Predicting offending on bail

Felix Leung, BOCSAR

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2. Predictive modelling

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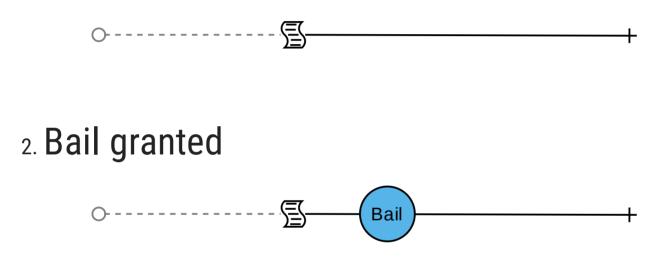
- 2. Predictive modelling
- 3. Results

1. Aim

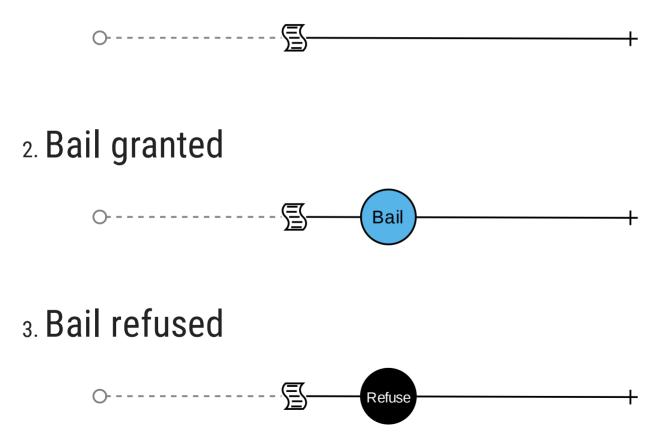
1. Bail dispensed with

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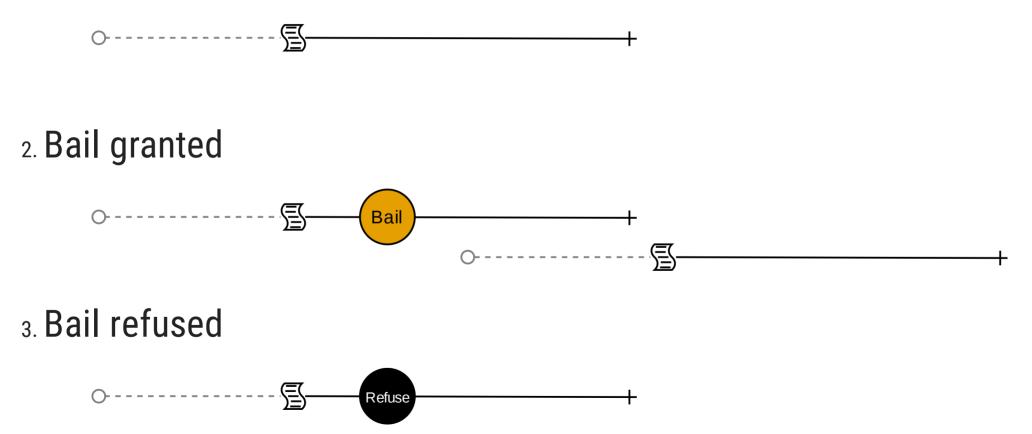
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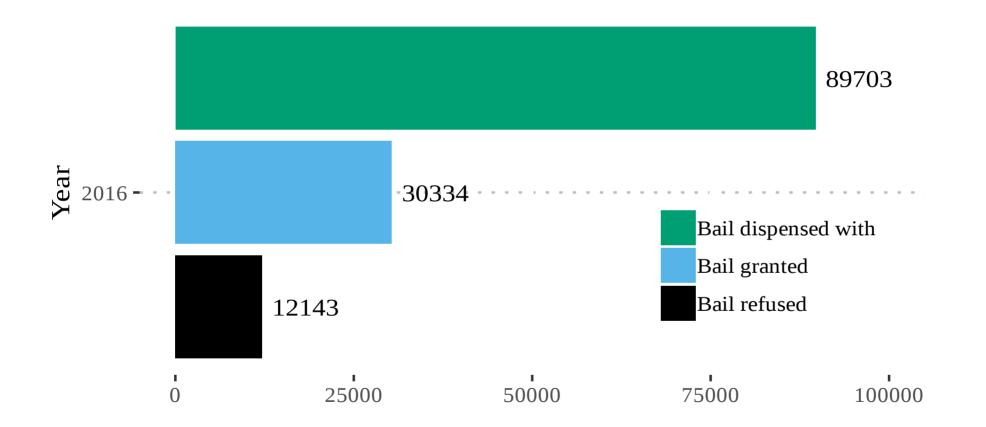
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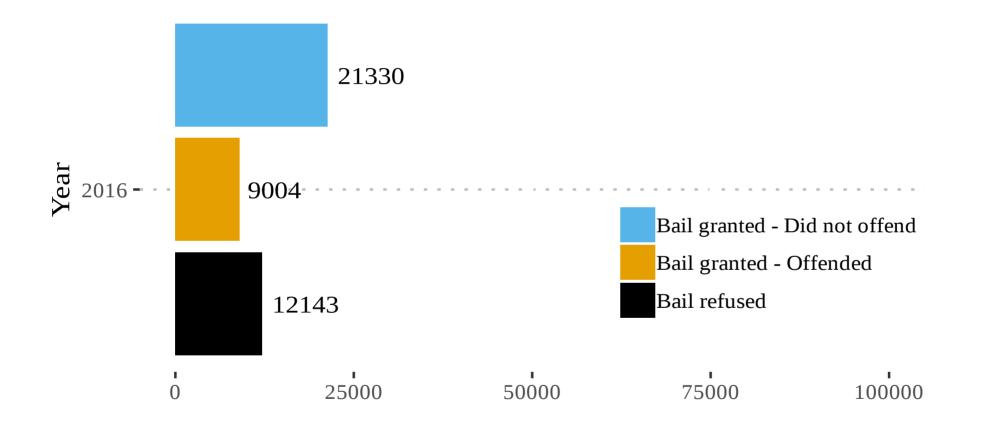
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Bail outcomes in 2016



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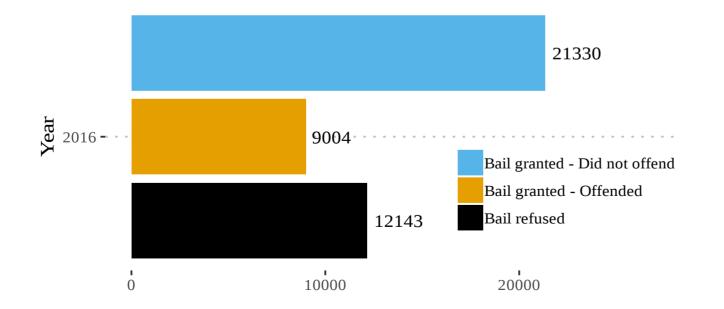
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2. Predictive modelling

Data

• NSW Reoffending Database

Data

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- Include:

Defendants charged between 2011 and 2016

Data

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- Include:
 - $_{\circ}$ Defendants charged between 2011 and 2016
- Exclude:

ANZSOC subdivision 152 Breach of community-based order
 ANZSOC group 1569 Offences against justice procedures, nec

(ANZSOC: Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification)

• Outcome: new proven offence committed on bail

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- Test data: 2016

Predictors

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 - e.g. age, gender, socio-economic index (SEIFA)

Predictors

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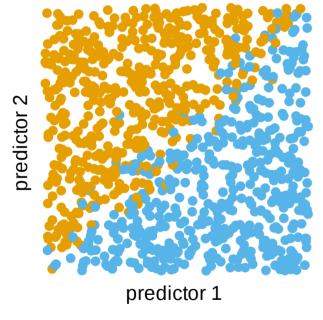
- e.g. age, gender, socio-economic index (SEIFA)
- 2. Variables on index offence:
 - e.g. whether offence indictable, summary, DV-related
 ANZSOC divisions and subdivisions

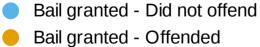
Predictors

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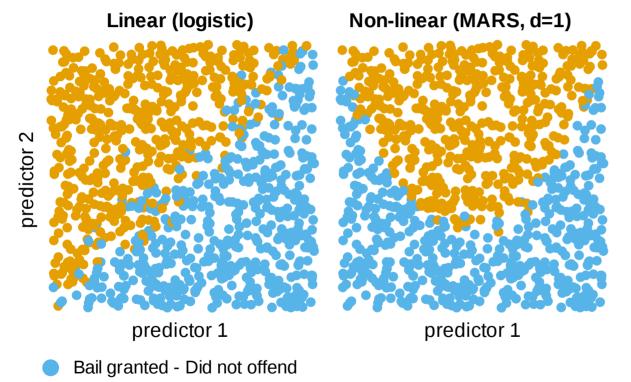
- e.g. age, gender, socio-economic index (SEIFA)
- 2. Variables on index offence:
 - e.g. whether offence indictable, summary, DV-related
 ANZSOC divisions and subdivisions
- 3. Criminal history:
 - Age at first criminal justice contact, no. guilty charges
 - Previous penalty: prison, fine, bond, etc
 - $_{\circ}$ and more

Linear (logistic)



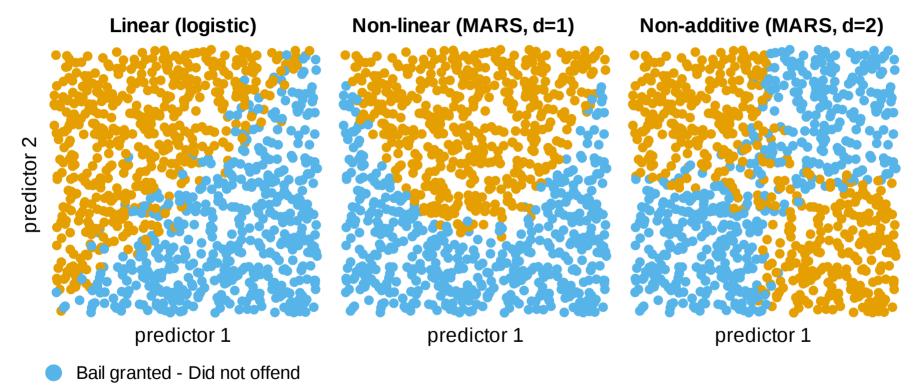


(MARS: multivariate adaptive regression splines (Friedman, 1991))



Bail granted - Offended

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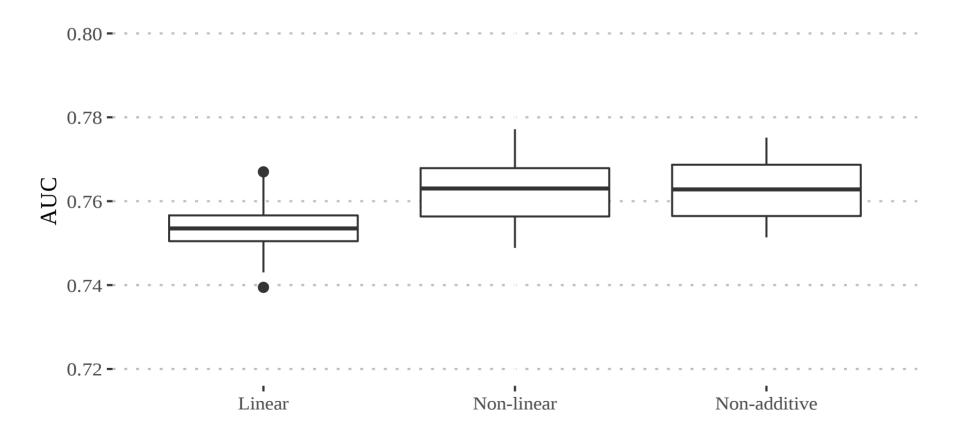
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Model selection

based on AUC (area under curve)

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2. Variables on index offence:

- Median Severity Ranking of most serious offence charged
- Most serious offence in ANZSOC 03 (Sexual assault)
- Most serious offence in ANZSOC 08 (Theft)
- Most serious offence in ANZSOC 151 (Breach custodial order)

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3. Criminal history:

- Age at first criminal justice contact
- No. of prev. charges
- No. of prev. prison
- Proportion of prev. bail with new proven offence
- $\circ~$ Time since prev. charge

3. Results

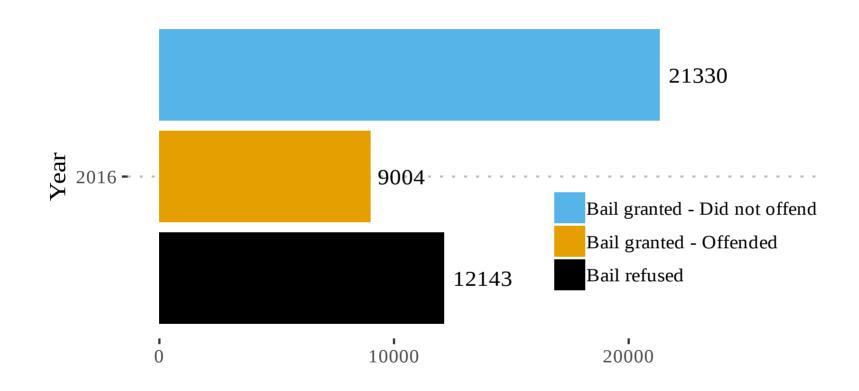
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 - individual **above** the threshold would be refused bail
 individual **below** the threshold would be granted bail

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- 3. Here we assume *hypothetically*:
 - individual **above** the threshold would be refused bail
 individual **below** the threshold would be granted bail
- 4. Method originated from Kleinberg, Lakkaraju, Leskovec, Ludwig, and Mullainathan (2017)

Bail outcomes in 2016



Model Predictions

21330

Bail granted - Did not offend

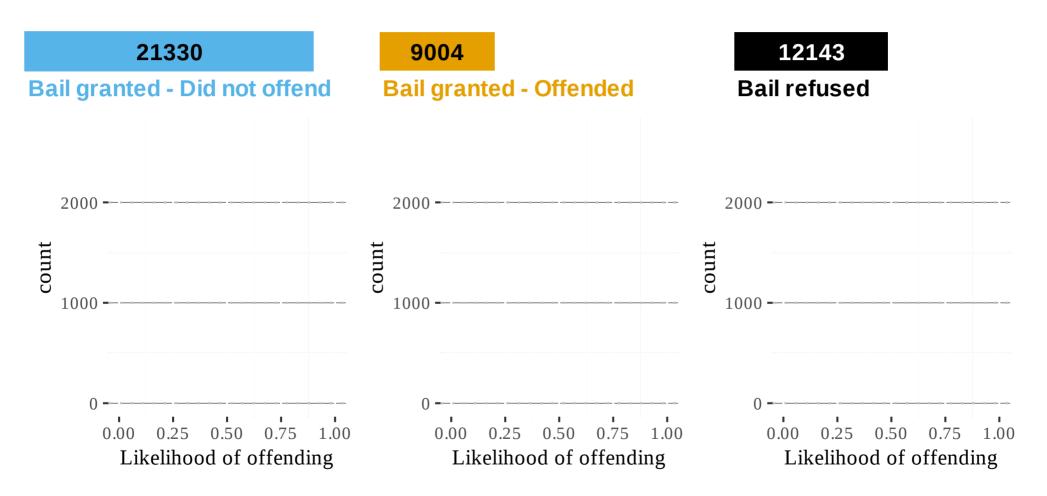
9004

Bail granted - Offended

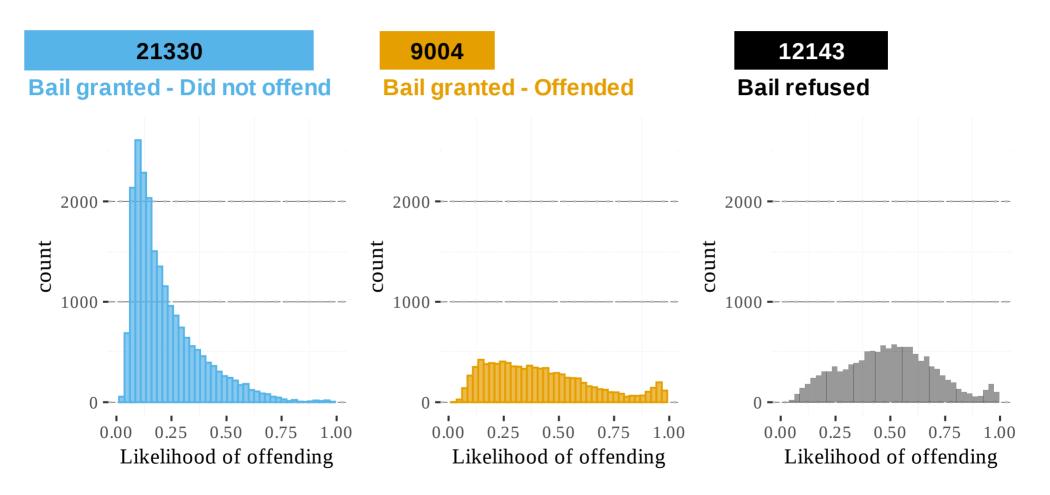
12143

Bail refused

Model Predictions



Model Predictions



Aim

Could we:

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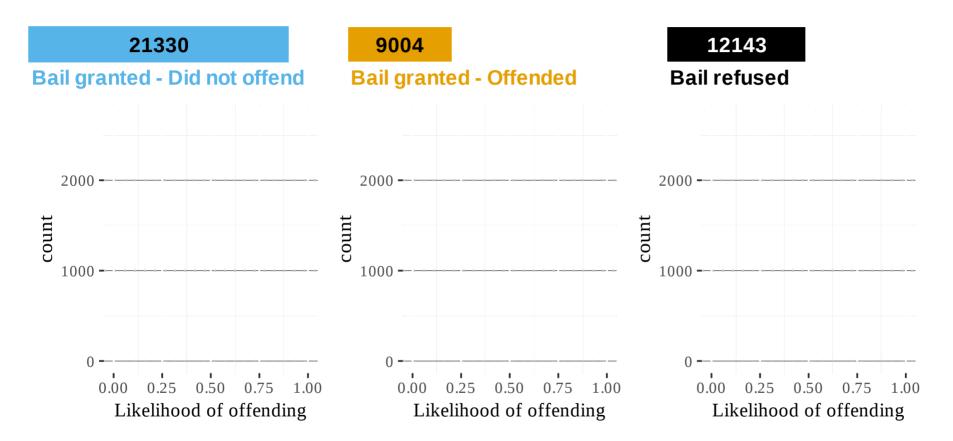
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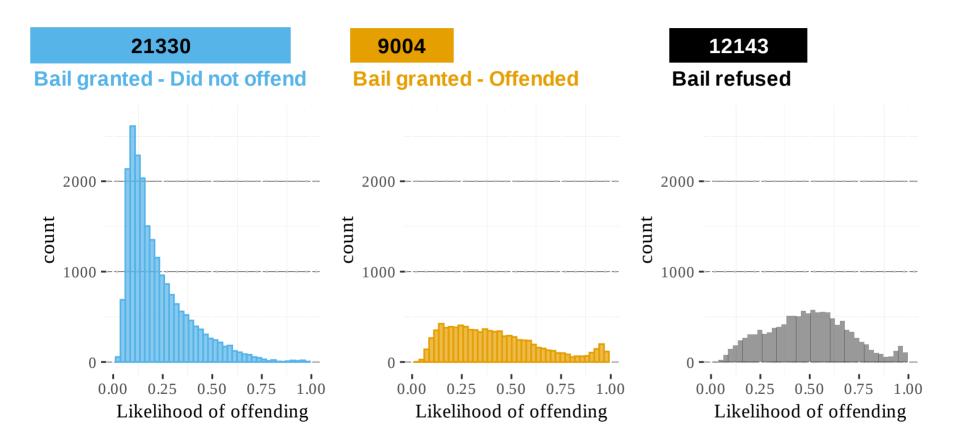
9004

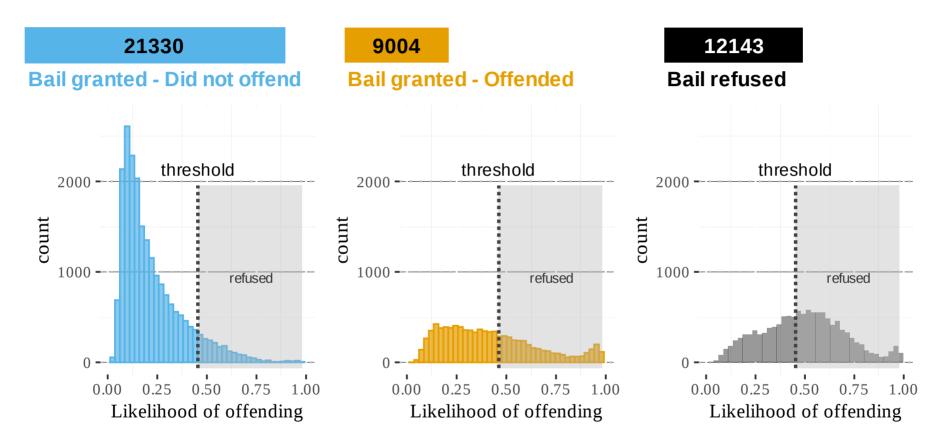
Bail granted - Offended

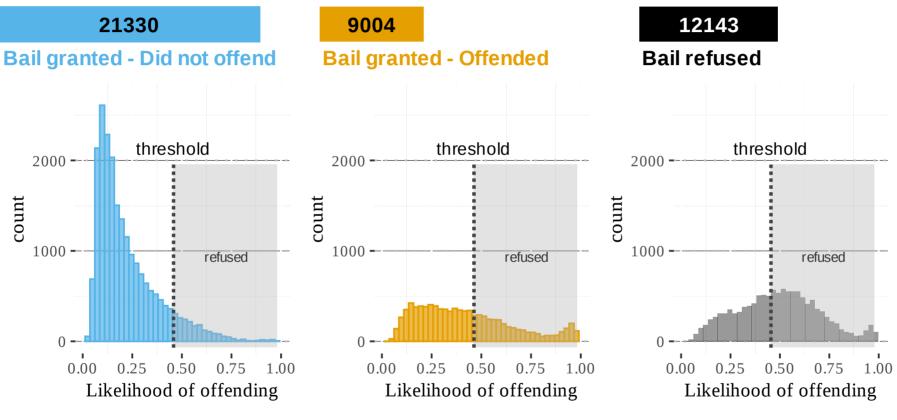


Bail refused

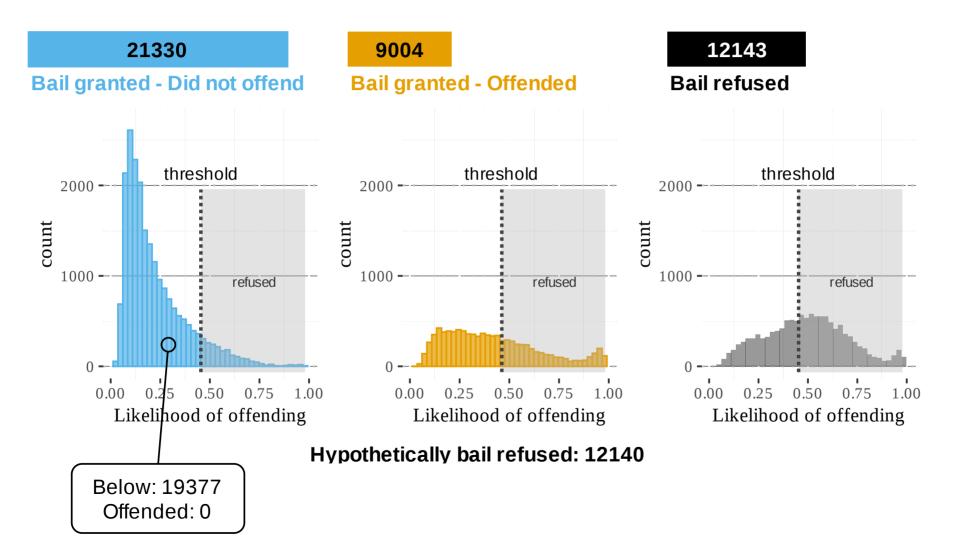


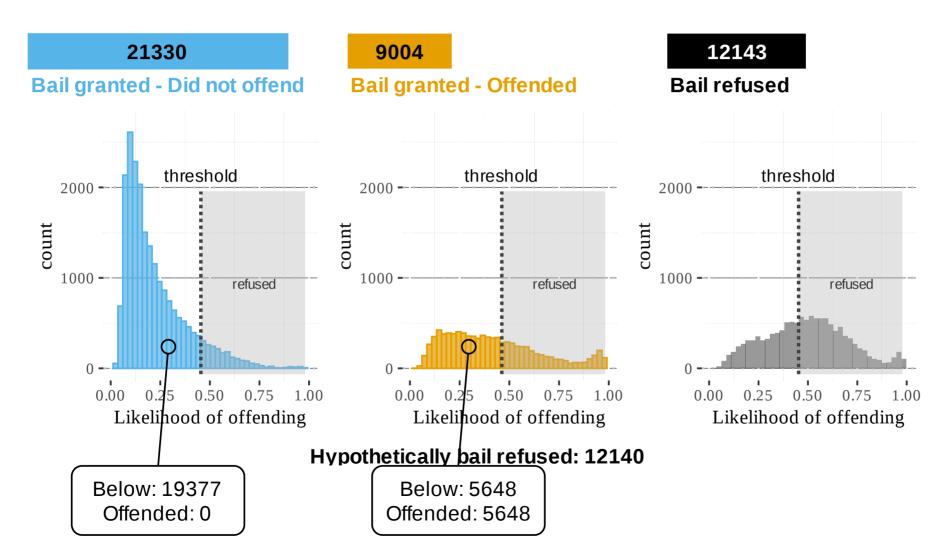


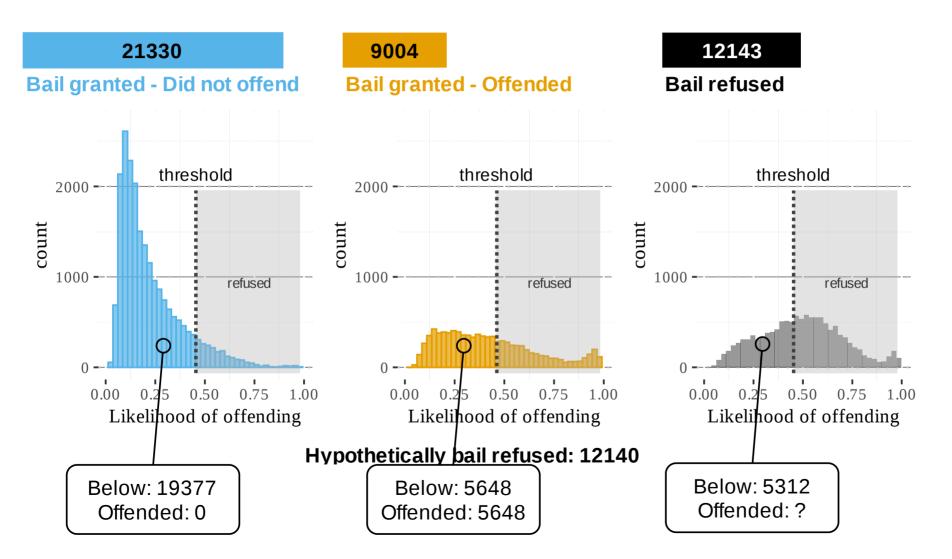


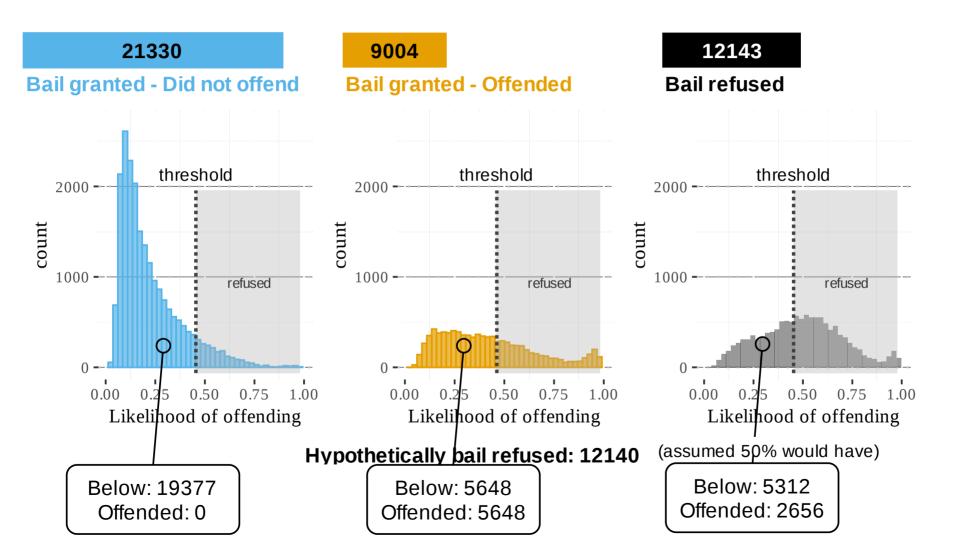


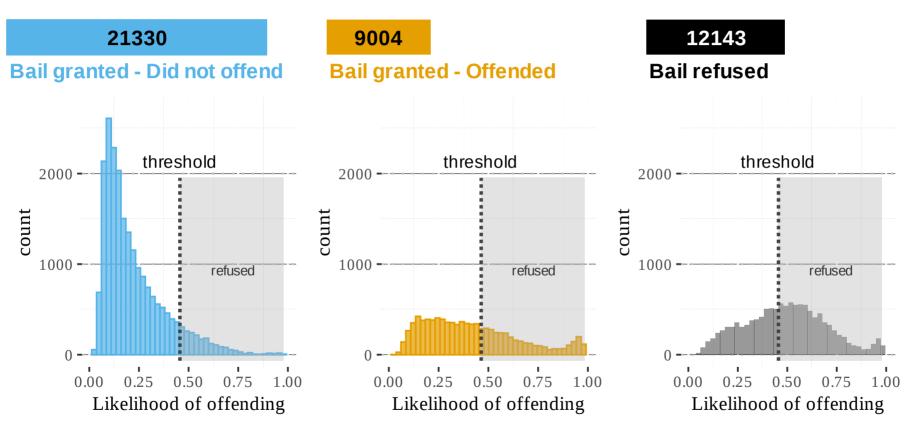
Hypothetically bail refused: 12140





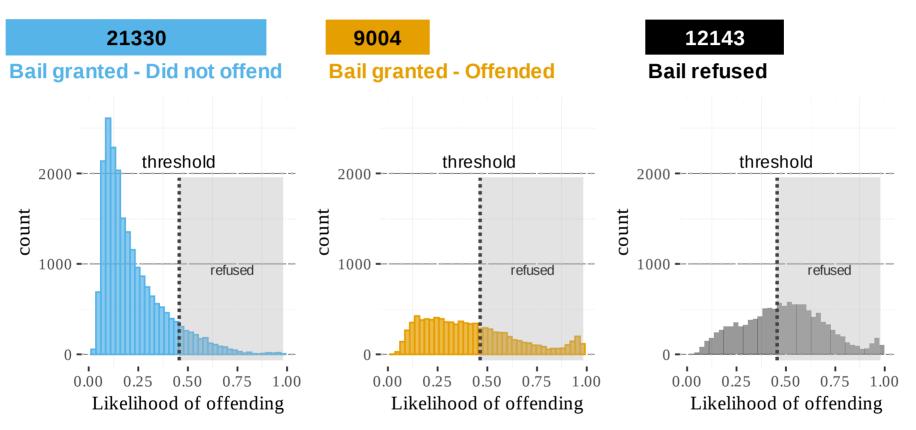






Hypothetically bail refused: 12140

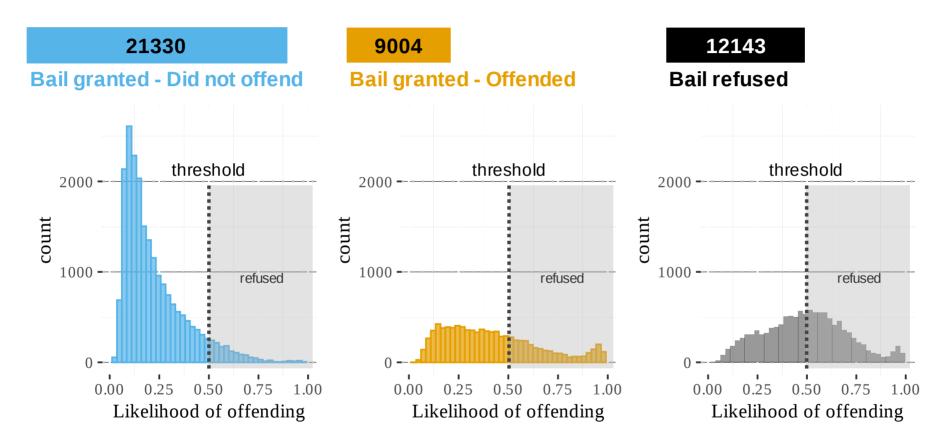
Hypothetically bail granted - offended: 5648 + 2656 = 8304

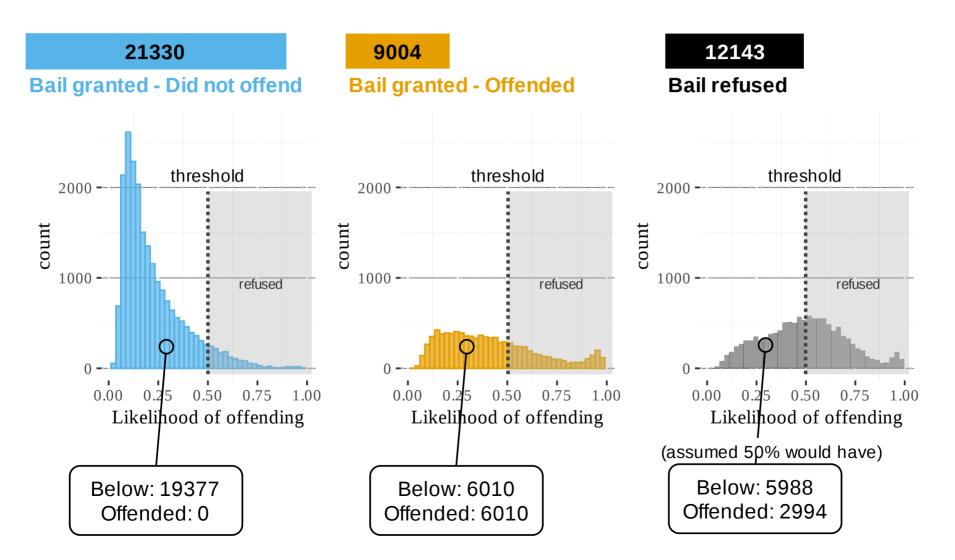


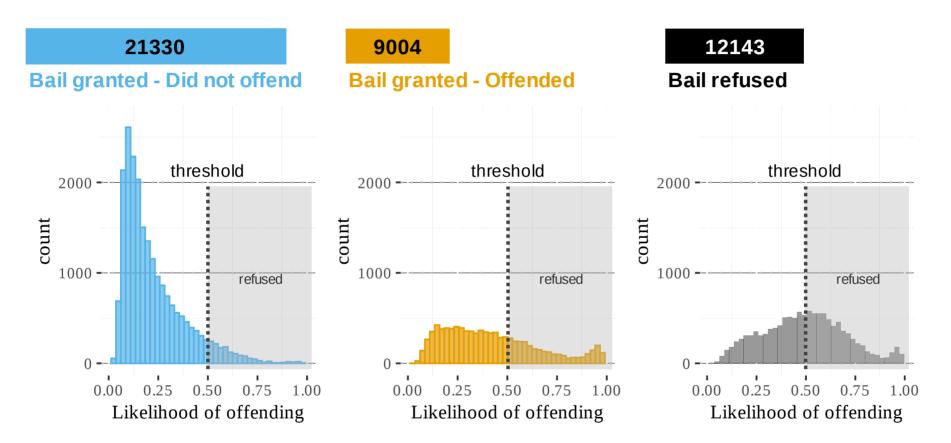
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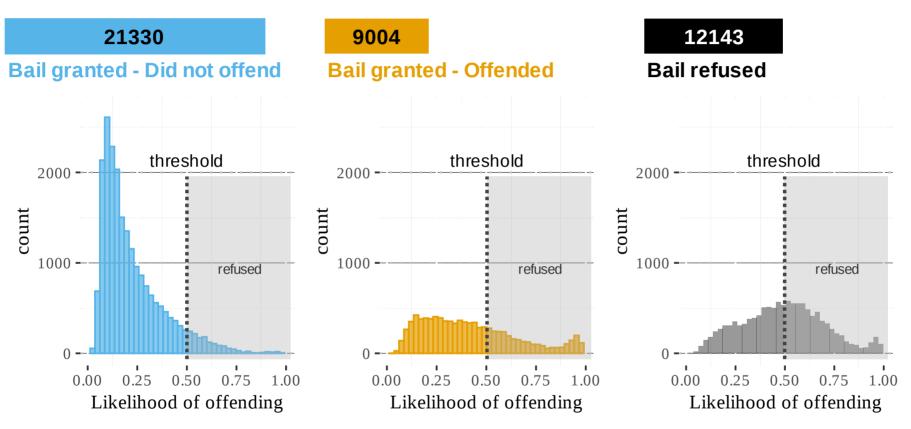
(a reduction of 700 or 7.8%)





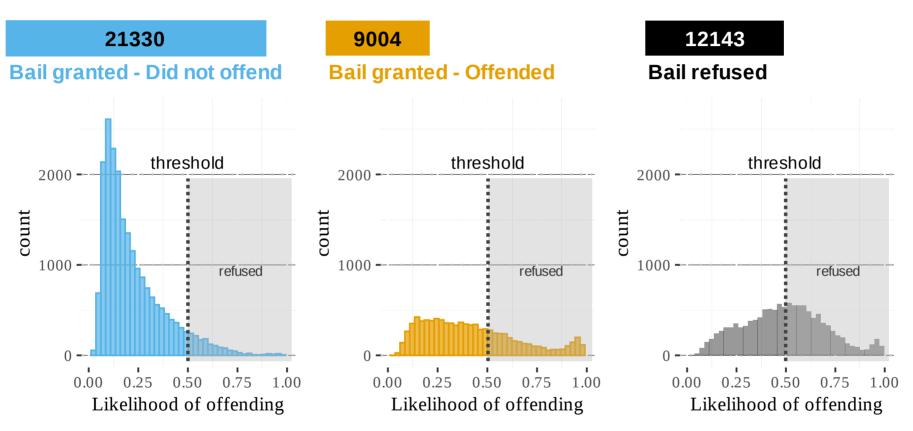


Hypothetically bail granted - offended: 6010 + 2994 = 9004



Hypothetically bail refused: 10750

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(a reduction of 1393 or 11.5%)

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What we found:

- 1. offending on bail: 700 or 7.8% reduction
- 2. **bail refusals:** 1393 or 11.5% reduction

(this is assuming 50% of those **bail refused** but below the threshold would have offended if granted bail.)

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- 2. Offending is measured crudely; some of the offending predicted would not be serious enough to change a bail decision
- 3. Other important concerns such as fairness, non-representative data are not addressed

References

[1] J. H. Friedman. "Multivariate adaptive regression splines". In: *The annals of statistics* (1991), pp. 1-67.

[2] J. Kleinberg, H. Lakkaraju, J. Leskovec, et al. "Human decisions and machine predictions". In: *The quarterly journal of economics* 133.1 (2017), pp. 237-293.