

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

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Revalidation of the Custody Rating Scale for Non-Indigenous Women Offenders

The Custody Rating Scale (CRS) holds predictive accuracy for non-Indigenous women offenders at intake.

Why we did this study

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. 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). The CRS has previously been validated for non-Indigenous women offenders (Barnum & Gobeil, 2012); however, periodic revalidation is necessary given the dynamic nature of the offender population.

What we did

The predictive validity of the CRS for non-Indigenous women offenders was assessed using a dataset of admissions to federal custody between 2013/2014 and 2018/2019. The dataset included non-Indigenous women offenders admitted to federal custody on a Warrant of Committal (WOC; $N = 1,414$) or following a revocation of conditional release ($N = 280$).

What we found

Concordance between the CRS and OSL was 69% for the WOC admission group and 61% for the revocation group, reflecting lower rates than previously reported (i.e., Barnum & Gobeil, 2012). Over one-quarter of revocation admissions (27%) were subject to a security increase (see Table 1).

A higher CRS designation was associated with a greater likelihood of involvement in an institutional incident and receipt of an institutional charge (see Table 2). Among new admissions, Area Under the Curve (AUC) values reached the threshold of 'acceptable' predictive accuracy for the CRS, and 'good' predictive accuracy in the case of OSL. Predictive accuracy was lower for the revocation group in the case of both the CRS and OSL.

What it means

Results reaffirm the predictive validity of the CRS for non-Indigenous women offenders at intake. CRS designation was predictive of institutional outcomes. Predictive accuracy was enhanced by OSL, reflecting the efficacy of professional judgement. However, predictive accuracy was weaker when it came to revocation admissions.

Table 1. CRS-OSL Relationship for Non-Indigenous Women Offender Admissions, 2013/2014 to 2018/2019.

CRS-OSL Relationship	Admission Group	
	WOC	Revocation
Concordant	69%	61%
Security Increase	15%	27%
Security Decrease	16%	11%

Table 2. Institutional Outcomes by CRS Designation for Indigenous Women Offenders Admitted on a WOC or Revocation, 2013/2014 to 2018/2019.

Outcome	CRS Level					
	WOC			Revocations		
	Min.	Med	Max	Min.	Med.	Max.
Incident ^a	40%	63%	91%	38%	51%	85%
Charge ^b	27%	52%	77%	24%	37%	62%

Table 3. Predictive Ability of CRS and OSL for Indigenous Women Offenders Admitted on a WOC or Revocation, 2013/2014 to 2018/2019.

Outcome	Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Analyses			
	WOC		Revocations	
	AUC*	CI	AUC*	CI
CRS				
Incident ^a	.643	.618-.668	.587	.530-.644
Charge ^b	.660	.633-.686	.586	.526-.646
OSL				
Incident ^a	.720	.700-.743	.567	.515-.618
Charge ^b	.744	.720-.768	.568	.515-.622

^aRefers to involvement in at least one security or behavioural incident during the sentence for which the CRS was applied and following CRS administration.

^bRefers 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.

*The Area Under the Curve (AUC) is used to examine the predictive accuracy of a measure in ROC analyses; a value of 0.5 represents chance prediction, while a value of 1.0 represents perfect prediction.

Note CI=Confidence Interval

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.

For more information: To obtain a PDF version of the full report, or for other inquiries, please e-mail the [Research Branch](#). You can also visit the [Research Publications](#) section for a full list of reports and one-page summaries.

Prepared by: The Special Projects and Data Management (SPDM) team.

