
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

** POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL **

POLICY TITLE: Sentencing Assessment Report POLICY NO. P2-3

Signature on File

Parole Board Chairman Approval EFFECTIVE DATE:
October 1, 2012

I. PURPOSE

The Sentencing Assessment Report (SAR) is intended to provide the court with information for the determination of a sentencing decision.

- A. AUTHORITY: 211.321, 217.040, 217.362, 217.760, 217.762, 557.026, 558.016, 558.019, 559.115, 559.125, and 595.209 RSMo.
- B. APPLICABILITY: All divisional staff.
- C. SCOPE: Nothing in this procedure is intended to give a protected liberty interest to any client. This procedure is intended to guide staff actions.

II. DEFINITIONS

None

III. REFERENCES

- P2-3.1 Sentencing Assessment Report
- P2-3.2 SAR Risk Scoring Procedure

IV. HISTORY

Original effective date: May 5, 2006
Revision effective date: October 1, 2012

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

** POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL **

PROCEDURE TITLE:
Sentencing Assessment Report

PROCEDURE NO.: P2-3.1

Signature on File

Parole Board Chairman Approval

EFFECTIVE DATE:
August 28, 2012

- I. PURPOSE - This procedure addresses the preparation, content, and format for the Sentencing Assessment Report (SAR).
 - A. AUTHORITY: 211.321, 217. 040, 217.362, 217.760, 217.762, 557.026, 558.016, 558.019, 559.021, 559.115, 559.125, and 595.209 RSMo.
 - B. APPLICABILITY: All divisional staff.
 - C. SCOPE: Nothing in this procedure is intended to give a protected liberty interest to any offender. This procedure is intended to guide staff actions.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Aggravating Factors - Factors which increase the seriousness of the offense.
- B. Asset - A valuable or desirable thing to have.
- C. Community Release Center - A department residential facility, one each in the Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan areas, which provides community based transitional services to clients released from correctional centers and clients under community supervision who are experiencing problems and are in need of additional stability and control.
- D. Community Supervision Center - A structured residential facility designed to allow clients to remain in the community while focusing on issues related to employment, treatment and securing a home plan.
- E. Criminal Behavior Research Summary (CBRS) - All department records and other verified findings of guilt including suspended imposition of sentence (SIS) probations. Information from local, in-state, out-of-state, correctional and federal

criminal databases, regarding adult and adjudicated juvenile criminal offenses will be included.

1. The disposition of any unresolved wanteds, warrants and detainers will not be included.
 2. Prior arrests with no finding of guilt will not be included.
 3. Confidential juvenile records will not be included (RSMo 211.312.1 allows the following juvenile code violations, when adjudicated to be included in CBRS: rape, sodomy, murder, kidnapping, robbery, arson, burglary, or any acts involving the rendering or threat of serious bodily harm)
- F. Criminogenic Needs - Dynamic risk factors, linked to criminal behavior that when addressed, or changed, affect on offenders risk for recidivism. Examples include, but are not limited to, antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; low self control, associates, substance abuse, leisure/recreation, family, education and employment.
- G. Interview and Assessment Worksheet - A division approved offender background questionnaire.
- H. Liabilities - Anything that is a hindrance, or puts one at a disadvantage.
- I. Minimum Prison Term (MPT) - The time required by statute to be served by the client before eligibility for parole, conditional release or other early release from the Department of Corrections.
- J. Mitigating Factors - Positive factors which may have been present during the commission of the offense, during the client's arrest or prior to sentencing.
- K. Missouri Charge Code - A unique identifier assigned to each offense by the Missouri State Highway Patrol.
- L. Modify Sentence Assessment Variable (MSAV) - The OPII transaction used to add or modify the SAR Risk variables for a client.
- M. Most Serious Offense - An offense resulting in the most restrictive sentence or longest prison term as determined by the agency provided MS Excel spreadsheet titled "Ranking the Most Serious Offense for the SAR".
- N. Offense Group - Group of offenses which have similar sentencing dispositions, offense classes, and characteristics.
- O. Originating District - District from which a client was originally placed on probation or sentenced.

- P. Other Relevant Risk Factors - Relevant factors associated with client risk, needs, and behaviors such as family, significant others, financial, social, mental health, physical health, aggressiveness, etc.
- Q. Precipitating Factors - Any special circumstances which may have led up to or resulted in the commission of the present offense.
- R. Prior Criminal History Level - The assessment of prior criminal history includes adult felony and misdemeanor findings of guilt unrelated to the current sentencing, adult probations, jail sentences of 30 days or more, and adult terms of incarceration in any state or federal correctional institution. The five prior criminal history levels are as follows:
- Level I - No prior unrelated felony findings of guilt and no more than three misdemeanors and/or jail sentences of 30 days or more.
- Level II - No prior prison incarcerations and no more than two unrelated felony findings of guilt.
- Level III - No more than one prior prison incarceration and no more than three unrelated felony findings of guilt.
- Level IV - No more than two prior prison incarcerations and no more than four unrelated felony findings of guilt.
- Level V - More than two prior prison incarcerations or more than four unrelated felony findings of guilt.
- S. Psychological Injury - Damage to a person inflicted by a traumatic event or chronic exposure to adverse conditions, which may include change in attitude or feelings, fear, change in life style, emotional problems, etc.
- T. Recidivist - A person who is repeatedly arrested for criminal behavior, especially for the same criminal offenses.
- U. Related Findings of Guilt - Concurrent or consecutive sentences disposed of by the same court on the same date count as one finding of guilt and are considered as "related."
- V. Residential Facility - A facility operated by an organization that contracts with the department for the housing and treatment of offenders in the community.
- W. SAR Risk Factor Scale - An assessment of the risk of a client committing further crimes or violating the conditions of supervision. It is based upon a validated assessment of risk using prior criminal history, behavioral and demographic factors. The risk score assumes an equivalence with the Parole Board's risk factor measure.

- X. Sentencing Assessment Report (SAR) - A report which assists the court in determining the impact of the offense on the victim and to determine an appropriate sentence based upon information regarding the nature and severity of the offense, prior criminal history, risk and other related factors. The report also provides information regarding available department programs and resources to effectively manage the client's presenting risk factors.
- Y. Statewide Dispositions for an Offense - The percent of statewide dispositions (Probation, Shock or Treatment and Prison) and the average prison sentence, as calculated from new sentences received by the Department of Corrections for probation or incarceration during the most recent five year time frame.
- Z. Static 99R - An instrument designed to assist in the prediction of sexual and violent recidivism for male sexual offenders. This instrument should only be used with offenders 18 years and older.

III. PROCEDURE

Following receipt of the court order to complete a SAR, all contacts made during the assessment and investigation process shall be documented in case notes.

A. Assessment Tools and Process

1. The Probation and Parole Officer uses a guided interview and any additional resources available to obtain and verify information for the SAR.
2. The following tools shall be utilized by the officer during the investigation and assessment process:
 - a. Interview and Assessment Worksheet
 - b. SAR Risk Factor Scale
 - c. Static 99R, when applicable

B. Client Participation

If the client chooses not to participate in the investigative process, then the SAR shall only include the following sections:

1. Offender/Court Information including any plea agreement;
2. Offense Summary;
3. Criminal History;

4. Victim Impact, if applicable;
5. A concise paragraph within the Offender Asset and Liability Assessment section outlining the officer's attempts to contact the client for participation in the report's preparation;
6. A general statement in the Offender Management Recommendations and Offender and Offense Summary Statistics sections indicating the officer is unable to complete these sections due to the client's lack of participation in the assessment process.
7. All unused headers/sections should be deleted.

C. Role of Attorney

An attorney shall only assist in the interview when it is established by the court that the client is incapable of understanding the proceedings without assistance.

D. Misdemeanor Cases

1. A SAR will be completed on misdemeanor cases, when ordered by the court, if the offense is one for which the agency provides supervision.
2. The Offender and Offense Summary Statistics section will only contain a summary of risk and need issues to be addressed if the client receives community placement. All other headings of this section are to be deleted from the report.

E. Modify Sentencing Variables (MSAV)

1. The OPII Modify Sentencing Variables (MSAV) transaction will be used for the completion of the SAR. Information generated from this transaction will automatically populate into the Offender and Offense Summary Statistics which are:
 - a. Criminal History Level and corresponding definition
 - b. Offense Grouping
 - c. Statewide Disposition Data for the selected offense
 - d. Sentencing Commission Risk Score and corresponding risk level
 - e. Parole Release Guideline
 - f. Average Actual Time Served

2. The recommendation section of MSAV allows the officer to designate whether a plea agreement exists and any Minimum Prison Term.
3. If the SAR contains more than one offense, then the most serious offense will be selected by the officer in the recommendation portion of MSAV using the agency provided MS Excel spreadsheet titled "Ranking the Most Serious Offense for the SAR".
4. When all components have been completed, MSAV shall be final formed.

F. Report Format

1. Offender/Court Information

a. The agency computer system will automatically populate:

- 1) the client's social security number, date of birth, gender and race;
- 2) basic court information, including the offense class and the Missouri charge code.

b. Any plea agreement information will be summarized in a separate paragraph following the automatic populated section.

c. In the event an interpreter is utilized, the report shall indicate the relationship of the interpreter to the client and the specific language. This information is to be added to the report in a separate paragraph following the plea agreement information.

2. Risk Assessment

a. Present Offense Information

1) Offense Summary

- a) Circumstances of the offense shall contain a brief summary of the present offense.
- b) When there are multiple docket numbers, each offense summary shall be identified by docket number.
- c) The summary shall also include information on criminal behavior(s), methods of operation, severity of the offense, as well as any aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

2) Offender's Version

The following should be included in this section:

- a) indications of remorse,
- b) any differences between the client version and the official version of the offense, and
- c) failure to assume responsibility for their behavior.

3) Co-Defendant(s)

- a) Any identified co-defendant(s) relative to the present offense(s) shall be listed, with court status/disposition noted, if available.
- b) Information should be provided on any co-defendant(s) in companion crimes that were dismissed.

b. Criminal History

- 1) Criminal Behavior Research Summary (CBRS) transactions shall be completed in the agency computer system according to departmental procedure.
- 2) This section will also include convictions for which the client, as a juvenile, was certified to be charged as an adult.
 - a) Violations of the juvenile code to be included shall be limited to the following offenses, when adjudicated: rape, sodomy, murder, kidnapping, robbery, arson, burglary, or any acts involving rendering or threat of serious bodily harm.
 - b) No other juvenile information shall be included in this section of the report.
 - c) This does not preclude the mention of other behaviors in the "Asset and Liability" section.
- 3) Periods of adult supervision should be summarized in a separate paragraph, relative to violations of supervision, with the outcome of the supervision term indicated.
- 4) Arrests without a finding of guilt shall not be listed in the initial section but can be included at the end of this section as a risk assessment issue for the court's consideration in sentencing.
- 5) Any detainers or charges pending, not including the present offense, shall be included at the end of this section.

c. Victim Impact Statement

- 1) Information in this section shall be limited to the identifiable victim(s) of the crime(s) for which the client was found guilty, unless the offense concerns a victimless crime.
- 2) When there is no identifiable victim(s), the Victim Name field shall be shown as N/A, and the two remaining fields shall be deleted.
- 3) Each identifiable victim shall be contacted in order to obtain information regarding the items listed.
- 4) Minor victims
 - a) The legal guardian shall be contacted for permission to obtain information from the minor victim.
 - b) If permission is denied, then the officer will attempt to obtain the information from the guardian.
 - c) The officer shall use the initials of the minor victim throughout the report.
 - d) In cases involving multiple minor victims with the same initials, the officer shall identify each victim by their initials plus number (i.e., A.A.#1, A.A.#2) throughout the report.
 - e) In applicable cases, the specific age of the victim(s) shall be noted in order to facilitate the client registration process.
- 5) In cases where the identified victim is deceased, the officer shall contact the person identified as closest to the victim to obtain a victim statement. The prosecuting attorney's office generally identifies this individual as a victim representative.
- 6) Should the victim be a large corporation, this procedure will be followed; however, the officer shall not overlook the impact on any employee(s) of the company if directly involved in the offense.
- 7) The officer shall advise the victim(s) as to their statutory right to prepare and submit a written statement to the court for its consideration in the sentencing process.
- 8) This section of the report will include responses provided by the victim(s) to the following items:

- a) A brief description of the offense,
 - b) A description of physical injury(s),
 - c) The extent of medical treatment required for physical injury(s),
 - d) The extent of psychological injury(s) suffered by the victim,
 - e) Counseling or therapy received or recommended for psychological injury(s),
 - f) Amount of time lost from work as a result of the offense,
 - g) Contact or harassment by the client,
 - h) Itemized financial losses resulting from the offense,
 - i) Any recommendation or rationale for special conditions of sentencing (i.e., restitution, no-contact orders, community service),
 - j) Any recommendation regarding sentencing, and
 - k) If the victim wishes to testify at sentencing.
- 9) Should the identified victim(s) not wish to cooperate with the officer, documentation of all attempts to receive the victim statement should be outlined in this section.
- 10) Cases where the State of Missouri is the victim (i.e. drug offenses) should be considered as not having an identifiable victim.
- 11) The assigned officer shall complete the [Confidential Victim Contact Information](#) form (Attachment A) for each identifiable victim(s) of the crime(s) for which the client was found guilty and place it in the permanent file material.
- 12) The assigned officer shall provide the [Victim Notification Request](#) form (Attachment B) to each identifiable victim(s) of the crime(s) for which the client was found guilty. This form shall be provided to the Office of Victim Services if probation is denied and they are sentenced to the Missouri Department of Corrections.

d. Offender Asset and Liability Assessment

- 1) This section is comprised of three separate components intended to address the client's assets and liabilities: Risk Assets, Risk Liabilities, and Other Assessment Factors.

- 2) Risk variables scored on the SAR Risk Factor Scale, are as follows:
 - a) Prior unrelated misdemeanor/ordinance findings of guilt and jail sentences of 30 days or more,
 - b) Prior unrelated felony findings of guilt,
 - c) Prior prison incarcerations,
 - d) Five years without finding of guilt/incarceration,
 - e) Probation and/or parole revocations,
 - f) Recidivist-related offenses,
 - g) Age,
 - h) Escapes,
 - i) Substance abuse,
 - j) Education, and
 - k) Employment.
- 3) The assessment of information in this section provides an objective basis for identification of risk/need issues to be managed in the supervision of the client.
- 4) Each of the noted risk factors shall be scored and designated as either a risk asset or risk liability, and referenced in the appropriate component.
- 5) When a risk factor is considered neutral or not applicable, it may be omitted.
- 6) Each asset and liability sub-section shall identify applicable scored factors, followed by an assessment of information related to the listed risk factor(s).
- 7) The "Other Assessment Factors" section will address relevant factors associated with client criminogenic needs or critical factors.
- 8) Risk/Need factors associated with the home plan are discussed in the "Other Assessment Factors" section.

- 9) When completing the SAR for a sexual offense or the client meets the criteria for designation as a sex offender, as defined in divisional procedure, a "Sexual History" sub-section shall be created and include the following:
- a) An introductory paragraph that includes supporting information explaining that the client meets the criteria for designation as a sex offender, if applicable.
 - b) Any documented allegations.
 - c) The officer shall identify grooming techniques, intimidation or manipulation used, the level of denial and level of justification, blaming or minimization used by the client.
 - d) Additional risk factors that should be explored include:
 - (1) intimacy deficits,
 - (2) social influences,
 - (3) attitudes supportive of sexual assault,
 - (4) sexual self regulation,
 - (5) general self regulation,
 - (6) acute variables,
 - (7) substance abuse,
 - (8) negative mood,
 - (9) anger/hostility, and
 - (10) opportunities for victim access.
 - e) Any prior or current information regarding sex offender assessments, periods of treatment, or indication of willingness to seek treatment should be included.
 - f) In cases where the Static 99R was completed, the officer shall include the following statement in the SAR, replacing the items in parentheses with the actual information.

"The Static 99R is an instrument designed to assist in the prediction of sexual and violent recidivism for sexual offenders. It consists of

10 items and produces estimates of future risk based upon the number of risk factors present in any one individual. (Offender) scored (#) on this risk assessment instrument. Based upon the Static 99R score, this places (offender) in the (Low, Moderate-Low, Moderate-High, High) risk category relative to other adult male sex offenders."

3. Offender Management Recommendations

This section will include three components: Supervision Plan, Community Strategies, and Institutional Strategies. Each of the subsections must identify programs, services, and/or strategies necessary to address presenting risk/need factors for sentencing consideration by the court and/or release/reentry consideration by the Parole Board.

a. Supervision Plan

- 1) Risk Reduction Statement – This item will identify key elements of the client’s supervision plan in the context of risk management and/or risk reduction.
- 2) Focus should be on presenting risk/need factors and addressing victim needs.
- 3) This section will include home and employment information.
 - a) A home visit should be conducted, per divisional procedure, to determine the acceptability of the home plan, except for those cases not eligible for probation.
 - b) For unacceptable plans, the officer should ask the client for a secondary home plan for consideration.
 - c) In those cases where an acceptable home plan cannot be established, placement in a Residential Facility, Community Supervision Center or Community Release Center will be considered.

b. Community Strategies

- 1) This component will include special condition recommendations which are linked to presenting risk/need factors.
- 2) This section will identify appropriate supervision strategies, programs, or services necessary to address presenting risk/need issues.

- 3) In cases which involve restitution, the officer shall not make the determination of the amount of restitution owed to the victim(s), as this amount is determined by the court.

c. Institutional Strategies

- 1) This section will identify program, service, or strategy items appropriate to address presenting risk/need issues.
- 2) A bed date should be obtained, by the originating district, when a formal plea agreement calls for such, or at the request of the sentencing court.

4. Offender and Offense Summary Statistics

a. The components in this section include:

- 1) criminal history level,
- 2) offense grouping,
- 3) statewide disposition data for the selected offense,
- 4) average prison sentence for the selected offense,
- 5) sentencing commission risk score,
- 6) Static 99R,
- 7) special sentencing considerations,
- 8) parole release guideline percentage, and
- 9) actual time served percentage.

b. The "Offense Grouping " shall identify the offense group of the most serious offense (violent, non-violent, sex/child abuse, drug or DWI).

c. When based on multiple offenses, the most serious offense will be selected in MSAV, as indicated by the statewide sentencing disposition data identified on the agency provided MS Excel spreadsheet titled "Ranking the Most Serious Offense for the SAR".

- 1) The most serious offense will be noted in parenthesis after the "Offender and Offense Summary Statistics" header.
- 2) If there is more than one offense, then the officer will only include the sentencing disposition information for the most serious offense.

- d. The "Sentencing Commission Risk Score" will be listed numerically along with the corresponding risk level.
 - 1) The client's risk level is based on scoring of items on the Risk Factor Scale, which is attached to the report.
 - 2) The risk levels are Good, Above Average, Average, Below Average, and Poor.
- e. In applicable cases, the officer will type the following statement regarding the Static 99R score after the "Sentencing Commission Risk Score", replacing the blanks with the appropriate information.

"The Static 99R score is _____. This score places the offender in the _____ (Low, Moderate-Low, Moderate-High, High) category relative to other adult male sex offenders."
- f. The "Special Sentencing Considerations" section will identify statutory restrictions or requirements applicable to the given case.
- g. The Offender and Offense Summary Statistics will provide the court with the parole release guideline and actual time served, expressed as a percent of probable time served. Average actual time served data excludes special sentencing provisions.

5. Special Sentencing Considerations

- a. As described in Missouri statutes, there are offenses for which the use of probation (including Community Structured Sentence) is not a sentencing option for the court. Statutes also identify offenses which are ineligible for parole or have parole restrictions. A complete listing of these offenses is included in divisional procedure.
- b. Minimum Prison Terms (MPT) have been established for those clients with a prior Missouri prison commitment(s) in the Division of Adult Institutions (excluding 120-day call back cases), other than drug offenders (Chapter 195 offenses) and Dangerous Felons. When this applies it should be stated by the author of the SAR within the "Parole Release Guidelines" section. The MPT is as follows:
 - 1) One Prior Commitment - 40% of sentence
 - 2) Two Prior Commitments - 50% of sentence
 - 3) Three Prior Commitments - 80% of sentence

4) Dangerous Felons - 85% of sentence

G. Partial SAR Investigation

This type of investigation is requested by the field office when the client resides in another catchment area.

1. An investigation request shall be completed by the originating district where the court ordered the SAR.
2. The investigation request should identify to the receiving district the sections or components of the SAR to be completed by the receiving district.
 - a. The originating district is responsible for completing a local criminal history/records check including entry into CBRS.
 - b. A full criminal history inquiry and entry into CBRS will be the responsibility of the receiving district.
 - c. Offense reports and other supporting documentation should be forwarded to the receiving district as soon as they are available.
 - d. In the case of a change of venue, the offense reports and other supporting documents may need to be obtained from another jurisdiction.
3. The investigation request shall not be delayed while securing the supporting documentation.
4. The victim impact statement shall be completed by the originating district.
 - a. The originating district shall send the victim impact statement in a word processing document readily available for a "cut and paste" function into the receiving district's SAR.
 - b. The victim impact statement shall be included in the report completed by the receiving district, noting the officer's name who obtained the statement.
 - c. The victim impact statement shall not be sent to the court as a separate document attached to the SAR.
5. In the case of a change of venue, the victim impact statement may need to be obtained from the receiving district if the victim resides within their catchment area.
6. The MSAV transaction must be completed in its entirety by the receiving district.

IV. ATTACHMENTS/FORMS

A - [Confidential Victim Contact Information \(931-4650\)](#)

B - [Victim Notification Request \(931-4036\)](#)

V. REFERENCES

D1-5.1	Victim Services
D5-10.2	Criminal Behavior Research Summary
P2-3	Sentencing Assessment Report Policy
P2-3.2	SAR Risk Scoring Procedure
P3-4.6	Supervision Prohibitions and Staff Restrictions
P3-6.4	Supervision of Sex Offenders
P3-11.2	Summary Document Report for Sex Offender Designation
P3-4.14	Automated Road Book
P3 App.A	Exclusionary Offenses - Probation
P3 App.B	Supervision of Misdemeanor Cases
P4-4.1	Community Release Centers
P4-4.2	Community Supervision Centers
P7-1.5	Staff Safety

VI. HISTORY

Original effective date: May 5, 2006

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Revision effective date: August 28, 2012

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

** POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL **

PROCEDURE TITLE:
SAR Risk Scoring Procedure

PROCEDURE NO. P2-3.2

Signature on File

Parole Board Chairman Approval

EFFECTIVE DATE:
October 1, 2012

I. PURPOSE

This procedure addresses the scoring of the variables comprising the Risk Factor Scale as reflected in the Sentencing Assessment Report (SAR).

- A. AUTHORITY: 217.040, 217.760, 217.762, 217.785, 557.026, 558.019, and 559.125, RSMo.
- B. APPLICABILITY: All Staff
- C. SCOPE: Nothing in this procedure is intended to give a protected liberty interest to any offender. This procedure is intended to guide staff actions.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Related Findings of Guilt - Concurrent or consecutive sentences disposed of by the same court on the same date count as one finding of guilt and are considered as "related."
- B. Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA) - A substance abuse screening instrument to assist staff in identifying the need for further substance abuse assessment.
- C. Sentencing Assessment Report (SAR) - A report which assists the court in determining the impact of the offense on the victim and to determine an appropriate sentence based upon information regarding the nature and severity of the offense, prior criminal history, risk and other related factors,. The report also provides information regarding available department programs and resources to effectively manage the client's presenting risk factors.

D. Unrelated Findings of Guilt - Any number of cases or offenses disposed of on different dates and/or in different courts.

III. PROCEDURE

A. Prior Unrelated Misdemeanor/Ordinance Findings of Guilt:

1. All adult misdemeanor SIS/SES probations.
2. All adult misdemeanor jail sentences of 30 days or more.
3. Any ordinance probations with a suspended jail sentence of 30 days or more.
4. Any ordinance violation jail sentences of 30 days or more.
5. Deferred Prosecution offenses are excluded from scoring.
6. Scoring scale
 - a. Three or less = 0
 - b. Four or more = -1

B. Prior Unrelated Felony Findings of Guilt

1. All adult felony SIS and SES probations and any other felony-level sentences identified at the time the report is completed.
2. The present offense is not included in this count.
3. Periods of confinement without a new sentence do not count in this category.
4. Deferred prosecution cases are excluded from scoring.
5. Scoring scale
 - a. None = 1
 - b. One = 0
 - c. Two or more = -1

C. Prior Prison Incarcerations

1. Any prior adult commitment to a state or federal prison.
2. Any incarceration to a 120 day program, Post Conviction Drug Treatment Program, or court placement in the Long Term Drug Program even if the client

successfully completed the program, was released to probation supervision and completed the term.

3. All consecutive and concurrent sentences that were served in the same incarceration.
4. An additional sentence received during an incarceration without an intervening release does not count as a new incarceration.
5. Re-incarceration on the same offense without a new sentence does not count as a new incarceration.
6. Incarceration from which the client has not been released at the time of the SAR investigation does not count as a prior incarceration.
7. Mental health commitments are not considered as incarcerations.
8. Imposed military sanctions do not count unless they were prosecuted under federal or state law.
9. Scoring scale
 - a. None = 0
 - b. One or More = -1

D. Five Years Without Finding of Guilt or Incarceration

1. Based on any applicable findings of guilt or incarcerations, as defined above, in the five year period prior to when the report is completed.
2. For findings of guilt, the date of the disposition is used for consideration.
3. For incarcerations, the date of release from confinement is used, regardless of when the finding of guilt occurred.
4. Scoring scale
 - a. No = 0
 - b. Yes = 1

E. Revocations of Probation and Parole

1. Revocation of any adult misdemeanor or felony probation (including SIS to SES probation revocations).
2. Any ordinance probation revocations with jail sentence of 30 days or more.

3. Revocation of any adult parole term.
4. Scoring scale
 - a. No = 0
 - b. Yes = -1

F. Recidivist-Related Offense

1. The present offense or an unexpired sentence the client is still serving at the time the SAR is completed (i.e., an SIS or SES probation, parole or prison term), must be one of the following offenses:
 - a. Burglary 1st/2nd
 - b. Robbery 1st/2nd
 - c. Pharmacy Robbery
 - d. Stealing a Motor Vehicle
 - e. Tampering with a Motor Vehicle
2. This includes attempts, conspiracy, or accessory charges.
3. "Like offenses" committed in other states or federal jurisdictions in which the sentence is still active.
4. Scoring scale
 - a. No = 0
 - b. Yes = -1

G. Age

1. The age of the client at the time the report is prepared.
2. Scoring scale
 - a. 45 and older = 2
 - b. 35 to 44 = 1
 - c. 22 to 34 = 0
 - d. under 22 = -1

H. Escape

1. a Missouri or out-of-state finding of guilt for escape (including the present offense or any unexpired sentence),
2. a finding of guilt for attempted escape from any jail or prison facility,
3. an institutional conduct violation for escape from an institution, or
4. a status code exit for escape.
5. Scoring scale
 - a. No = 0
 - b. Yes = -1

I. Substance Abuse

1. The existence of a substance abuse problem is determined through review and consideration of all available collateral information (Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA) score, criminal history, treatment history, file material or other evidence of substance abusing behavior).
2. The SACA is done at the time of the Sentencing Assessment Report if one has not been completed within the last 12 months.
3. If more than one SACA exists for a client, the last assessment will be used to score the variable.
4. A violation or a new sentence for drug or alcohol related activity subsequent to the last SACA will indicate a substance abuse problem regardless of the SACA score.
5. Scoring scale
 - a. No = 1 (SACA Score = 1-2)
 - b. Yes = 0 (SACA Score = 3-5)

J. Education

1. This item is scored according to the client's educational achievement level at the time the report is prepared.
2. Scoring scale
 - a. GED/12th grade or higher = 1

b. Below 12th grade = 0

K. Employment

1. This item is scored according to the client's employment status at the time of commission of the offense, unless the client gains employment prior to sentencing.
2. Scoring scale
 - a. FT/3 months+ (35 hrs/wk min) = 1
 - b. *PT/FT < 3 months/FT School = 0 *(Includes homemaker/disabled)
 - c. Unemployed = -1

IV. ATTACHMENTS/FORMS

None

V. REFERENCES

P2-3 Sentencing Assessment Report Policy
P2-3.1 Sentencing Assessment Report Procedure

VI. HISTORY

Original effective date: May 05, 2006
Revision effective date: May 8, 2008
Revision effective date: October 1, 2012

MEMO

Missouri Department of Corrections

To: Board of Probation and Parole

Cc: Scott Johnston, Jan Barton, , Michelle Kasak, David Rost, Joe Eddy, Tom Clements

From: David Oldfield, Director, Research and Evaluation

June 4, 2007

Re: Initial Recidivism Rates for the Revised Salient Factor Score

The salient factor computation using the automated revised salient factor system began in March 2005 and there are now over 10, 000 offenders who have been released with a revised salient factor score. The revised salient factor had been used prior to March 2005 but the score had been computed by PRE based upon OPII data and the old salient factor computed by the institutional parole analysts.

Initial recidivism calculations for 6 month and 12 month indicate that the revised salient factor score is a much more accurate predictor of offender recidivism than the old score. The old salient factor produced a difference of 14% between Excellent and Poor risk after 12 months from release. The revised salient factor score gave a difference of 40%. The regression coefficient between risk score and recidivism improved from 0.56 to 0.89. At present there are an insufficient number of offenders released two years for an accurate calculation of recidivism after two years.

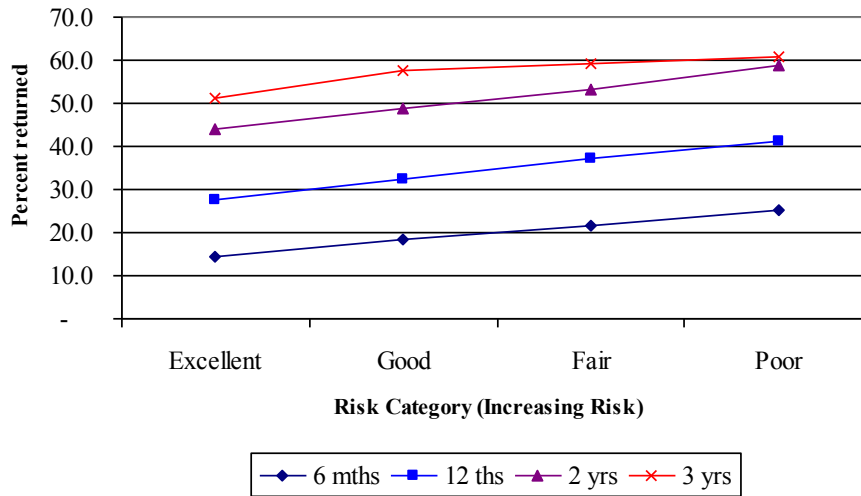
Recidivism and the SF Category

The difference in recidivism between low and high risk is greater with the revised salient factor system.

**Recidivism and the Old Salient Factor Categories
First Releases, FY03-FY07 (May 2007)**

SF Score	Releases	Percent Returned Within			
		6 mths	12 ths	2 yrs	3 yrs
Excellent	8,296	14.4	27.6	43.9	51.4
Good	5,909	18.5	32.5	48.9	57.8
Fair	4,817	21.7	37.4	53.4	59.1
Poor	926	25.4	41.1	58.6	60.9
Total	19,948	17.9	31.9	48.1	55.4
Diff. between Exc.And Poor		10.9	13.6	14.7	9.5

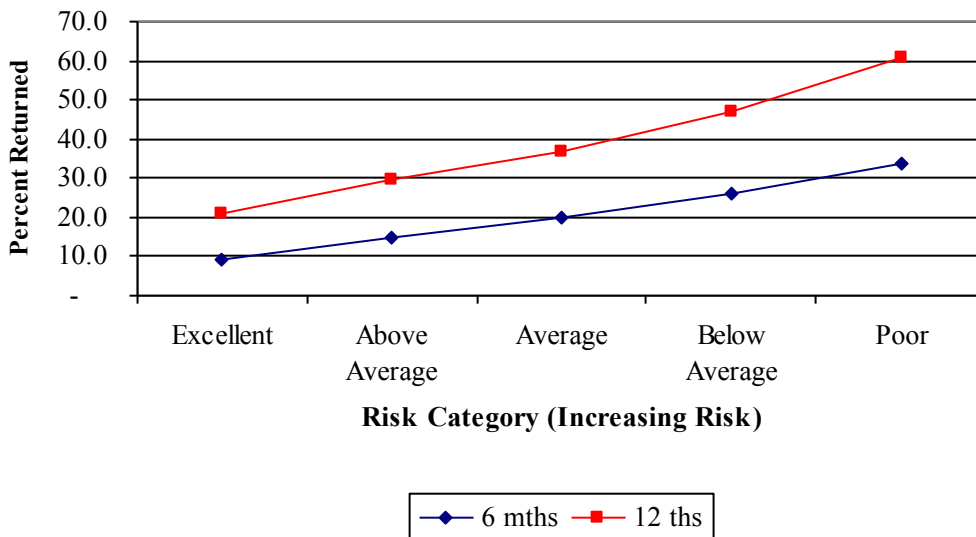
Recidivism and the Old Salient Factor Categories



**Recidivism and the Revised Salient Factor Categories
First Releases, FY03-FY07 (May 2007)**

SF Score	All Releases	Pct Returned Within	
		6 mths	12 ths
Excellent	2,946	9.2	20.8
Above Average	3,082	14.9	29.7
Average	3,172	20.2	36.8
Below Average	679	25.8	47.0
Poor	207	33.9	60.7
Total	10,086	15.8	30.4
Diff. between Exc.And Poor		24.7	39.9

Recidivism and the Revised Salient Factor Categories

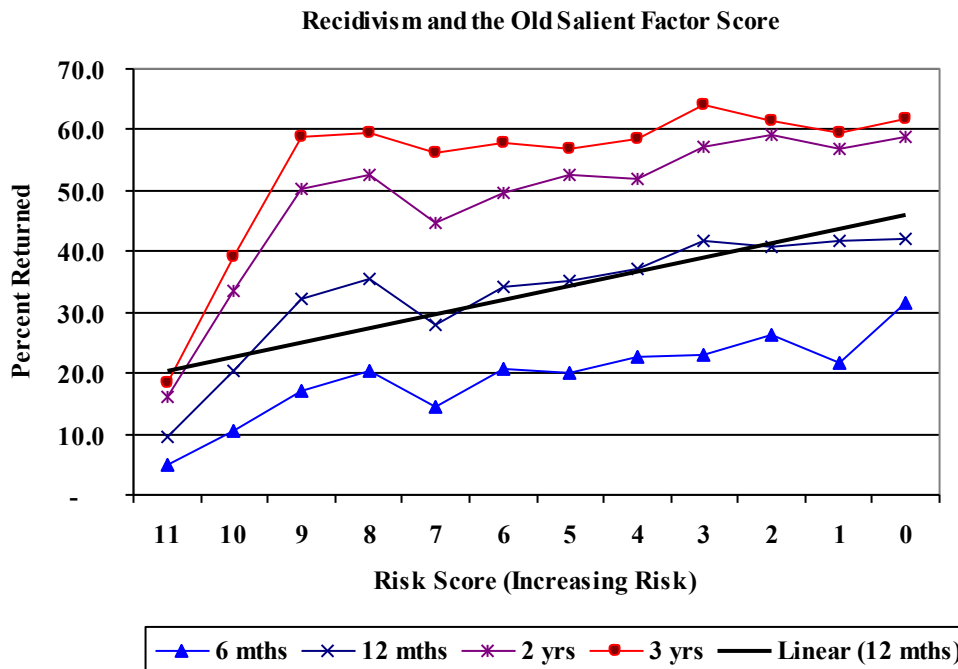


Recidivism and the SF Score

The salient factor category is based upon the aggregation of the scores. The old salient factor scale used 9 static variables. The revised salient factor score uses 14 static and dynamic variables. The association between recidivism and risk is demonstrated for nearly all risk scores in the revised salient factor but not for the old salient factor. The trend line for the revised salient factor is much steeper than the trend line for the old salient factor, indicating a greater level of statistical association.

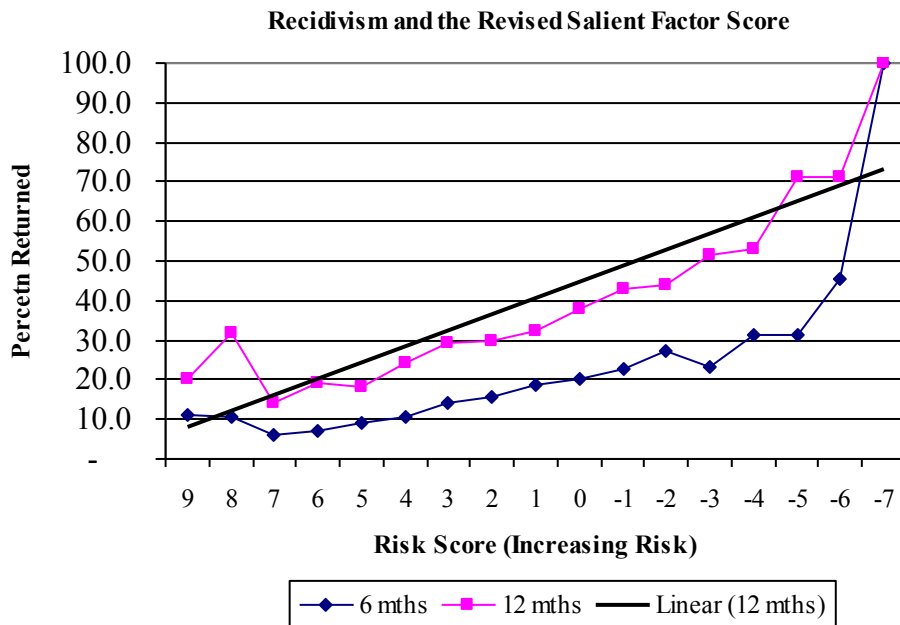
Recidivism and the Old Salient Factor Score
First Releases, FY03-FY07 (May 2007)

SF Score	All Releases	Released 6 mths+	Released 12 mths+	Released 2 yrs+	Released 3 yrs+	Percent Returned Within			
						6 mths	12 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs
11	57	54	50	39	21	5.1	9.6	16.1	18.5
10	227	209	190	127	59	10.6	20.2	33.6	39.0
9	642	592	533	361	168	17.0	32.3	50.2	59.0
8	1,181	1,098	1,002	709	320	20.5	35.4	52.6	59.4
7	1,788	1,704	1,550	1,147	561	14.5	28.1	44.7	56.1
6	1,848	1,754	1,647	1,208	591	20.7	34.3	49.7	57.7
5	1,966	1,891	1,783	1,427	710	20.0	35.1	52.6	56.9
4	1,989	1,940	1,858	1,487	709	22.5	37.0	52.0	58.6
3	1,954	1,871	1,770	1,449	726	23.0	41.7	57.1	64.1
2	5,309	5,175	4,976	4,203	1,994	26.2	40.9	59.3	61.3
1	2,466	2,335	2,170	1,709	799	21.5	41.6	56.7	59.3
0	521	473	428	310	162	31.5	42.0	59.0	61.9
Total	19,948	19,096	17,957	14,176	6,820	17.9	31.9	48.1	55.4



**Recidivism and the Revised Salient Factor Score
First Releases, FY03-FY07 (May 2007)**

SF Score	All Releases	Released 6 mths+	Released 12 mths+	Pct Returned Within	
				6 mths	12 mths
9	16	9	5	11.1	20.0
8	65	47	22	10.6	31.8
7	245	166	106	6.0	14.2
6	576	432	262	6.9	19.1
5	818	596	382	9.2	18.3
4	1,226	916	560	10.7	24.1
3	1,480	1,050	623	14.2	29.5
2	1,602	1,114	672	15.5	29.9
1	1,310	897	527	18.6	32.3
0	1,056	722	411	20.2	38.0
-1	806	558	320	22.6	42.8
-2	423	266	143	27.4	44.1
-3	256	164	89	23.2	51.7
-4	116	73	34	31.5	52.9
-5	58	32	14	31.3	71.4
-6	27	11	7	45.5	71.4
-7	5	2	1	100.0	100.0
-8	1	-	-	-	-
Total	10,086	7,055	4,178	15.8	30.4



Review of the Salient Factor Score

Final Report

**David Oldfield
PRE**

March 9, 2001

Review of the Salient Factor Score Final Report

March 9 2001

Synopsis

Two salient factor scores have been constructed and tested. The salient factor score for first releases has a much greater predictive ability compared to the existing salient factor score. The salient factor score for violator releases is an effective predictive instrument but it is less powerful than the first release salient factor score. The first release salient factor score can distinguish a nearly 50% difference in the success rate between the best and the worst risks after three years under supervision. The violator salient factor score is able to distinguish a 30% difference between the best and the worst risks after three years under supervision.

The use of the two salient factor scores should reduce revocations and the commission of new offenses while under supervision.

Adherence to the salient factor release guidelines should lead to a reduction of about 1,900 inmates in the institutional population. There should also be a long term reduction in the number of offenders being returned because of the expected reduction in recidivism during supervision.

Reasons for the Review

1. In recent years time served to first release as a percent of sentence has been increasing. From FY95 to FY00 time served as a percentage of aggregate sentence of first releases of Class C felons to Parole or Discharge has increased from 28% to 38%. The figures exclude offenders with mandatory minimum prison time.
2. The Parole Board has little confidence in the predictive ability of the existing salient factor. In FY00, 66% of first time releases by the Parole Board of Class C offenders with an excellent salient factor score were released over guideline.

Objectives of the Review

1. To review the success/failure rates associated with the variables included in the salient factor score and to consider additional variables.
2. To test the effect of changing the salient factor weights, calculate a revised salient factor score and propose parole release guidelines to fit the revised salient factor score.
3. To test and propose a salient factor score which is suitable for predicting the outcome of violator releases.

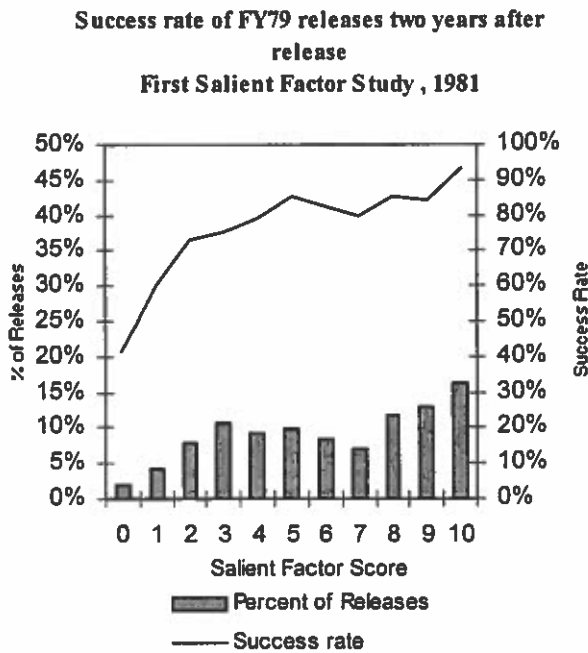
The History of the Salient Factor Scoring in the DOC

A salient factor score to determine parole releases was first used by the US Parole Commission in 1972. It was later adopted by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole

based upon a 1981 study conducted by Patricia Anderson-Cotton, Research and Statistics, Department of Social Services. In 1992, Ken Hartke, PRE reviewed the salient factor score outcomes during the late 1980s and there have been at least two independent university based quantitative studies of Parole Board release decision making. The salient factor scoring mechanism has, however, remained unchanged.

Criticism of the Original Study

The original study was based upon 1,288 releases in FY79 and the study measured the outcome of the supervision for two years. The success rate associated with the first salient factor score went from 42% for the poorest risks up to 93% for the best risks. A range of 51% is good but the distribution of the population among the salient factor scores was skewed. The lowest salient factor score covered only 2% of releases. When the lowest 6% of the population was excluded from the score the range of the success rate from the worst risks to the best risks was only 20%. For 94% of the population there was only a difference of 20% between the best and the worst scores. Plotting the success rate against the salient factor score it is visually apparent that over the salient factor range where most offenders score there was not much discrimination between the best and worst scores.



The aim of this study should be to compute a salient factor score that does give a significant range of discrimination over the whole range of scores. A target could be the range reported by Peter Hoffman of the US Parole Commission in the Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol.22, 1994, pages 477-494. Based on a sample of federal parolees released in 1987 he reported that parole releases with an 'excellent' score had a success rate of 84% while parolees with a 'poor' score had a success rate of 33% (a range of 51%). It is the

range that is important because over time success rates can vary. In the 1990s the success rate was lower than it was in the 1970s.

The Construction of the Revised Salient Factor Score

Data Sets and Outcome Measures

The variables in the revised salient factor score were validated initially against the outcomes of FY97 releases to both probation and parole. The analysis was done separately for first time releases and violator returns. Two outcome measures were computed for each data set.

Success under supervision: The measure used in this report is the success under supervision. If an offender was discharged before June 30, 2000 or who was still under active supervision on June 30, 2000 then the offender was counted as a success. Offenders who had been returned to prison before June 30, 2000 or who were on absconder status on June 30, 2000 were counted as failures. The overall success rate was 58% for first time releases and 46% for violator releases.

Recidivism: A second outcome measure was also calculated and that measured the recidivism rate. If an offender had been discharged from supervision but had committed a new offense and been re-admitted to prison before June 30, 2000 that offender was counted as a failure. The recidivism for first time releases was 50% and 62% for violator releases. After three and half years from release there are significant differences in outcome when measured by the success under supervision and recidivism rates. The success under supervision is the most appropriate indicator for evaluating the likelihood of a parolee violating the conditions of the parole during supervision.

Components of the Revised Salient Factor Score

Existing salient factor variables: The existing salient factor score includes nine variables. Parole board analysts can obtain some of the variables from OP2 but the remainder must come from case notes. For the study, all the variables were taken from OP2. The biggest deficiency was a source for prior drug use. There is no suitable OP2 data item available at present. The questions on the length of prior prison and probations and whether they occurred within the last five years were computed from OP2 and miss out-of-state supervisions. Nevertheless, the method may be more accurate than case notes that may be incomplete.

New variables: The study tested all the ICA and RCA classification variables, the number of drug violations and the number of all conduct violations. In all, ten additional variables were added to the salient factor score.

Scoring of the Revised Salient Factor Variables

Testing for association: The testing was done using the first time release data set for parole and probation releases. All variables were plotted against the recidivism rate graphically and a judgment was made about which values appeared significant. The method was not statistical but the procedure was to look for significant differences in outcome between the low scorers and the high scorers for each variable. As a rule of thumb, a difference of 10% in outcome between any of the scores was considered sufficient for inclusion in the salient factor score. The results of the testing of the

variables were published in the Salient Factor Review Progress Report in November 2000.

Weights: Once a value was determined to be associated with outcome a weight was given to each significant value. The study developed a weight that was centered on zero so that good indicators got positive weights and bad indicators got negative weights. The weighting schedule is shown in Table 1. The column entitled 'Range from Best to Worst' in Table 1 indicates the likely strength of the relationship between the weighted values and outcome.

Changes to the weights or variables: As a result of the significance testing the weights of the prior prison and prior convictions were reduced from the current maximum score of 2 to 1. Because of low inclusion, prior escapes were excluded, drug use was excluded because of lack of suitable OP2 data and prior probation revocations were excluded because of low significance. A revised method of calculating the number of probation revocations has been made since testing and this indicator may be included later. Burglary remains as an offense positively related to recidivism and stealing and forgery have been added to the list of 'recidivist' offenses. Drug offenses are only ranked mid-range and have a neutral score. DWI has been added as an offense that appears to have a low recidivism rate possibly because DWI has a low association with other criminal behavior.

Table 1. Composition of the Revised Salient Factor

Values that are most associated with failure get a negative weight
 Values that are most associated with success get a positive weight
 All other Values get a zero weight

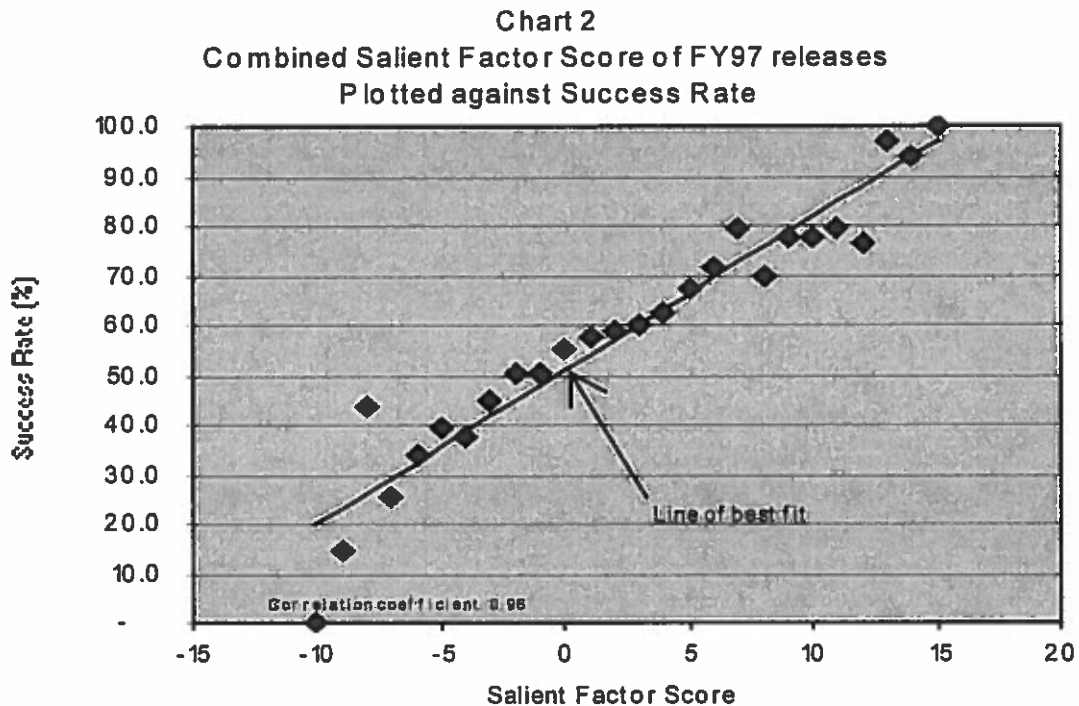
	Range from Best to Worst	Values most associated with failure	Weight	Values most associated with success	Weight
Static Variables (Set on Commitment)					
Variables in the Salient Factor Matrix					
Offense	38%	Burglary, Stealing, Forgery	-1	DWI	1
Age on Commitment	51%	17 and Under	-2	45 and over	2
		18 to 21 years	-1	35 to 44 years	1
Prior Sentences	25%	Two or more	-1	No sentences	1
Prior Prison Sentences	21%	One or more	-1	None selected	
Prior Escapes	26%	Any prior escape	-1	None selected	
Five Years Conviction Free Prior	12%	Conviction in 5 years	-1	No prior supervision	1
Less than 5 years Prior Prison	17%	5 years and more	-1	None or 1 year	1
No Prior Probation Revocations	8%	Not included			
No History of Drug Use		Not included: insufficient data			
Additional Static Variables					
Education ICA	-5%			Score of 1 or 2	1
Vocation ICA	16%	Score of 4 or 5	-1	Score of 1 or 2	1
Work ICA	10%			Score of 1 or 2	1
Institutional Risk ICA	19%	Score of 3 to 5	-1	Score of 1	1
Dynamic Variables to be updated before release					
Age on release	59%	under 21	-1	Over 45	1
Education RCA	6%			Score of 1	1
Vocation RCA	16%	Score of 4 or 5	-1	Score of 1 or 2	1
Work RCA	19%			Score of 1 or 2	1
Institutional Risk RCA	29%	Score of 3 to 5	-1	Score of 1	1
Conduct Violations	23%	7 or more	-1	None	1

The First Release Salient Factor Score

Testing the Revised Salient Factor Score

The revised salient factor score comprises a static score that includes eleven variables with a range from -9 to +9 and a dynamic score that includes six variables with a range from -4 to +6. The correlation coefficient of the static scores was 0.97, for the dynamic score it was 0.98 and for the combined scores it was 0.96. Calculating the r^2 from the correlation coefficient indicates that the combined salient factor score explained 92% of the variation in the success rate (Chart 2).

The correlation coefficient of the existing salient factor score is 0.75 and that explained only 56% of the variation in the success rate.



Constructing a Revised Salient Factor Scale

The combined salient factor score has been grouped into five categories to allow the middle score to represent the typical offender (Table 2). The groupings have been made so that each score has a significant percentage of the total population. Additionally, the population spread was balanced above and below the middle score. In FY97, the middle score included about 38% of the population with 22% being above average and 22% being below average. The highest risk group accounts for 8% of the population and the lowest risk group accounts for 10% of the population. The lowest risk group of the

current salient factor scale includes 30% of the population. Between each score there is a significant difference in the expected success rate under supervision.

Table 2
Derivation of the Five Salient Factor Classes, FY97 Releases
Combined Static and Dynamic Scores

Salient Factor	Score	Releases	Percent of Successes	Percent Successful	New offenses	Percent law violators
1. Poor 8%	-10	1	0	0	0	0
	-9	7	1	14.3	1	14.3
	-8	16	7	43.8	1	6.3
	-7	43	11	25.6	9	20.9
	-6	56	19	33.9	6	10.7
	-5	97	38	39.2	17	17.5
2. Below Average 22%	-4	120	45	37.5	24	20
	-3	144	65	45.1	19	13.2
	-2	175	88	50.3	23	13.1
	-1	211	106	50.2	33	15.6
3. Average 38%	0	237	131	55.3	19	8
	1	211	122	57.8	27	12.8
	2	234	138	59	21	9
	3	231	139	60.2	23	10
	4	182	114	62.6	16	8.8
4. Above Average 22%	5	214	144	67.3	17	7.9
	6	163	117	71.8	14	8.6
	7	139	110	79.1	6	4.3
	8	109	76	69.7	12	11
5. Excellent 10%	9	88	68	77.3	4	4.5
	10	66	51	77.3	5	7.6
	11	49	39	79.6	4	8.2
	12	46	35	76.1	3	6.5
	13	30	29	96.7	1	3.3
	14	17	16	94.1	0	0
	15	6	6	100	0	0
Total		2,892	1,715	59.3	305	10.5

Testing the Salient Scale against Parole Releases from Other Years

The revised scale has been tested against parole releases from FY93, FY96 and FY98 and the results are comparable with the FY97 results. For FY97 the spread of the success rate from the worst to the best was 47% (Table 3). For FY93 the spread was 47% (Table 4), for FY96 the spread was 47% (Table 5) and for FY98 the spread was 38% over a shorter time period (Table 6).

The range from worst to best of the existing salient factor score for FY97 releases was 14%.

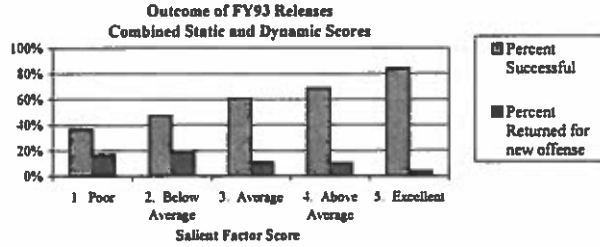
Table 3. Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

FY93 Releases

Position at June 30, 2000 (Seven Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	855	46%	154	18%
2. Below Average	980	61%	156	16%
3. Average	1,277	66%	149	12%
4. Above Average	712	78%	43	6%
5. Excellent	272	93%	10	4%
Total	4,096	65%	512	13%



Static Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	776	48%	139	18%
2. Below Average	1,491	63%	213	14%
3. Average	1,167	67%	130	11%
4. Above Average	536	84%	25	5%
5. Excellent	126	93%	5	4%
Total	4,096	65%	512	13%

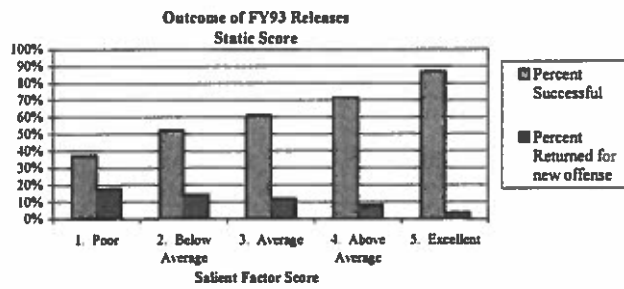


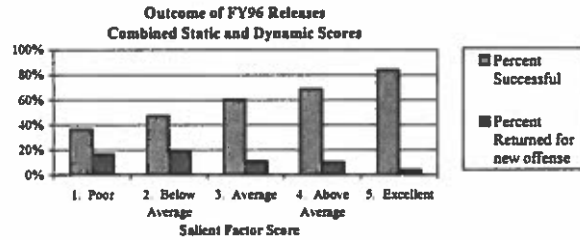
Table 4. Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

FY96 Releases

Position up to June 30, 1999 (Three Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	587	37%	99	17%
2. Below Average	691	47%	128	19%
3. Average	1,052	60%	111	11%
4. Above Average	700	68%	70	10%
5. Excellent	349	84%	14	4%
Total	3,379	58%	422	13%



Static Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	469	38%	84	18%
2. Below Average	1,166	52%	166	14%
3. Average	1,006	61%	120	12%
4. Above Average	570	72%	46	8%
5. Excellent	168	87%	6	4%
Total	3,379	58%	422	13%

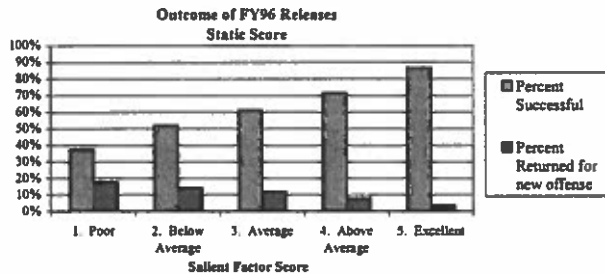


Table 5. Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

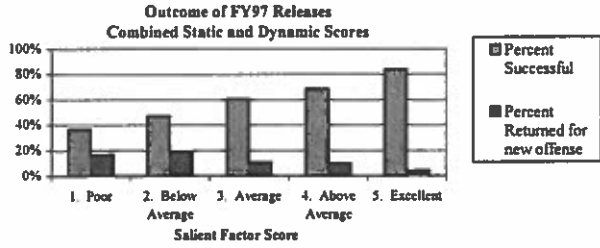
FY97 Releases

Position at June 30, 2000 (Three Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	482	35%	77	16%
2. Below Average	607	50%	75	12%
3. Average	844	58%	87	10%
4. Above Average	616	71%	49	8%
5. Excellent	297	82%	17	6%
Total	2,846	58%	305	11%

47%



Static Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	484	38%	77	16%
2. Below Average	884	58%	99	11%
3. Average	854	60%	85	10%
4. Above Average	451	74%	32	7%
5. Excellent	219	80%	12	6%
Total	2,892	59%	305	11%

42%

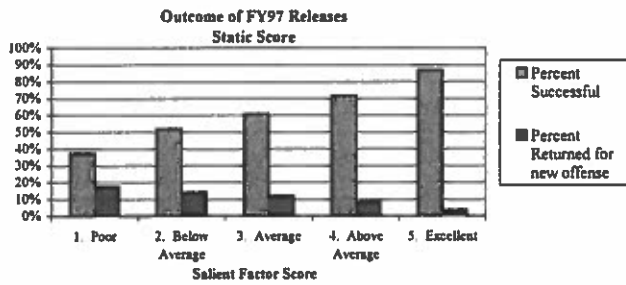


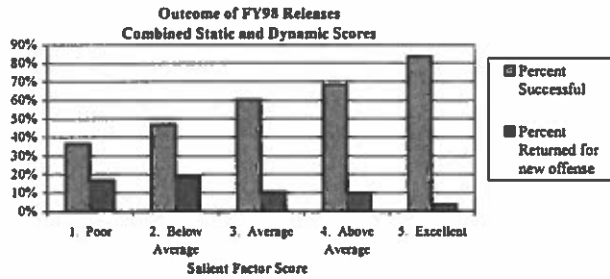
Table 6. Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

FY98 Releases

Position up to June 30, 2000 (Two Years out)

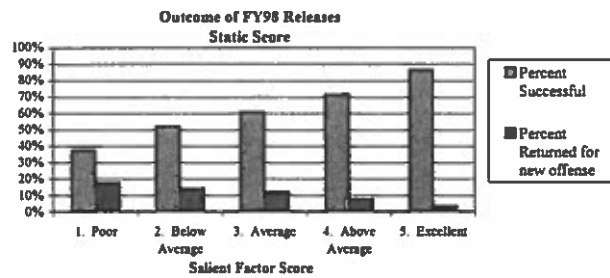
Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	463	41%	68	15%
2. Below Average	692	52%	70	10%
3. Average	1,005	63%	95	10%
4. Above Average	704	69%	43	6%
5. Excellent	314	79%	17	5%
Total	3,178	60%	293	9%



Static Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	415	44%	61	15%
2. Below Average	1,138	56%	107	9%
3. Average	963	62%	87	9%
4. Above Average	516	73%	31	6%
5. Excellent	146	82%	7	5%
Total	3,178	60%	293	9%



Revising the Parole Release Guidelines

Because the revised salient factor scale has been increased from four to five the parole guidelines will require changing if the revised salient factor scale was used.. The proposed time served and the implied percent of sentence served for each of the five new salient scores for each year of sentence are given as Table 7 (percent of sentence served) and Table 8 (guideline time served). The intention in revising the guidelines has not been to change existing Board policy on time served. Examples of proposed and existing guidelines for both C&D felonies and A&B felonies are given in Table 9. The examples indicate that the proposed guideline releases should be close to the mid-point of the current guideline ranges for each sentence.

**Table 7.
Proposed Guideline Time to Parole Release (months)**

	Sentence (years)	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
C&D Felonies	2	4	5	7	10	12
	3	5	7	11	14	18
	4	7	10	14	19	24
	5	9	12	18	24	30
	6	11	14	22	29	36
	7	13	17	25	34	42
A&B Felonies	5	20	23	26	30	36
	6	24	27	32	36	43
	7	28	32	37	42	50
	8	32	36	42	48	58
	9	36	41	48	54	65
	10	40	46	53	60	72
	11	44	50	58	66	79
	12	48	55	63	72	86
	13	51	59	69	78	94
	14	55	64	74	84	101
	15	59	68	79	90	108
	16	63	73	84	96	115
	17	67	78	90	102	122
	18	71	82	95	108	130
	19	75	87	100	114	137
	20	79	91	106	120	144
	21	83	96	111	126	151
	22	87	100	116	132	158
	23	91	105	121	138	166
	24	95	109	127	144	173
25	99	114	132	150	180	
26	103	119	137	156	187	
27	107	123	143	162	194	
28	111	128	148	168	202	
29	115	132	153	174	209	
30	119	137	158	180	216	

Table 8
Proposed Guideline Time Served as a Percentage of Sentence

	Sentence (years)	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor
C&D Felonies	2	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	3	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	4	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	5	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	6	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	7	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%

A&B Felonies	5	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	6	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	7	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	8	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	9	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	10	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	11	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	12	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	13	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	14	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
	15	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
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	20	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%
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25	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
26	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
27	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
28	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
29	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
30	33%	38%	44%	50%	60%	
Total A&B		33%	38%	44%	50%	60%

Table 9

Comparison of Time Served under Existing Guidelines and Proposed Guidelines for Selected Sentences

Existing Guidelines for selected sentences	Proposed Time Served (months)				
	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Poor

C & D Felonies

2 year sentence	4	5	7	10	12
Excellent	4				
Good		5-6			
Fair				8-10	
Poor					10-16
7 year sentence	13	17	25	34	42
Excellent	13-15				
Good		17-21			
Fair				35-42	
Poor					42-56

A & B Felonies

5 year sentence	20	25	26	30	36
Excellent	20-25				
Good		25-30			
Fair				30-35	
Poor					35-40
15 year sentence	59	68	79	90	108
Excellent	60-72				
Good		72-84			
Fair				84-96	
Poor					96-144

The Revised Salient Factor Score and the Impact on the Institutional Population

The impact on the institutional population can be calculated by applying the assumed proportions of the population that will fall within each of the five guideline categories (Table 2) and the parole release guidelines to an estimated number of first releases. Applying the rates and the guidelines to the number of first releases in FY00 gives a net reduction in the institutional population of 1,920 inmates per year. The effect of applying the revised guidelines and salient factor scale is to reduce average time served by 6.6 months and to reduce time served as a percent of sentence to 34.2% compared to 43.5% served by first time releases in FY00 (Table 10).

Impact on Public Safety

This is difficult to measure if the overall time served were to be reduced. If the average time served remained unchanged then adopting the revised salient factor scoring would clearly lead to lower recidivism because the revised scores would be much more predictive of outcome. The revised salient factor scale not only accurately predicts success under supervision it is also predictive of the likelihood of a parolee being returned for a new offense. For the FY97 releases, 16% of parolees with a Poor score were revoked for a law violation while only 6% of parolees with an Excellent score were revoked for a law violation (Table 3).

Validating Parole Board Release Decisions

Another way of analyzing the possible impact on public safety is to compare the supervision outcome of first releases when the actual time served is matched against the parole release guidelines. For example, the outcome of Board releases who served a prison term within the excellent guidelines can be compared to the expected outcome of offenders with an Excellent salient factor score. The success rate of offenders released in FY99 after serving a term within the Excellent guidelines was 57% compared to the expected success rate of 81% by offenders with an Excellent salient factor score (Table 10).

An analysis of Board first releases in FY99 indicates that 50% of offenders released after serving a prison term within the Excellent guideline had a revised salient factor score of Below Average or Poor. Of those offenders who were released after serving a Poor guideline prison term 18% had a revised salient factor score of Above Average or Excellent.

Board success in releasing early only low risk offenders would be considerably enhanced by using the revised salient factor scale.

Table 10
Success Rate of FY99 First Time Board Releases by Parole Board Action
Discharged or Under Supervision on December 31, 2000

Parole Board Action	Revised Salient Factor Score	Releases	Success Rate %	New Offense Rate %
Released	1. Poor	45	8.9	26.7
within	2. Below Average	176	45.5	10.8
EXCELLENT	3. Average	378	54.5	9.3
Guidelines	4. Above Average	270	63.7	6.7
	5. Excellent	138	79.0	6.5
		1,007	56.7	9.2
Released	1. Poor	44	31.8	9.1
within	2. Below Average	221	47.5	8.1
GOOD	3. Average	376	59.8	6.6
Guidelines	4. Above Average	200	65.5	5.0
	5. Excellent	80	82.5	3.8
		921	58.7	6.5
Released	1. Poor	18	22.2	5.6
within	2. Below Average	106	45.3	7.5
FAIR	3. Average	165	61.2	6.7
Guidelines	4. Above Average	98	71.0	6.1
	5. Excellent	38	76.3	5.3
		425	59.3	6.6
Released	1. Poor	56	25.0	10.7
within	2. Below Average	178	45.5	7.3
POOR	3. Average	331	63.4	7.6
Guidelines	4. Above Average	179	83.8	2.8
	5. Excellent	101	87.1	3.0
		845	64.3	6.2
Released	1. Poor	35	45.7	11.4
after	2. Below Average	88	53.4	9.1
Conditional	3. Average	133	52.6	5.3
Release	4. Above Average	58	63.8	5.2
Date	5. Excellent	11	63.6	9.1
		325	54.5	7.1
All Releases		2,846	59.2	7.3

The Violator Salient Factor Score

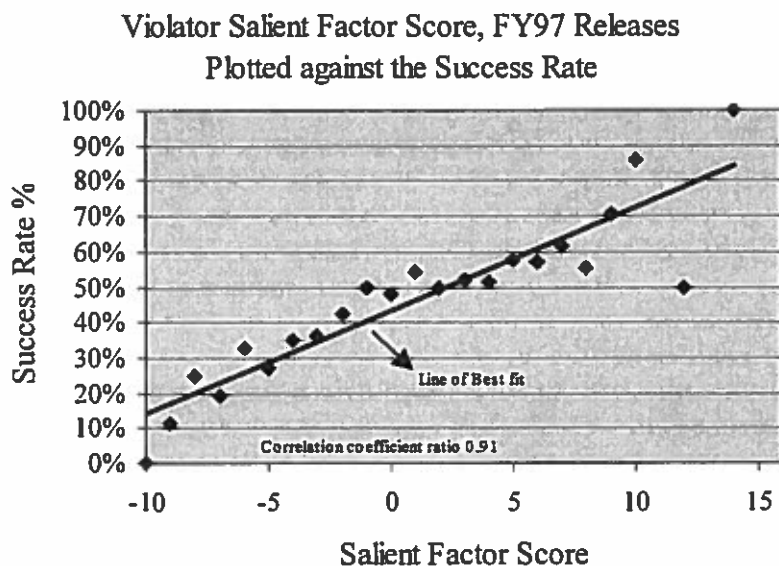
A salient factor score has been calculated to measure the expected success under supervision of violator returns. The violator static score is calculated on re-admission and the dynamic score is calculated as the prison term proceeds.

Variables included in the Violator Salient Factor Score

The variables used to construct the first release salient factor score were tested for significance. Using the same testing method as for first time releases four static variables were dropped: offense (Burglary, Stealing, Forgery and DWI), five years free of convictions, less than five years prior prison and the opening institutional risk score.

Accuracy of the Violator Salient Factor Score

The correlation coefficient of the violator static scores was 0.94, for the dynamic score it was 0.96 and for the combined scores it was 0.91. Calculating the r^2 from the correlation coefficient indicates that the combined salient factor score explained 82% of the variation in the success rate (Chart 3).



The violator salient factor score is less predictive than the first releases salient factor score. In part, this may be because the overall success of offenders re-released is less than that of first releases. The success rate under supervision of the violators released in FY97 was 46% compared to 58% for first releases.

The Probation and Parole Risk and Needs scores were also tested for fit against outcome under supervision of the FY97 violator releases. The Risk score had a moderate correlation coefficient of 0.87 (r^2 76%) but the Needs score was not significant. The last Needs score computed before a violator is re-admitted to prison is probably high.

Construction of the Violator Salient Factor Scale

In order to provide sufficient discrimination in outcome between each of the salient factor scores the violator salient factor score has been grouped into four classes instead of five as for the first releases. Between each class of the FY97 releases there is a difference in the expected success rate of about 10%. The overall range between the best and the poorest risks was 30% for the FY97 violator releases (Table 11). The violator salient factor score has been tested against violator releases from FY96, FY98 and FY99. The difference between the best and poorest risks was 32% for FY96 (Table 12, 29% for FY98 (Table 13 and 29% for FY99 (Table 14. The time under supervision for FY98 and FY99 violator releases was less than for the FY96 and FY97 violator releases.

Table 11.
FY97 Releases

Position up to June 30, 2000 (Three Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	299	26%	61	20%
2. Below Average	427	40%	69	16%
3. Average	929	51%	103	11%
4. Excellent	370	56%	42	11%
Total	2,025	46%	422	14%

Outcome of FY97 Violator Releases

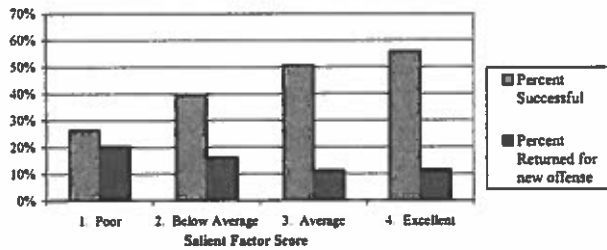


Table 12. Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

FY96 Releases

Position up to June 30, 1999 (Three Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	372	29%	82	23%
2. Fair	5,296	32%	99	19%
3. Good	1,079	48%	153	14%
4. Excellent	394	61%	47	12%
Total	2,371	43%	381	16%

Outcome of FY96 Violator Releases

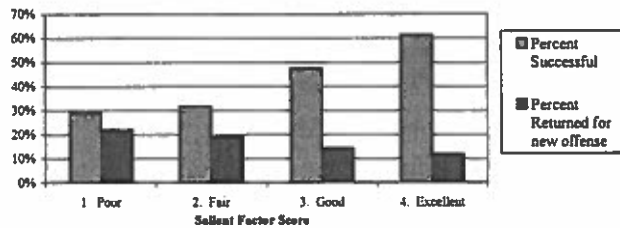


Table 13.
Success Rates by Revised Salient Factor Score

FY98 Releases

Position up to June 30, 2000 (Two Years out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	251	31%	57	23%
2. Fair	445	38%	66	15%
3. Good	1,260	51%	144	11%
4. Excellent	654	60%	59	9%
Total	2,610	49%	326	13%

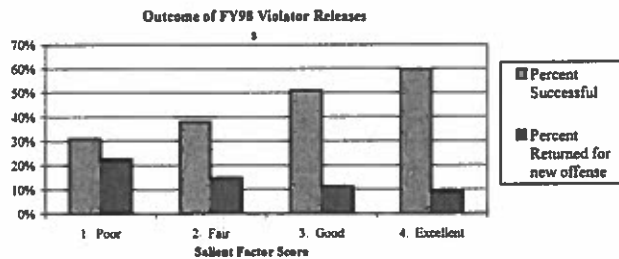
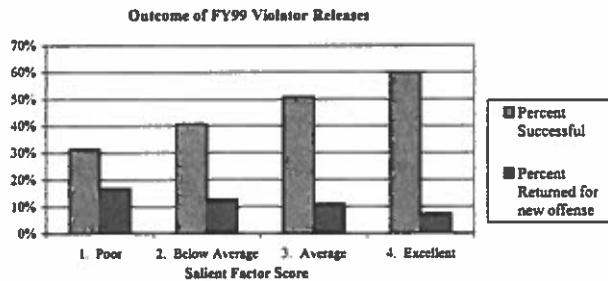


Table 14.
FY99 Releases

Position up to December 31, 2000 (Eighteen months out)

Combined Score

SF Score	Releases	Percent Success	New Offense	Percent Returned
1. Poor	247	31%	41	17%
2. Below Average	470	41%	59	13%
3. Average	1,368	51%	151	11%
4. Excellent	705	60%	51	7%
Total	2,790	50%	302	11%



Success under Supervision of Technical Violators and Law Violators

The success under supervision of technical violators is greater than that of law violators when the offenders serve similar prison terms. In the FY97 study the success rate of felony violators released after serving less than 25% of the remaining sentence was 33% compared to a success rate of 40% for technical violators. The success rate of felony violators who were released after serving less than 6 months in FY99 was 33% compared to 44% for technical violators.

In developing rules for applying the violator salient factor scale, different rules can, therefore, be applied to technical violators than to felony violators.

Impact on Public Safety

The same statement can be made regarding the application of the salient factor scale to violator releases as to first releases. If the average time served does not change after the use of the violator salient factor scale in setting release dates then the use of the salient factor scale will improve recidivism and reduce the likelihood of violator releases committing new offenses. The rate at which FY99 violator releases with a Poor score committed new offenses was 17% compared to a rate of 7% for violator releases with an Excellent score (Table 15).

Validating Parole Board Release Decisions on the Release of Violator Returns

A comparable exercise has been done to measure how effective the Parole Board is in judging between which technical offenders are good risks and which offenders are

poor risks. Two measures of time served have been used because prison time following revocation is discretionary. The first measure is time served and the second measure is time served as a percentage of the remaining aggregate sentence.

The success rate of technical violators released in FY99 after serving six months was 47% (Table 15 which is less than the average success rate for all technical releases (49%). If only violator releases with a salient factor score of excellent were to be released at six months the expected success rate would be 60%. If instead serving less than 13% of the remaining sentence is used as the minimum prison term for violators then the success rate of violators released in FY99 was 40% (Table 16. Included in both groups of technical violator early releases (Tables 15 and 16 are significant numbers of offenders with Poor or Fair salient factor scores.

Table 15
Success Rate of FY99 Technical Violator Board Releases by
Months Served before Re-release

Months Served	Revised Salient Factor Score	Releases	Success Rate %	New Offense Rate %
Under 3 months	1. Poor	15	26.7	40
	2. Fair	10	30.0	10
	3. Good	38	44.7	13
	4. Excellent	15	60.0	7
		78	42.3	17
Under 6 months	1. Poor	40	25.0	15
	2. Fair	119	36.1	15
	3. Good	311	45.0	13
	4. Excellent	190	61.0	8
		660	47.0	12
7-12 months	1. Poor	56	30.4	13
	2. Fair	90	31.1	10
	3. Good	237	40.5	12
	4. Excellent	155	54.2	5
		538	41.8	10
13-24 months	1. Poor	40	30.0	20
	2. Fair	80	45.0	6
	3. Good	245	59.6	8
	4. Excellent	132	60.6	7
		497	55.1	8
25-36 months	1. Poor	21	33.3	14
	2. Fair	48	43.8	19
	3. Good	147	55.1	10
	4. Excellent	51	62.7	12
		267	52.8	12
Over three years	1. Poor	30	33.3	17
	2. Fair	44	50.0	11
	3. Good	92	59.8	11
	4. Excellent	29	69.0	10
		195	54.9	12
All Releases		2,235	48.8	11

Table 16
Success Rate of FY99 Technical Violator Board Releases by
Time Served as a Percent of Sentence Remaining
on Re-admission to Prison

Percent of Remaining Sentence Served	Revised Salient Factor Score	Releases	Success Rate %	New Offense Rate %
Under 13%	1. Poor	74	21.6	24
	2. Fair	129	26.4	19
	3. Good	370	39.0	16
	4. Excellent	207	56.5	8
		780	40.0	15
13-25%	1. Poor	46	19.6	20
	2. Fair	99	41.4	8
	3. Good	263	49.8	10
	4. Excellent	160	53.8	6
		568	47.0	9
26-35%	1. Poor	28	28.6	18
	2. Fair	58	44.8	7
	3. Good	147	54.4	10
	4. Excellent	74	56.8	12
		307	50.8	11
36-50%	1. Poor	28	50.0	11
	2. Fair	42	47.6	12
	3. Good	145	64.1	7
	4. Excellent	78	69.2	8
		293	61.8	8
51%+	1. Poor	26	50.0	14
	2. Fair	63	50.8	8
	3. Good	145	59.3	6
	4. Excellent	53	81.1	2
		287	60.6	5
All Releases		2,235	48.8	11

Impact on the Institutional Population

No impact on the institutional population has been calculated because there are no formal violator release guidelines. However, it has been calculated from the FY99 study of violator release outcomes that the average time served by technical violator releases was 16 months and, while 30% of technical violators are re-released within six months, 34% served more than two years.

If formal Parole Board guidelines required technical violators with an Excellent score to serve six months, Goods to serve one year, Fairs to serve two years and Poores to serve three years then the time served of the FY99 technical violators would be reduced from 16.0 months to 14.7 months. This would have minimal impact of the population.

A Statistical Note

The study on the relationship between success under supervision and a computed salient factor score has used historical data. If the revised salient factor score were used in setting release dates then the relationship between the salient factor score and outcome success may change. Time served is positively related to the success rate (the less time

under supervision the less likelihood of failure during supervision). If in the future only good risks are released early then it can be expected that the range between the best and risks and the worst risks would narrow because the best risks are serving shorter prison terms than they did in the study period.

The next steps

If the revised salient factor scores and parole release guidelines are acceptable to the Parole Board then:

1. Implementation of any new salient factor score or changes to the guideline release dates will require extensive programming work by Information Systems. A testing stage may be possible when Information Systems or PRE provide weekly printed reports of the revised salient factor and its components to the Parole Board. The Parole Board would consider the score when determining the presumptive release dates of offenders.
2. Formal violator release guidelines need to be promulgated. Two methods have been tested (length of stay and percentage of remaining sentence) and either of which could be used to support separate guidelines for technical and law violators.



SALIENT FACTOR REVIEW

PROGRESS REPORT

NOVEMBER, 2000

Planning, Research and Evaluation Unit

11/16/00

Review of the Salient Factor Matrix Progress Report

November 6, 2000

Reasons for the Review

1. An awareness that time served to first release is increasing. From 1995 to 2000 time served as a percentage of sentence of all releases of Class C felons to Parole or Discharge has increased from 34% to 41%, excluding offenders with mandatory minimum prison time.
2. First time releases are not always being released within the salient factor guideline range. In 2000, to date, there have been 741 releases of Class C felons with an 'excellent' salient factor score of which 63% were released over guideline.

Objectives of the Review

1. To review the success/failure rates of the variables included in the salient factor matrix and to consider additional variables for use as either static or dynamic values.
2. To test the effect of changing the salient factor weights.
3. To test and propose a salient factor matrix which is suitable for predicting outcome of re-releases.

History of the Salient Factor Scoring

The salient factor scoring method was adopted by the US Parole Commission in 1972. After 1987 Federal sentencing did not allow for release to parole and the US Sentencing Commission developed a Criminal History component based on the criminal history variables of the salient factor matrix. The 1999 Federal Sentencing Guidelines, criminal history categories are attached as an appendix.

Progress Report

The Study

The components of the salient factor matrix have been validated against the outcome of FY97 first releases. Two outcomes have been measured: One for all releases including releases to probation and one for all releases to parole. Parole releases include inmate releases to EMP and RF and conditional releases. The definition of failure is a return to prison for any reason or on absconder status on June 30, 2000. The definition of success is an offender who is discharged or was active on June 30, 2000. An offender who is discharged while on parole but who is later returned to prison on a new charge before June 30, 2000 is counted as a failure.

Overall the success rate is 50% for releases to parole and 47% for all releases. 120 day probation releases would appear to have slightly higher absconder and prison return rates than parole releases after three years from release. Until three years from release

probationers perform better than parolees but after three years parolees perform better than probationers.

The trend in two year and three year return rates in the 1990s is a slight fall to FY93 and a small but steady increase since then. (see Chart).

How Good is the Salient Factor Score at predicting Outcome?

Parole releases with an 'excellent' score had a success rate of 55% while parolees with a 'poor' score had a success rate of 36% (see next table). Peter Hoffman of the US Parole Commission published three year success rates of a sample of federal parolees released in 1987 (*Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol.22, 1994, pages 477-494). The rates were considerably higher. Excellent scores had an 84% success rate and poor scores had a 33% success rate.

Review of work done to date

All variables in the salient factor matrix, with the exception of prior drug use) and potential variables have been measured as predictors of outcome. The summary sheet indicates the strength of the prediction and identifies the ranges over which the prediction may be effective. Some variables have been tested but are not suitable either because they have little association with outcome (e.g. public risk) or the predictive range is so narrow that they would contribute little to the prediction (e.g. drug violations in prison). Education appears to be poorly linked with outcome but it will be included in the next round of selecting likely combinations for improving the predictability. Although many variables are strongly associated with outcome no indicator on its own will predict a success with an 84% accuracy.

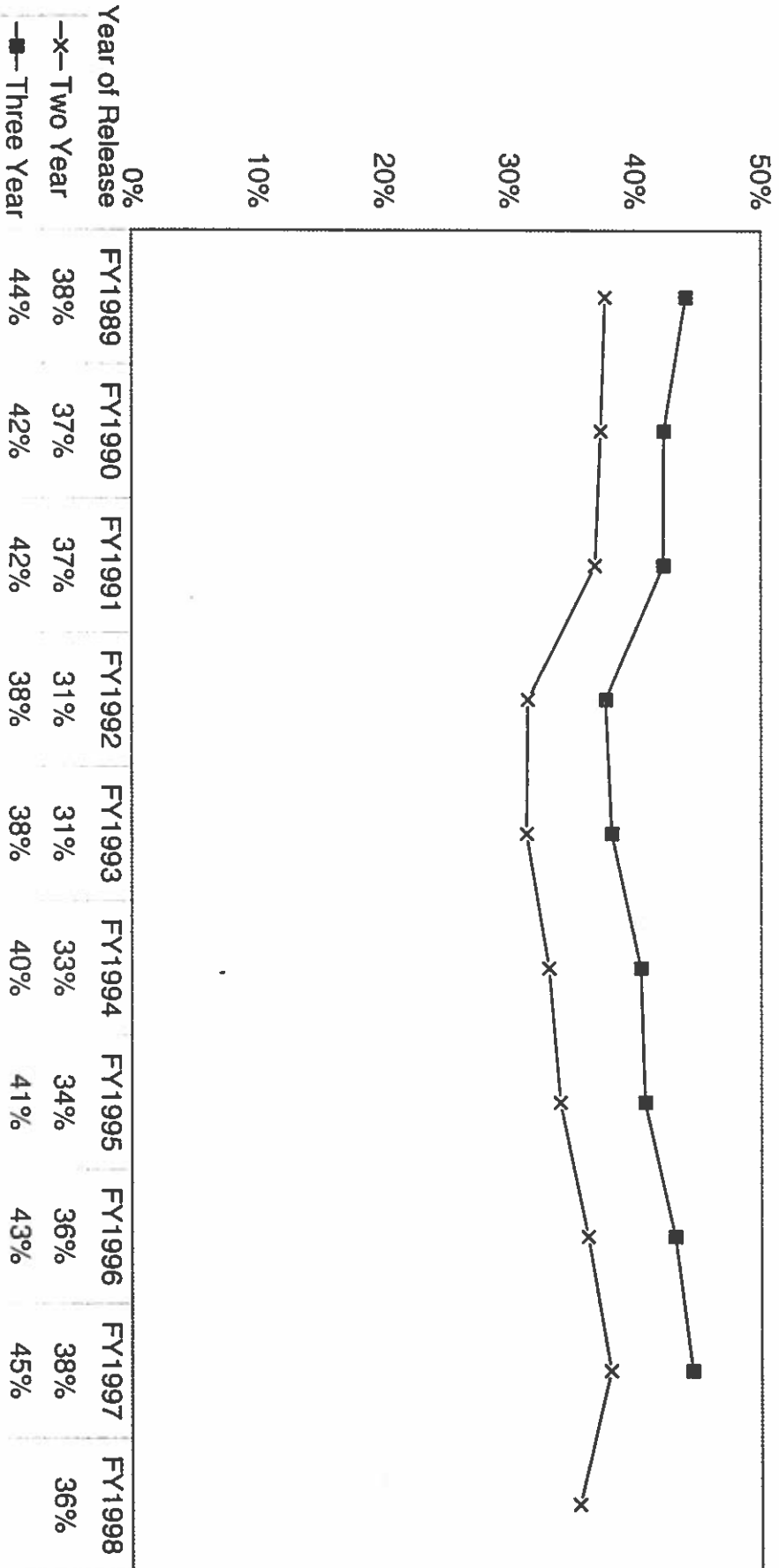
Attachments

1. Chart: Prison Return Rates of Parole Releases from FY1989 to FY1998 to date.
2. Table: The outcome of FY97 parole releases by salient factor score.
3. Summary Results Table: The outcome analysis of salient factor variables and potential salient factor variables.
4. Tables of the outcome analysis of all variables tested. The order is 1. Variables in the salient factor matrix, 2. Potential new static variables, 3. Potential new dynamic variables.
5. Appendix: US Sentencing Commission Criminal History Guidelines

David Oldfield
PRE

Return to Prison for Any Reason FY89 to FY00

Two Year and Three Year Return Rates for First Releases

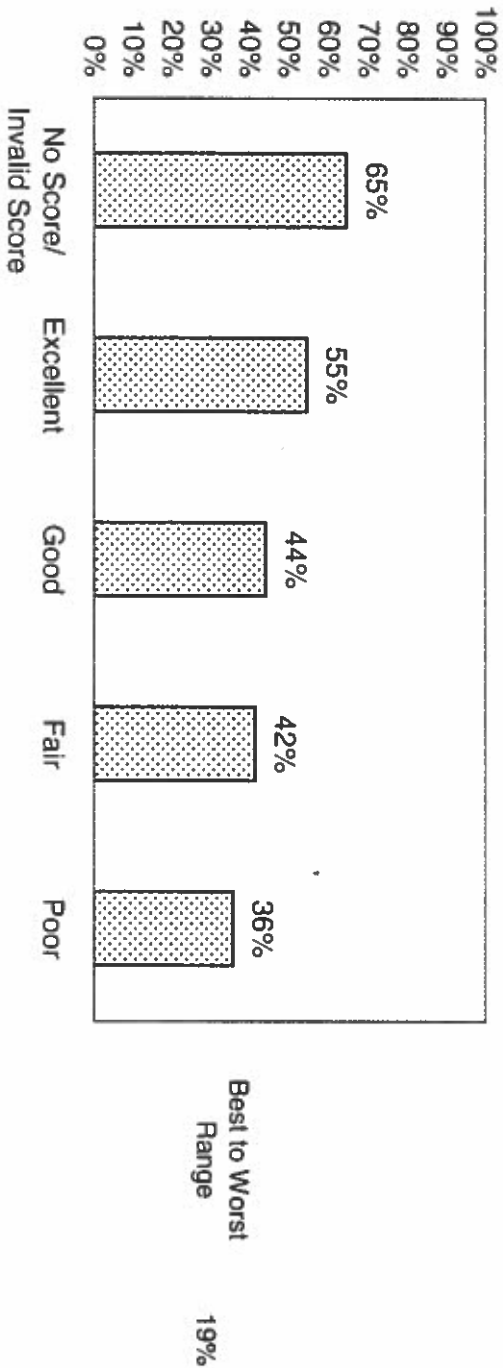


Salient Factor Score and Outcome

Parole Releases

Salient Factor Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score/ Invalid Score	15	111	65	4	195	65%	35%
Excellent	262	481	581	37	1,361	55%	45%
Good	112	207	372	28	719	44%	56%
Fair	66	154	295	13	528	42%	58%
Poor	8	24	54	3	89	36%	64%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Salient Factor Score
Parole Releases

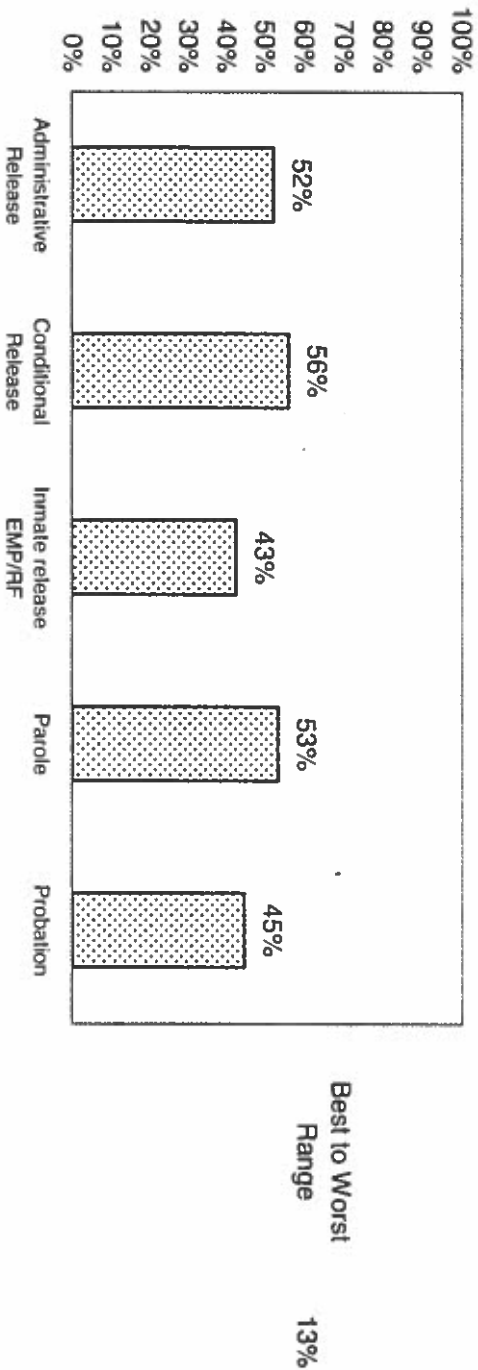


Type of Release and Outcome

All Releases

Type of Release	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
Administrative Release	-	12	10	1	23	52%	48%
Conditional Release	9	207	165	5	386	56%	44%
Inmate release EMP/RF	160	292	593	17	1,062	43%	57%
Parole	294	468	602	67	1,431	53%	47%
Probation	750	470	1,279	242	2,741	45%	55%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Success rate by Type of Release



Variables tested for inclusion in the Salient Factor Matrix Summary of Results

<u>Static Variables (Set on Commitment)</u>	Range from Best to Worst	Variables most associated with failure	Variables most associated with success	Comments
Variables In the Salient Factor Matrix				
Offense	38%	Burglary, Stealing, Forgery	DWI	
Age on Commitment	51%	17 and Under	36 and over	Very few under 18 (3%)
Prior Sentences	25%	Two or more	None	
Prior Prison Sentences	21%	One or more	None	
Prior Escapes	26%	Escapes	No escapes	Very few escapes recorded (4%)
Five Years Conviction Free Prior	12%	Not free 5 years prior	free 5 years prior	
Less than 5 years Prior Prison	17%	5 years and more	None or 1 year	
No Prior Probation Revocations	8%	Not significant		
No History of Drug Use		Not yet done		
Additional Potential Static Variables				
Education ICA	-5%	Not significant		
Initial Education Grade	-6%	Not significant		Grade 8-11 has lower failure rate
Vocation ICA	16%	Score of 4 or 5	Score of 1 or 2	
Work ICA	10%	Score of 4 or 5	Score of 1 or 2	
Institutional Risk ICA	19%	Score of 2 to 5	Score of 1	
Public Risk ICA	6%	Not suitable		
Dynamic Variables (can be updated before release)				
Age on release	59%	under 21	over 35	15% of parole releases
Education RCA	6%	Not very significant		
Initial Education Grade	5%	Not very significant		
Vocation RCA	16%	Score of 4 or 5	Score of 1 or 2	Similar to Initial Score
Work RCA	19%	Score of 3 to 5	Score of 1 or 2	Similar to Initial Score
Institutional Risk RCA	29%	Score of 2 to 5	Score of 1	
Public Risk RCA	40%	Not suitable		
Medical ICA	-23%	Not suitable		
Mental Health ICA	-39%	Not suitable		
Conduct Violations	23%	7 or more		
Drug Violations	13%	No significant effect	None	Few with drug violations

Outcome of FY97 First Releases

Offense (NCIC)

All Releases

Rank	NCIC	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
1	PB VIO/CONTEMPT	-	4	6	2	12	33%	67%
2	KIDNAPPING	3	10	21	4	38	34%	66%
3	BURGLARY	120	136	456	31	743	34%	66%
4	STOLEN VEHICLE	3	16	30	2	51	37%	63%
5	FORGERY	38	41	119	11	209	38%	62%
6	DAMAGE PROPERTY	16	37	80	6	139	38%	62%
7	LARCENY	113	179	399	58	749	39%	61%
8	ROBBERY	65	48	149	10	272	42%	58%
9	OBSTRUCT POLICE	2	3	5	1	11	45%	55%
10	STOLEN PROPERTY	23	23	44	6	96	48%	52%
11	ASSAULT	111	111	221	19	462	48%	52%
12	DANGEROUS DRUGS	354	328	575	108	1,365	50%	50%
13	FAMILY OFFENSES	18	26	35	8	87	51%	49%
14	WEAPON OFFENSE	13	46	48	7	114	52%	48%
15	FRAUD	20	52	44	7	123	59%	41%
16	SEX ASSAULT	63	115	115	9	302	59%	41%
17	TRAFFIC OFFENSE	192	185	224	38	639	59%	41%
18	HOMICIDE	35	23	37	3	98	59%	41%
19	ARSON	16	18	19	1	54	63%	37%
20	SEX OFFENSES	6	39	21	2	68	66%	34%
21	FLIGHT ESCAPE	-	4	2	-	6	67%	33%
22	COMMERCIAL SEX	1	2	-	-	3	100%	0%
23	PUBLIC PEACE	1	1	-	-	2	100%	0%
24	HEALTH SAFETY	-	1	-	-	1	100%	0%
	Total	1,213	1,448	2,650	333	5,644	2,661	2,983
	Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Best to Worst
Range

33%

Mean
Median

Outcome of FY97 First Releases

Offense (NCIC)

All Parole Releases

Rank	NCIC	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
1	KIDNAPPING	2	7	16	4	29	31%	69%
2	BURGLARY	56	85	252	5	398	35%	65%
3	STOLEN VEHICLE	1	9	18	0	28	36%	64%
4	ROBBERY	35	24	97	2	158	37%	63%
5	OBSTRUCT POLICE	0	2	3	0	5	40%	60%
6	LARCENY	45	137	235	25	442	41%	59%
7	DAMAGE PROPERTY	9	27	48	3	87	41%	59%
8	FORGERY	17	29	57	2	105	44%	56%
9	ASSAULT	44	80	106	6	236	53%	47%
10	STOLEN PROPERTY	10	18	22	2	52	54%	46%
11	DANGEROUS DRUGS	149	158	231	21	559	55%	45%
12	PB VIO/CONTEMPT	0	4	3	0	7	57%	43%
13	FAMILY OFFENSES	5	22	20	0	47	57%	43%
14	WEAPON OFFENSE	3	32	24	1	60	58%	42%
15	TRAFFIC OFFENSE	8	110	74	2	194	61%	39%
16	SEX ASSAULT	32	109	81	5	227	62%	38%
17	HOMICIDE	28	23	30	1	82	62%	38%
18	FRAUD	10	42	23	5	80	65%	35%
19	FLIGHT ESCAPE	0	4	2	0	6	67%	33%
20	ARSON	8	13	10	0	31	68%	32%
21	SEX OFFENSES	0	38	16	1	55	69%	31%
22	COMMERCIAL SEX	1	1	0	0	2	100%	0%
23	PUBLIC PEACE	0	1	0	0	1	100%	0%
24	HEALTH SAFETY	0	1	0	0	1	100%	0%
	Total	463	976	1,368	85	2,892	1,439	1,283
	Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Best to Worst
Range

38%

Mean
Median

Age on Commitment

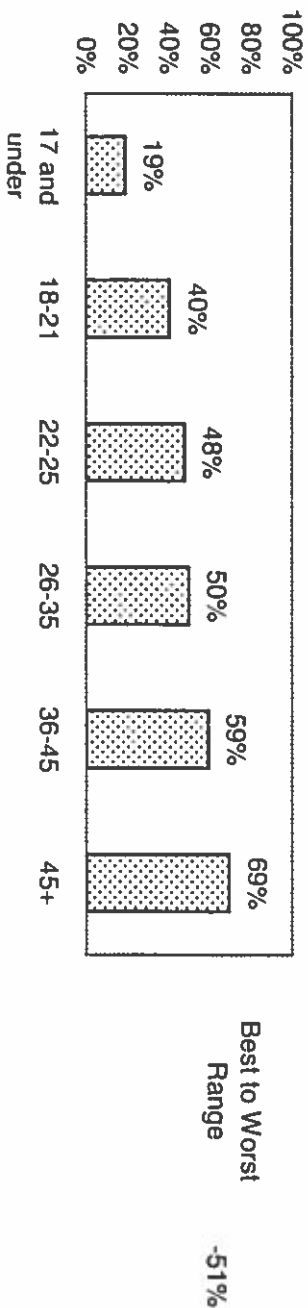
All Releases

Age Range	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
17 and under	12	11	117	3	143	16%	84%
18-21	221	213	615	61	1,110	39%	61%
22-25	171	219	421	52	863	45%	55%
26-35	421	536	954	114	2,025	47%	53%
36-45	290	345	453	77	1,165	55%	45%
45+	98	125	89	25	337	66%	34%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	47%	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Age Range	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
17 and under	6	8	59	1	74	19%	81%
18-21	89	147	331	16	583	40%	60%
22-25	78	133	216	16	443	48%	52%
26-35	154	371	504	25	1,054	50%	50%
36-45	107	231	213	20	571	59%	41%
45+	29	87	44	7	167	69%	31%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	50%	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Age on Commitment Parole Releases



Outcome of FY97 First Releases

Previous Convictions

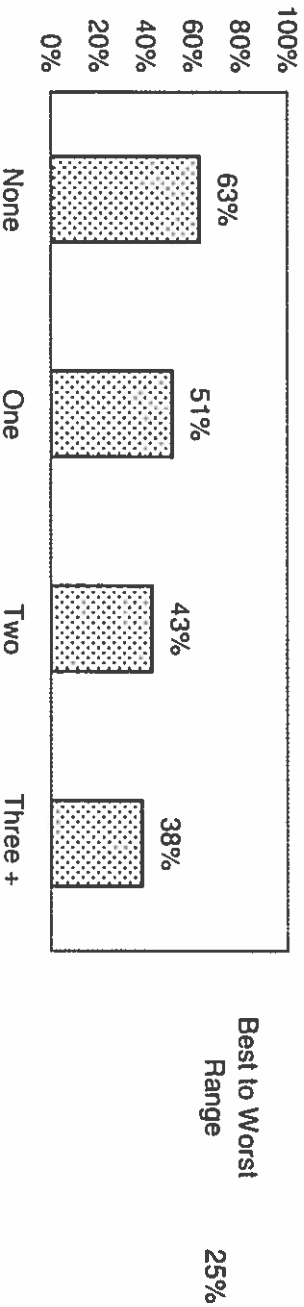
All Releases

Prior Convictions	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	403	435	356	100	1,294	65%	35%
One	445	483	855	129	1,912	49%	51%
Two	208	291	727	55	1,281	39%	61%
Three +	157	240	712	49	1,158	34%	66%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,650	333	5,645	2,662	2,983
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Prior Convictions	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	153	313	255	20	741	63%	37%
One	173	315	428	35	951	51%	49%
Two	75	183	335	13	606	43%	57%
Three +	62	166	350	17	595	38%	62%
Total	463	977	1,368	85	2,893	1,440	1,453
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Prior Conviction Parole Releases



Previous Prison Sentences

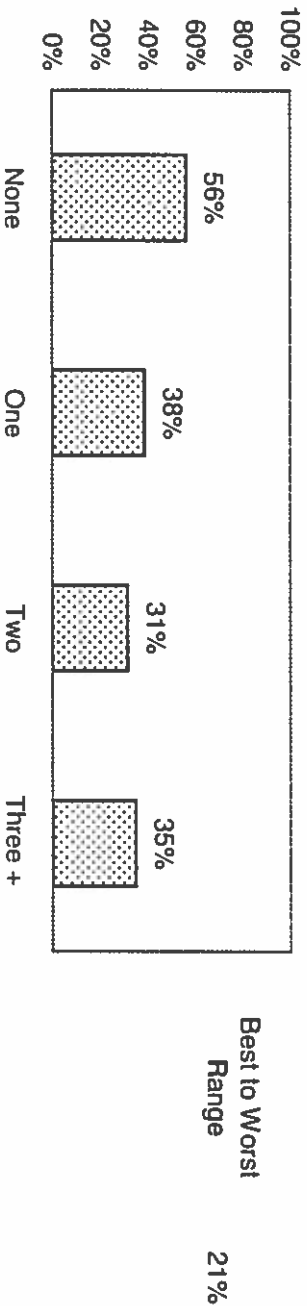
All Releases

Prior Prison Sentences	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	1,019	1,136	1,727	272	4,155	52%	48%
One	142	215	628	33	1,018	35%	65%
Two	30	60	180	19	289	31%	69%
Three +	22	38	114	8	182	33%	67%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,644	2,662	2,982
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Prior Prison Sentences	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	356	742	797	62	1,958	56%	44%
One	79	162	371	14	626	38%	62%
Two	15	43	121	6	185	31%	69%
Three +	13	30	78	3	124	35%	65%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,893	1,440	1,453
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

**Success rate by Prior Prison Sentences
Parole Releases**



Escapes prior to commitment

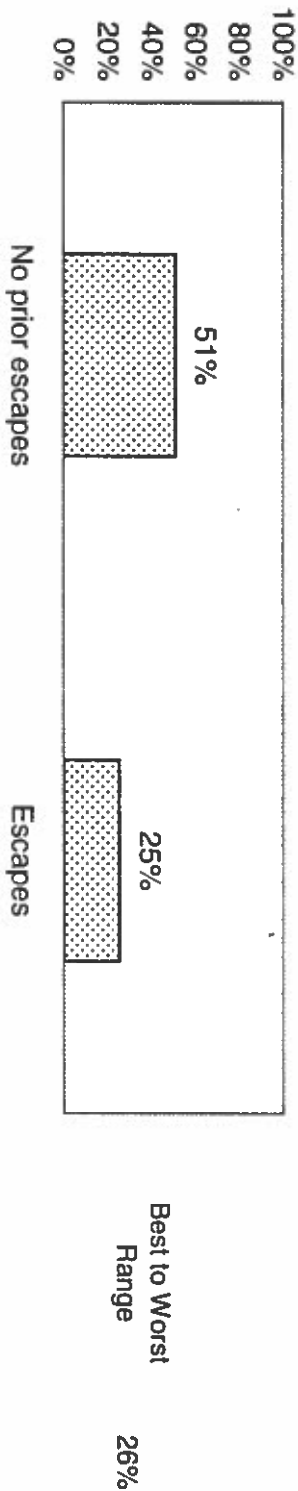
All Releases

	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No prior escapes	1,201	1,424	2,523	328	5,476	48%	52%
Escapes	12	25	126	4	167	22%	78%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No prior escapes	0	956	1,278	82	2,769	51%	49%
Escapes	10	21	89	3	123	25%	75%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Prior Escapes



Five Years Free of Convictions Prior to Commitment

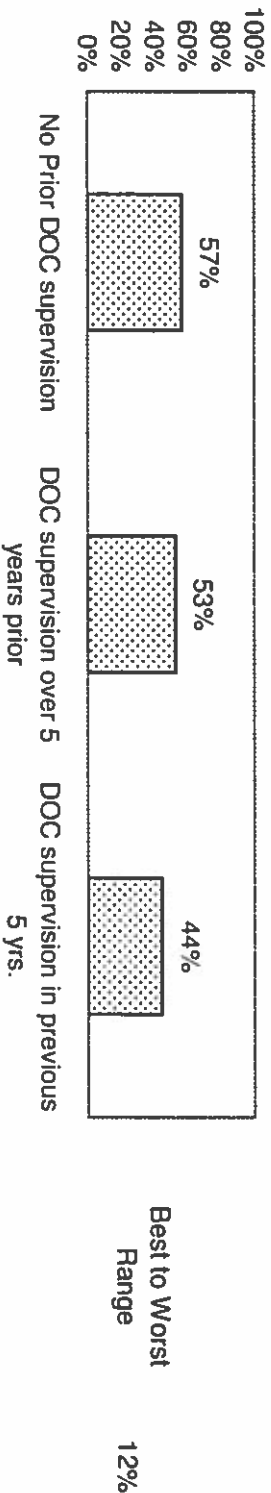
All Releases

DOC Probation, Parole or Prison prior to commitment	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Prior DOC supervision	464	478	703	118	1,763	53%	47%
DOC supervision over 5 years prior	253	257	408	51	969	53%	47%
DOC supervision in previous 5 yrs.	496	714	1,538	163	2,911	42%	58%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

DOC Probation, Parole or Prison prior to commitment	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Prior DOC supervision	163	363	379	25	930	57%	43%
DOC supervision over 5 years prior	85	189	227	18	519	53%	47%
DOC supervision in previous 5 yrs.	215	425	761	42	1,443	44%	56%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Prior DOC Supervision Parole Releases



Length of DOC Incarceration Prior to Commitment

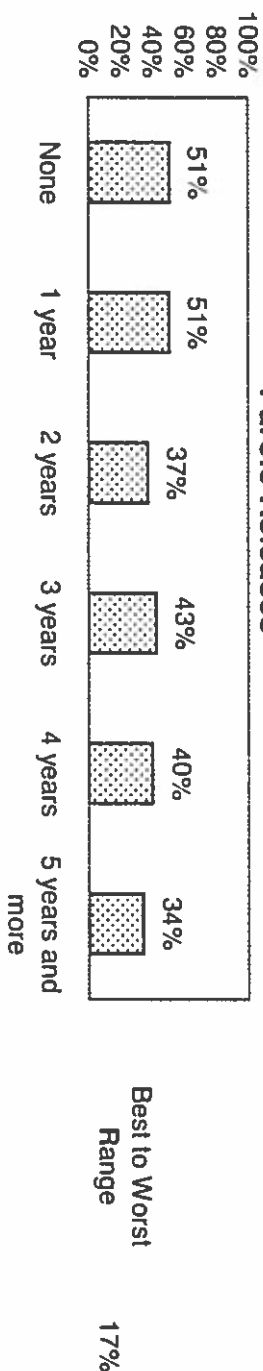
All Releases

Number of Years of DOC Incarceration	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	1,069	1,241	2,208	294	4,812	48%	52%
1 year	103	130	230	20	483	48%	52%
2 years	23	21	80	7	131	34%	66%
3 years	7	19	35	4	65	40%	60%
4 years	2	12	28	2	44	32%	68%
5 years and more	9	26	68	5	108	32%	68%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Number of Years of DOC Incarceration	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	389	814	1,089	73	2,365	51%	49%
1 year	54	97	139	8	298	51%	49%
2 years	11	20	51	1	83	37%	63%
3 years	3	14	22	1	40	43%	58%
4 years	1	11	17	1	30	40%	60%
5 years and more	5	21	49	1	76	34%	66%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Length of prior DOC Incarceration
Parole Releases



Length of DOC Supervision Prior to Commitment

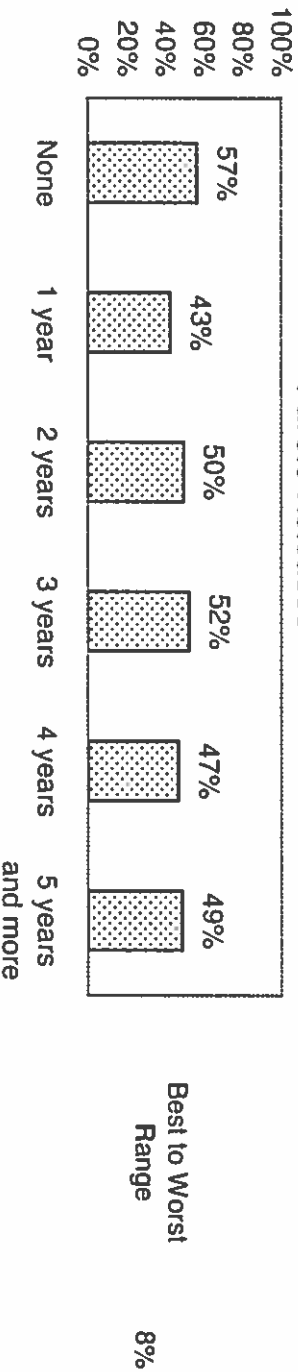
All Releases

Number of Years of DOC supervision	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	464	478	703	118	1,763	53%	47%
1 year	332	384	972	100	1,788	40%	60%
2 years	139	172	302	35	648	48%	52%
3 years	92	125	189	25	431	50%	50%
4 years	62	100	155	16	333	49%	51%
5 years and more	124	190	328	38	680	46%	54%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Number of Years of DOC supervision	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	163	363	379	25	930	57%	43%
1 year	128	241	466	24	859	43%	57%
2 years	50	101	143	10	304	50%	50%
3 years	43	69	94	8	214	52%	48%
4 years	26	65	94	9	194	47%	53%
5 years and more	53	138	191	9	391	49%	51%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Length of Prior DOC Supervision
Parole Releases



Education Score on Commitment

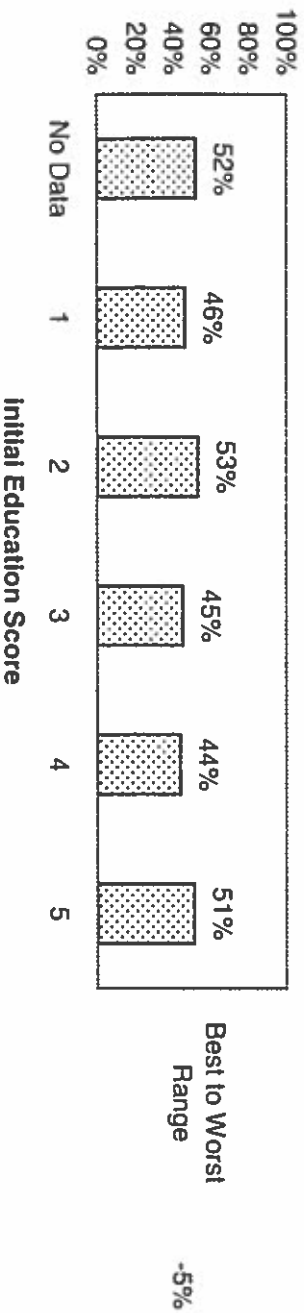
All Releases

Initial Education Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	501	316	927	159	1,903	43%	57%
1 (HS/GED)	32	47	57	1	137	58%	42%
2 (Grade 9 to 11)	357	553	754	84	1,748	52%	48%
3 (Grade 6 to 8)	194	264	486	49	993	46%	54%
4 (Grade 3 to 5)	85	121	240	21	467	44%	56%
5 (Grade 0 to 2)	44	148	185	18	395	49%	51%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Education Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	16	9	22	1	48	52%	48%
1 (HS/GED)	28	44	51	32	155	46%	54%
2 (Grade 9 to 11)	239	484	603	26	1,352	53%	47%
3 (Grade 6 to 8)	103	213	367	15	698	45%	55%
4 (Grade 3 to 5)	49	97	181	5	332	44%	56%
5 (Grade 0 to 2)	28	130	143	6	307	51%	49%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Education Score on Commitment
Parole Releases



Education Grade on Commitment

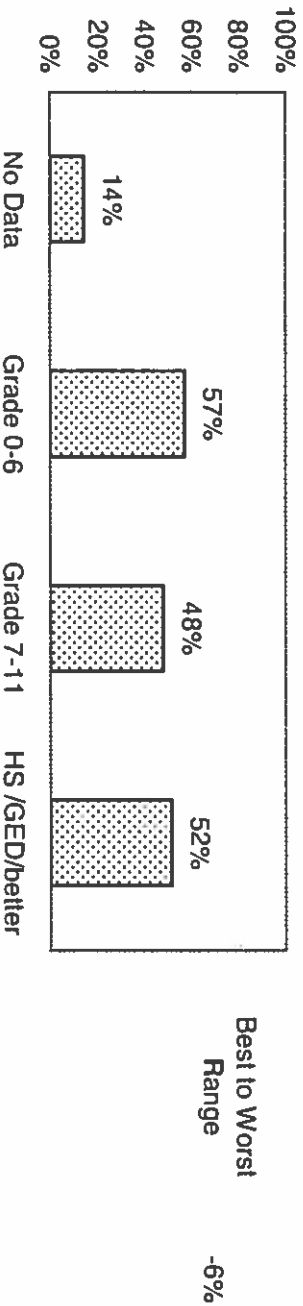
All Releases

Initial Education Grade Level	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	2	1	7	1	11	27%	73%
Grade 0-6	29	50	63	18	160	49%	51%
Grade 7-11	570	708	1,430	172	2,880	44%	56%
HS /GED/better	612	690	1,149	141	2,592	50%	50%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Education Grade Level	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	0	1	5	1	7	14%	86%
Grade 0-6	7	41	34	2	84	57%	43%
Grade 7-11	236	486	731	49	1,502	48%	52%
HS /GED/better	220	449	597	33	1,299	52%	48%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Education Grade on Commitment
Parole Releases



Vocational Score on Commitment

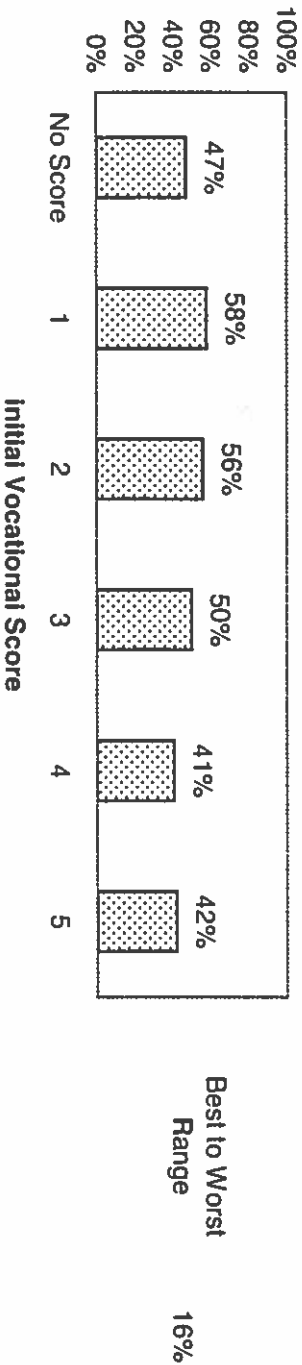
All Releases

Initial Vocational Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	501	316	927	159	1,903	43%	57%
1 Vocationally trained	41	44	55	5	145	59%	41%
2 Skilled with stable emp	242	361	417	58	1,078	56%	44%
3 Semi-skilled	297	474	722	75	1,568	49%	51%
4 Unskilled	85	141	310	18	554	41%	59%
5 No skills	47	113	218	17	395	41%	59%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	47%	53%
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Vocational Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	16	9	22	6	53	47%	53%
1 Vocationally trained	26	39	44	3	112	58%	42%
2 Skilled with stable emp	146	308	328	29	811	56%	44%
3 Semi-skilled	191	408	561	36	1,196	50%	50%
4 Unskilled	53	115	240	5	413	41%	59%
5 No skills	31	98	172	6	307	42%	58%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	50%	50%
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Vocational Score on Commitment
Parole Releases



Work Score on Commitment

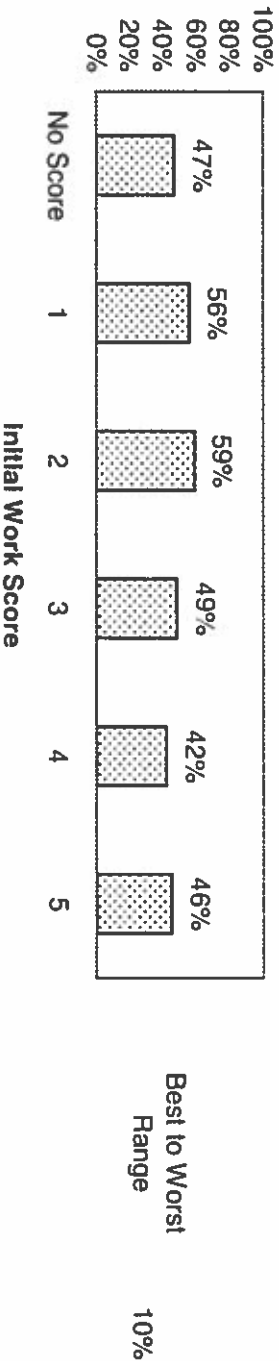
All Releases

Initial Work Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	501	316	927	159	1,903	43%	57%
1 Stable work history	26	29	31	6	92	60%	40%
2 Stable emp. in training	189	257	276	39	761	59%	41%
3 Sporadic work history	372	580	923	95	1,970	48%	52%
4 Poor work history	79	165	313	21	578	42%	58%
5 No work/ refuses work	46	102	179	12	339	44%	56%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Work Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	16	9	22	6	53	47%	53%
1 Stable work history	17	25	29	4	75	56%	44%
2 Stable emp. in training	129	222	222	20	593	59%	41%
3 Sporadic work history	218	485	697	40	1,440	49%	51%
4 Poor work history	48	143	250	9	450	42%	58%
5 No work/ refuses work	35	93	147	6	281	46%	54%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Work Score on Commitment
Parole Releases



Institutional Risk Score on Commitment

All Releases

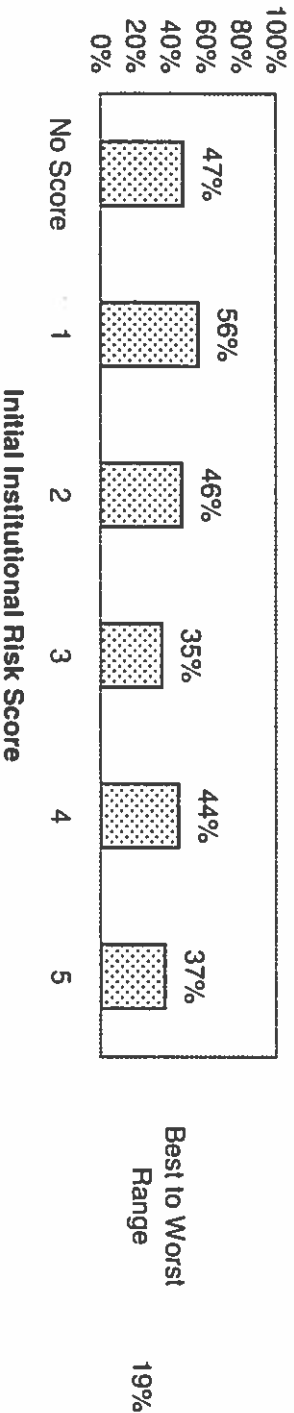
Initial Institutional Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	501	316	927	159	1,903	43%	57%
1 Good behavior	369	526	641	68	1,604	56%	44%
2 Non-violent CVs at C1/C2	315	549	948	99	1,911	45%	55%
3 Drugs or CVs at C2/C4	15	27	75	5	122	34%	66%
4 Minor assault on inmates	12	25	45	1	83	45%	55%
5 Staff or major inmate assault	1	6	13	-	20	35%	65%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Institutional Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	16	9	22	6	53	47%	53%
1 Good behavior	206	460	500	28	1,194	56%	44%
2 Non-violent CVs at C1/C2	215	453	724	45	1,437	46%	54%
3 Drugs or CVs at C2/C4	14	24	65	5	108	35%	65%
4 Minor assault on inmates	11	25	44	1	81	44%	56%
5 Staff or major inmate assault	1	6	12	0	19	37%	63%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Institutional Risk Score on Commitment

Parole Releases



Public Risk Score on Commitment

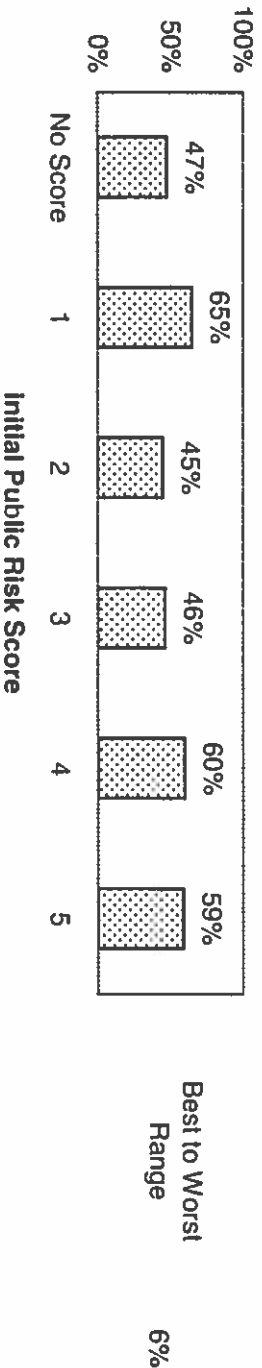
All Releases

Initial Public Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	501	316	927	159	1,903	43%	57%
1 Less than 1 yr. to release	11	148	90	7	256	62%	38%
2 1 to 4 yrs. to release	344	545	988	92	1,969	45%	55%
3 5-7 yrs. to release	183	164	347	46	740	47%	53%
4 8 to 10 yrs. to release	120	258	249	20	647	58%	42%
5 Over 10 yrs. To release	54	18	48	8	128	56%	44%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Initial Public Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	16	9	22	6	53	47%	53%
1 Less than 1 yr. to release	4	138	75	2	219	65%	35%
2 1 to 4 yrs. to release	190	441	748	37	1,416	45%	55%
3 5-7 yrs. to release	122	137	276	27	562	46%	54%
4 8 to 10 yrs. to release	81	239	206	9	535	60%	40%
5 Over 10 yrs. To release	50	13	40	4	107	59%	41%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Public Risk Score on Commitment Parole Releases



Age on Release

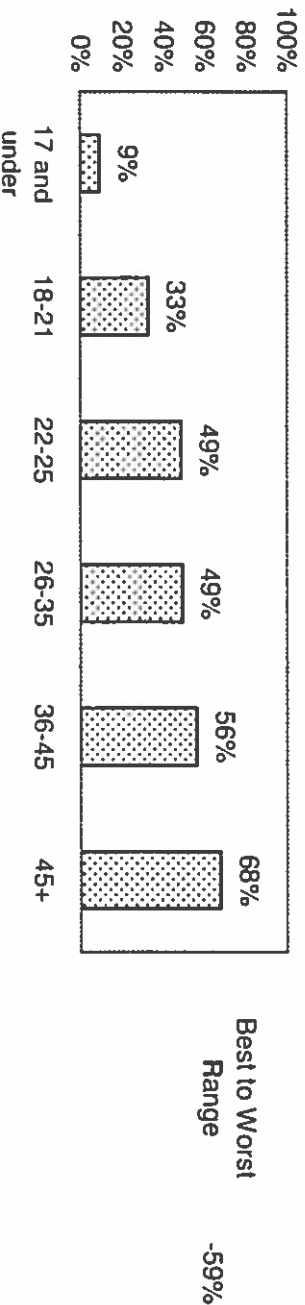
All Releases

Age Range	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
17 and under	4	2	56	-	62	10%	90%
18-21	163	150	554	51	918	34%	66%
22-25	176	241	429	54	900	46%	54%
26-35	420	523	956	118	2,017	47%	53%
36-45	319	380	532	80	1,311	53%	47%
45+	131	153	122	29	435	65%	35%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Age Range	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
17 and under	0	2	20	0	22	9%	91%
18-21	41	92	266	10	409	33%	67%
22-25	76	151	225	15	467	49%	51%
26-35	160	357	503	29	1,049	49%	51%
36-45	128	261	281	21	691	56%	44%
45+	58	114	72	10	254	68%	32%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Age on Release Parole Releases



Education Score on Release

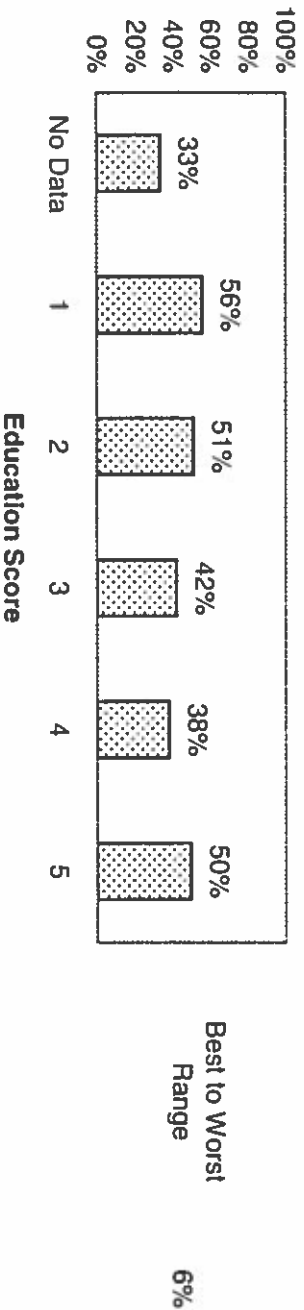
All Releases

Revised Education Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 (HS/GED)	290	344	499	56	1,189	53%	47%
2 (Grade 9 to 11)	223	401	671	51	1,346	46%	54%
3 (Grade 6 to 8)	128	195	450	36	809	40%	60%
4 (Grade 3 to 5)	54	92	236	20	402	36%	64%
5 (Grade 0 to 2)	33	110	169	16	328	44%	56%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Education Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 (HS/GED)	224	307	389	32	952	56%	44%
2 (Grade 9 to 11)	143	351	448	26	968	51%	49%
3 (Grade 6 to 8)	54	154	272	15	495	42%	58%
4 (Grade 3 to 5)	24	70	147	5	246	38%	62%
5 (Grade 0 to 2)	17	93	106	6	222	50%	50%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Education Score on Release
Parole Releases



Education Grade on Release

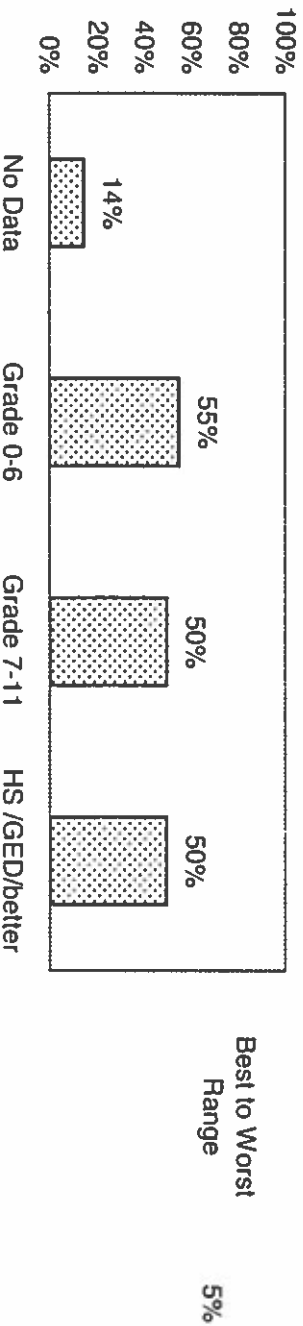
All Releases

Current Education Grade Level	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	2	1	7	1	11	27%	73%
Grade 0-6	28	47	61	18	154	49%	51%
Grade 7-11	475	594	1,015	152	2,236	48%	52%
HS /GED/better	708	807	1,566	161	3,242	47%	53%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Current Education Grade Level	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Data	0	1	5	1	7	14%	86%
Grade 0-6	6	38	34	2	80	55%	45%
Grade 7-11	160	381	508	37	1,086	50%	50%
HS /GED/better	297	557	820	45	1,719	50%	50%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Education Grade on Release
Parole Releases



Vocational Score on Release

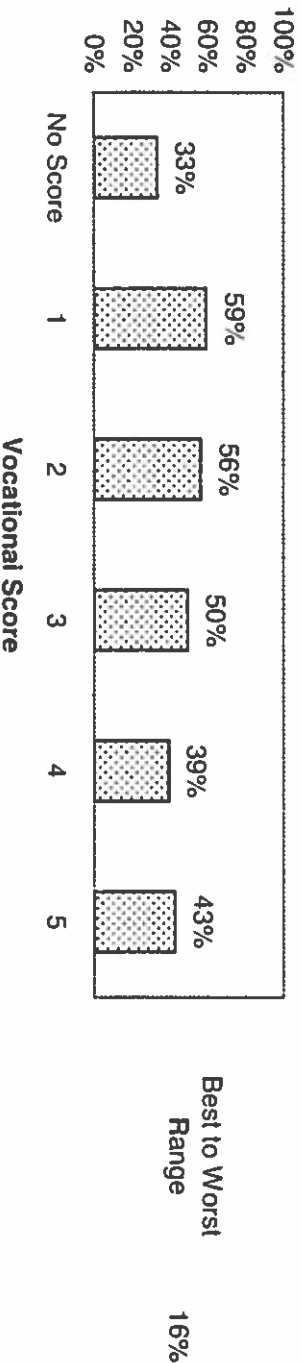
All Releases

Revised Vocational Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 Vocationally trained	66	63	82	56	267	48%	52%
2 Skilled with stable emp	250	362	506	51	1,169	52%	48%
3 Semi-skilled	289	456	825	36	1,606	46%	54%
4 Unskilled	83	149	382	20	634	37%	63%
5 No skills	40	112	230	16	398	38%	62%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Vocational Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 Vocationally trained	51	58	68	7	184	59%	41%
2 Skilled with stable emp	154	307	327	30	818	56%	44%
3 Semi-skilled	183	391	551	34	1,159	50%	50%
4 Unskilled	50	122	260	7	439	39%	61%
5 No skills	24	97	156	6	283	43%	57%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Vocational Score on Release
Parole Releases



Work Score on Release

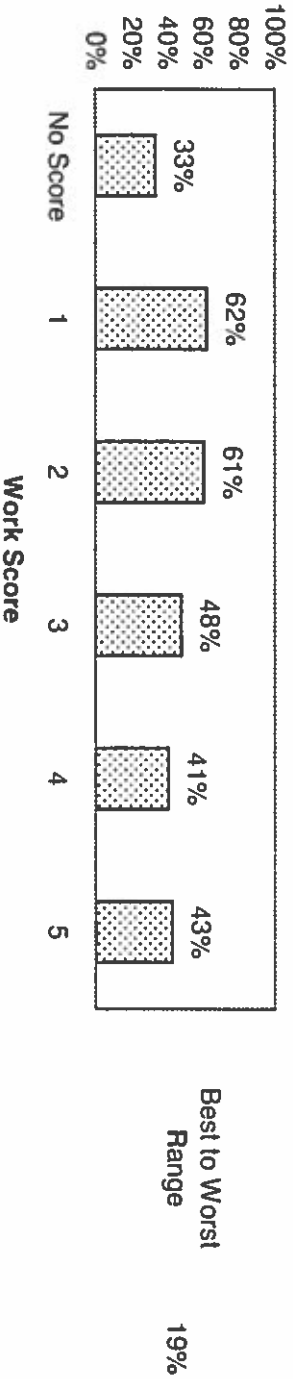
All Releases

Revised Work Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 Stable work history	46	38	43	7	134	63%	37%
2 Stable emp. in training	213	275	333	40	861	57%	43%
3 Sporadic work history	357	581	1,074	96	2,108	44%	56%
4 Poor work history	74	156	371	24	625	37%	63%
5 No work/ refuses work	38	92	204	12	346	38%	62%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Work Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 Stable work history	37	34	38	5	114	62%	38%
2 Stable emp. in training	153	240	235	20	648	61%	39%
3 Sporadic work history	202	485	705	41	1,433	48%	52%
4 Poor work history	44	134	247	12	437	41%	59%
5 No work/ refuses work	26	82	137	6	251	43%	57%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

**Success rate by Work Score on Release
Parole Releases**



Institutional Risk Score on Release

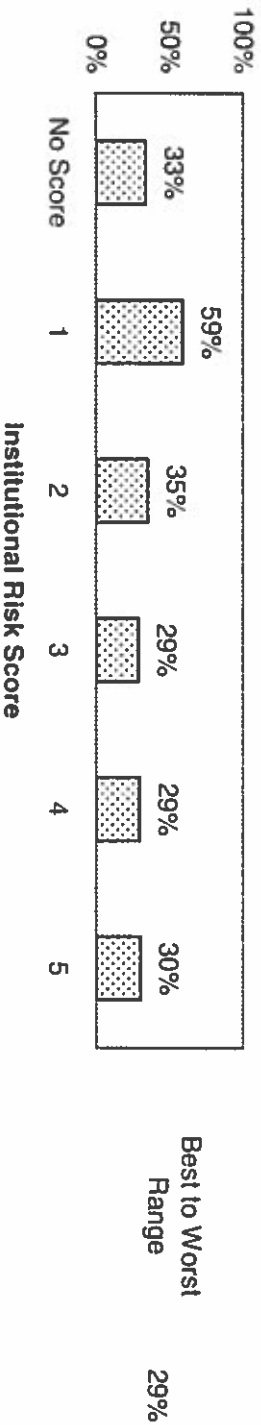
All Releases

Revised Institutional Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 Good behavior	567	774	899	105	2,345	57%	43%
2 Non-violent CVs at C1/C2	147	309	941	67	1,464	31%	69%
3 Drugs or CVs at C2/C4	8	28	94	4	134	27%	73%
4 Minor assault on inmates	3	17	52	2	74	27%	73%
5 Staff or major inmate assault	3	14	39	1	57	30%	70%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Institutional Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 Good behavior	391	693	697	58	1,839	59%	41%
2 Non-violent CVs at C1/C2	60	225	506	20	811	35%	65%
3 Drugs or CVs at C2/C4	7	26	78	4	115	29%	71%
4 Minor assault on inmates	2	17	45	1	65	29%	71%
5 Staff or major inmate assault	2	14	36	1	53	30%	70%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Institutional Risk Score on Release
Parole Releases



Public Risk Score on Release

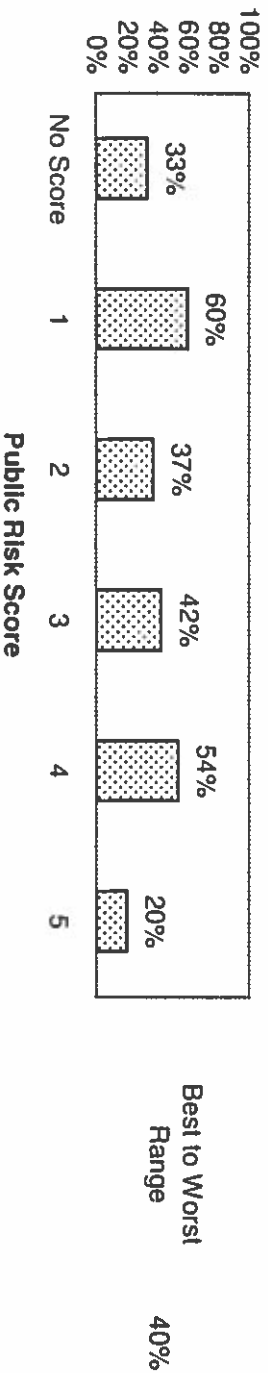
All Releases

Revised Public Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 Less than 1 yr. to release	281	577	598	59	1,515	57%	43%
2 1 to 4 yrs. to release	285	308	936	77	1,606	37%	63%
3 5-7 yrs. to release	102	108	285	24	519	40%	60%
4 8 to 10 yrs. to release	56	140	179	14	389	50%	50%
5 Over 10 yrs. To release	4	9	27	5	45	29%	71%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Public Risk Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 Less than 1 yr. to release	266	557	505	52	1,380	60%	40%
2 1 to 4 yrs. to release	134	209	558	21	922	37%	63%
3 5-7 yrs. to release	43	81	164	6	294	42%	58%
4 8 to 10 yrs. to release	19	124	120	4	267	54%	46%
5 Over 10 yrs. To release	0	4	15	1	20	20%	80%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Public Risk Score on Release Parole Releases



Medical Score on Release

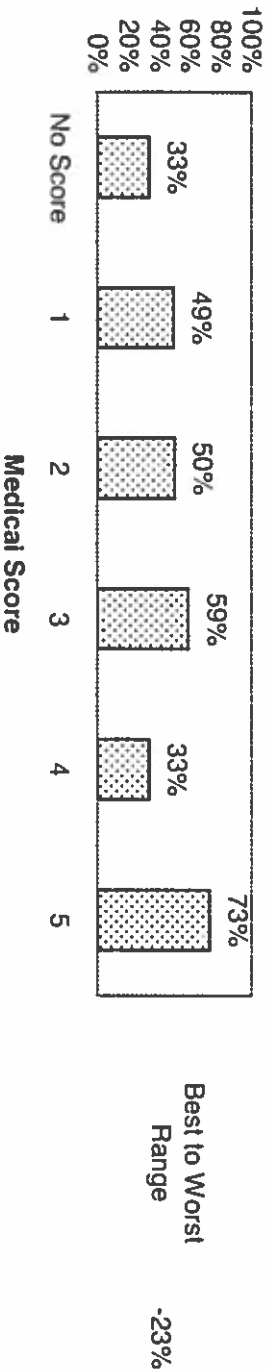
All Releases

Revised Medical Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 No medical problems	556	855	1,544	122	3,077	46%	54%
2 Occasional problem	133	211	385	41	770	45%	55%
3 Nursing supervision	28	57	65	11	161	53%	47%
4 24 hour supervision	9	12	28	4	53	40%	60%
5 Hospitalization	2	7	3	1	13	69%	31%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Medical Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 No medical problems	367	736	1,069	61	2,233	49%	51%
2 Occasional problem	80	184	242	19	525	50%	50%
3 Nursing supervision	12	43	35	3	93	59%	41%
4 24 hour supervision	2	5	13	1	21	33%	67%
5 Hospitalization	1	7	3	0	11	73%	27%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Medical Score on Release Parole Releases



Mental Health Score on Release

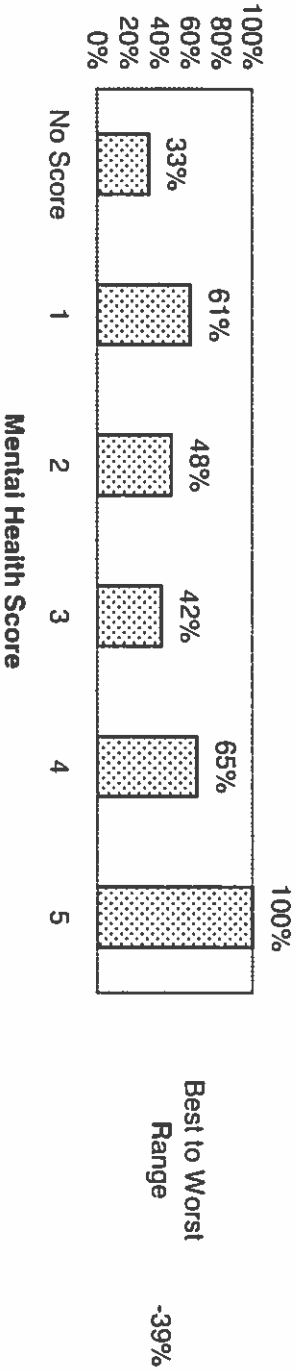
All Releases

Revised Mental Health Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	485	307	624	153	1,569	50%	50%
1 Emotionally stable	218	249	313	51	831	56%	44%
2 Mild personality disorder	459	806	1,543	114	2,922	43%	57%
3 Adjustment disorder	44	67	157	12	280	40%	60%
4 Moderate impairment	7	18	12	2	39	64%	36%
5 Severe impairment	-	2	-	-	2	100%	0%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Revised Mental Health Score	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
No Score	1	2	5	1	9	33%	67%
1 Emotionally stable	97	170	160	14	441	61%	39%
2 Mild personality disorder	340	732	1,090	66	2,228	48%	52%
3 Adjustment disorder	19	55	101	3	178	42%	58%
4 Moderate impairment	6	16	11	1	34	65%	35%
5 Severe impairment	0	2	-	0	2	100%	0%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Mental Health Score on Release
Parole Releases



Conduct Violations in Commitment

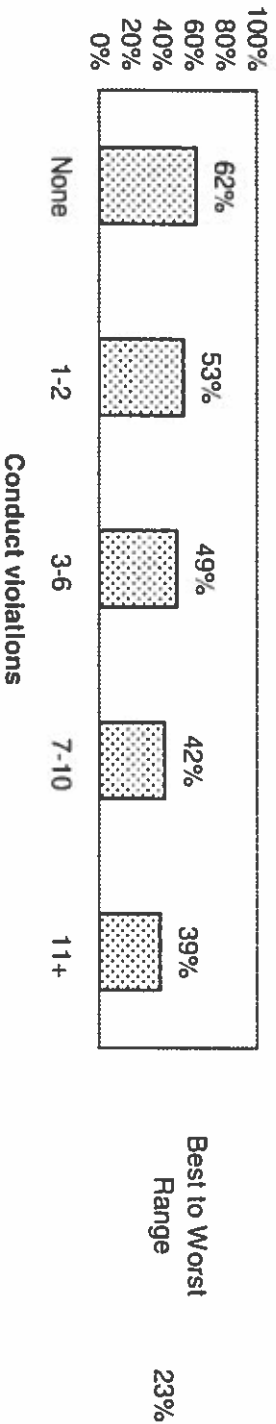
All Releases

Conduct violations	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	568	541	832	153	2,094	53%	47%
1-2	347	437	810	106	1,700	46%	54%
3-6	160	246	472	50	928	44%	56%
7-10	50	87	189	7	333	41%	59%
11+	88	138	346	16	588	38%	62%
Total	1,213	1,449	2,649	332	5,643	2,662	2,981
Percent	21%	26%	47%	6%	100%	47%	53%

Parole Releases

Conduct violations	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	89	266	203	18	576	62%	38%
1-2	119	275	322	22	738	53%	47%
3-6	122	214	321	24	681	49%	51%
7-10	45	84	175	6	310	42%	58%
11+	88	138	346	15	587	39%	61%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Number of Conduct Violations
Parole Releases



Drug Use in Commitment

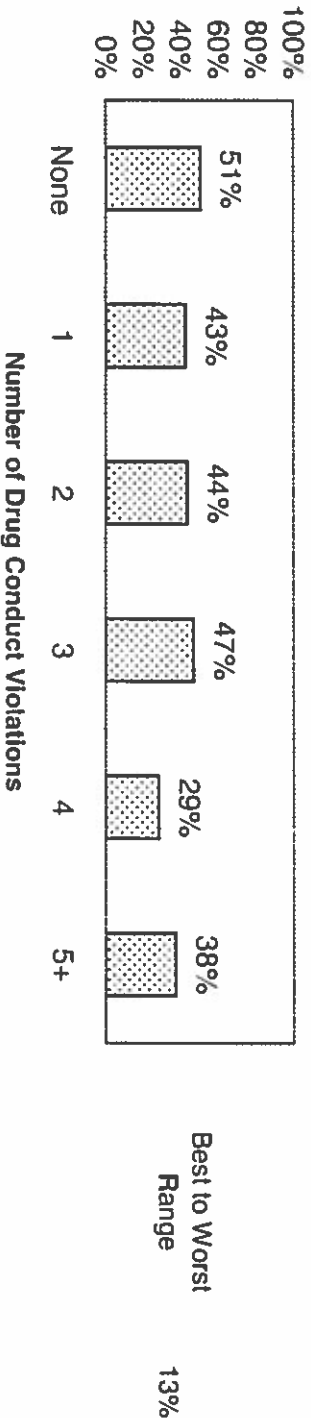
All Releases

Number of Drug Conduct Violations	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	396	880	1,159	74	2,509	51%	49%
1	39	52	113	8	212	43%	57%
2	15	21	44	2	82	44%	56%
3	8	16	27	-	51	47%	53%
4	2	2	10	-	14	29%	71%
5+	3	6	14	1	24	38%	63%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Parole Releases

Number of Drug Conduct Violations	Active	Discharged	Return	Abscond	Total	Success	Failure
None	396	880	1,159	74	2,509	51%	49%
1	39	52	113	8	212	43%	57%
2	15	21	44	2	82	44%	56%
3	8	16	27	-	51	47%	53%
4	2	2	10	-	14	29%	71%
5+	3	6	14	1	24	38%	63%
Total	463	977	1,367	85	2,892	1,440	1,452
Percent	16%	34%	47%	3%	100%	50%	50%

Success rate by Drug Use in Commitment Parole Releases



1999 Federal Sentencing Guidelines

§4A1.1. Criminal History Category

The total points from items (a) through (f) determine the criminal history category in the Sentencing Table in Chapter Five, Part A.

- (a) Add 3 points for each prior sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year and one month.
- (b) Add 2 points for each prior sentence of imprisonment of at least sixty days not counted in (a).
- (c) Add 1 point for each prior sentence not counted in (a) or (b), up to a total of 4 points for this item.
- (d) Add 2 points if the defendant committed the instant offense while under any criminal justice sentence, including probation, parole, supervised release, imprisonment, work release, or escape status.
- (e) Add 2 points if the defendant committed the instant offense less than two years after release from imprisonment on a sentence counted under (a) or (b) or while in imprisonment or escape status on such a sentence. If 2 points are added for item (d), add only 1 point for this item.
- (f) Add 1 point for each prior sentence resulting from a conviction of a crime of violence that did not receive any points under (a), (b), or (c) above because such sentence was considered related to another sentence resulting from a conviction of a crime of violence, up to a total of 3 points for this item. *Provided*, that this item does not apply where the sentences are considered related because the offenses occurred on the same occasion.

Commentary

The total criminal history points from §4A1.1 determine the criminal history category (I-VI) in the Sentencing Table in Chapter Five, Part A. The definitions and instructions in §4A1.2 govern the computation of the criminal history points. Therefore, §§4A1.1 and 4A1.2 must be read together. The following notes highlight the interaction of §§4A1.1 and 4A1.2.

Application Notes:

1. §4A1.1(a). Three points are added for each prior sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year and one month. There is no limit to the number of points that may be counted under this item. The term "prior sentence" is defined at §4A1.2(a). The term "sentence of imprisonment" is defined at §4A1.2(b). Where a prior sentence of imprisonment resulted from a revocation of probation, parole, or a similar form of release, see §4A1.2(k).

Certain prior sentences are not counted or are counted only under certain conditions:

A sentence imposed more than fifteen years prior to the defendant's commencement of the instant offense is not counted unless the defendant's incarceration extended into this fifteen-year period. See §4A1.2(e).

A sentence imposed for an offense committed prior to the defendant's eighteenth birthday is counted under this item only if it resulted from an adult conviction. See §4A1.2(d).

A sentence for a foreign conviction, a conviction that has been expunged, or an invalid conviction is not counted. See §4A1.2(h) and (j) and the Commentary to §4A1.2.

2. §4A1.1(b). Two points are added for each prior sentence of imprisonment of at least sixty days not counted in §4A1.1(a). There is no limit to the number of points that may be counted under this item. The term "prior sentence" is defined at §4A1.2(a). The term "sentence of imprisonment" is defined at §4A1.2(b). Where a prior sentence of imprisonment resulted from a revocation of probation, parole, or a similar form of release, see §4A1.2(k).

Certain prior sentences are not counted or are counted only under certain conditions:

A sentence imposed more than ten years prior to the defendant's commencement of the instant offense is not counted. See §4A1.2(e).

An adult or juvenile sentence imposed for an offense committed prior to the defendant's eighteenth birthday is counted only if confinement resulting from such sentence extended into the five-year period preceding the defendant's commencement of the instant offense. See §4A1.2(d).

Sentences for certain specified non-felony offenses are never counted. See §4A1.2(c)(2).

A sentence for a foreign conviction or a tribal court conviction, an expunged conviction, or an invalid conviction is not counted. See §4A1.2(h), (i), (j), and the Commentary to §4A1.2.

A military sentence is counted only if imposed by a general or special court martial. See §4A1.2(g).

3. §4A1.1(c). One point is added for each prior sentence not counted under §4A1.1(a) or (b). A maximum of four points may be counted under this item. The term "prior sentence" is defined at §4A1.2(a).

Certain prior sentences are not counted or are counted only under certain conditions:

A sentence imposed more than ten years prior to the defendant's commencement of the instant offense is not counted. See §4A1.2(e).

An adult or juvenile sentence imposed for an offense committed prior to the defendant's eighteenth birthday is counted only if imposed within five years of the defendant's commencement of the current offense. See §4A1.2(d).

Sentences for certain specified non-felony offenses are counted only if they meet certain requirements. See §4A1.2(c)(1).

Sentences for certain specified non-felony offenses are never counted. See §4A1.2(c)(2).

A diversionary disposition is counted only where there is a finding or admission of guilt in a judicial proceeding. See §4A1.2(f).

A sentence for a foreign conviction, a tribal court conviction, an expunged conviction, or an invalid conviction, is not counted. See §4A1.2(h), (i), (j), and the Commentary to §4A1.2.

A military sentence is counted only if imposed by a general or special court martial. See §4A1.2(g).

4. §4A1.1(d). Two points are added if the defendant committed any part of the instant offense (i.e., any relevant conduct) while under any criminal justice sentence, including probation, parole, supervised release, imprisonment, work release, or escape status. Failure to report for service of a sentence of imprisonment is to be treated as an escape from such sentence. See §4A1.2(n). For the purposes of this item, a "criminal justice sentence" means a sentence countable under §4A1.2 (Definitions and Instructions for Computing Criminal History) having a custodial or supervisory component, although active supervision is not required for this item to apply. For example, a term of unsupervised probation would be included; but a sentence to pay a fine, by itself, would not be included. A defendant who commits the instant offense while a violation warrant from a prior sentence is outstanding (e.g., a probation, parole, or supervised release violation warrant) shall be deemed to be under a criminal justice sentence for the purposes of this provision if that sentence is otherwise countable, even if that sentence would have expired absent such warrant. See §4A1.2(m).

5. §4A1.1(e). Two points are added if the defendant committed any part of the instant offense (i.e., any relevant conduct) less than two years following release from confinement on a sentence counted under §4A1.1(a) or (b). This also applies if the defendant committed the instant offense while in imprisonment or escape status on such a sentence. Failure to report for service of a sentence of imprisonment is to be treated as an escape from such sentence. See §4A1.2(n). However, if two points are added under §4A1.1(d), only one point is added under §4A1.1(e).

6. §4A1.1(f). Where the defendant received two or more prior sentences as a result of convictions for crimes of violence that are treated as related cases but did not arise from the same occasion (i.e., offenses committed on different occasions that were part of a single common scheme or plan or were consolidated for trial or sentencing; see Application Note 3 of the Commentary to §4A1.2), one point is added under §4A1.1(f) for each such sentence that did not result in any additional points under §4A1.1(a), (b), or (c). A total of up to 3 points may be added under §4A1.1(f). "Crime of violence" is defined in §4B1.2(a); see §4A1.2(p).

For example, a defendant's criminal history includes two robbery convictions for offenses committed on different occasions that were consolidated for sentencing and therefore are treated as related. If the defendant received a five-year sentence of imprisonment for one robbery and a four-year sentence of imprisonment for the other robbery (consecutively or concurrently), a total of 3 points is added under §4A1.1(a). An additional point is added under §4A1.1(f) because the second sentence did not result in any additional point(s) (under §4A1.1(a), (b), or (c)). In contrast, if the defendant received a one-year sentence of imprisonment for one robbery and a nine-month consecutive sentence of imprisonment for the other robbery, a total of 3 points also is added under §4A1.1(a) (a one-year sentence of imprisonment and a consecutive nine-month sentence of imprisonment are treated as a combined one-year-nine-month sentence of imprisonment). But no additional point is added under §4A1.1(f) because the sentence for the second robbery already resulted in an additional point under §4A1.1(a). Without the second sentence, the defendant would only have received two points under §4A1.1(b) for the one-year sentence of imprisonment.

Background: Prior convictions may represent convictions in the federal system, fifty state systems,

the District of Columbia, territories, and foreign, tribal, and military courts. There are jurisdictional variations in offense definitions, sentencing structures, and manner of sentence pronouncement. To minimize problems with imperfect measures of past crime seriousness, criminal history categories are based on the maximum term imposed in previous sentences rather than on other measures, such as whether the conviction was designated a felony or misdemeanor. In recognition of the imperfection of this measure however, §4A1.3 permits information about the significance or similarity of past conduct underlying prior convictions to be used as a basis for imposing a sentence outside the applicable guideline range.

Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of §4A1.1 distinguish confinement sentences longer than one year and one month, shorter confinement sentences of at least sixty days, and all other sentences, such as confinement sentences of less than sixty days, probation, fines, and residency in a halfway house.

Section 4A1.1(d) implements one measure of recency by adding two points if the defendant was under a criminal justice sentence during any part of the instant offense.

Section 4A1.1(e) implements another measure of recency by adding two points if the defendant committed any part of the instant offense less than two years immediately following his release from confinement on a sentence counted under §4A1.1(a) or (b). Because of the potential overlap of (d) and (e), their combined impact is limited to three points. However, a defendant who falls within both (d) and (e) is more likely to commit additional crimes; thus, (d) and (e) are not completely combined.

Historical Note: Effective November 1, 1987. Amended effective November 1, 1989 (see Appendix C, amendments 259-261); November 1, 1991 (see Appendix C, amendments 381 and 382).