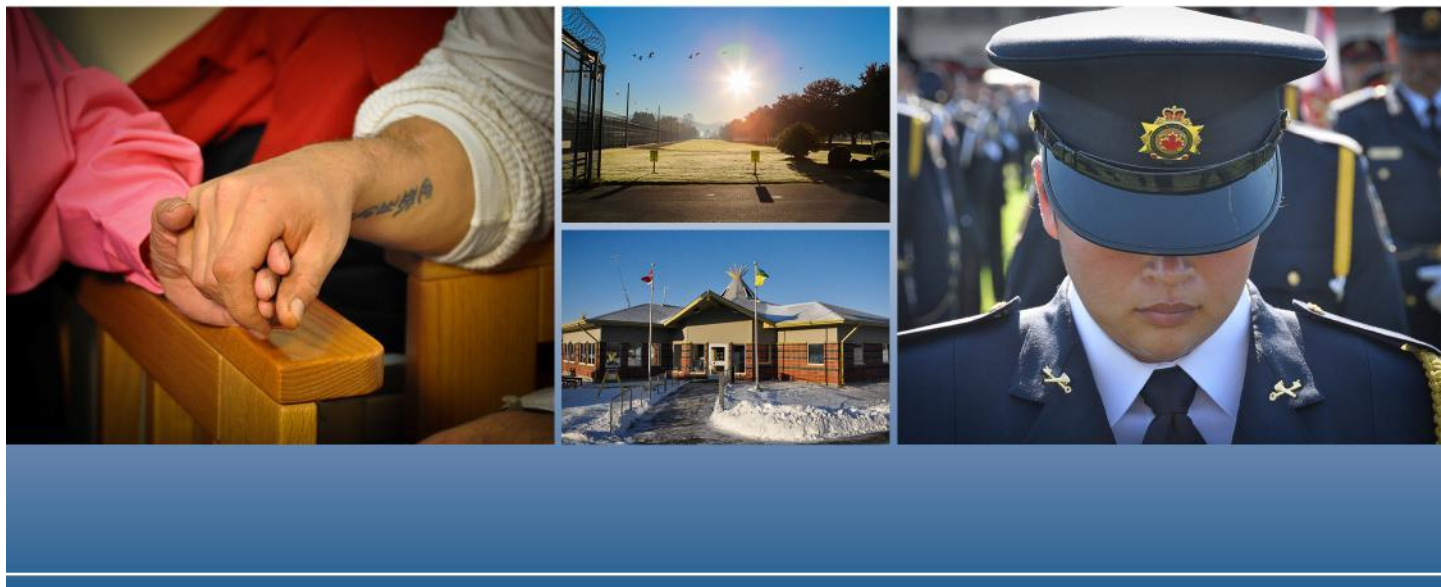


# CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

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## RESEARCH REPORT

### Revalidation of the Custody Rating Scale for Indigenous Men Offenders

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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.



**Revalidation of the Custody Rating Scale for Indigenous Men Offenders**

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Correctional Service of Canada

2023



## Executive Summary

**Key words:** *Custody Rating Scale; Offender Security Level; Offender Case Management; Indigenous Offenders*

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-Z](#), 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).

As part of a series of revalidation studies, the present analysis examines the validity of the CRS for Indigenous men offenders admitted to federal custody on a Warrant of Committal (WOC;  $N = 5,967$ ) or following a revocation of conditional release ( $N = 2,023$ ) between 2013/2014 and 2018/2019. Results indicate that involvement in a negative institutional event (incident or charge) was tied to CRS designation and OSL classification in a way that would be theoretically expected, i.e., a higher designation or rating corresponded with a greater likelihood of involvement in events. However, the association was stronger for the WOC group relative to the revocation group.

Among the WOC group, the Area Under the Curve (AUC) value reached the threshold for 'good' predictive accuracy for the CRS in relation to involvement in an institutional incident. AUC values for any charge, any minor charge, and any serious charge fell above the threshold of 'acceptable' predictive accuracy. Predictive accuracy was similar for OSL relative to CRS for the WOC group. Across institutional outcomes, predictive accuracy was lower for the revocation group in the case of both the CRS and OSL. The greater predictive accuracy reported for the admission group relative to prior studies (Gobeil, 2011) may reflect the analytical separation between admissions and readmissions, an approach unique to the present study.



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## 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 was completed in 1996 (Luciani, Motiuk & Nafekh, 1996), which established the tool's convergent and predictive validity. The validity of the CRS for Indigenous men was examined in a study that drew on data for men offenders admitted to federal custody between 2008 and 2009 (Gobeil, 2011). Specifically, CRS designations were associated with ratings on conceptually-related intake measures and with institutional outcomes, including involvement in minor and major institutional incidents, conviction of serious institutional charges, and receipt of discretionary release.

Periodic revalidation of the CRS is necessary given the dynamic nature of the offender population (Gobeil, 2011). The present study examines the predictive validity of the CRS for Indigenous men offenders admitted to federal custody between 2013/2014 and 2018/2019. Results pertaining to the concordance between the CRS and OSL, conceptual congruence across intake measures, as well as the predictive validity of the CRS for other offender subgroups are presented in separate reports.

## Method

### Data

A dataset of all federal admissions between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 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. For consistency purposes, the same exclusionary process was applied to all analyses using the men's dataset. 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 ( $N = 7,325$ ).<sup>1</sup> 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. The present analysis examines men identified as Indigenous (First Nations, Inuit, or Metis), which included 5,967 men in the WOC group and 2,023 men in the revocation group.

### Measures

#### *Custody Rating Scale*

The CRS includes two independently scored subscales, namely Institutional Adjustment (five items) and Security Risk (seven items). The CRS designation is based on the scores of the two subscales in conjunction with established cut-off values for minimum, medium and maximum groups:

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Minimum security</b>	0 to 85 on the Institutional Adjustment dimension and 0 to 63 on the Security Risk dimension.
<b>Medium security</b>	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.
<b>Maximum security</b>	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

### *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. Based on results of the CRS and structured professional judgement, the Parole

Officers puts forth an OSL recommendation. The Institutional Head or District Director determines the final OSL decision except in situations where case factors mandate a higher level of authorization (see [Commissioner's Directive 705-7](#)). As per [Commissioner's Directive 710-6](#), a Security Classification Review and Assessment for Decision must be completed at least once every two years for offenders classified as maximum or medium security (and following certain case milestones in the case of Indigenous offenders). The CRS is not used to inform security reassessment; instead, the Security Reclassification Scale (SRS) or Security Reclassification Scale for Women (SRS-W) is used.

#### *Outcome Measures*

- i. **Institutional incidents:** Institutional incidents are recorded in the Offender Management System (OMS) and are categorized by type of incident. The presence of 'any incident' reflects an offender's involvement in at least one security or behavioural incident during the sentence for which the CRS was applied and following CRS administration. Only incidents with a role qualifier of 'instigator' or 'victim' were included. The specific incident types of assault, behaviour related, and contraband were also analyzed separately.
- ii. **Institutional charges:** Disciplinary charges are recoded in OMS and are categorized as minor or serious. The variable 'any charge' pertains to an offender's receipt of any serious or minor disciplinary charge during the sentence for which the CRS was applied and following CRS administration. Only charges resulting in an outcome of 'guilty' were included. Serious and minor charges were also analyzed as separate outcomes.

Additional outcomes tied to release were explored in line with previous validation studies (Luciani, Motiuk, Nafekh, 1996; Grant & Luciani, 1998; Gobeil, 2011). Post-release outcomes, however, were not used for validation purposes given that the CRS is tied to institutional behaviour and is not intended to predict community behaviour.

- i. **Release suspension:** In cases in which an offender was released from federal custody on the sentence for which the CRS was applied, release suspension reflects the presence of at least one suspension of the offender's conditional release. A suspension of an offender's conditional release may occur: (a) when a breach of release conditions has

occurred; (b) to prevent a breach of conditions; or (c) to protect society (see: [Commissioner's Directive 715-2](#)).

- ii. **Release revocation:** In cases in which an offender was released from federal custody on the sentence for which the CRS was applied, release revocation reflects the presence of at least one revocation, with or without a new offence, tied to the offender's conditional release. As per the [Corrections and Conditional Release Act](#) (CCRA), the Parole Board of Canada has the authority to revoke an offender's conditional release.
- iii. **Release revocation with offence:** In cases in which an offender was released from federal custody on the sentence for which the CRS was applied, release revocation with offence reflects the presence of at least one revocation in which the offender incurred a new criminal offence.

### **Analytic Strategy**

Descriptive statistics were computed to understand the characteristics of the WOC and revocation admission groups. This included analyses of sentence information and CRS and OSL distributions. The association between the CRS and institutional outcomes was examined to consider whether a higher CRS corresponded with a greater likelihood of negative institutional events. The level of predictive accuracy of the CRS with respect to institutional outcomes was also examined using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves. Institutional outcomes were also explored in relation to OSL. Release outcomes were examined for the purpose of consistency with prior validation studies; however, given that the CRS pertains to the institutional environment and is not intended to predict release outcomes, results from this analysis are largely contained in the Appendix.

## Results

### Profile Information

Among Indigenous offenders admitted to federal custody between 2013/2014 to 2018/2019, a majority were serving their first federal sentence; federal recidivists accounted for 32% of the WOC group, and 38% of the revocation group. A majority of offenders in both groups were serving relatively short (i.e., less than four year) sentences, with a small percentage serving indeterminate sentences (i.e., 5% in the WOC group, and 1% in the revocation group). Major index offence varied, though most offenders were serving time for a violent offence. Within the WOC group, offenders were most often serving time for assault (19%), a sexual offence (17%), or robbery (16%). Within the revocation group, offenders were most often serving time for robbery (23%) or assault (22%; see Table 1).

Table 1. *Sentence Information of Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Characteristic	Warrant of Committal Admissions		Revocation Admissions	
Sentence Number				
First	4033	67.6%	1246	61.6%
Second Or Higher	1934	32.4%	777	38.4%
Sentence Length				
Four Years or Less	4060	68.0%	1155	57.1%
Over Four Years to Six Years	996	16.7%	468	23.1%
Over Six Years to 10 Years	513	8.6%	278	13.7%
Over Ten Years	129	2.2%	98	4.8%
Indeterminate	269	4.5%	24	1.2%
Major Index Offence				
Assault	1156	19.4%	454	22.4%
Drug Offence	779	13.1%	191	9.4%
Homicide Related	685	11.5%	209	10.3%
Other Non-Violent Offence	502	8.4%	143	7.1%
Other Violent Offence	341	5.7%	69	3.4%
Property Offence	550	9.2%	275	13.6%
Robbery	928	15.6%	474	23.4%
Sexual Offence	1019	17.1%	208	10.3%
Missing	7	.1%	†	†

†Information suppressed due to frequency fewer than 5.

## **Custody Rating Scale Distribution**

### ***Institutional Adjustment***

The distribution of Institutional Adjustment ratings was similar for the WOC and revocation groups (see Table 2). Three-quarters of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups had low Institutional Adjustment. A small percentage had medium Institutional Adjustment (i.e., 5% in the WOC group, and 6% in the revocation group). Around one-fifth had high Institutional Adjustment in both the WOC and revocation groups.

### ***Security Risk***

There was somewhat more variation across the WOC and revocation groups in regards to Security Risk (see Table 2). While a majority of offenders in both groups had medium Security Risk (i.e., 73% and 85% in the WOC and revocation groups respectively), offenders in the WOC group were more likely to have a low rating (i.e., 22% versus 10%). A small percentage had high Security Risk (i.e., 5% in both groups).

### ***Custody Rating Scale***

With respect to the Custody Rating Scale, a majority of offenders in both the WOC and revocation groups were designated medium (i.e., 60% and 71% respectively; see Table 2). Offenders in the WOC group were more likely to be designated minimum (19%, versus 9%). Just over one-fifth of offenders in both groups were classified as maximum (i.e., 21% in both cases).

## **Offender Security Level**

The distribution for actual security classification, or OSL, reflected a greater concentration of medium designations than the CRS, with 71% of offenders in the WOC group and 79% of offenders in the revocation group classified as medium (see Table 2). Minimum security classifications were more common among WOC admissions (18%) relative to revocation admissions (8%). The percentage of maximum security classifications was 12% for the WOC group and 13% for the revocation group. Overall, security decreases from the CRS designation were more common (i.e., 16% and 18% in the WOC and revocation groups respectively) than security increases (i.e., 8% and 12%).



Table 2. *CRS Subscale Ratings, CRS Designations and OSL for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Rating	Warrant of Committal Admissions		Revocation Admissions	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Institutional Adjustment				
Low	4485	75.2%	1514	74.8%
Medium	283	4.7%	122	6.0%
High	1199	20.1%	387	19.1%
Security Risk Score				
Low	1318	22.1%	205	10.1%
Medium	4340	72.7%	1723	85.2%
High	309	5.2%	95	4.7%
Custody Rating Scale				
Minimum	1139	19.1%	174	8.6%
Medium	3572	59.9%	1433	70.8%
Maximum	1256	21.0%	416	20.6%
Offender Security Level				
Minimum	1046	17.5%	164	8.1%
Medium	4229	70.9%	1590	78.6%
Maximum	692	11.6%	269	13.3%

### **Institutional Outcomes**

The percentage of offenders who were involved in at least one institutional incident was 68% for the WOC group, and 45% for the revocation group. Among the WOC group, the percentage of offenders involved in incident subtypes was 36% for assault, 39% for behaviour related, and 45% for contraband related. The percentages for the revocation group were 17% for assault, 23% for behaviour related, 24% for contraband related. A very small percentage of offenders were involved in an escape incident (1% and 2% for the WOC and revocation groups respectively). With respect to institutional charges, 65% of the WOC group received at least one institutional charge (54% received a minor charge, 42% received a serious charge), compared to 39% of the revocation group (29% received a minor charge, 39% received a serious charge). More favourable outcomes for offenders in the revocation group may be tied to the larger proportion of sentence served at the time of readmission.

Involvement in a negative institutional event (incident or charge) was tied to CRS designation in a way that would be theoretically expected, i.e., a higher CRS corresponded with a greater likelihood of involvement in events (see Table 3). Among the WOC group, the percentage of offenders involved in at least one institutional incident was 39%, 68% and 93% for offenders with a minimum, medium and maximum CRS designation respectively, and the percentage of offenders who received at least one institutional charge was 35%, 66% and 87% across the three security levels. A similar pattern was evident in relation to institutional outcomes and OSL (see Table 4). CRS and OSL were similarly associated with involvement in an incident, incurring a minor charge, incurring a serious charge and incurring any charge. While the same pattern was observed in relation to the revocation group, the associations between the CRS and OSL with institutional events were weaker (see Table 5 and Table 6). A higher CRS score was also associated with a greater likelihood of return to custody following conditional release (see Appendix A). The association was stronger with respect to the WOC group relative to the revocation group.

Table 3. *Institutional Outcomes by CRS Designation for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Outcome	Custody Rating Scale Designation					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Any Incident	438 38.5%	2440 68.3%	1169 93.1%	50 28.7%	613 42.8%	254 61.1%
Any Minor Charge	332 29.1%	1956 54.8%	929 74.0%	32 18.4%	395 27.6%	155 37.3%
Any Serious Charge	143 12.6%	1503 42.1%	877 69.8%	21 12.1%	318 22.2%	130 31.3%
Any Charge	393 34.5%	2367 66.3%	1094 87.1%	42 24.1%	554 38.7%	202 48.6%

Table 4. *Institutional Outcomes by OSL for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Outcome	Offender Security Level					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Any Incident	358 34.2%	3023 71.5%	666 96.2%	44 26.8%	687 43.2%	186 69.1%
Any Minor Charge	313 29.9%	2354 55.7%	550 79.5%	44 26.8%	432 27.2%	106 39.4%
Any Serious Charge	89 8.5%	1912 45.2%	522 75.4%	16 9.8%	357 22.5%	96 35.7%
Any Charge	349 33.4%	2874 68.0%	631 91.2%	50 30.5%	606 38.1%	142 52.8%

Table 5. Association between CRS Subscales and CRS Designation and Institutional Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Institutional Outcome	Association ( $\phi_c$ )					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions			Revocation Admissions		
	IA	SR	CRS	IA	SR	CRS
Any Incident	.284	.285	.370	.176	.117	.179
Any Minor Charge	.201	.237	.285	.097	.080	.111
Any Serious Charge	.294	.282	.367	.095	.100	.118
Any Charge	.243	.292	.351	.094	.110	.126

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

Table 6. Association between OSL and Institutional Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Institutional Outcome	Association ( $\phi_c$ )	
	Warrant of Committal Admissions	Revocation Admissions
Any Incident	.371	.208
Any Minor Charge	.268	.092
Any Serious Charge	.370	.142
Any Charge	.338	.115

The Area Under the Curve (AUC) values were examined to assess the predictive ability of the CRS and OSL in relation to institutional outcomes (see Table 7 and Table 8). For the WOC group, the AUC value for any incident reached the threshold for ‘good’ predictive accuracy (i.e., 0.70; Hosmer & Lemeshow, 2000). AUC values for any charge, any minor charge, and any serious charge fell above the threshold of ‘acceptable’ predictive accuracy (i.e., 0.60). Predictive accuracy was similar for OSL relative to CRS for the WOC group. Across the four institutional outcomes, predictive accuracy was lower for the revocation group in the case of both the CRS and OSL.

Table 7. ROC Analyses: Predictive Ability of the CRS for Institutional Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Outcomes	ROC Analyses					
	Warrant of Committal			Revocation Admissions		
	AUC	SD	CI	AUC	SD	CI
Any Incident	.700	.006	.688 - .712	.583	.010	.563 - .602
Any Charge	.683	.006	.671 - .695	.558	.010	.537 - .578
Any Minor Charge	.644	.006	.632 - .656	.556	.011	.534 - .578
Any Serious Charge	.688	.006	.677 - .699	.564	.012	.540 - .588

Note. AUC= Area Under the Curve; SD = Standard Deviation; CI = Confidence Interval

Table 8. ROC Analyses: Predictive Ability of OSL for Institutional Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Outcomes	ROC Analyses					
	Warrant of Committal			Revocation Admissions		
	AUC	SD	CI	AUC	SD	CI
Any Incident	.682	.006	.670 - .693	.585	.009	.567 - .603
Any Charge	.661	.006	.650 - .673	.547	.010	.529 - .566
Any Minor Charge	.624	.006	.613 - .635	.535	.011	.514 - .556
Any Serious Charge	.672	.005	.662 - .682	.569	.011	.548 - .591

Note. AUC= Area Under the Curve; SD = Standard Deviation; CI = Confidence Interval

Institutional outcomes (any incident and any charge) were also explored in relation to concordant/discordant security groups (see Table 9). A general pattern was evident whereby offenders with a security decrease did not fair as favourably as the offenders in the concordant group associated with their OSL, but did fair somewhat better than offenders in the concordant group associated with their CRS. Offenders with a security increase tended to fair worse than the concordant group associated with their CRS, but better than offenders in the concordant group associated with their OSL.

Table 9. Institutional Outcomes by CRS-OSL Group for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Outcome	Minimum		Medium		Maximum		
	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant	Security Decrease	Security Increase	Concordant
Any Incident	31%	41%	50%	71%	89%	89%	97%
Any Charge	29%	43%	44%	69%	82%	89%	91%

## **Discussion**

The results of the present study affirm the predictive validity of the CRS for Indigenous men offenders admitted to federal custody on a new sentence. A higher CRS designation was associated with a greater likelihood of involvement in a negative institutional event, and the CRS held ‘acceptable’ to ‘good’ predictive accuracy with respect to institutional outcomes. There was minimal difference in the strength of the association or predictive accuracy when OSL rather than CRS was examined. Conceptual consistency across the CRS and OSL reflects the high degree of CRS-OSL concordance and suggests professional judgement does not prompt conceptual disparities.

The strength of the association between the CRS and institutional outcomes was weaker for offenders readmitted to custody following a failed conditional release. Likewise, the predictive accuracy of the CRS was weaker for this group. Similar patterns were observed in relation to OSL. Previous validation studies have not differentiated between admissions and readmissions in analyses. The greater predictive accuracy reported for the admission group in the present study relative to prior studies (Gobeil, 2011) may reflect this analytical separation, given the weaker predictive accuracy for the readmission group.

## **Conclusion**

The present analysis reaffirms the predictive validity of the CRS for Indigenous men upon initial intake into federal custody. While a majority of offenders were classified as medium security, offenders with a maximum CRS designation or maximum OSL rating were more likely to be involved in negative institutional events. Those with a minimum CRS designation or minimum OSL rating were less likely. The same pattern was true for men readmitted to custody following a failed release, however, the association was weaker, and predictive accuracy of the CRS lower. Discerning the reasons for discrepant results for the readmission group remains a topic in need of additional inquiry.

## References

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## Appendix A: Additional Tables

Table 10. *Release Outcomes by Institutional Adjustment for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Institutional Adjustment					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release			Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Suspension	2223	197	748	962	94	289
	54.1%	78.5%	79.9%	64.8%	78.3%	79.4%
Revocation	1943	172	643	530	59	171
	47.3%	68.5%	68.7%	35.7%	49.2%	47.0%
Revocation with Offence	348	28	105	99	12	39
	8.5%	11.2%	11.2%	6.7%	10.0%	10.7%

Table 11. *Release Outcomes by Security Risk for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Security Risk					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release			Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Suspension	528	2625	15	111	1180	54
	40.7%	66.2%	44.1%	54.1%	70.3%	62.8%
Revocation	448	2294	16	43	673	44
	34.5%	57.9%	47.1%	21.0%	40.1%	51.2%
Revocation with Offence	62	416	†	11	133	6
	4.8%	10.5%	†	5.4%	7.9%	7.0%



Table 12. *Release Outcomes by CRS for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Custody Rating Scale					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release			Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release		
	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.
Suspension	394 35.2%	2098 62.9%	676 80.2%	88 50.6%	964 68.6%	293 75.1%
Revocation	340 30.4%	1834 55.0%	584 69.3%	35 20.1%	538 38.3%	187 47.9%
Revocation with Offence	46 4.1%	343 10.3%	92 10.9%	9 5.2%	102 7.3%	39 10.0%

Table 13. *Association between the CRS and Release Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Association ( $\phi$ c)					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release			Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release		
	IA	SR	CRS	IA	SR	CRS
Suspension	.217	.225	.289	.133	.109	.131
Revocation	.178	.201	.247	.105	.132	.142

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

Table 14. *ROC Analyses: Predictive Ability of the CRS for Release Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Outcomes	ROC Analyses					
	Warrant of Committal			Revocation Admissions		
	AUC	SD	CI	AUC	SD	CI
Suspension	.559	.007	.546 - .571	.541	.011	.519 - .563
Revocation	.621	.007	.608 - .633	.563	.010	.543 - .584

Note. AUC= Area Under the Curve; SD = Standard Deviation; CI = Confidence Interval

Table 15. *Return to Custody by OSL for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Offender Security Level					
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release			Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release		
	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.
Suspension	296 28.6%	2567 66.0%	305 82.4%	82 50.6%	1067 68.6%	196 78.1%
Revocation	295 28.5%	2193 56.4%	270 73.0%	41 25.3%	590 37.9%	129 51.4%
Revocation with Offence	48 4.6%	386 9.9%	47 12.7%	5 3.1%	118 7.6%	27 10.8%

Table 16. *Association between OSL and Release Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Release Outcome	Association ( $\phi$ c)	
	Warrant of Committal Admissions with a Conditional Release	Revocation Admissions with a Conditional Release
Suspension	.326	.132
Revocation	.248	.123

Table 17. *ROC Analyses: Predictive Ability of OSL for Release Outcomes for Indigenous Men Offenders Admitted on a Warrant of Committal or Revocation to Federal Custody Between April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.*

Outcomes	ROC Analyses					
	Warrant of Committal			Revocation Admissions		
	AUC	SD	CI	AUC	SD	CI
Suspension	.560	.006	.548 - .572	.544	.010	.524 - .563
Revocation	.610	.006	.598 - .621	.601	.020	.562 - .640

*Note. AUC= Area Under the Curve; SD = Standard Deviation; CI = Confidence Interval*