



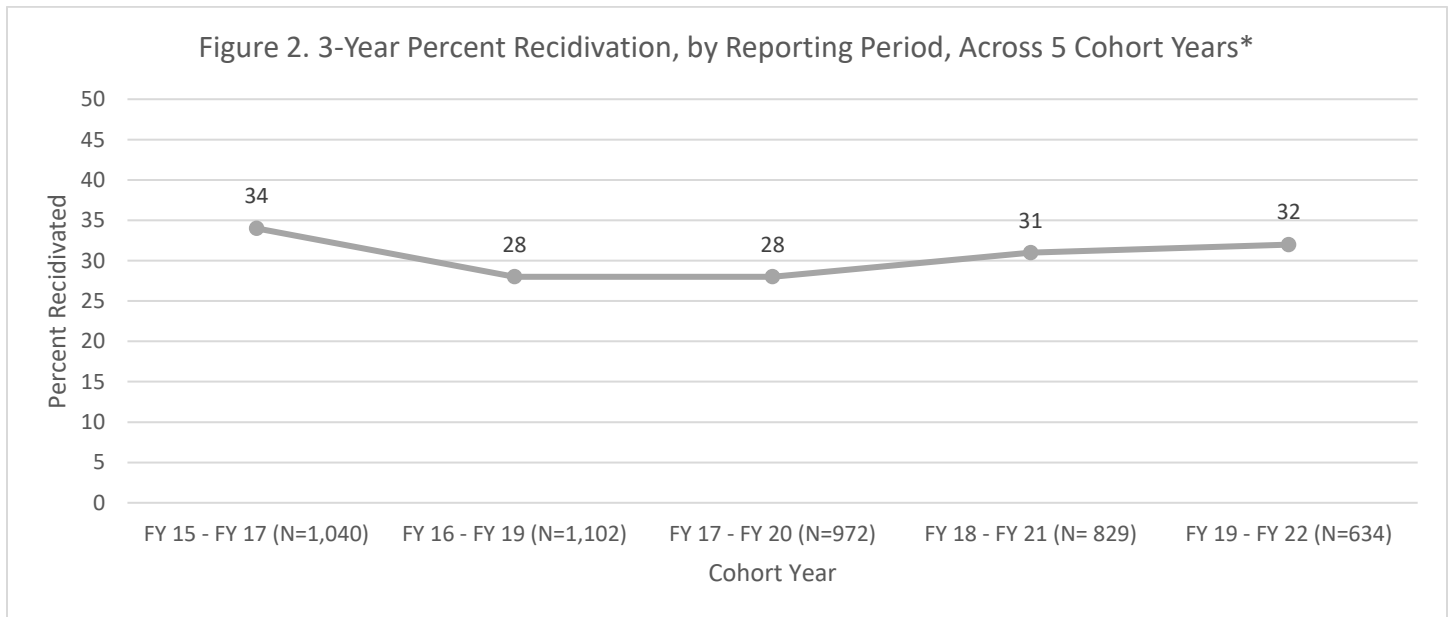
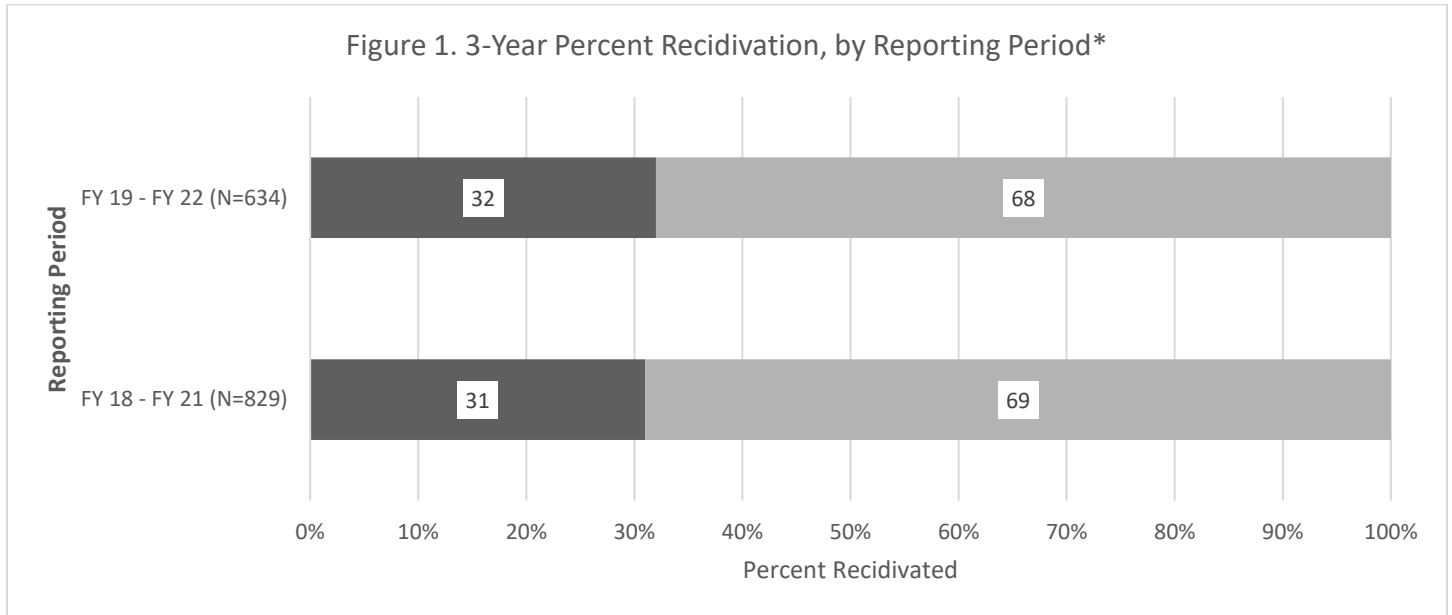
Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families

# Recidivation Among Youth Entering the Rhode Island Juvenile Justice System, FY19-22: 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 male youth, youth first sentenced to TCP/Immediate settings 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.
- Structural and institutional racism is challenging to measure. The SAVRY tool continues to predict recidivation, while also being correlated to race/ethnicity, beginning to quantify historical biases that impact children of color differently than White Non-Hispanic children.
- 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.

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 2019– 2022, 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, as well as sentenced to probation, are included in the analysis. Figure 1 displays the 634 youth that were included in the analysis, of which, 32% recidivated over a three-year period. This is a 1% increase from the previous reporting period. Figure 2 displays the historic cohorts, and the trends of recidivation over the years the report has been produced. Cohorts have decreased in size but have begun to slowly increase in three-year recidivation over time.



\*See data notes on Table 1.

Table 1 summarizes important characteristic of our cohort as related to the outcome. Compared to our previous analysis (FY 18 – FY 21), the three-year recidivation rate has increased by 1%, from 31% to 32%. The reporting period cohort size was substantially smaller than the previous reporting period, 634 compared to 829. *The reduction in size is not unexpected, however, due to the considerable decreases in arrests and subsequent adjudications during the COVID-19 pandemic*, reflected in the last 3 cohort years (FY 20, FY 21, FY 22). The median number of days to recidivation in this cohort compared to the previous analytic period has increased to 350 days from 302 days. First sentence type is distributed across Probation, TCP Immediate and the Rhode Island Training School (RITS) as have been seen in historical cohorts. The previous cohort was an anomaly, further strengthening the theory that the decrease in RITS as a first sentence type was likely attributable to changes in policy during the early part of 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 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

	N (%)
Gender	
Male	540 (85%)
Female	94 (15%)
Age* (median, min, max)	17 (13, 19)
Race/Ethnicity	[Census Data**]
White Non-Hispanic	201 (32%)    62%
Black Non-Hispanic	143 (23%)    8%
Hispanic any race	214 (34%)    26%
Other/Multiracial	52 (8%)    4%
Unknown	24 (4%)
Urban Core <sup>†</sup>	
Yes	376 (59%)
No	218 (34%)
Out of State	40 (6%)
Providence <sup>†</sup>	[Census Data**]
Yes	182 (29%)    19%
No	412 (65%)
Out of State	40 (6%)
Maximum Charge Type	
Wayward	167 (26%)
Delinquent	419 (66%)
Other***	48 (8%)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)	1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>	
Probation	433 (68%)
TCP Immediate	105 (17%)
RITS Only	96 (15%)
Recidivate (Ever)	
Yes	200 (32%)
No	435 (69%)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)	350 (19, 1086)
SAVRY Categories (n=585) <sup>&amp;</sup>	
Low	91 (16%)
Moderate	286 (49%)
High	208 (36%)

- *The three-year recidivation rate has increased by 1%, from 31% to 32%, with a smaller cohort size, and longer time to recidivation*

- *The reduction in size is not unexpected, however, due to the considerable decreases in arrests and subsequent adjudications during the COVID-19 pandemic*

- *Distributions of important characteristics are expected, with children of color being overrepresented relative to their distribution across the State of Rhode Island, particularly Black Non-Hispanic children*

Data Notes:  
 Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023  
 - 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 displays the important characteristics of our cohort, by our outcome of 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, first sentence type and SAVRY category at entry all significantly differ in this cohort between those that recidivate and those that do not.* These are similar to previous cohorts.

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistics, Stratified by Ever Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

	Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
	Yes (200, 32%)	No (434, 68%)	
Gender			<b>0.0104</b>
Male	181 (34%)	359 (66%)	
Female	19 (20%)	75 (80%)	
Age* (mean)	16.4	17.1	<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Race/Ethnicity			<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
White Non-Hispanic	46 (23%)	155 (77%)	
Black Non-Hispanic	63 (44%)	80 (56%)	
Hispanic any race	72 (34%)	142 (66%)	
Other/Multiracial	18 (35%)	34 (65%)	
Unknown	1 (4%)	23 (96%)	
Urban Core <sup>†</sup>			<b>0.0009</b>
Yes	140 (37%)	236 (63%)	
No	52 (24%)	166 (76%)	
Out of State	8 (20%)	32 (80%)	
Providence <sup>†</sup>			<b>0.0067</b>
Yes	73 (40%)	109 (60%)	
No	119 (29%)	293 (71%)	
Out of State	8 (20%)	32 (80%)	
Maximum Charge Type			0.0932
Wayward	59 (35%)	108 (65%)	
Delinquent	132 (32%)	287 (69%)	
Other**	9 (19%)	39 (81%)	
Number of Charges (mean)	1.4	1.4	0.6410
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>			<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Probation	111 (26%)	323 (74%)	
TCP Immediate	55 (53%)	49 (47%)	
RITS Only	34 (35%)	62 (65%)	
SAVRY Categories (n=585) <sup>&amp;</sup>			<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Low	5 (5%)	86 (95%)	
Moderate	84 (29%)	202 (71%)	
High	106 (51%)	102 (49%)	

*- Important characteristics that are statistically significantly different between those that recidivate in 3-years and those that do not are:*

- Gender*
- Age*
- Race/ethnicity*
- Urban Core*
- Providence residence*
- First sentence type*
- SAVRY category*

*- These variables will go into our multivariate model to be able to examine their effects independently, holding the other variables constant*

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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

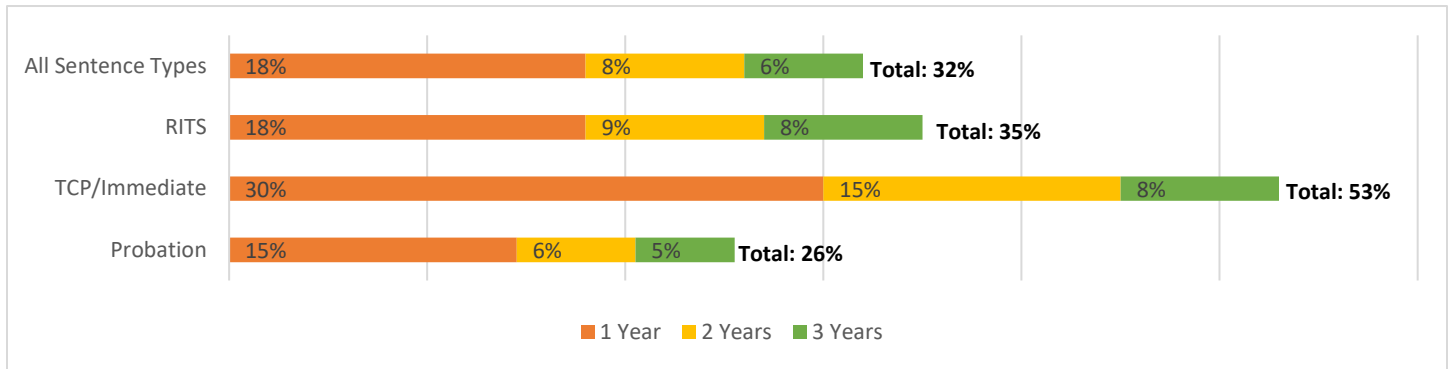
<sup>†</sup> Defined by Case Address

<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.

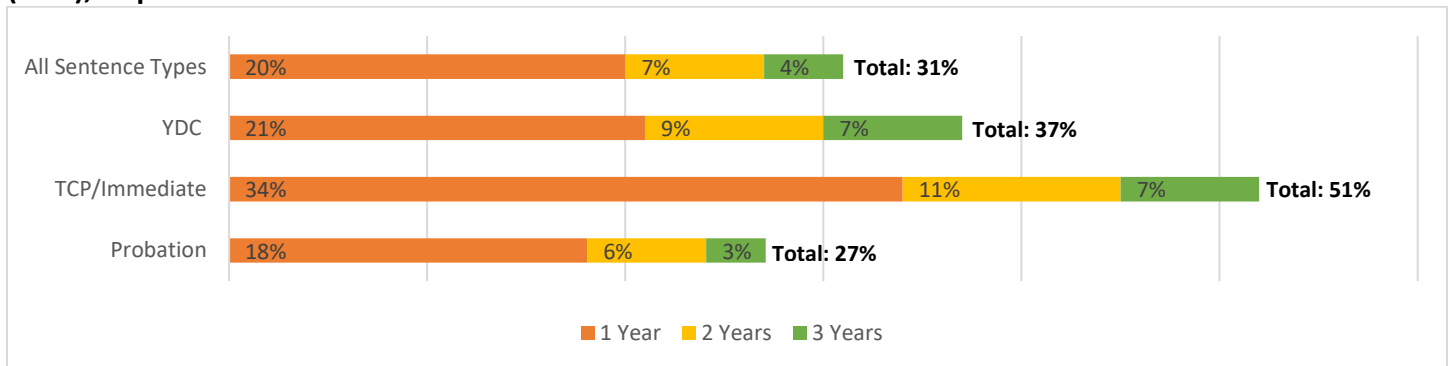
<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

The below charts displayed together are presented to show changing trends over time. Figure 3a examines time to recidivation by initial sentence type. In the first year, Probation youth recidivate 15% of the time, whereas the other sentence types have higher recidivation percentages; 18% for RITS and 30% 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 53% versus 26% for Probation youth and 35% for RITS youth. Figure 3b examines time to recidivation from the cohort prior (FY 18 – 21). *The trends of TCP/Immediate having the highest rates of recidivism among the sentence types, which continues to widen in this analytic period compared to the prior.*

**Figure 3a. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†</sup>**



**Figure 3b. Time to Recidivation, 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 10/24/2023

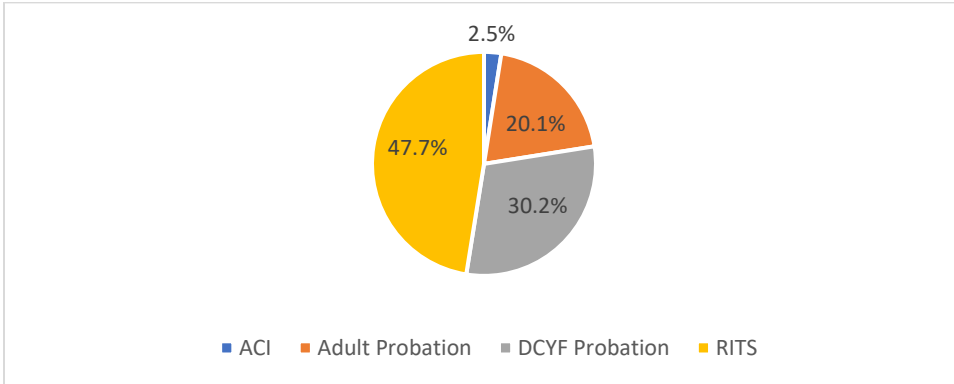
- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

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

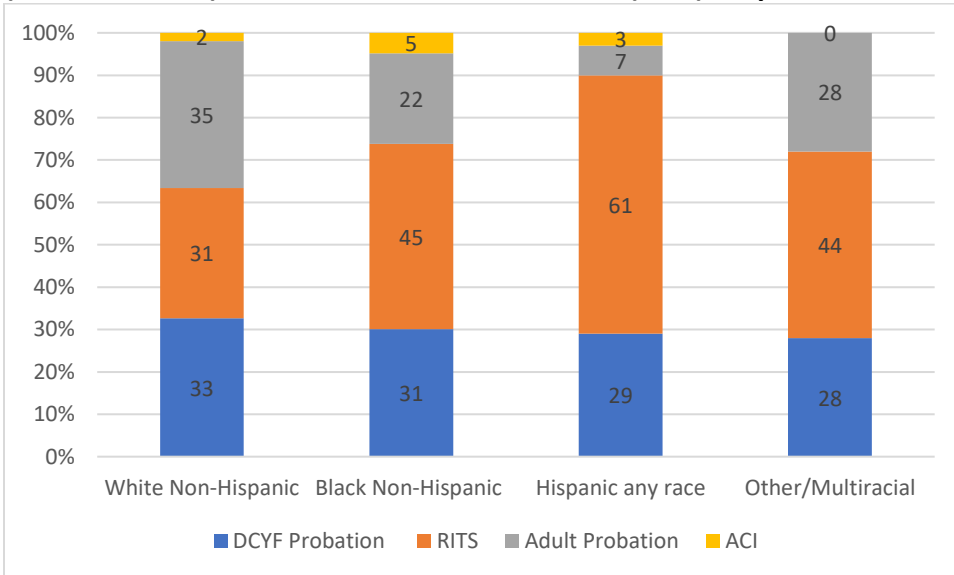
<sup>†</sup> Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

Figure 4 examines the sentence type that the 200 recidivating youth are sentenced to. *The majority are sentenced back to the juvenile justice system.* Figure 5 examines those same youth in Figure 4, 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 any race and Black non-Hispanic counterparts to be sentenced to a detention setting.*

**Figure 4. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**



**Figure 5. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, by Race/Ethnicity, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**



**Data Notes:**

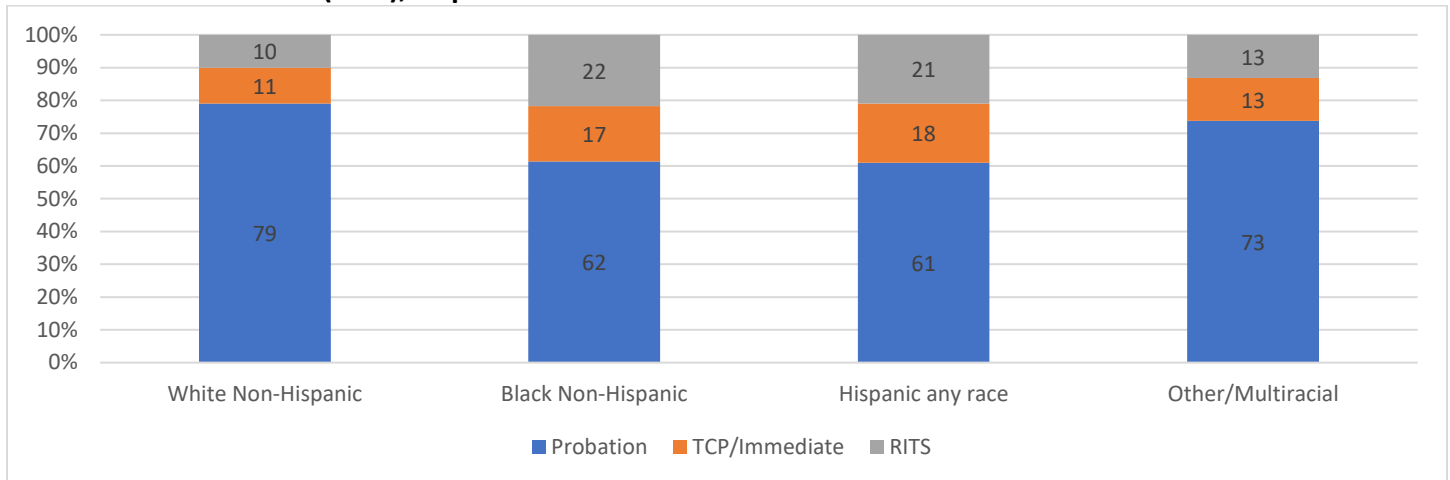
- Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023
- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

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

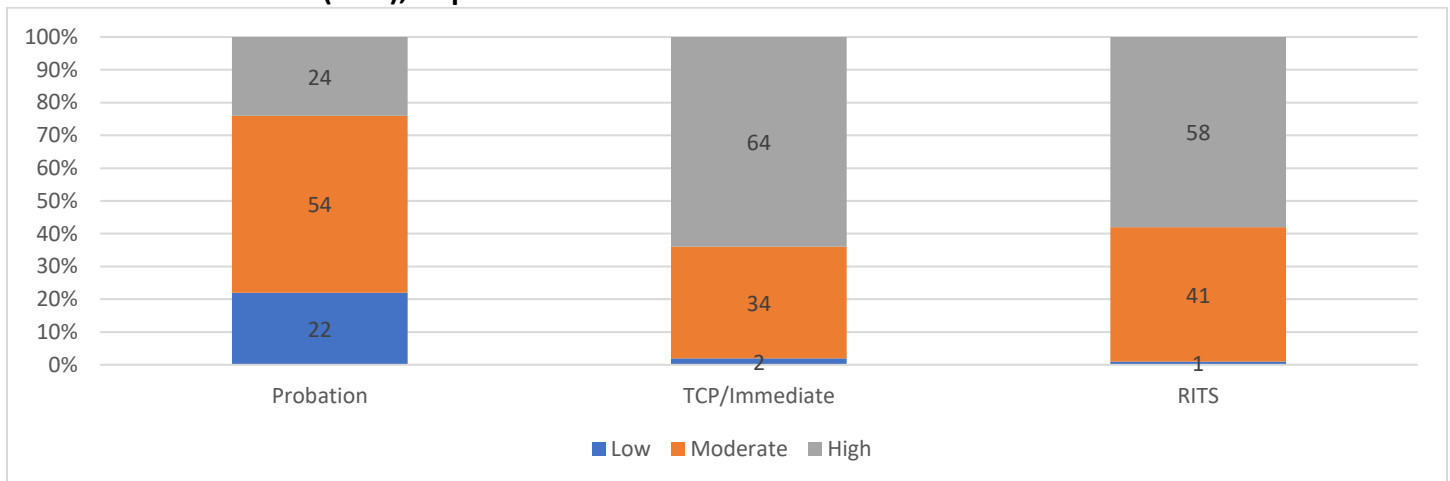
<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS – TCP/Immediate sentence types and/or placement are included with the RITS; by DOC database for ACI and Adult Probation

Figure 6 examines the distributions of race and ethnicity across sentence type in this cohort. *In this cohort, the distributions are different across first sentence types, with white non-Hispanic children making up 38% of probation, but 19% and 25% of TCP/Immediate and RITS, respectively.* Figure 7 examines the distributions of SAVRY category by sentence type. *The distribution of SAVRY categories across first 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 6. Race and Ethnicity%, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†, \*\*, \*\*</sup>**



**Figure 7. SAVRY Category, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†, \*\*, \*\*</sup>**



Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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)

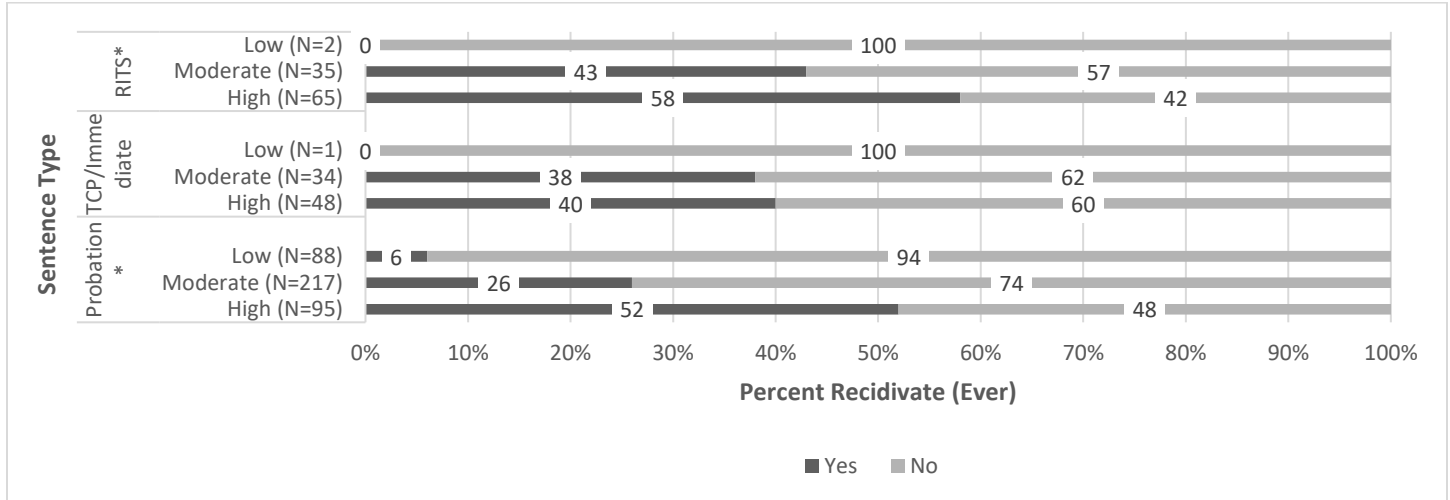
\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of < 5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used

<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.

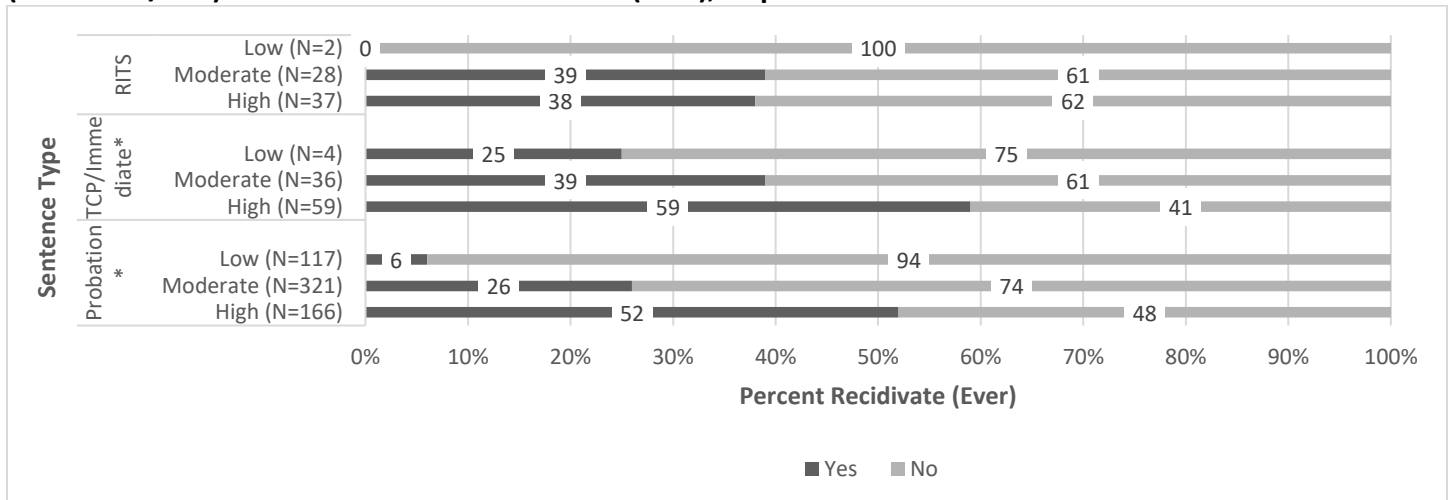
\*Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=24

Figure 8a examines percent recidivation by initial sentence type and SAVRY category. Across all sentence types, as SAVRY risk scores increase, the percent of those youth who recidivate increases. Specifically examining high SAVRY score youth, TCP/Immediate youth have the lowest recidivation percentage, 40%, which is a departure from previous cohorts. RITS and probation children, however, are much higher at 58% and 52% that recidivate, perhaps speaking to the differences in programs and services. As compared to Figure 8b, the rates of recidivism among the highest SAVRY scoring youth in TCP/Immediate have decreased, whereas high scoring SAVRY RITS and probation youth in the latest cohort have remained the same. *These figures are indicative of the need for specific programming needs for youth, regardless of their placement type.*

**Figure 8a. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>†\*\*</sup>**



**Figure 8b. 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>**



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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.



In a multivariate model, *youth first sentenced to TCP/Immediate youth had 1.7 times the odds of recidivating compared to those first sentenced to probation*, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has become statistically significant, since the last reporting period, continuing on a historical trend of being statistically significant. Furthermore, in this model there is no difference between RITS youth and probation youth. Interestingly, 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.

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 11.4 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant, which has reduced slightly since the last reporting period (aOR = 12).* Moderate SAVRY scoring youth had 5.7 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has increased from 4.8 times the odds since the last reporting period. *Both Moderate and High SAVRY scoring youth have continued to have high or increasing odds of recidivating, as long as the SAVRY has been implemented.* 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 Black non-Hispanic youth having higher odds of recidivating compared to White non-Hispanic youth should not be ignored (aOR=1.8). 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 1.1 and 1.4 times the odds, respectively, for these children should not be ignored. Continuing in this reporting period, *male children have 2 times the odds of recidivating compared to female children, holding all other variables in the model constant*, which is a continued trend from the last reporting period.

Table 3 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 youth sentenced to TCP/Immediate odds of recidivating becoming significant in the past cycle, compared to those first sentenced to probation. SAVRY category youth of moderate and high scores continue to recidivate at higher rates, with consistent statistical significance. Black non-Hispanic children were not statistically significant this cycle.*

**Table 3. 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>) (Non-Statistically Significant Factors Not Shown<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)*
	FY 19 – 22	1.990	(1.103, 3.590)*
<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)*
	FY 19 – 22		
<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)*
	FY 19 – 22	0.734	(0.631, 0.853)**
<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)*
	FY 19 – 22	5.767	(2.203, 15.093)**
<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)**
	FY 19 – 22	11.354	(4.217, 30.570)**
<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		
	FY 19 – 22	1.683	(1.006, 2.816)*

Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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; FY19-22=566

<sup>#</sup> Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=24

<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

<sup>#</sup> Table represents those factors that are statistically significant

## 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
    - TCP/Immediate
    - 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?
  - Raising the age to 21 that the RI juvenile system serves is a policy enacted by neighboring states, and may help to serve children more appropriately than the adult system
- Structural and institutional racism is challenging to measure. The SAVRY tool continues to predict recidivation, while also being correlated to race/ethnicity, beginning to quantify historical biases that impact children of color differently than White Non-Hispanic children
  - How do we support our highest risk youth, even if we cannot control all environmental factors and other institutions they interact with?
  - DCYF can be an advocate for policies that address the historical biases around the state
- 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.
  - How can the system better address the identified needs of the youth and mitigate the risk of recidivism?

**APPENDIX**

Table 4 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 settings 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 4. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY<sup>&</sup> Category, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included<sup>††</sup>**

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (91, 16)	Moderate (286, 49)	High (208, 36)	
Sentence Type <sup>^</sup>				<b>&lt;0.0001</b>
Probation	88 (22)	217 (54)	95 (24)	
TCP Immediate	2 (2)	35 (34)	65 (64)	
RITS Only	1 (1)	34 (41)	48 (58)	
Maximum Charge Type				<b>0.0016</b>
Wayward	19 (12)	77 (50)	57 (37)	
Delinquent	57 (15)	185 (48)	145 (37)	
Other*	15 (33)	24 (53)	6 (13)	
Race/Ethnicity <sup>%</sup>				<b>0.0009</b>
White Non-Hispanic	40 (22)	90 (49)	53 (29)	
Black Non-Hispanic	16 (12)	55 (41)	64 (47)	
Hispanic any race	18 (9)	110 (55)	71 (36)	
Other/Multiracial	8 (16)	22 (45)	19 (39)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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=24

Previous analytic cohorts' tables and figures

**Appendix 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		<i>[Census Data**]</i>
	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>	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: RICLIST; 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

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

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

\*\* 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 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

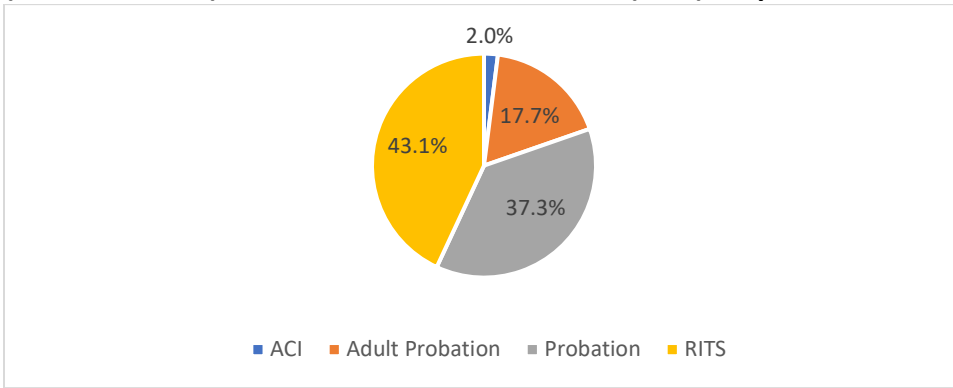
\*\*Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

<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.

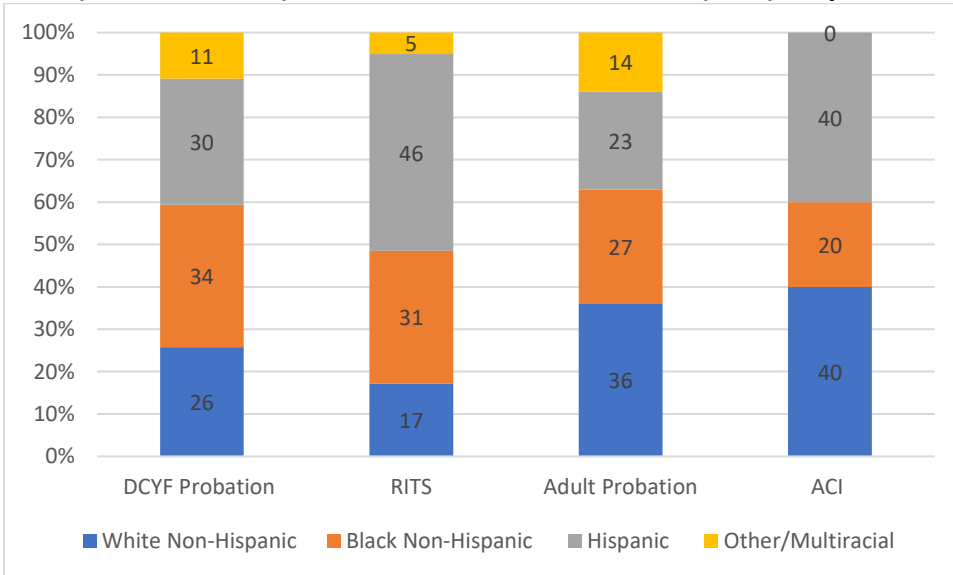
<sup>&</sup> Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

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

**Appendix Figure 1. 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>**



**Appendix Figure 2. 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, Figure 1 and Figure2:

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

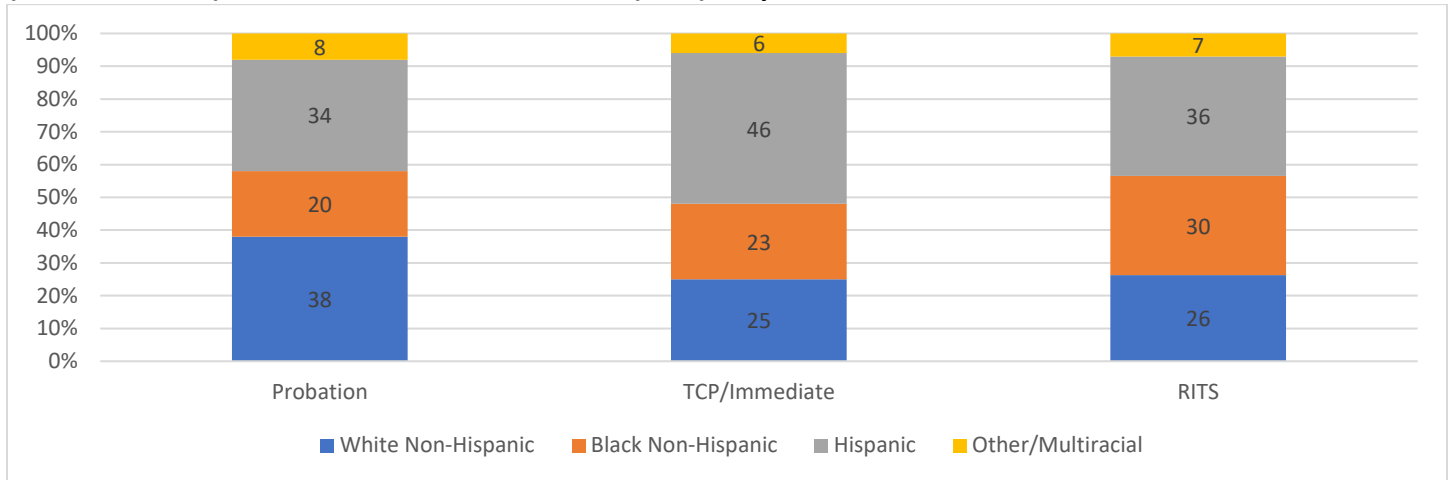
- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

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

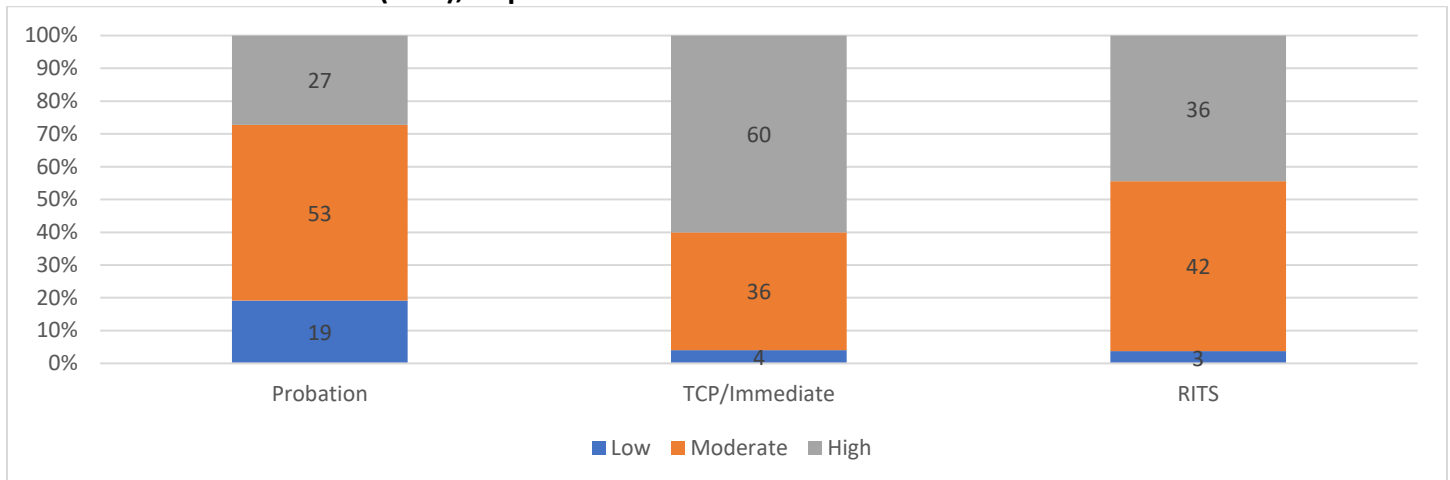
<sup>^</sup> Sentence Type defined by legal petition file in the case of Probation and RITS – TCP/Immediate sentence types and/or placement are included with the RITS; by DOC database for ACI and Adult Probation



**Appendix Figure 3. 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>**



**Appendix Figure 4. 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, Figure 3 and Figure 4:

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