HAMILTON COUNTY: IRAS-PAT VALIDATION

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Evan Lowder

Staci Paquet

Eric Grommon

Brad Ray

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INTRODUCTION

To better understand the predictive validity of the IRAS-PAT, we report IRAS-PAT validation findings from **Hamilton County**. This is the second county-level validation report produced as part of the broader Pretrial Pilot Project. Prior to presenting the results, we describe the methods, procedures, and assumptions. The study will conclude with a discussion of key findings and limitations of the current investigation.

METHODS

Study Context

Mirroring national trends, the state of Indiana reported the highest local incarceration rate of all midwestern states (330 per 100,000 residents) in 2013, representing a 15% increase over 1999 rates. Indiana's local jail capacity was among the highest for midwestern jurisdictions at year-end 2013 (83.2% capacity), second only to Ohio (Minton, Ginder, Brumbaugh, Smiley-McDonald, & Rohloff, 2015). Responding to these trends, the Indiana Supreme Court founded the Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release to develop and evaluate evidence-based pretrial release practices. In 2014, the Committee developed a pilot program to examine implementation of the IRAS-PAT in 11 Indiana counties: Allen, Bartholomew, Grant, Hamilton, Hendricks, Jefferson, Monroe, Porter, St. Joseph, Starke, and Tipton. The purpose of the pilot project was to validate and evaluate the implementation of the IRAS-PAT, including the extent of its use and feasibility for use in other Indiana jurisdictions. The pilot program began between January 2016 and March 2017 in participating counties.

Data for this investigation were drawn from Hamilton County, which is located in Central Indiana and has a population of 323,747 people (2017 estimate). The IRAS-PAT was administered by probation officers as well as community corrections and pretrial services staff to a target population of all new arrestees booked into the jail. The pilot program began June 1, 2016 and is ongoing; however, we defined the 1-year validation period for the pilot program as June 1, 2016 through May 31, 2017.

Data Sources

We received administrative data from several databases. Jail records from the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office provided information on booking dates and length of stay as well as offenses at the time of arrest over the study period (June 1, 2016-May 31, 2017). We received pretrial records from Hamilton County Pretrial Services containing information on IRAS-PAT assessments, including date of administration, for the study period. We additionally procured IRAS-PAT assessment records from the statewide INcite program. Court records were acquired through the statewide Odyssey Case Management System (Odyssey), which included all case-related information including, but not limited to hearings, FTAs, and case outcomes over the same period. Jail and court records were collected for the two-year period starting June 1, 2016 until May 31, 2018 to allow at least one year of follow-up for each case to reach a final disposition.

Data Cleaning

We first matched pretrial records on IRAS-PAT assessments to jail records using defendant date of birth and booking date. Then, we used a combination of name, year of birth, and booking date drawn from jail records to match with a linked IRAS-PAT assessment and court record via case filing dates. To increase the match rate while reducing potential false positive matches, we allowed for filing dates occurring within one day before and up to four days after a defendant's index booking date.

We identified 6,769 unique jail bookings between June 1, 2016 and May 31, 2017. Of these unique jail bookings, we matched 1,850 bookings to an IRAS-PAT assessment. Of these 1,850 assessments, 1,142 had a linked court case ID. Of the resulting 1,142 assessments with a booking record and a linked court case ID, 719 had a disposition date by the end of the follow-up period (i.e., May 31st, 2018). Of these 719 complete cases, 668 represented unique defendants. Cases involving defendants who were booked more than once into the jail and received an IRAS-PAT assessment on two or more occasions were reduced to include only the first booking associated with an IRAS-PAT assessment for that individual defendant. The focus on unique pretrial defendants removes potential within-defendant correlation from analytic results. Of these final 668 bookings with an associated IRAS-PAT assessment and linked court case ID, 4 cases had incomplete IRAS-PAT assessment information and 57 defendants were not released prior to the case disposition (and thus had no time at risk in the community to be evaluated). These cases were removed from analysis, resulting in a final analytic sample of 607 pretrial defendants. See Figure 1 for sample flow chart.

Sample

The sample consisted of 607 pretrial defendants who were an average age of 33.45 (SD = 10.97, Range: 16 to 74). Defendants were primarily male (n = 416, 68.5%) and Caucasian (n = 501, 82.5%) versus African American (n = 106, 17.5%). Comprehensive data on defendant ethnicity were not available. Misdemeanor-level offenses represented the highest charge level for the majority of defendants (n = 398, 65.6%), versus felony-level charges (n = 209, 34.4%). Across all offenses for which defendants were booked into jail, the most prevalent offense categories included driving under the influence (n = 260, 42.8%), drug offenses (n = 157, 25.9%), motor vehicle offenses (n = 71, 11.7%), assault (n = 54, 8.9%), theft (n = 42, 6.9%), and disorderly conduct (n = 32, 5.3%). Importantly, these categories are not mutually exclusive because a defendant can be booked on more than one offense.
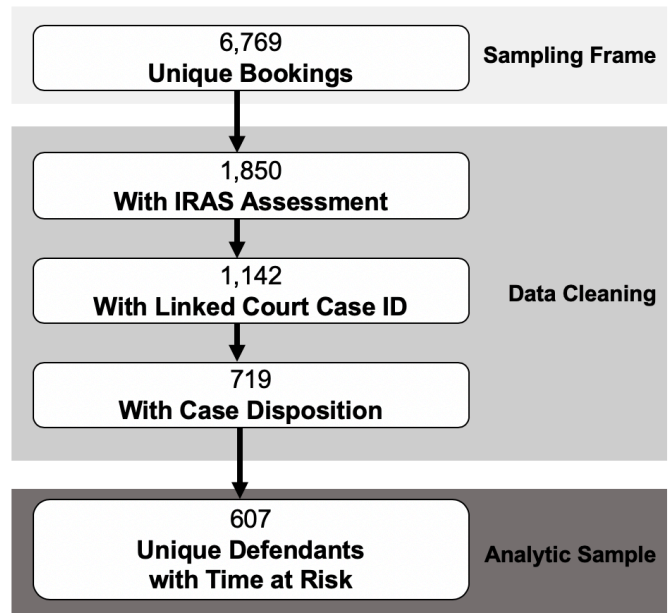

Figure 1. Sample Flow Chart

Variables

IRAS-PAT. The IRAS-PAT is an actuarial assessment designed to predict risk of arrest and FTA during the pretrial period. The IRAS-PAT is a 7-item instrument measuring 1) age at first arrest, 2) number of FTA warrants in the past 24 months, 3) three or more prior jail incarcerations, 4) employment at the time of arrest, 5) residential stability, 6) illegal drug use in the past six months, and 7) a severe drug use problem. Items 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 are scored dichotomously (i.e., 0 or 1) and items 2 and 4 are scored on a 0-2 point scale, producing a maximum total score of 9. Total scores classify defendants into three risk bins: Low (0-2), Moderate (3-5), and High (6+). Our investigation used IRAS-PAT *total scores*, *risk levels*, and *items*.

Because we procured IRAS-PAT records from both county-level records and state INcite records, we encountered several instances of disagreement between recorded values. To resolve disagreement between IRAS-PAT item-level data, IRAS total scores, and IRAS risk assessments, we first corrected item-level data where the item-level rating exceeded the max possible rating for the item. In these cases, all item-level data were set to the max possible rating for that item (e.g., a rating of "5" on item 7 would be set to "1"; a rating of "3" on item 2 would be set to "2"). We then recalculated total scores based on item-level data. Finally, we assigned the following risk categories to total scores: 0-2 "Low", 3-5 "Moderate", and 6-9 "High".

Case outcomes. Case outcomes were measured in the period between a defendant's jail release date and case disposition date. We measured three outcomes. *Any arrest* measured a new booking occurring during this period. *Any FTA* measured failure to appear at any court appearance during case processing. Because Odyssey records showed low FTA rates during the pilot period, we operationalized FTAs using jail charge records indicating a charge date for a failure to appear occurring during the case processing period. *Any new arrest* indicated either an arrest for a new offense during the case processing period. Multivariable models additionally controlled for *time at risk*, defined as the number of days in the community, excluding jail time, between the release date and case disposition date. Survival models used a modified *survival time* variable, which measured the number of days between release date and either case disposition date or date of a new arrest/FTA, depending on the outcome of interest.

Analytic Strategy

We first conducted descriptive statistics on all study variables to assess response distributions. Then, we conducted crosstabulations of risk levels with case outcomes to examine rates of pretrial misconduct at each risk classification. Significant associations were tested using a chi-squared test of independence and effect size measured using Cramer's V. Cramer's V values of .10, .30, and .50 indicate small, medium, and large effect sizes, respectively (Cohen, 1988). Among defendants with arrests or any pretrial failure during the case processing period, we examined survival days (i.e., days from release to date of arrest or FTA) by risk classification.

To examine the predictive validity of IRAS-PAT assessments, we used a multi-pronged approach. First, we examined the Area Under the Curve (AUC) of the Receiving Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve statistics. AUC values are commonly used to evaluate the predictive

accuracy of risk assessment total scores. AUC values range from .50 to 1, with .50 indicating chance levels of classification and 1 suggesting perfect classification. AUC values below .54 are typically considered poor, .55 to .63 fair, .64 to .70 good, and .71 and above excellent. These conventions have been documented in reports adopted by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, and National Institute of Corrections and represent the benchmarks for predictive accuracy in the field of risk assessment (Desmarais & Singh, 2013). Second, we conducted a series of logistic regression analyses to examine the predictive validity of IRAS-PAT assessments for each pretrial misconduct outcome, controlling for time at risk. For reference, odds ratios of 1.50, 3.00, and 5.00 indicate small, medium, and large effect sizes, respectively (Chen, Cohen, & Chen, 2010). Third, we conducted survival analyses using cox proportional hazard models to examine predictive accuracy as a function of time to a specific outcome. Resulting hazard ratios (HR) produced by cox regression models are a numerical expression of a difference in the rate of an outcome occurring between two conditions. For inferential statistics, we used a $p < .05$ criterion to determine statistical significance.

RESULTS

Descriptive Findings

IRAS-PAT. IRAS-PAT scores averaged 2.94 ($SD = 2.00$, Range: 0 to 9) across defendants, corresponding to a low-moderate risk classification. The frequency distribution of IRAS-PAT scores is presented in Figure 2. As shown, defendants were relatively low risk, with nearly half of IRAS-PAT scores falling below 3 (46.5%).
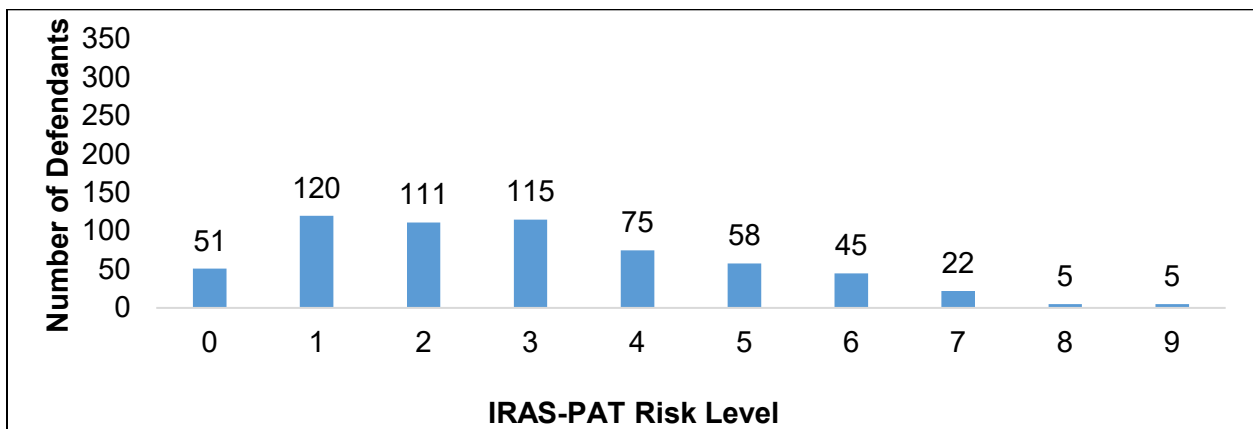
Figure 2. Frequency of IRAS-PAT Total Scores

The high proportion of defendants with low risk classifications ($n = 282$) is also depicted in Figure 3. As shown, fewer defendants were classified at moderate risk ($n = 248$), and only about one eighth of defendants were classified at high risk ($n = 77$).
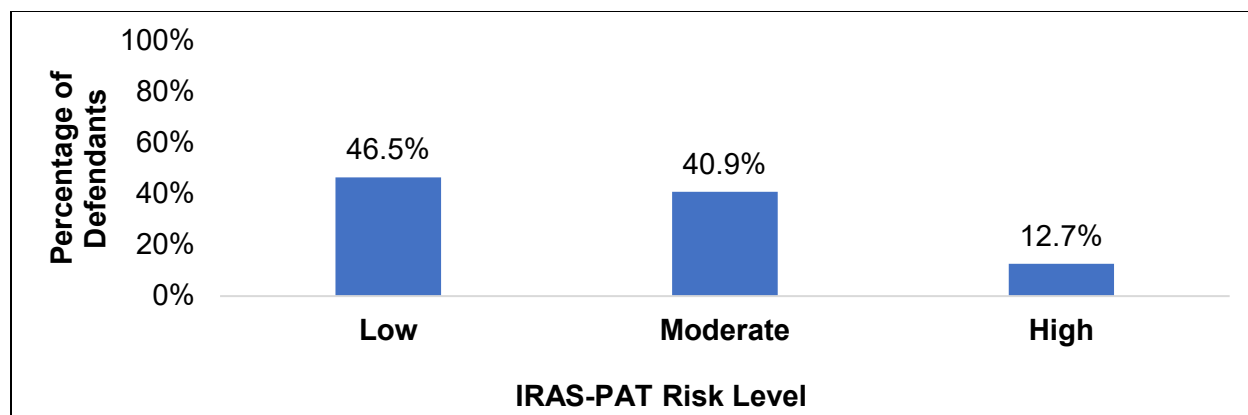
Figure 3. Frequency of IRAS-PAT Risk Levels

Case Outcomes. Following jail release, but prior to case disposition, 8.2% of defendants had a failure to appear for any court hearing ($n = 50$) and 12.9% had at least one arrest ($n = 78$) with the majority of these instances for new arrests ($n = 68$, 11.2% of sample). In total, less than one-fifth of the sample had any pretrial misconduct prior to case disposition ($n = 102$, 16.8%).

Cross-tabulations of Risk Level and Outcomes

Table 1 presents risk classifications cross-tabulated with outcome variables. As predicted, rates of pretrial misconduct were lowest for defendants classified at low risk and highest for defendants classified at high risk. On average, rates of pretrial misconduct were 3 to 4 times greater for high risk defendants relative to low risk defendants. Roughly a third of all pretrial defendants classified at high risk and released into the community prior to case disposition had some form of pretrial misconduct. Descriptive findings showed high risk defendants also failed to appear for a court appearance ($M = 176.56$ days, $SD = 95.16$) sooner than moderate ($M = 182.79$ days, $SD = 90.91$) and low ($M = 187.30$ days, $SD = 92.59$) risk defendants and were arrested more quickly ($M = 51.81$ days, $SD = 32.04$) relative to low risk ($M = 56.57$ days, $SD = 51.83$), but not moderate risk defendants ($M = 46.75$ days, $SD = 41.85$).

| | Risk Level | | | | | | Comparison | |
| Case Outcomes | Low N = 282 | | Moderate N = 248 | | High N = 77 | | | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	X^2 (df)	Cramer's V
Any FTA	10	3.5	24	9.7	16	20.8	24.92*** (2)	.20
Any Arrest	21	7.4	36	14.5	21	27.3	22.27*** (2)	.19
Any New Arrest	19	6.7	33	13.3	16	20.8	13.85***(2)	.15
Any Pretrial Misconduct (with Any Arrest)	25	8.9	47	19.0	30	39.0	40.57*** (2)	.26
Any Pretrial Misconduct (with Any New Arrest)	24	8.5	45	18.1	26	33.8	31.20*** (2)	.23

Note. ***$p < .001$

Table 1. Crosstabulations of Risk Classification and Pretrial Outcomes

Predictive Validity Analyses

AUC of the ROC. AUC values were .71 (SE=.04, 95% CI: .64, .79) for any FTA, .67 (SE=.03, 95% CI .60, .73) for any new arrest, and .68 (SE=.03, 95% CI .61, .74) for any arrest. These values correspond to excellent levels of predictive accuracy for FTA risk and good levels of predictive accuracy for risk of any new arrest and any arrest.

Logistic Regression Models. Table 2 presents results of a series of logistic regression analyses modeling case outcomes while controlling for time at risk. IRAS-PAT assessments demonstrated strong predictive accuracy for any FTA prior to case disposition. In particular, each 1-point increase in IRAS-PAT total scores was associated with a 1.47 times greater likelihood of an FTA. Risk levels were highly correlated with case disposition outcomes, with effect sizes suggesting strong predictive accuracy. For any FTA, for example, defendants rated at moderate risk had a 2.55 times greater likelihood of FTA relative to defendants classified at low risk. Defendants classified at high risk had a 7.62 times greater likelihood of pretrial failure relative to those classified at low risk. Slightly lower effect sizes were found for the prediction of any new arrest or any arrest, though risk levels were similarly strong in their predictive accuracy.

Predictor	Any FTA $N = 607$					Any New Arrest $N = 607$					Any Arrest $N = 607$				
	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI
Total Score															
IRAS-PAT	0.38	0.08	25.53***	1.47	1.26, 1.70	0.26	0.06	17.42***	1.29	1.15, 1.46	0.28	0.06	23.03***	1.33	1.18, 1.49
Time at Risk	0.01	<0.01	16.79***	1.01	1.00, 1.01	-0.002	<0.01	1.46	1.00	0.99, 1.00	-0.002	<0.01	2.16	1.00	0.99, 1.00
Risk Level															
Moderate (Low)	0.94	0.39	5.68*	2.55	1.18, 5.51	0.79	0.30	6.72*	2.19	1.21, 3.98	0.78	0.29	7.24**	2.19	1.24, 3.87
High (Low)	2.03	0.44	21.74***	7.62	3.24, 17.90	1.26	0.37	11.71**	3.54	1.72, 7.30	1.51	0.34	19.42***	4.54	2.32, 8.91
Time at Risk	0.01	<0.01	14.89***	1.01	1.00, 1.01	-0.002	<0.01	2.01	1.00	0.99, 1.00	-0.003	<0.01	2.67	1.00	0.99, 1.00

Note. ‡$p < .10$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$

Table 2. Logistic Regression Models of IRAS-PAT Total Scores and Risk Levels Predicting Case Outcomes

Survival Models. Survival model results are presented in Table 3. As shown, each 1-point gain in the IRAS-PAT total score was associated with a 1.46, 1.31, and 1.34 times greater hazard of any FTA, any new arrest, and any arrest, respectively. Across outcomes, risk levels were more discriminating in predicting the hazard of any FTA versus any new arrest or any arrest. The hazard rates for defendants assessed at moderate risk were on average twice as high for all outcomes relative to those for defendants assessed at low risk. However, hazard rates for defendants assessed at high risk varied from nearly four to seven times higher than those for defendants assessed at low risk, depending on the outcome. Survival curves by IRAS-PAT risk level and outcome are presented in Figure 4.

Predictor	Any FTA $N = 607$					Any New Arrest $N = 607$					Any Arrest $N = 607$				
	B	SE	Wald X^2	HR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	HR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	HR	95% CI
Total Score															
IRAS-PAT	0.38	0.07	29.79***	1.46	1.27, 1.67	0.27	0.06	22.34***	1.31	1.17, 1.47	0.30	0.05	30.75***	1.34	1.21, 1.49
Risk Level															
Moderate (Low)	0.96	0.39	5.92*	2.60	1.20, 5.63	0.70	0.29	5.87*	2.02	1.14, 3.54	0.70	0.27	6.46*	2.02	1.17, 3.45
High (Low)	1.97	0.42	22.12***	7.19	3.16, 16.36	1.32	0.34	15.00***	3.73	1.91, 7.26	1.55	0.31	25.10***	4.71	2.57, 8.83

Note. ‡$p < .10$. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$. HR = hazard ratio.

Table 3. Cox Regression Survival Models of IRAS-PAT Total Scores and Risk Levels Predicting Case Outcomes
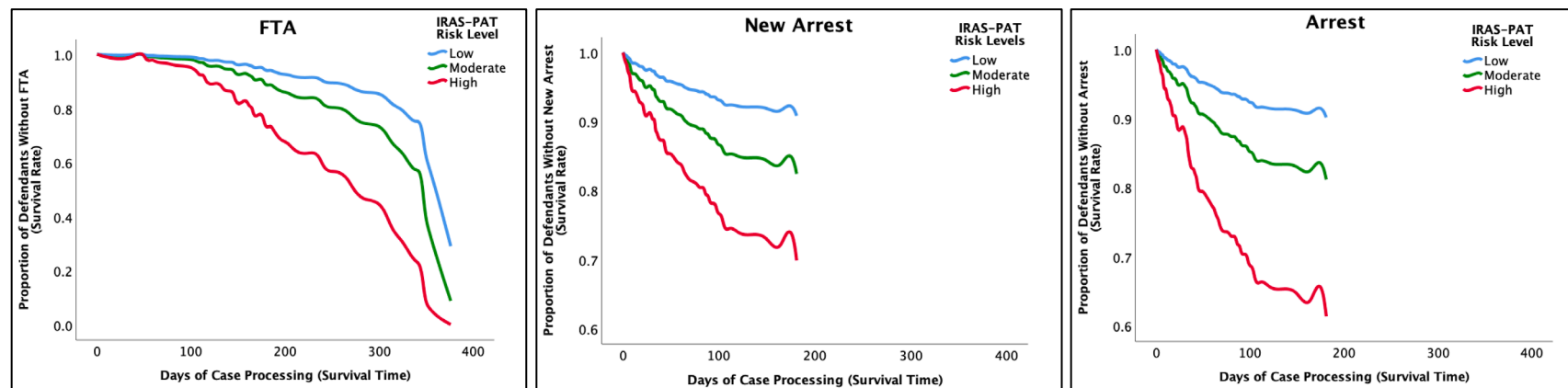
Figure 4. Survival Curves by IRAS-PAT Risk Level and Case Outcome

Item-Level Analysis

In Table 4, we present results of logistic regression models of IRAS-PAT items predicting case outcomes. As shown, no item uniquely contributed to explaining variability across all three case outcomes. Any prior FTA (IRAS-PAT item 1) as well as recent illegal drug use (IRAS-PAT item 6) significantly predicted FTA rates, while having no employment (IRAS-PAT item 4) predicted higher rates of any arrest or any new arrest. The remaining items did not contribute uniquely to the prediction of any of the three assessed pretrial misconduct outcomes.

| | Case Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Predictor | FTA N = 605 | | | | | Any New Arrest N = 605 | | | | | Any Arrest N = 605 | | | | |
	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI	B	SE	Wald X^2	OR	95% CI
Age at first arrest – (33+)	0.17	0.57	0.09	1.19	0.39, 3.66	-0.27	0.39	0.46	0.76	0.35, 1.66	-0.09	0.39	0.05	0.92	0.43, 1.96
Number of FTAs – 1 (None)	**1.40**	**0.39**	**12.94*****	**4.05**	**1.89, 8.69**	0.14	0.39	0.13	1.15	0.53, 2.50	0.39	0.36	1.19	1.48	0.73, 3.00
Number of FTAs – 2+ (None)	0.98	0.66	2.18	2.65	0.73, 9.70	-0.05	0.58	0.01	0.95	0.31, 2.97	0.37	0.53	0.49	1.45	0.51, 4.06
Three+ Prior Incarcerations (No)	0.24	0.34	0.50	1.27	0.65, 2.49	0.57	0.30	3.77‡	1.78	0.99, 3.18	0.49	0.28	3.08‡	1.64	0.94, 2.84
Employed – Part time (Full-Time)	-0.13	0.54	0.06	0.88	0.31, 2.51	0.35	0.40	0.78	1.42	0.65, 3.09	0.27	0.38	0.52	1.31	0.62, 2.76
Employed – Not Employed (Full-Time)	0.68	035	3.70‡	1.97	0.99, 3.94	**0.77**	**0.31**	**6.27***	**2.16**	**1.18, 3.96**	**0.71**	**0.29**	**5.97***	**2.04**	**1.15, 3.62**
Residential Stability (In Residence 6 Mo)	0.03	0.34	0.01	1.03	0.53, 2.01	0.26	0.28	0.86	1.30	0.75, 2.27	0.19	0.27	0.48	1.21	0.71, 2.05
Illegal Drug Use 6 Months (No)	**0.88**	**0.41**	**4.56***	**2.42**	**1.08, 5.46**	0.44	0.34	1.67	1.55	0.80, 3.01	0.46	0.32	2.07	1.58	0.85, 2.96
Severe Drug Use Problem (No)	0.02	0.39	<0.01	1.02	0.48, 2.16	0.06	0.33	0.03	1.06	0.55, 2.04	0.05	0.32	0.03	1.06	0.57, 1.97
Time at Risk	0.01	<0.01	17.00***	1.01	1.00, 1.01	-0.002	<0.01	1.55	1.00	0.99, 1.00	-0.002	<0.01	2.07	1.00	0.99, 1.00

Note. ‡p < .10.*p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001. Revised sample size reflects two cases where full item-level data were not available.

Table 4. Logistic Regression Models of IRAS-PAT Items Predicting Case Outcomes

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overall, several promising findings emerge from the present investigation:
- IRAS-PAT assessments show moderate to strong effect sizes for the prediction of FTA and arrest pretrial misconduct outcomes.
- IRAS-PAT assessments predict FTA risk with more accuracy than new arrest risk during the case processing period.
- No single IRAS-PAT item contributed uniquely to the prediction of all pretrial misconduct outcomes. This does not suggest that items individually lack predictive accuracy. Rather, items contribute to the prediction of pretrial outcomes in combination with other items.
- Around 19% of defendants classified at moderate (19.0%) and 39% of defendants classified at high (39.0%) risk levels experienced any predict misconduct prior to case disposition.

Some limitations should be noted:
- This validation sample included defendants who were released prior to case disposition. As such, there were likely defendants who were classified at higher risk levels—or who had more serious charges—and did not obtain pretrial release. These defendants still received IRAS-PAT assessments but could not be assessed for risk of pretrial misconduct. As a result, the predictive accuracy of IRAS-PAT assessments may be attenuated, particularly for defendants with higher risk levels.
- Due to the pilot period dates and the time frame of this validation, not all participants who received an IRAS-PAT assessment had a case disposition during the study period (i.e., June 2016 through May 2018). That is, this validation study only included defendants who were released prior to case disposition and whose case disposition fell on or before May 31st, 2018. However, every defendant had at least a full year of follow-up data to assess for a case disposition.
- Due to a limited number of FTAs recorded for Hamilton County in Odyssey records, we relied on jail charge records corresponding to the date that someone was charged with an FTA as an indication of FTA. FTAs were counted if they occurred during the case processing period for each defendant; however, we were unable to determine whether the FTA corresponded with the matched court record.
- Our ability to match jail booking and pretrial records to court data was limited by available variables. As such, it is possible that some court case IDs may have not been matched to a booking record, again limiting the representativeness of the validation sample.
- The purpose of this investigation was to examine the predictive accuracy of IRAS-PAT assessments conducted during the initial pretrial pilot period in Hamilton County. Thus, the findings herein speak to the ability of IRAS-PAT assessments conducted during this period to predict key pretrial outcomes. The findings do not speak to the overall effectiveness of pretrial risk assessment as an intervention for pretrial defendants. The effectiveness of pretrial risk assessment as an intervention (in Hamilton, Monroe, Allen, and Hendricks counties) is currently being examined in an investigation funded by the National Institute of Justice.

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Appendix I: Risk Distribution by Race, Sex, and Age

Supplemental analyses were conducted to examine the distribution of risk classifications and pretrial outcomes by demographic characteristics of defendants. Because there were few participants classified at high risk in specific demographic subgroups (i.e., Black defendants and female defendants), we present these breakdowns for descriptive purposes only.

Results

Race. Overall, there were few Black defendants classified at high risk who were on pretrial release during the study period ($n = 16$). However, Black defendants classified at high risk had a lower likelihood of pretrial misconduct relative to White defendants classified at high risk. Conversely, Black defendants classified at low and moderate risk had higher rates of pretrial misconduct relative to White defendants classified at the same risk levels. See Table 5.

Case Outcomes	Risk Level					
	Low		Moderate		High	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Any FTA	3 (8.3)	7 (2.8)	7 (13.0)	17 (8.8)	5 (31.3)	11 (18)
Any Arrest	5 (13.9)	16 (6.5)	15 (27.8)	21 (10.8)	1 (6.3)	20 (32.8)
Any New Arrest	4 (11.1)	15 (6.1)	13 (24.1)	20 (10.3)	1 (6.3)	15 (24.6)
Any Pretrial Misconduct	6 (16.7)	19 (7.7)	17 (31.5)	30 (15.5)	6 (37.5)	24 (39.3)

Table 5. Crosstabulations of Risk Classifications and Pretrial Outcomes by Race

Sex. As shown in Table 6, although few female defendants were assessed at high risk, those who were had a higher rate of all case outcomes measured. This trend was also seen at lower risk levels.

Case Outcomes	Risk Level					
	Low		Moderate		High	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Any FTA	4 (2.2)	6 (6.2)	16 (8.8)	8 (11.9)	10 (20.0)	6 (22.2)
Any Arrest	14 (7.6)	7 (7.2)	24 (13.3)	12 (17.9)	12 (24.0)	9 (33.3)
Any New Arrest	12 (6.5)	7 (7.2)	22 (12.2)	11 (16.4)	9 (18.0)	7 (25.9)
Any Pretrial Misconduct	15 (8.1)	10 (10.3)	32 (17.7)	15 (22.4)	17 (34.0)	14 (48.1)

Table 6. Crosstabulations of Risk Classifications and Pretrial Outcomes by Sex

Age. For the purposes of comparison, we grouped defendants ages 18-35 as well as defendants who were 36 and older. As shown in Table 6, adults ages 18-35 classified at high risk had higher rates of arrest and any new arrest relative to adults ages 36 and older, but lower rates of any FTA or any pretrial misconduct. Similar trends were apparent for defendants assessed at low risk, but younger adults had higher rates across all outcomes. In contrast, older adults assessed at moderate risk had higher rates of all outcomes relative to younger adults.

Case Outcomes	Risk Level					
	Low		Moderate		High	
	18-35	36+	18-35	36+	18-35	36+
Any New Arrest	13 (8.7)	6 (4.5)	22 (12.5)	11 (15.3)	13 (22.4)	3 (15.8)
Any Pretrial Misconduct	17 (11.3)	8 (6.1)	33 (18.8)	14 (19.4)	20 (34.5)	10 (52.6)

Table 6. Crosstabulations of Risk Classifications and Pretrial Outcomes by Age