



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

User Report

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING
SYSTEM

NO. 1989-5

HV
9308
H32re
1989
c.2

Solicitor General Canada
Ministry Secretariat

Robert G. Hann
William G. Harman
The Research Group

HV
9308
#B2re
1989
c.2

Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.
Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

LIBRARY
SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA
JAN 4 1994
BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL CANADA
OTTAWA (ONTARIO)
K1A 0P8

~~RELEASE RISK PREDICTION~~
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING
SYSTEM

NO. 1989-5

This working paper was prepared under contract for the Corrections Branch, Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada and is made available as submitted to the Ministry. The views expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

This working paper is available in French. Ce document de travail est disponible en français.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 BACKGROUND	1
1.1 REPORT OBJECTIVES	1
1.2 THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM	2
1.3 THE PAROLE DECISION-MAKING AND RELEASE RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT	3
2. LIMITATIONS OF THE VALIDATION EXERCISE	4
3. RESULTS OF THE VALIDATION: RELEASE RISK	5
4. COMPARISON OF SCORES WITH ACTUAL PAROLE DECISIONS .	8
5. COMPARISON OF SUCCESS RATES: SCORING SYSTEM VS. ACTUAL DECISIONS	9
APPENDIX A: THE NUFFIELD RELEASE RISK SCORING MODEL ..	15

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION: A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 REPORT OBJECTIVES

Issues surrounding the early release of inmates on parole are often the focus of heated debate. Much of that debate revolves around different perceptions regarding the ease or difficulty with which anybody – and especially Parole Board members – can predict the risks of further reoffending associated with different types of inmates as they become eligible for early release.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada has recently initiated a number of studies aimed at improving understanding of both the processes that lead to decisions to grant or deny early release on full parole, and the risks associated with the release from penitentiary of different types of offenders. During the past 2 years the authors of this report have been engaged in the latest of these studies, "The Parole Decision-Making and Release Risk Assessment Project".

The mandate of this major study includes a broad range of issues related to the release of inmates – with issues related to the prediction of release risk being top priority. However, until this study is complete, those having to deal with the prediction of risk must rely on prediction methodologies developed some time ago. The most promising of those is a risk prediction scoring system developed by Joan Nuffield using data for inmates released in the early 1970's.

The current short report utilizes data collected especially for our study to explore the extent to which the "Nuffield Scoring System" yields accurate predictions of the risks associated with offenders released from penitentiary in more recent years. The report also explores whether other findings of Nuffield regarding actual Parole Board release decisions still hold.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

2

The results of this exploration address a number of general questions related to risk prediction, including:

"Can Scoring Systems be developed that could be used to classify inmates according to the risks (of reoffending) associated with their release?",

"If such a Scoring System were developed for some group of inmates, how confident would we feel that it would still be appropriate for another group of inmates?",

"Do the decisions now made by the Parole Board differ significantly from the decisions they might make if they had instead based their decisions solely on risk prediction scores?", and

"Are the decisions now made by the Parole Board better or worse (in terms of risk) than decisions based solely on risk prediction scores?".

1.2 THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

The Nuffield study was undertaken to identify which inmate characteristics were strongly related to National Parole Board decisions¹.

The study developed a risk prediction system based on a simple summation (Burgess) technique. Data for constructing and validating the scoring system were derived from a random sample of roughly 2500 full-parole decisions related to male releases from penitentiaries in 1970, 1971 and 1972. All of these inmates had been previously admitted on simple warrants of committal (i.e. admissions for supervision violation were excluded). Excluded as well were certain relatively rare "release" types such as death and court orders.

In constructing the scores, Nuffield utilized information on inmate characteristics such as: current admitting offence, prior criminal history, inmate demographic characteristics, and criminal behaviour within 3 years after release. A more complete description of the procedures for calculating Nuffield risk scores is contained in Appendix A.

The scoring system developed had Indices of Predictive Efficiency (P.E.) of .224 on the construction sample and .230 on the validation sample².

Scores from -24 to +19 were recorded for inmates. However, since it would be infeasible to implement any scoring system based on so many (45) categories of inmate risk, Nuffield developed a smaller number of groupings of scores.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

3

Specifically, the scoring system was used to classify inmates into one of five groups, with each group containing at least 16% and no more than 25% of the inmates.

The approximate probabilities of recidivating (defined as commission of an indictable offence within 3 years of release) for each of the groups were as follows:

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>NUFFIELD SCORE</u>	<u>PROBABILITIES OF RECIDIVATING</u>
VERY GOOD	(-6 TO -27)	4 OUT OF 5 WILL <u>NOT</u> RECIDIVATE
GOOD	(-1 TO -5)	2 OUT OF 3 WILL <u>NOT</u> RECIDIVATE
FAIR	(0 TO +4)	1 OUT OF 2 WILL <u>NOT</u> RECIDIVATE
FAIR TO POOR	(+5 TO +8)	2 OUT OF 5 WILL <u>NOT</u> RECIDIVATE
POOR	(+9 TO +30)	1 OUT OF 3 WILL <u>NOT</u> RECIDIVATE

In addition to providing a useful method of categorizing offenders in terms of release risk, Nuffield also found:

- that there was a close correspondence between the statistical risk of reoffending (for offenders with similar risk prediction scores) and the likelihood of actually being paroled by the Parole Board, but
- that inmates with the best risk scores were actually paroled at a somewhat lower rate than those with slightly less favourable scores,

Nuffield also found that certain variables (15 in all, see Appendix A) improved the ability of the scoring system to predict release risk, while others (e.g. seriousness of the current admitting offence) were of less utility in this regard.

1.3 THE PAROLE DECISION-MAKING AND RELEASE RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT

A major portion of the current project has been devoted to assembling the different types of data bases necessary to understanding the range of issues related to the parole process and release risk.

To date the study has assembled the following major databases:

- a file derived from existing automated files and consisting of roughly 40 variables (demographic characteristics of the inmate, and decisions and activities during the previous, current and subsequent

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

4

penitentiary terms) related to each of the 81,203 penitentiary terms served by inmates admitted or released from penitentiary during the fiscal years 1971/2 through 1984/5;

- 4 files derived from a manual review of non-automated and computerized records and consisting of over 600 variables (prior criminal history, demographic characteristics, sentence type and length, institutional experience, escapes, transfers, release process, post-release experience, etc.) related:
 - to a 25% sample (825) of male penitentiary inmates who were admitted on a Warrant of Committal and who became eligible for parole in 1983/84,
 - to all (52) female penitentiary inmates who were admitted on a Warrant of Committal and who became eligible for parole in 1983/84,
 - to a 25% sample (792) of all male penitentiary inmates who were released (on parole, mandatory supervision, direct discharge, etc) in 1983/84,
 - to all (87) female penitentiary inmates who were released (on parole, mandatory supervision, direct discharge, etc) in 1983/84; and, finally,
- 1 file derived from a combination of correctional and law enforcement automated records and consisting of approximately 50 variables, plus full criminal histories, plus data on criminal convictions for a 3 year follow-up after release -- for all inmates (roughly 2500) who were admitted on Warrant of Committal and were released in 1983/84.

One of the major objectives of the study is to utilize this vast base of information to develop a better understanding of the factors that affect the risks associated with the release of different types of inmates.

However, at this time it seemed worthwhile to utilize the data to test the effectiveness of the best currently available release risk prediction system, that developed by Nuffield. While doing so, it would also be useful to examine whether Nuffield's other findings regarding actual parole decision making were still valid.

**RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM**

5

2. LIMITATIONS OF THE VALIDATION EXERCISE

The database most closely resembling that used by Nuffield was our 25% sample of all male penitentiary inmates who were released in 1983/84. Eliminating from that database all offenders who were not admitted on simple Warrants of Committal left 534 inmates -- compared to 2475 for the Nuffield combined construction and validation samples.

The data base also had information on nearly all the variables required to calculate the Nuffield Release Risk Scores³, with the following exception:

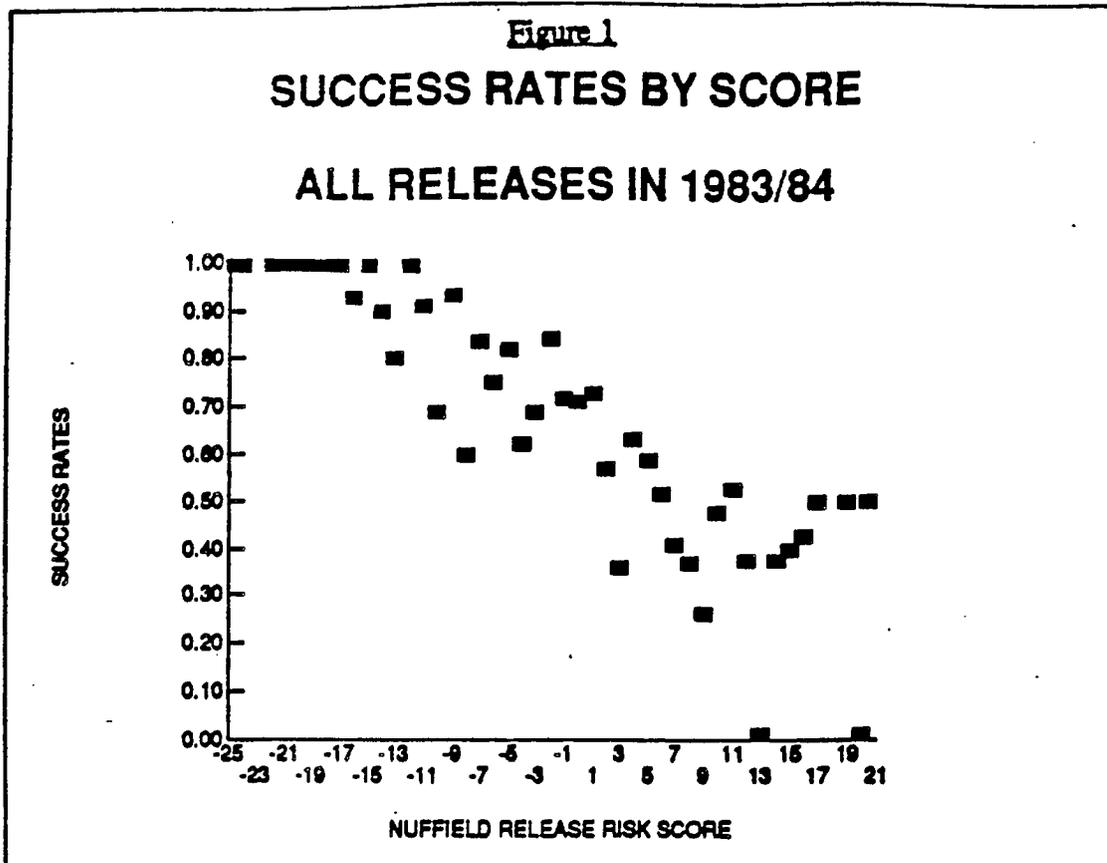
- although Nuffield had information on the exact number of dependents of the inmate, our data included only an estimate of whether or not such dependents existed.

In addition, although Nuffield had information on whether or not the inmate had a conviction for an indictable offence within 3 years of release, our database had such information for only a 2 1/2 year follow-up period. Because nearly all reconvictions typically occur within 2 1/2 years, we would not expect this difference to be overly important. However, we would expect this difference to result in marginally lower risks -- or higher success rates -- for inmates in our sample.

However, these differences are minor compared to the main difference in the two samples, namely, the year of release. Many attempts to develop risk prediction scoring systems find that the scoring systems work better for inmates in the samples from which the data was drawn to construct the system in the first place. When the systems are validated on similar but different samples of inmates, their predictive efficiency often decreases. Here we expect a more significant fall in predictive efficiency since the new "validation" sample includes inmates released at least 11 years after those in the samples used to construct and validate the Nuffield Risk Prediction System. A prediction system would be considered very robust indeed if it were found to still work after such a period of time.

3. RESULTS OF THE VALIDATION: RELEASE RISK

The first task of this exercise was to calculate the Nuffield Release Risk Scores for all inmates in our new validation sample. The second task was to calculate the "success rate" of each group of inmates who received the same score -- where the success rate was defined as the percent of all inmates receiving a particular score who received no conviction for an indictable offence within 2 1/2 years of release. A plot of these success rates against the Nuffield scores is shown in Figure 1.



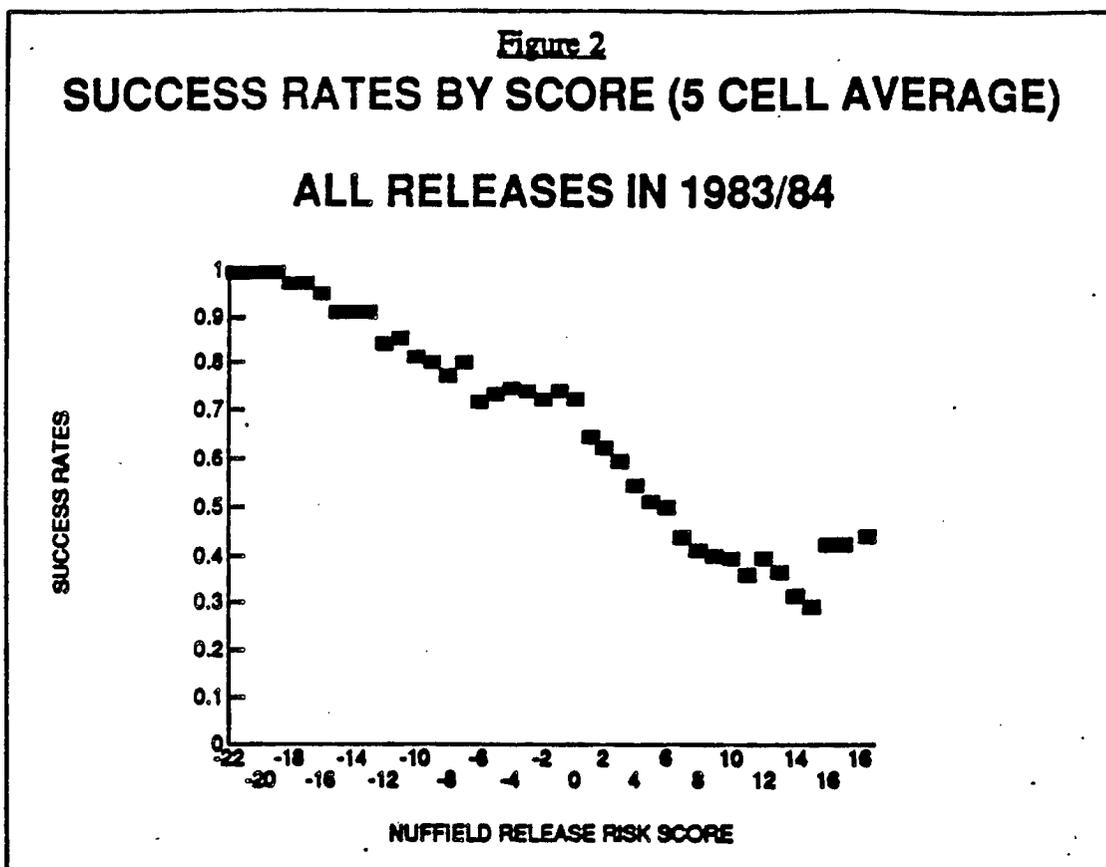
Visual inspection of Figure 1 shows a definite relationship between the Nuffield score and the success rate. As the Nuffield Release Risk Scores increase, the actual success rates decrease. At this general level, the Nuffield scoring system seems to be working as intended.

However, owing to the nature of the experiment conducted, a more appropriate method for displaying results is suggested. The Nuffield scores varied over a quite large range, from -25 (extremely good score) to +21 (extremely bad score). This wide range, coupled with our sample size of 534, sometimes resulted in relatively small numbers of inmates receiving Nuffield scores of particular values. These small sample sizes for individual scores would be expected to introduce "noise" or "bumpiness" in any trends in success rates. (For instance, if only 5 inmates received a particular Nuffield score, the success rate for that score could only take on 1 of 6 of the possible values of 0, .2, .4, .6, .8 or 1.)

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

The usual correction to minimize such noise is to replace success rates for individual scores with a moving average of those success rates⁴. Here, a 5 cell (or 5 score) moving average success rate was chosen.

The relationship between the Nuffield Score and these "5 cell moving average" Success rates is shown in Figure 2. That relationship now is revealed as being even clearer and stronger than before.



Although a visual depiction of results is often more effective in illustrating the nature of relationships, for those interested in a more statistical description of the results, Figure 3 compares our validation results with Nuffield's original results. That Figure uses the same 5 groupings of Release Risk Prediction Scores as did Nuffield in reporting her results⁵.

As expected (because of our shorter follow-up period), the success rates for cases in our sample are generally higher than those observed by Nuffield in her combined construction and validation samples. This difference aside, the results of our validation exercise are surprisingly similar to Nuffield's original results.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

Figure 3

GROUP	SCORE RANGE	RESULTS OF CURRENT VALIDATION		NUFFIELD'S RESULTS CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION COMBINED)	
		% OF CASES	SUCCESS RATE	% OF CASES	SUCCESS RATE
1	UNDER -5	25%	87%	21%	84%
2	-1 TO -5	16%	74%	19%	67%
3	0 TO 4	17%	62%	24%	53%
4	5 TO 8	21%	47%	18%	39%
5	OVER +8	21%	37%	18%	33%
	TOTAL	100%	62%	100%	56%
	Sample Size		534		2475

First of all, the Nuffield Scoring system divides our sample into reasonably equal samples in a manner very similar to that for Nuffield's sample - i.e. with each grouping of scores containing at least 16% but no more than 25% of the cases.

Secondly, the success rates in both samples follow very similar patterns. Inmates in the two samples with very low (under -5) Nuffield Scores had very similar average success rates (87% and 84%). Further, in both samples as one moves to a group with a higher Nuffield Score (i.e. higher risk), the average success rates fall. This pattern continues to the highest score (risk) groups which also have similar success rates (37% versus 33%).

Third, both sets of results suffer the shortcoming noted by Nuffield in her report. As with most available release risk prediction devices, the devices seldom isolate out groups of inmates with expected success rates approaching "0". The minimum success rates of 37% and 33% for the most risky categories for the two sets of results leave one with the difficult problem of whether to refuse release to all the inmates in this worst risk category in spite of the fact that over one third would be expected to succeed after release.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

9

Nonetheless, the obvious conclusion is that the Nuffield Release Risk Prediction Model appears to be temporally "robust". After over 10 years it still retains much of its predictive efficiency⁶.

4. COMPARISON OF SCORES WITH ACTUAL PAROLE DECISIONS

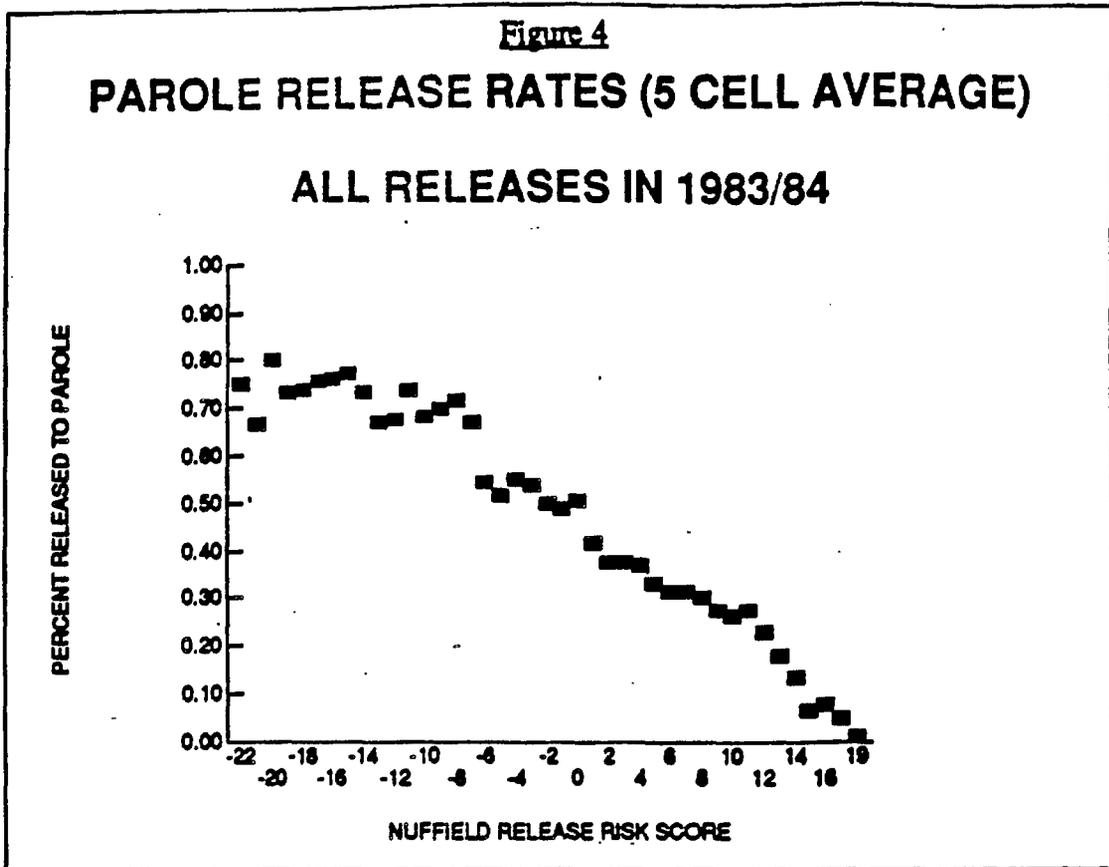
Nuffield also found that Parole Board decisions, while far from identical, did follow the general pattern suggested by the Release Risk Prediction system. In other words, for inmates in her samples of cases the Parole Board granted parole to relatively high proportions of inmates having low Nuffield Risk prediction scores -- and to relatively low proportions of inmates having high (risk) scores.

This finding is important for 2 reasons. First, it reflects positively on actual Parole Board decision - making, in that those decisions do reflect the risks associated with different types of inmates. Second, it implies that use of the Nuffield Risk Release Scoring system by the Board would not necessitate a major change in its decisions. It would therefore be expected that the scoring system would be more readily accepted by Board members as an aid to their decision-making.

The information presented in Figure 4 indicates Nuffield's earlier findings in this area continue to hold for our more recent sample of inmates. That Figure shows a clear general relationship between Nuffield Risk Prediction Scores and the (5 cell moving average⁷) rates of parole release⁸. In other words, as the Risk Release scores of inmates increase, the chances of inmates being released to parole steadily decrease.

Nevertheless, as also found by Nuffield, the Board still does not parole a significant proportion of the inmates that receive the lowest Release Risk Scores. In particular, only 71% of the inmates in the lowest risk category (scores below -5) were released to parole. Conversely, the Board does not deny release to all inmates in the highest risk category (scores above +8).

This behaviour would not be totally consistent with a release policy based solely on the Risk Release Scores. Such a policy would dictate that all lower Release Risk Score inmates should be released before higher score inmates were considered for release.



**5. COMPARISON OF SUCCESS RATES:
SCORING SYSTEM VS. ACTUAL DECISIONS**

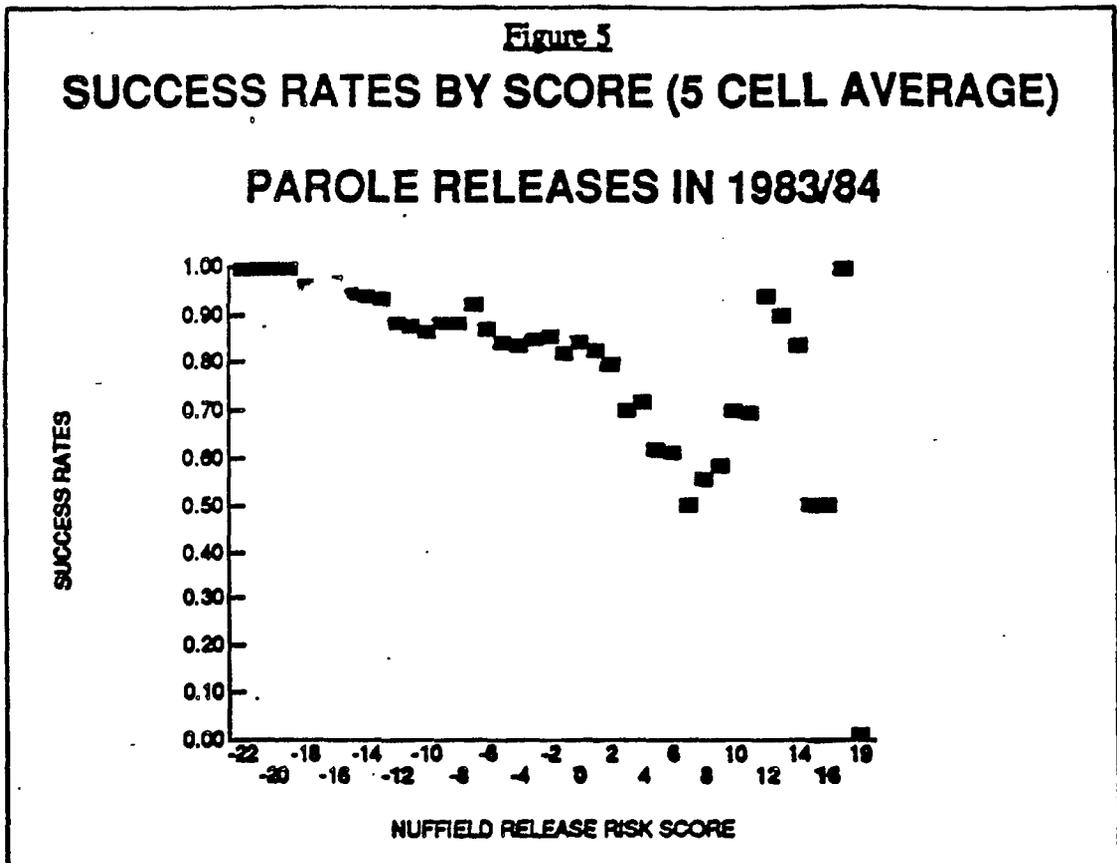
An obvious response to any suggestion that one should apply any risk prediction scoring system strictly without discretion, would be that Board Members can, through their experience and expertise, add or better interpret information that can improve on the decisions dictated by strict adherence to risk scores.

It has already been noted that Board members' decisions in the past have been generally consistent with the decisions that would be prescribed by a Release Risk score. Further, a look at the data from our more recent sample of releases in Figures 1 through 3 would also highlight the fact that not all inmates in the lowest risk categories succeed after release. This implies that there is room for improving on the scores.

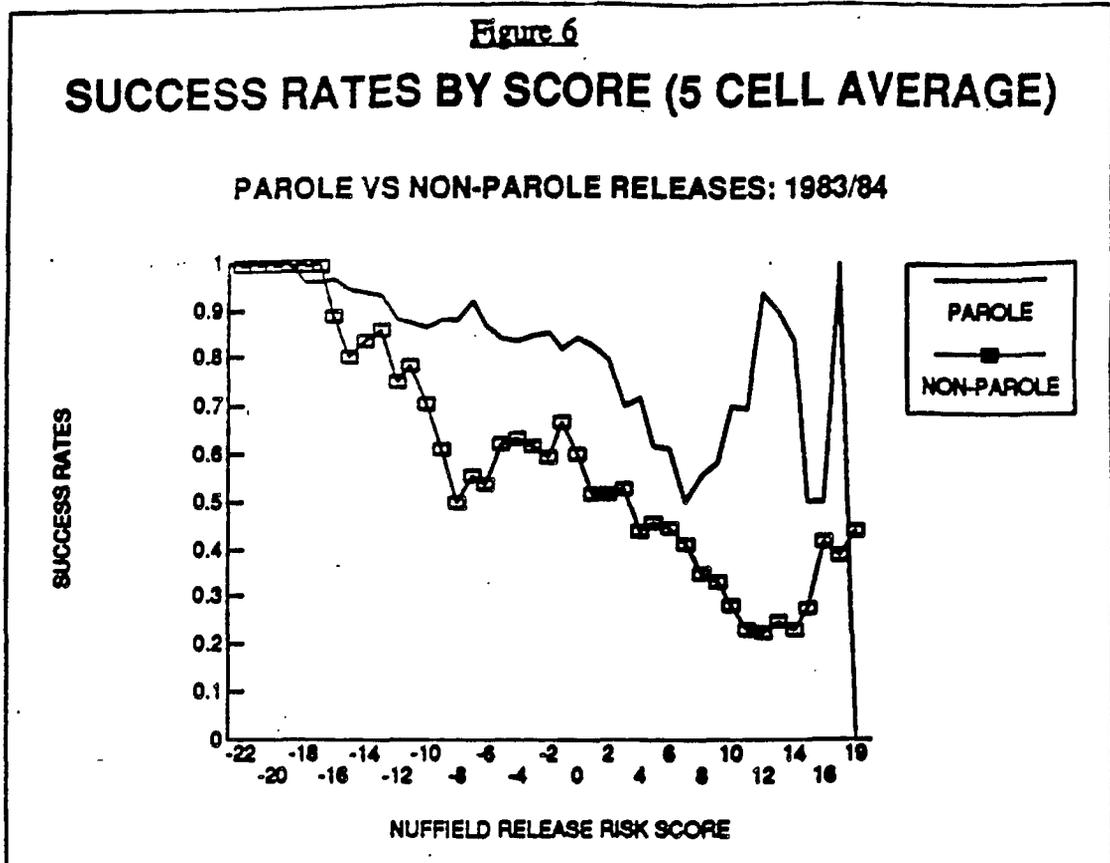
RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

It might therefore be worthwhile here to explore further whether or not actual Board Decisions were better than those that would have resulted from a strict application of the Risk scores.

We begin with Figure 5 which shows (5 score moving average) success rates by Release Risk Score, but only for inmates who were released to parole. Although there are some exceptions to the general rule, even among those released to Parole, those with lower Release Risk scores are more likely than those with higher scores to be successful on Parole.



However, the main question is whether those released on Parole have better success rates than do inmates (with the same Release Risk scores) who are not released by the Board to parole. This question is answered directly by the information presented in Figure 6 -- and the answer is definitely in the affirmative.



Almost without exception⁹, among any group of inmates classified by the Nuffield Release Risk system as having the same release risk score, those who were granted parole by the Parole Board were more successful after release than those who were denied parole.

The strength of these results can be further demonstrated by comparing the release success rates of different groups of inmates:

- those with worse Release Risk scores who were paroled, and
- those with better Release Risk scores who were not paroled.

In many instances, inmates in the former groups had better release success rates than did inmates in the latter groups. For instance, the success rates for paroled inmates with each of the scores (of 0 to 4) that placed them in Nuffield's 3rd "Fair risk" group were all above the success rates for those who both were denied parole and had scores (of -5 to -1) placing them in Nuffield's (better) 2nd "good risk" group.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

13

These findings could be due

- to the Parole Board's special abilities to improve on the risk scoring system's predictions of risk (a special "selection" effect),
or
- to the positive impacts of the parole release and supervision processes per se (the "supervision" effect),
or
- to some combination of both effects.

However, whatever combination of these effects is operative here, the results are -- for offenders of every level of release risk -- clearly supportive of the "total" parole process.

In summary, the results presented in this short report are clearly positive with respect to both the Nuffield Scoring System and the general risk effectiveness of recent Parole Board decision-making. However, the results also indicate that there is scope for improving both. Finding ways to assist efforts to develop those improvements will be one of the major challenges facing the Ministry's Parole Decision - Making and Release Risk Assessment Project in the coming months.

ENDNOTES

1. All references to the "Nuffield Study" will be to the full detailed research report of her work, namely: Nuffield, Joan, "Parole Guidelines", Preliminary Version, Third Draft (revised), June 1979. A summary version of the report was later published by the Ministry of the Solicitor General in 1983.
2. The Index of Predictive Efficiency is a measure of the percentage reduction in release errors (i.e. releases of people who recidivate and non-releases of people who do not recidivate) that would occur if the scoring system were used -- instead of releasing all inmates if the overall average success rate were over 50%. It is assumed that using the scoring system one would release all inmates within groups that had scores associated with success rates greater than 50%, and would release no inmates within groups that had scores associated with success rates of 50% or less.

We utilize this measure since it was used by Nuffield. However, it should be noted that Nuffield acknowledges the measure's obvious shortcomings.
3. Our database contained information on a large number of variables that were either not considered by Nuffield or were considered and were found by her to be of limited use in improving the predictions of risk. However, the purpose of our study was to test the Nuffield Scoring System, not to recalibrate any of its parameters or (possibly) to improve it by considering other information. These latter tasks are left to later stages of our project.
4. For example, the 5 cell moving average success rate for a Score of 8 would be calculated by summing the number of successful inmates who received scores of 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 by the sum of all inmates receiving the same score. The moving average success rate for a score of 9 would use analogous data for inmates receiving scores of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.
5. The choice of which scores to group within each of the 5 categories would depend on the specific nature of the data, and the most appropriate groupings would be expected to differ from Nuffield's sample to ours. However, since we were trying simply to replicate Nuffield's design, we made no attempt to improve our results by choosing different groupings of scores.

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION: A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

14

ENDNOTES (continued)

6. Nuffield calculated Indices of Predictive Efficiency of .224 and .230 for her construction and validation files. Using the 5 groupings of scores shown in Figure 3 would result in a moderately lower Index of Predictive efficiency for the current validation sample of .167. However, the Index of Predictive Efficiency can be very sensitive to minor changes in the data, even for sample sizes similar to that of our new validation sample. Similarly, choosing different groupings of scores would also affect the value of the index.

For instance, if one were to apply the Nuffield scores by releasing 100% of the inmates with each individual score that had a "5 cell moving average success rate" over 50%, then the Index of Predictive Efficiency would increase (from .167) to .192 for our new validation sample.
7. A five score moving average for parole release rates was used here for reasons similar to those given earlier to support the use of moving averages for success rates.
8. Nuffield does not provide the data necessary to construct a direct comparison between her results and those presented here.
9. The only exceptions are for the (low numbers of) inmates with the very lowest release risk scores. It should, however, be noted that for inmates with these very high chances of success, it would be much harder to pick out the relatively few inmates that would be unsuccessful.

APPENDIX A: THE NUFFIELD RELEASE RISK SCORING MODEL

PREDICTOR VARIABLES

The Nuffield model utilizes information on the following 15 predictor variables (all assumed to be independent):

- 1 current offence
- 2 age at admission
- 3 number of previous imprisonments
- 4 previous breach of parole/M.S.
- 5 number of previous escapes
- 6 security classification
- 7 age at first adult conviction
- 8 # of previous convictions for assault
- 9 marital status
- 10 interval at risk since last offence
- 11 number of dependents
- 12 aggregate sentence
- 13 # of previous convictions for violent sex off.
- 14 # of previous convictions for break & enter
- 15 employment status at time of arrest

For each released inmate in sample, the score was developed by:

- determining predictor variable categories
- assigning scores for each predictor:
 - finding the difference between recidivism rates specific to offenders in each category & the overall recidivism rate
 - assigning a score to each category as follows:
 - if diff. < +5, score = 0
 - if diff. = +5, score = +1
 - if diff. = +10, score = +2
 - if diff. = +15, score = +3
- and totaling the scores of all 15 predictors.

SPECIFIC SCORES FOR PREDICTOR VARIABLE CATEGORIES

SCORING FOR ITEM 1 - CURRENT OFFENCE

- homicide: any act resulting in death, except by automobile -3
- unarmed robbery -2
- nonviolent sex offences, including incest, sexual intercourse with the underage, seduction, gross indecency -4

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

16

- dangerous driving, criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle, arson, kidnapping, hijacking, abduction, obstructing peace officer -2
 - narcotics offences -3
 - receiving or possession of stolen goods +1
 - theft +1
 - break and enter, forcible entry, unlawfully in dwelling +2
 - escape +4
- SCORING FOR ITEM 2 - AGE AT ADMISSION
- under 21 +2
 - over 39 -2
- SCORING FOR ITEM 3 - PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS
- has never been in a penal institution (jail, prison, or penitentiary) before -4
 - has served a sentence in a penal institution on 3 or 4 previous occasions +1
 - has served a sentence in a penal institution on 5 or more previous occasions +2
- SCORING FOR ITEM 4 - PREVIOUS BREACH
- has previously been revoked or has forfeited his parole or M. S. +2
- SCORING FOR ITEM 5 - PREVIOUS ESCAPE
- has escaped or attempted to escape on 1 or more previous occasions +3
- SCORING FOR ITEM 6 - SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
- is in maximum security at time of parole hearing +1
- SCORING FOR ITEM 7 - AGE AT FIRST ADULT CONVICTION
- was under 19 at time of first adult conviction +2
 - was between 23 and 30 (inclusive) at time of first adult conviction -2
 - was between 31 and 40 (inclusive) at time of first adult conviction -3
 - was between 41 and 49 (inclusive) at time of first adult conviction -6
 - was over 49 at time of first adult conviction -7

RELEASE RISK PREDICTION:
A TEST OF THE NUFFIELD SCORING SYSTEM

17

SCORING FOR ITEM 8 - PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS: ASSAULT

- has 1 previous conviction for assault +2
- has 2 or more previous convictions for assault +3

SCORING FOR ITEM 9 - MARITAL STATUS

- is married or has common-law spouse -1

SCORING FOR ITEM 10 - INTERVAL AT RISK SINCE LAST OFFENCE

- if has been less than 6 months between inmate's current conviction and his last offence (or his release from his last imprisonment, if he was jailed for his last offence) +1
- if has been 2 years or more between inmate's current conviction and his last offence (or his release from his last imprisonment, if he was jailed for his last offence) -2

SCORING FOR ITEM 11 - NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

- has 3 or more dependents (includes dependents from common-law marriage) -2

SCORING FOR ITEM 12 - AGGREGATE SENTENCE

- aggregate sentence is 5 years -3
- aggregate sentence is 6 years or more -2

SCORING FOR ITEM 13 - PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS: VIOLENT SEX

- has 1 previous conviction for forcible rape, attempted rape, or indecent assault +4

SCORING FOR ITEM 14 - PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS: BREAK & ENTER

- has no previous convictions for break and enter, or being unlawfully in dwelling house -2
- has 1 or 2 previous convictions for break and enter +2
- has 3 or 4 previous convictions for break and enter +3
- has 5 or more previous convictions for break and enter +6

SCORING FOR ITEM 15 - EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- employed when arrested for current offence -1

SOL GEN CANADA LIB/BIBLIO
0000024870

Storage

	DATE DUE	
MAY 31 1994		
OCT 27 1994		
96 DEC 27.		
98 MAY 29.		
01 MAR 98.		
01 AUG 01.		
01 SEP 20.		

LIBRARY
SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA
JAN 4 1994
BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL CANADA
OTTAWA (K1A 0S6)

