcomes is easily seen. It is acknowledged that

different cutoff and classification scores would define these relationships better (for example dichotomous classification (e.g. high risk versus all others) for the termination type and technical violations).

Section X: Results for MONDAY

Demographic Characteristics

The descriptive statistics for demographic characteristics are contained in Table 33. The sample from MONDAY (N = 665) was 66% male and 34% female with an average age of 28.97. Most offenders (55%) were non-white.

Outcome Measures

Outcome measures for this sample included termination type from the program and subsequent incarceration in a state facility. The descriptive statistics for these two variables are contained in Table 34 which indicates that 88% of the sample successfully completed the CBCF program and 36% of the sample was later incarcerated in a state prison facility.

LSI-R

Table 35 contains the descriptive statistics on the LSI-R initial composite score and classification. The average initial LSI-R score was 29.34. Sixty-two percent of the offenders were classified as moderate risk. Twenty-three percent were classified as moderate/high, 14% were classified as low/moderate, and 1% was classified as high risk.

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

The correlations between the LSI-R and outcome are contained in Table 36 and the visual display of these relationships is contained in Figure 18. The data from the table and figure indicate that the LSI-R is a significant predictor of both termination type and subsequent incarceration. The relationship between termination type and LSI-R, however, is somewhat tenuous. This may be due in part to the low base rate of unsuccessful terminations.

Turning to the relationship between LSI-R and incarceration, the relationship is relatively strong and in the expected direction. Further, an inspection of Figure 18 indicates that the difference in the probability of incarceration ranges from 19% for the low/moderate group to 100% for the high-risk group of offenders.

Section XI: Results for ORIANA HOUSE

Demographic Characteristics

Table 37 displays the descriptive characteristics for the sample from Oriana House CBCF (N = 439). The average age of those in the sample was 29.69. Seventy-two percent of the sample was male and 55% of the sample was non-white.

Outcome Measures

Descriptive statistics on outcome measures (Table 38) indicate that about 37% of the sample failed to successfully complete the CBCF program. Further, about 40% ended up in a state prison facility some time after their initial assessment.

LSI-R

The average LSI-R score for this sample was 25.10 (see Table 39). Most offenders were moderate risk (56%), followed by low/moderate (32%), moderate/high (7%), low risk (5%), and high risk (< 1%).

Correlations between LSI-R and Outcome Measures

Correlations between the initial LSI-R assessment and the two outcome measures are reported in Table 40. Table 40 and Figure 19 reveal that the LSI-R performs

substantially in predicting successful program completion and subsequent incarceration in a state institution. The correlations are significant and relatively large. Figure 19 reveals that there is a full 58-point difference in the probability of unsuccessful termination when one moves from the low risk to the moderate/high risk category. When looking at subsequent incarceration, there is a 59-point difference.

Section XII: Summary and Discussion

This section provides a comparison of the programs on several measures used throughout this study, discusses the findings overall, presents concerns identified by this project, and provides solutions for some of those concerns.

Comparing LSI-R Composite Scores

A review of all of the sections of this report indicates that the average initial LSI-R score for the entire sample is 27.28. The average reassessment LSI-R score is 21.11, with an average reduction in LSI-R points of 5.5. When looking at each program individually, for which these measures could be calculated, slight variations from the group averages are noted. Figures 20, 21, and 22 present the data for the entire group and by each agency.

Note, with one exception (Licking/Muskingum), all program average LSI-R scores are within 3.25 points of the group mean (see Figure 20). This trend is again seen with the average reassessments in Figure 21. That is with the exception of one program (Licking/Muskingum) all reassessment averages are within three points of the group average. Finally, when looking at the average change in LSI-R scores (Figure 22), all but two programs (SEPTA and NEOCAP) are within one point of the group average. The two

programs that fall outside this range are less than 2 points from the group average.

Comparing Correlations Between Programs

Figures 23-26 provided comparisons of the correlations between the LSI-R and the outcome measures for each of the nine programs and the total sample. As can be seen in Figure 23, most of the programs LSI-R correlated with termination type at a level higher than the correlation for the total sample. This, does not however, indicate a satisfactory relationship. Defining a practically useful relationship as one that reaches a magnitude of over .20 narrows the number of programs to five.

The correlations between technical violations and the LSI-R are reported in Figure 24. As can be seen, only two programs have scores that are greater than the correlation for the entire sample. When one considers those programs that have a correlation of .20, the number of programs is increased to three.

Figure 25 presents the correlations between the LSI-R and arrest. This graphic indicates that while most of the programs that reported this data had correlations greater than the total sample correlation very few demonstrated correlations over .20. Thus again indicating that for the

majority of programs the LSI-R is limited as to the information it can provide.

Finally, Figure 26 provides a program-by-program and total sample presentation of the correlations between the LSI-R and incarceration in a state prison facility. This data again is somewhat discouraging as only four programs attained correlations of over .20.

Taken together, this data indicates that the predictive validity of the LSI-R appears to be hit or miss both across program and depending on the outcome measure used. A fair number of programs demonstrate moderate sized correlations on certain outcome measures while some fail to attain moderate relationships or any relationship at all. Some programs demonstrate good correlations on some outcome variables and low correlations on others.

What can be gathered from this is that some programs are doing better than others at the administration and scoring of the LSI-R. This notion would account for one program having consistency in the correlations between the LSI-R and the outcome measures.

There are several possibilities that explain the differing relationships between outcome measures within a program. First, unsuccessful termination is a very infrequent occurrence at some programs. It is extremely

difficult to predict rare occurrences which is why the prediction of violent or sex offending (both officially occur (i.e. arrest) rather infrequently) is so difficult and usually takes a battery of tests and measures to do accurately. Second, while unsuccessful termination is a potential measure of poor program adjustment and behavior within the program, those that exhibit poor program adjustment or behavior within the program may not always be terminated unsuccessfully. So, even though the LSI-R may correlate with program behavior and adjustment the outcome measure, unsuccessful termination, is not related to the in program behavior. Consequently, unsuccessful termination is not truly measuring aberrant behaviors while in the program.

A similar explanation potentially exists for technical violations reported to the court. There is great discretion in whether a probation officer returns an offender to court for a technical violation. This discretion may turn into technical violations reported to the court meaning very different things across program sites.

The data and correlations on arrest are perhaps the most discouraging and the most difficult to develop classification scores for. This may be in part to

differences in reporting among police agencies across jurisdictions and differing data collection sources used by each of the agencies in this study.

Finally, the data on re-incarceration is probably the most promising. A good number of sites had low to low/moderate correlations between this outcome measure and the LSI-R score. For many sites this correlation increased when looking at the correlation between the LSI-R reassessment score and re-incarceration. This is likely due in part to the fact that one source was used to collect this data (ODRC's database) and variations in reporting are most likely constant across the jurisdictions and agencies in the study.

A final potential explanation is that the LSI-R is being administered and scored incorrectly. This would explain many of the contradictory findings in this report. In an attempt to explore this explanation analyses on the default scoring items on the LSI-R were conducted. Results of those analyses are reviewed in the next section.

Errors and Quality Assurance

An analysis of the default scoring items indicates several areas of concern and potential explanations regarding the inconsistent findings in this report. Where

data was available, item by item analysis on was conducted for those questions on the LSI-R where it's scoring is potentially impacted by the scoring on previous items (e.g. question one must be score yes if question two is scored yes). The analysis of initial LSI-R scores (777 assessments) produced 801 errors on default items. This is greater than one per assessment and while this would not cause concern, analysis of the data indicated that these errors were concentrated on less than 25% of the assessments indicating that roughly 200 assessments had 4 errors each. This alone greatly comprises the validity and reliability of the assessment. Add to this the potential other scoring errors which is not outside the realm of possibility given errors on other items would be easier to make as there is no way to quickly check the accuracy of their scoring and these items require a deeper understanding of the offenders situation, problems, characteristics, and beliefs.

When the same analysis was done on reassessments, 777 assessments produced 1,192 errors on the default scoring items. Again, as with the errors in the initial assessments, these errors were concentrated in a fraction of the total assessments. A breakdown of which sections these errors occurred is contained in Table 41.

Given the amount of errors in these assessments it is recommended first that the programs establish internal auditing procedures, which may include random checks of default items or the utilization of the computer based version of the LSI-R, which prevents errors on the default items. In addition, the programs should strongly consider developing training and booster training programs for the proper use and scoring of the LSI-R. Finally, the programs should periodically, either through direct observation or through videotaped assessments, monitor the quality, skill, and ability of the individuals conducting the LSI-R assessments. This will ensure that the instrument is being properly administered and scored.

Utilizing the LSI-R

While the results of this study indicate some problems with the use of the LSI-R by Ohio's CBCFs, the instrument provides useful information for some sites. It is recommended that the sites considering using the information contained in this report to determine how they can better structure the programs to deal with offenders that are at higher risk for unsuccessful program completion. It is also recommended that the sites and the

State of Ohio consider using the information contained in this report to inform the eligibility requirement for admission to the CBCF programs in Ohio as admitting low and low/moderate risk offenders appear to be a poor allocation of resources.

Finally, it is recommended that each site develop cutoff scores specific to its population of offenders served. This may provide a better fit to the data and allow for more meaningful decisions to be made based on the LSI-R score. Different cutoff scores have been developed for the entire sample using re-incarceration as the outcome measure. The percent of each category that recidivated is contained in Figure 27. While there are not extreme contrasts observed in this Figure and Figure 5 we believe it provides a better fit to the data and more useful classifications for placement, supervision, and programming.

Conclusions

Overall the data contained in this report causes some concern. There were quite inconsistent results across the programs in terms of predictive validity of the LSI-R, however, the LSI-R scores from some programs performed very well. And while the predictive validity of the LSI-R

varied by outcome measure within some programs this is likely due to inaccurate data collection, or the outcome measure failing to be a true measure of aberrant behavior.

Encouragement is provided in that the LSI-R is a significant predictor of the outcome measures for the entire sample and holds a moderate relationship with many of the different outcomes in some of the sites. It appears that those sites that have used the LSI-R for long periods of time (Monday and Oriana House) or have integrated the LSI-R into case planning which then in turn informs the re-assessment (EOCC) had LSI-R scores that demonstrated predictive validity.

The LSI-R also casts some light on the importance of risk principle and targeting the moderate and higher risk offenders for admission to the CBCF. It is strongly encouraged that the State and the program sites determine how best to use the LSI-R scores as admissions criteria.

It is strongly recommended that the program sites develop quality assurance procedures for the administration and scoring of the LSI-R. These should include internal training and booster sessions, random audits of assessments (or the utilization of computer based scoring), and yearly reviews of assessments by those who administer the LSI-R. These suggestions will likely help to increase the validity

of the LSI-R and the usefulness of the information provided.

Finally, it is pertinent that the program sites develop cutoff scores based on their unique populations. While these scores won't differ substantially from the cutoff scores utilized by Multi-Health Systems, customizing these number based on local data will only increase the usefulness and accuracy of the information provided by the LSI-R.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics

Variable	N	Mean
Age	2006	29.11
	N	Percent
Sex		
Male	1654	81.5
Female	376	18.5
Race		
White	1132	55.8
Non-White	898	44.2

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	2006	
Successful	1653	81.4
Unsuccessful	353	17.4
Rule Infractions	919	
None	279	30.4
One or more	640	69.6
Technical Violations Reported to Court	915	
No	494	54.0
Yes	421	46.0
Any New Arrests	921	
No	685	74.4
Yes	236	25.6
New Misdemeanor Arrest	921	
No	848	92.1
Yes	73	7.9

Table 2 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
New Felony Arrest	921	
No	847	92.0
Yes	74	8.0
New Drug Arrest	921	
No	881	95.7
Yes	40	4.3
New Property Arrest	921	
No	871	94.6
Yes	50	5.4
New Violent Arrest	921	
No	851	92.4
Yes	70	7.6
New Conviction	921	
No	754	81.9
Yes	167	18.1
New Prison Commitment	2030	
No	1292	63.6
Yes	738	36.4

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R Composite Score and Subcomponent Scores

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	2030	27.28
Reassessment LSI-R Score	724	21.11
Initial Criminal History	921	4.7
Reassessment Criminal History	724	4.7
Initial Education and Employment	921	6.0
Reassessment Education and Employment	724	4.3
Initial Financial Problems	921	1.0
Reassessment Financial Problems	724	0.8
Initial Family/Marital	921	1.9
Reassessment Family/Marital	724	1.5
Initial Accommodations	921	1.0
Reassessment Accommodations	724	0.6
Initial Leisure/Recreation	921	1.7
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	724	0.9

Table 3 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R Composite Score and Subcomponent Scores

Initial Companions	921	2.5
Reassessment Companions	724	2.0
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	921	5.6
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	724	4.7
Initial Emotional/Personal	921	1.1
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	724	0.9
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	921	1.2
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	724	0.7
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	724	5.5

Table 3 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R Composite Score and Subcomponent Scores

Initial Classification	2030	
Low	64	3.2
Low/Moderate	493	24.3
Moderate	1101	54.2
Moderate/High	340	16.7
High	32	1.6
Reassessment Classification	724	
Low	91	12.6
Low/Moderate	382	52.8
Moderate	216	29.8
Moderate/High	32	4.4
High	3	0.4

Table 4. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.130*	.161*
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.217*	.169*
Any New Arrest	.076*	.115*
Prison Sentence	.177*	.119*

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for EOCC

Variable	N	Mean
Age	103	28.82
	N	Percent
Sex		
Male	105	100
Female	0	0
Race		
White	89	84.8
Non-White	16	15.2

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for EOCC

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	105	
Successful	98	93.3
Unsuccessful	7	6.7
Rule Infractions	105	
None	70	66.6
One or more	35	33.3
Technical Violations Reported to Court	105	
No	83	79.0
Yes	22	21.0
Any New Arrests	105	
No	80	76.2
Yes	25	23.8
New Misdemeanor Arrest	105	
No	94	89.5
Yes	11	10.5

Table 6 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for EOCC

New Felony Arrest	105	
No	99	94.3
Yes	6	5.7
New Drug Arrest	105	
No	100	95.2
Yes	5	4.8
New Property Arrest	105	
No	102	97.1
Yes	3	2.9
New Violent Arrest	105	
No	98	93.3
Yes	7	6.7
New Conviction	105	
No	90	85.7
Yes	15	14.3
New Prison Commitment	105	
No	71	67.6
Yes	34	32.4

Table 7. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for EOCC

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>
LSI-R	105	24.16
Reassessment LSI-R Score	92	18.54
Initial Criminal History	105	3.8
Reassessment Criminal History	92	3.8
Initial Education and Employment	105	5.8
Reassessment Education and Employment	92	4.6
Initial Financial Problems	105	0.9
Reassessment Financial Problems	92	0.8
Initial Family/Marital	105	1.7
Reassessment Family/Marital	92	1.1
Initial Accommodations	105	0.8
Reassessment Accommodations	92	0.4
Initial Leisure/Recreation	105	1.6

Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	92	0.6
Table 7 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for EOCC		
Initial Companions	105	2.4
Reassessment Companions	92	2.0
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	105	5.1
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	92	1.2
Initial Emotional/Personal	105	0.9
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	92	0.7
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	105	1.1
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	92	0.2
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	92	6.0

Table 7 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for EOCC

Initial Classification	105	
Low	14	13.3
Low/Moderate	34	32.4
Moderate	43	41.0
Moderate/High	14	13.3
High	0	0
Reassessment Classification	92	
Low	23	25.0
Low/Moderate	47	51.1
Moderate	21	22.8
Moderate/High	1	1.1
High	0	0

Table 8. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for EOCC

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.059	.198
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.242*	.285*
Any New Arrest	.265*	.313*
Prison Sentence	.275*	.333*

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 9. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for Lucas

Variable	N	Mean
Age	168	31.13
	N	Percent
Sex	168	
Male	141	83.9
Female	27	16.1
Race	168	
White	76	45.2
Non-White	92	54.8

Table 10. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Lucas

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	161	
Successful	141	87.6
Unsuccessful	20	12.4
Rule Infractions	168	
None	73	43.5
One or more	95	56.5
Technical Violations Reported to Court	168	
No	102	60.7
Yes	66	39.3
Any New Arrests	168	
No	105	62.5
Yes	63	37.5
New Misdemeanor Arrest	168	
No	159	94.6
Yes	9	5.4

Table 10 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Lucas

New Felony Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Drug Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Property Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Violent Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Conviction	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Prison Commitment	168	
No	106	63.1
Yes	62	36.9

Table 11. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lucas

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	168	26.49
Reassessment LSI-R Score	146	21.04
Initial Criminal History	168	4.8
Reassessment Criminal History	146	4.4
Initial Education and Employment	168	5.5
Reassessment Education and Employment	146	5.1
Initial Financial Problems	168	1.0
Reassessment Financial Problems	146	0.8
Initial Family/Marital	168	2.2
Reassessment Family/Marital	146	1.6
Initial Accommodations	168	1.3
Reassessment Accommodations	146	0.7
Initial Leisure/Recreation	168	1.5
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	146	1.0

Table 11 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lucas

Initial Companions	168	2.2
Reassessment Companions	146	1.6
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	168	5.4
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	146	4.5
Initial Emotional/Personal	168	1.2
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	146	0.9
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	168	1.1
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	146	0.5
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	146	5.2

Table 11 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lucas

Initial Classification	168	
Low	0	0
Low/Moderate	59	35.1
Moderate	78	46.4
Moderate/High	28	16.7
High	3	1.8
Reassessment Classification	146	
Low	17	11.6
Low/Moderate	80	54.8
Moderate	44	30.1
Moderate/High	5	3.4
High	0	0

Table 12. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for Lucas

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.165*	.220*
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.171*	.027
Any New Arrest	.159*	.168*
Prison Sentence	.168*	.222*

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 13. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for Lorain/Medina

Variable	N	Mean
Age	124	28.73
	N	Percent
Sex	127	
Male	127	100
Female	0	0
Race	127	
White	58	45.7
Non-White	69	54.3

Table 14. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Lorain/Medina

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	123	
Successful	107	87.0
Unsuccessful	16	13.0
Rule Infractions	127	
None	50	39.4
One or more	77	60.6
Technical Violations Reported to Court	127	
No	62	48.8
Yes	65	51.2
Any New Arrests	127	
No	90	70.9
Yes	37	29.1
New Misdemeanor Arrest	127	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--

Table 14 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Lorain/Medina

New Felony Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Drug Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Property Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Violent Arrest	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Conviction	--	
No	--	--
Yes	--	--
New Prison Commitment	127	
No	70	55.1
Yes	57	44.9

Table 15. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lorain/Medina

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	127	25.42
Reassessment LSI-R Score	111	19.22
Initial Criminal History	127	5.5
Reassessment Criminal History	111	5.4
Initial Education and Employment	127	5.7
Reassessment Education and Employment	111	3.4
Initial Financial Problems	127	1.0
Reassessment Financial Problems	111	0.7
Initial Family/Marital	127	1.4
Reassessment Family/Marital	111	1.2
Initial Accommodations	127	1.0
Reassessment Accommodations	111	0.7
Initial Leisure/Recreation	127	1.7
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	111	0.6

Table 15 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lorain/Medina

Initial Companions	127	2.1
Reassessment Companions	111	1.9
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	127	5.3
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	111	4.3
Initial Emotional/Personal	127	0.6
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	111	0.6
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	127	1.0
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	111	0.4
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	111	5.6

Table 15 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Lorain/Medina

Initial Classification	127	
Low	7	5.5
Low/Moderate	38	29.9
Moderate	72	56.7
Moderate/High	10	7.9
High	0	0
Reassessment Classification	111	
Low	18	16.2
Low/Moderate	67	60.4
Moderate	24	21.6
Moderate/High	2	1.8
High	0	0

Table 16. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for Lorain/Medina

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.270*	.130
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.208*	.064
Any New Arrest	.215*	.050
Prison Sentence	.153*	.114

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 17. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for Licking/Muskingum

Variable	N	Mean
Age	92	29.17
	N	Percent
Sex	95	
Male	95	100
Female	0	0
Race	95	
White	83	87.4
Non-White	12	12.6

Table 18. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Licking/Muskingum

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	88	
Successful	60	68.2
Unsuccessful	28	31.8
Rule Infractions	93	
None	6	6.5
One or more	87	93.5
Technical Violations Reported to Court	95	
No	32	33.7
Yes	63	66.3
Any New Arrests	95	
No	78	82.1
Yes	17	17.9
New Misdemeanor Arrest	95	
No	87	91.6
Yes	8	8.4

Table 18 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for Licking/Muskingum

New Felony Arrest	95	
No	88	92.6
Yes	7	7.4
New Drug Arrest	95	
No	92	96.8
Yes	3	3.2
New Property Arrest	95	
No	93	97.9
Yes	2	2.1
New Violent Arrest	95	
No	92	96.8
Yes	3	3.2
New Conviction	95	
No	82	86.3
Yes	13	13.7
New Prison Commitment	95	
No	53	55.8
Yes	42	44.2

Table 19. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Licking/Muskingum

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	95	32.25
Reassessment LSI-R Score	54	27.41
Initial Criminal History	95	4.7
Reassessment Criminal History	54	4.6
Initial Education and Employment	95	6.6
Reassessment Education and Employment	54	4.1
Initial Financial Problems	95	1.3
Reassessment Financial Problems	54	0.9
Initial Family/Marital	95	2.3
Reassessment Family/Marital	54	2.1
Initial Accommodations	95	1.4
Reassessment Accommodations	54	1.0
Initial Leisure/Recreation	95	1.9
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	54	1.4

Table 19 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Licking/Muskingum

Initial Companions	95	3.4
Reassessment Companions	54	3.3
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	95	7.5
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	54	7.4
Initial Emotional/Personal	95	1.8
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	54	1.6
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	95	1.4
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	54	1.3
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	54	4.8

Table 19 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for Licking/Muskingum

Initial Classification	95	
Low	1	1.1
Low/Moderate	7	7.4
Moderate	45	47.4
Moderate/High	28	29.5
High	14	14.7
Reassessment Classification	54	
Low	2	3.7
Low/Moderate	12	22.2
Moderate	27	50.0
Moderate/High	11	20.4
High	2	3.7

Table 20. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for Licking/Muskingum

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.253*	.142
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.164	.293*
Any New Arrest	.028	-.053
Prison Sentence	.012	.005

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 21. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for SEPTA

Variable	N	Mean
Age	94	26.71
	N	Percent
Sex	95	
Male	95	100
Female	0	0
Race	95	
White	90	94.7
Non-White	5	5.3

Table 22. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for SEPTA

<u>Variable</u>	N	Percentage
Termination Status	93	73.1
Successful	68	26.9
Unsuccessful	25	
Rule Infractions	95	
None	25	26.3
One or more	70	73.7
Technical Violations Reported to Court	90	
No	49	54.4
Yes	41	45.6
Any New Arrests	95	
No	68	71.6
Yes	27	28.4
New Misdemeanor Arrest	95	
No	83	87.4
Yes	12	12.6

Table 22 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for SEPTA

New Felony Arrest	95	
No	85	89.5
Yes	10	10.5
New Drug Arrest	95	
No	91	95.8
Yes	4	4.2
New Property Arrest	95	
No	88	92.6
Yes	7	7.4
New Violent Arrest	95	
No	93	97.9
Yes	2	2.1
New Conviction	95	
No	76	80.0
Yes	19	20.0
New Prison Commitment	95	
No	70	73.7
Yes	25	26.3

Table 23. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SEPTA

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	95	25.14
Reassessment LSI-R Score	68	20.93
Initial Criminal History	95	4.1
Reassessment Criminal History	68	4.1
Initial Education and Employment	95	6.3
Reassessment Education and Employment	68	3.7
Initial Financial Problems	95	1.2
Reassessment Financial Problems	68	0.7
Initial Family/Marital	95	1.6
Reassessment Family/Marital	68	1.4
Initial Accommodations	95	0.9
Reassessment Accommodations	68	0.6
Initial Leisure/Recreation	95	1.9
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	68	0.9

Table 23 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SEPTA

Initial Companions	95	2.3
Reassessment Companions	68	2.0
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	95	5.3
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	68	5.1
Initial Emotional/Personal	95	0.9
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	68	1.2
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	95	0.8
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	68	1.2
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	68	3.4

Table 23 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SEPTA

Initial Classification	95	
Low	4	4.2
Low/Moderate	37	38.9
Moderate	39	41.1
Moderate/High	12	12.6
High	3	3.2
Reassessment Classification	68	
Low	9	13.2
Low/Moderate	32	47.1
Moderate	23	33.8
Moderate/High	4	5.9
High	0	0.0

Table 24. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for SEPTA

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.246*	.058
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.282*	.250*
Any New Arrest	.248*	.247*
Prison Sentence	.142	.154

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 25. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for SRCCC

Variable	N	Mean
Age	170	28.28
	N	Percent
Sex	173	
Male	173	100
Female	0	0
Race	173	
White	117	67.6
Non-White	56	32.4

Table 26. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for SRCCC

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	172	
Successful	159	91.9
Unsuccessful	13	7.5
Rule Infractions	173	
None	25	14.5
One or more	148	85.5
Technical Violations Reported to Court	172	
No	86	50
Yes	86	50
Any New Arrests	173	
No	124	71.7
Yes	49	28.3
New Misdemeanor Arrest	173	
No	153	88.4
Yes	20	11.6

Table 26 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for SRCCC

New Felony Arrest	173	
No	146	84.4
Yes	27	15.6
New Drug Arrest	173	
No	162	93.6
Yes	11	6.4
New Property Arrest	173	
No	161	93.1
Yes	12	6.9
New Violent Arrest	173	
No	156	90.2
Yes	17	9.8
New Conviction	173	
No	131	75.7
Yes	42	24.3
New Prison Commitment	173	
No	108	62.4
Yes	65	37.6

Table 27. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SRCCC

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	173	24.99
Reassessment LSI-R Score	110	20.45
Initial Criminal History	173	4.6
Reassessment Criminal History	110	4.9
Initial Education and Employment	173	5.9
Reassessment Education and Employment	110	4.2
Initial Financial Problems	173	1.0
Reassessment Financial Problems	110	0.7
Initial Family/Marital	173	1.7
Reassessment Family/Marital	110	1.4
Initial Accommodations	173	0.9
Reassessment Accommodations	110	0.6
Initial Leisure/Recreation	173	1.4
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	110	0.7

Table 27 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SRCCC

Initial Companions	173	2.3
Reassessment Companions	110	1.8
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	173	5.0
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	110	4.5
Initial Emotional/Personal	173	0.7
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	110	0.7
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	173	1.5
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	110	0.9
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	110	5.32

Table 27 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for SRCCC

Initial Classification	173	
Low	14	8.1
Low/Moderate	56	32.4
Moderate	77	44.5
Moderate/High	24	13.9
High	2	1.2
Reassessment Classification	110	
Low	15	13.6
Low/Moderate	64	58.2
Moderate	27	24.5
Moderate/High	3	2.7
High	1	0.9

Table 28. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for SRCCC

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.236*	.272*
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.133*	.144
Any New Arrest	-.012	.125
Prison Sentence	.063	.106

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 29. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for NEOCAP

Variable	N	Mean
Age	156	28.73
	N	Percent
Sex	158	
Male	158	100
Female	0	0
Race	158	
White	123	77.8
Non-White	35	22.2

Table 30. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for NEOCAP

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Termination Status	155	
Successful	144	92.9
Unsuccessful	11	7.1
Rule Infractions	158	
None	30	19.0
One or more	128	81.0
Technical Violations Reported to Court	158	
No	80	50.6
Yes	78	49.4
Any New Arrests	158	
No	140	88.6
Yes	18	11.4
New Misdemeanor Arrest	158	
No	146	92.4
Yes	12	7.6

Table 30 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for NEOCAP

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
New Felony Arrest	158	
No	150	94.9
Yes	8	5.1
New Drug Arrest	158	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Property Arrest	158	
No	153	96.6
Yes	5	3.2
New Violent Arrest	158	
No	154	97.5
Yes	4	2.5
New Conviction	158	
No	141	89.2
Yes	17	10.8
New Prison Commitment	158	
No	117	74.1
Yes	41	25.9

Table 31. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for NEOCAP

<u>Variable</u>	N	Mean
LSI-R	158	29.88
Reassessment LSI-R Score	143	22.53
Initial Criminal History	158	5.1
Reassessment Criminal History	143	5.1
Initial Education and Employment	158	6.6
Reassessment Education and Employment	143	4.3
Initial Financial Problems	158	1.1
Reassessment Financial Problems	143	1.0
Initial Family/Marital	158	2.1
Reassessment Family/Marital	143	1.7
Initial Accommodations	158	1.0
Reassessment Accommodations	143	0.7
Initial Leisure/Recreation	158	1.9
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	143	1.0

Table 31 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for NEOCAP

Initial Companions	158	2.7
Reassessment Companions	143	2.3
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	158	6.1
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	143	4.6
Initial Emotional/Personal	158	1.7
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	143	1.05
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	158	1.4
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	143	0.7
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	143	7.0

Table 31 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for NEOCAP

Initial Classification	158	
Low	1	0.6
Low/Moderate	24	15.2
Moderate	86	54.4
Moderate/High	43	27.2
High	4	2.5
Reassessment Classification	143	
Low	7	4.9
Low/Moderate	80	55.9
Moderate	50	35.0
Moderate/High	6	4.2
High	0	0.0

Table 32. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for NEOCAP

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.138*	.212*
Technical Violations Reported to Court	.156*	.106
Any New Arrest	.068	.083
Prison Sentence	.201*	.201*

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 33. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for MONDAY

Variable	N	Mean
Age	665	28.97
	N	Percent
Sex	667	
Male	443	66.4
Female	224	33.6
Race	667	
White	298	44.7
Non-White	369	55.3

Table 34. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for MONDAY

<u>Variable</u>	N	Percentage
Termination Status	667	
Successful	592	88.8
Unsuccessful	75	11.2
Rule Infractions	---	
None	---	---
One or more	---	---
Technical Violations Reported to Court	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
Any New Arrests	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Misdemeanor Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---

Table 34 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for MONDAY

New Felony Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Drug Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Property Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Violent Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Conviction	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Prison Commitment	667	
No	430	64.5
Yes	237	35.5

Table 35. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for MONDAY

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>
LSI-R	667	29.34
Reassessment LSI-R Score	---	---
Initial Criminal History	---	---
Reassessment Criminal History	---	---
Initial Education and Employment	---	---
Reassessment Education and Employment	---	---
Initial Financial Problems	---	---
Reassessment Financial Problems	---	---
Initial Family/Marital	---	---
Reassessment Family/Marital	---	---
Initial Accommodations	---	---
Reassessment Accommodations	---	---
Initial Leisure/Recreation	---	---
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	---	---

Table 35 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for MONDAY

Initial Companions	---	---
Reassessment Companions	---	---
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	---	---
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	---	---
Initial Emotional/Personal	---	---
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	---	---
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	---	---
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	---	---
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	---	---

Table 35 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for MONDAY

Initial Classification	667	
Low	0	0.0
Low/Moderate	95	14.2
Moderate	415	62.2
Moderate/High	152	22.8
High	5	0.7
Reassessment Classification	---	---
Low	---	---
Low/Moderate	---	---
Moderate	---	---
Moderate/High	---	---
High	---	---

Table 36. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for MONDAY

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.101*	---
Technical Violations Reported to Court	---	---
Any New Arrest	---	---
Prison Sentence	.245*	---

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 37. Descriptive Statistics for Demographics for ORIANA

Variable	N	Mean
Age	439	29.69
	N	Percent
Sex	442	
Male	317	71.7
Female	125	28.3
Race	442	
White	198	44.8
Non-White	244	55.2

Table 38. Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for ORIANA

<u>Variable</u>	N	Percentage
Termination Status	442	
Successful	284	64.3
Unsuccessful	158	35.7
Rule Infractions	---	
None	---	---
One or more	---	---
Technical Violations Reported to Court	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
Any New Arrests	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Misdemeanor Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---

Table 38 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for Outcome Variables for ORIANA

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
New Felony Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Drug Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Property Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Violent Arrest	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Conviction	---	
No	---	---
Yes	---	---
New Prison Commitment	442	
No	267	60.4
Yes	175	39.6

Table 39. Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for ORIANA

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>
LSI-R	442	25.10
Reassessment LSI-R Score	---	---
Initial Criminal History	---	---
Reassessment Criminal History	---	---
Initial Education and Employment	---	---
Reassessment Education and Employment	---	---
Initial Financial Problems	---	---
Reassessment Financial Problems	---	---
Initial Family/Marital	---	---
Reassessment Family/Marital	---	---
Initial Accommodations	---	---
Reassessment Accommodations	---	---
Initial Leisure/Recreation	---	---
Reassessment Leisure/Recreation	---	---

Table 39 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for ORIANA

Initial Companions	---	---
Reassessment Companions	---	---
Initial Alcohol/Drug Problems	---	---
Reassessment Alcohol/Drug Problems	---	---
Initial Emotional/Personal	---	---
Reassessment Emotional/Personal	---	---
Initial Attitudes/Orientation	---	---
Reassessment Attitudes/Orientation	---	---
Difference in Initial/Reassessment	---	---

Table 39 (continued). Descriptive Statistics for LSI-R and Subcomponent Scores for ORIANA

Initial Classification	442	
Low	23	5.2
Low/Moderate	143	32.4
Moderate	246	55.7
Moderate/High	29	6.6
High	1	0.2
Reassessment Classification	---	
Low	---	---
Low/Moderate	---	---
Moderate	---	---
Moderate/High	---	---
High	---	---

Table 40. Correlations between LSI-R and outcome measures for ORIANA

	LSI-R Composite Score	LSI-R Composite Re- Assessment
Unsuccessful Program Completion	.236*	---
Technical Violations Reported to Court	---	---
Any New Arrest	---	---
Prison Sentence	.261*	---

* indicates significant at the .05 level

Table 41. Default Scoring Errors in the LSI-R

	Initial LSI-R	Re-Assessment LSI-R
Criminal History	40	18
Education/Employment	181	243
Companions	323	215
Alcohol/Drug	241	705
Emotional/Personal	6	4
Total	801	1192

Figure 1. Distribution of Risk Category

For Entire Sample

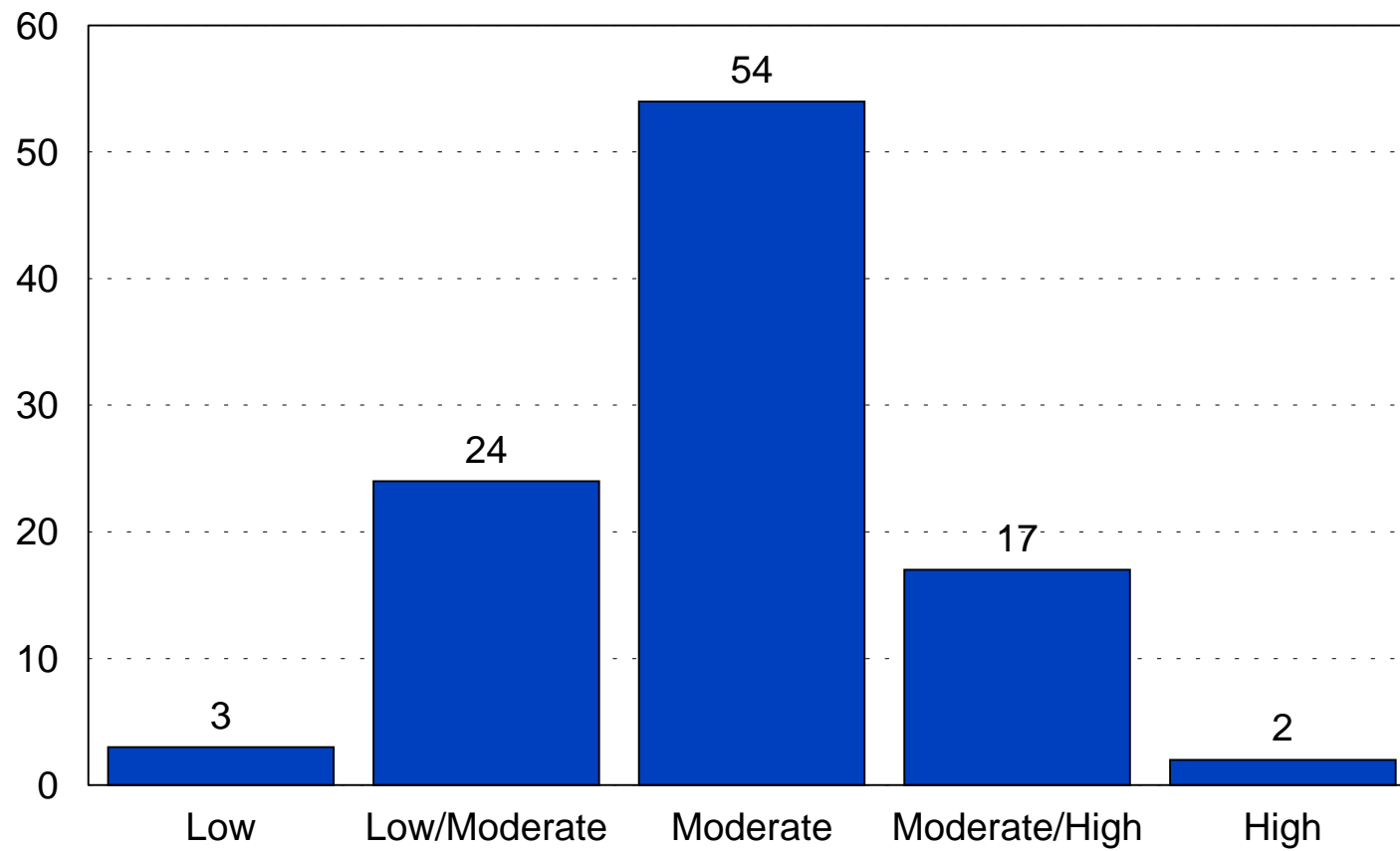


Figure 2. Unsuccessful Completion by Risk Category

For Entire Sample

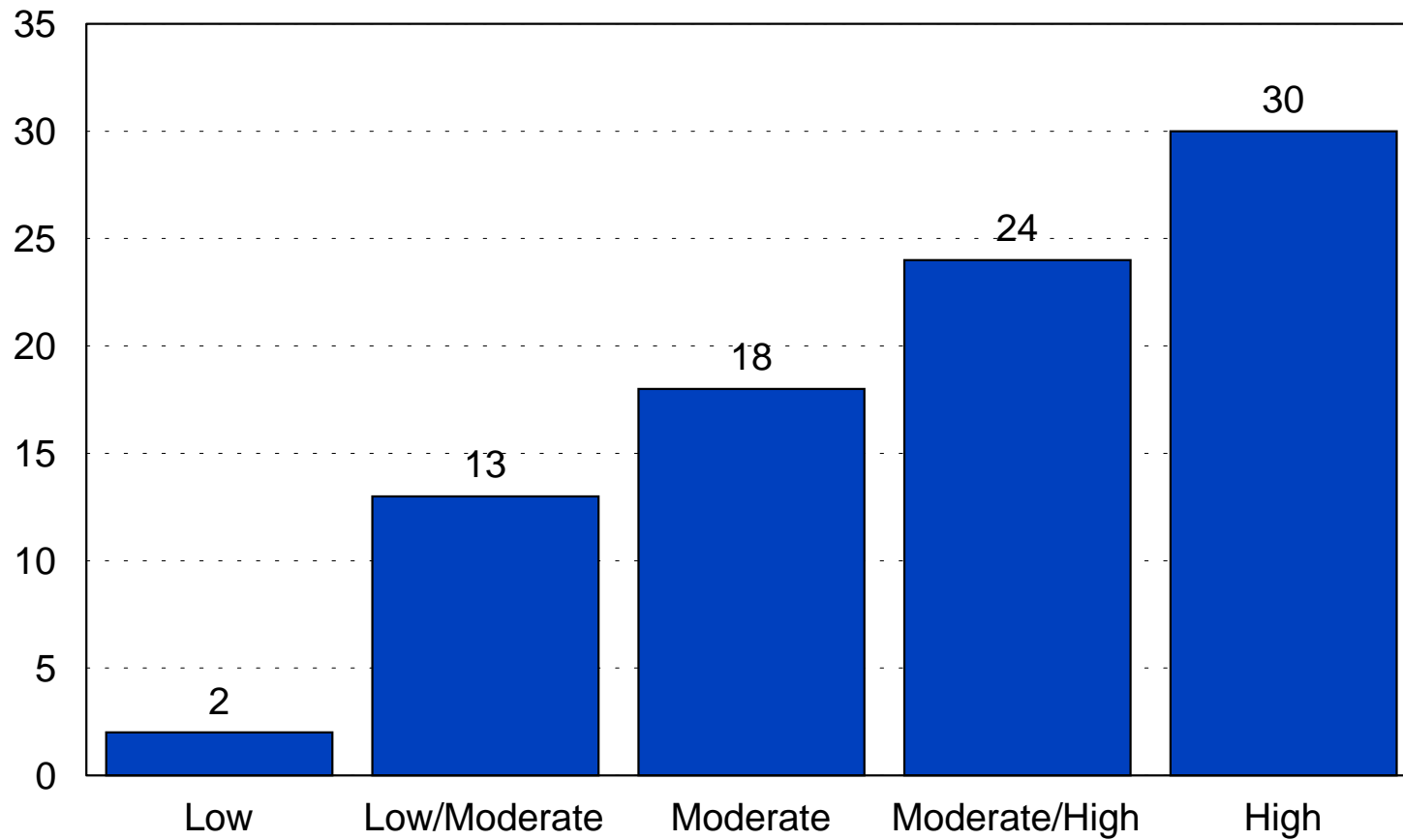


Figure 3. New Arrest by Risk Category

For Entire Sample

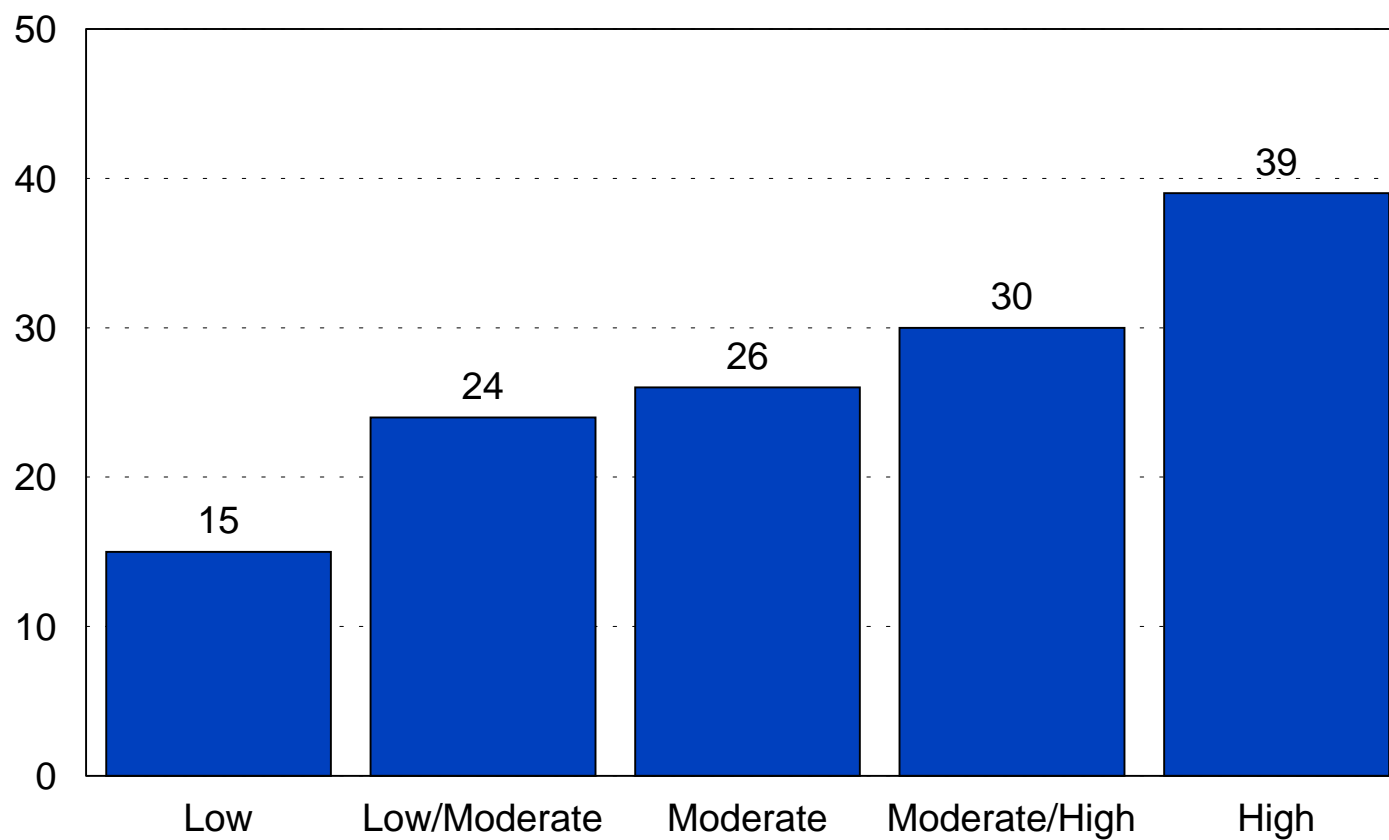


Figure 4. Technical Violations by Risk Category

For Entire Sample

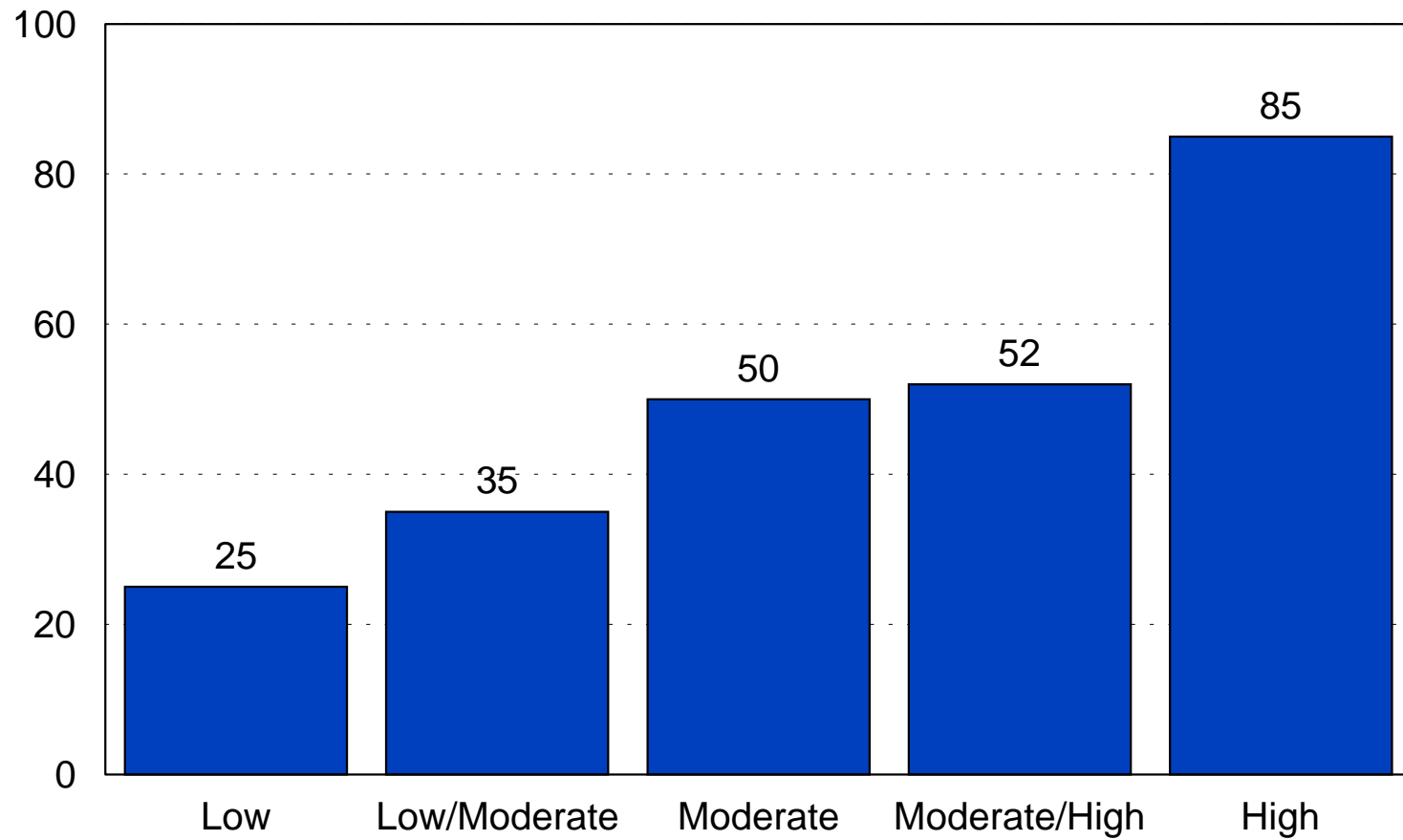


Figure 5. Subsequent Incarceration by Risk Category

For Entire Sample

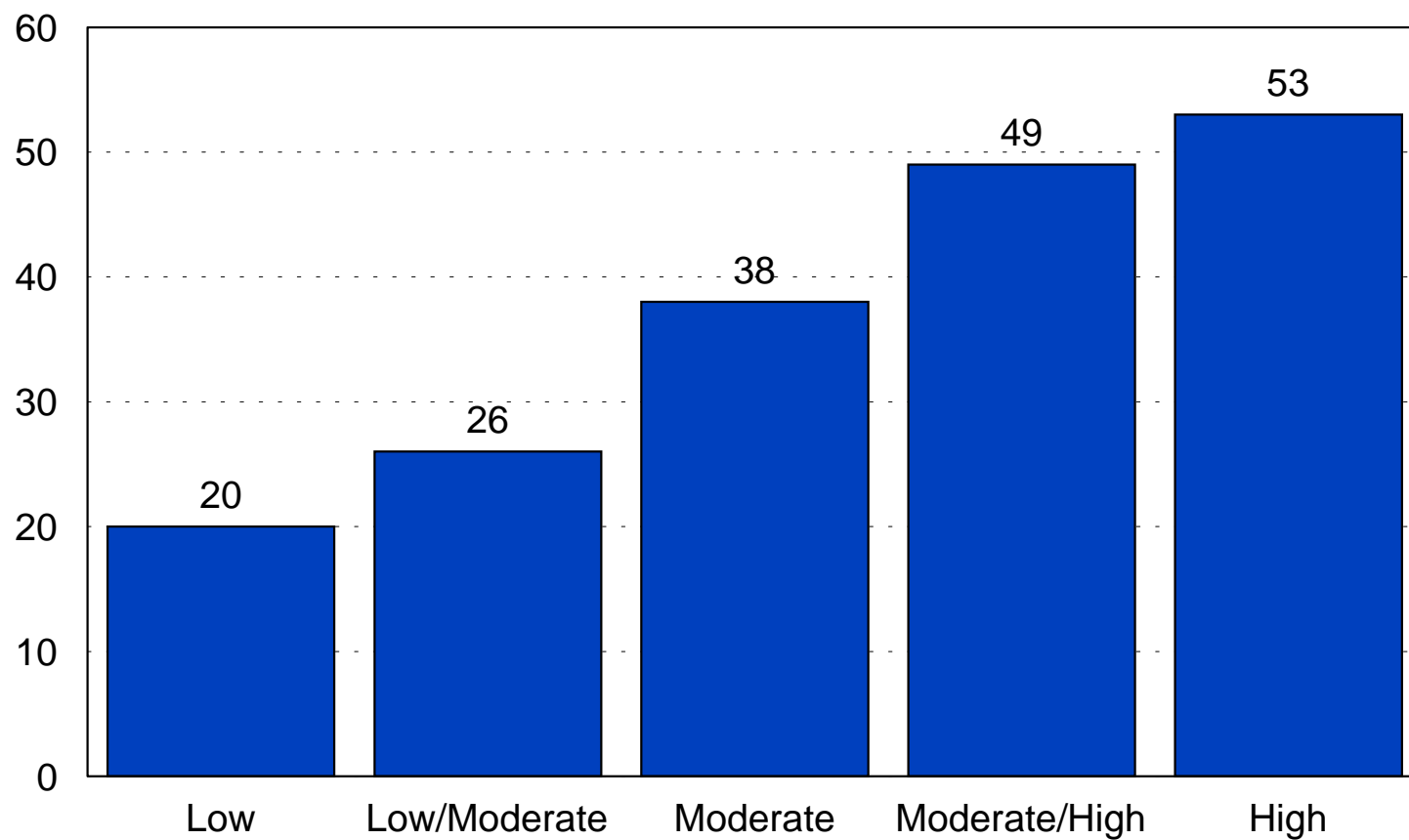


Figure 6. Initial and Re-assessment Domain Scores

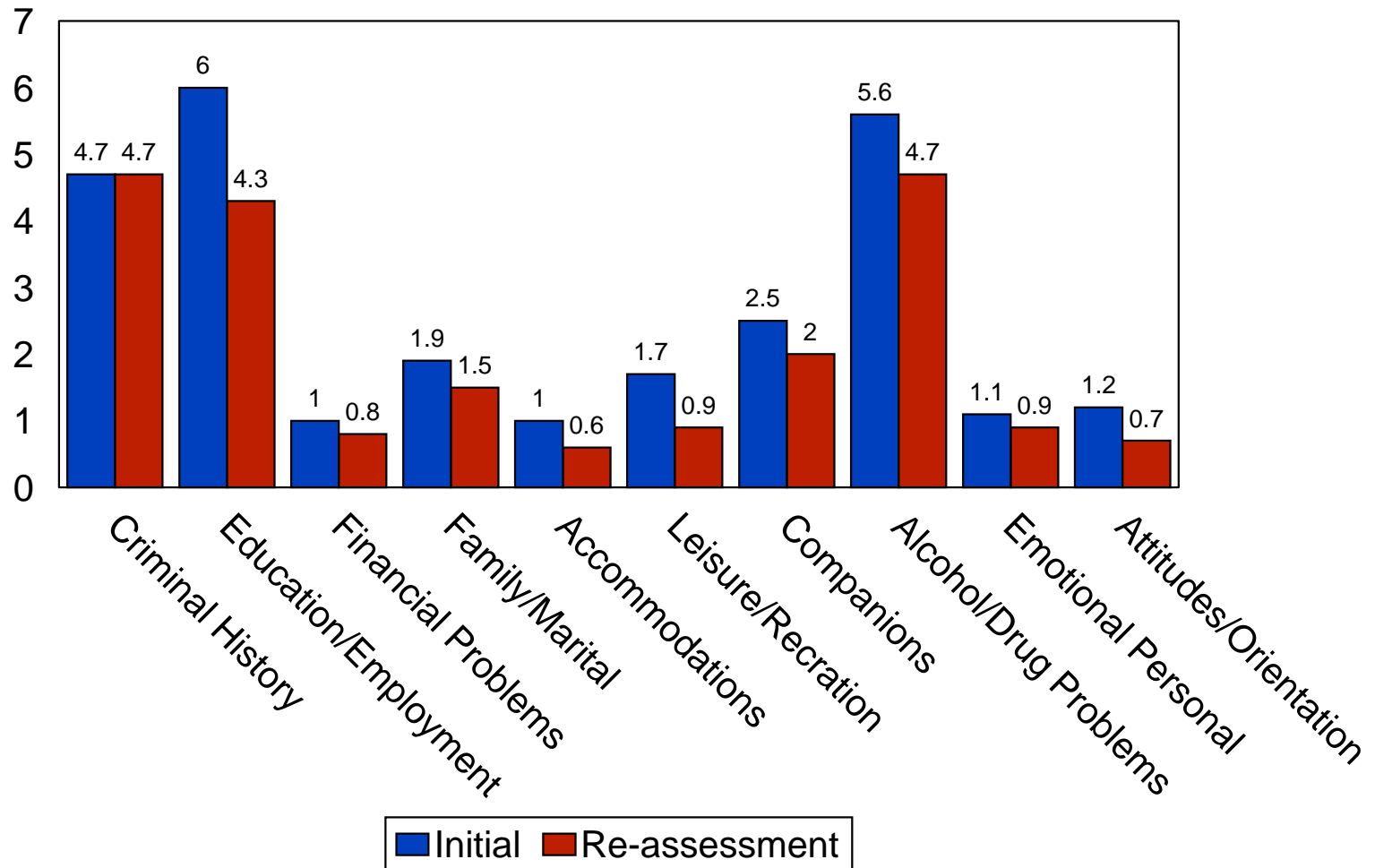


Figure 7. Percent Reduction In Initial and Re-assessment Domain Scores

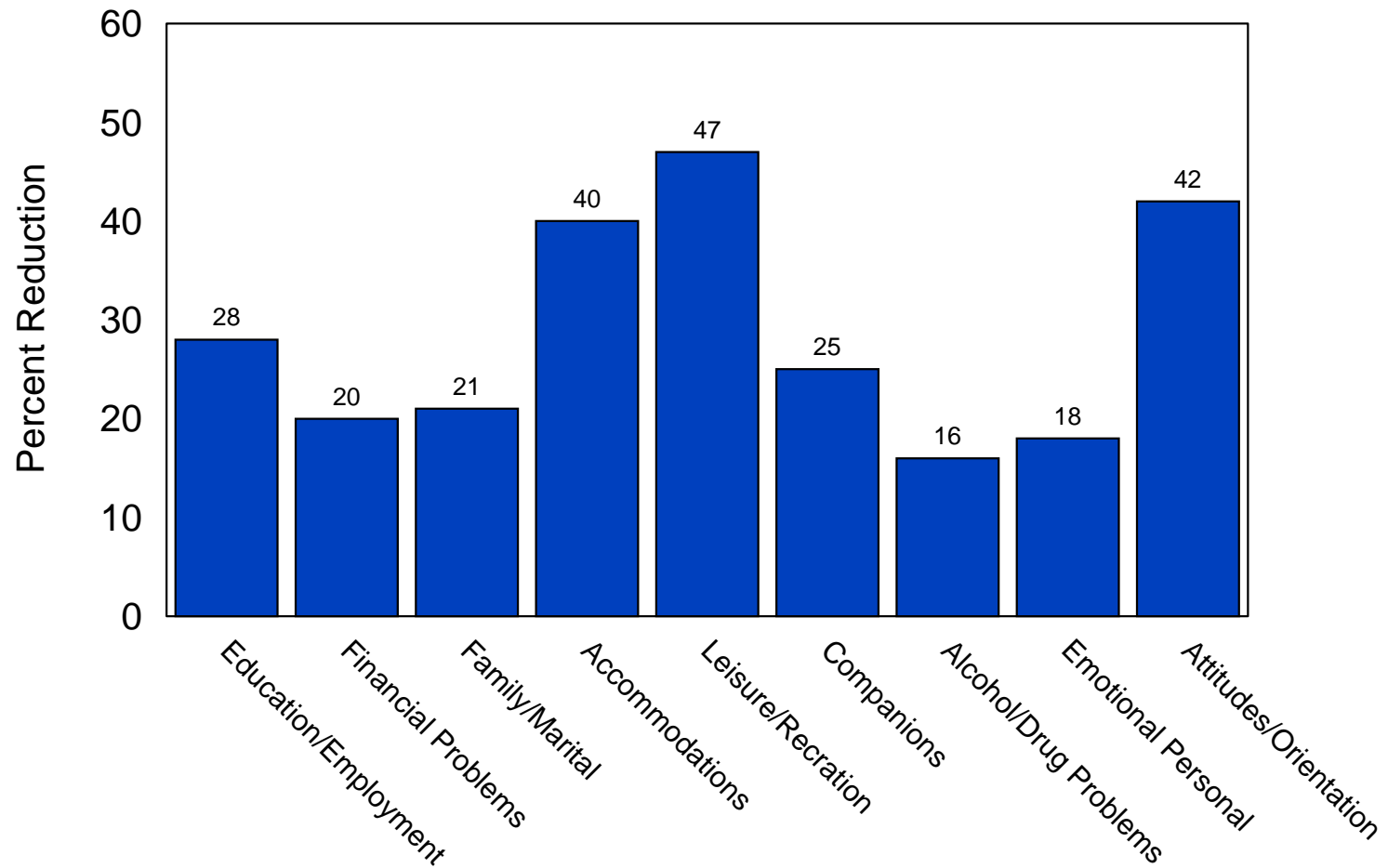


Figure 8. Risk Reduction By Risk Category

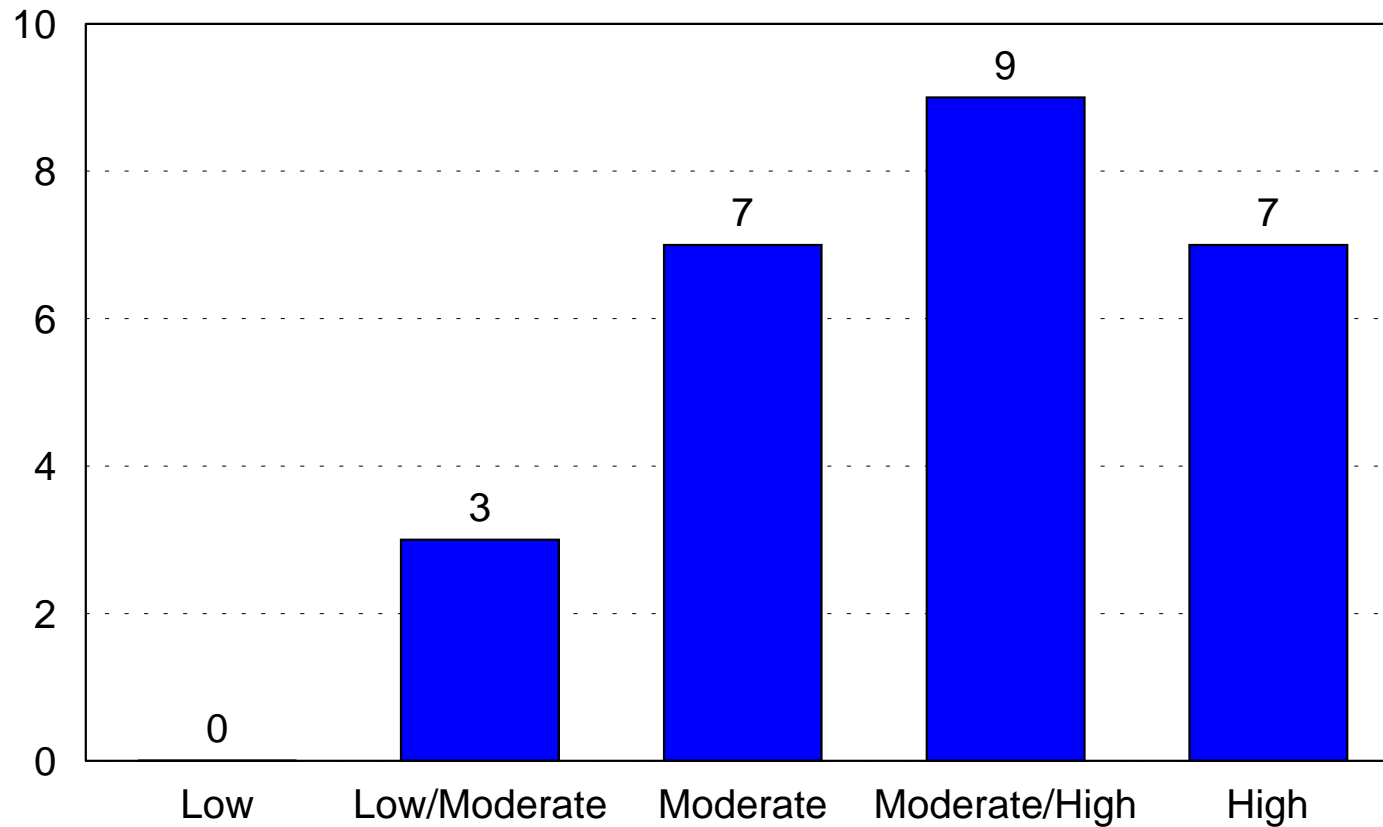


Figure 9. Percent Risk Reduction By Risk Category

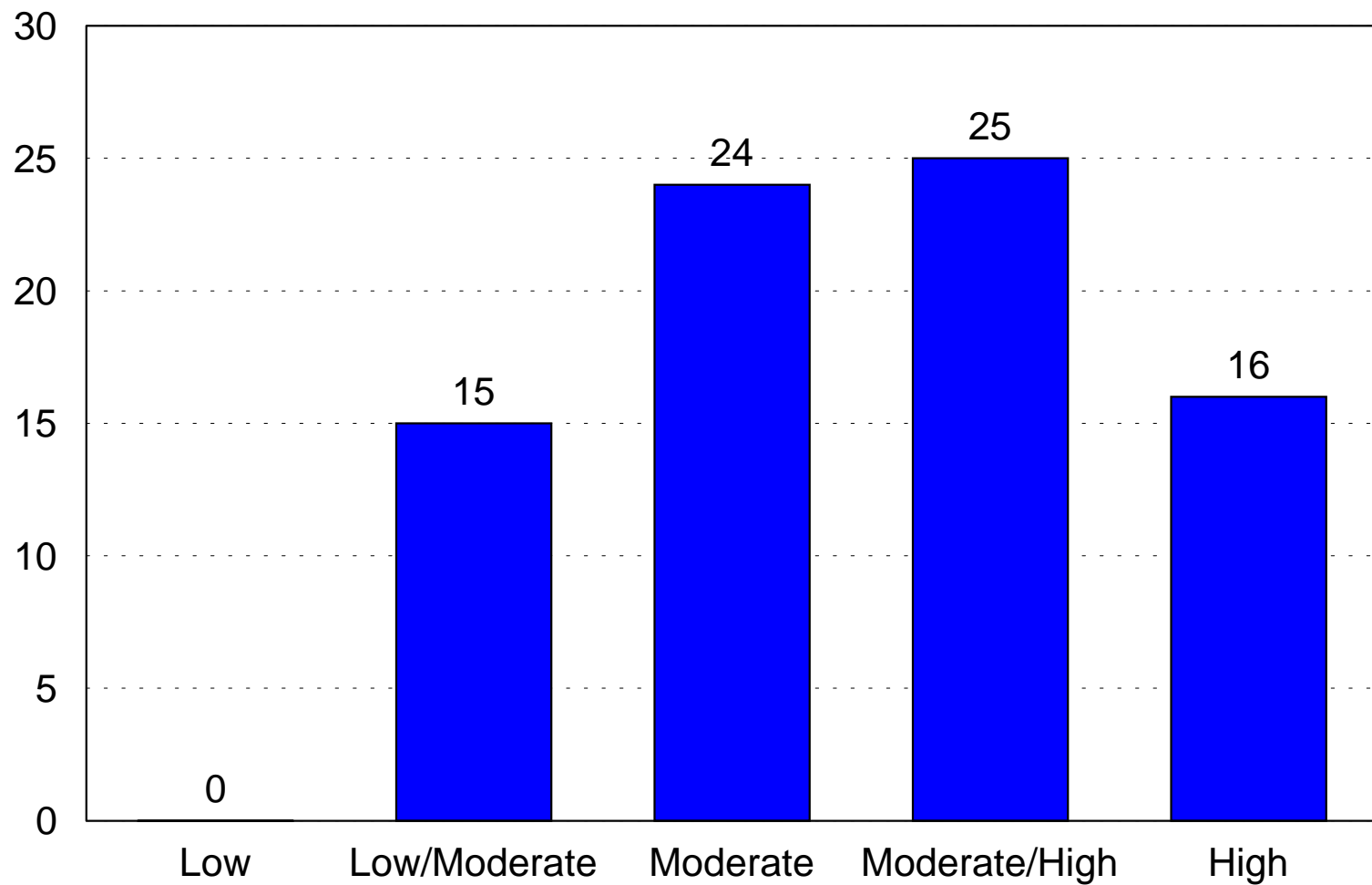


Figure 10. Risk of Incarceration by Risk Category
For Two CBCF Programs

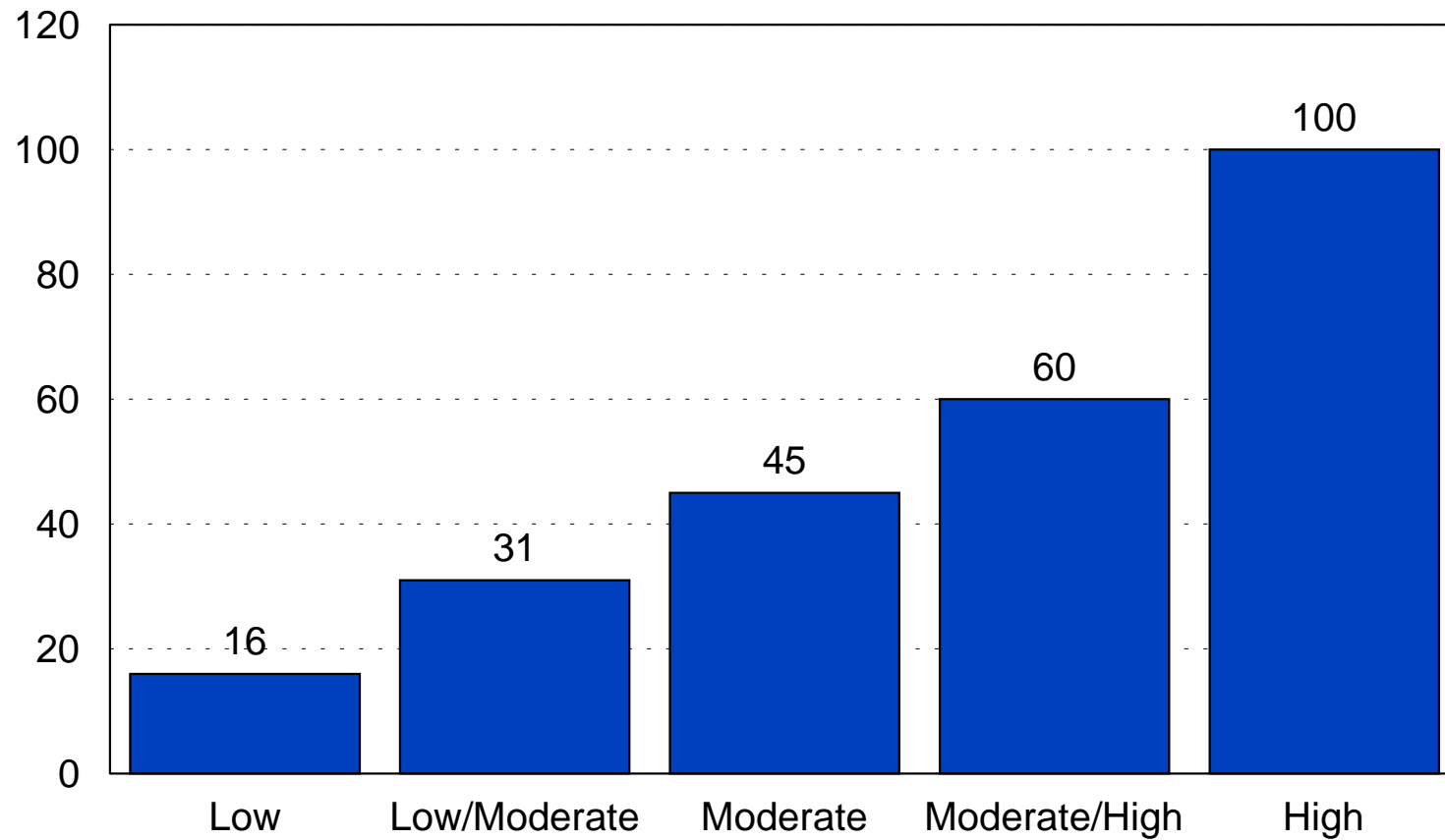


Figure 11. Outcome by Risk Category

For EOCC

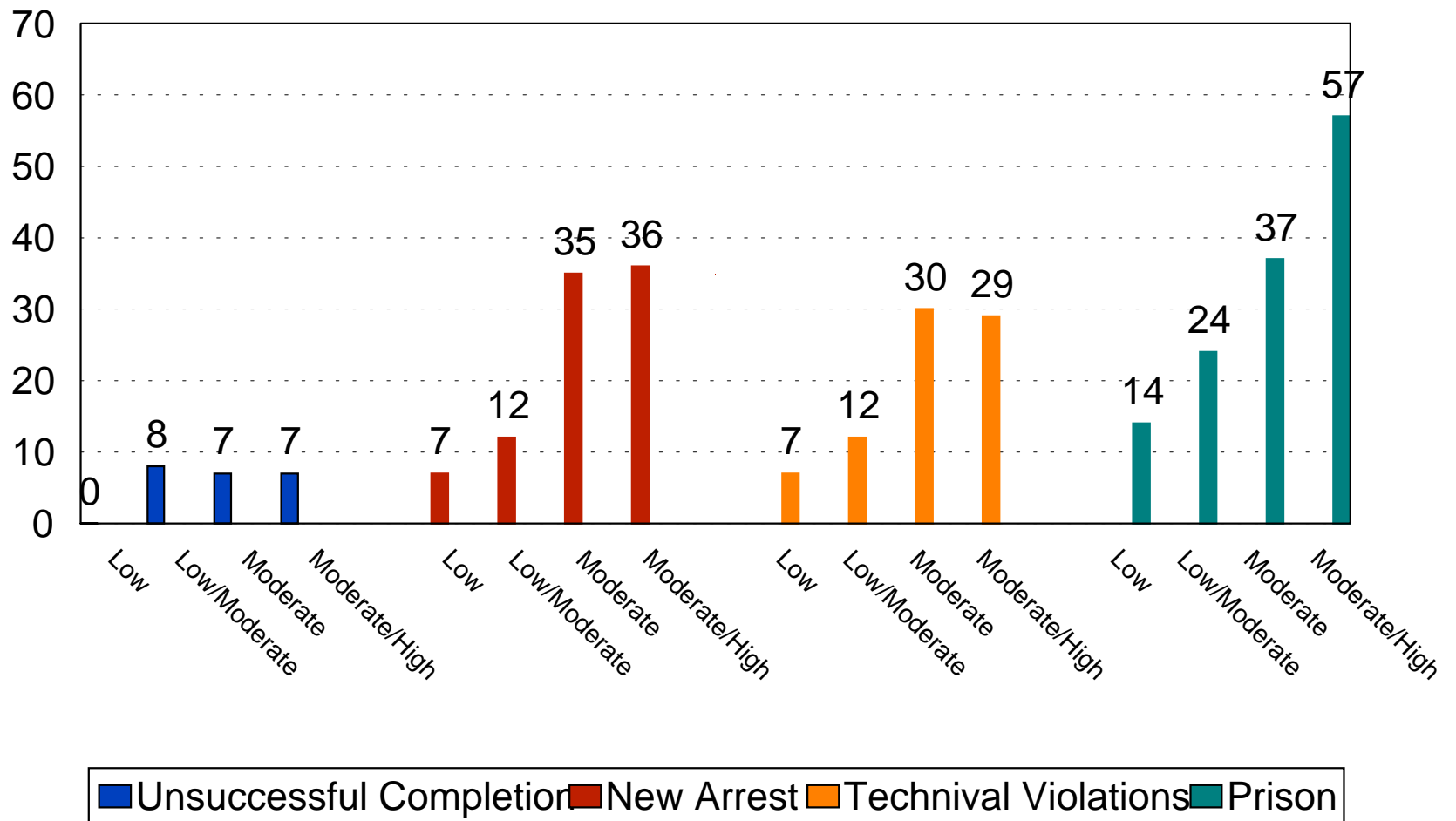


Figure 12. Outcome by Risk Category

For LUCAS

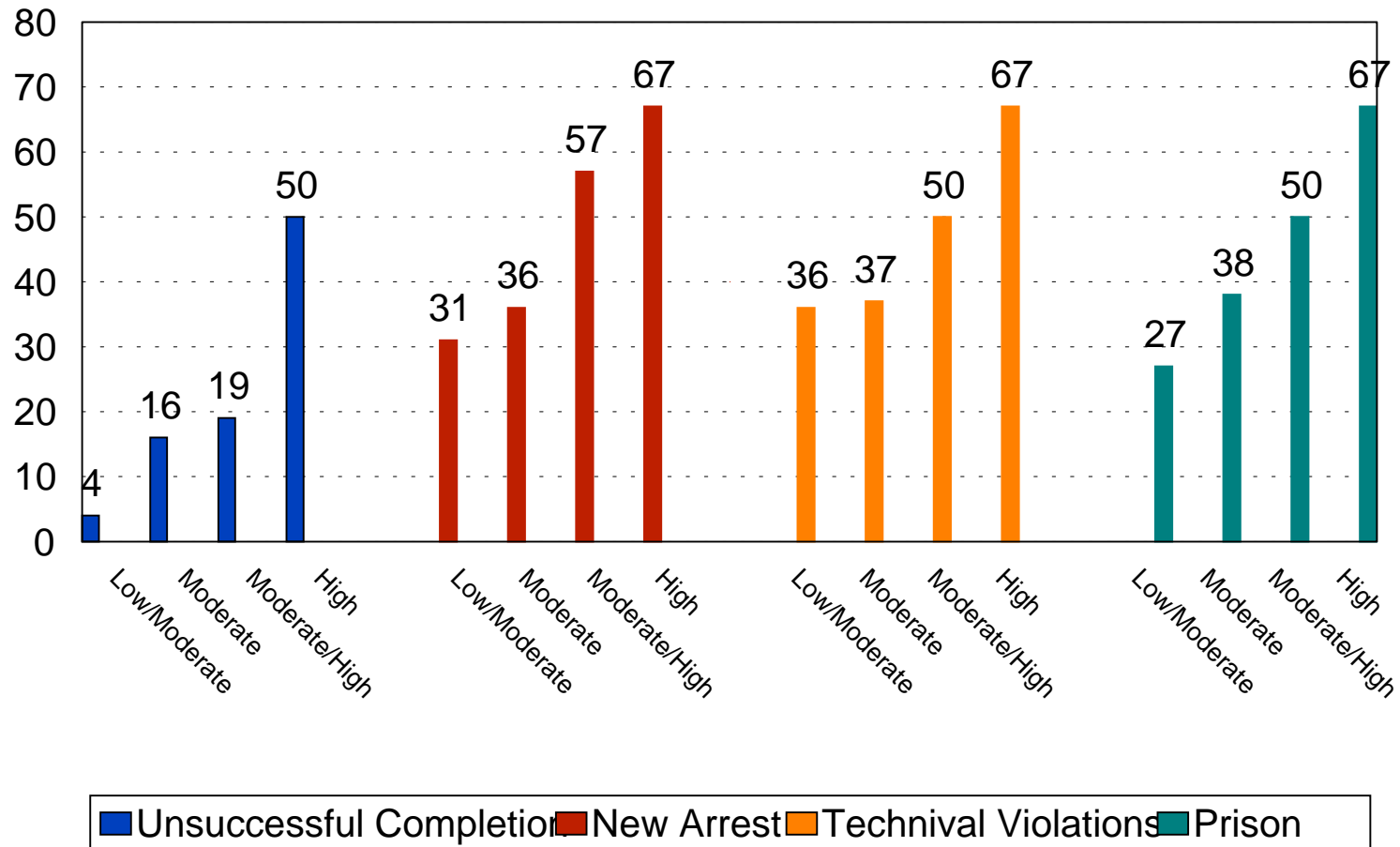


Figure 13. Outcome by Risk Category

For LORAIN/MEDINA

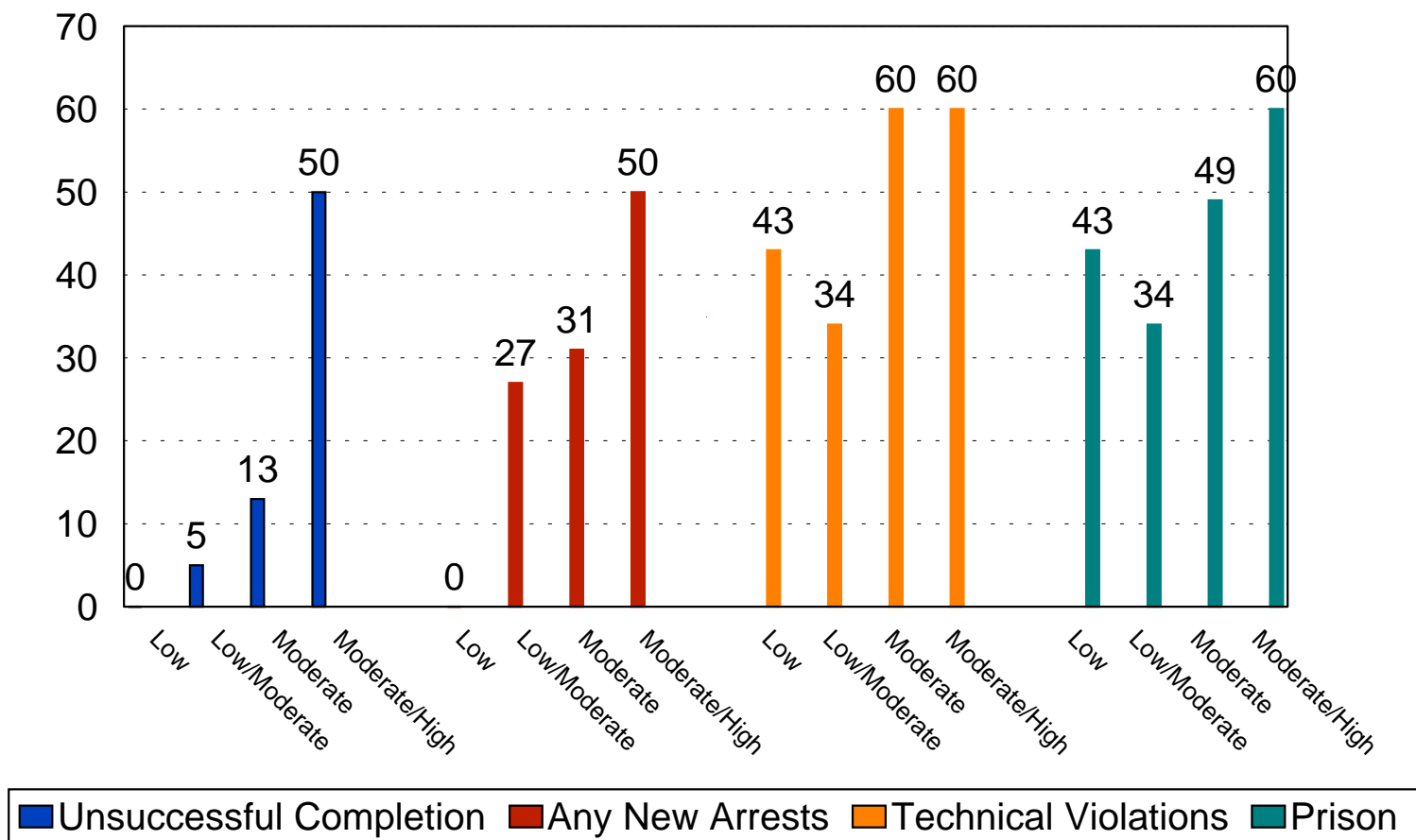


Figure 14. Outcome by Risk Category

For LICKING/MUSKINGUM

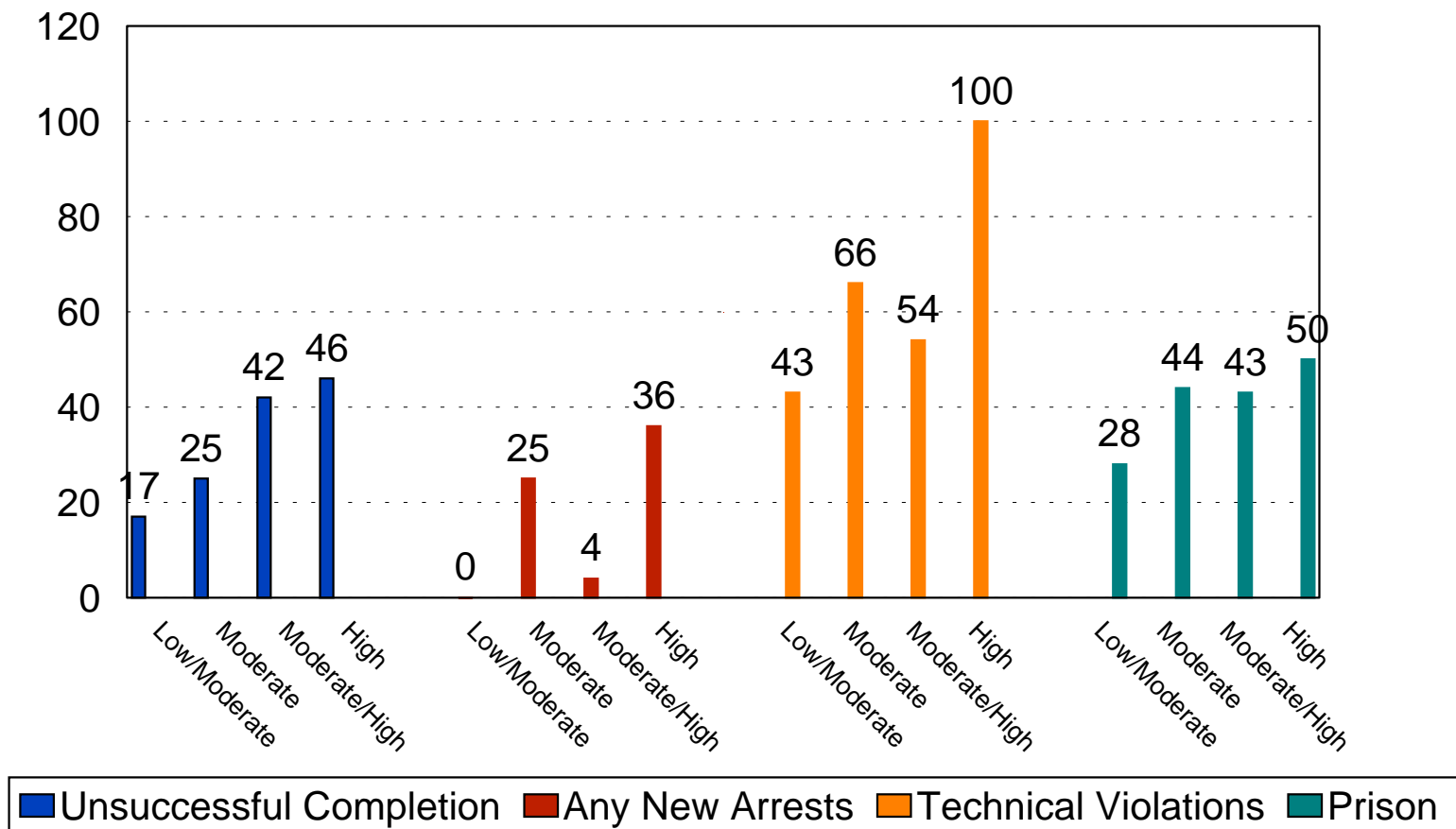


Figure 15. Outcome by Risk Category

For SEPTA

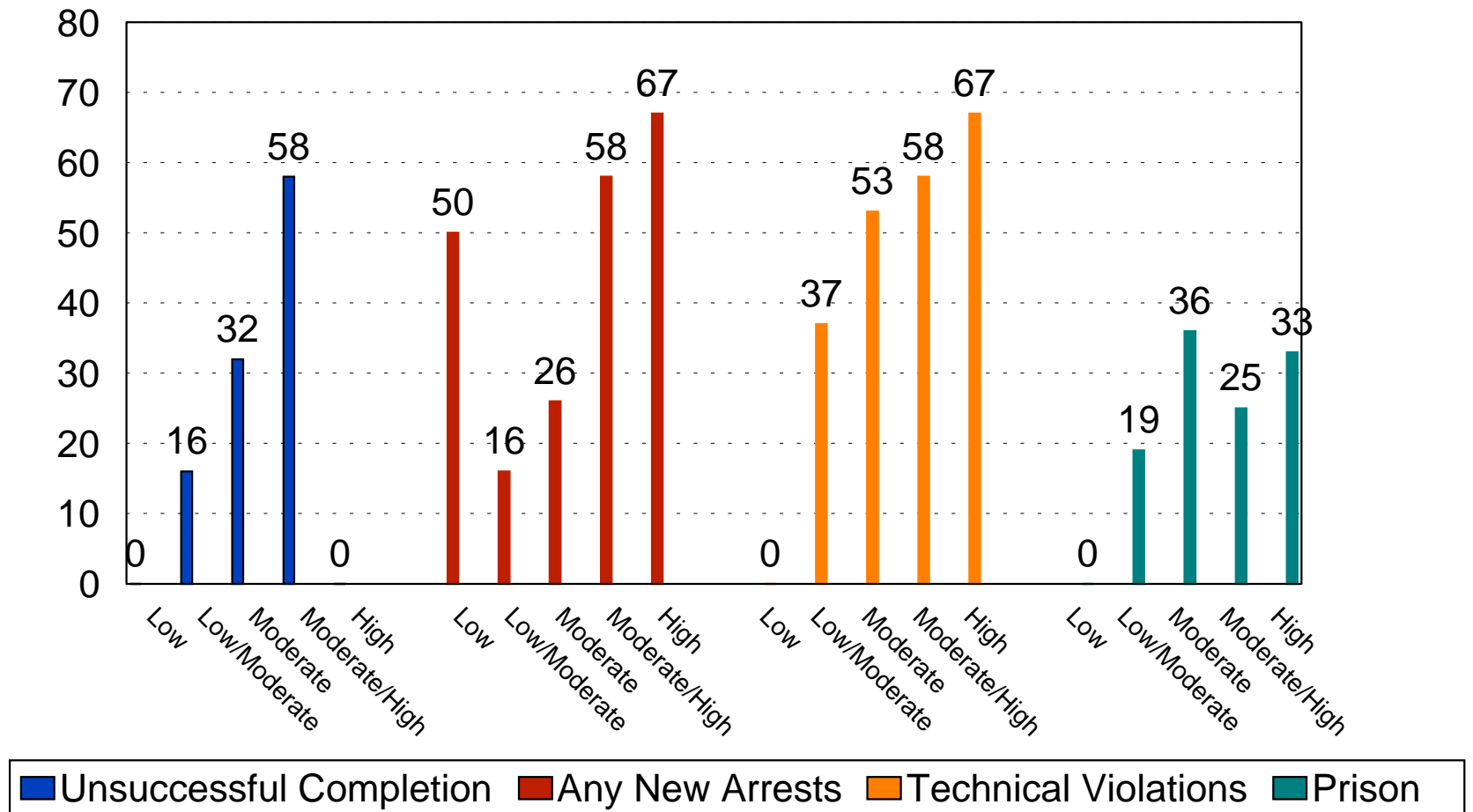


Figure 16. Outcome by Risk Category

For SRCCC

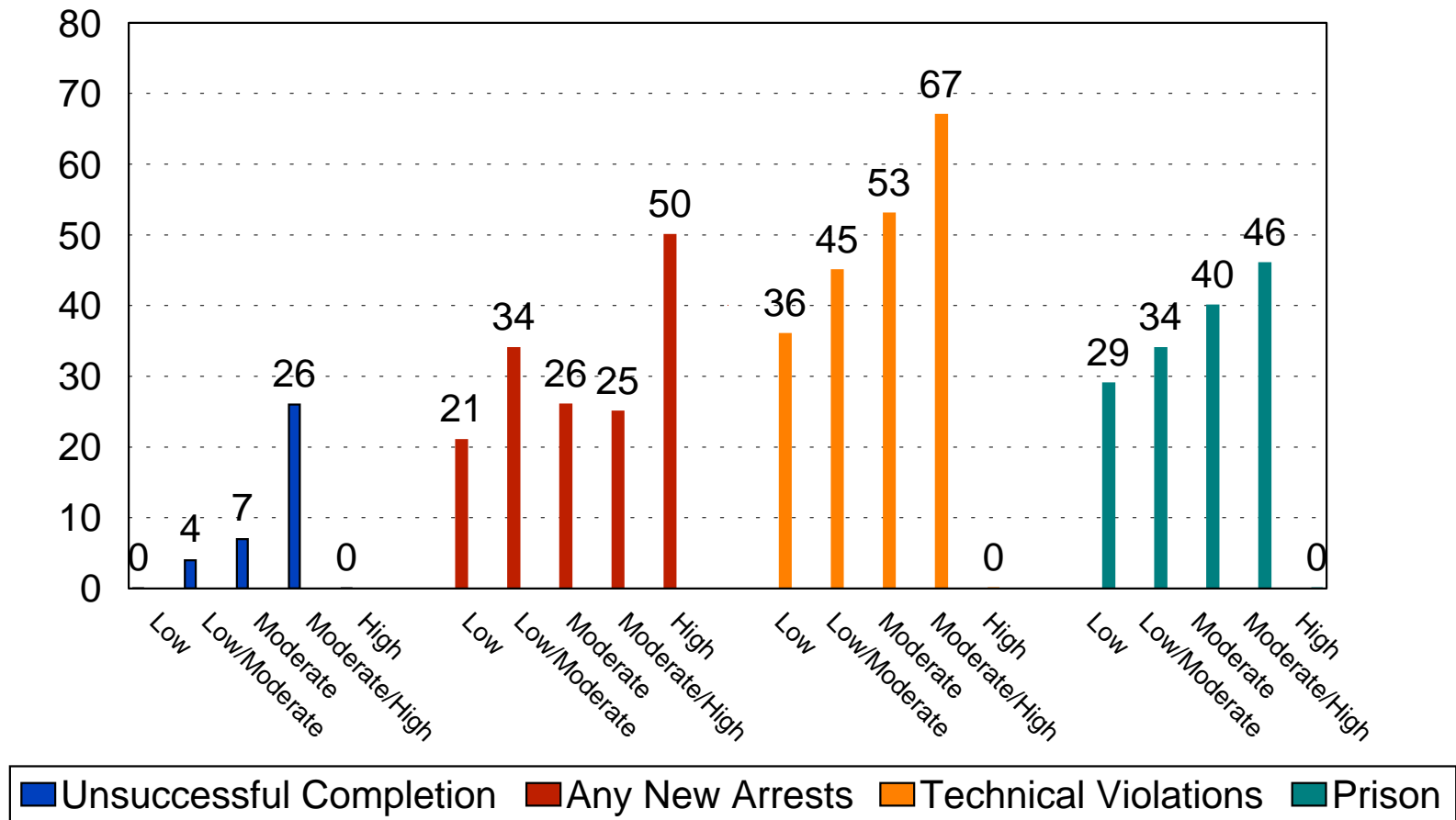


Figure 17. Outcome by Risk Category

For NEOCAP

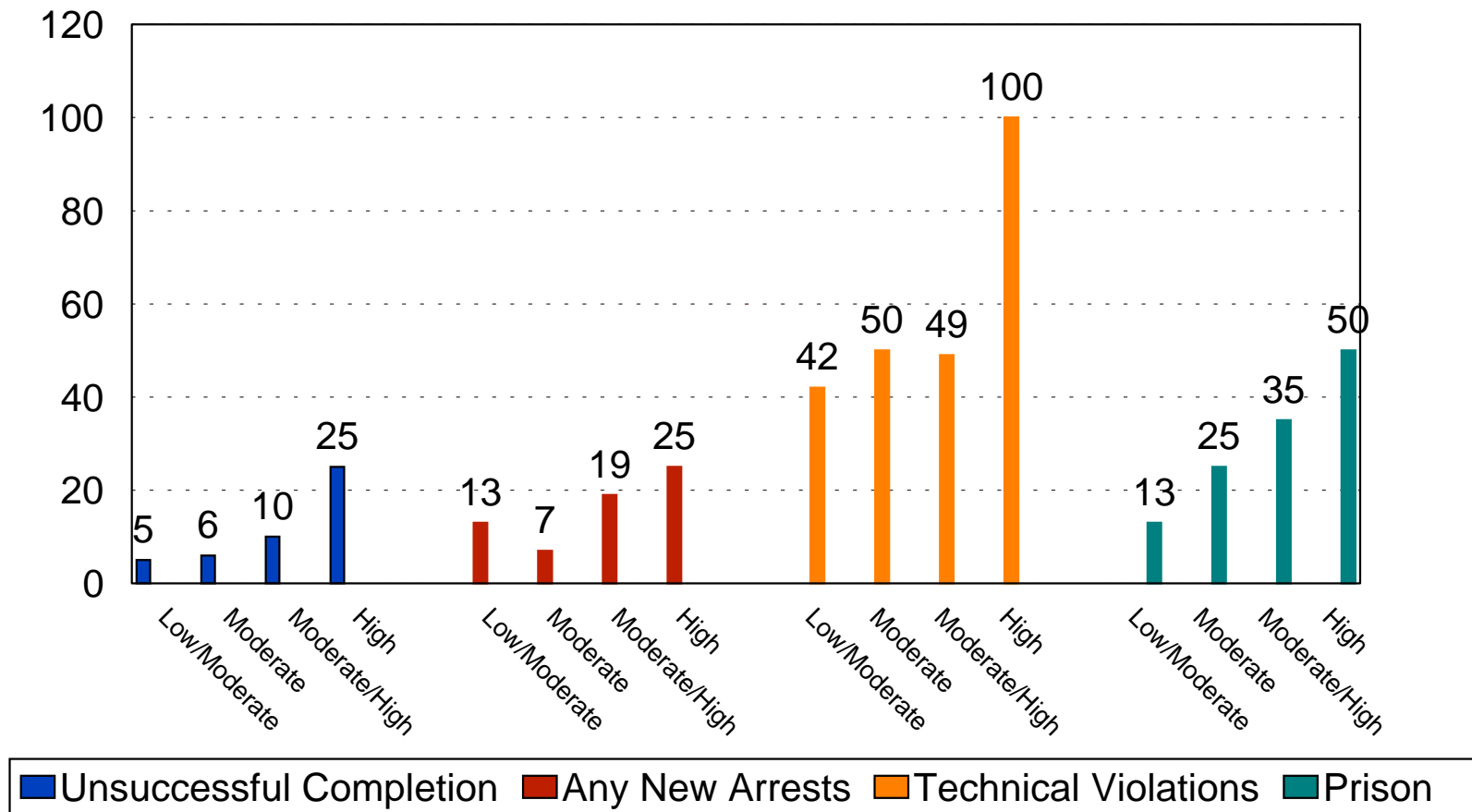


Figure 18. Outcome by Risk Category

For MONDAY

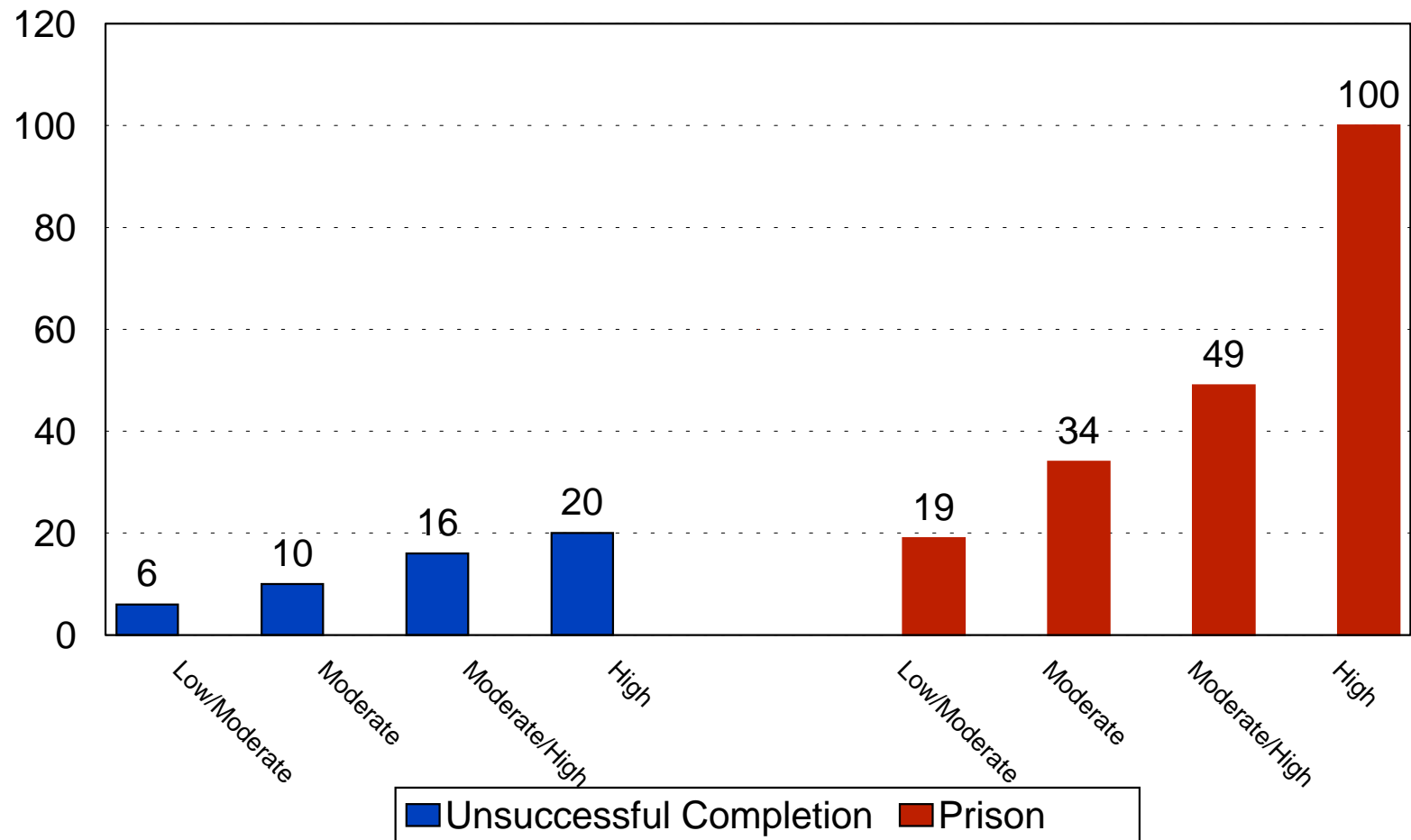


Figure 19. Outcome by Risk Category

For ORIANA

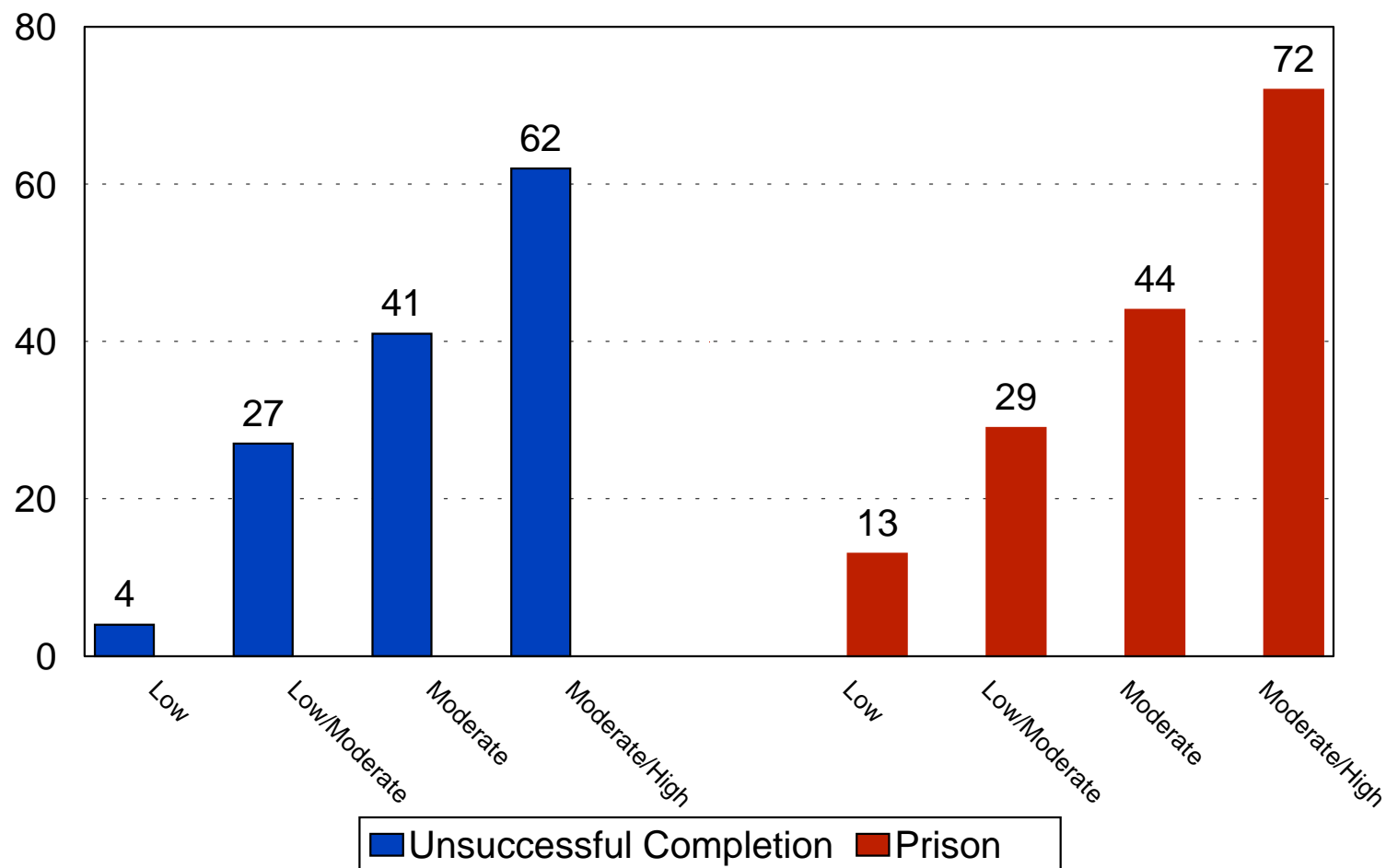


Figure 20. Average LSI-R Score for Entire Sample and By Program

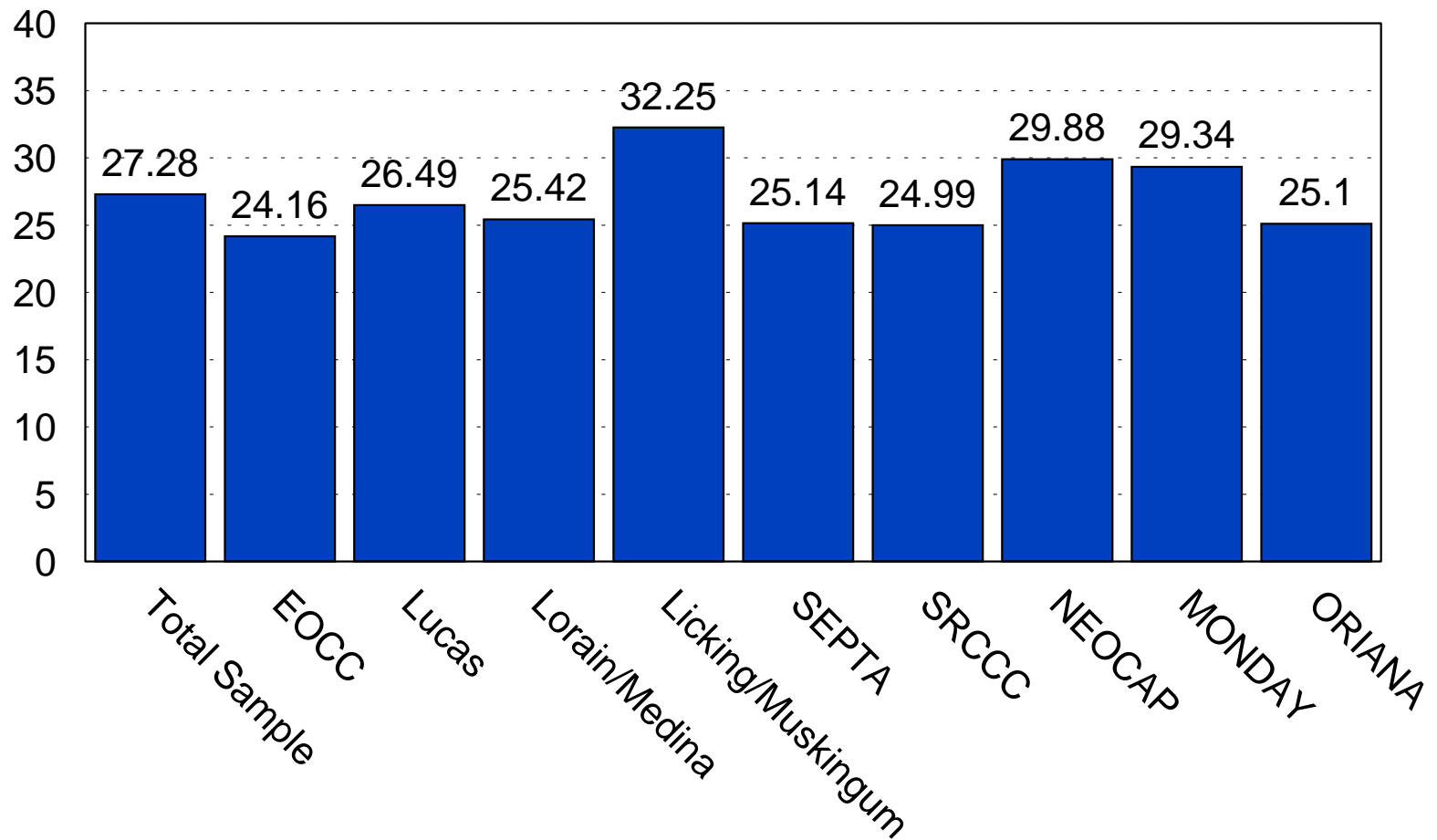


Figure 21. Average Reassessment Score for Entire Sample and By Program

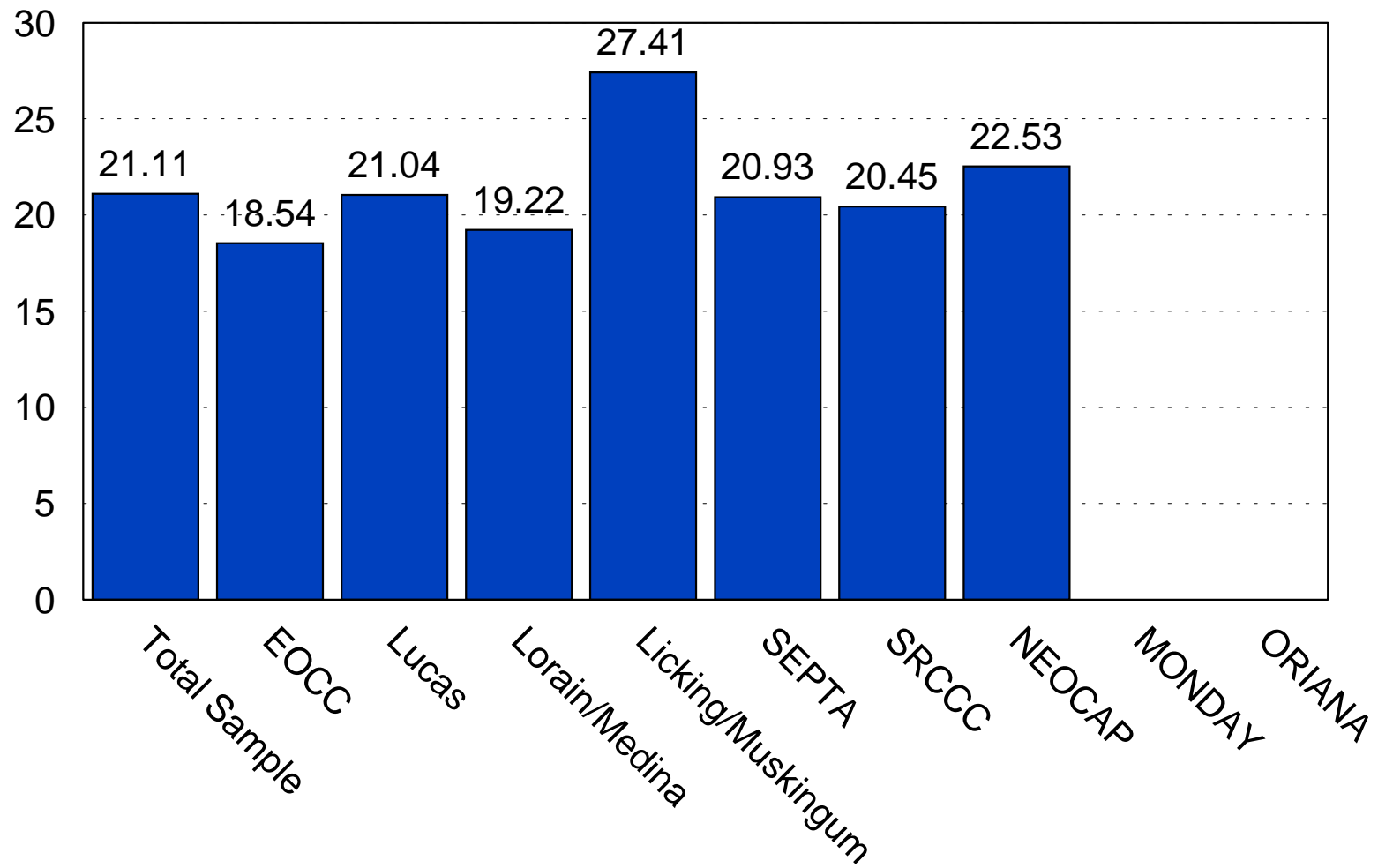


Figure 22. Average Change in LSI-R Scores for Entire Sample and By Program

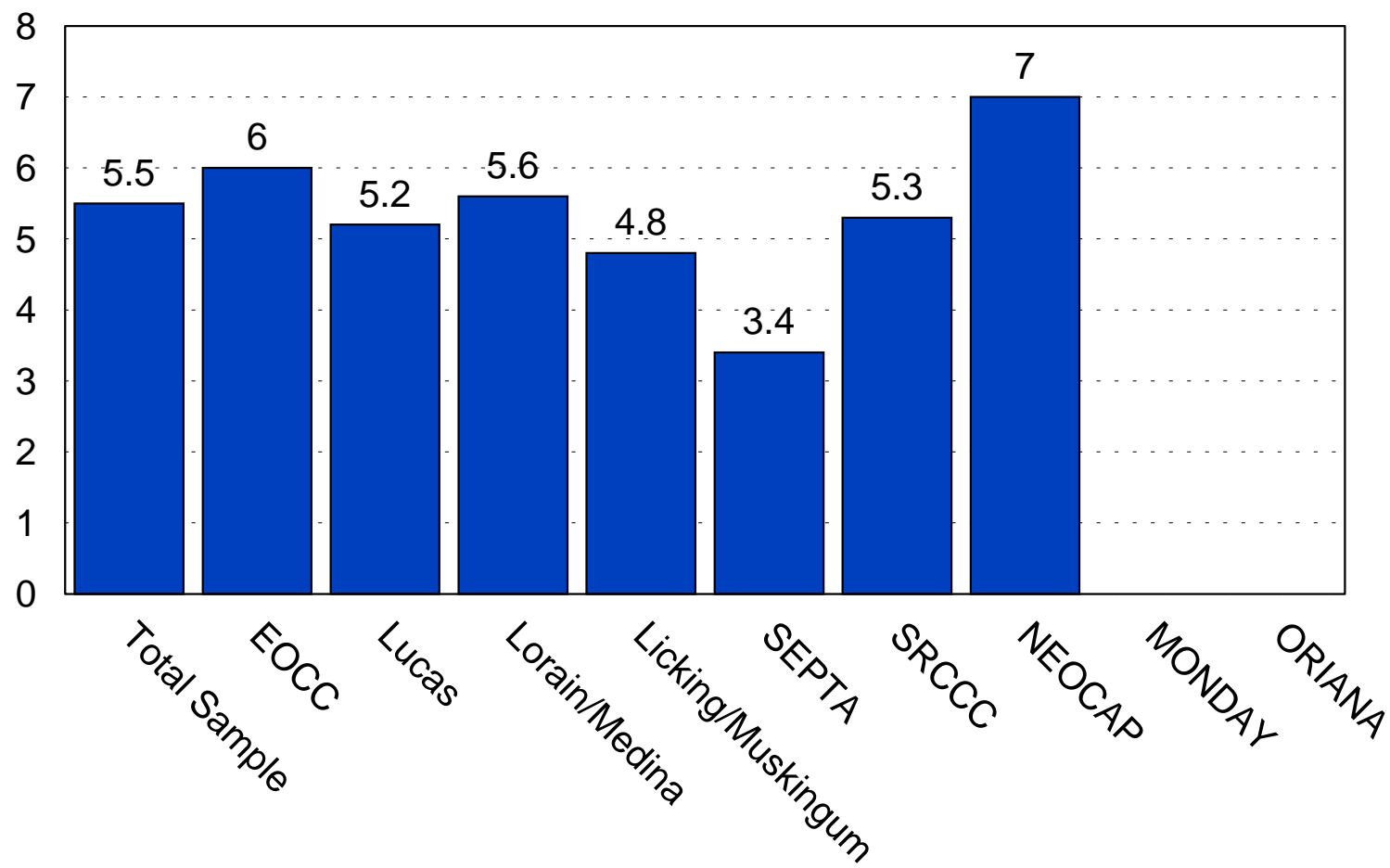


Figure 23. Correlations Between Termination Type and the LSI-R
for the Entire Sample and By Program

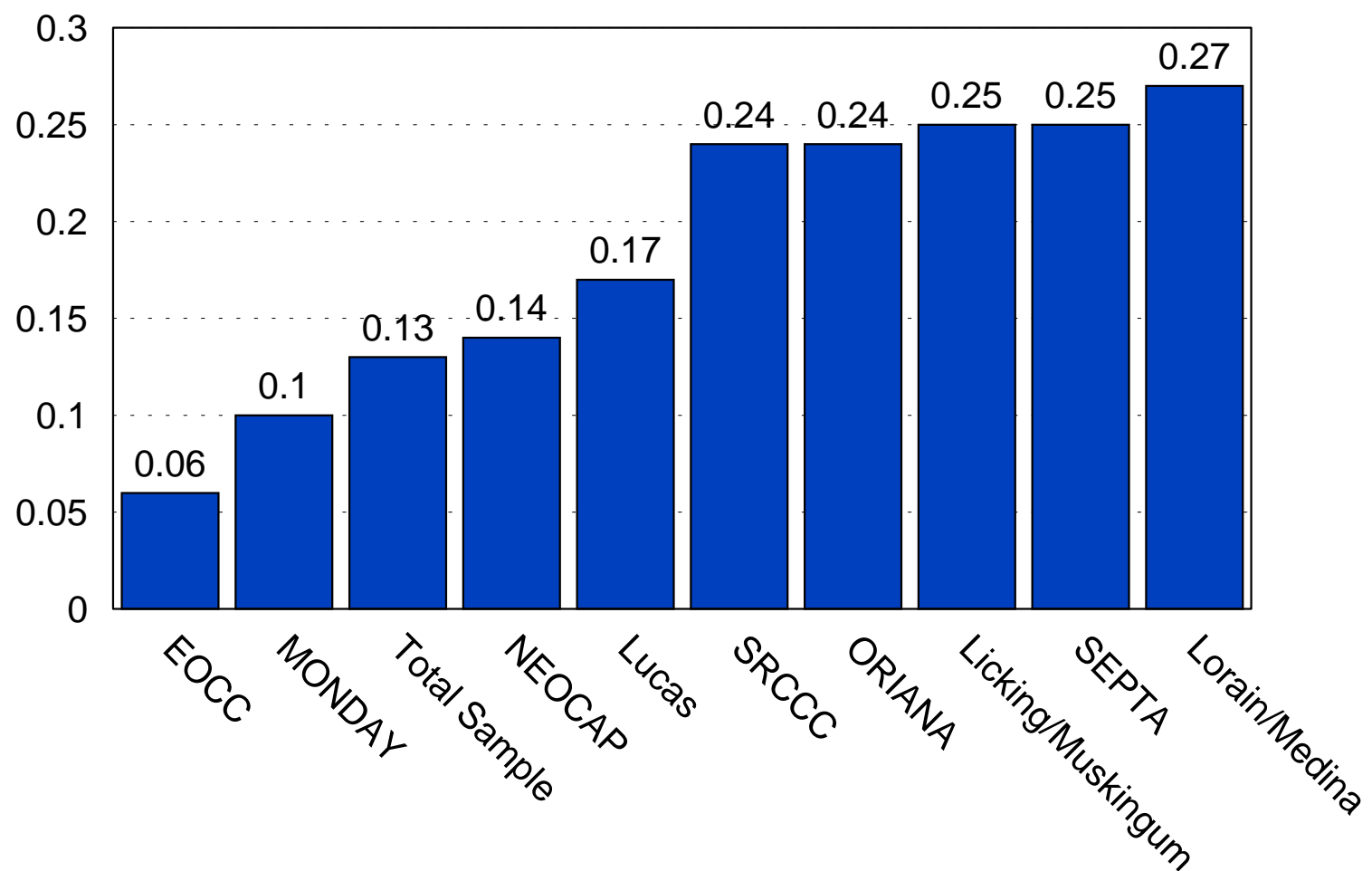


Figure 24. Correlations Between Technical Violations and the LSI-R for the Entire Sample and By Program

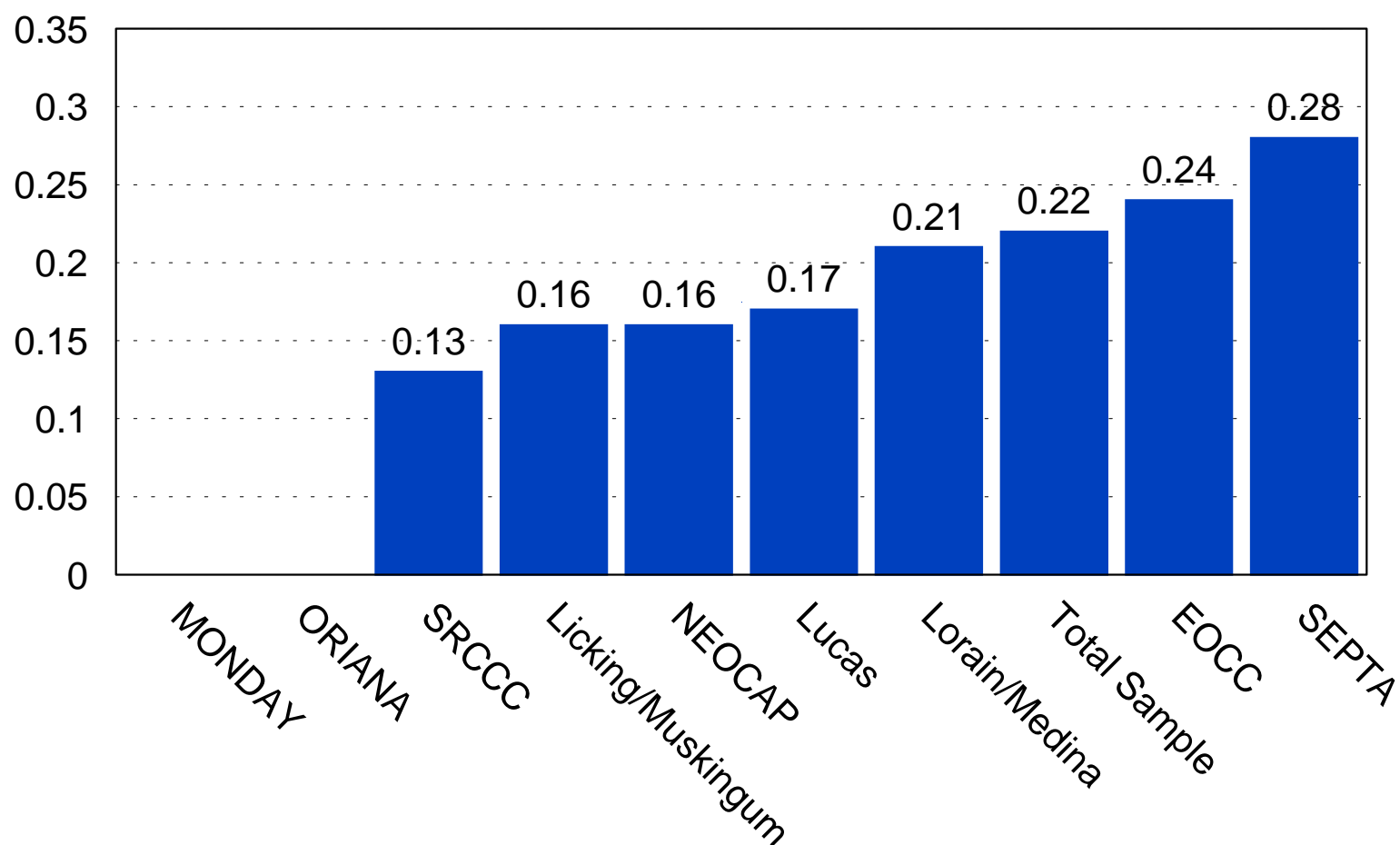


Figure 25. Correlations Between Any New Arrest and the LSI-R for the Entire Sample and By Program

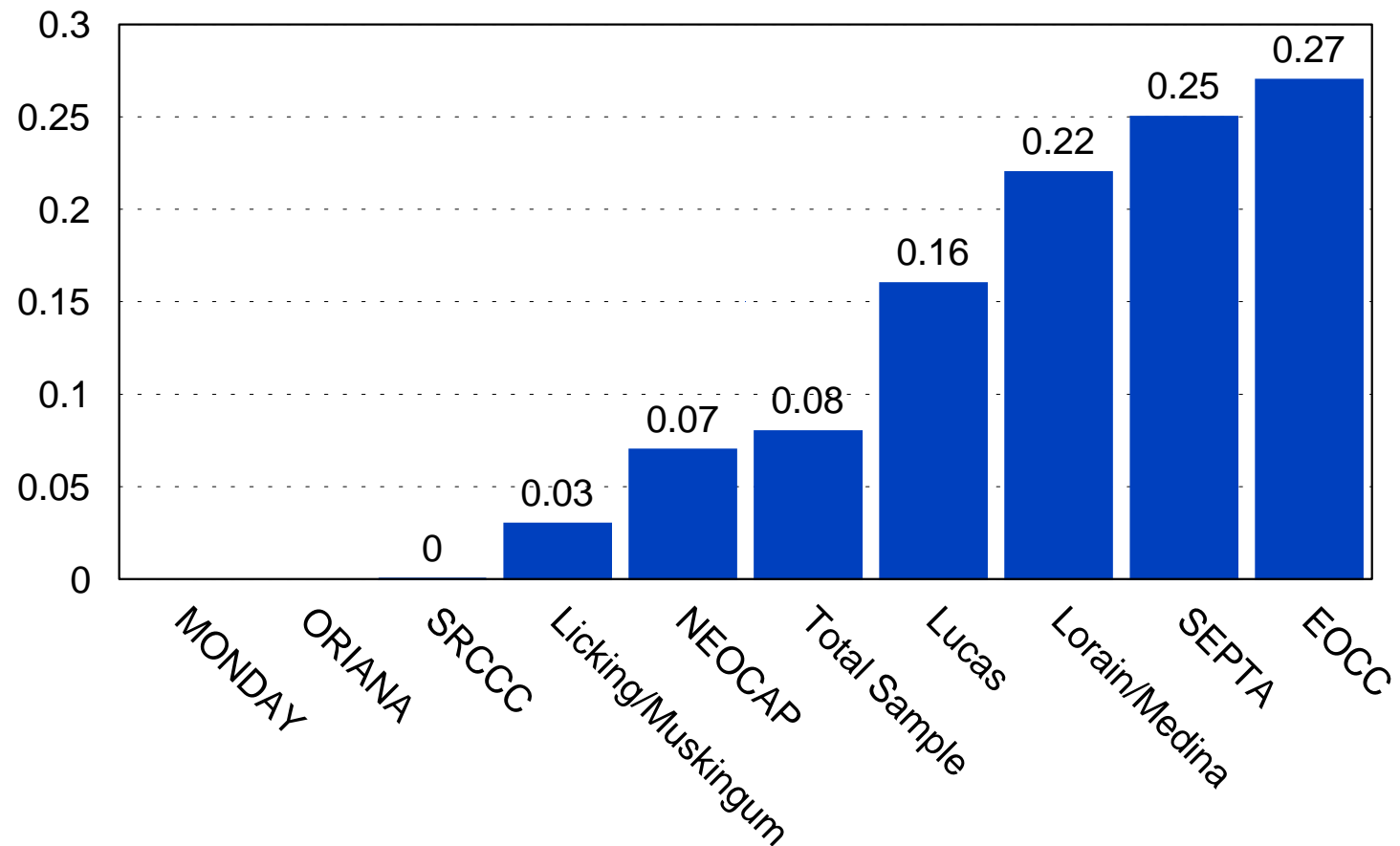


Figure 26. Correlations Between Subsequent Incarceration and the LSI-R for the Entire Sample and By Program

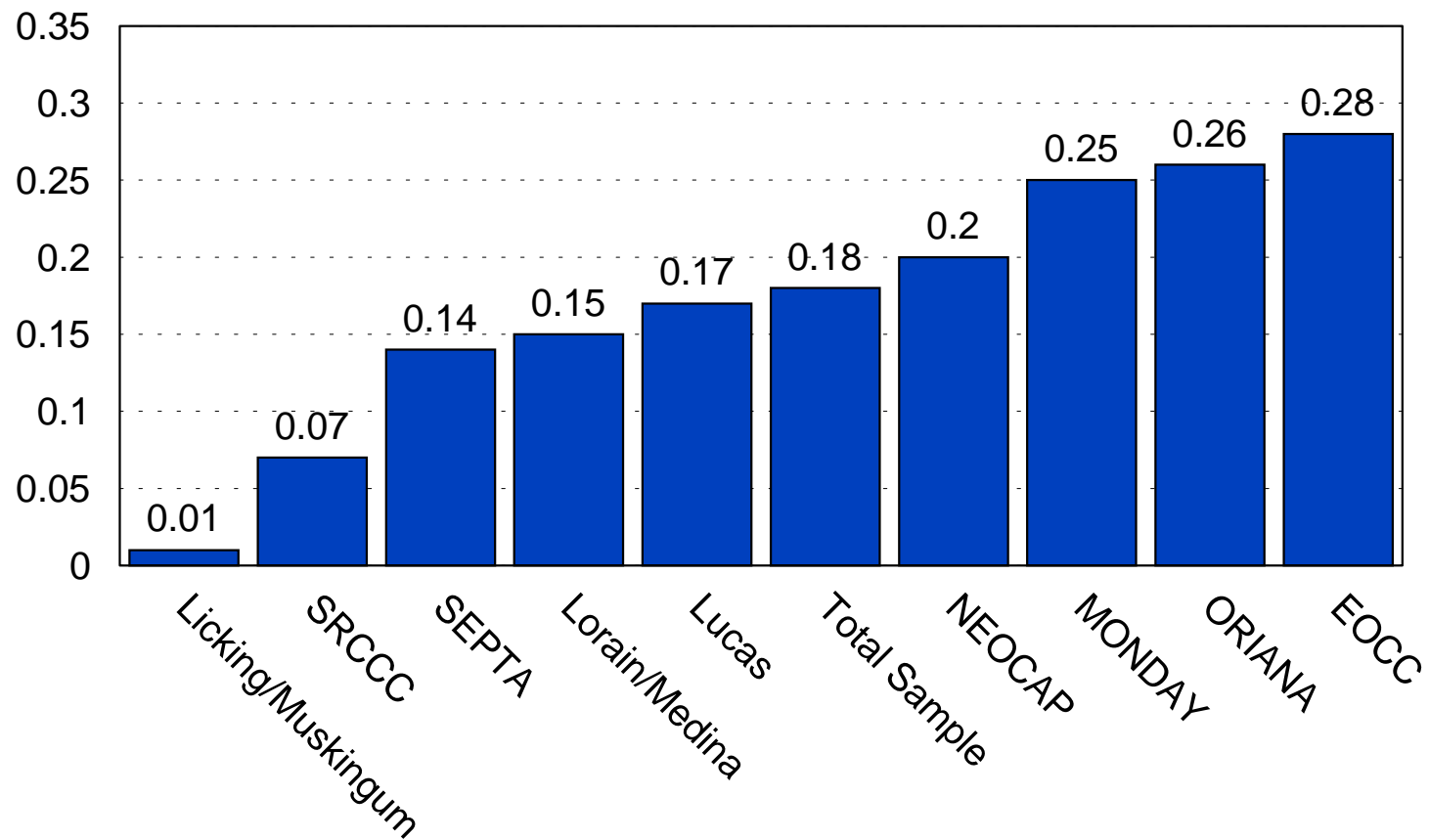


Figure 27. Percent Re-incarcerated by Risk Category Using New Cutoff Scores

