

The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is an assessment that measures the risk and need factors of late adolescent and adult offenders (age 16 and up, both male and female). The LS/CMI provides all the essential tools needed to aid in the treatment planning and management of offenders in justice, forensic, correctional, prevention and related agencies. The LS/CMI consists of 11 sections made up of 43 items total.

‘Static’ factors are things that are unchangeable, such as his age or his history. ‘Dynamic’ factors are things that are changeable, such as his problem-solving skills, or his level of employment.

Scores of zeros or ones, or yes, indicate higher risk in each area, meaning a greater focus is needed in that area. Scores of twos and threes, or no, indicate lower risk in each area, meaning the offender needs less support in that area.

Criminal History Domain items 1-8

This domain reflects his history of a criminal habit. It covers the events and sanctions imposed as a result of antisocial behavior, and the magnitude of his criminal lifestyle. Extreme and extensive criminal history may indicate he has poor self-control skills. All items are static factors. This domain is an indication of the need for a Criminally Oriented/High Risk program.

Education/Employment Domain items 9 - 17

This domain is looking at his livelihood *satisfaction* and *stability*. Individuals who have any level of education and a stable employment history are less likely to re-offend. An employed individual is more likely to have pro-social companions, stable finances, and is less likely to abuse drugs or alcohol. Research also confirms having poor numeracy and literacy skills increases the risk of re-offending. There are both static and dynamic factors in this domain. Some items may also point to Responsivity issues such as literacy accommodations.

Family/Marital Domain items 18 – 21

This domain focuses on current family/marital interactions and their influence on an offender. There are both dynamic and static factors in this domain.

Leisure/Recreation Domain items 22 – 23.

This domain looks at patterns of involvement or non-involvement in pro-social leisure and recreational activities. Research shows regular involvement with a group of people who are not involved in criminal activities lowers risk. Attachment and bonds with pro-social others tends to limit involvement in criminal activities. These items are both dynamic factors.

Companions Domain items 24 – 27.

Social networks and peer influence that are supportive of criminal behavior represent a major Risk factor. Social isolation has been identified as one of the highest predictive Risk factors. Companions are the strongest source of rewards and constraints, and often reflect current attitudes and beliefs of the offender. These items are all dynamic factors.

Alcohol/Drug Problem Domain items 28 – 35.

This domain explores his past and current alcohol and drug use and how it has or has not contributed to an increase in Risk. It includes details about his use and how the extent of his use interferes in his life. Substance use and criminal behavior is strongly correlated. There are both dynamic and static factors in these items.

Attitudes/Orientation Domain items 36 – 39

This treatment Needs area is concerned with what and how a person thinks about himself, others, and the world. It assesses his attitudes, values, beliefs, thinking, and activities. All items are dynamic factors.

Antisocial Pattern Domain items 40 – 43

This domain assesses the general personality and behavioral patterns associated with antisocial behavior. These items are often indicators of features of Antisocial Personality Disorder. Items are both dynamic static factors. This domain is an indication of the need for a Criminally Oriented/High Risk program.