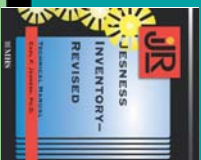




## Complements for the LSI-R

- Clarke Sex History Questionnaire-Revised (SHQ-R)
- Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R™): 2nd Edition
- Hare Psychopathy-SCAN (P-SCAN)
- Jessness Behavior Checklist (JBC)
- Jessness Inventory-Revised (JI-R)
- Level of Service Inventory-Revised: Screening Version (LSI-R:SV)
- Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS)
- Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA)
- Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)



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# LSI-R™

## Level of Service Inventory-Revised



*Assessment of risk/needs for offender treatment, planning, and placement*

*D. A. Andrews, Ph.D. & James L. Bonta, Ph.D.*

*Interview/professionally-completed, 54 items*

*Ages 16 and older*

*30-45 minutes administration time*

*B-Level User Qualification*

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*D. A. Andrews, Ph.D. & James L. Bonta, Ph.D.*

## *Level of Service Inventory-Revised*

### Aim

The LSI-R™ assessment is a quantitative survey of offender offences and offender situations relevant for making decisions about levels of supervision and treatment. The instrument's applications include assisting in the allocation of resources, helping to make probation and placement decisions, making appropriate security level classifications, and assessing treatment progress. The 54 LSI-R items are based on legal requirements and include relevant factors for making decisions about risk level and treatment.

Probation officers, parole officers, and correctional workers at jails, detention facilities, and correctional facilities complete the semistructured interview with offenders. They then use the interview together with collateral information to complete a QuikScore™ form. The results are converted to cumulative frequencies on a ColorPlot™ Profile. Users have the option of profiling the Total LSI-R score against the Canadian norms or the U.S. norms.

LSI-R scores are proven to help predict parole outcome, success in correctional halfway houses, institutional misconduct, and recidivism. This predictive validity is partly a result of the method of its construction. The item content was developed to reflect three primary sources: recidivism literature, the professional opinions of probation officers, and the social learning perspective of social behavior. Scores can then be used in conjunction with professional judgement to arrive at valid placement decisions. An 8-item screening version (LSI-R:SV) and a youth version (LSI:CM) are also available from MHS.

### User Qualifications

The LSI-R assessment can be easily used by counselors, physicians, psychologists, and correctional professionals, including probation officers, youth workers, social workers, and other trained professionals and paraprofessionals. A professional with advanced training in psychological assessment or a related discipline must assume responsibility for the use, interpretation, and communication of the results. The professional must have b-level qualifications, which require that, as a minimum, he or she has completed courses in psychological testing and measurement of a post-secondary level or has equivalent training.

### Norming

Two sets of LSI-R norms are available.

The Canadian norms consist of 956 men and 1,414 women. The men ( $M$  age = 26.89), were from the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, and the Toronto Jail. The 1,414 female inmates ( $M$  age = 30.2) were from a medium-security institution for adult women operated by the Ontario Ministry of correctional services (with sentences between 4 months and 2 years less a day). See the LSI-R User's Manual for more information.

Two groups of data comprise the U.S. normative sample: inmates and community offenders. The inmate norms are based on a sample of 19,481 inmates from seven departments of corrections throughout the U.S. The sample has 17,622 male inmates ( $M$  age = 34.51) and 1,859 female inmates ( $M$  age = 34.26).

The community offender sample contains 4,240 parolees and probationers from seven samples in four U.S. states. Within the sample are 3,523 male community offenders ( $M$  age = 34.58) and 717 female community offenders ( $M$  age = 34.65). See the LSI-R U.S. Norms Manual Supplement for more information.

### Instrument

The LSI-R instrument contains the following scales, with the number of items in each listed in parentheses.

- Criminal History (10)
- Education/Employment (10)
- Financial (2)
- Family/Marital (4)
- Accommodation (3)
- Leisure/Recreation (2)
- Companions (5)
- Alcohol/Drug Problems (9)
- Emotional/Personal (5)
- Attitudes/Orientation (4)

The item responses are summed, resulting in a Total score. Additional factors can be considered in making placement decisions, and space is provided for professional overrides.

### Format

Two formats are available: paper-and-pencil using a QuikScore™ form, and software. It is recommended that users of both the QuikScore™ and software read the LSI-R Interview Guide before making any ratings.

The MHS QuikScore™ form allows you to easily record and score LSI-R ratings. The LSI-R results transfer through to the scoring grid, making calculating the total score easy. The QuikScore™ forms are used for both normative samples; separate ColorPlot™ profiles are available for the Canadian and U.S. norms.

Computer-based assessment is also available. Software can be purchased on a per-use basis, site-licensed, or customized to fit with your database. The LSI-R for Windows® software is part of the MHS Professional Tool Suite. This sophisticated software technology features SmartLink™, a client-management platform (refer to the MHS Professional Tool Suite brochure available from MHS for more information). The U.S. norms are not available in software format.

Additionally, a version for youths aged 12-17 (LSI:CM) and an 8-item screening version (LSI-R:SV) are available in both QuikScore™ and software formats.

### Scientific Validation

The LSI-R User's Manual details the reliability and validity of the LSI-R assessment, including:

- Intrater reliability, demonstrated by a study where the absolute difference between retests was always 5 or less for total LSI-R scores.
- Test-retest reliability, which is consistent over the short term, though because many items are dynamic, is changeable over the long term
- Internal consistency reliability, with studies generally showing mild to moderate statistically significant positive correlations
- Face validity, because the LSI-R items were based on practitioner input

- Construct validity, shown by LSI-R scores' relationship to rule violations
- Relative validity, due to its higher level of prediction than compared measures
- Discriminant validity, with a low false-negative rate

The LSI-R U.S. Norms Manual Supplement also describes the instrument's generalizability, showing that the LSI-R does not discriminate across race or age.

### Transitions

MHS produces accurate transitions of its psychological assessments. MHS uses a worldwide network of over 400 translators with backgrounds in psychology and medicine. Currently, the LSI-R assessment is available in French and Spanish. For information about the availability of the LSI-R in other languages, please contact the MHS Translations Department at [translations@mhs.com](mailto:translations@mhs.com).

### Supporting Literature

- Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (1994).** *The psychology of criminal conduct*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson.
- Bonta, J., & Motiuk, L. L. (1985).** Utilization of an interview-based classification instrument: A study of correctional halfway houses. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 12, 333-352.
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- Waller, I. (1974).** Men released from prison. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press.