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CPAT Validation Study: Phase 3 Analysis Summary
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The CPAT Validation study seeks to assess and identify ways to improve the CPAT. The study involves three phases that examine how the tool is constructed and implemented. Pretrial services agencies from 7 Colorado counties are participating in the study including: Boulder, Denver, Garfield, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and Weld. The first phase involved a validation of the predictive performance of the CPAT in its current state, as well as a survey of pretrial officers and stakeholders about their perceptions of the tool's implementation. This phase was completed in June, 2018 and findings validated the predictive performance of the CPAT. The second phase involved an in-depth examination of how the tool is implemented through focus groups with pretrial officers and stakeholders, and observations of the assessment interview and investigation process. Currently in progress, the third phase of the study involves a pilot test of both the CPAT and a modified version, the CPAT-R.

Timeline: The phase 3 pilot study spanned November 13, 2018 – February 13, 2019 with a one-year follow-up time period ending on February 14, 2020. The year-long follow-up time period allows time for the occurrence of successful or unsuccessful pretrial outcomes.¹ At the completion of the follow-up time period, data collection and analysis will be conducted with the anticipated completion of the study no later than June, 2020.

Phase 3 Analysis: The analysis for phase 3 includes assessing: 1) the valid predictive performance of the CPAT and CPAT-R, 2) for bias in risk prediction across defendant race/ethnicity and sex, and 3) the reliability of the information self-reported by pretrial defendants.

1) *Predictive Performance:* The predictive performance will assess the validity and accuracy of both the CPAT and CPAT-R at assigning pretrial risk. The risk items on the CPAT-R that can be measured without self-reported information from the pretrial defendant will also be assessed for predictive validity. The analytic technique for these assessments will allow for inference to be made about the probability that the pretrial risk score produced from either tool is consistent with the anticipated pretrial outcome that is consistent with that risk score. For example, low risk scores are anticipated to have a successful pretrial outcome.

2) *Bias Assessment:* The bias assessment will use self-reported demographic information to examine if either tool performs differently in relation to a pretrial defendant's race/ethnicity or sex. If meaningful differences are identified, this assessment will be extended and seek to identify the features of the tool that are related to these differences in performance. Features of the tool that will be considered include: risk items, weighting of those items, and the cut-points defined to score for each risk level.

3) *Reliability:* The reliability of the self-reported risk items on the assessment tool will also be assessed. This analysis will involve assessing the consistency of information procured from official court and criminal history records, and self-reported by pretrial defendants. The comparisons made between these measures will allow for inference about how reliable self-reported information may be relative to official records.

Study deliverables: The CPAT Validation study has two deliverables due at the completion of the study. First, a final report will be disseminated which details study findings from all three of the study phases, as well as recommendations for pretrial risk assessment implementation based off of the study findings. Second, an implementation manual that details a standardized protocol for use of the pretrial risk assessment tool.

¹ The primary measures of successful pretrial outcomes will be no new arrest or failure to appear if released on bond during the trial process. The primary unsuccessful pretrial outcome will be either a new arrest or failure to appear while released on bond during the trial process.