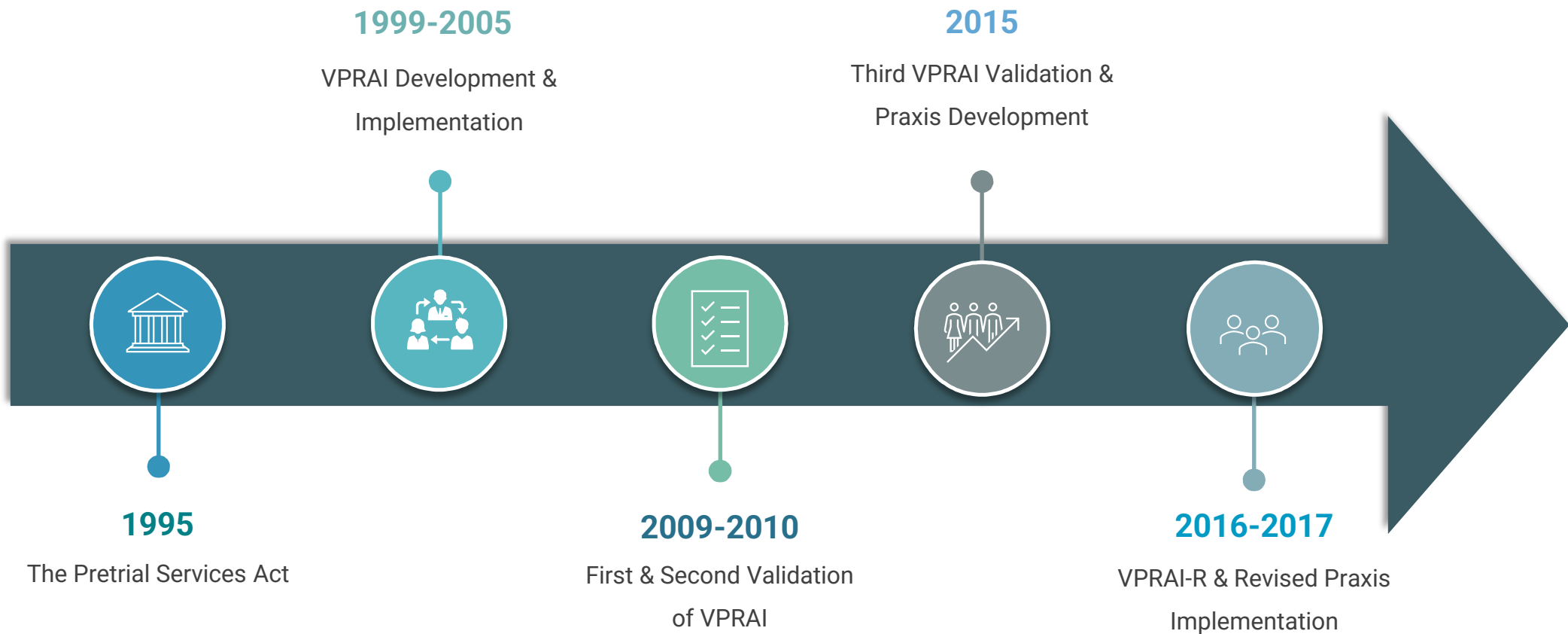




VIRGINIA PRETRIAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI)



VA State Crime Commission 2017 Annual Report: Study of Pretrial Services Agencies



Virginia Code Should be Amended

VA Code should be amended to require DCJS to report annually on the status of each pretrial services agency.



Identify Strengths & Weaknesses

DCJS should conduct a formal needs assessment of stakeholders to identify strengths and weaknesses of pretrial services agencies



Develop Specific Recommendations

DCJS should convene a group of stakeholders to develop specific recommendations to improve pretrial services, including the development of a “static risk assessment instrument” and strategies to conduct “universal assessment.”



Monitor Implementation

DCJS should monitor the implementation of the VPRAI-R and Praxis to examine the effectiveness of these instruments and identify any issues, or unintended consequences, in their application



Work With Stakeholders

DCJS should work with localities, pretrial services directors, and any other stakeholders to determine a funding formula for grant disbursements to pretrial services agencies.

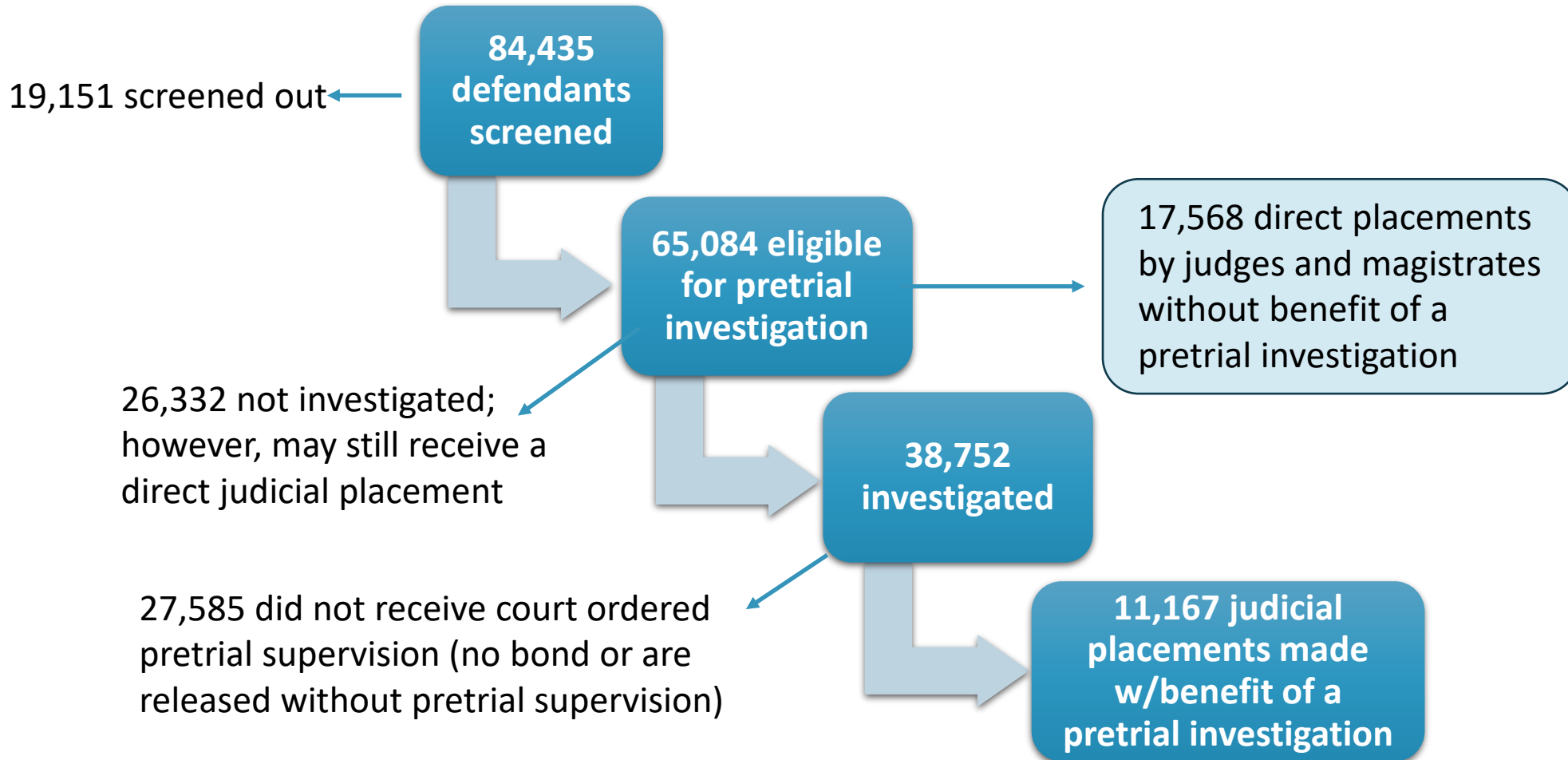


Enhance/Replace Case Management System

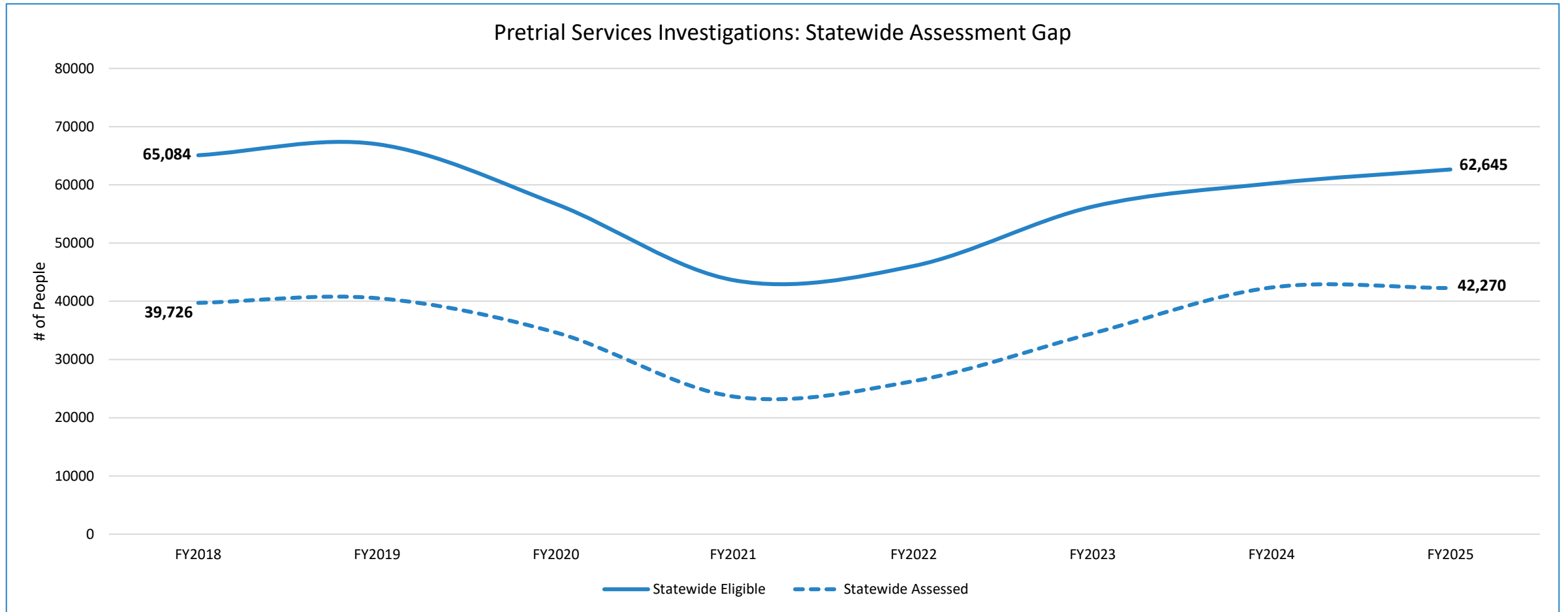
DCJS should monitor the use of the case management system, PTCC, by pretrial services agencies to ensure that comprehensive definitions are developed and utilized, and that necessary data is entered consistently and uniformly.

Virginia State Crime Commission 2017 Annual Report: *Pretrial Services Agencies*, Executive Summary, pages 112-114

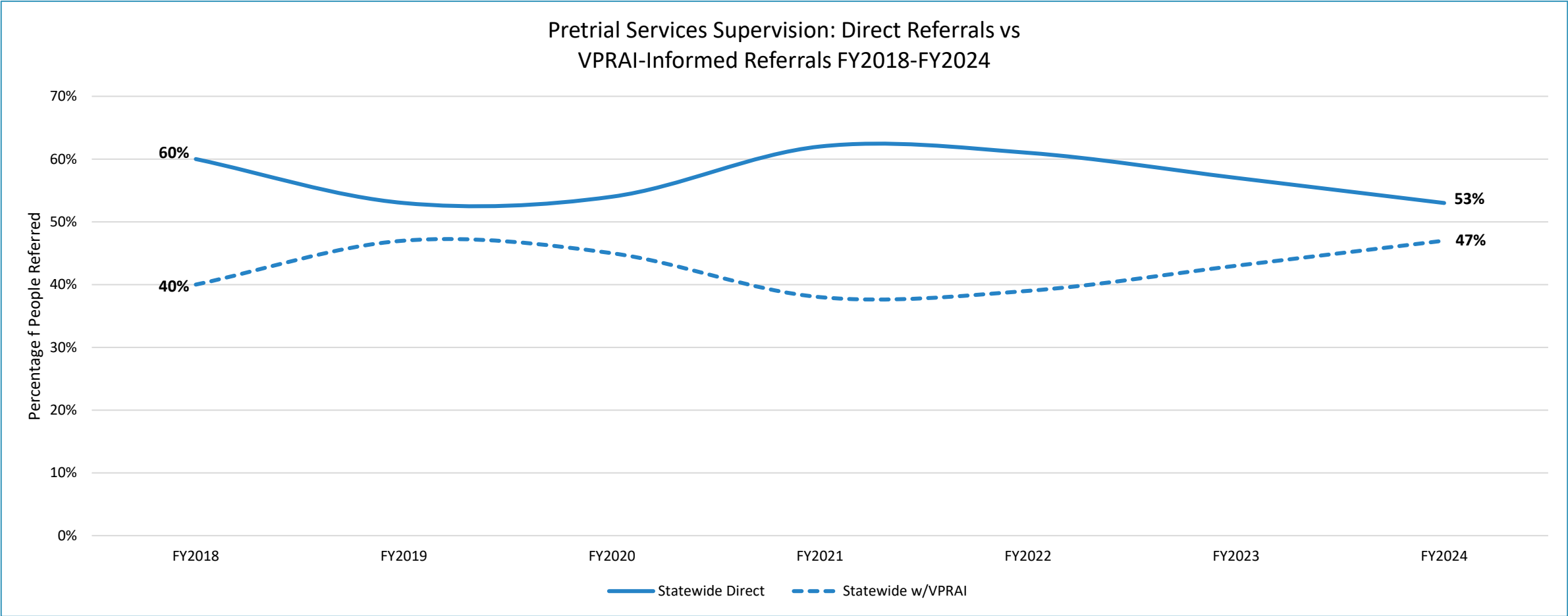
VA State Crime Commission: FY2018 Pretrial Services Agencies Update



Virginia Pretrial Services: Investigation Gap



Judicial Referrals to Pretrial Supervision: Direct Referrals vs VPRAI-Informed



Closing the Gap: The Public Safety Assessment

- Developed using data from 750,000 cases across the country
- Tested hundreds of factors for their statistical relationship to pretrial outcomes
- Uses the most predictive factors from the research
 - Current charge, criminal history, and age
 - Not community ties and stability
- Validated on 500,000 new cases in different jurisdictions
- Does not require an interview with the person to score the assessment

Public Safety Assessment

PSA FACTORS AND PRETRIAL OUTCOMES

PSA FACTOR	FTA	NCA	NVCA
1. Age at current arrest		✓	
2. Current violent offense			✓
2A. Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger			✓
3. Pending charge at the time of the arrest	✓	✓	✓
4. Prior misdemeanor conviction		✓	
5. Prior felony conviction		✓	
5A. Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	✓		✓
6. Prior violent conviction		✓	✓
7. Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years	✓	✓	
8. Prior failure to appear older than 2 years	✓		
9. Prior sentence to incarceration		✓	

Virginia State Crime Commission 2017 Annual Report: *Pretrial Services Agencies*, Executive Summary, pages 112-114

The VPRAI and Public Safety Assessment (PSA)

12/28/

VIRGINIA PRETRIAL RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT (SAMPLE)

Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument

Instrument Completion Date: 04/03/2018 **Court Date:** ()
First Name: John **Last Name:** Test **Race:** White
SSN: 568-15-2469 **Sex:** Male **DOB:** 06/30/1981

Charge(s): Grand Larceny, Possession of Cocaine
 \$5,000 Secured Bond
 General District Court

Recommendation	Primary Charge Category	Risk Level
Release With Pretrial Supervision	Non-Violent Felony	5

Pretrial services recommendation is consistent with the Praxis

Conditions of Release

- Refrain from excessive use of alcohol or use of drugs
- Submit to testing for drugs and alcohol
- Maintain or seek employment

Risk Assessment

- The defendant was on active criminal justice supervision at the time of arrest.
- The defendant has a current charge of felony drug, theft or fraud.
- The defendant did not have pending charges at the time of arrest.
- The defendant has prior criminal convictions.
- The defendant does not have 2 or more failure to appears.
- The defendant does not have 2 or more violent convictions.
- The defendant has a history of drug abuse.
- The defendant did not meet employment stability requirements at the time of arrest.

Mitigating/Aggravating Considerations

Although the defendant was not employed at the time of arrest, he will begin employment next week at American Auto Repair as a mechanic. This information was verified by the owner of American Auto Repair, John Sullivan.

PWC Criminal Justice Services, Virginia Pretrial Assessment Report

REPORT DATE
2/14/2024

NAME
Johnny S Smith

DOB: 02/14/1981 ARREST DATE: 02/13/2024 COURT CASE NUMBER: ()

PSA COMPLETION DATE: 02/14/2024 CREATED BY: Steve Austin on 02/14/2024

Statute	Charge	Number of Counts	Violent
18.2-250.1	Possess - subsequent offense	1	No

Failure to Appear Scale: Score = 1 2 3 4 5 6
 78% Likely to Appear 22%

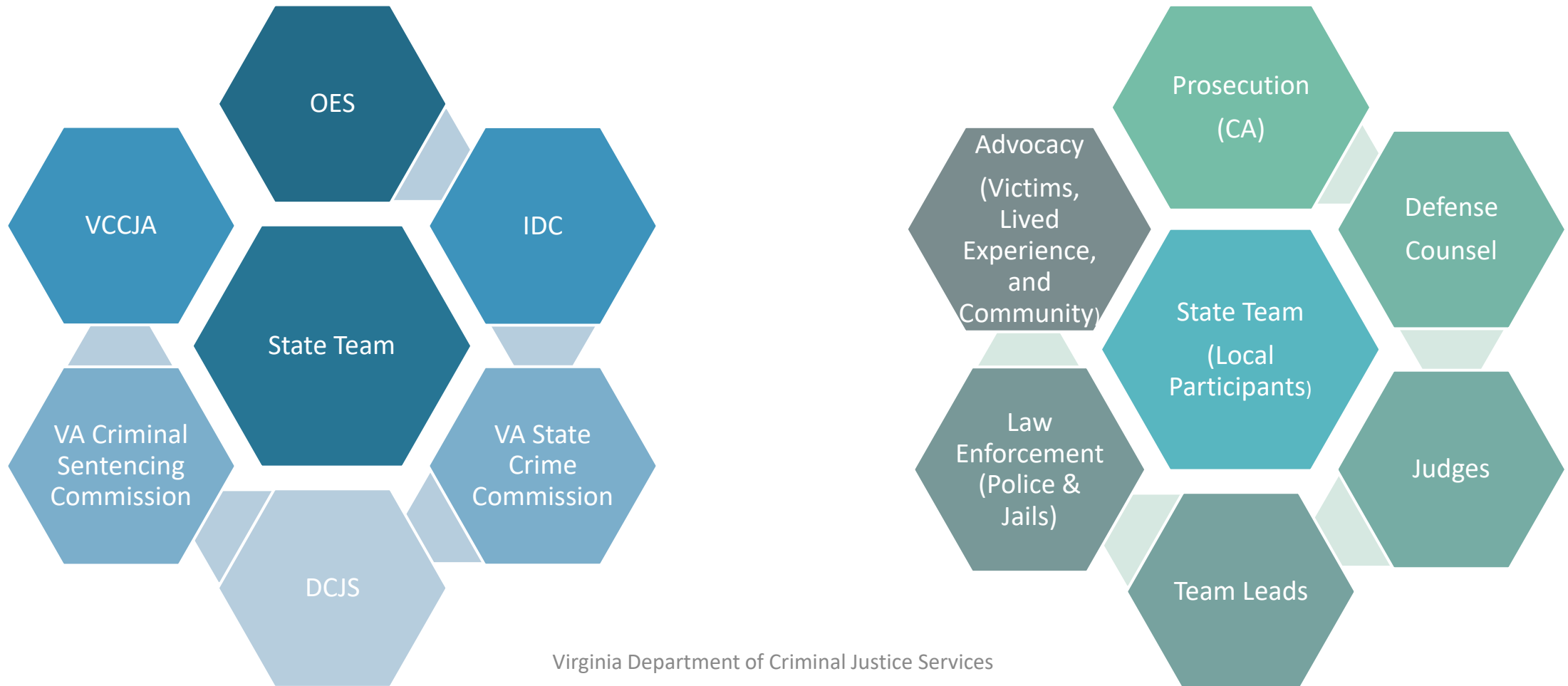
New Criminal Arrest Scale: Score = 1 2 3 4 5 6
 58% Likely to Remain Arrest-Free 42%

New Violent Criminal Arrest Flag: NO
 98% Likely to Remain Violent Arrest-Free 2%

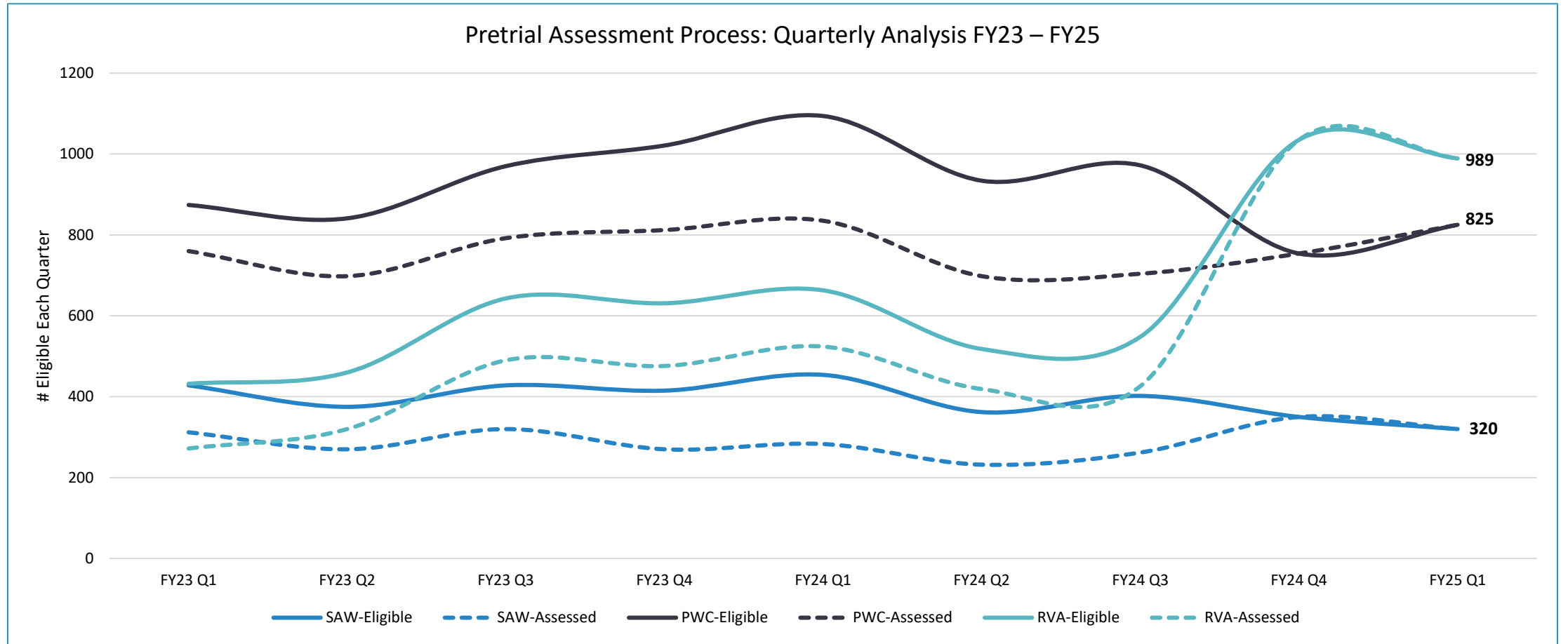
Presumptive Pretrial Release Level: Level 3
Conditions: Mandatory Statutory Conditions
 Court Date Notifications
 Criminal History Checks
 Check-In With Pretrial Services At Least Twice per Month
 Other Case-Specific Conditions that Do Require Pretrial Services Supervision

PSA Factors	Response
1. Age at Current Arrest	23 or older
2. Current Violent Offense	No
2a. Current Violent Offense & 20 Years Old or Younger	No
3. Pending Charge at the Time of the Arrest	Yes
4. Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	Yes
5. Prior Felony Conviction	Yes
5a. Prior Conviction	Yes
6. Prior Violent Conviction	1
7. Prior Pretrial Failure to Appear in the last 2 Year	1
8. Prior Pretrial Failure to Appear Older than 2 Years	No

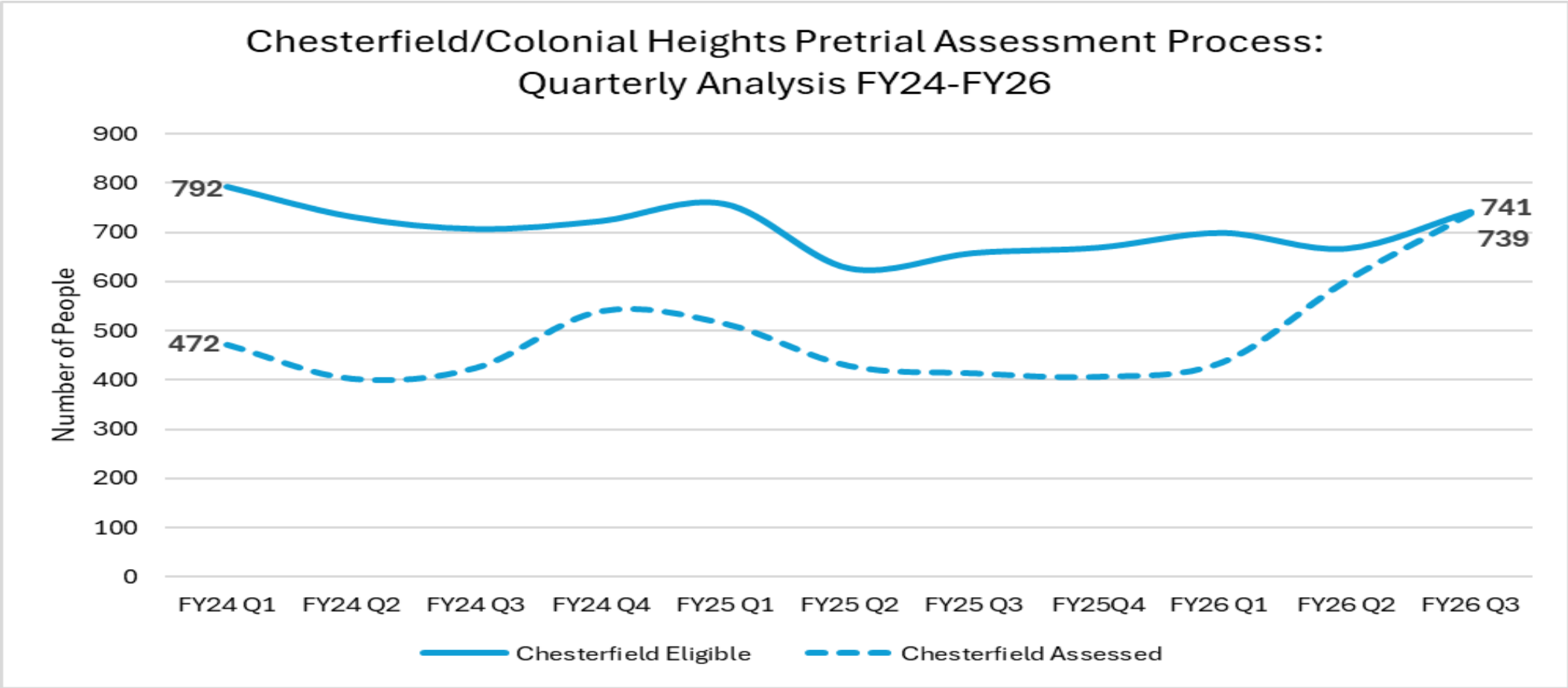
State Team



Early Impacts From The Pilot Sites: Closing the Gap



Early Impacts : Closing the Gap in Chesterfield & Colonial Heights



VA Criminal Sentencing Commission: 2023 Public Safety Assessment Validity Findings

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

As part of its work in 2023, the Sentencing Commission used sophisticated bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques to examine the predictive validity of the PSA for Virginia's pretrial population.

The results indicated that the statistical models with only the PSA score (and no other explanatory variables) yielded a moderate level of statistical power. The Commission developed expanded models including other individual and locality level factors that are not already captured by the PSA instrument. In the expanded models, the effect of the PSA score remained highly significant. Overall, the expanded models achieved higher predictive power. Findings indicate that the PSA scores are highly correlated with pretrial failures but the PSA scores alone do not account for all factors that impact pretrial outcomes in Virginia. Overall, findings suggest that the PSA may be a useful tool in pretrial release decision making along with other information available to the judicial officer.