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SALIENT FACTOR SCORES:
AN AID TO ADMINISTRATIVE PREDICTION

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SALIENT FACTOR SCORES:
AN AID TO ADMINISTRATIVE PREDICTION

Over the past 50 years criminological research has

invested a considerable amount of resources in the area

of prediction studies. Among the earliest efforts in this

area was the work of S.B. Warner in the 1920's under the

sponsorship of the then Commissioner of Correction in the

state of Massachusetts Sanford Bates.[1] Soon to follow was

a series of studies produced by Hart, Burgess, the Gluecks,

and Vold. Building on this base was the work of Ohlin,

Glaser, MacNaughton-Smith, Mannheim, Wilkins, and Gottfredson.[2]

These studies, spanning a period of 50 years, are character-

ized by increasing increments of mathematical and statistical

sophistication. Additionally, as the prediction techniques

approach the higher levels of methodological sophistication,

a dependence on modernized computer technology concurrently

occurs. Thus, at the present time a wide variety of prediction

[1]Mannheim and Wilkins, Prediction Methods in Relation to Borstal
Training. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1955, pp1.

[2]For a complete review of the work of the above cited authors,
see Mannheim and Wilkins, Ibid. pp 1-27; and Simon, Prediction
Methods in Criminology. London: Her Majesty's Stationery
Office, 1971, pp. 30-57.

devices ranging from simple hand tabulations using the Chi Square statistic to highly developed computerized tabulations using statistical techniques such as multiple regression are available in the correctional field. Despite this situation, neither the availability nor the increased variety, nor the widening span in the levels of sophistication has necessarily led to an increased usage of prediction devices in the correctional decision making process.

Perhaps an explanation for the apparent non-usage of the prediction instruments emerges from the very situation of their increased mathematical and statistical sophistication. It is suggested that the more sophisticated techniques are difficult for decision makers to understand and use, and more importantly, that there is little evidence that they offer greater accuracy. For example, United States Board of Parole researchers, Hoffman and Beck, cite a study by Simon (1971) which concludes that one of the older and simplest methods - known as the Burgess Method - tends to predict as well on validation as the more mathematically sophisticated methods such as multiple regression configural analysis.[3] A similar study by Wilbanks and Hindelang (1972) is cited as producing

[3] Hoffman and Beck, "Parole Decision-Making: A Salient Factor Score." _Journal of Criminal Justice_, Vol. II, 1974, pp. 195-206.

a similar conclusion.

The <u>Salient Factor Score</u> was recently introduced by researchers at the United States Board of Parole as a prediction instrument that has the unique feature of being easy to understand and use as well as being as accurate a measure on validation as other more complex prediction methods currently available. The instrument is basically a derivation of the Burgess Method with only minor modifications. After applying the instrument to predict the post-conviction behavior of federal prison parolees, the researchers concluded that the method predicted well enough to justify implementation and proved to be administratively feasible in operation.

The present study represents an attempt at testing the feasibility of the use of the <u>Salient Factor Score</u> technique as an aid in administrative decision making in the Massachusetts Department of Correction. In Massachusetts, a specific concern of correctional officials has been the need for prediction aides in classification decisions such as placing individuals in lower security institutions or selecting individuals for community treatment programs such as home furlough and pre-release centers. In this study, two distinct outcome situations are involved: (1) recidivism risk potential and, (2) pre-release program non-completion risk potential. Additionally, three distinct junctures in the career of the

incarcerated offender are of concern: (1) the reception/ diagnosis stage, (2) the intermediate period of incarceration, and (3) the releasing stage.

Thus separate Salient Factor Scores will be developed for predicting the two outcome situations, and separate Salient Factor Scores will be developed for appropriate junctures of each of these two outcome situations. Part I of the study will deal with recidivism prediction and Part II will deal with program completion risk prediction.

PART I

DEVELOPMENT OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR RECIDIVISM PREDICTION

Samples: In developing the instrument for predicting
redicivism risk potential, two samples were drawn. Sample
I consisted of the population of all releases from Massa-
chusetts Correctional Institutions during the year 1975
(N=806). This population formed the construction sample
from which Salient Factor Scores were developed. Sample II
consisted of all releases from Massachusetts Correctional
Institutions during the year 1976 (N=925). This second
population was used for the purposes of validating the
Salient Factor Scores developed from the construction
sample, and is thus referred to as the validation sample.

Procedure for Salient Factor Score Construction: For
each individual included in the construction sample (N=806),
thirty-six items of information that were characteristic of
personal background, criminal career, and institutional
history were selected from the department's computerized
offender-based information system. Each of these thirty-
six variables was cross-tabulated with the criterion
measure - recidivism.

A recidivist was defined as any subject returned to a

federal or state correctional institution or to a county

jail or house of correction for 30 days or more as a result

of either a parole violation or a new court sentence. The

follow-up period was one year from the date of the subject's

release from prison to the community.

Items found to be predictive of outcome after release

(x^2 test at .05 probability level) were selected as possible

"Salient Factors" in the prediction instrument. Following

the procedure used by Hoffman and Beck (1974), selected

items though predictive could subsequently be excluded for

a variety of reasons. Examples of such reasons are as

follows: items judged to pose ethical problems for use in

individual classification decisions (eg., prior arrests not

leading to conviction); items not occurring frequently enough

to be applicable (eg., escape history); items appearing to

substantially overlap with other items already included

(eg., duration of longest job held and duration of employment

in most skilled job are highly correlated); and items no

longer relevant to future cases (eg., prior arrests for

drunkenness currently decriminalized). The resultant "factors"

chosen were therefore a combination of statistical findings

and the researchers judgements.

From the pool of thirty-six variables, eleven items were

chosen through the process of elimination described above. A

mechanism was provided to allow for the construction of three

separate Salient Factor Scores: a pre-incarceration score,
an intermediate-incarceration score, and a post-incarcer-
ation score. Of the original eleven items selected, seven
of the items represented information known at the time of
incarceration, eight known at the intermediate stage of
incarceration and the full eleven known at the time of
release. Therefore, a separate Salient Factor Score can
be computed for an individual at each of these three periods
of incarceration corresponding to three separate decision
situations. The pre-incarceration score would appropriately
be used for classification decisions made at the reception
and diagnostic stage. The intermediate-incarceration score
would be used for subsequent classification decisions, such
as movement to lower security institutions. Finally, the
post-incarceration score would be used in decisions at the
completion of the period of incarceration, such as decisions
regarding suitability for parole.

In Table I, below, the eleven items selected for the
Salient Factor Score are displayed. Following the Burgess
method, each of the eleven items are dichotomized for
scoring purposes so that each item is scored 0 or 1. The
individual item scores are summed thus forming the final
Salient Factor Score. The higher the final score, the higher
the probability of a predicted successful outcome.

TABLE I

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE ITEMS

I.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	16% N=454	25% N=352	11.02	.001			

Time on Job of Longest Duration
     Five months or more   = 1
     Otherwise   = 0

II.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	14% N=407	26% N=399	18.33	.001			

Known History of Drug Use
     None   = 1
     Otherwise   = 0

III.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	17% N=601	29% N=205	14.85	.001			

Incarcerated as a Juvenile
    None   = 1
    Otherwise   = 0

IV.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	17% N=509	25% N=297	8.19	.01			

Prior House of Correction Incarcerations
    None   = 1
    Otherwise   = 0

V.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	8% N=596	24% N=210	27.12	.001			

Age at First Arrest
    Age 19 or Older   = 1
    Age 18 or Less   = 0

VI.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	15% N=302	23% N=504	6.80	.01			

Commitment Institution
    Walpole   = 1
    Otherwise   = 0

VII.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	12% N=272	24% N=534	17.31	.001	☐	☐	▨
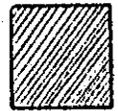
Age at Incarceration
    Age 27 or Older   = 1
    Under Age 27   = 0

VIII.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	13% N=289	24% N=517	11.84	.001	▨	▨	☐
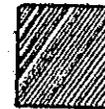
Length of Time Served, Present Incarceration
    Twenty-one months or more   = 1
    Twenty months or less   = 0

IX.

	1	0	X^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	9% N=210	24% N=596	21.21	.001	▨	▨	☐

Age at Release
    Age 31 or Older   = 1
    Age 30 or Under   = 0

X.

	1	0	X^2	Significance Level	Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate	Post Incar-ceration
% Recidivists	12% N =427	28% N=379	32.49	.001	▨	☐	☐
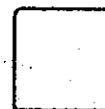
Number of Successful Furloughs
    Two or More   = 1
    One or None   = 0

XI.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level
% Recidivists	15% N=444	26% N=362	16.15	.001

Pre-In-carceration □ (shaded)   Inter-mediate □ (shaded)   Post Incar-ceration □

Releasing Institution
   Norfolk, Framingham, Forestry, Pre-Release   = 1
   Concord and Walpole   = 0

TOTAL SCORES

Pre-In-carceration □   Inter-mediate □   Post Incar-ceration □

In order to render finalized scores interpretable for operational use, collapsed categories of differential risk levels were constructed. The collapsed categories were derived from the frequency distributions of each individual member of the construction sample. (see Appendix III) Tables II through IV below, display the collapsed scores for each of the three Salient Factor Scores developed for recidivism prediction.

TABLE II

DIFFERENTIAL RISK CATEGORIES - RECIDIVISM
PREDICTION: PRE-INCARCERATION

Salient Factor Score	Category	Recidivism Probability
5 to 7	Low Risk	6%
3 to 4	Neutral	19%
0 to 2	High Risk	33%

TABLE III

DIFFERENTIAL RISK CATEGORIES - RECIDIVISM PREDICTION: INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION

Salient Factor Score	Category	Recidivism Probability
6 to 8	Low Risk	4%
4 to 5	Medium Low Risk	15%
2 to 3	Medium High Risk	27%
0 to 1	High Risk	48%

TABLE IV

DIFFERENTIAL RISK CATEGORIES - RECIDIVISM PREDICTION: POST-INCARCERATION

Salient Factor Score	Category	Recidivism Probability
8 to 10	Low Risk	2%
5 to 7	Medium Low Risk	13%
3 to 4	Medium High Risk	24%
0 to 2	High Risk	42%

Procedure for Score Validation: In order to validate
the Salient Factor Scores obtained through the procedure
outlined above, the score was applied to the validation
sample. A Salient Factor Score was computed for each
individual in the validation sample. A point-biserial
correlation was run between the Salient Factor Score
obtained and the criterion measure (recidivism) for each
individual in this sample. A high point-biserial correla-
tion would be evidence of score validation. Table V below
summarizes the results of these computations for the three
Salient Factor Scores tested:

TABLE V

POINT-BISERIAL CORRELATIONS FOR VALIDATION SAMPLE

Score		r
A.	Pre-Incarceration Score	.198
B.	Intermediate-Incarceration Score	.244
C.	Post-Incarceration Score	.244

We conclude that the resultant correlations are quite
low, below the .05 probability level, and that evidence of
validation is quite weak. Under these circumstances, use of
the developed Salient Factor Scores for recidivism prediction

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should proceed with caution. A fuller discussion of the
implications of these findings will occur at the end of this
report.

PART II

DEVELOPMENT OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES FOR
PRE-RELEASE COMPLETION PREDICTION

Samples: In developing the instrument for predicting

the successful completion of pre-release placement, two

samples were drawn.   Sample I consisted of the population

of all inmates in Massachusetts Correctional Institutions

placed in pre-release centers during the year 1975 (N=565).

This population formed the Construction Sample from which

the Salient Factor Scores were developed.   Sample II

consisted of all inmates placed in pre-release centers

during the year 1976 (N=807).   This second population was

used for the purposes of validating the Salient Factor Scores

developed from the construction sample, and is thus referred

to as the Validation Sample.

Procedure for Salient Factor Score Construction: Similar

to the procedure outlined in Part I for each individual in-

cluded in the construction sample (N=565), thirty-six items

of information that were characteristic of personal background,

criminal career, and institutional history were selected

from the department's computerized offender-based informa-

tion system.   Each of these thirty-six variables was cross-

tabulated with the criterion measure - successful completion

of the pre-release placement.

A successful completer was defined as a resident who successfully completed his or her stay at a pre-release facility and either (1) was released to the streets either by permit of the parole board or a certificate of discharge or; (2) was transferred out of a particular pre-release facility to another facility of the same or lower security level. A program non-completer was defined as any resident who did not complete his or her stay at a pre-release center but was instead returned to his or her sending institution or to an institution of higher security level.

The Salient Factor Score was constructed in the same manner described in Part I. From the pool of thirty-six variables, eight items were chosen through the process of elimination. In the case of pre-release program completion prediction two separate Salient Factor Scores were constructed: a pre-incarceration score and an intermediate-incarceration score. Of the original eight items selected; seven of the items represented information known at the time of incarceration and the full eight known at the intermediate stage of incarceration. Thus, two separate scores were constructed using the appropriate items corresponding to the two decision making situations. The pre-incarceration score would appropriately be used for classification decisions regarding potential risk for pre-release placement at the reception and

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diagnostic state. The intermediate-incarceration score·
would be used for subsequent classification decisions such
as at the admission stage of pre-release.

In Table VI, below, the eight items selected for the
Salient Factor Scores are displayed. The method of scoring is the same as the method presented in Part I of this
study. Similarly, the higher the final score, the higher
the probability of predicted successful outcome.

TABLE VI

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE ITEMS

I.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-Incarceration	Intermediate
% Non-Completers	33% N=265	45% N=300	9.21	.01	☐	☐

Time at Most Skilled Position
    7 or More Months   = 1
    6 or Less Months   = 0

II.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level	Pre-Incarceration	Intermediate
% Non-Completers	28% N=167	44% N=398	14.11	.001	☐	☐

Last Grade Completed
    12 or More Grades   = 1
    11 or Less Grades   = 0

III.

	1	0	X^2	Significance Level
% Non-Completers	34% N=376	50% N=189	12.53	.001

Pre-In-carceration ☐   Inter-mediate ☐

Known History of Drug Use
    No Prior History of Heroin Use   = 1
    Known History of Heroin Use   = 0

IV.

	1	0	X^2	Significance Level
% Non-Completers	37% N=446	48% N=119	4.48	.01

Pre-In-carceration ☐   Inter-mediate ☐

Prior Juvenile Incarcerations
    No Prior Juvenile Incarcerations   = 1
    1 or More Prior Incarcerations   = 0

V.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level		Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate
% Non-Completers	38% N=517	54% N= 48	4.74	.05		☐	☐

Prior State/Federal Incarcerations
    2 or Less Incarcerations   = 1
    3 or More Incarcerations = 0

VI.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level		Pre-In-carceration	Inter-mediate
% Non-Completers	25% N=150	45% N=415	18.73	.001		☐	☐

Age at First Arrest
    20 or Older   = 1
    19 or Younger = 0

VII.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level
% Non-Completers	35% N=314	45% N=251	5.02	.05
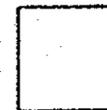
Pre-In-carceration ☐   Inter-mediate ☐

Committing Institution
    Non-MCI-Concord Commitment   = 1
    MCI-Concord Commitment   = 0

VIII.

	1	0	x^2	Significance Level
% Non-Completers	33% N=301	47% N=264	10.52	.01

Pre-In-carceration ▨   Inter-mediate ☐

Age at Pre-Release Admission
    26 Years of Age or Older   = 1
    25 Years of Age or Younger   = 0

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TOTAL SCORES

<table>
<tr><td>Pre-In-
carceration</td><td>Inter-
mediate</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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In order to render finalized scores interpretable for operational use, collapsed categories of differential risk levels were constructed. The collapsed categories were derived from the frequency distributions of each individual member of the construction sample (see Appendix IV). Tables VII and VIII below, display the resultant collapsed scores for each of the two Salient Factor Scores developed for predicting successful pre-release completion.

TABLE VII

DIFFERENTIAL RISK CATEGORIES-COMPLETION/NON-COMPLETION
PREDICTION PRE-INCARCERATION

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	CATEGORY	FAILURE PROBABILITY
5 to 7	Low Risk	27%
2 to 4	Neutral	43%
0 to 1	High Risk	70%

TABLE VIII

DIFFERENTIAL RISK CATEGORIES-COMPLETION/NON-COMPLETION
PREDICTION INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	CATEGORY	FAILURE PROBABILITY
5 to 8	Low Risk	26%
2 to 4	Neutral	48%
0 to 1	High Risk	70%

Procedure for Score Validation: The obtained Salient

Factor Scores were validated in the same manner as score

validation presented in Part I of this report. The

results of the point-biserial correlations are presented

in Table IX below:

TABLE IX

POINT-BISERIAL CORRELATIONS FOR
VALIDATION SAMPLE

Score	r
A. Pre-Incarceration Score	.175
B. Intermediate-Incarceration Score	.184

Again as in case for the Salient Factor Score con-

struction in Part I, we conclude that the resultant

correlations are quite low, below the .05 probability

level, and that evidence of validation is quite weak. We

stress the same need for caution in the use of these scores

for completion/non-completion prediction.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In our study we have attempted to test the feasibility of constructing sets of Salient Factor Scores operationally useful for the classification decision-making process. Two distinct outcome situations were involved: (1) Recidivism risk potential and, (2) Pre-release program non-completion risk potential.

We were interested in developing instruments that would be predictive of these two outcome situations and that could be utilized at different junctures of the incarceration process. Three critical junctures were specified: (1) the reception/diagnostic stage, (2) the intermediate period of incarceration, and (3) the releasing stage.

Using a methodology and format closely mirroring the methodology and format utilized by researchers at the United States Board of Parole in their work on Salient Factor Scores, sets of scores were developed on the Massachusetts Department of Correction's inmate population. The resultant scores were then run through the validation process. It was found that evidence of validation was quite weak. We concluded that operational usage should proceed with extreme caution. Use of the scores when approaching the high and low risk extremes appear to be the most justifiable. In fact, the frequency distributions occurring in the original data sets

suggest that a disproportionate number of individual cases do fall in the median category. For this reason, it is the opinion of the researchers that evidence does not support operational use of the constructed scores except for experimental and exploratory purposes.

In reviewing the construction processes and the resultant validation procedures for the Salient Factor Scores, several suggestions for further research tasks became evident. Firstly, it is felt that an attempt at incorporating more data elements, especially those traditionally deemed useful in clinical decision making may increase the predictive power of the resultant instrument. Secondly, it is felt that a reduction in unknown data elements, inconsistent data elements, and inaccurate data elements may also contribute to a stronger instrument.

APPENDIX I

SALIENT FACTOR SCORING SHEETS
RECIDIVISM PREDICTION

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE SHEET

PRE-INCARCERATION

Case Name_____   Original Commitment Number_____

Item A.. ☐

    Time on Job of Longest Duration

        Five months or more   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item B.. ☐

    Known History of Drug Use

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item C.. ☐

    Incarcerated As A Juvenile

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item D.. ☐

    Prior House of Correction Incarcerations

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item E.. ☐

    Age at First Arrest

        Age 19 or older   = 1
        Age 18 or less   = 0

Item F.. ☐

   Commitment Institution

       Walpole   = 1
       Otherwise   = 0

Item G.. ☐

   Age at Incarceration

       Age 27 or older   = 1
       Under age 27   = 0

TOTAL SCORE.. ☐

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE SHEET

INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION

Case Name_____   Original Commitment Number_____

Item A.. ▢

    Time on Job of Longest Duration

        Five months or more   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item B.. ▢

    Known History of Drug Use

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item C.. ▢

    Incarcerated As A Juvenile

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item D.. ▢

    Prior House of Correction Incarcerations

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item E.. ▢

    Age at First Arrest

        Age 19 or older   = 1
        Age 18 or less   = 0

Item F... ☐

    Commitment Institution

        Walpole   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item G... ☐

    Age at Incarceration

        Age 27 or older   = 1
        Under age 27   = 0

Item H... ☐

    Number of Successful Furloughs

        Two or more   = 1
        One or none   = 0

TOTAL SCORE.. ☐

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE SHEET

POST INCARCERATION

Case Name_____   Original Commitment Number_____

Item A.. ☐

    Time on Job of Longest Duration

        Five months or more   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item B.. ☐

    Known History of Drug Use

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item C.. ☐

    Incarcerated as a Juvenile

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item D.. ☐

    Prior House of Correction Incarcerations

        None   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item E.. ☐

    Age at First Arrest

        Age 19 or older   = 1
        Age 18 or less   = 0

Item F...☐

    Commitment Institution

        Walpole   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item G...☐

    Length of Time Served, Present Incarceration

        Twenty-one months or more   = 1
        Twenty months or less   = 0

Item H...☐

    Age at Release

        Age 31 or older   = 1
        Age 30 or under   = 0

Item I...☐

    Number of Successful Furloughs

        Two or more   = 1
        One or none   = 0

Item J...☐

    Releasing IUstitution

        Norfolk, Framingham, Forestry, Pre-Release   = 1
        Concord and Walpole   = 0

TOTAL SCORES...☐

APPENDIX II

SALIENT FACTOR SCORING SHEETS
PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM COMPLETION/NON-COMPLETION PREDICTION

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE SHEET

PRE-INCARCERATION

Case Name_____   Original Commitment Number_____

Item A.. ☐

   Time at Most Skilled Position

         Seven or more months   = 1
         Otherwise   = 0

Item B.. ☐

   Last Grade Completed

         12th grade or more   = 1
         Otherwise   = 0

Item C.. ☐

   Known History of Drug Use

         No prior history of heroin use = 1
         Otherwise   = 0

Item D.. ☐

   Prior Juvenile Incarcerations

         No prior juvenile incarcerations = 1
         Otherwise   = 0

Item E.. ☐

   Prior State or Federal Incarcerations

         Two or less incarcerations   = 1
         Otherwise   = 0

Item F...□

    Age at First Arrest

        20 years or older   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item G...□

    Committing Institution

        Non MCI-Concord commitment   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

TOTAL SCORE..□

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE SHEET

INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION

Case Name_____ Original Commitment Number_____

Item A... □

    Time at Most Skilled Position

        Seven or more months   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item B... □

    Last Grade Completed

        12th grade or more   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item C... □

    Known History of Drug Use

        No prior history of heroin use = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item D... □

    Prior Juvenile Incarcerations

        No prior juvenile incarcerations = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item E... □

    Prior State or Federal Incarcerations

        Two or less incarcerations   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item F...□

    Age at First Arrest

        20 Years or older   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item G...□

    Committing Institution

        Non MCI-Concord Commitment = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

Item H...□

    Age at Pre-Release Admission

        26 years of age or older   = 1
        Otherwise   = 0

TOTAL SCORE..□

APPENDIX III

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES:
RECIDIVISM PREDICTION

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR PRE-INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM N	RECIDIVISM %	NON-RECIDIVISM N	NON-RECIDIVISM %	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
0	10	(6)	15	(2)	25	(3)
1	30	(19)	56	(9)	86	(11)
2	34	(21)	82	(13)	116	(14)
3	44	(28)	172	(27)	216	(27)
4	29	(18)	135	(21)	164	(20)
5	8	(5)	94	(15)	102	(13)
6	3	(2)	62	(10)	65	(8)
7	1	(1)	31	(5)	32	(4)
TOTAL	159	(100)	647	(100)	806	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM N	RECIDIVISM %	NON-RECIDIVISM N	NON-RECIDIVISM %	TOTAL N	TOTAL %
0	8	(5)	8	(1)	16	(2)
1	23	(15)	26	(4)	49	(6)
2	28	(18)	72	(11)	100	(12)
3	47	(30)	135	(21)	182	(23)
4	31	(20)	144	(22)	175	(22)
5	15	(9)	110	(17)	125	(16)
6	5	(3)	78	(12)	83	(10)
7	2	(1)	51	(8)	53	(7)
8	0	(0)	23	(4)	23	(3)
TOTAL	159	(100)	647	(100)	806	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR POST INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM N	%	NON-RECIDIVISM N	%	TOTAL N	%
0	5	(3)	8	(1)	13	(2)
1	14	(9)	16	(3)	30	(4)
2	30	(19)	44	(7)	74	(9)
3	38	(24)	96	(15)	134	(17)
4	31	(20)	117	(18)	148	(18)
5	18	(11)	105	(16)	123	(15)
6	14	(9)	97	(15)	111	(14)
7	7	(4)	55	(9)	62	(8)
8	1	(1)	48	(7)	49	(6)
9	1	(1)	40	(6)	41	(5)
10	0	(0)	21	(3)	21	(3)
TOTAL	159	(100)	647	(100)	806	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1976 VALIDATION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM N	%	NON-RECIDIVISM N	%	TOTAL N	%
0	6	(4)	10	(1)	16	(2)
1	20	(13)	39	(5)	59	(6)
2	31	(21)	93	(12)	124	(13)
3	47	(31)	150	(19)	197	(21)
4	22	(15)	180	(23)	202	(22)
5	20	(13)	130	(17)	150	(16)
6	2	(1)	94	(12)	96	(10)
7	3	(2)	60	(8)	63	(7)
8	0	(0)	18	(2)	18	(2)
TOTAL	151	(100)	774	(100)	925	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR PRE-INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1976 VALIDATION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM		NON-RECIDIVISM		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	7	(5)	17	(2)	24	(3)
1	24	(16)	51	(7)	75	(8)
2	39	(26)	123	(16)	162	(18)
3	37	(25)	195	(25)	232	(25)
4	26	(17)	175	(23)	201	(22)
5	14	(9)	106	(14)	120	(13)
6	2	(1)	85	(11)	87	(9)
7	2	(1)	22	(3)	24	(3)
TOTAL	151	(100)	774	(100)	925	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR POST INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1976 VALIDATION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	RECIDIVISM		NON-RECIDIVISM		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	5	(3)	7	(1)	12	(1)
1	14	(9)	24	(3)	38	(4)
2	18	(12)	56	(7)	74	(8)
3	38	(25)	114	(15)	152	(16)
4	31	(21)	124	(16)	155	(17)
5	25	(17)	141	(18)	166	(18)
6	13	(9)	126	(16)	139	(15)
7	4	(3)	77	(10)	81	(9)
8	2	(1)	55	(7)	57	(6)
9	1	(1)	35	(5)	36	(4)
10	0	(0)	15	(2)	15	(2)
TOTAL	151	(100)	774	(100)	925	(100)

APPENDIX IV

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES:
COMPLETION/NON-COMPLETION RISK

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR PRE-INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION		NON-COMPLETION		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	(1)	8	(11)	11 (	2)
1	10	(3)	22	(10)	32 (	6)
2	44	(13)	34	(15)	78 (	14)
3	64	(19)	70	(31)	134 (	24)
4	80	(24)	39	(17)	119 (	21)
5	77	(23)	30	(13)	107 (	19)
6	45	(13)	20	(9)	65 (	12)
7	18	(5)	1	(1)	19 (	3)
TOTAL	341	(100)	224	(100)	565	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION		NON-COMPLETION		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	(1)	6	(3)	8 (	1)
1	8	(2)	17	(8)	25 (	4)
2	35	(10)	29	(13)	64 (	11)
3	44	(13)	59	(26)	103 (	18)
4	72	(21)	49	(22)	121 (	21)
5	66	(19)	23	(10)	89 (	16)
6	59	(17)	25	(11)	84 (	15)
7	40	(12)	16	(7)	56 (	10)
8	15	(4)	0	(0)	15 (	3)
TOTAL	341	(100)	224	(100)	565	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR PRE-INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1975 VALIDATION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION		NON-COMPLETION		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	(1)	4	(1)	7	(1)
1	17	(3)	23	(8)	40	(5)
2	53	(11)	41	(13)	94	(12)
3	148	(30)	104	(34)	252	(31)
4	128	(26)	80	(26)	208	(26)
5	95	(19)	43	(14)	138	(17)
6	44	(9)	7	(2)	51	(6)
7	14	(3)	3	(1)	17	(2)
TOTAL	502	(100)	305	(100)	807	(100)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SALIENT FACTOR SCORES
FOR INTERMEDIATE INCARCERATION VARIABLES
1976 VALIDATION SAMPLE

SALIENT FACTOR SCORE	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION		NON-COMPLETION		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	2	(1)	4	(1)	6	(1)
1	12	(2)	13	(4)	25	(3)
2	39	(8)	40	(13)	79	(10)
3	113	(23)	80	(26)	193	(24)
4	116	(23)	85	(28)	201	(25)
5	106	(21)	49	(16)	155	(19)
6	73	(15)	24	(8)	97	(12)
7	29	(6)	8	(3)	37	(5)
8	12	(2)	2	(1)	14	(2)
TOTAL	502	(100)	305	(100)	807	(100)