

COMPAS and State v. Loomis — a Proprietary Recidivism Score Allowed at US Sentencing, With Mandatory Warnings

AI in the Public Sector · Good practice · United States of America

Quality score: 40/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Wisconsin's top court let judges consider the proprietary COMPAS recidivism score at sentencing only with written warnings; a 2018 Science Advances study found it no more accurate (65.2%) than lay volunteers (67%).

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Evidence of impact / measured public value	1/3
Transparency, fairness & accountability	0/3
Transferability / demonstrated replication	2/3
Scalability beyond pilot	2/3
Governance, capability & sustainability	1/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-10-04

[Wisconsin Department of Corrections / Wisconsin Supreme Court](#) — accessed 2026-10-04

[State v. Loomis opinion \(Justia\)](#) — accessed 2026-10-04

[Dressel & Farid, Science Advances 2018](#) — accessed 2026-10-04

[IEEE Spectrum coverage of the study](#) — accessed 2026-10-04

Cite this — Evidoria. COMPAS and State v. Loomis — a Proprietary Recidivism Score Allowed at US Sentencing, With Mandatory Warnings. Persistent ID: 55aa4654-6940-428d-a086-05fb8f4631ed.