The Public Safety Assessment (PSA)

Following a person’s arrest, a judge must decide whether that person should:

- be released to await trial.
- be detained in jail to await trial.

A judge considers many factors in making this decision. One tool that judges may use to help make this decision is the PSA.

The PSA produces a score that represents the likelihood that a defendant who is released before trial will commit a new crime or will fail to appear for a future court appearance.

The PSA also flags the small number of defendants who pose an elevated risk of committing a crime of violence if released before trial.

The PSA score is calculated based on nine factors.

The PSA score is not the only information that a judge considers, and the final decision will always be made by a judge.

The PSA does NOT look at any of the following factors:

- race
- gender
- income
- education
- home address
- drug use history
- family status
- marital status
- national origin
- employment
- religion
- age at current arrest
- current violent offense
- pending charge at the time of the offense
- prior misdemeanor conviction
- prior felony conviction
- prior violent conviction
- prior failure to appear pretrial in past 2 years
- prior failure to appear pretrial older than 2 years
- prior sentence to incarceration

The PSA provides information that is race- and gender-neutral. It helps guide pretrial decision making in an effort to increase safety, reduce taxpayer costs, and enhance fairness and efficiency in the system.

The PSA was developed from research using data from across the United States.

For more information about the PSA, please visit www.arnoldfoundation.org.