



# **Indiana Office of Court Services Pretrial Pilot Study**

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# Indiana Pretrial Pilot Project

- *The use of an empirically based risk assessment tool to determine the likelihood of pretrial misconduct is an evidence-based practice*
- *Why do we need this evidence-based practice?*
  - Local jails hold 750,000 individuals per day at an annual cost of \$8 billion dollars
  - Over 60% of these individuals are awaiting trial
  - The decision to release or detain has tremendous consequences

# Pretrial Risk Assessment

- *Risk assessments are a tool that can be used as part of the decision-making process*
  - Unstructured judgments have repeatedly been shown to be less accurate than empirically based risk assessment approaches
  - Risk assessments allow us to identify the appropriate intervention
  - Limited time and high case flow so assessments must be short but scientifically-based

# Indiana Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool

Pretrial Items		Verified
1.	Age of First Arrest 0=33 or older 1=Under 33	<input type="text"/>
2.	Number of Failure-to-Appear Warrants Past 24 Months 0=None 1=One Warrant for FTA 2=Two or More FTA Warrants	<input type="text"/>
3.	Three or more Prior Jail Incarcerations 0=No 1=Yes	<input type="text"/>
4.	Employed at the Time of Arrest 0=Yes, Full-time 1=Yes, Part-time 2=Not Employed	<input type="text"/>
5.	Residential Stability 0=Lived at Current Residence Past Six Months 1=Not Lived at Same Residence	<input type="text"/>
6.	Illegal Drug Use During Past Six Months 0=No 1=Yes	<input type="text"/>
7.	Severe Drug Use Problem 0=No 1=Yes	<input type="text"/>
Total Score:		<input type="text"/>

	IRAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>Defendant Characteristics</b>																									
Age	•	•				•	•	•				•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•		•	
Mental health history									•			•		•	•										•
Substance abuse	•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•	•
<b>Criminal History</b>																									
Criminal history	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Past release failures	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pending cases		•		•	•		•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•
Current offense		•			•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		•			
<b>Financial Indicators</b>																									
Employment history	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Education									•						•	•									•
Financial assets			•	•					•		•			•	•	•									•
Home owner				•			•							•	•	•									
Phone Access				•								•		•		•				•					
<b>Social Ties</b>																									
Residential stability	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
Residential arrangement			•			•		•							•	•				•					•
Marital status			•									•			•					•					•
Available guarantors			•	•					•		•				•										•
<b>Number of Items</b>	7	9	7	6	9	9	9	22	6	9	12	11	7	12	11	30	8	13	7	8	16	7	9	12	14

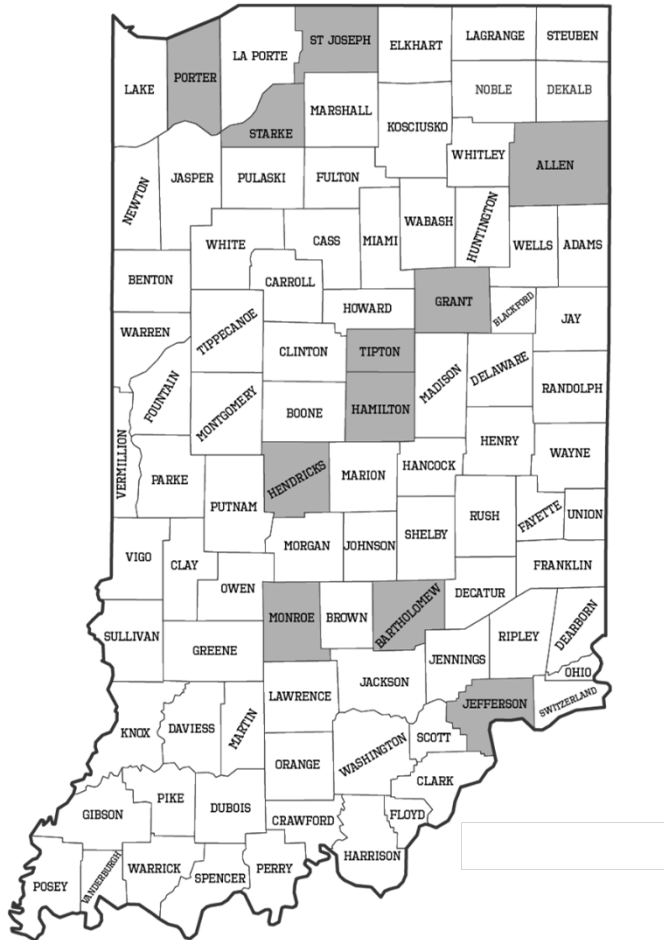
# Misconceptions of Pretrial Risk Assessments

## *Measurement*

- Informed by more than 65 years of rigorous research into factors associated with public safety risks
- Pretrial risk assessments are designed to measure the risk of failure during the pretrial period

## *Decision-Making*

- Pretrial risk assessment tools are designed to inform, not replace
- Even a validated risk assessment tool will not produce accurate estimates if it is not used correctly



## *Pretrial Pilot Counties*

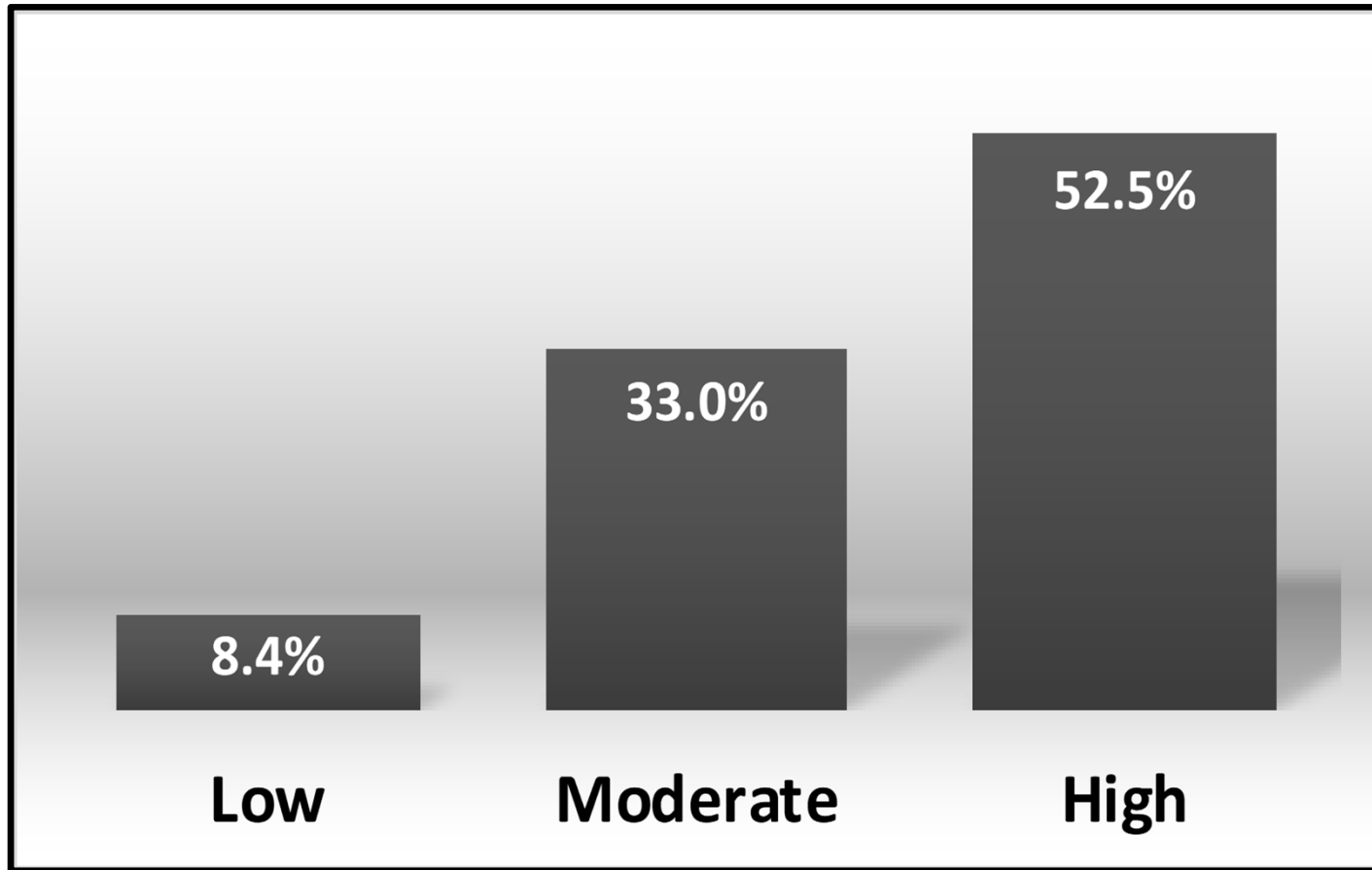
- Allen
- Bartholomew
- Grant
- Hamilton
- Hendricks
- Jefferson
- Monroe
- Porter
- St. Joseph
- Starke
- Tipton

# Indiana Pretrial Pilot Project

- Preliminary results suggest moderate to strong predictive accuracy of the IRAS-PAT



## IRAS-PAT Validation: Monroe County



# Indiana Pretrial Pilot Project

- Preliminary results suggest moderate to strong predictive accuracy of the IRAS-PAT
- Continue to obtain local jail booking data to validate the IRAS-PAT
- Examine whether the implementation of pretrial risk assessments improves the fairness of pretrial release decisions
- Inform which supervision practices achieve the optimal outcomes for pretrial defendants classified at various risk levels