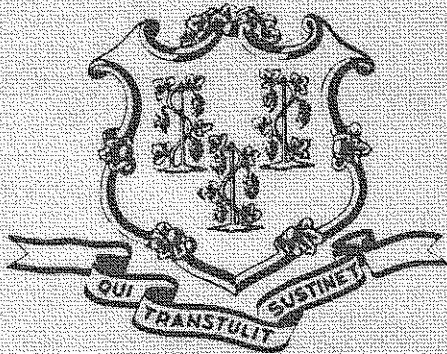STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Assessment and Validation of Connecticut's Salient Factor Score

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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DESCRIPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a Bureau of Justice Statistics funded collaborative venture between the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division at the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. The SAC functions as a clearinghouse for justice related information, serves as a liaison in assisting the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Justice Research Statistical Association (JRSA) in gathering state data, and conducting policy and evaluation research.

STUDY DESCRIPTION AND OVERVIEW OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES

Study Purpose: The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center assessed the utility of the Connecticut Board of Parole's Salient Risk Factor Scores for parole eligible[1] inmates released from prison during the 2000 calendar year.

The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University was contracted by the Connecticut Department of Correction to revalidate the Connecticut Board of Parole's Salient Factor Score. These risk scores were created specifically for Connecticut in the 1990s to provide parole board members with additional information to consider when deciding whether an inmate should be granted parole. The purpose of this project was to (1) collect more recent data on parole eligible inmates; (2) assess the usefulness of the existing risk factors; and, (3) provide recommendations to the Connecticut Board of Pardons and Paroles to improve the process of calculating risk scores and increase their validity for measuring parolees' risk of not successfully completing parole.

The Salient Factor Score (SFS) was created in the 1970s by the U.S. Parole Commission as a way of estimating an inmate's likelihood of recidivating following his/her release from prison (Hoffman, 1994). The U.S. Parole Commission's risk scores were based on the offender's: prior criminal convictions, criminal prison commitments for longer than 30 days, age at the time of the offense, length of time between last incarceration period and most recent offense, probation or parole (or escape) status at the time of the most recent offense, and whether the inmate was dependent on heroin.

Each of these items were weighted so that a total salient factor score could be calculated. The higher the total score, the lower likelihood of recidivism. The total score was then aggregated into four categories of risk (very good, good, fair, and poor). The lower the risk score, the more likely the offender will be successful in the community. The primary benefits of using the SFS are that the items are objective, easily scored, few in number, and unable to be manipulated by offenders (Hoffman, 1994).

The Connecticut Board of Parole began using its own SFS in 1998 based on research conducted on a 1991 sample of inmates released from Connecticut's prisons. The findings of this study were used as the foundation for the creation of a prediction instrument based on historical information. In 1999 a fifth factor was added, violence, resulting in the creation of the Connecticut Board of Parole Salient Factor Score (CTSFS99). The current risk assessment consists of:

- Prior Commitments of 60 Days or More
- Age at Commencement of Current Offense
- Recent Commitment Free Period
- Prior Court-Imposed Terms of Imprisonment of More than One Year
- Violence

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[1] To be eligible for parole, inmates must have been sentenced to prison for two years or more.

STUDY METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY GROUP

Summary: Prison and court data were collected and analyzed on 2,539 parole eligible inmates who were released from prison in 2000.

The present study utilized data collected electronically from the Department of Correction and the Connecticut Judicial Branch. Data were collected for the 2,539 inmates who were released from Department of Correction facilities and supervision between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000. The study group was limited to inmates who were released to parole or who were eligible for parole but were not granted it.

A list of these inmates was obtained from the Department of Correction along with their inmate numbers, SPBI numbers (used by Connecticut State Police to record arrest information), demographical information (age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, and number of dependents), DOC needs scores (mental health, alcohol/drug use, and sex offender), offense data, and sentencing data. Court data was obtained by matching the SPBI numbers provided by the Department of Correction to court records.

Study Group Characteristics

Demographical Information		Sentence and Prison Information	
Study Group Number	2,539	Sentence Length	4.50
Average Age at Arrest	28 yrs old	Time Served	3 years
Average Age at Release	32 yrs old	Violent Instant Offense	21%
Percent Male	93%	DOC Need Scores[2]	
Percent African-American	49%	Mental Health	1.49
Percent Unmarried	88%	Drug/Alcohol	2.91
Average Number of Dependents	1.21	Sex offender	1.23

Study Group Time Served in Prison

	Number	Percentage
Less than Two years	920	36%
Two to Five Years	1,348	53%
Five to Ten Years	252	10%
More than Ten Years	19	1%
Total	2,539	100%

The average age at the time of arrest was 28 years old and inmates' average age at release was 32 years old. The majority of inmates were male (93%) and were unmarried (88%). Overall, 49% of the study group was African-American, 29% were Hispanic, and 22% were white. The average sentence length was 4.50 years with inmates serving an average of three years of their sentence. The majority of inmates served two to five years in prison prior to their release (53%). The average DOC need scores were relatively low with the exception of Drug/Alcohol abuse.

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[2] DOC needs scores are scaled based on the individual need score with the high score indicating the higher level of need. Mental Health, 1 to 5 scale; Drug/Alcohol abuse, 1 to 4 scale, Sex Offender, 1 to 4 scale.

FINDINGS: VALIDATION OF THE CURRENT SALIENT FACTOR SCORE

Conclusion: *The CTSFS99 is a valid but limited measure of offender risk for rearrest and/or reincarceration.*

The distribution of the sample based on the CTSFS99 scores was slightly different than the original study by Peter Hoffman in 1998 on the development of the SFS. The difference is accounted for by the grouping of the initial scores. The scoring determination of risk categories for Hoffman's Model 99 is as follows: 0-4 is a poor risk, 5-6 is a fair risk, 7-9 is a good risk and 10-11 is a very good risk. Whereas, the recommended scoring for the CTSFS99 is: 0-3 is a poor risk, 4-5 is a fair risk, 6-8 is a good risk and more than a score of 9 is a very good risk. We used the CTSFS99 determination due to its current use by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Distribution for Entire Sample by Salient Factor Score Category		
Salient Factor Score Category	CTSFS99 (Number and Percent)	Hoffman (1998) (Number and Percent)
Very Good Risk	646 (25%)	258 (13%)
Good Risk	1,237 (49%)	765 (38%)
Fair Risk	468 (18%)	530 (26%)
Poor Risk	188 (7%)	266 (13%)
Total	2,539	2,019

To test the ability of the Salient Factor Scores to predict risk of the inmate in the community, we used three different outcomes[3]. The outcome measures range from most serious (a new offense and new prison sentence more than one year) to less serious (a return from a DOC community placement due to a technical violation and no re-release for more than 60 days).

A = Rearrested and resentenced to prison for more than 12 months
B = Rearrested and resentenced to prison for more than 12 months and/or a return to prison from a community placement for more than 60 days
C = A return to prison from a community placement for more than 60 days

Percentage of Released Inmates who were Unsuccessful After Being Released from Prison	
Outcome	Percent Not Successful
A	42%
B	56%
C	43%

The different outcome measures produced a variable amount of success and failure. As expected, a high percentage of released inmates (56%) were either rearrested and sentenced to over a year in prison and/or were returned from their community release for more than 60 days.

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[3] The outcomes were decided upon after consulting with Dr. Peter Hoffman.

Risk assessment instruments are designed to ultimately predict the likelihood of offenders' recidivating and there are two ways that we assessed the CTSFS99. First, for an assessment instrument to be useful, the percentage of unsuccessful offenders should increase as their levels of risk increases. As can be seen in the table below, the CTSFS99 does this with all three outcome measures.

Number (and percentage) of Cases with Unfavorable Outcome (By Outcome Type) Per Salient Factor Score Category (CTSFS99)

Type of Outcome	Salient Factor Score Category				
	Very Good Risk	Good Risk	Fair Risk	Poor Risk	Total
A	144 (23%)	528 (43%)	270 (58%)	127 (68%)	1,069 (42%)
B	194 (30%)	731 (59%)	334 (71%)	155 (82%)	1,414 (56%)
C	84 (20%)	344 (46%)	158 (57%)	78 (66%)	664 (43%)*

*Out of 1,564 inmates who were released to a community placement

The second way we assessed the CTSFS99 was how well it statistically correlated with each outcome measure. In the table below, the higher the statistic, the better the CTSFS99 predicts the success or failure.[4] We also tested the CTSFS99 with three groups of released inmates. The "Parole" sample used only inmates released to parole, the "Validation" sample were those released inmates who were parole eligible but who were released without parole, and the "Combined" sample was both groups together. For the CTSFS99 to be valid, we would expect similar predictive values across the three samples.

Our findings were similar to Hoffman's when he first validated the CTSFS99. Also, the statistics were similar for each outcome across the three sample groups with the exception of Outcome C (Community return from DOC community placement). This finding was not unexpected given that the majority of the validation sample were released at the end of their sentence without having a community placement. The CTSFS99 was most predictive for Outcome B (rearrested and resentenced to prison for more than 12 months and/or a return to prison from a community placement for more than 60 days). We are encouraged by the similar findings across the three samples and for each outcome. Our sample of inmates released in 2000 produced similar findings to Hoffman's 1991 sample of released inmates.

Predictive Power of CTSFS99 by Outcome Measure (Somer's D)

Sample Type	Outcome A	Outcome B	Outcome C
Combined	.259	.299	.274
Parole	.255	.341	.298
Validation	.256	.259	.074

It is important to point out that the statistics in the above table are relatively low. Somer's D ranges from -1.0 to 1.0, with 1.0 indicating a perfect correlation between the

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[4] The Somer's D statistic is the most appropriate measure of association to use with these data. Please see Peter Hoffman's 1994 article for a more detailed discussion on the use of Somer's D.

outcome measures and the CTSFS99. While no risk assessment scale is perfect in predicting human behavior, we consider the CTSFS99's ability to predict risk to be moderately low.

The final set of statistical analyses we conducted looked at which of the individual items in the CTSFS99 were related to each outcome. These analyses would indicate which items were most useful in predicting offenders' risk. For all of the outcomes, the number of prior prison commitments of 60 days or more was the best predictor of risk. For instance, the more prior prison commitments at the time of arrest, the greater likelihood that the offender would be rearrested and reincarcerated for more than 12 months. Age at time of arrest was also a significant predictor of risk for all three outcome measures (the younger the offender the greater risk).

The other item that was useful was the recent commitment free period prior to most recent arrest. For two of the outcomes (A and B), the less time the offender was in the community the less likely he/she will be successful. The presence of a conviction for a violent offense was important for predicting a greater likelihood of being rearrested and reincarcerated for 12 months or more (Outcome A) as well as predicting a return from a community placement (Outcome C). Prior terms of imprisonment of more than one year was not predictive of any of the outcome measures.

Statistically Significant Factors on CTSFS99 Related to Recidivism

Measure	Outcomes		
	A	B	C
Item 1	*More*	*More*	*More*
Item 2	*Younger*	*Younger*	*Younger*
Item 3	*Shorter*	*Shorter*	None
Item 4	None	None	None
Item 5	*Yes*	None	*Yes*

Item 1 = Number of Prior Commitment(s) of 60 days or more
Item 2 = Age at Arrest of Current Offense
Item 3 = Recent Commitment Free Period (Time in community)
Item 4 = Prior Terms of Imprisonment of More than One Year
Item 5 = Instant offense was violent or had prior convictions for violent offenses

These analyses suggest that the CTSFS99 is a useful instrument for predicting recidivism. However, we believe that it's usefulness is limited given that it consists of only five items (four of which were predictive of recidivism). The Board of Pardons and Paroles should consider the inclusion of other factors in its' risk instrument (Hoffman also mentioned this in his earlier reports).

This finding supports our earlier conclusion that the CTSFS99 is predictive of recidivism but is limited. We recommend scoring changes to the CTSFS99 and also strongly recommend that the Connecticut Board of Pardons and Paroles look at more recent trends in risk assessment instruments in order to have an instrument that better suits its needs.

RECOMMENDED SCORING CHANGES TO CURRENT SALIENT RISK FACTORS

Conclusion: The current scoring system of the CTSFS99 is limited and confusing, thereby decreasing its usefulness.

The CTSFS99 is limited to five factors: prior commitments of 60 days of more, age at commencement of current offense, recent commitment free period, prior court imposed terms of imprisonment of more than one year, and violence. When calculating the risk score, two items are disproportionately given more weight: prior commitments of 60 days of more and age at commencement of current offense. With the highest possible score being 13, offenders could potentially receive nine points from these two factors alone. Additionally, analysis reveals that recent commitment free period and prior court imposed terms of imprisonment of more than one year are also highly correlated with prior commitments of 60 days of more, thus limiting their individual contribution as predictive factors within the instrument.

To begin, we are concerned with the use of a violent conviction as an item. First, it can artificially inflate an offender's risk score. In the CTSFS99 an offender who does not have a current violent or past violent offense can add a point to their overall group score. For example, an offender could potentially move from a fair to a good risk based on violence related to an offense. Second, legislation requiring the use of mandatory minimum sentencing requirements became law after the inclusion of the violent score. The mandatory minimums require that violent offenders serve 85% of their sentence before prison release. This requirement basically renders the violence score moot. We recommend removal of this item from the CTSFS99.

An evaluation of numerous risk instruments found that a major predictor of risk was prior criminal record (Gendreau, Goggin & Little, 1996). The CTSFS99 contains this factor but does not assist parole board members in distinguishing future criminal behavior from future rule breaking. Prior criminal history can be used to predict a commission of new crime but institutional misconduct, which is used to predict future rule breaking is not included in the instrument. The CTSFS99 does not measure technical violations while on parole or institutional misconduct. The Board of Pardons and Paroles does examine offender files prior to parole decision making which include institutional misconduct and technical violations which, in turn, makes the availability of this type of information accessible to be included as part of the overall risk score.

The current scoring method is also a little confusing. This scoring system is counterintuitive, the higher the score an offender receives, the lower the risk and vice-a- versa. A modification of raw scores and level of risk would assist in the interpretation of the final score. Another issue regarding scoring is that the final score is a combination of the points from each item, this aggregate score makes it problematic to differentiate the items on which they offender may require the most need. For example, an individual scoring low on violence may need additional help in that area to decrease the chances of recidivism. In addition, the scoring process is cumbersome for the Board of Pardons and Paroles staff as there are complicated scoring instructions for each item on the instrument.

CURRENT TRENDS IN PAROLE RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS

Conclusion: More recent risk assessment instruments are more dynamic and attempt to address offender needs as well as predict risk of recidivism[5].

Risk assessment instruments have become an integral part of the parole process. Parole boards use risk instruments to help make decisions on the likelihood of an individual committing future crimes upon release from prison. The majority of risk instruments provide guidelines with recommendations about the specific amount of time to be served prior to release. These guidelines are contingent on the offenders risk score. Generally, the offenders who fall into the higher risk categories receive longer prison sentences prior to parole. When assessing offenders risk level, two main factors are generally given particular attention: the gravity of the offense and characteristics of the offender (Hoffman).

The Salient Factor Scores (SFS) are an example of a second generation risk assessment. The SFS is primarily composed of criminal (e.g. number of convictions) type variables with only one sociodemographic variable (age at time of current offense). These types of risk assessments can be useful for classification purposes but have very limited availability in assisting in effective treatment planning and ongoing evaluation of offenders (Simourd, 2004).

Until recently the main goal of risk instruments was simply to assess an offender's likelihood to recidivate. Now, instruments have been developed to look not only at risk but also at the needs of the offender. Some of the issues that are examined help to determine which offenders receive treatment, what types of treatment are appropriate and what intermediate goals are set (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006). There have been different methods used to assess offenders. The first method of assessment used is structured clinical judgment, which is based on professional judgments about an offender's likelihood to reoffend. The second type utilizes an empirically based risk instrument, such as the Salient Factor Score, that look mainly at static factors. There are also methods of evaluation that are empirically based risk instruments that also include dynamic risk factors. The Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) is an example of this type of assessment and is the most widely used measure of recidivism (Hanson, 2005). While static factors are useful for predicting recidivism, the assessment of dynamic risk factors is necessary to know where to intervene (Hanson). More recently assessments, such as the Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), are being used to direct and track service and supervision from the early stages of incarceration all the way through case closure. These types of assessments aim to facilitate effective treatment and clinical supervision that will result in a reduction of recidivism. However, these services are more effective in reducing recidivism in offenders that are a higher risk than they are for offenders that are a lower risk (Andrews, et al., 2006). The predictive validity of actuarial evaluations of the main risk and/or need factors surpasses the validity of clinical judgments (Andrews, et al., 2006).

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[5] See Appendix B for a more detailed review of research on parole risk assessments.

RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS USED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Conclusion: Parole Boards in jurisdictions across the United States and Canada use various types of risk assessments.

Jurisdiction	Use a Risk Instrument?	Description of Instrument	Materials in Appendix B
Alabama	Yes	A 12 item instrument that consists of eleven static factors and one dynamic factor.	Risk and Needs Assessment
Alaska	No		
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	Yes	A 14 item instrument that examines four categories of predictors; all items are static.	Parole Board Risk Assessment
California	No		
Colorado	Yes	An eight item instrument that consists of one dynamic factor and seven static factors.	Colorado Actuarial Risk Assessment Scale
Connecticut	Yes	A five item instrument consisting of static factors.	Salient Factor Score (SFS 99)
Delaware	No		
Florida	No Response		
Georgia	Yes	There are ten risk factors examined, six static factors and four dynamic factors.	Executive Summary: Automated Parole Risk Assessments
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No Response		
Illinois	No		
Indiana	No Response		
Iowa	No Response		
Kansas	No Response		
Kentucky	Yes	A nine item instrument that consists of five static items and four dynamic items.	Parole Guidelines Risk Assessment Form and Scoring Guidelines
Louisiana	No		
Maine	No Response		
Maryland	Yes	A nine item risk instrument that has five static risk factors and four dynamic risk factors.	Maryland Risk Assessment Worksheet
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	Yes	This instrument consists of 34 items with a combination of static and dynamic factors.	Parole Guideline Score Sheet
Minnesota	Yes		LSI-R
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	No Response		
Montana	Yes	A seven item instrument which consists of six static factors and one dynamic factor.	Risk Assessment Scale
Nebraska	Yes	A nine item instrument which consists of eight static factors and one dynamic factor.	CHA Instrument
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	A 54 item instrument which contains both static and dynamic factors.	LSI-R
New Mexico	No		Reasons for Denial
New York	Yes	A 17 item instrument that consists of static factors.	COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment and Offender Questionnaire
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No Response		

Jurisdiction	Use a Risk Instrument?	Description of Instrument	Materials in Appendix B
Ohio	Yes	A six item instrument that consists of static factors.	Criminal History/Risk Score
Oklahoma	No Response		
Oregon	No		
Pennsylvania	Yes	A 54 item instrument which contains both static and dynamic factors.	LSI-R
Rhode Island	No Response		
South Carolina	Yes	A ten item instrument which consists of seven static factors and three dynamic factors.	Parole Risk Assessment and Recommendations
South Dakota	Yes	The instrument contains six items on static factors for the risk assessment and three items for the needs assessment.	Initial Community Risk/Needs Assessment
Tennessee	Yes	A ten item instrument consisting of static risk factors.	Offender Risk Assessment Needs Assessment
Texas	Yes	An instrument consists of static factors, used for sex offender risk assessment.	STATIC-99
Utah	Yes	A seven item instrument that consists of static risk factor.	Criminal History Assessment
Vermont	Yes	A 13 item instrument which consists of seven static risk factor and six dynamic risk factors.	Vermont Parole Board Risk Assessment
Virginia	No		
Washington	Yes	A 54 item instrument which contains both static and dynamic factors.	LSI-R
West Virginia	Yes	A ten item instrument which contains five static factors and five dynamic factors.	Parole Board Risk Instrument
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		
U.S. Parole Commission	Yes	A six item instrument that consists of static factors.	Salient Factor Score (SFS 98)
National Parole Board - Canada	Yes	A combination of instruments are used.	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONNECTICUT

Conclusion: The CTSFS99 is a limited yet valid measure of risk. It is a useful tool in parole granting decisions and should be used in conjunction with other measures of needs and risks.

The CTSFS99 is designed to assist in improving consistency and fairness in the parole decision making process without removing the ability for parole board members to consider individual case characteristics. Additionally, the CTSFS99 also places individuals into one of four categories of risk for recidivism for a new arrest or technical violation after being released on parole. Calculation of the risk categories is based on four items that have been shown to be predictive of criminal behavior (prior prison commitments of 60 days or more, age at current offense, time in community prior to arrest, and prior court-imposed terms of imprisonment more than one year). A fifth item, violence, was added to the salient factor score even though its' predictability is limited.

As a predictor of parole success or failure, the CTSFS99 is a valid measure. The findings of our study, in accordance with previous research (Hoffman, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1994; Hoffman & Beck, 1980, 1985) re-validate the predictive accuracy of the Salient Factor Score. Given that the CTSFS99 is a *static* prediction instrument (measuring information at the time the defendant is sentenced) efforts were made by the researchers for this study to add dynamic factors to the CTSFS99 as well as to rescore the existing items in an attempt to increase its predictive power for parole success. With the current data available to us to conduct this study, we were unable to improve upon the simplicity of the risk factors or the scoring distribution of the Salient Factor Score.

We make the following recommendations to the Board of Pardons and Paroles:
1. the CTSFS99 should be used in parole granting decisions;
2. other measures of risk and needs should also be considered by the Board of Parole in parole granting decisions (i.e., the Department of Correction risk and need scores, the Level of Service Inventory risk scores that are collected by the Judicial Branches Court Support Services Division for inmates who were on probation prior to being sentenced to prison);
3. the BOPP should explore the adoption of a more detailed assessment instrument that can also be easily integrated into the Department of Correction's management information system.

We also must express our concern over the lack of information technology available to the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The CTSFS99 is hand scored by parole officers and is a very time-consuming task. On average, it takes parole staff 45 minutes to 1 hour per inmate to hand score the five salient factor scores. The total time dedicated to scoring the CTSFS99 is the equivalent to 1.5 or 2 full-time parole staff per year. Regardless of whether the BOPP uses the CTSFS99 or adopts another assessment instrument, serious consideration must be given to upgrading BOPP's database management systems and technologies in order to decrease the significant amount of staff time required to implement inmate risk assessments.

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APPENDIX A: CONNECTICUT'S CURRENT SALIENT RISK FACTOR INSTRUMENT

CONNECTICUT BOARD OF PAROLE
Salient Factor Scoresheet
(CTSFS99)

Item A.   PRIOR COMMITMENT(S) OF 60 DAYS OR MORE .... ☐

Score 4 if none;
Score 3 if one;
Score 2 if two;
Score 1 if three or four;
Score 0 if five or more.

Item B.   AGE AT COMMENCEMENT OF CURRENT OFFENSE .... ☐

Score 5 if age is 37 or greater;
Score 4 if age is 24-36;
Score 2 if age is 20-23;
Score 0 if age is 19 or less;

Exception: If the offender has five or more prior commitments of
60 or more days, subtract 1 point, but in no case may the
resulting score for this item be less than 0 points.

Item C.   RECENT COMMITMENT FREE PERIOD .... ☐

Score 2 if the offender has no prior commitment of 60 or more
         days, or was released to the community from the last
         such commitment at least 36 months prior to the
         commencement of the instant offense;
Score 1 if the offender was released to the community from the
         last prior commitment of 60 or more days at least 12
         months but less than 36 months prior to the
         commencement of the current offense;
Score 0 if the offender was released to the community from the
         last prior commitment of 60 or more days less than 12
         months before the commencement of the current
         offense.

Item D.   PRIOR COURT-IMPOSED TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT OF   ☐
           MORE THAN ONE YEAR..

Score 2 if two or fewer;
Score 1 if three or four;
Score 0 if five or more.

AUGUST 1999

Item E.   SUM OF ITEMS A-D.. ☐

Item F.   CONVERSION FROM RAW TO GROUP SCORE .... ☐

            Score 0 if Item E is 0-3;
            Score 1 If Item E is 4-5;
            Score 2 If Item E is 6-8;
            Score 3 if Item E is 9 or more.

Item G.   VIOLENCE   ☐

            Score 0 if any of the following conditions apply:

            a. the instant offense is a violent offense; or
            b. the offender has two or more prior convictions of violent
                offenses; or
            c. the offender has one prior conviction of a violent offense that
                was committed within 24 months before the current offense or
                was committed after the current offense.

            Score 1 If none of the above three conditions applies.

Item H.   GUIDELINE SCORE.. ☐

            Sum Items F and G.

AUGUST 1999

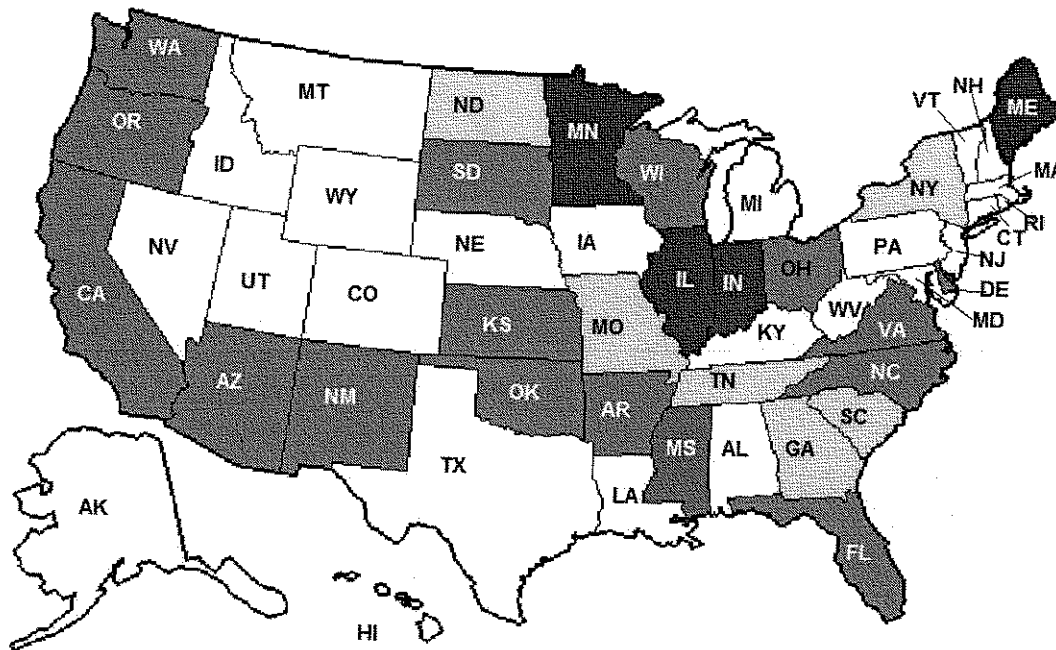# APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON PAROLE RISK ASSESSMENTS

Risk assessment instruments have become an integral part of the parole process. Parole boards use risk instruments to help make decisions on the likelihood of an individual committing future crimes upon release from prison. The majority of risk instruments provide guidelines with recommendations about the specific amount of time to be served prior to release. These guidelines are contingent on the offenders risk score. Generally, the offenders who fall into the higher risk categories receive longer prison sentences prior to parole. When assessing offenders risk level, two main factors are generally given particular attention: the gravity of the offense and characteristics of the offender (Hoffman).

Parole risk instruments allow parole boards to place offenders into groups based on their likelihood to re-offend. These risk instruments allow for a systematic collection of a standard set of information about the offender, assigning a numerical value to the information and then evaluating whether the information is predictive of criminal behavior. Historically, the types of factors that tend to be examined when assessing an offender's risk level have been static factors. Static factors are those that are associated with the offender's prior criminal record that do not change over time, such as age of first conviction, prior incarcerations, number and severity of previous arrests or convictions, and supervision failures.

In general, objective risk assessments that have been validated have been found to outperform subjective, non-structured assessments which rely solely on professional judgment (Gottfredson, 1987). The use of parole risk instruments that impartially assess factors that are known to be related to recidivism has created more uniformity as well helping to reduce disparity in parole decisions. Parole risk instruments assist parole boards with making rational, consistent and unbiased decisions. Parole boards still have the discretion to consider mitigating or aggravating factors that may not be accounted for by the risk instruments themselves; however risk instruments provide an objective assessment as a starting point.

Parole Board Discretion

Individual state parole boards in the United States vary in the amount of discretion to release inmates. Twenty-four states have parole boards that have nearly full discretion with some statutory limits. Six states have discretion except in regard to certain types of offenders, such as offenders that have committed certain violent offenses. Sixteen states have either abolished parole boards or have parole boards that have discretion in a small number of cases that occurred before a certain date, but have very limited discretion with individuals that committed a crime after a specific date. Four states have either completely abolished parole or have very limited discretion. A number of the boards that have limited or no discretion have responsibilities regarding other aspects of release such as setting parole conditions, parole supervision, and revocation of parole.

☐ -Full discretion with some statutory limits

▨ -Discretion except in dealing with certain types of offenders

▦ -Discretion in a number of old cases, little if any discretion for crimes after a certain date

■ -Little discretion or parole has been abolished

Connecticut Board of Pardons and Paroles

The Connecticut Board of Pardons and Paroles was established in 2004 by combining what had formerly been the Board of Pardons and the Board of Paroles. The Board of Pardons and Paroles consists of thirteen members who are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate. The Governor also appoints the chair. Five of the members serve to consider pardon applications, seven serve to make parole decisions and the chair serves on both boards. All of the members, with the exception of the chair, are part time and paid on a per diem basis.

The Board of Pardons and Paroles is independent from the Department of Corrections in setting policy that grants or denies parole or pardon, establishing conditions of parole, and revoking parole. The Board of Pardons and Paroles uses an administrative parole process to review an eligible individual's case. The chair or his designee and two board members sit on each parole hearing and at least two board members must approve the recommendation for parole.

Individuals that are serving sentences for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1981 and have been sentenced to two years or longer, become eligible for parole after completing one-half of their total sentence, with the exception of certain parole ineligible crimes and cases that involved "the use, attempted use, or threatened use of force", in which case, the individual is eligible for parole after completing 85% of the sentence. Individuals serving sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1981 are subject to minimum and maximum sentences and are eligible for parole upon the completion of the minimum.

Predicting Criminality and Defining Recidivism

Predicting future criminality is a daunting and controversial task. Risk instruments do not propose to be a hundred percent accurate and it may be the case that an individual classified as a poor risk may never re-offend. Moreover, some critics contend that it is unfair to punish an offender in terms of their current offense based on their future criminality. In an effort to address these and other concerns the SFS is limited to measuring prior and current criminal activity. Although found to be statistically relevant, many personal or status items such as race, sex, employment, education and marital status are not included (Hoffman, 1994). Additionally, the SFS is calculated only to assist as a standardized component in an otherwise largely intuitive and sometimes personal decision making process.

In an effort to predict whether a convicted offender will commit another offense when released to the community (recidivism) it is imperative that we define what constitutes a re-offense. There is no single standard definition of recidivism and the calculation of rates depends on what behaviors are included. For example, should one count arrests, parole violations, convictions or incarcerations. Additionally, the severity and classification of the act are also important in determining eligibility. Lastly, the broader the definition of re-offending and the longer the follow-up period the more likely the offender will recidivate.

Development of the Salient Factor Score

The Salient Factor Score (SFS) is a risk assessment tool developed by the U.S. Parole Commission that is statistically based on an objective scale through empirically validated research. The SFS and parole guidelines were first used by the U.S. Parole Commission in 1972 in a pilot project. While other recidivism prediction instruments were in existence prior to this, they did not appear to have a strong effect on parole decisions. The U.S. Parole Commission was the first paroling agency to employ the use of a risk instrument in a way that clearly affected decisions regarding parole (Hoffman, 1994).

The U.S. Parole Commission's version of the SFS contains six items. The factors that the SFS looks at are the offender's prior convictions, previous commitments for more than 30 days, the offender's age at the time of the current offense, the length of time without commitments prior to current offense, and if the offender was on probation, parole, or escape status at the time of the current offense. The SFS has been revised several times since its inception. Most of these revisions have resulted in a reduction in the number of factors (the original 1972 SFS was composed of eleven items) that are considered. Items regarding non-criminal history, heroin dependency, and status have been deleted from updated versions of the SFS. In 1998 the Parole Commission revised the SFS by increasing the weight given to prior commitments and age at offense and deleted the drug-use item. The revised SFS was designated as SFS 98. The reasoning behind this trend of decreasing the number of items on the instrument is based on a rationale that since the SFS directly influences the length of the prison term, a small number of items should be included that are objective, easily scored, and are not subject to falsification by the offender (Hoffman, 1994).

Components of the Connecticut Salient Factor Score

An offender's risk level is assessed while serving his or her sentence using the SFS to aid parole boards in making parole recommendations. The SFS looks at several different factors to assess the offender's risk of recidivism. The present study examines the five items on the Connecticut Board of Parole Salient Factor Score updated in 1999 (CTSFS99).

The first component that the SFS examines is the frequency of prior offending. Offenders can receive between zero and four points on this item, depending on the number of previous offenses. The SFS looks at a range of commitments from zero (score of 4) to five or more (score of 0). Convictions that are from at least ten years before the current offense are not counted in the assessment as long the offender has not been incarcerated during that ten year time period. In addition, not all offenses are included. Minor traffic offenses and juvenile status offenses are among the types of offenses that are excluded from the assessment. The SFS also excludes misdemeanors and minor offenses that resulted in a sentence of less than 30 days incarceration or less than one year on probation. Only commitments of sixty days or more are included

The second component of the SFS examines the offender's age at the commencement of the current offense. This offender's age is also examined in conjunction with the number of previous commitments. An individual with five or more prior commitments of 60 days or more has one point subtracted from his score on this component. The reasoning being, an older offender with fewer previous periods of incarceration has a lower likelihood to recidivate, whereas a young offender with previous commitments has a higher risk of recidivism. Scores range from zero for offenders who were 19 or younger at the time of the offense to a score of five for offenders who were 37 or older at the time of the offense. An individual can never have a score of less than zero.

Another risk component that the SFS examines is the period of time that the offender has not been incarcerated. Scores on this component range from zero to two. Specifically, the SFS looks to see if the offender has had another offense that resulted in a period of incarceration of more than 60 days within the three years prior to the current offense. Offenders that have had a period of incarceration of 60 days or longer and committed the current offense within twelve months of that prior commitment are at a higher risk of recidivism and receive a score of zero. The offender receives a score of one if the current offense was committed at least twelve months but less than 36 months prior to the commencement of the current offense. A score of two is given to individuals who have no prior commitment of 60 days or more more were released to the community from the last such commitment at least 36 months prior to the commencement of the current offense.

The fourth component of the SFS examines the number of previous periods of incarceration that were longer than one year. The scores range from zero to two for this component. Individuals with five or more previous imprisonments of more than a year receive a score of zero, a score of one for three to four previous imprisonments and a score of two for two or fewer imprisonments.

When assessing the offender, the SFS considers violence as the fifth and last component .The scores range from zero to one for this item. An individual is given a score of zero if the instant offense was violent or has two or more prior convictions of violent offenses or has a prior conviction for a violent offense within 24 months of the current offense. A score of one is given if none of these conditions apply. The components of the CTSFS99 are summarized below.

Elements in the Salient Factor Score

Elements	CTSFS99 (Connecticut Board of Parole)
Frequency of Prior Offending	Count of prior commitments of 60 days or more
Seriousness of Prior Offending	Count of prior commitments of more than one year
Recency of Prior Offending	Three years since last release from 60 days or more commitment
Age	Age at commencement of current offense
Violence History	Instant offense violent or two or more priors or one prior conviction committed within 24 months before or after current offense

The original SFS was scored on a scale from zero to ten, with a score of ten being the lowest risk of recidivism and a score of zero being the highest risk. The SFS and the seriousness of the current offense were then examined on grid with a guideline range of total time to be served. This grid and its guidelines were only provided as proximities, thus enabling the Commission to vary its suggestions based on possible aggravating or mitigating factors (Hoffman, 1994).

Guidelines for Decsionmaking Grid (SFS 1981): Customary Total Time to be Served before Release (Including Jail Time)

Offense Characteristics	Offender Characteristics: Parole Prognosis (SFS 1981)			
Severity of Offense Behavior	Very Good (10-8)	Good (7-6)	Fair (5-4)	Poor (3-0)
	Guideline Range			
Category Five	24-36 Months	36-48 Months	48-60 Months	60-72 Months

The CTSFS99 is scored on a scale of zero to thirteen. The scores are than collapsed from raw to group scores. Individuals with totals of 0-3 are given a score of zero, 4-5 a score of one, 6-8 a score of two and 9 or more a score of three. Additionally, a score of one is added to the group score if the individual qualifies under the violence component. Thus, the guideline score for the CTSFS99 can range from zero to four. Table 3 provided the guideline for time to be served before release.

Total Time to be Served before Release (Including Jail Time) CTSFS99

Score	Service Proportion	
	Minimum	Maximum
0	85%	100%
1	70%	85%
2	60%	70%
3	50%	60%
4	50%	60%

Research on the SFS

A study by Hoffman and Beck (1983) examining the effectiveness of the SFS on Federal prisoners using the definition of recidivism as any new commitment of 60 days or more including a return to prison for parole violation within a two year follow up period found that prisoners with a high SFS of 10 had a recidivism rate of 6 percent compared to offenders with a SFS of 0 who had a recidivism rate of 59 percent (Hoffman, 1983). The lower the score the higher the risk. The complete distribution is presented below.

Salient Factor Score Category	Recidivism Rate
Category A (scores of 10-8)	12 percent
Category B (scores of 7-6)	25 percent
Category C (scores of 5-4)	39 percent
Category D (scores of 3-0)	49 percent

A study by Hoffman (1998) conducted in Connecticut examined a random sample of offenders serving sentences of more than two years who were released in 1991. The total sample of 2019 was divided into a construction sample (N=1,019) and a comparison sample (N=1,000). Each case had a three year follow up period from date of release.

Unfavorable outcomes were classified as: (1) any new court commitment to a term of imprisonment of more than one year, or (2) any return to confinement for more than one year by administrative action of the Department of Corrections or Parole Board. The findings from the stuffy further supported the predictive power of the SFS.

Predicting Recidivism

Until recently the main goal of risk instruments was simply to assess an offender's likelihood to recidivate. Now instruments have been developed to look not only at risk but also at the needs of the offender. Some of the issues that are examined help to determine which offenders receive treatment, what types of treatment are appropriate and what intermediate goals are set (Andrews, Bonta, & Woemith, 2006). There have been different methods used to assess offenders. The first method of assessment used is structured clinical judgment, which is based on professional judgments about an offender's likelihood to reoffend. The second type of assessment utilizes an empirically based risk instrument, such as the Salient Factor Score, that look mainly at static factors. There are also methods of evaluation that are empirically based risk instruments that also include dynamic risk factors. The Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) is an example of this type of assessment and is the most widely used measure of recidivism (Hanson, 2005). While static factors are useful for predicting recidivism, the assessment of dynamic risk factors is necessary to know where to intervene (Hanson). More recent assessments, such as the Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), are being used to direct and track service and supervision from the early stages of incarceration all the way through case closure. These types of assessments aim to facilitate effective treatment and clinical supervision that will result in a reduction of recidivism. However, these services are more effective in reducing recidivism for offenders that are a higher risk than they are for offenders that are a lower risk (Andrews, et al., 2006). The predictive validity of actuarial evaluations of the main risk and/or need factors surpasses the validity of clinical judgments (Andrews, et al., 2006).

Future Guidelines for Risk Assessment

Bonta (2002) offers a number of suggestions regarding risk assessment tools that could result in a more effective measure of an offender's risk level than some of the instruments that are currently being used. While progress has been made in the development of assessment instruments used to evaluate offender risk, there is still room for improvement. Bonta suggests the following 10 guidelines:

1. Assessment of offender risk should be based on actuarial measures of risk
2. Risk instruments should be validated on their ability to predict criminal behavior
3. Risk instruments should be directly related to criminal behavior
4. Select instruments that are based on a relevant theory
5. Sample a number of factors related to criminal behavior
6. Assess criminogenic need factors
7. Limit general personality and cognitive tests to the assessment of responsivity
8. Use different methods to assess risk and needs
9. Exercise professional responsibility
10. Adhere to the principle of the least restrictive alternative

APPENDIX C: RISK INSTRUMENTS AND SCORING MANUALS
FROM OTHER JURISIDICTIONS

Alabama

ALABAMA PROBATION AND PAROLE SUPERVISION
RISK ASSESSMENT

Officer Initials: _____   Field Office #: _____   Assessment Date: ____/____/____

Offender Name: _____   PR #: _____

		Score

1. Age at First Adult/Juvenile Arrest (include misdemeanors) (Age: _____)
   a. 21+ 0
   b. 20 or younger 1   _____

2. Offender's Current Age (Age: _____)
   a. 36 + ... 0
   b. 35 or younger 1   _____

3. Number of Arrests (include current) (Total number: _____)
   a. One 0
   b. Two or three 1
   c. Four or more 2   _____

4. Number of Prior/Current Arrests for Theft, Car Theft, Robbery, Burglary, Stolen Property, Criminal Trespass, Damage/Destruction of Property, Larceny, or Arson (include current) (Total number: _____)
   a. 0-3 arrests 0
   b. Four or more arrests 1   _____

5. Number of Prior/Current Felony Arrests for Homicide, Kidnapping, Manslaughter, or Assault (include current)
   a. None 0
   b. One or more 1   _____

6. Number of Prior/Current Escape Arrests/Attempts (include current)
   a. None 0
   b. One or more 1   _____

7. Number of Prior/Current Convictions for Assault, Sex Assault, or Weapons (include current)
   a. None 0
   b. One or more 1   _____

8. Prior Probation Episode
   a. No 0
   b. Yes 1   _____

9. Number of Prior Adult Jail Sentences (Total number: _____)
   a. None/Unknown 0
   b. One 1
   c. Two or more 2   _____

10. Number of Prior Adult Prison Episodes (Total number: _____)
    a. None or one 0
    b. Two or more 1   _____

11. **Employment Status at Time of Current Offense**
    a.   Yes (full-time, part-time, or not applicable) 0
    b.   No (unemployed or unknown) 1   _____

12. **Offender Alcohol/Drug Abuse History**
    a.   No 0
    b.   Yes, alcohol abuse or drug abuse 1   _____

                                                                              TOTAL   _____

13. **Initial Risk Classification**
    _____ Minimum (Level V) Risk (0 to 4)
    _____ Medium (Level IV) Risk (5 to 8)
    _____ Maximum (Level III) Risk (9 to 14)

14. **Discretionary Override**
    A discretionary override is applied by the officer to <u>increase</u> the supervision level in any case where the officer believes the supervision level set by the assessment is too low. <u>A discretionary officer override may only increase the risk level</u>.

Discretionary Override Classification:_____   **Supervisor Approval:**_____

ALABAMA PROBATION AND PAROLE
OFFENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT/REASSESSMENT

Officer Initials: _____   Field Office: _____

Offender Name: _____   PR #: _____

Refer to the accompanying definitions to determine the most appropriate response and circle the item score which best applies.

						Initial Assess Date: __/__/__	Reassess #1 Date: __/__/__	Reassess #2 Date: __/__/__
N1. Academic/ Vocational Skills	High school, GED, or higher education	Adequate job skills	Incapable of acquiring job skills	Low skill level/currently engaged in GED or vocational training	Low skill level/no training			
	a	b	c	d	e			
N2. Employment	Satisfactory employment (12 months or more)	Secure employment/none needed	Unemployed or underemployed, 60 days or less	Unemployed, exceeded 60 days				
	a	b	c	d				
N3. Marital/Family Relationships	Good support and influence	Stable or none	Domestic discord, lack of cooperation	Serious domestic discord or domestic violence				
	a	b	c	d				
N4. Mental Health	No documented history or observable signs	History of instability, but stable for 12 months	Current instability, receptive to treatment	Current instability, unreceptive to treatment				
	a	b	c	d				
N5. Alcohol Abuse	No known history	Alcohol use/no problems	Occasional abuse	Serious abuse				
	a	b	c	d				
N6. Narcotics/Drug Problems	No known history	Sporadic usage or experimentation	Occasional abuse	Serious abuse				
	a	b	c	d				
N7. Intellectual Ability	Functioning independently		Needs assistance		Severely limited			
	a		b		c			
N8. Health	No problems		Some physical problems		Serious physical problems			
	a		b		c			
N9. Illegal Sexual Behavior	No criminal conviction or official documentation	Inappropriate sexual behavior; no criminal conviction	Illegal sexual behavior; with treatment	Illegal sexual behavior, no treatment				
	a	b	c	d				

Initial Assessment

10. Priority Offender Needs are problem behaviors that, in the opinion of the officer, should be addressed to help reduce the likelihood of continued criminal behavior. The officer is asked to identify up to three areas which should be addressed by the supervision/rehabilitation plan to help deter the offender from criminal behavior. This is done by entering the item # in the box below. If appropriate, indicate if a service referral was made and identify an applicable treatment or service provider.						
Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Service Provider (if applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Reassessment #1

N10. Priority Offender Needs are problem behaviors that, in the opinion of the officer, should be addressed to help reduce the likelihood of continued criminal behavior. The officer is asked to identify up to three areas which should be addressed by the supervision/rehabilitation plan to help deter the offender from criminal behavior. This is done by entering the item # in the box below. If appropriate, indicate if a service referral was made and identify an applicable treatment or service provider.						
Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Service Provider (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Reassessment #2

N10 Priority Offender Needs are problem behaviors that, in the opinion of the officer, should be addressed to help reduce the likelihood of continued criminal behavior. The officer is asked to identify up to three areas which should be addressed by the supervision/rehabilitation plan to help deter the offender from criminal behavior. This is done by entering the item # in the box below. If appropriate, indicate if a service referral was made and identify an applicable treatment or service provider.						
Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Service Provider (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Arkansas

PCAS070B

Parole Board Risk Assessment

Effective Date*:

Staff*:

Criminal History Predictors	Current Offender Predictors
1. Prior Performance on probation or parole*: * Satisfactory or Better or N/A	8. Total number of original felony convictions on this incarceration*: * None
2. Number of prior felony convictions*: * None	**Alcohol Abuse Predictors**
3. Number of prior sentenced incarcerations to prison, jail or juvenile facility for 30 days or more*: * None	9. Degree of alcohol abuse*: * None or Minor 10. Degree of drug abuse*: * None or Minor
4. Number of prior probation or parole revocations*: * None	**Socio-Economic Predictors**
5. Ever arrested or convicted as juvenile*: * No	11. Ever legally married*: * No
6. Any prior juvenile or adult convictions for theft*: * No	12. Employed over 50 percent of the two years prior to arrest for the current offense*: * No
7. Any prior juvenile or adult convictions for burglary*: * No	13. Age at first arrest or law enforcement contact*: * 35 or older
	14. Age at release on parole or transfer to community punishment*: * 45 or older

Total Score:

Risk Level:

Prepare To Update   Prior Page

Show Last Updated Information

Colorado

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COLORADO ACTUARIAL RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE (CARAS) Pursuant to C.R.S. 17-22.5-404(6)	CARAS Revised 6-03

NOTE: This instrument predicts the probability of re-arrest for men and women released from the Colorado Department of Corrections.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please check either the "Yes" or "No" box presented after each statement. In the event that the answer to a question is unknown, check the "No" box. Each item with a "Yes" response is scored 1 and each item with a "No" response is scored 0. These items include events that immediately precede the current incarceration. Many of the items require only one episode to score a "1" but Item 2 requires 3 episodes and Item 3 requires two episodes of probation OR at least one sentence to diversion community corrections.

YES	NO	
☐	☐	**1. The offender has a 9th grade or lower reading ability.** *Use the most recent Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) score.*
☐	☐	**2. The offender has three or more adult prison or jail incarcerations.** *Include time served for the offense for which the offender is currently sentenced ("current offense"). You may count multiple incarcerations of the current offense when the offender is revoked or regressed to prison again on the same offense. Do not include juvenile commitments. Do not count pretrial confinement.*
☐	☐	**3. The offender has two or more adult probation supervisions or one or more diversion community corrections supervisions.** *Include time served for the offense for which the offender is currently sentenced ("current offense"). You may count multiple supervision of the current case when the offender is revoked and resentenced to the community on the same case.*
☐	☐	**4. The offender has one or more escapes as an adult offender.** *Include all documented escapes or walk-aways from jail, prison and community corrections, even if the offender was not charged or convicted. Include time served for the offense for which the offender is currently sentenced ("current offense"). You may count multiples of the current offense when the offender is revoked or regressed to prison again on the same offense.*
☐	☐	**5. The offender has at least one Code of Penal Discipline (COPD) violation for every two years of the current incarceration.**
☐	☐	**6. The offender has one or more adult parole revocations.** *Include all adult revocations, including the current offense.*
☐	☐	**7. The offender has one or more adult probation revocations.** *Include the current offense.*
☐	☐	**8. The offender has one or more adult community corrections revocations.** *Include the current offense.*

	Total COLORADO ACTUARIAL RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE Score Add all YES answers and place in the box.

SCORE RISK LEVEL
0-2 Low
3 Moderate
4-8 High

Georgia

ARS

Applied Research Services, Inc.
"turning data into decisions"

Executive Summary: Automated Parole Risk Assessments
Tammy Meredith, Ph.D.
May 1, 2003

How do we know if a parolee will be arrested while under our supervision? We cannot know for certain. But by using the tools of science, we can improve upon our professional knowledge by *mathematically* assessing risk for re-arrest. A parole officer with insight into the likelihood of re-offending can make more informed supervision decisions. This notion highlights the Georgia Parole Board's philosophy of "results driven supervision" – which encourages the use of research to improve the Board's ability to address the needs of parolees in order to enhance their chances of successful integration into the community.

The following paragraphs highlight the findings in the full ARS Project Report, *Automated Risk Assessments* (November 1, 2001). Our automated risk assessment project takes data collected by officers every day in the field and turns it into a tool to help them tailor interventions most likely to have the greatest effect (develop a supervision strategy that will improve the chances of a successful outcome). We are currently developing the 2nd in a series of automated risk assessment instruments for the Parole Board, a re-assessment that can replace the current pencil and paper instrument completed by officers at 6-month intervals for active parolees.

Our analysis of 6,327 parolees who completed their parole between July 2000 and January 2001 demonstrates that there are ten significant risk factors that we can use to define a Georgia parolee's level of risk for re-arrest during parole supervision:

Static Risk Factors:
Age at Sentencing

Most Serious Offense was Property (yes/no)

Most Serious Offense was Drug Sales (yes/no)

Prior Juvenile & Adult Incarcerations

Prior Parole or Probation Revocation (yes/no)

History of Mental Health Treatment (yes/no)

Dynamic Risk Factors:
# of Days Employed While on Parole

Residences While on Parole

Proportion of Drug Tests With Positive Results

# of Months Attending Program(s) While on Parole

In general, our analysis confirms what we are learning from parole officers and chiefs in the field: (a) the importance of community supervision performance, (b) the pay-off (in terms of reduced recidivism) for keeping a parolee employed and in programs, and (c) the cumulative negative influence of drug use and residential instability.

The Importance of Parole Performance

This project is the first in Georgia to demonstrate statistically the important role "dynamic risk factors" play in determining supervision success. While traditional risk assessments focus on offender characteristics (age of on-set) and prior criminal history, our re-assessment model demonstrates the importance of community supervision

performance and how *changes in parole activity directly influence risk for re-offending.*

In other words, those things that place a parolee at risk for recidivating on the first day of parole (youth, being a property or drug offender, having a prior record, and having mental health problems) are exacerbated among those parolees who perform poorly during parole supervision. Since the dynamic factors can continually change during the course of parole, the probability of arrest can be continually recalculated (at on-going or regularly scheduled "re-assessment" intervals). For example, the probability of arrest for a 20-year old property offender with a prior probation revocation is 25%; but if he fails one half of his drug tests while on parole, his probability of arrest jumps to 48%.

The Pay-Off of Jobs and Programs

The Parole Board's current emphasis on employment and treatment programs would appear soundly justified. The analysis of Georgia parolees indicates that the pay-off for each day of employment during parole is a reduction of 1% in the likelihood of arrest. That translates into a 30% decrease in the likelihood of arrest for only one month (30 days) of employment. A parolee employed for a year is 3 ½ times less likely to be arrested than a similarly situated parolee who is unemployed for the year.

Similarly, each month of attending programs during parole results in a reduction of 2% in the likelihood of arrest. That translates into a 24% decrease in the likelihood of arrest for one year (12 months) of programming. The next step in this on-going project is to refine the measurement of program participation – to determine the relationship between the type of program and the days of attendance per month and the pay-off in reduced recidivism. This is only possible by improving the current measurement of program participation in FLOID, including the refinement of tracking daily attendance in program types within the

four program tracks (substance abuse, cognitive skills, education and employment).

The Negative Influence of Drug Use and Residential Instability

This analysis demonstrates the negative influence of drug use and residential instability during parole supervision. The drug test factor (proportion of drug tests that are positive) is an extremely important factor. For each incremental change in the ratio (positive to total tests), there is a 60% increase in the likelihood of arrest. That translates into increasing the odds of arrest by almost 20 times if a parolee moves from one-third of his drug tests returning positive to one-half of his drug tests returning positive.

The importance of drug test failures as an indicator of risk highlights a series of issues. First, 28% of the study cohort had no drug tests recorded. Only one-third of the study cohort had any positive drug tests (ranging from 4% to 100% of their tests returning positive, with an average of 18%). In other words, there are few instances of parolees with exceptionally high levels of drug test failures (such as 50% as indicated in the illustration above). However, if drug test failures are a strong indication of risk, it would appear compelling to enforce a higher rate of drug testing among parolees.

Finally, there is a 25% increase in the likelihood of arrest each time a parolee changes address. That translates into doubling the odds of arrest by simply moving three times while on parole (having 4 residences). This significant relationship was uncovered only after extensive manual cleaning of the residential records in FLOID for the parolees in the study cohort. This leads us to conclude that not only innovative analysis but also the basic need to improve data quality is critical to good risk assessment. Records of parolee residence must be improved if this information is ever to be incorporated in any "automated" system of calculating risk. This will be a critical area of work for the upcoming risk assessment project year.

Kentucky

STATE OF KENTUCKY
PAROLE GUIDELINES RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

Inmate Name   Last: [   ]   First: [   ]   Inmate #: [   ]

CD [ ]   Institution: [   ]   File Review Only? [ ]   ┌─ Jail Assessment Summary: ─┐ PED: [   ] mm/yyyy
                                                              ⊙ Yes   ⊙ No

STATIC ITEMS	POINTS

1. Current Offense

⊙ Theft/Burglary/Robbery   ⊙ Other   [   ]
⊙ Life Taken/Assault/Sex Crimes/DUI

Type of Theft/Burglary/Robbery Offense:
[   ]

☐ Life Taken   ☐ Assault   ☐ Sex Crimes   ☐ DUI

2. Any Felony Revocations

⊙ Yes   [   ]
⊙ No

Type of Rev1: [   ]   Date: [   ]   mm/yyyy
Type 1 Desc:
Type of Rev2: [   ]   Date: [   ]
Type 2 Desc:
Type of Rev3: [   ]   Date: [   ]
Type 3 Desc:
Type of Rev4: [   ]   Date: [   ]
Type 4 Desc:
Type of Rev5: [   ]   Date: [   ]
Type 5 Desc:
Type of Rev6: [   ]   Date: [   ]
Type 6 Desc:
Check here if there are more than 6 revocations: ☐

3. Prior DOC Incarcerations

⊙ One or more   [   ]
⊙ None

Desc: [   ]

4. High School Degree/GED or Attending School or Employed for at least 6 months prior to arrest

⊙ None
⊙ One Condition Met   [   ]
⊙ Two Conditions Met

Education: [   ]   Date: [   ]   yyyy
Employment [   ]   Source: [   ]

5. Marital Status at most recent DOC admission

⊙ Single - Never Married   [   ]
⊙ Other

Total Static Score: [   ]

DYNAMIC ITEMS	POINTS

6. Age at time of hearing

⊙ 20 and under   ⊙ 45 and over
⊙ 21-24   [   ]
⊙ 25-44

Current Age: [   ]

7. Current Classification Level

⊙ Community/Restricted
⊙ Minimum   [   ]
⊙ Medium
⊙ Close/Maximum

Current Classification Level: [   ]

8. Completed Ed/Voc/Treatment Programs

⊙ No   [   ]
⊙ Yes

☐ ABE   ☐ GED   ☐ College Degree   ☐ SAP   ☐ SOTP

☐ Vocational Degree: [   ]   ☐ PI dates [   ]

☐ Other: [   ]   ☐ Other: [   ]   ☐ Other: [   ]

Current or Other Programs:
[   ]

9. Most Severe Disciplinary Report in the last 2 years
(If in local jail match with DOC category and list here)

                                          Description
⊙ Cat VI or VII   [   ]

⊙ Cat IV or V   [   ]

⊙ None/Cat III or below [   ]

Additional Comments: [   ]

Total Dynamic Score: [   ]

Total Risk Assessment Score: [   ]   Overall Risk Level: [   ]

Parole Board Specialist Name: [   ]   Date: [   ]

Offense Severity: [   ]

Maryland

ROAP

MARYLAND RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET
(ALL INFORMATION IN SECTIONS I, II, III IS REQUIRED)

Offender's Name	DOC/JAIL Number	Correctional Facility

Date Heard	Hearing Officer/Commissioner

RECOMMENDATION/DECISION: _____

I. COMMITMENT INFORMATION: (Ascending by DATE IMPOSED)

Date Imposed	Offense	Sentence	From
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

MSR Date: _____ Max Exp. Date: _____ Total Term (Months): _____

II. OFFENSE INFORMATION:

1. Date(s) of Offense(s): _____

2. Details of Offense(s): (Note whether ARREST DATE per RAP/FBI or OFFENSE DATE per State's Version/PSI)

3. Supervision Status: On Probation/ Parole/ MSR/ Incarcerated, or Escape at the time of current offense.
   (Enter begin/end dates from NCIC, III, RAP, OBII, OBSG, or PSI)

Supervision Status	Beginning date	Ending date

III. PRIOR RECORD SUMMARY (ADULT & JUVENILE):

(Item 3 - Property Offense Arrests)		(Item 5 - Prior Convictions/Adjudications/Guilt/Delinquency)		
Mo/Yr (Arrest)	(Offense-include current offense if property)	Mo/Yr (Arrest)	(Offense)	(Disposition & Date)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4. (JUVENILE HISTORY?)				

IV. COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(In lieu of/from Pre-parole Evaluation and/or CMS update)

JUVENILE HISTORY?

MP C-58

Inmate's Name: _____

DOC#: _____

V. STATIC RISK FACTOR CALCULATION

1. Age at Current Offense: (manual/commitment)
   Earliest date of Current Offense
   Date of Birth (from commitment/manual) ___/___/___
   Calculate Age at Current Offense: ___/___/___

2. Supervision Status (See Section II, Item 3; also see manual)
   A. Is the Subject's current commitment for:
   Probation/Parole/ MSR Violation or Escape?   Yes / No
   B. At the time of the current offense was the subject on:
   Probation/ Parole/ MSR/ Confinement/ Furlough/ HDU/
   Escape, or another jurisdiction's equivalent?   Yes / No

3. Property Offender (Codes 371-491)
   (See Section III, Item 3; also see manual)
   Note: Arrests at the same time count as one arrest.
   Include current offense if property crime.

4. History of Drug/Alcohol Abuse
   Prior Convictions/ Self Admission/SAT Evaluation   Yes / No

5. Prior Convictions/Adjudications/Delinquencies/Guilt
   (See Section III, Item 5; also see manual)
   Do not include current offense
   Include all felony convictions
   See instruction manual for non-felony & juvenile convictions

STATIC RISK FACTOR SCORING

	Pts.
1. Age at Current Offense	Circle
26 years or older	0
20 to 25 years	1
19 years or younger	2
2. Probation/Parole/Confinement or Escape Status	
Not on probation/ parole/incarcerated or escape status (NO)	0
Otherwise (YES)	1
3. Property Offender (Codes 371-491:manual)	
Two or less arrests	0
Three or more arrests	2
4. History of Drug/Alcohol Abuse	
None	0
Substance Abuse	1
5. Prior Convictions/Adjudications	
None	0
One	1
Two — Three	2
Four or more	3
Total Static Risk Score	

VI. DYNAMIC RISK FACTOR CALCULATION

6. Current Age:
   Hearing Date*(or statutory eligibility if later): ___/___/___
   Date of Birth (see manual): ___/___/___

   Calculate Age at hearing/parole eligibility: _____
   *(Remember: advancing P.H. doesn't change eligibility)

7. Security Threat Group (STG) Membership
   DOC cases: consult OBSCIS I, screen "02"
   to determine STG Alert "09" entry exists. Then consult
   Monthly Intelligence Rpt. for membership scoring.
   Local Detention Center: credible information
   from official source or self-admission   Yes /No

8. Programming:
   Has the subject completed any of the following
   during this period of incarceration (see manual):
   Literacy/Adult Basic Education/GED/College Degree
   (A.A./B.A./B.S.)/ (certified or diploma)/ Vocational
   Program/ RSAT/ITP/ROTC/ATP or other TC   Yes /No

9. Current Custody Level
   DOC Inmate: (From OBSG "18" Screen/PPE)
   Local Detention Facility:
   Work Release (unsupervised)   = - 1
   General Population   = 0
   Any Higher Custody Level   = 1

DYNAMIC RISK FACTOR SCORING

	Pts.
6. Current age	Circle
51 and above	-1
41-50	0
21-40	1
Under 21	2
7. Security Threat Group (STG) Membership	
No Active Membership	0
Active Membership	2
8. Completed Education/SA/Vocational Program (see manual)	
Program completion	
Yes	-1
No	1
9. Current Custody Level	
Pre-Release	-1
Minimum	0
Else	1
Total Dynamic Risk Score	

VII. TOTAL RISK SCORE
(Add the Static Risk Score and the Dynamic Risk Score) >>

VIII. OFFENDER RISK RATING/CATEGORY (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE BLOCKS)

☐ MALES   Low Risk (0-4pts.) ☐   Moderate Risk (5-8pts.) ☐   High Risk (9+) ☐

☐ FEMALES   Low Risk (0-5pts.) ☐   Moderate Risk (6-9pts.) ☐   High Risk (10+) ☐

IX. OFFENSE TABLE (Check): TABLE A _____ TABLE B _____ PRE 10-1-1994 VIOLENT CRIME _____

X. GUIDELINES RANGE (ENTER THE SENTENCE LENGTH _____ mos.)
Bottom (enter mos.) _____   Mid-Point (enter mos.) _____   Top (enter mos.) _____

XI. TOTAL MONTHS SERVED (At the time of the Recommended Release or Rehearing date) _____

XII. CHECK IF REC. WAS: BELOW RANGE ____ BOTTOM HALF _____ TOP HALF _____ ABOVE RANGE ____
(A Refusal for Low/Moderate Risk is "Above Range" & for High Risk is Within "Top Half")

Michigan

UNI IU LUUU NUN 04·54 TH NOU CRIMINAL JUSTICE   FAX NO. 517 432 1167   P. U3

Jan·13. 2006 3:57PM   State of Michigan   No.3269   P. 2

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS   PP-142
PAROLE GUIDELINES SCORESHEET   DATE
                                                            PAGE 1

           Number   Prisoner's Last Name/First Name   Location

Instant Offense   Review Date   Corrected Date   Total Time Will
                                     (SGT/PMI/Cal)   Have Served

CHECK   ( ) Short Term   (S) = will have served less than 3 years
APPROPRIATE   ( ) Medium Term   (M) = will have served between 3 and 7 years
TERM   ( ) Long Term   (L) = will have served more than 7 years

ACTIVE SENTENCE SCORE

A. AGGRAVATING CONDITIONS - if present, each has a value of -1 (minus one), except where otherwise stated.

1   Weapon or threat of weapon   (   )

2   Most serious force/injury (death = -3) (serious injury/immediate medical
    attention required = -2) (any injury = -1)   (   )

3   Property loss or damage exceeds $5,000 (excludes joyriding)   (   )

4. Excessive violence or cruelty beyond that necessary to commit instant offense   (   )

5. Sexual offense or sexual assault behavior   (   )

6   Victim transported or held captive beyond that necessary to commit
    instant offense   (   )

7   Multiple Victims in threat of or in the instant offense   (   )

8   Victim unusually vulnerable (less than age 13, aged, mentally or
    physically impaired)   (   )

9   Offender was leader (two or more acting)   (   )

10. MDOC designated career criminal   (   )

11 MDOC designated drug trafficker   (   )

12 MDOC designated as organized crime   (   )

                            TOTAL AGGRAVATING POINTS (   )

ACTION TAKEN:

DATE
Page 2

Number	Prisoner's Name	Location

B   MITIGATING CONDITIONS

1   Situational crime (incident was instantaneous with low probability of reoccurrence) = +2 (   )

2   Offender had minor or peripheral role (two or more acting) = +1   (   )

TOTAL MITIGATING POINTS (   )

TOTAL POINTS   (Aggravating + Mitigating)   =   (   )

Computation of Instant Offense Subtotal

		Term					Term		
		(S)	(M)	(L)			(S)	(M)	(L)
TOTAL POINTS:	+3 = SCORE	+3	+3	+2	TOTAL POINTS:	-2 = SCORE	-1	-1	-1
	+2 =	+2	+2	+2		-3,-4 =	-2	-2	-1
	+1 =	+1	+1	+1		-5 =	-2	-2	-2
	0 =	0	0	0		-6,-7,-8 =	-3	-3	-2
	-1 =	-1	-1	0		-9 or more =	-4	-3	-2

INSTANT OFFENSE SUBTOTAL   (   )

TOTAL ACTIVE SENTENCE SCORE (Subtotal + C.)   (   )

Jan.19. 2006 3:58PM   State of Michigan   No.3269 P. 4

DATE
Page 3

Number   Prisoner's Name   Location

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD SCORE   (Number)   (Points)

A. Assaultive Misdemeanor occurring after 17th birthday
    (0 to 1 = 0) (2 or More = 1)   (   )   (   )

B. Number of Jail Sentences (must be jail term imposed; j
    Exclude timeawaiting sentence or suspended jail term)
    (0 to 1 = 0) (2 to 3 = 1) (4 or more = 2)   (   )   (   )

C   Number of Felony Convictions (exclude instant offense)
    (0 = 0) (1 = 1) (2 = 2) (3 or more = 3)   (   )   (   )

D. Assaultive Felony Convictions
    (0 = 0) (1 = 1) (2 or more = 2)   (   )   (   )

E   Prison Terms (Michigan/other states/military, federal, etc.)
    (0 = 0) (1 = 1) (2 or more = 3)   (   )   (   )

F   Probations/Delayed Sentences/Parole Failures (exclude violations
    without penalty)
    (0 = 0) (1 or more = 1)   (   )   (   )

G   On probation/parole/delayed sentence at time of instant offense or
    committed for violation of probation?
    (no = 0) (yes = 1)   (   )   (   )

H   Juvenile Incarcerations (exclude status offenses)
    (0 = 0) (1 or more = 1)   (   )   (   )

I   On juvenile probation prior to conviction for instant offense (exclude status)
    (no = 0) (yes, non assaultive = 1) (yes, assaultive = 2)   (   )   (   )

                              TOTAL PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD POINTS =   (   )

Computation of Prior Criminal Record Score								
		Term					Term	
		(S)	(M)	(L)			(S)	(M)	(L)
TOTAL POINTS: 0 = SCORE		+5	+3	+1	TOTAL POINTS: 5 = SCORE	-2	-1	+1
1 =		+4	+2	+1	6 =	-3	-1	-1
2 =		+2	+1	+1	7, 8 =	-4	-2	-1
3 =		0	0	0	9, 10 =	-5	-2	-1
4 =		-1	0	0	-9 or more =	-4	-3	-2

                        PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD SCORE   (   )

DATE
Page 4

Number	Prisoner's Name	Location

CONDUCT SCORE

A. Count the number of misconduct convictions for the last five years of uninterrupted institutional time, including CRP, Camp, Hospital, extended furlough and jail. Exclude parole, escape (with or without conviction) and out on writ if on bond   (   )

B. Count the number of misconduct convictions for the last year using time criteria in A.   (   )

C. Count the number of non-bondable major misconduct tickets in the last five years using time criteria in A.   (   )

D. Count the number of assault, sexual assault, riot or homicide misconduct tickets during the last five years using time criteria in A   (   )

E. Count the number of security reclassification increases during the last five years using time criteria in A   (   )

F. Count the number of security classification increases during the past year using time criteria in A   (   )

TOTAL CONDUCT COUNT = (   )

Computation of Conduct Score

		Term (S)	(M)	(L)			Term (S)	(M)	(L)
TOTAL COUNT	0 = SCORE	+3	+5	+8	TOTAL COUNT:	6 = SCORE	-1	-1	-2
	1 =	+2	+4	+6		7	-2	-1	-2
	2 =	+1	+3	+4		8 =	-2	-3	-4
	3 =	0	+1	+2		9	-3	-3	-4
	4 =	0	0	0		10, 11, 12 =	-3	-4	-6
	5 =	-1	0	0		13 or more =	-3	-5	-8

TOTAL CONDUCT SCORE   (   )

DATE
Page 5

Number	Prisoner's Name	Location

STATISTICAL RISK SCORE

Assaultive Risk = _____

Property Risk = _____

Computation of Statistical Risk Score

SHORT TERM

Assaultive Risk	Property Risk		
	High	Middle	Low
Very High	-9	-7	NA
High	-7	-5	-4
Middle	-4	0	+4
Low	+4	+5	+8
Very Low	+6	+7	+9

MEDIUM TERM

Assaultive Risk	Property Risk		
	High	Middle	Low
Very High	-7	-6	NA
High	-5	-4	-3
Middle	-2	0	+2
Low	NA	+4	+5
Very Low	NA	+6	+7

LONG TERM

Assaultive Risk	Property Risk		
	High	Middle	Low
Very High	-3	-2	NA
High	-2	.2	-1
Middle	-1	0	+1
Low	NA	+2	+2
Very Low	NA	+3	+3

STATISTICAL RISK SCORE ( )

AGE SCORE

Review Date = _____

Determine and Subtract
Prisoner's Date of Birth = _____

Prisoner's Age = _____

Computation of Age Score

Age	Short Term	Age	Long Term
15-100	0		
		22 and Under	-4
Age	Medium Term	23 and 24	-3
23 and Under	-2	25, 26, 27	-1
24 - 27	-1	28, 29, 30	0
28-30	0	31 - 35	+1
31-40	+1	36 - 40	+2
over 41	+2	41 - 50	+3
		over 50	+4

AGE SCORE ( )

DATE
Page 6

| Number | Prisoner's Name | Location |

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SCORE

Consider recommended programs and programs in which the prisoner participated between corrected date of sentence and parole eligibility date, which lasted at least three months. Exclude CRP. Determine whether the performance was adequate or inadequate. Refusals to participate are to be counted as inadequate but weigh circumstances surrounding the refusal.

Perform the review for each of the following areas: (A) Work (B) School - Academic or Vocational (C) Therapy/Counseling - individual or group including AA, NA, etc.

Following the review, assign points for adequacy of overall program participation.

Description	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
At least one adequate, no inadequates	+1	+2	+2
More adequate than inadequate	+1	+1	+1
Adequates equal inadequates	0	0	0
More inadequates than adequates	-1	-1	-1
At least one inadequate, no adequates	-1	-2	-2
		POINTS ( )	

Add a +1 (plus one) if there were no inadequates and at least two thirds of the programs were rated as excellent or outstanding.   POINTS ( )

Subtract -1 (minus one) if prisoner refused to complete or participate in a recommended program.
                                                                          POINTS ( )

TOTAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SCORE ( )

MENTAL HEALTH SCORE

If there was a psychiatric hospitalization as a result of criminal activity or active Guilty but Mentally Ill conviction score a -5 (minus five).
                                        POINTS   ( )

If there is a history of physical or sexual assault related to a compulsive, deviant or psychotic mental state, including serving for a CSC offense(s) or offense(s) involving sexually assaultive behavior, score a -5 (minus five)
                                        POINTS   ( )

If a serious psychotic mental state developed after incarceration, score a -5 (minus five)
                                        POINTS   ( )

If above conditions have existed and behavior or therapy suggests improvement, score -4 (minus four).
                                        POINTS   ( )

NOTE: THE SCORE IS NOT CUMULATIVE, IT MUST BE ONE OR THE OTHER.

MENTAL HEALTH SCORE ( )

DATE
Page 7

Number   Prisoner's Name   Location

CALCULATION OF TOTAL PAROLE GUIDELINES SCORE

ACTIVE SENTENCE SCORE   (   )

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD SCORE   (   )

CONDUCT SCORE   (   )

STATISTICAL RISK SCORE   (   )

AGE SCORE   (   )

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SCORE   (   )

MENTAL HEALTH SCORE   (   )

TOTAL PAROLE GUIDELINES SCORE   (   )

CALCULATION OF PAROLE PROBABILITY

If total score equal to or greater than +4   (   )   **HIGH PAROLE PROBABILITY**

If total score between -12 and +3   (   )   **AVERAGE PAROLE PROBABILITY**

If total score less than or equal to -13   (   )   **LOW PAROLE PROBABILITY**

Montana

MONTANA BOAD OF PARDONS AND PAROLE
RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE

Regular work assignment while in prison

No	5
Yes	0

Age at first arrest

Up thru age 18	6
19 – 24	3
25 and older	0

Prior felony convictions

Yes	3
No	0

High school graduate or some college

No	2
Yes	0

Prior community supervision

Yes	1
No	0

Serious drug or alcohol problem

Both	5
Either alcohol or drug problem	3
None	0

Any arrest for burglary, robbery, theft, auto theft, or forgery

Yes	5
No	0

TOTAL RISK SCORE _____

RISK LEVEL _____

RISK SCORES AND LEVELS

Risk Score	Risk Level	Percent Meeting Board Standard	Percent Not Meeting Board Standard	Percent of Total
1 – 15	Low	68	32	37
16 – 20	Med	56	44	35
21 – 27	High	39	61	28

Board standard for inmate performance following release on parole requires no arrests for either a felony or a misdemeanor, and no return to prison for a technical violation of parole during the 12 months following release.

Note: This risk assessment is an information tool used by the Montana Board of Pardons and Parole. It does not limit the discretion of the Board in any way.

Nebraska

CHA INSTRUMENT

DCS Number: Full Name:

Date of Birth: Male or Female: FBI Number:

NE SID Number:

Other State SID Numbers:

		TOTALS	SCORE
R1	PRIOR ASSAULTIVE OFFENSE CONVICTION		
R2	PRIOR SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSE CONVICTION		
R3	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS		
R4	AGE AT FIRST CRIMINAL CONVICTION		
R5	TOTAL PRISON SENTENCES		
R6	PRIOR PAROLE REVOCATIONS		
R7	AGE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE		
R8	ALCOHOL ABUSE	☐	
R9	DRUG USE		

TOTAL SCORE:

CATEGORY 1 (-2 TO +1):   CATEGORY 3 (+5 TO +7):
CATEGORY 2 (+2 TO +4):   CATEGORY 4 (+8 TO +15):

CRIMINAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

☐ Insufficient Information *

DCS Number: _____ Name _____ Date of Birth: _____ SID Number _____

FBI Number _____ Other States SID Numbers: _____ Male or Female: _____

DATE **ASSAULTIVE CONVICTIONS** **RAP OR PSI** **DATE** **PROPERTY CONVICTIONS** **RAP OR PSI**

DATE **TRAFFIC CONVICTIONS** **RAP OR PSI** **DATE** **OTHER CONVICTIONS** **RAP OR PSI**

Age at 1st Criminal Conviction: _____ Prior Prison Sentences: _____ Prior Parole Revocations: _____ Revocation Dates: _____

Total Convictions: _____ Age at PED: _____ ☐ Alcohol Abuse ☐ Drug Use MONTH/YEAR REVIEW Initials: _____

☐ NCIS RAP Used ☐ NCIC RAP Used Class Study Used ☐ Pre-Sentence Used

COMMENTS:

* IF BOX IS CHECKED, SEE COMMENTS

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Page 1

New Jersey

Name:_____   Identifying Number:_____

Date of Birth:____/____/____   Sex: M   F   Date:____/____/____

Referral Source:_____ Reason for Referral:_____

Disposition:_____ Present Offenses:_____

_____

The LSI-R is a quantitative survey of attributes of offenders and their situations relevant to the decisions regarding level of service. The LSI-R is composed of 54 items. Items are either in a "yes-no" format, or in a "0-3" rating format, based on the following scale:

> 3: A satisfactory situation with no need for improvement
> 2: A relatively satisfactory situation, with some room for improvement evident
> 1: A relatively unsatisfactory situation with a need for improvement
> 0: A very unsatisfactory situation with a very clear and strong need for improvement

Place an "X" over the appropriate response for each question, whether it be a simple "yes" or "no", or a rating number. The answers will transfer through to the scoring sheet beneath for quick tallying of the LSI-R score. Be sure to see the manual for guidelines on rating and scoring. For missing information, circle the question number.

Criminal History

No	Yes	1.	Any prior adult convictions? Number:___
No	Yes	2.	Two or more prior adult convictions?
No	Yes	3.	Three or more prior adult convictions?
No	Yes	4.	Three or more present offenses? Number:___
No	Yes	5.	Arrested under age 16?
No	Yes	6.	Ever incarcerated upon conviction?
No	Yes	7.	Escape history from a correctional facility?
No	Yes	8.	Ever punished for institutional misconduct? Number:___
No	Yes	9.	Charge laid or probation/parole suspended during prior community supervision?
No	Yes	10.	Official record of assault/violence?

Education/Employment

When in labor market:

No	Yes	11.	Currently unemployed?
No	Yes	12.	Frequently unemployed?
No	Yes	13.	Never employed for a full year?
No	Yes	14.	Ever fired?

School or when in school:

No	Yes	15.	Less than regular grade 10?
No	Yes	16.	Less than regular grade 12?
No	Yes	17.	Suspended or expelled at least once?

For the next three questions, if the offender is a homemaker or pensioner, complete #18 only. If the offender is in school, working, or unemployed, complete #18, #19 and #20. If the offender is unemployed, rate 0.

3	2	1	0	18. Participation/performance
3	2	1	0	19. Peer interactions
3	2	1	0	20. Authority interactions

Financial

3	2	1	0	21. Problems
No	Yes		22. Reliance upon social assistance

Remember, the rating scale is as follows:

3: A satisfactory situation with no need for improvement
2: A relatively satisfactory situation with some room for improvement evident
1: A relatively unsatisfactory situation with a need for improvement
0: A very unsatisfactory situation with a very clear and strong need for improvement

Question Numbers

Family/Marital

Item	Rating	Q#
Dissatisfaction with marital or equivalent situation	3 2 1 0	23.
Non-rewarding, parental	3 2 1 0	24.
Non-rewarding, other relatives	3 2 1 0	25.
Criminal-Family/Spouse	No Yes	26.

Accommodation

Item	Rating	Q#
Unsatisfactory	3 2 1 0	27.
3 or more address changes last year	No Yes	28.
High crime neighborhood	No Yes	29.

Leisure/Recreation

Item	Rating	Q#
Absence of recent participation in an organized activity	No Yes	30.
Could make better use of time	3 2 1 0	31.

Companions

Item	Rating	Q#
A social isolate	No Yes	32.
Some criminal acquaintances	No Yes	33.
Some criminal friends	No Yes	34.
Few anti-criminal acquaintances	No Yes	35.
Few anti-criminal friends	No Yes	36.

Alcohol/Drug Problem

Item	Rating	Q#
Alcohol problem, ever	No Yes	37.
Drug problem, ever	No Yes	38.
Alcohol problem, currently	3 2 1 0	39.
Drug problem, currently Specify type of drug:	3 2 1 0	40.
Law violations	No Yes	41.
Marital/Family	No Yes	42.
School/Work	No Yes	43.
Medical	No Yes	44.
Other indicators Specify:	No Yes	45.

Emotional/Personal

Item	Rating	Q#
Moderate interference	No Yes	46.
Severe interference, active psychosis	No Yes	47.
Mental health treatment, past	No Yes	48.
Mental health treatment, present	No Yes	49.
Psychological assessment indicated Area:	No Yes	50.

Attitudes/Orientation

Item	Rating	Q#
Supportive of crime	3 2 1 0	51.
Unfavorable toward convention	3 2 1 0	52.
Poor, toward sentence	No Yes	53.
Poor, toward supervision	No Yes	54.

LSI-R: The Level of Service Inventory • Revised

by D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., and James L. Bonta, Ph.D.

Name: _____

Date of Birth: ___/___/___   Sex: M   F

Referral Source: _____

Disposition: _____

Identifying Number: _____

Date: ___/___/___

Reason for Referral: _____

Present Offenses: _____

Instructions: Add up the number of X's in column A and record the number in the appropriate box. Do the same for column B. Add the totals for columns A and B for the total LSI-R score. Refer to the Male or Female Profile Sheet for charts of the LSI-R total score. Note: X's that fall in the blackened areas are not counted. Circled numbers represent missed questions.

Column A

Criminal History: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Education/Employment: 11. 12. 13. 14.

School: 15. 16. 17.

Employed: 18. 19. 20.

Financial: 21. 22.

Total number of X's in column A: [ ]

Column B

Family/Marital: 23. 24. 25. 26.

Accommodation: 27. 28. 29.

Leisure: 30. 31.

Companions: 32. 33. 34. 35. 36.

Alcohol/Drug Problem: 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

Emotional/Personal: 46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

Attitude/Orientation: 51. 52. 53. 54.

Total number of X's in column B: [ ]

Number of prior convictions [ ]

Number of present offenses [ ]

Number of times punished for institutional misconduct [ ]

Type of drug associated with current drug problem (if any) [ ]

Other indicators of drug problem [ ]

Area of psychological assessment indicated [ ]

Total from Column A and Column B is:

TOTAL LSI-R SCORE [ ]

Interviewer: _____   Date: ___/___/___

LSI-R: The Level of Service Inventory – Revised

by D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., and James L. Bonta, Ph.D.

Notes/Special Circumstances:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Professional Discretion Over-ride Section:

The LSI-R always has allowed for special circumstances to dictate a level of service decision rather than just using the LSI-R score.

If such discretion has been used, please clearly indicate the reason(s) for departure from use of the LSI-R score:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
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_____
_____

New Mexico

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
ADULT PAROLE BOARD

BILL RICHARDSON, Governor

Members

Ella Frank, Executive Director

TIM KLINE, Chairman

Members

NAME   NMCD#   DATE

I certify that I have read the file in its entirety, including all
recommendations and official documents. I further certify that I have
considered public safety, seriousness of the offense, and rehabilitative
factors in arriving at my decision.

FOR   AGAINST   PAROLE BOARD MEMBER

_____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____

NEW MEXICO PAROLE BOARD
REASONS FOR DENIAL

The reasons for denial contained herein apply to persons serving indeterminate sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1979, and to persons serving indeterminate life sentences for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1979

TO: _____ PNM#: _____ DATE: _____

INSTITUTION: _____ RE: _____ PAROLE HEARING _____

After careful and thorough review of all the information and facts available in your case, the most significant reasons for this decision are listed below:

1. Nature and seriousness of offense(s).
2. Use of weapon in current offense (gun, knife, or other).
3. Repetition of similar offenses.
4. Multi-Offender.
5. Lengthy criminal behavior pattern.
6. Sentenced as a Habitual Offender.
7. Lengthy involvement with or habitual use of narcotics, and/or alcohol.
8. History of sexual deviancy.
9. Poor adjustment in institution.
10. Serious violation of institutional rules and regulations.
11. Negative attitude.
12. Assaultive behavior pattern.
13. Prior probation revoked.
14. Probation revoked by failure to make restitution.
15. Parole violation on previous sentence, or this sentence.
16. Inadequate parole plan and/or no parole plan.
17. Psychological Department does not recommend parole at this time.
18. Time served in this institution insufficient to assess parole suitability.
19. Your parole at this time would depreciate the seriousness of your crime.
20. Parole is not in the best interest of society and/or inmate at this time.
21. There is a substantial risk that you will not conform to the conditions of parole.
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____

After careful consideration of the factors in your case the Board recommends:

Participation in character and re-socialization development programs, if available, could possibly increase parole prospects.

a) Drug counseling
b) Alcoholic's Anonymous counseling
c) Enrollment in education and/or vocational training program
d) Psychological counseling and/or therapy
e) Participation in and/or behavior while on work/school release
f) Remove yourself from idle status
g) Make arrangements to pay restitution

(OTHER) _____
_____
_____

New York

New York DPCA COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment Questionnaire

OFFENDER NAME :

NYSID :

STATUS :

RACE/ETHNICITY :

SEX :

DOB :

DATE OF ASSESSMENT :

AGENCY/COUNTY NAME :

SCALE SET : New PSI Scale Set

PART ONE: CRIMINAL HISTORY / RISK ASSESSMENT

CURRENT CHARGES

What offenses are covered by the current charges (check all that apply)?

☐ Homicide	☐ Arson	☐ Property/Larceny
☐ Assault	☐ Weapons	☐ Fraud
☐ Robbery	☐ Drug Sales	☐ DWI / DWAI
☐ Sex Offense (with force)	☐ Drug Possession	☐ AUO
☐ Sex Offense (without force)	☐ Burglary	☐ Other

1. Do any of the current offenses involve domestic violence?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. What offense category represents the most serious current charge?
   ☐ Misdemeanor ☐ Non-Assault Felony ☐ Assaultive Felony

3. Was there any degree of physical injury to a victim in the current offense?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Based on your judgment, after reviewing the history of the offender from all known sources of information (PSI, police reports, prior supervision, victim, etc.) does the defendant demonstrate a pattern of violent behavior against people resulting in physical injury?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. If yes to #5, does the defendant demonstrate a pattern of violent behavior against people resulting in physical injury involving family or household members (spouses/significant others, children, elders)?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. What is the number of other pending warrants, holds or charges (include criminal, family court and Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) actions)?
   ☐ None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4+

7. Was this person under Probation or Parole supervision at time of current offense?
   ☐ Probation ☐ Parole ☐ Both ☐ Neither

OFFENSE HISTORY DO NOT INCLUDE CURRENT OFFENSE

8. Indicate the number of adult/JO arrests, JD petitions, and convictions/adjudications (including JD and YO). Count each arrest date or petition date once, regardless of the number of arrest charges or level, in each category.

	Number of Arrests or Petitions	Number of Convictions or Adjudications
Total Felony and Misdemeanor Offenses		

All Felony Offenses		
Adult Violent Felony Offenses (see note)		
Juvenile Felony		
Juvenile Violent Felony (see note)		

Note: Record the number of assaultive type felony arrest or convictions. Assaultive offenses are defined as crimes of violence which have the potential to result in personal injury, whether or not such injury actually occurs (i.e. robbery, homicide, sex offenses with force, felonious assaults, arson of occupied dwelling, etc.)

9. How many times has the offender been sentenced to jail or prison in the past?
   ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3-7 ☐ 8-12 ☐ 13+

10. Was the offender ever placed by a court into a juvenile residential facility, *not including foster care*?
    ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

11. Record the number of previous arrests for each of the following offense types (DO NOT include the current offense):**An arrest can count in more than one category:**

Offense Types				
Homicide	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Assault	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Robbery	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Sex Offense (with force)	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Sex Offense (without force)	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Arson	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Weapons	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Drug Sales	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Drug Possession	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Burglary	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Property/Larceny	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Fraud	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
DWI / DWAI	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
AUO	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+
Other	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3+

12. What was the age (in years) of the offender when he or she was first arrested for a criminal/delinquency offense?
    Age

13. How many times has the offender been arrested while other charges were pending?
    ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3+

14. How many times has the offender been on probation or parole?
    ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5+

15. How many times has the offender been arrested while on probation or parole?
    ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3+

16. How many times has the offender's probation or parole been revoked?
    ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5+

PART TWO: NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. ASSOCIATES / PEERS

17. The offender has peers and associates who *(check all that apply)*:

☐ Use illegal drugs
☐ Have been arrested
☐ Have been incarcerated
☐ None

☐ Lead law-abiding lifestyles
☐ Are gainfully employed
☐ Are involved in pro-social activities

18. What is the gang affiliation status of the offender:

☐ Current gang membership
☐ Previous gang membership
☐ Not a member but associates with gang members
☐ None

19. Does the offender have a criminal alias, a gang-related or street name?

☐ Yes ☐ No

20. Does unstructured idle time contribute to the opportunity for the offender to commit criminal offenses?

☐ Yes ☐ Unsure ☐ No

21. Does offender report boredom as a contributing factor to his or her criminal behavior?

☐ Yes ☐ Unsure ☐ No

B. FAMILY

22. Are the offender's family or household members able and willing to support a law abiding lifestyle?

☐ Yes ☐ Unsure ☐ No

23. Is the offender's current household characterized by *(check all that apply)*:

Arrests	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
Incarceration	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
Mental Health Issues	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
Substance Abuse	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
Violence	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

24. With whom or where does offender currently reside or plan to reside while under supervision?

☐ Spouse
☐ Parent or person who raised the probationer
☐ Children
☐ Other relative
☐ Boy/Girl friend (relationship less than 1 year)
☐ Boy/Girl friend (relationship greater than 1 year)
☐ Friend(s)
☐ Alone
☐ Residential treatment program
☐ Other

25. What kind of relationship does the offender have with parents/caretakers or immediate family?

A. Gets/got along well with them?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ N/A, no parents/contact

B. Can rely on parents/caretakers/family when in trouble?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐ N/A, no parents/contact

C. In contact with them regularly?

☐ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ Unsure   ☐ N/A, no parents/contact

26. Was the offender's family of origin characterized by:

Arrests	☐ Yes ☐ No
Incarceration	☐ Yes ☐ No
Mental Health Issues	☐ Yes ☐ No
Substance Abuse	☐ Yes ☐ No
Violence	☐ Yes ☐ No

C. FINANCIAL STATUS

27. Is the offender's income adequate to meet his or her basic needs?
   ☐ Yes   ☐ Unsure   ☐ No

28. Does the offender appropriately manage their income to adequately handle their financial responsibilities?
   ☐ Yes   ☐ Unsure   ☐ No

D. LEISURE / RECREATION

29. Does the offender frequently engage in impulsive high risk or sensation seeking behavior?
   ☐ Yes   ☐ Unsure   ☐ No

E. RESIDENTIAL STABILITY

30. Does the offender (check one):
   ☐ Own residence
   ☐ Rent with lease
   ☐ Rent without lease (month to month)
   ☐ Stay with others
   ☐ Have no home or verifiable address

31. How many times has the offender moved in the last twelve months?
   ☐ 0   ☐ 1   ☐ 2   ☐ 3   ☐ 4   ☐ 5+

32. How many years has the offender lived in the community or neighborhood?
   ☐ Less than 1 year   ☐ 1   ☐ 2   ☐ 3   ☐ 4   ☐ 5+

F. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

33. Do any of the following characterize the area immediately surrounding the offender's residence (check all that apply)?
   ☐ Drug availability
   ☐ Gangs
   ☐ Weapons
   ☐ Violent crime
   ☐ Most people are employed in regular jobs
   ☐ It's safe at night
   ☐ People look out for each other
   ☐ People are law abiding

G. VOCATION

34. Employment status (check one):
   ☐ Full-time
   ☐ Part-time
   ☐ Unemployed, actively seeking employment

☐ Unemployed, failing to seek employment
☐ Not in labor force: student, inmate, disabled, retired, homemaker, etc.

35. Does the offender have skills that can lead to or assist in maintaining gainful employment?
☐ Yes ☐ Unsure ☐ No

36. Has the offender been steadily employed for the past five years?
☐ Yes ☐ Unsure ☐ No

H. EDUCATION

37. Educational Background *(check one)*:
☐ Did not finish high school
☐ Currently attending high school
☐ GED
☐ High school diploma
☐ Currently attending college
☐ Associates Degree
☐ Bachelors Degree
☐ Graduate Degree (MA, MS)
☐ Professional Degree (MD, JD/LLM, Ph.D., etc.)

I. MENTAL HEALTH

38. Has the offender ever been or is the offender currently in treatment for any of the following: *(check all that apply)*

Aggression/Anger Management	☐ Yes	☐ No
Depression	☐ Yes	☐ No
Disruptive Disorder (ADHD, Conduct Disorder)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Suicidal	☐ Yes	☐ No
Anxiety	☐ Yes	☐ No
Bipolar	☐ Yes	☐ No
Schizophrenia	☐ Yes	☐ No
Other Mental Health Related	☐ Yes	☐ No

39. Has the offender ever been prescribed psychotropic drugs?
☐ Yes ☐ No

40. Is the offender currently taking prescribed psychotropic drugs?
☐ Yes ☐ No

41. Does the offender have a history of suicide attempts or depression?
☐ Yes ☐ No

42. Was the offender ever assessed as developmentally disabled or mentally retarded?
☐ Yes ☐ No

J. SUBSTANCE ABUSE

43. Substance Abuse Treatment History *(check all that apply)*:

Drug/Alcohol Treatment				
Outpatient	☐ Formerly	☐ Less than 90 days	☐ 90 days or more	☐ Never
Inpatient	☐ Formerly	☐ Less than 90 days	☐ 90 days or more	☐ Never

44. Abuse History *(check all that apply)*

Tobacco	☐ Formerly	☐ Currently	☐ Never
Alcohol	☐ Formerly	☐ Currently	☐ Never
Marijuana	☐ Formerly	☐ Currently	☐ Never
Hard/Illegal Drugs (Heroin, Cocaine, Crack, Meth, etc)	☐ Formerly	☐ Currently	☐ Never
Injected Drugs	☐ Formerly	☐ Currently	☐ Never

45. If offender has used drugs how old was he/she at first use? *(leave blank if age is unknown)*

	Age at First
Marijuana	
Alcohol	
Tobacco	
Hard/Illegal Drugs	

K. CRIMINAL ATTITUDES THINKING

46. The defendant/probationer: *(Check all that apply)*

☐ Understands true extent of harm caused by his/her actions
☐ Admits wrongdoing
☐ Expresses remorse
☐ Has empathy for victim
☐ Is willing to make reparation/pay restitution
☐ Is willing to perform community service
☐ Is acceptant of/participates in treatment
☐ Accepts consequences
☐ None of the above

47. The defendant/probationer: *(Check all that apply)*

☐ Minimizes wrongdoing
☐ Blames victim/others
☐ Blames the criminal justice system
☐ Thinks conviction/sentence is unfair
☐ Excuses own behavior
☐ Reinterprets the facts to own benefit
☐ Justifies behavior as being the only option
☐ None of the above

PART THREE: OFFENDER QUESTIONNAIRE

NYSID :   Name :   DOB :

Please look at the following areas and let us know which of them you think will present the greatest problems for you. *Please check one response for each question in the column provided*.

	Please answer questions 1,2, and 3 as either Yes, No or Don't Know	No	Yes	Don't Know
1	Do you feel you need assistance with finding or maintaining a place to live?			
2	Do you feel you need assistance with finding or maintaining a steady job?			
3	Will money be a problem for you over the next several months?			

	How difficult will it be for you to...	Not Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Very Difficult
4	manage your money?			
5	keep a job once you have found one or if you currently have one?			
6	find or keep a steady place to live?			
7	have enough money to get by?			
8	find or keep people that you can trust?			
9	find or keep friends who will be a good influence on you?			
10	avoid risky situations?			
11	learn to control your temper?			
12	find things that interest you?			
13	learn better skills to get or keep a job?			
14	find a safe place to live where you won't be hassled or threatened?			
15	get along with people?			
16	avoid spending too much time with people that could get you into trouble?			
17	avoid risky sexual behavior?			
18	keep control of yourself when other people make you mad?			
19	discover positive goals or purposes for your life?			
20	find a job that pays more than minimum wage?			
21	avoid slipping back into illegal activities?			
22	deal with loneliness?			
23	avoid places or situations that may get you into trouble?			
24	learn to be careful about choices you make?			
25	find people to do things with?			
26	learn to avoid saying things to people that you later regret?			

	How do you feel about the following?	Mostly Disagree	Uncertian Don't Know	Mostly Agree
27	I have found a type of job or career that appeals to me.			
28	When I think of my future, my life feels empty and without meaning.			
29	I have found a central purpose for my life.			
30	I attend religious activities regularly.			
31	I have found a religion or spiritual path that I truly believe in.			
32	I feel other people get more breaks than me.			
33	People have let me down or disappointed me.			
34	I have gotten into trouble because I did or said something without stopping to think.			
35	When I get angry I say nasty things to people.			
36	I feel that people are talking about me behind my back.			
37	I feel it is best to trust nobody.			
38	I have taken risks in the past.			
39	I often lose my temper.			
40	I get mad at other people easily.			
41	I feel I have been mistreated by other people.			
42	I often feel that I have enemies that are out to hurt me in some way.			
43	I do little to control my risky behaviors.			
44	I often feel a lot of anger inside myself.			
45	I feel that life has given me a raw deal.			
46	When people are being nice, I worry about what they really want.			
47	I often say things without thinking.			
48	I often get angry quickly, but then get over it quickly.			

Ohio

PART C: CRIMINAL HISTORY/RISK SCORE

Item A. PRIOR CONVICTION(S)/ADJUDICATION(S) (ADULT OR JUVENILE)

None = 0; One or Two = 1; Three or More = 2.

Item B. PRIOR COURT COMMITMENT(S) OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR
(ADULT/JUVENILE)

None = 0; One = 1; Two = 2; Three or More = 3.

Item C. RECENT COMMITMENT FREE PERIOD (THREE YEARS)

No prior commitment of 60 days or more (adult or juvenile) or released to the community from last such commitment at least 3 years prior to the commencement of the current offense = 0;

Released to the community from a commitment of 60 days or more (adult or juvenile) less than 3 years prior to the commencement of the current offense = 1.

Item D. PROBATION/PAROLE/CONFINEMENT/ESCAPE STATUS VIOLATOR
THIS TIME

Neither on probation, parole, confinement, or escape status at the time of the current offense; nor committed as a probation, parole, confinement, or escape status violator this time = 0;

On probation, parole, confinement, or escape status at the time of the current offense; or committed as a probation, parole, confinement, or escape status violator this time = 1.

Item E. PRIOR PROBATION/PAROLE REVOCATIONS

No prior probation or parole revocation = 0;

One or more prior probation or parole revocations = 1.

Item F. OLDER OFFENDERS

If age 40 or older at the commencement of the current offense (and the total score from Items A - E above is 1 or more) subtract 1 point.
Otherwise = 0.

TOTAL SCORE

South Carolina

Parole Risk Assessment

Question	Value	Description
Commitment Offense:	5 3 1	Homicide (all), Criminal Sexual Conduct, Arson, Kidnapping, Serious Assault, Robbery Burglary, Breaking and Entering, Grand Larceny, Serious Drug Offense, Sexual Offense, Firearms All Other Offenses
Most Serious Prior:	5 3 1 0	Homicide (all), Criminal Sexual Conduct, Arson, Kidnapping, Serious Assault, Robbery Burglary, Breaking and Entering, Grand Larceny, Serious Drug Offense, Sexual Offense, Firearms All Other Offenses None
Num. of Prior Adult Convictions:	5 3 0	Four or more One to three None
Num. of Serious Instit. Infractions: (In last three years)	5 2 0	Two or more One None
Prior Adult Convictions:	4 2 6 0	Serious Drug Offense, Sexual Offense (other than criminal sexual conduct) Fraud / Worthless Checks Both None
Age at First Adult Conviction:	4 2 0	19 or younger 20 to 23 24 or older
Num. of Prior Periods of Probation/Parole Supervision: (Adult)	4 0	One or more None
Num. of Prior Revocations:	4 0	One or more None
Employment Status:	5 2 0	Unemployed and virtually unemployable, needs training Unemployed Satisfactory/secure full time employment/homemaker, student, retired/ disabled
Current Age: (Age at Hearing Date)	-3 -1 0	35 or older 26 to 34 25 or younger

Parole Risk Assessment Recommendation Look Up

Risk Category
LOW RISK = 8 or less 86.8% Success Rate (1.8% v.)
MODERATE RISK = 9 - 19 70.5% Success (2.3% v.)
HIGH RISK = 20 or more 62.4% Success (2.6% v.)

Non-Violent Offenses	
1st Hearing	2nd(+) Hearings
PAROLE	PAROLE
PAROLE	PAROLE
REJECT	PAROLE (if served more than 65% of sentence)

(Except Persons Given Life Sentences)

Violent Offenses	
1st Hearing	2nd(+) Hearings
PAROLE	PAROLE
REJECT	PAROLE (if served more than 65% of sentence)
REJECT (unless to allow for supervision before max-out)	REJECT

South Dakota

INITIAL COMMUNITY RISK/NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Inmate Name:
Current Offense: ID: Date:
Felony History:
Parole: Term Expires:

I. Risk Assessment

A. Adult Felony Convictions
   Multiple convictions   4
   One conviction   2

B. Violent Felony Convictions
   Multiple convictions   6
   One conviction (current or prior)   0

C. Age at First Felony Conviction
   23 and under   4
   24 and over   0

D. Age at Current Felony Conviction
   17 and under   6
   18 - 29   1
   30 and over   0

E. Chemical Dependency/Gambling Diagnosis
   CD Diagnosis:
   Gambling Diagnosis:
   Dependency (Alcohol and other substances)   7
   Dependency (Other substances)   4
   Dependency (Alcohol)   4
   Abuse   3
   Gambling   1
   No Problem/Deferred   -2

F. Prior Probation/Parole Absconding
   Multiple incidents   4
   Prior incident   2
   N/A   0

II. Assessed Risk Score

III Needs Assessment

A. Corrective Thinking Diagnosis
   High/Medium High - no treatment   4
   High/Medium High - with treatment   2
   Medium   1
   Low or not applicable   0

B. Housing Plan
   Temporary   4
   Adequate   2
   Excellent   0

C. Employment Plan
   30 day verification   5
   Disability/SSI   2
   Employment verified   0

IV. Assessed Needs Score

V. Assessed Risk/Needs Score

Assessed Risk Level:
   Intensive   28 - 45
   Maximum   19 - 27
   Medium   08 - 18
   Minimum   00 - 07

VII. Administrative Factors:
   STOP Status   Sexual Beh Risk Applied: Mitigating Risk Information: Additional Risk Information:
   1   2   3   Sexual Behavior Code: Comments:
                        STOP Treatment Required:

VIII. Final Supervision Level:

IX: Approval:
   Unit Staff: Date:

   Supervisor: Date:

Tennessee

State of Tennessee
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT

Officer Name: _____   Assessment Date: _____

Offender Name	TOMIS #

		Score
1.	**Age at First Adult/Juvenile Conviction (include misdemeanors)**	
a.	31+ 0	
b.	22 to 30 1	
c.	21 or under 2	_____
2.	**Number of Prior Parole or Probation Revocations (Adult or Juvenile)**	
a.	None 0	
b.	One or more 1	_____
3.	**Number of Prior Adult/Juvenile TDOC Commitments (include current)**	
a.	None 0	
b.	One 1	
c.	Two or more 2	_____
4.	**Number of Prior Felony Convictions (include current)**	
a.	None or one 0	
b.	Two, three, or four 1	
c.	Five or more 2	_____
5.	**Number of Prior Abscond or Escape Movements**	
a.	None 0	
b.	One or more 1	_____
6.	**Prior Robbery/Burglary Conviction History (include current)**	
a.	None or one robbery or burglary convictions 0	
b.	Two or more robbery or burglary convictions 1	_____
7.	**Prior Theft/Car Theft Conviction History (include current)**	
a.	None or one theft, pick pocket, larceny, shoplift, stolen property, or car theft .. 0	
b.	Two or more theft, pick pocket, larceny, shoplift, stolen property, or car theft ... 1	_____
8.	**Prior Fraud/Forgery Conviction History (include current)**	
a.	None or one fraud, extortion, forgery, or embezzlement convictions 0	
b.	Two or more fraud, extortion, forgery, or embezzlement convictions 1	_____
9.	**History of Alcohol or Drug Abuse**	
a.	No known drug or alcohol abuse 0	
b.	Drug or alcohol abuse 1	
c.	Drug _and_ alcohol abuse 2	_____
10.	**Prior Misdemeanor History (include current)**	
a.	None or one 0	
b.	Two or more 1	_____

TOTAL _____

11.   Initial Risk Classification

_____ Minimum Risk (O to 4)
_____ Medium Risk (5 to 7)
_____ Maximum Risk (8 to 14)

12. **Mandatory Least Restrictive Supervision Level Override**

A mandatory, least restrictive supervision level, based on the offense characteristics and admission status of the case, is required in the following instances:

- Sex offenders must be supervised at medium or higher; and

- Enhanced (intensive) cases sentenced by the Court will be supervised according to Enhanced standards until transferred to regular supervision.

- Where such programs exist, Team Partnership and Community Supervision cases will be supervised by standards set up within the local program.

The mandatory classification level entered below overrides the lower supervision level set by the risk assessment score (see 11 above):

Mandatory Override Classification: _____ Supervisor Approval: _____

13. **Discretionary Override**

A discretionary override may be used by the Officer to increase the supervision level in any case where the officer believes the supervision level set by the assessment is too low.
Such an override may only increase, not decrease the risk level.

The classification level entered below is at the Officer's discretion and overrides the lower supervision level set by the risk assessment score (see II above):

Discretionary Override Classification: _____ Supervisor Approval: _____

Reason for Discretionary Override: _____

_____

_____

_____

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State Of Tennessee
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
FIELD SERVICES DIVISION
OFFENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND REASSESSMENT

Offender Name	TOMIS #	Officer

Refer to the accompanying definitions to determine the most appropriate response and circle the item score that best applies.				Initial Assess Date:	Reassess #1 Date:	Reassess #2 Date:	Reassess #3 Date:
N1. Academic/Job Skills	High School/ GED/vocational training/license or certificate	Adequate skills	Educational/job skill deficiency, engaged in ed. or voc.	Significant educational/job skill deficiency				
	0	1	3	5				
Please check all that apply: ☐ High school/GED/college degree ☐ Vocational training completed ☐ Other (specify):								
N2. Employment	Satisfactory employment or not needed	Employed less than 12 months	Unsatisfactory employment	Unemployed				
	0	1	3	5				
Please check all that apply: ☐ Full-time employment ☐ Student ☐ Disabled ☐ Retired ☐ Part-time employment ☐ Homemaker ☐ Job training program ☐ Other (specify)								
N3. Alcohol Use	No alcohol use problem		Occasional Abuse	Serious abuse				
	0		3	5				
N4. Narcotics/ Drug Use	No known history of use	Some drug abuse/ experimentation	Occasional abuse	Serious abuse				
	0	1	3	5				
Please check all that apply: ☐ Cocaine ☐ Other amphetamines ☐ PCP ☐ Tranquilizers ☐ Morphine ☐ Methadone ☐ Marijuana/Hashish ☐ Methamphetamine ☐ Heroin ☐ Other stimulants ☐ Inhalants ☐ Other (specify):								
N5. Mental Stability	No documented history or observable signs of mental instability	History of mental instability, but stable 12 months or more	Current mental instability	Current mental instability, not receptive to treatment				
	0	1	2	4				
N6. Marital/Family Relationships	Good support and influence	Stable or none	Domestic discord, lack of cooperation	Serious domestic discord/domestic violence				
	0	1	2	4				
N7. Physical Health	No problems		Some physical problems	Serious physical problems				
	0		1	2				
N8. Housing	Adequate housing	Some housing problems	Serious housing problems	No housing				
	0	1	2	3				
N9. Transportation	Transportation available or not needed		Limited transportation	No transportation available				
	0		1	2				

Initial Assessment   Officer: _____

N10. Priority Need(s) and Service Referral Recommendation. Review item scores (NI to N9) before entering the three critical factors you believe should be addressed by supervision plan to deter future criminal behavior. Consider items the offender scored highest on. If you make a service referral for a priority need, circle 'yes' and describe the service type.

Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Referral Service Type (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Reassessment #1   Officer: _____

N10. Priority Need(s) and Service Referral Recommendation. Review item scores (NI to N9) before entering the three critical factors you believe should be addressed by supervision plan to deter future criminal behavior. Consider items the offender scored highest on. If you make a service referral for a priority need, circle 'yes' and describe the service type.

Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Referral Service Type (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Reassessment #2   Officer: _____

N10. Priority Need(s) and Service Referral Recommendation. Review item scores (NI to N9) before entering the three critical factors you believe should be addressed by supervision plan to deter future criminal behavior. Consider items the offender scored highest on. If you make a service referral for a priority need, circle 'yes' and describe the service type.

Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Referral Service Type (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Reassessment #3   Officer: _____

N10. Priority Need(s) and Service Referral Recommendation. Review item scores (NI to N9) before entering the three critical factors you believe should be addressed by supervision plan to deter future criminal behavior. Consider items the offender scored highest on. If you make a service referral for a priority need, circle 'yes' and describe the service type.

Priority Needs Item	Referral Made? (circle one)	Referral Service Type (If applicable)	Referral Date	Service Status 1-Continue, 2-Unavailable 3-Refused, 4-Completed	Completion Type 1-Satisfactory 2-Unsatisfactory	Completion Date
1. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
2. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__
3. _____	Yes / No	_____	__/__/__	_____	_____	__/__/__

Texas

STATIC 99
Coding Instructions and Worksheet

1. **Number of Prior Sex Offenses (prior to Index offense)**
   - Index offense is the most recent offense with a sexual element
   - Consider convictions and charges for sex offenses (any offense with a sexual element) prior to the index offense
   - Deferred adjudication would count as an offense conviction

   Convictions   Charges

   _____   _____

   _____   _____

   _____   _____

   _____   _____

2. **Any Stranger Victim**
   - Victim has known offender less than 24 hours prior to offense
   - Information can come from any source available

3. **Any Unrelated Victim**
   - A relationship sufficiently close that marriage would normally be prohibited – score as "0"
   - See scoring guide for examples
   - Information can come from any source available

4. **Victim's Gender**
   - Information can come from any source available

5. **Any Convictions for Non-Contact Sex Offenses**
   - Convictions only
   - Indecent Exposure, Illegal Pornography, etc.

6. **Ever Lived with an Intimate Partner/Two Years**
   - "Married" – two adults living together as lovers and sharing bills for at least two continuous years
   - Male/Male or Female/ Female relationships would count if living as lovers

7. **Age**
   - Age at commencement of the period at risk (e.g., released from prison, released on community supervision)

8. **Index: Assaultive Conviction (Non-Sexual by Title)**
   - Any assaultive conviction **SENTENCED AT THE SAME TIME** as the index sexual offense
   - Regardless of the date the offenses were committed
   - Include Homicide, Wounding, Assault, Robbery, Arson, Abduction, etc.

9. **Prior: Assaultive Conviction (Non-Sexual by Title)**
   - Not including index offense
   - Conviction only

10. **More than Four Sentencing Occasions**
    - Number of occasions sentenced
    - For any criminal offense (not including traffic tickets)
    - Include juvenile
    - Include Index Offense and all prior sentencing occasions

Utah

FORM 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS FORM ON PAGE 3

OFFENDER'S
NAME:

Enter
Points

	Points		
PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS (SEPARATE CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS)	0	NONE	
	2	ONE	
	4	TWO	
	6	THREE	
	8	MORE THAN THREE	
PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS (SEPARATE CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS) (INCLUDES DUI & RECKLESS) (EXCLUDES OTHER TRAFFIC)	0	NONE	
	1	ONE	
	2	TWO TO FOUR	
	3	FIVE TO SEVEN	
	4	MORE THAN SEVEN	
PRIOR JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS (ADJUDICATIONS FOR OFFENSES THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN FELONIES IF COMMITTED BY AN ADULT)(THREE MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS EQUAL ONE FELONY ADJUDICATION)	0	NONE	
	1	ONE	
	2	TWO TO FOUR	
	3	MORE THAN FOUR	
	4	SECURE PLACEMENT	
SUPERVISION HISTORY (ADULT OR JUVENILE)	0	NO PRIOR SUPERVISION	
	1	PRIOR SUPERVISION	
	2	PRIOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT	
	3	PRIOR REVOCATION	
	4	ACT OCCURRED WHILE UNDER CURRENT SUPERVISION OR PRE-TRIAL RELEASE	
SUPERVISION RISK (ADULT OR JUVENILE)	0	NO ESCAPES OR ABSCONDINGS	
	1	FAILURE TO REPORT (ACTIVE OFFENSE) OR OUTSTANDING WARRANT	
	2	ABSCONDED FROM SUPERVISION	
	3	ABSCONDED FROM RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM	
	4	ESCAPED FROM CONFINEMENT	
VIOLENCE HISTORY (PRIOR ADULT OR JUVENILE OFFENSE CONVICTION FOR AN OFFENSE WHICH INCLUDES THE USE OF A WEAPON, PHYSICAL FORCE, THREAT OF FORCE OR SEXUAL ABUSE)	0	NONE	
	1	MISDEMEANOR	
	2	3RD DEGREE FELONY	
	3	2ND DEGREE FELONY	
	4	1ST DEGREE FELONY	
WEAPON USED IN CURRENT OFFENSE (ONLY WHEN CURRENT CONVICTION DOES NOT REFLECT WEAPON USE OR WHEN STATUTORY ENHANCEMENT IS NOT INVOLVED)	1	CONSTRUCTIVE POSSESSION	
	2	ACTIVE POSSESSION	
	3	DISPLAYED OR BRANDISHED	
	4	ACTUAL USE	
	6	INJURY CAUSED	

OFFENDER'S NAME: [0]

TOTAL SCORE
0

CRIMINAL HISTORY ROW	
ROW	POINT TOTAL
V	16+
IV	12-15
III	8-11
II	4-7
I	0-3

CRIME CATEGORY

A 1ST DEGREE MURDER	B 2ND DEGREE DEATH	C 1ST DEGREE PERSON	D 3RD DEGREE DEATH	E 1ST DEGREE OTHER	F 2ND DEGREE PERSON	G 3RD DEGREE PERSON	H 2ND DEGREE OTHER	I 2ND DEGREE POSSESSION	J 3RD DEGREE OTHER	K 3RD DEGREE POSSESSION
24 YRS	8 YRS	10 YRS	48 MOS	84 MOS	60 MOS	36 MOS	30 MOS	20 MOS	20 MOS	18 MOS
22 YRS	7 YRS	9 YRS	42 MOS	78 MOS	48 MOS	30 MOS	24 MOS	18 MOS	18 MOS	16 MOS
20 YRS	6 YRS	8 YRS	36 MOS	72 MOS	36 MOS	24 MOS	20 MOS	16 MOS	12 MOS	12 MOS
18 YRS	5 YRS	7 YRS	24 MOS	66 MOS	30 MOS	20 MOS	18 MOS	14 MOS	10 MOS	10 MOS
16 YRS	4 YRS	6 YRS	20 MOS	60 MOS	24 MOS	18 MOS	16 MOS	12 MOS	9 MOS	8 MOS

■ MANDATORY IMPRISONMENT   ■ IMPRISONMENT   ■ INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS   ■ REGULAR PROBATION

CONSECUTIVE ENHANCEMENTS: 40% of the shorter sentence is to be added to the full length of the longer sentence.
CONCURRENT ENHANCEMENTS: 10% of the shorter sentence is to be added to the full length of the longer sentence.

Matrix timeframes refer to imprisonment only. Refer to the categorization of offenses.
Capital offenses are not considered within the context of the sentencing guidelines.

OFFENDER'S NAME: _____0_____

ACTIVE CONVICTIONS & CRIME CATEGORY   TIME

MOST SERIOUS   _____   [ ]

NEXT MOST SERIOUS   _____   [ ]

OTHER   _____   [ ]

OTHER   _____   [ ]

                                                                   [0]

OFFENDER'S NAME:
_____0_____

DATE SCORED:
_____

SCORER'S NAME:
_____

INSTRUCTIONS: All actions required to navigate around this worksheet can be accomplished with the TAB key, the ESCAPE key and the UP and DOWN ARROWS. Start by insuring the cursor is placed over the blank yellow box on PAGE 1, then enter the offender's name and PRESS the TAB key, this will advance you to the first red box. The Offender's Name will automatically be entered on all subsequent pages as you type it at the top of PAGE 1.

Vermont

Vermont Parole Board Risk Instrument

Instructions: Circle the correct score for each item and compute the correct risk level designation using the Instruction Guide.

Static Risk Factors	Pts.	Dynamic Risk Factors	Pts.
1. Prior Convictions/Adjudications		**8. Current Age**	
None	0	50 and above	-2
One	1	40-49	-1
Two or More	2	24-39	1
2. Age at First Arrest		Under 23	2
16 years or older	0	**9. Most Severe Disciplinary Report**	
Under 16 years	2	No DR/Grad. Sanctions Past 12 Months	-1
3. Prior Charge/Suspension Prior Community Super.		Any DR/Grad. Sanctions past 12 months	0
None	0	Major A or B	1
Yes	1	**10. Completed Ed./TreatmentProgram?**	
4. Ever Employed 12 Months at Admission		Yes	-1
Yes	0	No	1
No	2	**11. Current Custody Level**	
5. Criminal Acquaintances at Admission		Minimum	-1
No	0	Medium	0
Yes	2	Else	1
6. Drug/Alcohol Abuse		**12. Current Marital Status**	
None	0	Married, Divorced, Common Law, Widowed	-1
Causing behavior Problems/Positive test At Admissions	1	Single	1
7. Crime Seriousness		**13. Verified Release Plan**	
1,2,4,5,10	0	Residence and employment	-2
3,6,7,8,9,11	2	Employment only	-1
		Residence only	0
		None	1
Total Static Risk Score		**Total Dynamic Risk Score**	

Total Risk Score: (add static risk and dynamic risk scores):_____ Points

Overall Risk Level: (Check Correct Risk Level)

_____Low Risk (0-5pts.)   _____Moderate Risk (6-9pts.)   _____High Risk(10+)

Date of most recent LSI_____   Date completed:_____

West Virginia

West Virginia Parole Board Risk Instrument – Males

Inmate's Name _____   DOC# _____   Institution _____   ___/___/___
                                                                                Date

☐ Victim Notification   Effective Sentence Date: ____/____/____

Static Risk Factors	Pts.	Dynamic Risk Factors	Pts.
1. Age at First Adult Arrest		**6. Current Age**	
26 years or older	0	50 and above	-2
21 – 25 years	1	40-49	-1
20 years or younger	2	24-39	1
2. Prior Probation, Parole, Home Confinement, Bond Revocations Past Five Years		Under 23	2
None	0	**7. Most Severe Disciplinary Report**	
One	1	None past 12 months	0
Two or more	2	Class 2 past 12 Months	1
Convicted of Crime While on Probation/Parole/HC/Bond	3	Class 1 or Multiple Class 2 past 12 months	2
3. Current Offense Severity		**8. Completed Education/SA/ Other Program As Part of the Program Plan?**	
Robbery, Theft, MV-Theft, Burglary, Fraud, Drug Sale	1	Yes	-1
Else	0	No	1
4. Drug/Alcohol Abuse		**9. Current Custody Level**	
None	0	Minimum /Community	-1
Alcohol, Marijuana, Powder Cocaine	1	Medium	0
Heroin, Meth, Oxycontin, Crack Cocaine, Pills, or Multiple Use of the above drugs	2	Close	1
5. Prior Adult Convictions		Maximum	2
None	0	**10. Work Record While Incarcerated**	
One	1	Positive	-1
Two to Three	2	Neutral	0
Four or more or a Prior Violent Conviction	3	Negative	1
Total Static Risk Score		**Total Dynamic Risk Score**	

Total Risk Score: (add static risk and dynamic risk scores): _____Points
Overall Risk Level: (Check Correct Risk Level)

_____ Low Risk (0-4pts.)   _____ Moderate Risk (5-8pts.)   _____ High Risk(9+)

Form Completed By:_____   Date:_____

West Virginia Parole Board Risk Instrument – Females

_____   _____   _____   ___/___/_____
Inmate's Name   DOC#   Institution   Date

☐ Victim Notification   Effective Sentence Date: ____/___/_____

Static Risk Factors	Pts.	Dynamic Risk Factors	Pts.
1. Age at First Adult Arrest		**6. Current Age**	
26 years or older	0	50 and above	-2
21 – 25 years	1	40-49	-1
20 years or younger	2	24-39	1
2. Prior Probation, Parole, Home Confinement, Bond Revocations Past Five Years		Under 23	2
None	0	**7. Most Severe Disciplinary Report**	
One	1	None past 12 months	0
Two or more	2	Class 2 past 12 Months	1
Convicted of Crime While on Probation/Parole/HC/Bond	3	Class 1 or Multiple Class 2 past 12 months	2
3. Current Offense Severity		**8. Completed Education/SA/ Other Program As Part of the Program Plan?**	
Robbery, Theft, MV-Theft, Burglary, Fraud, Drug Sale	1	Yes	-1
Else	0	No	1
4. Drug/Alcohol Abuse		**9. Current Custody Level**	
None	0	Minimum /Community	-1
Alcohol, Marijuana, Powder Cocaine	1	Medium	0
Heroin, Meth, Oxycontin, Crack Cocaine, Pills, or Multiple Use of the above drugs	2	Close	1
5. Prior Adult Convictions		Maximum	2
None	0	**10. Work Record While Incarcerated**	
One	1	Positive	-1
Two to Three	2	Neutral	0
Four or more or a Prior Violent Conviction	3	Negative	1
Total Static Risk Score		**Total Dynamic Risk Score**	

Total Risk Score: (add static risk and dynamic risk scores):_____Points
Overall Risk Level: (Check Correct Risk Level)

_____Low Risk (0-6 pts.)   _____Moderate Risk (7-11 pts.)   _____High Risk (12+)

Form Completed By:_____   Date:_____

U.S. Parole Commission

Special Cases: In check-kiting offenses, do not use the total amount of worthless checks deposited over the life of the scheme. The "potential replacement cost" is the face value of the worthless checks on deposit when the scheme is terminated. If a line of credit in a specified amount is fraudulently obtained, treat as if a fraudulent loan application and use the specified amount.

21. "Voluntary manslaughter" refers to the unlawful killing of a human being without malice upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion.

* * ******************* * ***

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE (SFS 98)

Item A.   PRIOR CONVICTIONS/ADJUDICATIONS *(ADULT OR JUVENILE)*...................... ☐

None = 3; One = 2; Two or three = 1; Four or more = 0

Item B.   PRIOR COMMITMENT(S) OF MORE THAN 30 DAYS *(ADULT/JUVENILE)* .... ☐

None = 2; One or two=1; Three or more = 0

Item C.   AGE AT CURRENT OFFENSE/PRIOR COMMITMENTS............................... ☐

26 years or more	Three or fewer prior commitments	= 3
	Four prior commitments	= 2
	Five or more commitments	= 1
22-25 years	Three or fewer prior commitments	= 2
	Four prior commitments	= 1
	Five or more commitments	= 0
20-21 years	Three or fewer prior commitments	= 1
	Four prior commitments	= 0
19 years or less	Any number of prior commitments = 0	

Item D.   RECENT COMMITMENT FREE PERIOD *(THREE YEARS)* .... ☐

No prior commitment of more than 30 days (adult or juvenile) or released to the community from last such commitment at least 3 years prior to the commencement of the current offense =1; Otherwise = 0

Item E.   PROBATION/PAROLE/CONFINEMENT/ESCAPE STATUS VIOLATOR THIS TIME ...... ☐

Neither on probation, parole, confinement, or escape status at the time of the current offense; nor committed as a probation, parole, confinement, or escape status violator this time =1; Otherwise = 0

Item F.   OLDER OFFENDERS .... ☐

If the offender was 41 years of age or more at the commencement of the current offense (and the total score from Items A - E above is 9 or less) = 1; Otherwise = 0

TOTAL SCORE .... ☐

****
***

SALIENT FACTOR SCORING MANUAL. The following instructions serve as a guide in computing the salient factor score.