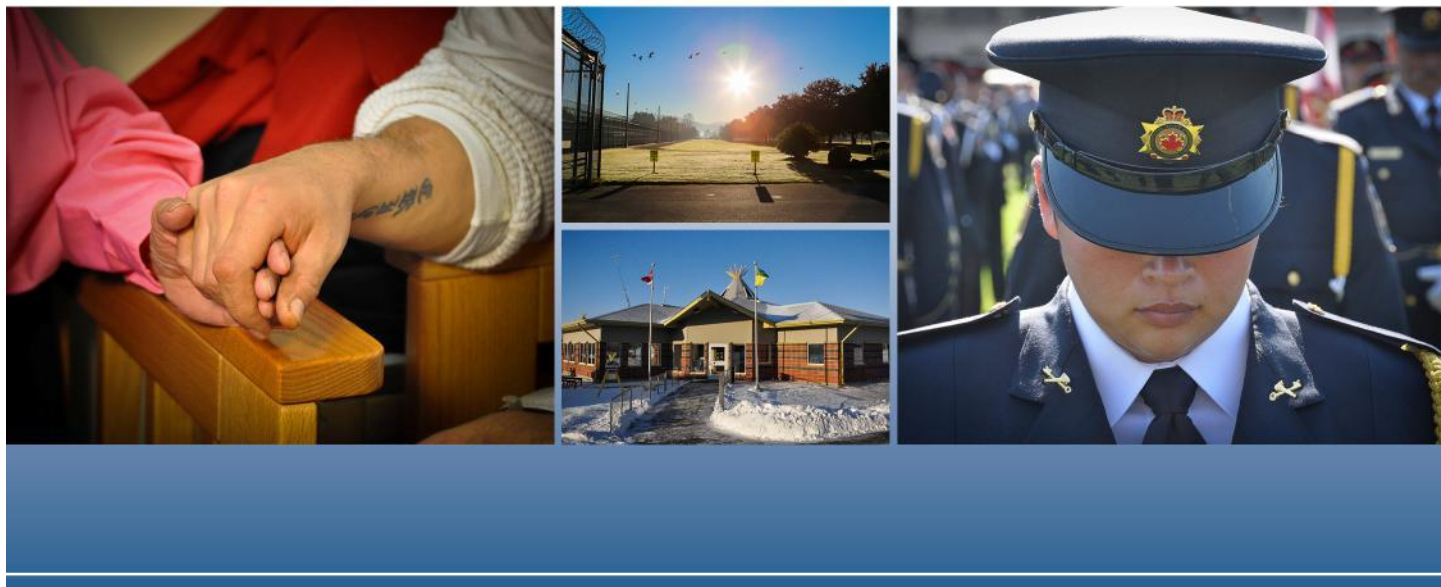


CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

CHANGING LIVES. PROTECTING CANADIANS.



RESEARCH REPORT

Concordance Between the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) and Offender Security Level (OSL) Among Men Offenders

2023 N° R-471

Cat. No.: PS83-3/471E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-69168-8

Ce rapport est également disponible en français. Pour en obtenir un exemplaire, veuillez vous adresser à la Direction de la recherche, Service correctionnel du Canada, 340, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0P9.

This report is also available in French. Should additional copies be required, they can be obtained from the Research Branch, Correctional Service of Canada, 340 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P9.

**Concordance Between the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) and Offender Security Level (OSL)
Among Men Offenders**

Laura McKendy

Andrew Woodard

&

Leslie Anne Keown

Correctional Service of Canada

2023

Executive Summary

Key words: *Custody Rating Scale; Offender Security Level; Professional Judgement*

The Custody Rating Scale (CRS) is an instrument employed by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) to assist in determining an offender's initial security classification. The CRS is comprised of two subscales, Institutional Adjustment and Security Risk, with scores in turn informing a CRS designation of minimum, medium, or maximum security. As per [Commissioner's Directive 705-7](#), the CRS is used in conjunction with structured professional assessment of an offender's institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety risk to determine an appropriate Offender Security Level (OSL).

Previous studies have found that concordance between the CRS and OSL for men offenders is around 75% (Luciani, Motiuk, Nafekh, 1996; Grant & Luciani, 1998; Motiuk et al., 2001; Gobeil, 2011). Drawing on more recent data, the current study provides an up-to-date analysis of concordance trends, with attention paid to patterns by region, race/ethnicity, and with respect to offender profile characteristics. The analysis includes men admitted to federal custody between 2013/2014 and 2018/2019 on a Warrant of Committal (WOC; $N = 23,007$) or following a revocation of conditional release ($N = 6,240$).

During the period under analysis, concordance between the CRS and OSL was 74% for the WOC admission group, consistent with prior studies. Concordance was lower in the case of revocation admissions (i.e., 69%). Security decreases, whereby the OSL was lower than the CRS designation, were slightly more common than security increases. Consistent with prior studies (e.g., Grant & Luciani, 1998), there was regional variation in concordance patterns. The Pacific region had the highest percentage of security decreases and, overall, the lowest rate of concordance (i.e., 69% for WOC admissions, and 63% for revocation admissions), while the Prairie region had the highest rate of concordance (78% and 74% for the WOC and revocation groups respectively).

Concordance patterns varied by race/ethnicity; specifically, Indigenous and Black offenders were more likely than White offenders to have a security decrease, and less likely to have a security increase. While Indigenous and Black offenders tended to have higher CRS subscale scores and were more likely to have a CRS designation of maximum, professional judgement served to reduce racial/ethnic differences in regards to actual security classification. Racial/ethnic disparities were smallest in the OSL distribution for offenders in the revocation group.

Patterns in discordance were linked to profile factors (i.e., ratings on Static Risk, Dynamic Need, Motivation and Accountability). Offenders with a discordant decision typically had greater profile similarity to their respective security group relative to the concordant group associated with their CRS designation. In addition, while both CRS designation and OSL rating were associated with ratings on conceptually-related intake instruments, the association was strongest in relation to OSL. This suggests conceptual congruency across measures is enhanced through professional judgement. The insights of this study will inform a more precise examination of security level decision-making, including the impacts of race/ethnicity on discordance, as well as the predictive validity of the CRS and OSL for different offender subgroups.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	vi
List of Appendices	vii
Introduction.....	1
Method	2
Data.....	2
Measures	3
Analytic Strategy	6
Results.....	7
Profile Information.....	7
Custody Rating Scale Distribution.....	10
Concordance between CRS and OSL	14
Congruence Between CRS and OSL with Conceptually-Related Measures	21
Discussion	23
Conclusion	24
References.....	25

List of Tables

Table 1. <i>Characteristics of Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	9
Table 2. <i>Distribution of CRS Subscales and CRS Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	12
Table 3. <i>CRS-OSL Relationship for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	14
Table 4. <i>OSL by CRS Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	15
Table 5. <i>CRS-OSL Relationship by Region for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	16
Table 6. <i>CRS-OSL Relationship by Region for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	16
Table 7. <i>CRS-OSL Relationship by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	17
Table 8. <i>CRS-OSL Relationship by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	18
Table 9. <i>CRS and OSL Distributions by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i> 18	
Table 10. <i>CRS and OSL Distributions by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	18
Table 11. <i>Select Profile Information for Concordant and Discordant Security Groups for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	20
Table 12. <i>Select Profile Information for Concordant and Discordant Security Groups for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	20
Table 13. <i>Association between Risk/Need Measures and CRS Subscales and Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	21
Table 14. <i>Association between Risk/Need Measures and OSL for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	22
Table 1. <i>Sentence Information by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	31
Table 2. <i>Risk/Need Measures by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	32
Table 3. <i>Sentence Information by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	34
Table 4. <i>Risk/Need Measures by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	35
Table 5. <i>Percent above Minimum Value for CRS Scale Items by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between</i>	

April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019. 37

*Table 6. Risk/Need Measures by CRS-OSL Group for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal
Custody on a Warrant of Committal Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019..... 38*

*Table 7. Risk/Need Measures by CRS-OSL Group for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal
Custody on a Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019. 39*

List of Figures

Figure 1. <i>CRS Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	13
Figure 2. <i>CRS Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.</i>	13

List of Appendices

Appendix A: CRS Tool.....	26
Appendix B: CRS Examples.....	28
Appendix C: Additional Tables	31

Introduction

The Custody Rating Scale (CRS) is an objective security classification rating tool employed by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) to help determine an offender's security level at intake. The CRS includes two subscales, Institutional Adjustment and Security Risk, with scores together informing a security classification designation of minimum, medium, or maximum. The CRS is used in conjunction with structured professional assessment of an offender's institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety risk to determine an appropriate Offender Security Level (OSL; see [Commissioner's Directive 705-7](#)).

The Ministry Secretariat of the Solicitor General of Canada designed and developed the CRS to enhance consistency in the security classification of federal offenders across Canada (Research Division, Ministry Secretariat, 1987). In 1989, the CRS was pilot tested as an objective instrument to inform initial security level in the Quebec and Pacific regions (Porporino et al., 1989). The instrument was subsequently nationally implemented as a component of the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) process in 1994.

A national validation study in 1996 determined that the CRS was predictive of institutional and post-release outcomes, with a higher CRS level corresponding with poorer outcomes (Luciani, Motiuk & Nafekh, 1996). Subsequent validation studies have been undertaken for offender subgroups, including Indigenous and non-Indigenous men (Gobeil, 2011) and Indigenous and non-Indigenous women (Blanchette, Verbrugge & Wichmann, 2002; Barnum & Gobeil, 2012). Such studies have reaffirmed the predictive ability of the tool.

Historically, concordance between CRS designations and OSL ratings has been found to be between 72% and 85% (Luciani, Motiuk, Nafekh, 1996; Grant & Luciani, 1998; Blanchette, Verbrugge & Wichmann, 2002; Gobeil, 2011; Barnum & Gobeil, 2012). Discordant decisions include both security increases (i.e., the OSL is higher than the CRS designation) and security decreases (i.e., the OSL is lower than the CRS designation). An early study indicated that security increases were slightly more common than security decreases, and discordance trends were marked by regional variation (Grant & Luciani, 1998). This study also found that Indigenous offenders

were less likely to have a discordant decision, particularly a security increase. A subsequent validation study similarly found a higher concordance rate for Indigenous men (Gobeil, 2011).

Drawing on a dataset of offenders admitted to federal custody between April 1st, 2013 to March 31st, 2019, the present study examines concordance between the CRS and OSL among men offenders. Patterns in CRS-OSL concordance are explored, including variation by region, race/ethnicity, and with respect to profile characteristics.

Method

Data

A dataset of all federal admissions between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019 included 38,952 men. Cases included both Warrant of Committal (WOC) admissions (i.e., offenders entering federal custody on a new federal sentence) as well as readmissions tied to conditional release revocation. Exclusions were made based on case factors that could present limits to analysis ($N = 965$); specifically, cases involving offenders under provincial jurisdiction or who had a court ordered release, were transferred to a foreign country, or who died prior to sentence completion were excluded. Cases with missing data on the CRS or on key variables needed to examine convergent validity and discordance patterns (i.e., Dynamic Need, Static Risk, Motivation, Criminal Risk Index) were also excluded ($N = 7,325$).¹ Duplicate cases within the WOC and revocation groups were removed (i.e., a unique offender could only appear once per group), resulting in a total of 23,007 unique offenders in the WOC group and 6,240 unique offenders in the revocation group. Missing value analyses confirmed that cases with missing data were not meaningfully different from cases without missing data and the removal of cases with missing data did not impact results. Analyses were conducted separately for the WOC and revocation groups, given that the two groups are at distinct sentence stages and may have certain profile differences.

¹ Cases marked by missing data included legacy cases within the revocation dataset that involved original admissions that occurred prior to the development of the current OIA process, cases subject to a [Compressed Offender Intake Assessment \(COIA\)](#), as well as cases affected by other factors influencing administrative data.

Measures

Profile Characteristics

- i. Race/Ethnicity:** Race/ethnicity information is based on categorization in the Offender Management System (OMS). Categories used in analysis include White, Indigenous, Black and Other. A small number of offenders were missing race information and were thus categorized as ‘missing’ on this variable. Analysis by race/ethnicity focused on White, Indigenous and Black groups.
- ii. Age:** Offender age was calculated as of the date that the CRS was administered.
- iii. Sentence Length:** Sentence length was analyzed as a categorical variable, i.e., four years or less, over four years to six years, over six years to ten years, over ten years (determinate), and indeterminate, as well as in years in the case of determinate sentences.
- iv. Major Index Offence:** Major index offence reflects the most serious offence on the sentence for which the CRS was administered. Offences were grouped into the categories of assault, drug, homicide-related, property, robbery, sexual, other non-violent, and other violent.

Custody Rating Scale

The CRS includes two independently scored subscales, namely Institutional Adjustment (five items) and Security Risk (seven items; see Appendix A for an overview of the subscales). The CRS designation is based on results of the two subscales in conjunction with established cut-off values for minimum, medium and maximum groups (see Appendix B for examples of minimum, medium and maximum designation cases):

Minimum security	0 to 85 on the Institutional Adjustment dimension and 0 to 63 on the Security Risk dimension.
Medium security	Between 86 and 94 on the Institutional Adjustment dimension and between 0 and 133 on the Security Risk dimension; or between 0 and 85 on the Institutional Adjustment dimension and between 64 and 133 on the Security Risk dimension.
Maximum security	95 or greater on the Institutional Adjustment dimension or 134 or greater on the Security Risk dimension.

- i. The **Institutional Adjustment** subscale of the CRS includes items that are tied to institutional behaviour/involvement in incidents:
 1. Previous institutional incidents
 2. Escape history
 3. Street stability
 4. Alcohol/drug use
 5. Age at sentencing

- ii. The **Security Risk** subscale of CRS includes items tied to public safety risk:
 1. Prior conviction count
 2. Most severe outstanding charge
 3. Current offence severity
 4. Sentence length
 5. Street stability
 6. Prior conditional releases
 7. Age at first federal admission

Analysis of scale items was undertaken by examining the percentage of cases in which the score exceeded the minimum value. For the Institutional Adjustment scale, the minimum value is zero in the case of all items. For the Security Risk scale, the minimum value is zero in all cases except offence severity, for which the minimum value is 12, and sentence length, for which the minimum value is 5.

Offender Security Level

Offender Security Level (OSL) refers to an offender's actual security classification as minimum, medium, or maximum. OSL is indicative of the institutional security level at which the offender is housed. The CRS is one component of the initial OSL decision-making process. In an Assessment for Decision report, the Parole Officer must also undertake a professional assessment of institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety risk and assign ratings of low, moderate or high in each case. A security level recommendation is put forth, with a final decision rendered by the Institutional Head or District Director, unless case factors mandate a higher level of authorization (see [*Commissioner's Directive 705-7*](#)).

Offender Intake Assessment Measures

Several measures that are components of the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA; see [*Commissioner's Directive 705-6*](#)) were used in the present analysis to understand population characteristics, patterns in CRS-OSL concordance, and CRS and OSL congruence with conceptually-related measures.

- i. **Static Risk:** Overall level of Static Risk is determined by the Static Factors Assessment (SFA) Report, which pertains to the scope and severity of an offender's criminal history and sexual offence history. Responses include low, medium or high. High Static Risk reflects greater involvement in the criminal justice system, considerable harm to victims, and/or considerable sexual offending.
- ii. **Dynamic Need:** Overall level of Dynamic Need is determined by the Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis Revised (DFIA-R) Assessment Report, which pertains to criminogenic factors in seven domain areas that can be targeted through correctional interventions. Responses for overall need level include high, medium and low. High Dynamic Need reflects the presence of multiple dynamic need factors and/or a high level of need within identified need areas.
- iii. **Motivation:** An offender's motivation level is tied to their desire or willingness to change. Responses include high, medium and low. High Motivation reflects the presence of self-motivation and active participation in addressing problem areas.
- iv. **Accountability:** An offender's accountability level is tied to their degree of involvement in their Correctional Plan to address problem areas. Responses include high, medium and low. High Accountability reflects responsibility for actions and recognition of problem areas, willingness to self disclose, demonstration of guilt and victim empathy, and evidence indicating a low level of cognitive distortion.
- v. **Reintegration Potential:** An offender's Reintegration Potential level reflects their likelihood of successful reintegration into society as a law-abiding citizen. The measure is calculated based on the results of other OIA tools (the Custody Rating Scale, the Revised Statistical Information on Recidivism and the Static Risk Rating for non-Indigenous men, and the Custody Rating Scale, the Static Risk Rating and the Dynamic Need Rating for women and Indigenous offenders). High Reintegration Potential

- typically corresponds with a lack of need for formal correctional interventions within an institutional setting, though other interventions may be used.
- vi. Engagement:** Offender engagement reflects the offender's willingness to engage in their Correctional Plan. Responses include yes (the offender is engaged) or no.
 - vii. Responsivity:** Responsivity factors reflect the presence of a characteristic that influences the offender's capacity to benefit from targeted interventions, such as learning barriers. Responses include yes (presence of a responsivity factor) or no.
 - viii. Criminal Risk Index (CRI):** The CRI is derived from the Criminal History Record section of the Static Factors Assessment and is used to guide offender intervention level. Numerical scores are used in conjunction with established cut-offs to assign program intensity, i.e., no/low, moderate or high (see Motiuk, & Vuong, 2018).

Analytic Strategy

The analytic strategy for the present study included three central components. First, to better understand population characteristics, descriptive statistics pertaining to profile variables were computed for the WOC and revocation groups, with attention paid to differences across the two groups as well as by race/ethnicity. CRS distributions were examined for both groups, with attention paid to racial/ethnic differences on subscales and across overall designations. Second, concordance between CRS designations and OSL ratings was analyzed by examining the percentage of cases in which levels overlapped. The percentage of security increases versus decreases between the CRS and OSL was also examined. Concordance patterns were explored by region, race/ethnicity, and with respect to key profile characteristics. Third, congruency was explored between the CRS and conceptually-related measures (i.e., Static Risk, Dynamic Need, Criminal Risk Index, and Motivation). Congruency was also examined for OSL. The analysis of congruency was undertaken in order to examine the extent to which CRS designations and OSL ratings were congruent with ratings on other intake instruments. Analysis of the predictive ability of CRS and OSL and a more detailed examination of determinants of OSL decision-making are presented in separate reports.

Results

Profile Information

The overall profile characteristics of the men's WOC ($N = 23,007$) and revocation admission groups ($N = 6,240$) are presented in Table 1.

Demographic Information

In terms of racial/ethnic background, a majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups were White (i.e., 55% in both cases). Indigenous representation was 26% in the WOC group, compared to 32% in the revocation group. Black representation was similar in the WOC (8%) and revocation (7%) groups. Representation among offenders of another race/ethnicity was slightly higher in the WOC group (9%) compared to the revocation group (5%). Average age was 37 among offenders in the WOC group, and 36 among offenders in the revocation group.

Sentence Information

A majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups were serving their first federal sentence, though offenders in the WOC group were less likely to be federal recidivists (28% versus 41%). A small percentage of offenders were serving an indeterminate sentence (i.e., 4% in the WOC group and 1% in the revocation group). Among those serving determinate sentences, average sentence length was lower for the WOC group compared to the revocation group (i.e., 3.6 years compared to 4.7 years). In terms of major index offence, offenders in the WOC group were most often serving time for a drug offence (22%), a sexual offence (18%), assault or robbery (14% in both cases). Offenders in the revocation group were most often serving time for robbery (26%), assault (17%), a drug offence (15%), or a property offence (15%). Differences in sentence information were evident by race/ethnicity (e.g., Indigenous offenders were more likely to be federal recidivists, and Black offenders tended to be serving longer sentences), though differences were more pronounced in the WOC group (see Appendix C, Table 1 to Table 4).

Risk/Need Measures

Most offenders in the WOC group had either medium (43%) or high (50%) Static Risk. Half (50%) had a low CRI score. Just under two-thirds (64%) had high Dynamic Need, with just under one-

third (32%) having medium need. A majority of offenders were rated medium in regards to Motivation (75%) and Accountability (69%). There was greater variation with respect to Reintegration Potential; 35% of offenders were rated low, 41% were rated medium, and 24% were rated high. Over three-quarters (77%) of offenders were engaged, while one-fifth (20%) had responsivity issues. Certain racial differences were noted; for example, Indigenous offenders were more likely to have high Static Risk, a high CRI score, high Dynamic Need, low Reintegration Potential, and responsivity issues.

The overall distribution for risk/need measures varied modestly on certain items for the revocation group relative to the WOC group. As in the case of the WOC group, most offenders in the revocation group had medium (41%) or high (55%) Static Risk, just over two-thirds (68%) had high Dynamic Need, and a majority had medium Accountability (65%). Responsivity issues were noted in 19% of cases. Relative to the WOC group, offenders in the revocation group were more likely to have low Motivation and a high CRI score, and less likely to have high Reintegration Potential. They were also less likely to be engaged in their Correctional Plan. Overall, racial differences were somewhat less pronounced in the revocation group, suggesting greater similarity in the profile characteristics of offenders readmitted on a revocation.

Table 1. *Characteristics of Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Characteristic	Warrant of Committal Admissions		Revocation Admissions	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Race/Ethnicity				
White	12698	55.2%	3423	54.9%
Indigenous	5967	25.9%	2023	32.4%
Black	1813	7.9%	428	6.9%
Other	2108	9.2%	333	5.3%
Missing	421	1.8%	33	.5%
Sentence Number				
First	16570	72.0%	3692	59.2%
Second Or Higher	6437	28.0%	2548	40.8%
Sentence Length				
Four Years or Less	15654	68.0%	3461	55.5%
Over Four Years to Six Years	3942	17.1%	1411	22.6%
Over Six Years to 10 Years	1972	8.6%	888	14.2%
Over Ten Years	506	2.2%	405	6.5%
Indeterminate	933	4.1%	75	1.2%
Major Index Offence				
Assault	3195	13.9%	1075	17.2%
Drug Offence	4949	21.5%	956	15.3%
Homicide Related	2057	8.9%	432	6.9%
Other Non-Violent Offence	1908	8.3%	444	7.1%
Other Violent Offence	1349	5.9%	287	4.6%
Property Offence	2266	9.8%	927	14.9%
Robbery	3099	13.5%	1635	26.2%
Sexual Offence	4159	18.1%	484	7.8%
Missing	25	0.1%	†	†

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

Custody Rating Scale Distribution

Institutional Adjustment

i. Overall Rating

A large majority of offenders had low Institutional Adjustment (82% for the WOC group, and 78% for the revocation group; see Table 2). A small subset had high Institutional Adjustment (14% and 16%). Relatively few offenders had medium Institutional Adjustment (4% and 6%). Within the WOC group, Indigenous and Black offenders were more likely than White offenders to have high Institutional Adjustment (i.e., 20% and 23%, compared to 10% respectively). This pattern was less pronounced within the revocation group (i.e., 19%, 17% and 14%).

ii. Subscale Items

With respect to the five items that comprise the Institutional Adjustment subscale, the percentage of offenders who scored above the minimum value was highest for street stability (i.e., 85% for the WOC group, and 96% for the revocation group), and lowest for escape history (i.e., 10% and 19%). Offenders in the revocation group were more likely than offenders in the WOC group to score above the minimum value on all items, except in the case of age (for which the percentage was roughly equal). The biggest difference across the two groups was in regards to incident history (i.e., 55% versus 83% scored above minimum in the WOC and revocation groups respectively).

There was racial/ethnic variation with respect to the percentage of offenders who scored above the minimum value (see Appendix C, Table 5). Such variation was greatest in regards to alcohol/drug use and age at time of sentencing. Within the WOC group, Indigenous offenders were considerably more likely to score above the minimum value on the alcohol/drug use item (i.e., 90%, compared to 73% for White offenders, and 51% for Black offenders), while Indigenous and Black offenders were far more likely to score above the minimum in the case of age at sentencing (i.e., 47% and 53% respectively, compared to 29% for White offenders). Racial variation was, generally, less pronounced in the revocation group, but remained extensive in the case of alcohol/drug use and age at sentencing.

Security Risk

i. Overall Rating

A majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups had medium Security Risk (i.e., 80% for the WOC group and 62% for the revocation group). A smaller percentage of offenders in the revocation group had a low rating (i.e., 16% versus 34%). The percentage of offenders with high Security Risk was 4% for both the WOC and revocation groups.

There were differences with respect to the relative percentage of low versus medium cases across racial/ethnic groups for Security Risk (see Appendix C, Table 5). Within the WOC group, Indigenous and Black offenders were considerably more likely to have medium Security Risk (73% in both cases, compared to 56% for White offenders) and, correspondingly, less likely to have low Security Risk (22% and 21%, compared to 40% for White offenders). A similar pattern was evident, albeit somewhat less pronounced, within the revocation group.

ii. Subscale Items

With respect to the seven items that comprise the Security Risk subscale, a majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups scored above the minimum value in the case of prior convictions, offence severity, street stability, and age at first admission. In line with having a conditional release history, most offenders in the revocation group scored above the minimum value in the case of prior conditional releases. Across all items but one (i.e., offence severity), offenders in the revocation group were more likely to score above the minimum value.

As in the case of the Institutional Adjustment subscale, there was variation by race/ethnicity with respect to the percentage of offenders who scored above the minimum value on Security Risk subscale items. Differences were more pronounced within the WOC group, with Indigenous and/or Black offenders being more likely to score above the minimum relative to White offenders on most items. The greatest differences were related to age at first federal admission and sentence length. With respect to age at first federal admission, Indigenous and Black offenders were more likely than White offenders to score above the minimum (i.e., 76%, 81% and 58% respectively). In regards to sentence length, Black offenders were more likely than Indigenous and White offences to score above the minimum (i.e., 41%, 27%, and 25% respectively).

Custody Rating Scale

A majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups had a medium rating on the CRS (i.e., 54% for the WOC group and 68% for revocation group; see Figure 1 and Figure 2). A larger percentage of offenders in the WOC group had a minimum CRS designation (31%, compared to 14% for the revocation group). The percentage of offenders with a maximum designation was 15% and 18% for the WOC and revocation groups respectively.

As in the case of the two subscales, racial/ethnic differences were evident with respect to CRS designation. Across both the WOC and revocation groups, White offenders were more likely than Indigenous and Black offenders to have a minimum security designation and less likely to have a maximum security designation. Racial differences were more pronounced in the WOC group; 38% of White offenders had a minimum designation, compared to 19% of Indigenous offenders and 18% of Black offenders, and 11% of White offenders had a maximum designation, compared to 21% of Indigenous offenders and 24% of Black offenders.

Table 2. *Distribution of CRS Subscales and CRS Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Rating	Warrant of Committal Admissions		Revocation Admissions	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Institutional Adjustment				
Low	18958	82.4%	4894	78.4%
Medium	862	3.7%	351	5.6%
High	3187	13.9%	995	15.9%
Security Risk Score				
Low	7716	33.5%	990	15.9%
Medium	14275	62.0%	4977	79.8%
High	1016	4.4%	273	4.4%
Custody Rating Scale				
Minimum	7190	31.3%	881	14.1%
Medium	12319	53.5%	4246	68.0%
Maximum	3498	15.2%	1113	17.8%

Figure 1. CRS Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

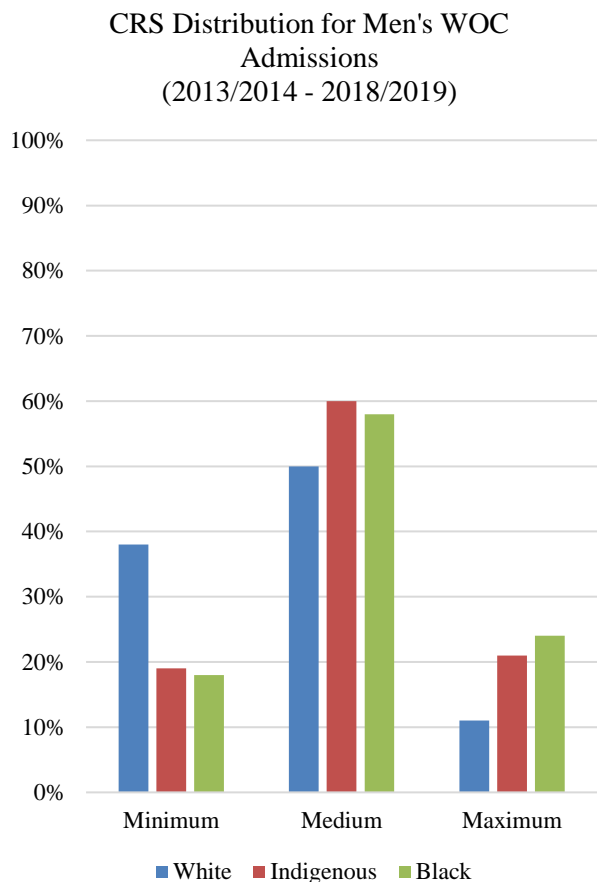
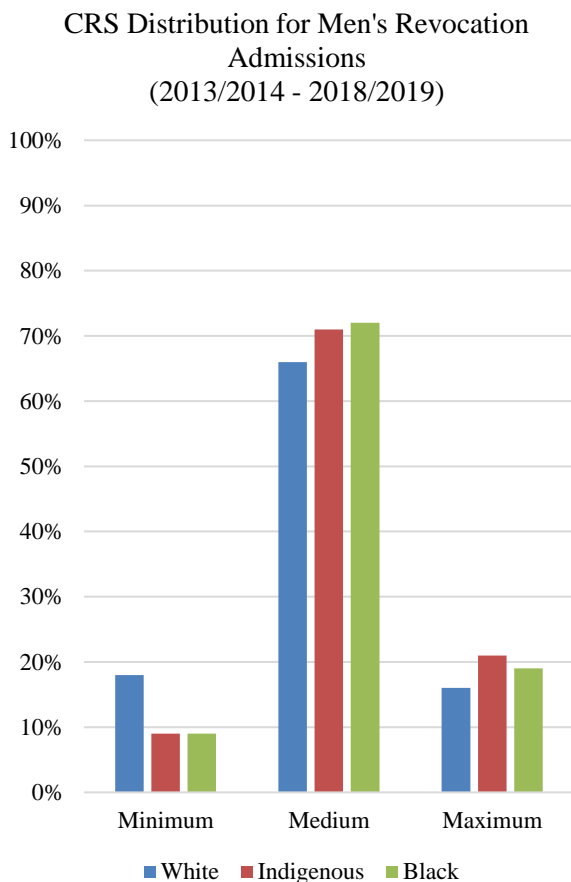


Figure 2. CRS Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.



Concordance between CRS and OSL

Concordance between the CRS designation and OSL rating was evident in 74% of cases within the WOC group, and 69% of cases within the revocation group (see Table 3). The OSL distribution was 27% minimum, 63% medium and 10% maximum for the WOC group, and 10% minimum, 78% medium, and 12% maximum for the revocation group. Security decreases were slightly more common (i.e., 14% and 16% in the WOC and revocation groups respectively) than security increases (i.e., 12% and 15%).

Concordance was highest in relation to medium designations (i.e., 85% in both the WOC and revocation groups; see Table 4). Within the WOC group, a minimum CRS designation corresponded with a minimum OSL in 64% of cases (in the remaining cases, there was a security level increase), while a maximum CRS designation corresponded with a maximum OSL in 59% of cases (in the remaining cases, there was a security level decrease). Greater discordance was observed in the revocation group. More specifically, 31% of offenders with a minimum CRS were assigned a minimum OSL (69% had a security level increase), and 38% of offenders with a maximum CRS were assigned a maximum OSL (62% had a security level decrease).

Table 3. *CRS-OSL Relationship for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS-OSL Relationship	Warrant of Committal Admissions		Revocation Admissions	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Concordant	17066	74.2%	4281	68.6%
Security Increase	2759	12.0%	935	15.0%
Security Decrease	3182	13.8%	1024	16.4%

Table 4. *OSL by CRS Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

OSL	CRS Level					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Minimum	4565	1744	†	270	332	27
	63.5%	14.2%	†	30.6%	7.8%	2.4%
Medium	2620	10441	1436	602	3590	665
	36.4%	84.8%	41.1%	68.3%	84.6%	59.7%
Maximum	5	134	2060	9	324	421
	0.1%	1.1%	58.9%	1.0%	7.6%	37.8%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

CRS and OSL Concordance by Region

Across CSC's five regions, the percentage of concordant cases varied somewhat (see Table 5 and Table 6). Among the WOC group, concordance ranged between 69% in the Pacific region, to a high of 78% in the Prairie region. With respect to security increases, the percentage ranged from a low of 7% in the Atlantic region, to a high of 18% in the Quebec region. Security decreases ranged from a low of 10% in the Quebec region, to a high of 20% in the Pacific region.

Within the revocation group, the overall percentage of concordant cases ranged from a low of 63% in the Pacific region, to a high of 74% in the Prairie region. The percentage of security increases varied minimally, with the percentage between 14% and 16% across all regions. The percentage of security decreases ranged from a low of 12% in the Prairie region, to a high of 22% in the Pacific region.

Table 5. *CRS-OSL Relationship by Region for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS-OSL Relationship	Region					Total
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Concordant	1589	3866	4356	6027	1228	17066
	77.3%	71.6%	72.0%	78.1%	68.5%	74.2%
Security Increase	138	972	762	689	198	2759
	6.7%	18.0%	12.6%	8.9%	11.0%	12.0%
Security Decrease	329	560	929	998	366	3182
	16.0%	10.4%	15.4%	12.9%	20.4%	13.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2056</i>	<i>5398</i>	<i>6047</i>	<i>7714</i>	<i>1792</i>	<i>23007</i>
	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Table 6. *CRS-OSL Relationship by Region for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS-OSL Relationship	Region					Total
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Concordant	550	833	717	1619	562	4281
	71.5%	64.1%	65.8%	73.8%	63.2%	68.6%
Security Increase	112	213	174	302	134	935
	14.6%	16.4%	16.0%	13.8%	15.1%	15.0%
Security Decrease	107	253	199	272	193	1024
	13.9%	19.5%	18.3%	12.4%	21.7%	16.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>1299</i>	<i>1090</i>	<i>2193</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>6240</i>
	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

CRS-OSL Concordance by Race/Ethnicity

CRS-OSL concordance patterns varied somewhat by race/ethnicity (see Table 7 to Table 10). Within the WOC group, the overall percentage of concordant cases was 73% for White offenders, 77% for Indigenous offenders, and 75% for Black offenders. White offenders were somewhat more likely than Indigenous and Black offenders to have a security level increase (i.e., 15%, compared to 8% and 9% respectively) and somewhat less likely to have a security decrease (i.e., 12%, compared to 16% for both Indigenous and Black offenders).

Within the revocation group, the percentage of concordant cases was 67% for White offenders, 71% for Indigenous offenders, and 73% for Black offenders. As in the case of the WOC group, White offenders were more likely to have a security increase (i.e., 17%, compared to 12% for Indigenous offenders and 11% for Black offenders). However, the percentage of security decreases varied minimally by race/ethnicity (i.e., the percentage was 16% for White offenders, 18% for Indigenous offenders, and 16% for Black offenders).

Table 7. *CRS-OSL Relationship by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS-OSL Relationship	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
Concordant	9298	4577	1352	1517	322	17066
	73.2%	76.7%	74.6%	72.0%	76.5%	74.2%
Security Increase	1840	459	164	250	46	2759
	14.5%	7.7%	9.0%	11.9%	10.9%	12.0%
Security Decrease	1560	931	297	341	53	3182
	12.3%	15.6%	16.4%	16.2%	12.6%	13.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>12698</i>	<i>5967</i>	<i>1813</i>	<i>2108</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>23007</i>
	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Table 8. *CRS-OSL Relationship by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS-OSL Relationship	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
Concordant	2292 67.0%	1429 70.6%	311 72.7%	227 68.2%	22 66.7%	4281 68.6%
Security Increase	588 17.2%	234 11.6%	48 11.2%	58 17.4%	7 21.2%	935 15.0%
Security Decrease	543 15.9%	360 17.8%	69 16.1%	48 14.4%	† †	1024 16.4%
<i>Total</i>	3423 100.0%	2023 100.0%	428 100.0%	333 100.0%	33 100.0%	6240 100.0%

Table 9. *CRS and OSL Distributions by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

	Race/Ethnicity		
	White	Indigenous	Black
CRS			
Minimum	38%	19%	18%
Medium	50%	60%	58%
Maximum	11%	21%	24%
OSL			
Minimum	32%	18%	19%
Medium	61%	71%	65%
Maximum	7%	12%	17%

Table 10. *CRS and OSL Distributions by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

	Race/Ethnicity		
	White	Indigenous	Black
CRS			
Minimum	18%	9%	9%
Medium	66%	71%	72%
Maximum	16%	21%	19%
OSL			
Minimum	11%	8%	9%
Medium	78%	79%	77%
Maximum	11%	13%	14%

Profile Factors and CRS-OSL Concordance

Discordance between the CRS and OSL can be linked to profile factors (see Table 11 and Table 12 and Appendix C, Table 6 and Table 7). Across the WOC and revocation groups, offenders with a security level increase generally had greater profile similarity to the concordant group associated with their actual security level relative to the concordant group associated with their CRS, as evidenced by ratings on measures such as Static Risk, Dynamic Need, Motivation and Accountability. In a similar vein, offenders who had a security level decrease to minimum had greater profile similarity to the minimum concordant group. With respect to offenders who had a security level decrease to medium, profile differences from the medium concordant group were evident with respect to Static Risk, Dynamic Need and CRI (offenders with a security level decrease tended to fair less favourably), but similarities existed with respect to Motivation and Accountability. This suggests that criminal history and criminogenic need factors driving a higher CRS score can be offset by considerations such as Motivation and Accountability at the level of decision-making.

Table 11. *Select Profile Information for Concordant and Discordant Security Groups for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Profile Measure	Minimum Concordant	Minimum Security Decrease	Medium Security Increase	Medium Concordant	Medium Security Decrease	Maximum Security Increase	Maximum Concordant
High Static Risk	20%	19%	50%	57%	73%	87%	88%
High Dynamic Need	23%	28%	67%	77%	91%	94%	92%
Low Motivation	4%	2%	15%	11%	12%	53%	37%
High CRI	2%	5%	10%	24%	42%	35%	37%
Low Accountability	11%	4%	28%	19%	22%	60%	49%

Table 12. *Select Profile Information for Concordant and Discordant Security Groups for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Profile Measure	Minimum Concordant	Minimum Security Decrease	Medium Security Increase	Medium Concordant	Medium Security Decrease	Maximum Security Increase	Maximum Concordant
High Static Risk	16%	32%	40%	55%	72%	69%	79%
High Dynamic Need	37%	38%	60%	68%	78%	90%	93%
Low Motivation	11%	9%	25%	23%	31%	53%	51%
High CRI	4%	11%	12%	30%	46%	48%	52%
Low Accountability	11%	7%	22%	21%	26%	52%	45%

Congruence Between CRS and OSL with Conceptually-Related Measures

The congruence between the CRS and conceptually-related measures, namely Static Risk, Dynamic Need, Motivation and CRI was examined in relation to subscales and overall CRS designation (see Table 13). Across the WOC and revocation groups, CRS and subscale components were positively associated with Static Risk (strong), Dynamic Need (strong) and CRI (strong), with associations being stronger for the WOC group. Motivation was negatively associated CRS, with a strong association for the WOC group and moderate association for the revocation group. Of conceptually-related measures, Dynamic Need was most strongly associated with CRS. These findings suggest there is general conceptual congruence with the CRS and other measures used during the Offender Intake Assessment process.

Congruence between OSL and conceptually-related measures was also examined, revealing even stronger associations for all items (see Table 14). As in the case of the CRS, the strongest association was in relation to Dynamic Need. The strong congruence between OSL and other OIA measures gives further weight to the efficacy of professional judgement in security decision-making.

Table 13. *Association between Risk/Need Measures and CRS Subscales and Designation for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Measure	Association (γ)					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	IA	SR	CRS	IA	SR	CRS
Static Risk	.583	.497	.527	.455	.377	.441
Dynamic Need	.759	.578	.637	.532	.231	.367
Motivation	-.544	-.355	-.425	-.363	-.094	-.241
CRI	.565	.475	.531	.417	.397	.432

Note. IA = Institutional Adjustment; SR = Security Risk; CRS = Custody Rating Scale

Table 14. Association between Risk/Need Measures and OSL for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

Measure	Association (γ)	
	Warrant of Committal Admissions	Revocation Admissions
Static Risk	.723	.508
Dynamic Need	.808	.623
Motivation	-.700	-.533
CRI	.591	.480

Discussion

Analysis of CRS designations and OSL ratings for men offenders admitted to federal custody between 2013/2014 and 2018/2019 highlighted that the rate of concordance for offenders at initial admission fell in line with that identified in previous studies (e.g., Gobeil, 2011; Barnum & Gobeil, 2012). However, in the case of offenders returning to custody on a revocation, there was a somewhat higher percentage of discordant cases. One factor that might explain the slightly lower concordance rate for readmissions is the expanded scope of professional knowledge with respect to an offender's previous institutional comportment, response to interventions, and recent experience in the community.

Consistent with prior studies (e.g., Grant & Luciani, 1998), there was regional variation in regards to the rate of concordance. Among new admissions, the Quebec region had the highest percentage of security increases and lowest percentage of security decreases. Among both new admissions and readmissions, the Pacific region had the highest percentage of security decreases and, overall, the lowest rate of concordance, while the Prairie region had the highest rate of concordance. Discerning the causes of regional variation in patterns of CRS-OSL concordance was beyond the scope of the present analysis, and further inquiry may be necessary to understand discrepancies.

Concordance patterns differed by race/ethnicity. Specifically, Indigenous and Black offenders were somewhat more likely than White offenders to have a security level decrease, and less likely to have a security level increase. In effect, disparities by race/ethnicity in terms of CRS designations were reduced at the level of decision-making. Despite the mitigating impact of professional judgement, security classifications continued to be marked by racial/ethnic differences (i.e., Indigenous and Black offenders were more likely to be classified as maximum security and less likely to be classified as minimum security), though differences were minimal in the case of readmissions.

Overall, discordance between the CRS and OSL was linked to key profile factors in a way that would be theoretically expected (i.e., offenders had greater profile similarity to the concordant group associated with their actual security level and/or had key differences from the concordant

group associated with their CRS level). This suggests effective use of professional judgement with respect to security increases and decreases. In addition, the strong association between OSL classification and ratings on other OIA measures suggests professional judgement enhances conceptual congruency.

Alongside the CRS, professional judgement plays an important role in determining initial security level. In light of the findings of this study, additional inquiry is being undertaken to more fully discern how profile characteristics are associated with discordance, and to examine if and how race/ethnicity ties into discordant decisions above and beyond risk/need measures. As part of a CRS validation/revalidation exercise, additional inquiry will also examine the predictive accuracy of the CRS and OSL with respect to institutional outcomes for both men and women, and across different racial/ethnic groups.

Conclusion

The present study of CRS-OSL concordance affirms there is a high degree of concordance between the CRS designation and actual security classification, notwithstanding regional variation. Concordance, however, was lower for offenders readmitted to custody following a failed conditional release. Discordant decisions had the impact of reducing racial/ethnic disparities evident in CRS distributions, as Indigenous and Black offenders were more likely than White offenders to have a security decrease and less likely to have a security increase. Generally, discordant decisions appeared to be tied to profile factors that warranted departure from the CRS designation. OSL had a stronger association than CRS with conceptually-related measures, indicating professional judgement enhances conceptual congruence. Overall, these findings highlight the important role of professional judgement alongside the standardized use of the CRS.

References

- Barnum, G., & Gobeil, R. (2012). *Revalidation of the Custody Rating Scale for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women offenders (Research Report R-273)*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Blanchette, K. Verbrugge, P. & Wichmann, C. (2002). *The Custody Rating Scale, initial security level placement, and women offenders*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Gobeil, R. (2011). *The Custody Rating Scale as applied to male offenders (Research Report R-256)*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Luciani, F. P., Motiuk, L. L., & Nafekh, M. (1996). *An operational review of the Custody Rating Scale: Reliability, validity and practical utility*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Motiuk, L., & Vuong, B. (2018). *Development and validation of a Criminal Risk Index (CRI) for federally sentenced offenders in Canada (Research Report R-403)*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Motiuk, L., Serin, R., Luciani, R., Vuong, B. (2001). *Federal offender population movement: A study of minimum-security placements*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.
- Porporino, F. J., Luciani, F., Motiuk, L., Johnston, M., & Mainwaring, B. (1989). *Pilot implementation of a Custody Rating Scale: Interim report*. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service Canada, Communications and Corporate Development, Research Branch.
- Research Division, Ministry Secretariat. (1987). *Development of a security classification model for Canadian federal offenders*. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

Appendix A: CRS Tool

Institutional Adjustment		Value	Range
1. History of Involvement in Institutional Incidents			0-88
a.	Incident - Prior involvement		0-2
	➤ No prior involvement (proceed to item 2)	0	
	➤ Any prior involvement	2	
b.	Incident - Prior involvement during last five years of incarceration (<i>select highest score</i>)		NA or 1-2
	➤ In an assault (no weapon or serious physical injury)	1	
	➤ In a riot or major disturbance	2	
	➤ In an assault (using a weapon or causing serious physical injury)	2	
c.	Incident - Prior involvement in one or more incidents in serious category	2	NA or 2
d.	Incident - Involvement in one or more serious incidents prior to sentencing/placement	5	NA or 5
Total Incident History Score = (a + b + c + d) x 8			
2. Escape History (<i>select highest score</i>)			0-28
a.	No escape or attempts	0	
b.	An escape or attempt from minimum or police/peace officer custody without violence		
	➤ Over two years ago	4	
	➤ In last two years	12	
c.	An escape or attempt from medium or maximum or from minimum or police/peace officer custody with violence		
	➤ Over two years ago	20	
	➤ In last two years	28	
d.	Two or more escapes from any level within the last five years	28	
3. Street Stability			0-32
a.	Above average	0	
b.	Average	16	
c.	Below average	32	
4. Alcohol/Drug Use			0-6
a.	No identifiable problems	0	
b.	Abuse affecting one or more life areas	3	
c.	Serious abuse affecting several life areas	6	
5. Age (At Time of Sentencing)			0-24
a.	30 years or more	0	
b.	29	2	
c.	28	4	
d.	27	6	
e.	26	8	
f.	25	10	
g.	24	12	
h.	23	14	
i.	22	16	
j.	21	18	
k.	20	20	
l.	19	22	
m.	18 years or less	24	

Security Risk Scale		Value	Range
1.	Number Of Prior Convictions		0-15
a.	None	0	
b.	One	3	
c.	Two to four	6	
d.	Five to nine	9	
e.	Ten to fourteen	12	
f.	Fifteen or more	15	
2.	Most Severe Outstanding Charge		0-35
a.	None	0	
b.	Minor	12	
c.	Moderate	15	
d.	Serious	25	
e.	Major/extreme	35	
3.	Severity Of Current Offence		12-69
a.	Minor or moderate	12	
b.	Serious or major	36	
c.	Extreme	69	
4.	Sentence Length		5-65
a.	1 day to 4 years	5	
b.	5 to 9 years (more than 4 years and up to 9 years)	20	
c.	10 to 24 years (more than 9 years and up to 24 years)	45	
d.	Over 24 years (includes life or indeterminate)	65	
5.	Street Stability		0-20
a.	Above average	0	
b.	Average	5	
c.	Below average	10	
d.	Other (i.e., convicted of criminal organization offences or terrorism offences)	20	
6.	Prior Parole and/or Statutory Releases (Mandatory Supervision)		0-63
a.	None	0	
b.	Previous parole release (1 point for each release, up to 21)	1-21	
c.	Previous release on statutory release or mandatory supervision (2 points for each release up to 21)	1-42	
7.	Age at Time of First Federal Admission		0-30
a.	35 years or more	0	
b.	34	3	
c.	33	6	
d.	32	9	
e.	31	12	
f.	30	15	
g.	29	18	
h.	28	21	
i.	27	24	
j.	26	27	
k.	25 years or less	30	

Appendix B: CRS Examples

Maximum Security

Institutional Adjustment		
	Score	Response
1. History of Involvement in Institutional Incidents		
a. Prior involvement in institutional incidents	2	Prior involvement
b. Incidents occurring in the last five years	1	In an assault (no weapon or serious physical Injury)
c. Involvement in incidents of severe categories	2	Prior involvement in 1 or more incidents in serious category
d. Incident severity remand information	5	Involvement in one or more serious incidents prior to sentencing/placement for current commitment (includes incidents prior to OIA completion)
<i>Incident Score x 8 = 80</i>		
2. Escape History	0	No escape or attempts
3. Street Stability	32	Below average
4. Alcohol/Drug Use	3	Abuse affecting one or more life areas
5. Age at Time of Sentencing	0	30 years or more
<i>Total = 115</i>		
Security Risk		
	Score	Response
1. Number of Prior Convictions	15	Fifteen or more
2. Most Severe Outstanding Charge	0	None
3. Severity of Current Offence	36	Serious major
4. Sentence Length	20	Five to nine years
5. Street Stability	10	Below average
6. Full Parole and/or Statutory Release		
a. Full Parole	0	None
b. Statutory Release	8	Four previous releases on Statutory Release or Mandatory Supervision
7. Age at Time of Admission	24	27 years
<i>Total = 113</i>		

Medium Security

Institutional Adjustment		
	Score	Response
1. History of Involvement in Institutional Incidents		
a. Prior involvement in institutional incidents	2	Prior involvement
b. Incidents occurring in the last five years	0	No prior involvement
c. Involvement in incidents of severe categories	2	Prior involvement in one or more incidents in serious category
d. Incident severity remand information	0	No prior involvement
<i>Incident Score x 8 = 32</i>		
2. Escape History	0	No Escape or Attempts
3. Street Stability	32	Below Average
4. Alcohol/Drug Use	6	Serious Abuse Affecting Several Life Areas
5. Age at Time of Sentencing	0	30 Years or More
<i>Total = 70</i>		
Security Risk		
	Score	Response
1. Number of Prior Convictions	15	Fifteen or more
2. Most Severe Outstanding Charge	0	None
3. Severity of Current Offence	36	Serious or major
4. Sentence Length	5	One day to 4 years
5. Street Stability	10	Below average
6. Full Parole and/or Statutory Release		
c. Full Parole	0	None
d. Statutory Release	0	None
7. Age at Time of Admission	6	33 years
<i>Total = 72</i>		

Minimum Security

Institutional Adjustment		
	Score	Response
1. History of Involvement in Institutional Incidents		
a. Prior involvement in institutional incidents	0	No prior involvement
b. Incidents occurring in the last five years	0	No prior involvement
c. Involvement in incidents of severe categories	0	No prior involvement
d. Incident severity remand information	0	No prior involvement
<i>Incident Score x 8 = 0</i>		
2. Escape History	0	No escape or attempts
3. Street Stability	32	Below average
4. Alcohol/Drug Use	6	Serious use affecting several life areas
5. Age at Time of Sentencing	0	30 years or more
<i>Total = 38</i>		
Security Risk		
	Score	Response
1. Number of Prior Convictions	9	Five to nine
2. Most Severe Outstanding Charge	0	None
3. Severity of Current Offence	36	Serious or major
4. Sentence Length	5	Less than four years
5. Street Stability	10	Below average
6. Full Parole and/or Statutory Release		
a. Full Parole	0	None
b. Statutory Release	2	One previous release on Statutory Release or mandatory supervision
7. Age at Time of Admission	0	35 years of age
<i>Total = 62</i>		

Appendix C: Additional Tables

Table 1. *Sentence Information by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Sentence Information	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
Sentence Number						
First	8912	4033	1409	1820	396	16570
	70.2%	67.6%	77.7%	86.3%	94.1%	72.0%
Second Or Higher	3786	1934	404	288	25	6437
	29.8%	32.4%	22.3%	13.7%	5.9%	28.0%
Sentence Length						
=<4 years	9076	4060	1017	1187	314	15654
	71.5%	68.0%	56.1%	56.3%	74.6%	68.0%
>4 to <6 years	2027	996	415	463	41	3942
	16.0%	16.7%	22.9%	22.0%	9.7%	17.1%
>6 to 10 years	965	513	212	260	22	1972
	7.6%	8.6%	11.7%	12.3%	5.2%	8.6%
>10 years	236	129	63	69	9	506
	1.9%	2.2%	3.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.2%
Indeterminate	394	269	106	129	35	933
	3.1%	4.5%	5.8%	6.1%	8.3%	4.1%
Major Index Offence						
Assault	1477	1156	283	219	60	3195
	11.6%	19.4%	15.6%	10.4%	14.3%	13.9%
Drug Offence	2938	779	429	710	93	4949
	23.1%	13.1%	23.7%	33.7%	22.1%	21.5%
Homicide Related	830	685	218	275	49	2057
	6.5%	11.5%	12.0%	13.0%	11.6%	8.9%
Other Non-Violent	1036	502	200	145	25	1908
	8.2%	8.4%	11.0%	6.9%	5.9%	8.3%
Other Violent	731	341	124	128	25	1349
	5.8%	5.7%	6.8%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%
Property Offence	1542	550	56	93	25	2266
	12.1%	9.2%	3.1%	4.4%	5.9%	9.8%
Robbery	1597	928	295	230	49	3099
	12.6%	15.6%	16.3%	10.9%	11.6%	13.5%
Sexual Offence	2538	1019	204	304	94	4159
	20.0%	17.1%	11.3%	14.4%	22.3%	18.1%
Missing	9	7	†	†	†	25
	0.1%	0.1%	†	†	†	0.1%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

Table 2. Risk/Need Measures by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

Measure	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
CRI						
Low (1-13)	6720 52.9%	2023 33.9%	992 54.7%	1536 72.9%	289 68.6%	11560 50.2%
Moderate (14-21)	3956 31.2%	2106 35.3%	553 30.5%	408 19.4%	90 21.4%	7113 30.9%
High (22+)	2022 15.9%	1838 30.8%	268 14.8%	164 7.8%	42 10.0%	4334 18.8%
Static Risk						
Low	932 7.3%	206 3.5%	149 8.2%	339 16.1%	49 11.6%	1675 7.3%
Medium	5643 44.4%	2283 38.3%	729 40.2%	959 45.5%	218 51.8%	9832 42.7%
High	6123 48.2%	3478 58.3%	935 51.6%	810 38.4%	154 36.6%	11500 50.0%
Dynamic Need						
Low	600 4.7%	83 1.4%	92 5.1%	197 9.3%	31 7.4%	1003 4.4%
Medium	4284 33.7%	1335 22.4%	642 35.4%	951 45.1%	182 43.2%	7394 32.1%
High	7814 61.5%	4549 76.2%	1079 59.5%	960 45.5%	208 49.4%	14610 63.5%
Motivation						
Low	1519 12.0%	626 10.5%	277 15.3%	232 11.0%	48 11.4%	2702 11.7%
Medium	9270 73.0%	4667 78.2%	1375 75.8%	1522 72.2%	300 71.3%	17134 74.5%
High	1909 15.0%	674 11.3%	161 8.9%	354 16.8%	73 17.3%	3171 13.8%
Accountability						
Low	2463 19.4%	1150 19.3%	547 30.2%	474 22.5%	84 20.0%	4718 20.5%
Medium	8804 69.3%	4319 72.4%	1144 63.1%	1350 64.0%	276 65.6%	15893 69.1%
High	1431 11.3%	498 8.3%	122 6.7%	284 13.5%	61 14.5%	2396 10.4%
Reintegration Potential						
Low	3793 29.9%	3160 53.0%	594 32.8%	413 19.6%	103 24.5%	8063 35.0%
Medium	5385 42.4%	2209 37.0%	797 44.0%	880 41.7%	159 37.8%	9430 41.0%

Measure	Race/Ethnicity					<i>Total</i>
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
High	3520 27.7%	598 10.0%	422 23.3%	815 38.7%	159 37.8%	5514 24.0%
Responsivity Flag	2018 15.9%	1761 29.5%	213 11.7%	397 18.8%	93 22.1%	4482 19.5%
Engagement Flag	9915 78.1%	4677 78.4%	1221 67.3%	1581 75.0%	324 77.0%	17718 77.0%

Table 3. *Sentence Information by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

Sentence Information	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
Sentence Number						
First	1860	1246	300	258	28	3692
	54.3%	61.6%	70.1%	77.5%	84.8%	59.2%
Second Or Higher	1563	777	128	75	5	2548
	45.7%	38.4%	29.9%	22.5%	15.2%	40.8%
Sentence Length						
=<4 years	1912	1155	204	165	25	3461
	55.9%	57.1%	47.7%	49.5%	75.8%	55.5%
>4 to 6 years	742	468	108	88	5	1411
	21.7%	23.1%	25.2%	26.4%	15.2%	22.6%
>6 to 10 years	467	278	87	53	†	888
	13.6%	13.7%	20.3%	15.9%	†	14.2%
>10 years	256	98	27	24	†	405
	7.5%	4.8%	6.3%	7.2%	†	6.5%
Indeterminate	46	24	†	†	†	75
	1.3%	1.2%	†	†	†	1.2%
Major Index Offence						
Assault	476	454	81	58	6	1075
	13.9%	22.4%	18.9%	17.4%	18.2%	17.2%
Drug Offence	581	191	84	93	7	956
	17.0%	9.4%	19.6%	27.9%	21.2%	15.3%
Homicide Related	163	209	35	24	†	432
	4.8%	10.3%	8.2%	7.2%	†	6.9%
Other Non-Violent	245	143	39	14	†	444
	7.2%	7.1%	9.1%	4.2%	†	7.1%
Other Violent	160	69	31	26	†	287
	4.7%	3.4%	7.2%	7.8%	†	4.6%
Property Offence	601	275	16	31	†	927
	17.6%	13.6%	3.7%	9.3%	†	14.9%
Robbery	971	474	117	65	8	1635
	28.4%	23.4%	27.3%	19.5%	24.2%	26.2%
Sexual Offence	226	208	25	22	†	484
	6.6%	10.3%	5.8%	6.6%	†	7.8%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

Table 4. Risk/Need Measures by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

Measure	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
CRI						
Low (1-13)	1091 31.9%	501 24.8%	174 40.7%	182 54.7%	17 51.5%	1965 31.5%
Moderate (14-21)	1340 39.1%	782 38.7%	172 40.2%	100 30.0%	6 18.2%	2400 38.5%
Higher (22+)	992 29.0%	740 36.6%	82 19.2%	51 15.3%	10 30.3%	1875 30.0%
Static Risk						
Low	187 5.5%	46 2.3%	21 4.9%	34 10.2%	† †	291 4.7%
Medium	1390 40.6%	805 39.8%	176 41.1%	157 47.1%	18 54.5%	2546 40.8%
High	1846 53.9%	1172 57.9%	231 54.0%	142 42.6%	12 36.4%	3403 54.5%
Dynamic Need						
Low	67 2.0%	25 1.2%	13 3.0%	15 4.5%	† †	120 1.9%
Medium	935 27.3%	666 32.9%	130 30.4%	115 34.5%	15 45.5%	1861 29.8%
High	2421 70.7%	1332 65.8%	285 66.6%	203 61.0%	18 54.5%	4259 68.3%
Motivation						
Low	929 27.1%	475 23.5%	132 30.8%	95 28.5%	8 24.2%	1639 26.3%
Medium	2008 58.7%	1259 62.2%	249 58.2%	194 58.3%	19 57.6%	3729 59.8%
High	486 14.2%	289 14.3%	47 11.0%	44 13.2%	6 18.2%	872 14.0%
Accountability						
Low	825 24.1%	408 20.2%	140 32.7%	85 25.5%	6 18.2%	1464 23.5%
Medium	2191 64.0%	1354 66.9%	251 58.6%	212 63.7%	21 63.6%	4029 64.6%
High	393 11.5%	245 12.1%	35 8.2%	35 10.5%	6 18.2%	714 11.4%
Missing	14	16	†	†	†	33

Measure	Race/Ethnicity					Total
	White	Indigenous	Black	Other	Missing	
	0.4%	0.8%	†	†	†	0.5%
Reintegration Potential						
Low	1379	891	151	99	8	2528
	40.3%	44.0%	35.3%	29.7%	24.2%	40.5%
Medium	1734	1040	238	185	19	3216
	50.7%	51.4%	55.6%	55.6%	57.6%	51.5%
High	310	92	39	49	6	496
	9.1%	4.5%	9.1%	14.7%	18.2%	7.9%
Responsivity Flag	536	550	50	46	11	1193
	15.7%	27.4%	11.7%	13.9%	33.3%	19.2%
Engagement Flag	2211	1351	245	203	20	4030
	64.9%	67.3%	57.5%	61.1%	60.6%	64.9%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

Table 5. *Percent above Minimum Value for CRS Scale Items by Race/Ethnicity for Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.*

CRS Subscale Item	Percentage above Minimum Score					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	White	Indigenous	Black	White	Indigenous	Black
Institutional Adjustment						
History of institutional incidents (0-88)	6527 51.4%	3776 63.3%	1188 65.5%	2857 83.5%	1625 80.3%	370 86.4%
Escape history (0-28)	1154 9.1%	826 13.8%	114 6.3%	636 18.6%	462 22.8%	45 10.5%
Street stability (0-32)	10359 81.6%	5620 94.2%	1582 87.3%	3276 95.7%	1989 98.3%	408 95.3%
Alcohol / drug use (0-36)	9223 72.6%	5380 90.2%	924 51.0%	3034 88.6%	1950 96.4%	283 66.1%
Age at time of sentencing (0-24)	3640 28.7%	2800 46.9%	969 53.4%	1024 29.9%	975 48.2%	219 51.2%
Security Risk						
Number of prior convictions (0-15)	9971 78.5%	5337 89.4%	1428 78.8%	3170 92.6%	1920 94.9%	376 87.9%
Most serious outstanding charge (0-35)	2073 16.3%	901 15.1%	318 17.5%	711 20.8%	499 24.7%	88 20.6%
Severity of current offence (12-69)	9313 73.3%	4697 78.7%	1549 85.4%	2250 65.7%	1523 75.3%	347 81.1%
Sentence length (5-65)	3199 25.2%	1618 27.1%	744 41.0%	1300 38.0%	722 35.7%	203 47.4%
Street stability (0-20)	10385 81.8%	5614 94.1%	1580 87.1%	3280 95.8%	1993 98.5%	410 95.8%
Prior parole / statutory release (0-63)	4051 31.9%	1709 28.6%	385 21.2%	3350 97.9%	1947 96.2%	416 97.2%
Age at first federal admission (0-30)	7377 58.1%	4539 76.1%	1459 80.5%	2557 74.7%	1728 85.4%	376 87.9%

*The minimum value is zero for all items except 'Severity of current offence' (min. value = 12) and 'Sentence length' (min. value = 5).

Table 6. Risk/Need Measures by CRS-OSL Group for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

Measures	Offender Security Level							Total
	Minimum		Medium			Maximum		
	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant	
CRI								
Low (1-13)	3799	1262	1548	3926	301	36	688	11560
	83.2%	72.3%	59.1%	37.6%	21.0%	25.9%	33.4%	50.2%
Moderate (14-21)	682	399	821	4002	539	54	616	7113
	14.9%	22.9%	31.3%	38.3%	37.5%	38.8%	29.9%	30.9%
High (22+)	84	85	251	2513	596	49	756	4334
	1.8%	4.9%	9.6%	24.1%	41.5%	35.3%	36.7%	18.8%
Static Risk								
Low	888	410	77	276	15	†	7	1675
	19.5%	23.5%	2.9%	2.6%	1.0%	†	0.3%	7.3%
Medium	2781	1007	1241	4173	370	16	244	9832
	60.9%	57.7%	47.4%	40.0%	25.8%	11.5%	11.8%	42.7%
High	896	329	1302	5992	1051	121	1809	11500
	19.6%	18.8%	49.7%	57.4%	73.2%	87.1%	87.8%	50.0%
Dynamic Need								
Low	688	234	25	51	†	†	†	1003
	15.1%	13.4%	1.0%	0.5%	†	†	†	4.4%
Medium	2833	1019	847	2403	128	8	156	7394
	62.1%	58.4%	32.3%	23.0%	8.9%	5.8%	7.6%	32.1%
High	1044	493	1748	7987	1306	131	1901	14610
	22.9%	28.2%	66.7%	76.5%	90.9%	94.2%	92.3%	63.5%
Motivation								
Low	171	27	385	1111	175	74	759	2702
	3.7%	1.5%	14.7%	10.6%	12.2%	53.2%	36.8%	11.7%
Medium	2964	1047	2046	8534	1205	65	1273	17134
	64.9%	60.0%	78.1%	81.7%	83.9%	46.8%	61.8%	74.5%
High	1430	672	189	796	56	†	28	3171
	31.3%	38.5%	7.2%	7.6%	3.9%	†	1.4%	13.8%
Accountability								
Low	511	73	725	1999	315	83	1012	4718
	11.2%	4.2%	27.7%	19.1%	21.9%	59.7%	49.1%	20.5%
Medium	3009	1087	1765	7871	1098	56	1007	15893
	65.9%	62.3%	67.4%	75.4%	76.5%	40.3%	48.9%	69.1%
High	1045	586	130	571	23	†	41	2396
	22.9%	33.6%	5.0%	5.5%	1.6%	†	2.0%	10.4%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

Table 7. Risk/Need Measures by CRS-OSL Group for Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Revocation Between April 1st, 2013 and March 31st, 2019.

Measures	Offender Security Level							Total
	Minimum		Medium			Maximum		
	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant	
CRI								
Low (1-13)	193	181	291	1077	121	53	49	1965
	71.5%	50.4%	48.3%	30.0%	18.2%	15.9%	11.6%	31.5%
Moderate (14-21)	67	139	239	1442	238	120	155	2400
	24.8%	38.7%	39.7%	40.2%	35.8%	36.0%	36.8%	38.5%
High (22+)	10	39	72	1071	306	160	217	1875
	3.7%	10.9%	12.0%	29.8%	46.0%	48.0%	51.5%	30.0%
Static Risk								
Low	56	39	39	141	12	†	†	291
	20.7%	10.9%	6.5%	3.9%	1.8%	†	†	4.7%
Medium	170	204	324	1488	172	99	89	2546
	63.0%	56.8%	53.8%	41.4%	25.9%	29.7%	21.1%	40.8%
High	44	116	239	1961	481	231	331	3403
	16.3%	32.3%	39.7%	54.6%	72.3%	69.4%	78.6%	54.5%
Dynamic Need								
Low	24	17	9	63	7	†	†	120
	8.9%	4.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%	†	†	1.9%
Medium	146	205	231	1073	140	35	31	1861
	54.1%	57.1%	38.4%	29.9%	21.1%	10.5%	7.4%	29.8%
High	100	137	362	2454	518	298	390	4259
	37.0%	38.2%	60.1%	68.4%	77.9%	89.5%	92.6%	68.3%
Motivation								
Low	30	33	150	829	206	175	216	1639
	11.1%	9.2%	24.9%	23.1%	31.0%	52.6%	51.3%	26.3%
Medium	149	221	360	2264	387	154	194	3729
	55.2%	61.6%	59.8%	63.1%	58.2%	46.2%	46.1%	59.8%
High	91	105	92	497	72	†	11	872
	33.7%	29.2%	15.3%	13.8%	10.8%	†	2.6%	14.0%
Accountability								
Low	30	25	131	745	170	173	190	1464
	11.1%	7.0%	21.8%	20.8%	25.6%	52.0%	45.1%	23.5%
Medium	162	239	397	2410	441	157	223	4029
	60.0%	66.6%	65.9%	67.1%	66.3%	47.1%	53.0%	64.6%
High	78	93	69	414	53	†	6	714
	28.9%	25.9%	11.5%	11.5%	8.0%	†	1.4%	11.4%

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.