



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families

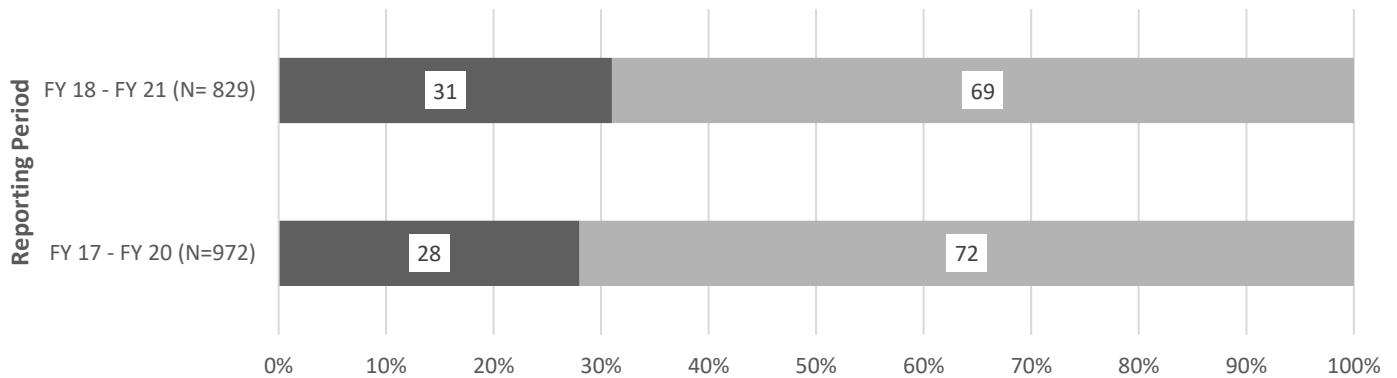
# Recidivation Among Youth Entering the Rhode Island Juvenile Justice System, FY18-21: Descriptive Statistics

## Executive Summary

- Recidivation differences among key groups continues to widen, particularly among those who are known to be at higher risk of recidivating historically such as Black Non-Hispanic youth and youth with Moderate and High Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) scores; this report is valuable to inform policy, implementation and programming.
- Sentence types are correlated with race/ethnicity, and different sentence types have different odds of recidivation. There is a greater percentage of children of color sentenced to the Rhode Island Training School (RITS) and/or Immediate Temporary Community Placement (TCP/Immediate). TCP/Immediate youth are increasingly recidivating at higher rates, continuing a trend of multiple reporting periods.
- How COVID-19 arrest, and incarceration trends impact this report in later years will be important to understand. RITS sentences declined during the reporting period, and their recidivation rates also declined, while probation sentences remained steady, but their recidivation rates increased.

This report examines recidivation over a four-year period, among RI Department of Children Youth and Families (DCYF) youth who were adjudicated in Fiscal Year 2018– 2021, with up to three years of follow-up. We included cohorts that overlap with the previous reporting period to allow for a full 3-year follow-up time on all previous reportable cohorts. Those that were sentenced to TCP/Immediate or Probation were eligible to recidivate upon the day of their entry adjudication into the cohort. Those youth sentenced to the RITS were eligible upon their physical release from the facility. Rhode Island Department of Corrections data, for those youth who were subsequently convicted and incarcerated, is included in the analysis. Newly added in this years’ report is Rhode Island Department of Corrections Probation data. It is expected that the percent of recidivation would increase with the addition of adult probation data compared to previous cohorts, however the magnitude of this increase is not large, with 1% of the group attributable to adult probation recidivations. Figure 1 displays the 829 youth were included in the analysis, of which, 31% recidivated over a three-year period.

Figure 1. 3-Year Percent Recidivation, by Reporting Period



See data notes on Table 1.

Table 1 summarizes our cohort across important characteristics to the outcome. Compared to our previous analysis (FY 17 – FY 20), this has increased from 28% to 31%, with a smaller group of youth in that analytic period: 972. Additionally, the median number of days to recidivation in this cohort compared to the previous analytic period has increased to 302 days from 292 days. *Notably, there was a decrease in RITS as a first sentence type from 16 % to 8%, likely attributable to changes in policy during the COVID-19 pandemic.* Other descriptive characteristics such as gender, race/ethnicity, and found in Table 1, have similar distributions to the previous reporting period.

Table 2 displays the important characteristics of our cohort, by our outcome interest – 3-year recidivation. Variables that are statistically significant here were put into our multivariate model. *Gender, age, race/ethnicity, Urban Core or Providence residence, sentence type and SAVRY category at entry all differ in this cohort between those that recidivate and those that do not.* These are similar to previous cohorts.

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

		N (%)
Gender	Male	700 (84)
	Female	129 (16)
Age* (median, min, max)		17 (13, 20)
Race/Ethnicity		[Census Data**]
	White Non-Hispanic	282 (34)    62%
	Black Non-Hispanic	171 (21)    8%
	Hispanic	283 (34)    26%
	Other/Multiracial	63 (8)    4%
	Unknown	30 (4)
Urban Core <sup>†</sup>	Yes	488 (59)
	No	299 (36)
	Out of State	42 (5)
Providence <sup>†</sup>		[Census Data**]
	Yes	237 (29)    19%
	No	550 (66)
	Out of State	42 (5)
Maximum Charge Type		
	Wayward	243 (29)
	Delinquent	521 (63)
	Other***	65 (8)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)		1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>		
	Probation	658 (79)
	TCP Immediate	101 (12)
	RITS Only	70 (8)
Recidivate (Ever)		
	Yes	255 (31)
	No	574 (69)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)		302 (19, 1091)
SAVRY Categories (n=770) <sup>&amp;</sup>		
	Low	123 (16)
	Moderate	385 (50)
	High	262 (34)

Data Notes:  
 Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022  
 - Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded  
 - A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number  
 - Percent presented in the table is a column percent  
<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation  
 \*Age at entry for Probation & TCP youth; age at exit for RITS youth  
 \*\*Census estimates for RI Youth (0-18 years old)  
 \*\*\*Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses  
<sup>†</sup> Defined by Case Address  
<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.  
<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics, Stratified by Ever Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

		Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
		Yes (255, 31)	No (574, 69)	
Gender	Male	229 (33)	471 (67)	<b>0.0045</b>
	Female	26 (20)	103 (80)	
Age* (mean)		16.6	17.1	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hispanic	61 (22)	221 (78)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
	Black Non-Hispanic	79 (46)	92 (54)	
	Hispanic	91 (32)	192 (68)	
	Other/Multiracial	22 (35)	41 (65)	
	Unknown	2 (7)	28 (93)	
Urban Core <sup>†</sup>	Yes	174 (36)	314 (64)	<b>0.0010</b>
	No	73 (24)	226 (76)	
	Out of State	8 (19)	34 (81)	
Providence <sup>†</sup>	Yes	86 (36)	151 (64)	<b>0.0355</b>
	No	161 (29)	389 (71)	
	Out of State	8 (19)	34 (81)	
Maximum Charge Type	Wayward	85 (35)	158 (65)	0.0912
	Delinquent	156 (30)	365 (70)	
	Other**	14 (22)	51 (78)	
Number of Charges (mean)		1	1	0.1670
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>	Probation	177 (27)	481 (73)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
	TCP Immediate	52 (51)	49 (49)	
	RITS Only	26 (37)	44 (63)	
SAVRY Categories (n=770) <sup>&amp;</sup>	Low	18 (7)	115 (94)	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
	Moderate	107 (28)	278 (72)	
	High	135 (52)	127 (48)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/21/2021

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

\*Age at entry for Probation & TCP youth; age at exit for RITS youth

\*\* Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

\*\*\* Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

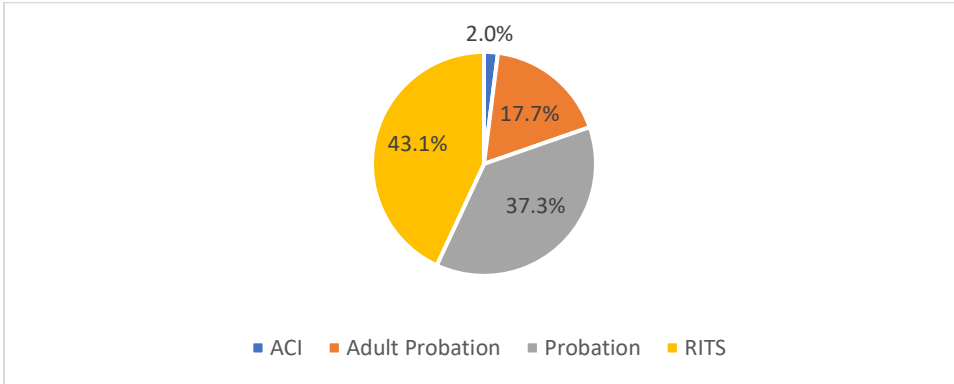
<sup>†</sup> Defined by Case Address

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

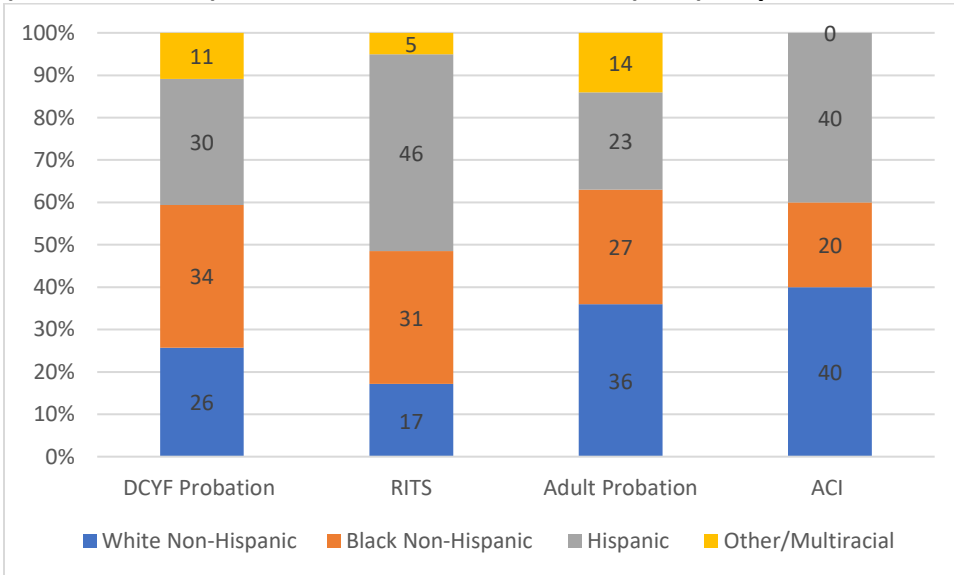
<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

Figure 2 examines the sentence type that the 255 recidivating youth are sentenced to. *The majority are sentenced back to the juvenile justice system.* Figure 3 examines those same youth in Figure 2, stratified by race/ethnicity. Here, the numbers are small, making generalizations challenging, but it suggests that *White non-Hispanic youth when recidivating are still less likely than their Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic counterparts to be sentenced to a detention setting.*

**Figure 2. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**



**Figure 3. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, by Race/Ethnicity, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**



**Data Notes:**

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS – TCP/Immediate sentence types and/or placement are included with the RITS; by DOC database for ACI and Adult Probation

Table 3 examines how SAVRY categories differ across other characteristics in our cohort. Low SAVRY scoring youth should not be placed in the most high-risk settings, such as the RITS, but the inverse is not true. High SAVRY youth can do well in setting such as Probation. Therefore, we expect a certain amount of difference in distribution of SAVRY scores across sentence types. Similarly, the maximum charge type distribution is expected to be different across SAVRY categories, especially if the judicial process is working as predicted. That is not the expectation with race/ethnicity. *The differences here, that are statistically significant, indicate that different racial and ethnic groups are in fact at different risk of experiencing recidivating – which is what the SAVRY is measuring.*

**Table 3. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (123, 16)	Moderate (385, 50)	High (262, 34)	
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>				<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Probation	117 (19)	321 (53)	166 (27)	
TCP Immediate	4 (4)	36 (36)	59 (60)	
RITS Only	2 (3)	28 (42)	36 (36)	
Maximum Charge Type				<b>0.0098</b>
Wayward	27 (12)	112 (51)	81 (37)	
Delinquent	78 (16)	243 (50)	169 (34)	
Other*	18 (30)	30 (50)	12 (20)	
Race/Ethnicity <sup>%</sup>				<b>0.0105</b>
White Non-Hispanic	51 (20)	134 (53)	68 (27)	
Black Non-Hispanic	20 (12)	73 (45)	70 (43)	
Hispanic	32 (12)	136 (51)	99 (37)	
Other/Multiracial	9 (15)	29 (47)	24 (39)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a row percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

\*Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

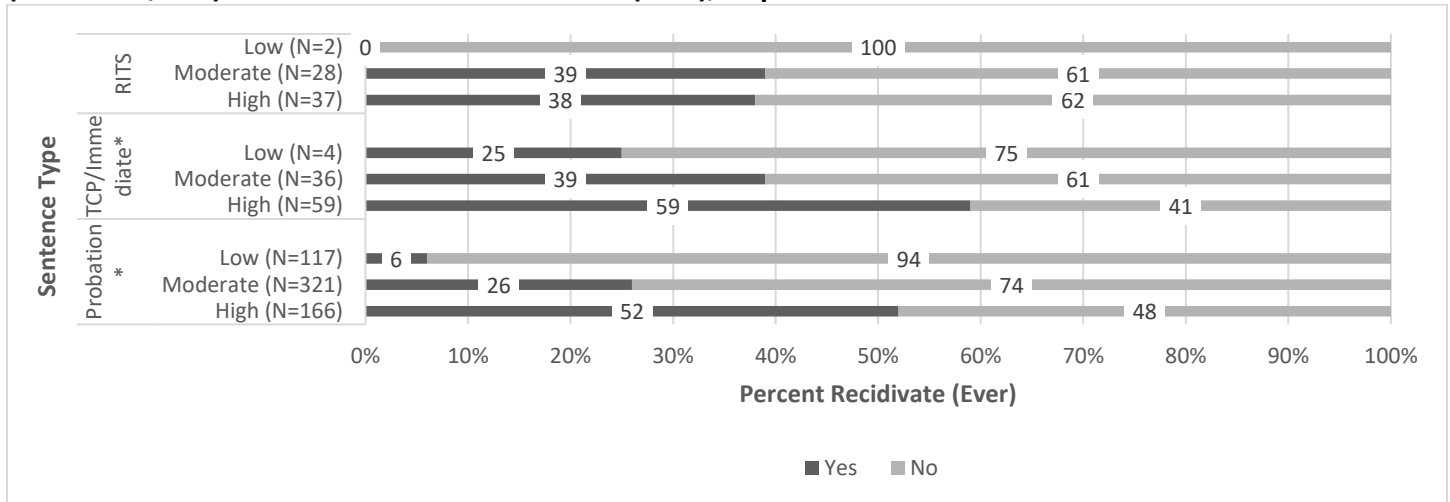
<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

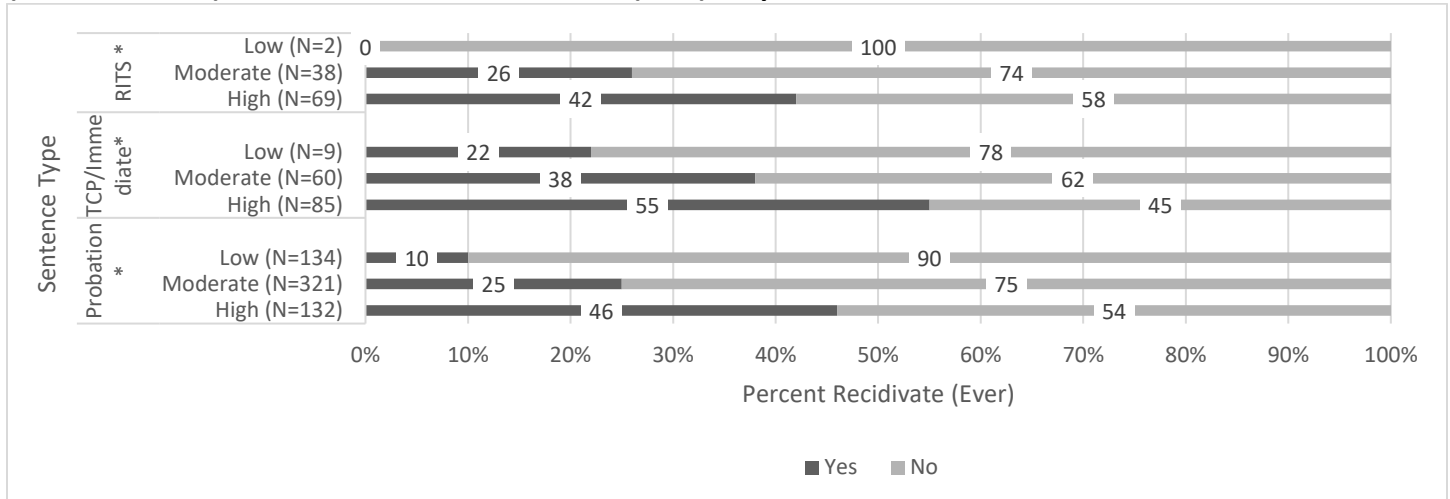
<sup>%</sup> Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=84

Figure 4a examines percent recidivation by initial sentence type and SAVRY category. Across all sentence types, as SAVRY risk scores increase, the percent of those youth recidivate increases. Specifically examining high SAVRY score youth, RITS youth have the lowest recidivation percentage; 38%. In this cohort, there is a decrease in the overall number of children being sentenced to the RITS, perhaps attributable to changes in policy during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may be influencing these trends that differ from prior reporting periods. TCP/Immediate and probation children, however, are much higher at 59% and 52% that recidivate, perhaps speaking to the differences in programs and services. As compared to Figure 4b, the rates of recidivism among the highest SAVRY scoring youth in TCP/Immediate have widened, whereas high scoring SAVRY RITS youth in the latest cohort have decreased recidivation rates. *These figures are indicative of the need for specific programming needs for youth, regardless of their placement type.*

**Figure 4a. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†\*\*</sup>**



**Figure 4b. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY17-FY20 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY17-FY20 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†\*\*</sup>**



**Data Notes:**

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

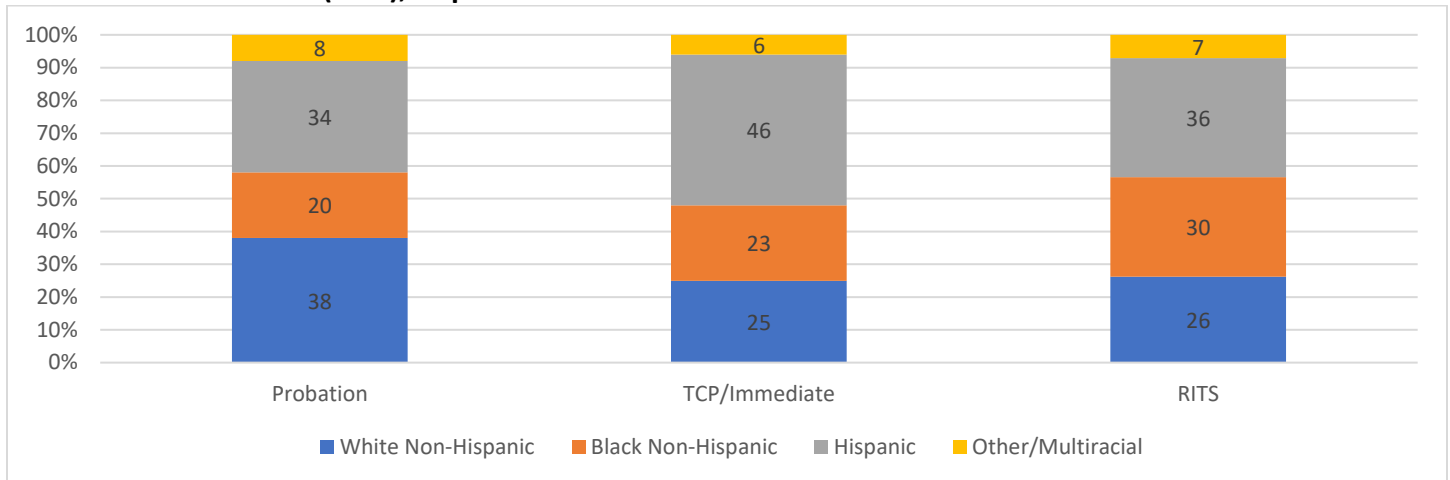
† Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation \*Statistically significant relationship (p < 0.05)

\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of < 5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used

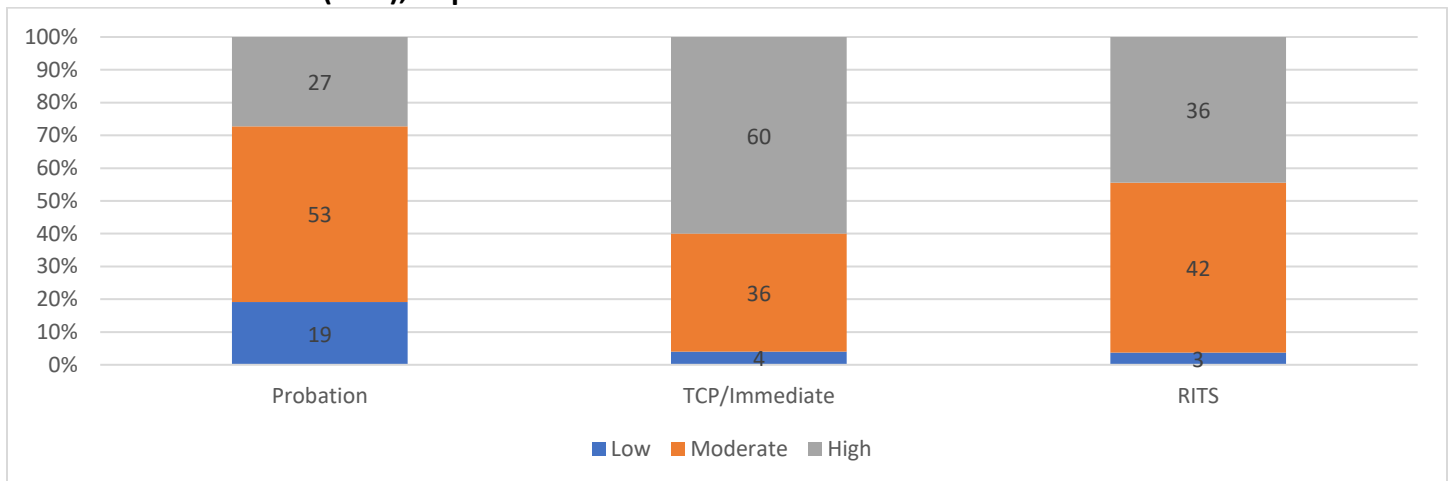
^ Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

Figure 5 examines the distributions of race and ethnicity across sentence type in this cohort. *In this cohort, the distributions are different across sentence types, with white non-Hispanic children making up 38% of probation, but 25% and 26% of TCP/Immediate and RITS, respectively.* Figure 6 examines the distributions of SAVRY category by sentence type (same data as the first row in Table 3). As was true in Table 3, *the distribution of SAVRY categories across sentence type differs in this cohort*, which is expected, especially for low SAVRY scoring youth, *but there is room for moderate and high scoring youth to be sentenced to less restrictive sentence types with appropriate programming.*

**Figure 5. Race and Ethnicity%, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†, \*\*, \*\*</sup>**



**Figure 6. SAVRY Category, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†, \*\*, \*\*</sup>**



**Data Notes:**

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

<sup>†</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

\*Statistically significant relationship (p < 0.05)

\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of < 5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

<sup>%</sup> Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=84



In a multivariate model, *Black non-Hispanic youth were 2.5 times the odds of recidivating compared to White non-Hispanic youth*, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has increased from 1.9 times the odds since the last reporting period. Although Hispanic any race and Other/multiracial non-Hispanic youth do not have a statistically significant odds ratios in the model of recidivating compared to White non-Hispanic youth, the clinical significance of 1.3 and 1.5 times the odds, respectively, for these children should not be ignored. Also predictive of recidivation was the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) performed at time of initial adjudication. *Those youth with High SAVRY scores had 12 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant, which has increased dramatically since the last reporting period (aOR = 5.1)*. Moderate SAVRY scoring youth had 4.8 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has increased from 2.5 times the odds since the last reporting period. In this cohort, the SAVRY assessment is correlated to race/ethnicity suggesting that the two measures are influencing each other.

Despite being not statistically significant in the multivariate model, the clinical relationship of TCP/Immediate youth having higher odds of recidivating compared to probation youth should not be ignored (aOR=1.5). Furthermore, in this model there is not difference between RITS youth and probation youth. *Perhaps a more influential statistical note is that first sentence type and race/ethnicity are correlated. This suggests that the measures are influencing each other, and perhaps the best measure of institutional and structural bias that has been well documented, antidotally*. Figure 3 also speaks to this, with a much greater share of children of color in TCP/Immediate and RITS sentences compared to their white counterparts, and the difference is statistically significant

Table 4 displays statistically significant adjusted odds ratios over 3 cohorts, to show trends across these variables. *Disparities have seemed to grow wider across multiple variables. Most notably is Black non-Hispanic youth odds of recidivating becoming significant in the past 2 cycles, as well as the odds growing larger compared to their White non-Hispanic counterparts. SAVRY category youth of moderate and high scores continue to recidivate at higher rates, with consistent statistical significance. TCP/Immediate was not statistically significant this cycle.*

**Table 4. Trends of Statistically Significant Factors Associated with Ever Recidivation Entry Cohorts Probation/TCP & Exit Cohort from RITS, Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†</sup> (Multivariate Model<sup>‡</sup>)**

	FY	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Gender (as compared to female)</b>			
<b>Male</b>	FY 16 – 19		
	FY 17 – 20		
	FY 18 – 21	2.077	(1.252, 3.445)*
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>%</sup> (as compared to White Non-Hispanic)</b>			
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	FY 16 – 19		
	FY 17 – 20	1.948	(1.186, 3.201)*
	FY 18 – 21	2.496	(1.485, 4.195)*
<b>Age at Entry (Continuous Age)</b>	FY 16 – 19	0.696	(0.623, 0.778)**
	FY 17 – 20	0.637	(0.562, 0.722)**
	FY 18 – 21	0.791	(0.697, 0.898)*
<b>SAVRY Category (as compared to Low)</b>			
<b>Moderate</b>	FY 16 – 19	2.411	(1.462, 3.975)**
	FY 17 – 20	2.461	(1.369, 4.426)*
	FY 18 – 21	4.769	(2.212, 10.279)*
<b>High</b>	FY 16 – 19	5.034	(2.994, 8.487)**
	FY 17 – 20	5.144	(2.787, 9.493)**
	FY 18 – 21	11.958	(5.4551, 26.230)**
<b>First Sentence Type<sup>^</sup> (as compared to Probation)</b>			
<b>TCP/Immediate</b>	FY 16 – 19	1.617	(1.051, 2.487)*
	FY 17 – 20	1.684	(1.114, 2.545)*
	FY 18 – 21		

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Logistic regression was performed; non statistically significant variables are omitted from the table

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

<sup>†</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

<sup>‡</sup> Observations Used in Model: FY16-19=963; FY17-20=850; FY18-21=770

<sup>##</sup> Urban Core defined by case address

<sup>%</sup> Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=84

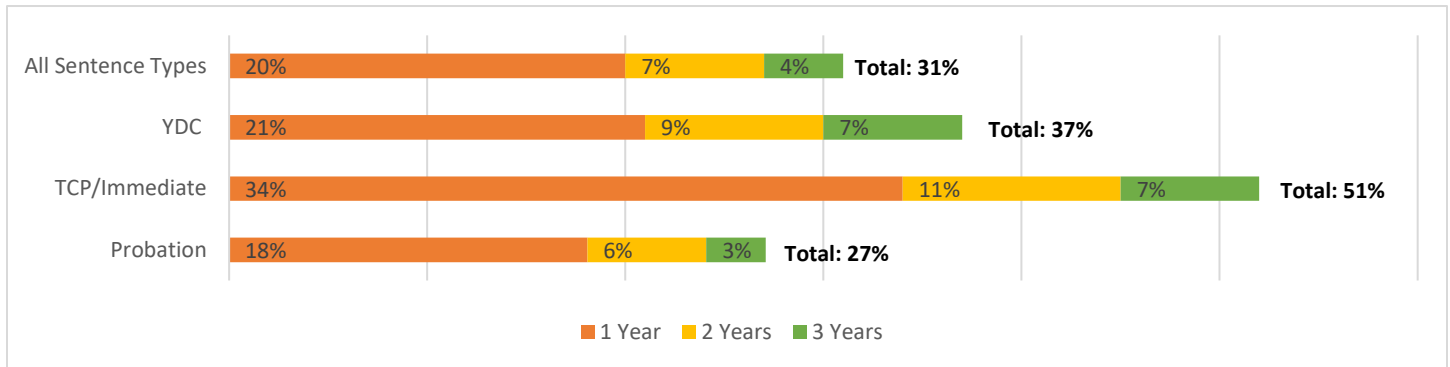
<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

\* p-value <0.05

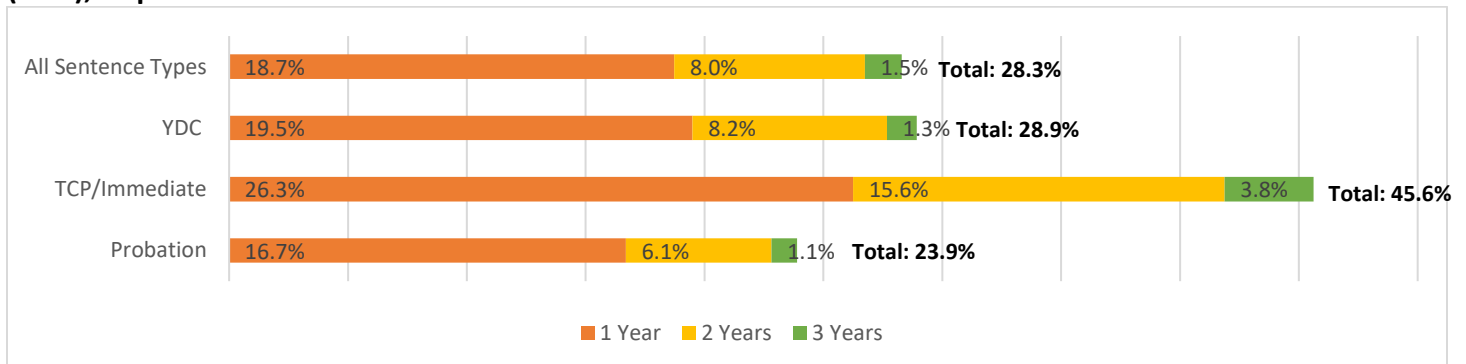
\*\* p-value <0.0001

The below charts displayed together are presented to show changing trends over time. Figure 7a examines time to recidivation by initial sentence type. In the first year, Probation youth recidivate 18% of the time, whereas the other sentence types have higher recidivation percentages; 21% for RITS and 34% for TCP/Immediate. As we examine across the percent that re-adjudicate within 2 years and 3 years, those youth sentenced to TCP/Immediate are much higher, at 51% versus 27% for Probation youth and 37% for RITS youth. Figure 7b examines time to recidivation from the cohort prior (FY 17 – 20). *The trends of TCP/Immediate having the highest rates of recidivism among the sentence types, which continue to widen in this analytic period compared to the prior.*

**Figure 7a. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY18-FY21 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†</sup>**



**Figure 7b. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY17-FY20 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY17-FY20 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†</sup>**



**Data Notes:**

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/20/2022

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

<sup>†</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

## Summary and Action Steps

- Recidivation differences among key groups continues to widen, particularly among those who are known to be at higher risk of recidivating historically; use this report to inform policy, implementation and programming
  - What in our programs is working, when thinking about preventing our youth from getting deeper into the justice system? What can our programs do better in terms of meeting youth's needs? Particularly high risk of recidivating youth:
    - Male
    - Black non-Hispanic
    - High SAVRY scoring
    - Moderate SAVRY scoring
  - Where in the system and how can we intervene? Education investment? Different programs? Continue to promote diversion on the local level. What systematic changes can we make upstream to support these youth?
- Sentence types are correlated with race/ethnicity, and different sentence types have different odds of recidivation
  - There is a greater percentage of children of color sentenced to the RITS and/or TCP/Immediate.
  - TCP/Immediate youth are increasingly recidivating at higher rates, continuing a trend of multiple reporting periods.
  - The SAVRY tool continues to predict recidivation, while also being correlated to race/ethnicity. How do we support our highest risk youth?
  - How can the system better address the identified needs of the youth and mitigate the risk of recidivism?
- How will COVID-19 arrest, and incarceration trends impact this report in later years?
  - Decreasing arrests and decreasing incarceration/detainment due to COVID-19.
  - RITS sentences declined during the reporting period, and their recidivation rates also declined.
  - Probation sentences remained steady, but their recidivation rates increased.

**APPENDIX: Previous analytic cohorts' tables and figures**

**Appendix Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY17-FY20 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY17-FY20 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

		N (%)
Gender	Male	828 (85)
	Female	144 (15)
Age* (median, min, max)		17 (13, 20)
Race/Ethnicity		<i>[Census Data**]</i>
	White Non-Hispanic	312 (32)    62%
	Black Non-Hispanic	206 (21)    8%
	Hispanic	328 (34)    26%
	Other/Multiracial	80 (8)    4%
	Unknown	46 (5)
Urban Core <sup>†</sup>		
	Yes	570 (59)
	No	351 (36)
	Out of State	51 (5)
Providence <sup>†</sup>		
	Yes	283 (29)
	No	638 (66)
	Out of State	51 (5)
Maximum Charge Type		
	Wayward	284 (29)
	Delinquent	614 (63)
	Other***	74 (8)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)		1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>		
	Probation	653 (67)
	TCP Immediate	160 (17)
	RITS Only	159 (16)
Recidivate (Ever)		
	Yes	275 (28)
	No	697 (72)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)		292 (14, 1091)
SAVRY Categories (n=850) <sup>&amp;</sup>		
	Low	145 (17)
	Moderate	419 (49)
	High	286 (34)

Data Notes:

Data source: RICLIST; data are current as of 9/21/2021

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

\*Age at entry for Probation & TCP youth; age at exit for RITS youth

\*\*Census estimates for RI Youth

\*\*\*Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

<sup>†</sup> Defined by Case Address

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

**Appendix Table 2. Descriptive Statistics, Stratified by Ever Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY17-FY20 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY17-FY20 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

		Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
		Yes (275, 28)	No (697, 72)	
Gender				0.0797
	Male	243 (29)	585 (71)	
	Female	32 (22)	112 (78)	
Age* (mean)		16	17	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity				<0.0001
	White Non-Hispanic	63 (20)	249 (80)	
	Black Non-Hispanic	81 (39)	125 (61)	
	Hispanic	111 (34)	217 (66)	
	Other/Multiracial	19 (24)	61 (76)	
	Unknown	1 (2)	45 (98)	
Urban Core <sup>‡</sup>				<0.0001
	Yes	193 (34)	377 (66)	
	No	73 (21)	278 (79)	
	Out of State	9 (18)	42 (82)	
Providence <sup>‡</sup>				0.0008
	Yes	103 (36)	180 (64)	
	No	163 (26)	475 (74)	
	Out of State	9 (18)	42 (82)	
Maximum Charge Type				0.2546
	Wayward	175 (29)	439 (72)	
	Delinquent	85 (30)	199 (70)	
	Other**	15 (20)	59 (80)	
Number of Charges (mean)		1	1	0.1366
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>				<0.0001
	Probation	156 (24)	497 (76)	
	TCP Immediate	73 (46)	87 (54)	
	RITS Only	26 (29)	113 (71)	
SAVRY Categories (n=963) <sup>&amp;</sup>				<0.0001
	Low	16 (11)	129 (89)	
	Moderate	112 (27)	307 (73)	
	High	137 (48)	149 (52)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/21/2021

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

\*Age at entry for Probation & TCP youth; age at exit for RITS youth

\*\* Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

\*\*\* Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

<sup>‡</sup> Defined by Case Address

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

**Appendix Table 3. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value <sup>**</sup>
	Low (145, 17)	Moderate (419, 49)	High (286, 34)	
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>				<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Probation	134 (23)	321 (55)	132 (23)	
TCP Immediate	9 (6)	60 (39)	85 (55)	
RITS Only	2 (2)	38 (34)	69 (63)	
Maximum Charge Type				<b>0.0048</b>
Wayward	33 (13)	123 (49)	95 (38)	
Delinquent	93 (17)	261 (49)	180 (34)	
Other*	19 (29)	35 (54)	11 (17)	
Race/Ethnicity				<b>0.0005</b>
White Non-Hispanic	50 (19)	137 (52)	77 (29)	
Black Non-Hispanic	27 (14)	79 (42)	82 (44)	
Hispanic	45 (15)	153 (52)	98 (33)	
Other/Multiracial	11 (16)	31 (45)	27 (39)	
Unknown	12 (36)	19 (58)	2 (6)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/21/2021

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a row percent

<sup>††</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

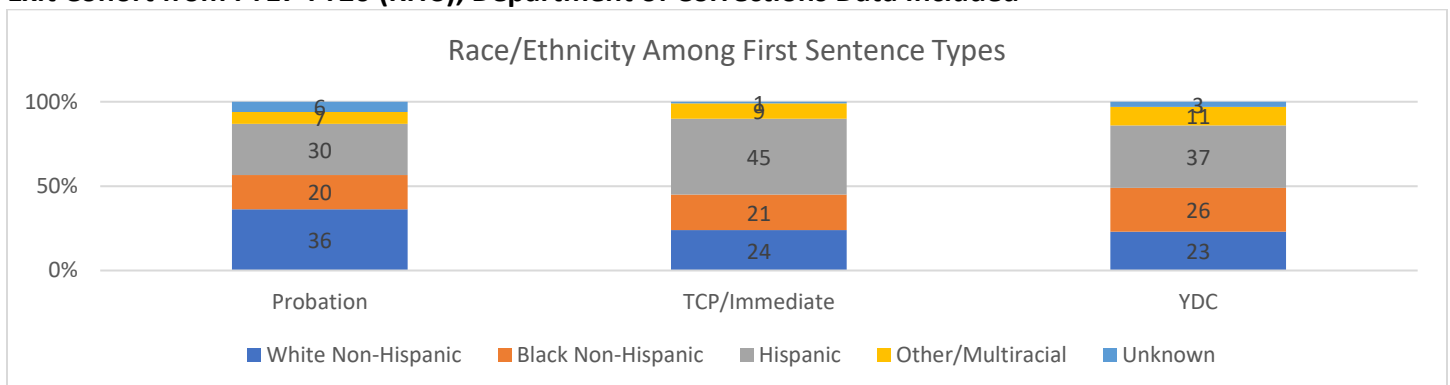
\*Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.

<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

**Appendix Figure 1. Race and Ethnicity, by Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY17-FY20 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY17-FY20 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†, \*\*, \*\*</sup>**



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 9/21/2021

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number

<sup>†</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

\*Statistically significant relationship (p <0.05)

\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used

<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS; those with an indicated movement field of TCP/Immediate throughout the JJ episode were defined as TCP/Immediate; those youth with a movement field defined by TCP after being in the RITS, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist. Those with missing sentence information, but a petition number and RITS movement were defined as RITS only.