



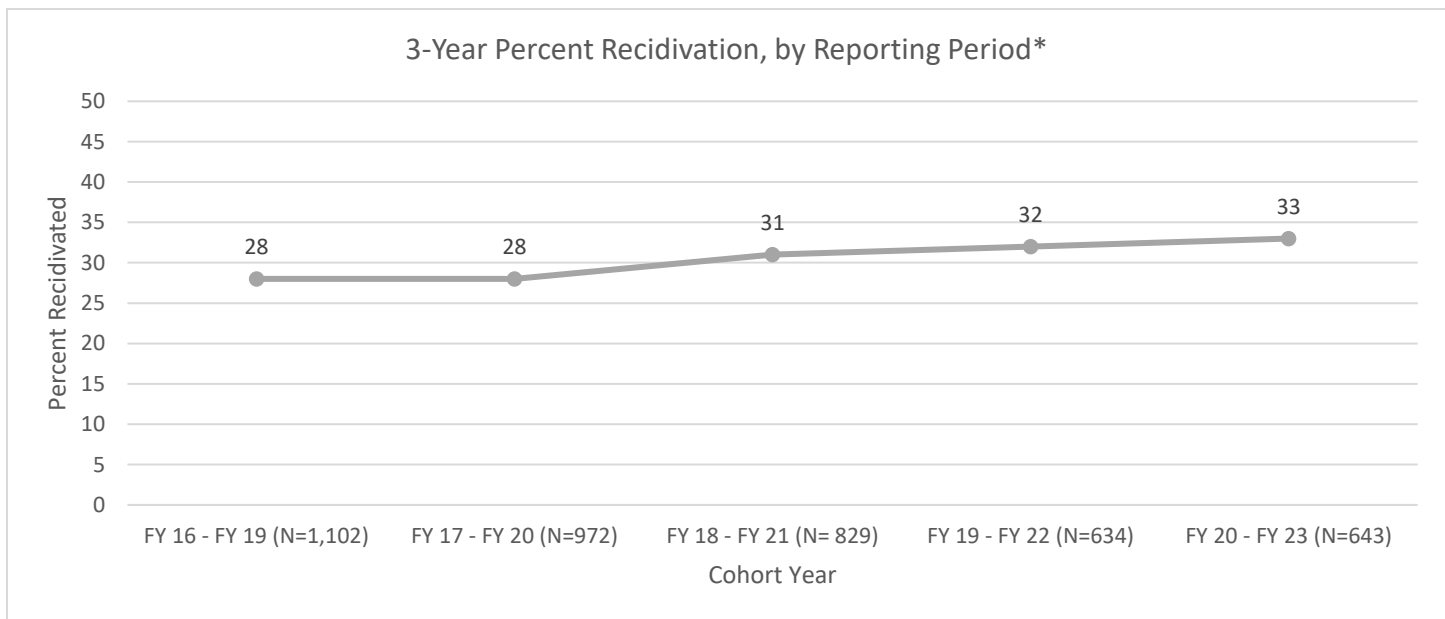
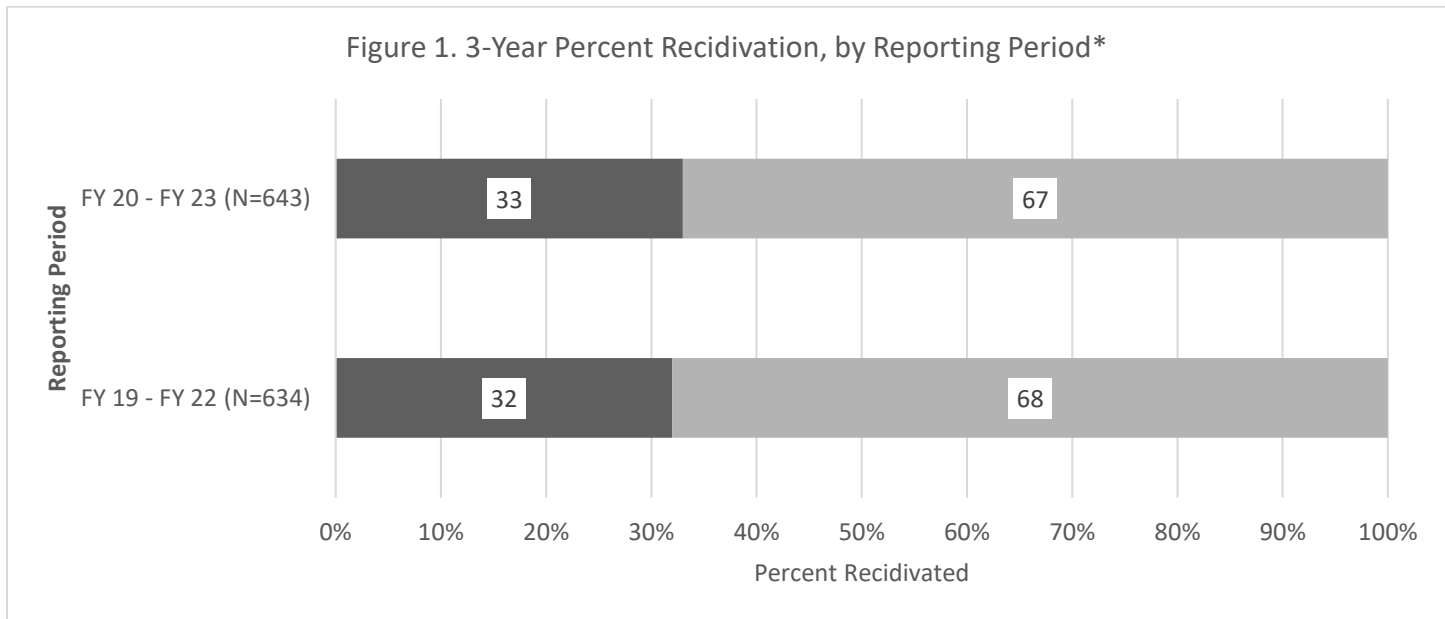
Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families

Recidivation Among Youth Entering the Rhode Island Juvenile Justice System, FY20-23: Descriptive Statistics

Executive Summary

- Recidivation differences seem to be distilling into Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) scores categories and sentence types. This is different than historical trends across known risk groups such as children of color or male children; this report is valuable to inform policy, implementation, and programming
- The SAVRY tool continues to predict recidivation, reliably. Certain sentence types seem to have a better impact on mitigating that risk than other sentence types, particularly among moderate scoring youth.
- Different sentence types have different odds of recidivation – regardless of race/ethnicity. Temporary Community Placement (TCP/Immediate) youth are increasingly recidivating at higher rates, particularly those who are moderate and high risk, continuing a trend of multiple reporting periods. Rhode Island Training School (RITS) youth have statistically significant odds of recidivating compared to probation youth, which is new this reporting period, despite racial difference in sentencing not evident in this reporting period nor the distribution of SAVRY categories any different than previous cohorts.

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 2020– 2023, 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 643 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 overall, remaining similar in size over the past 2 cohort years, but have steadily increased in three-year recidivation each year. The total percent of those youth who recidivate in 3-years has gone up by 5% since the FY17 – FY 20 cohort.



*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 19 – FY 22), the three-year recidivation rate has increased by 1%, from 32% to 33%. The reporting period cohort size was very similar compared to the previous reporting period, 643 compared to 634. The median number of days to recidivation in this cohort compared to the previous analytic period has increased slightly to 364 days from 350 days. First sentence type is distributed across Probation, TCP Immediate and the Rhode Island Training School (RITS) as have been seen in historical cohorts, with perhaps slightly more youth being sentenced to probation than other cohort years. Other descriptive characteristics such as gender, race/ethnicity, and Urban Core, found in Table 1, have similar distributions to the previous reporting period. Included in this cohort is Lifespan diagnoses for those children who were at the RITS; 54% of the youth at the RITS have a diagnosis.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	N (%)
Gender	
Male	561 (87%)
Female	82 (13%)
Age* (median, min, max)	17 (13, 19)
Race/Ethnicity	[Census Data**]
White Non-Hispanic	208 (32%) 62%
Black Non-Hispanic	143 (22%) 8%
Hispanic any race	223 (35%) 26%
Other/Multiracial Non-Hispanic	56 (9%) 4%
Unknown	13 (2%)
Urban Core [†]	
Yes	369 (57%)
No	213 (33%)
Out of State	61 (9%)
Providence [†]	[Census Data**]
Yes	181 (28%) 19%
No	401 (62%)
Out of State	61 (9%)
Maximum Charge Type	
Wayward	166 (26%)
Delinquent	427 (66%)
Other***	50 (8%)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)	1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type [^]	
Probation	467 (73%)
TCP Immediate	54 (8%)
RITS Only	122 (19%)
Recidivate (Ever)	
Yes	209 (33%)
No	434 (67%)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)	364 (15, 1086)
SAVRY Categories (n=599) ^{&}	
Low	102 (17%)
Moderate	291 (49%)
High	206 (34%)
Lifespan Diagnoses [†] – RITS Only (n=122)	
Any Diagnosis	66 (54%)
ADHD	45 (37%)
Anxiety	19 (16%)
Depression	16 (13%)
PTSD	36 (30%)

- The three-year recidivation rate has increased by 1%, from 32% to 33%, with a similar cohort size, and slightly longer time to recidivation

- 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

- Among youth at the RITS, 54% have a diagnosis of some sort, with a significant number of youth diagnosed with PTSD - 30%

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHSIT; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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

^{††} 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

[^] Defined by Case Address

[^] 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.

[&] 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

[†]Lifespan data spreadsheet of diagnoses available on adjudicated children from 2012 to fall 2024. Matched on RICHSIT ID. Only certain diagnoses displayed; most diagnosed.

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. *Age, race/ethnicity, Urban Core residence, first sentence type, max charge 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, apart from gender, which is typically statistically significant here, but there is a higher percentage of females recidivating in this cohort.

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^{††}

	Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
	Yes (209, 33%)	No (434, 67%)	
Gender			0.1536
Male	188 (34%)	373 (66%)	
Female	21 (26%)	61 (74%)	
Age* (mean)	16.4	17.2	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity			0.0117
White Non-Hispanic	56 (27%)	152 (73%)	
Black Non-Hispanic	67 (40%)	86 (60%)	
Hispanic any race	71 (32%)	142 (68%)	
Other/Multiracial Non-Hispanic	24 (43%)	32 (57%)	
Unknown	1 (8%)	12 (92%)	
Urban Core [†]			0.0051
Yes	139 (37%)	230 (62%)	
No	55 (26%)	158 (74%)	
Out of State	15 (25%)	46 (75%)	
Providence [†]			0.1696
Yes	67 (37%)	114 (63%)	
No	127 (61%)	274 (68%)	
Out of State	15 (25%)	46 (75%)	
Maximum Charge Type			0.0081
Wayward	65 (39%)	101 (61%)	
Delinquent	136 (32%)	291 (68%)	
Other**	8 (16%)	42 (84%)	
Number of Charges (mean)	1.4	1.4	0.7085
Sentence Type [^]			<0.0001
Probation	118 (25%)	349 (75%)	
TCP Immediate	32 (59%)	22 (41%)	
RITS Only	59 (48%)	63 (52%)	
SAVRY Categories (n=599) ^{&}			<0.0001
Low	8 (8%)	94 (92%)	
Moderate	87 (30%)	204 (70%)	
High	109 (53%)	97 (47%)	

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

- Age*
- Race/ethnicity*
- Urban Core*
- Max charge type*
- 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 12/26/2024

- 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

^{††} 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

[†] Defined by Case Address

[^] 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.

[&] 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 14% of the time, whereas the other sentence types have higher recidivation percentages; 24% 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 59% versus 25% for Probation youth and 48% for RITS youth. Figure 3b examines time to recidivation from the cohort prior (FY 19 – 22). *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 FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†]

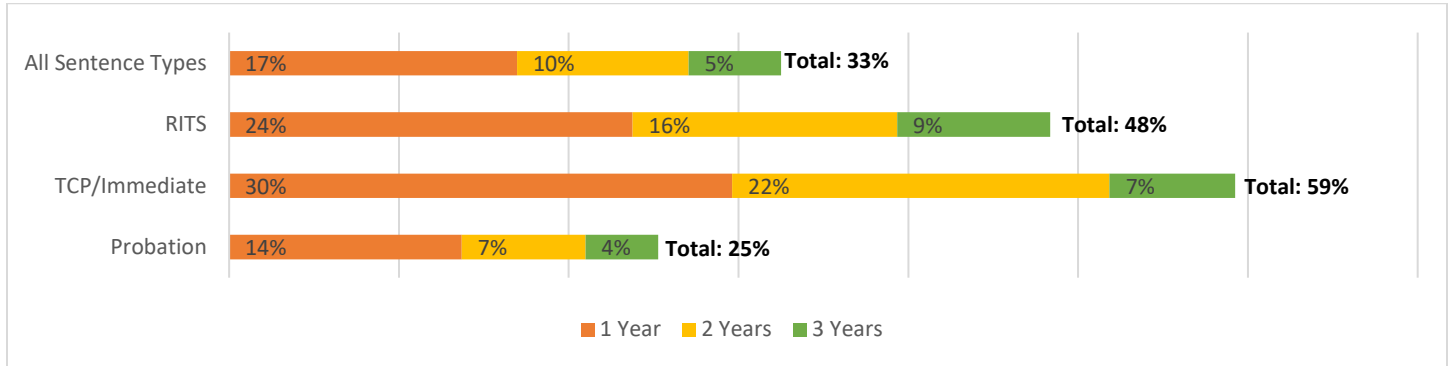
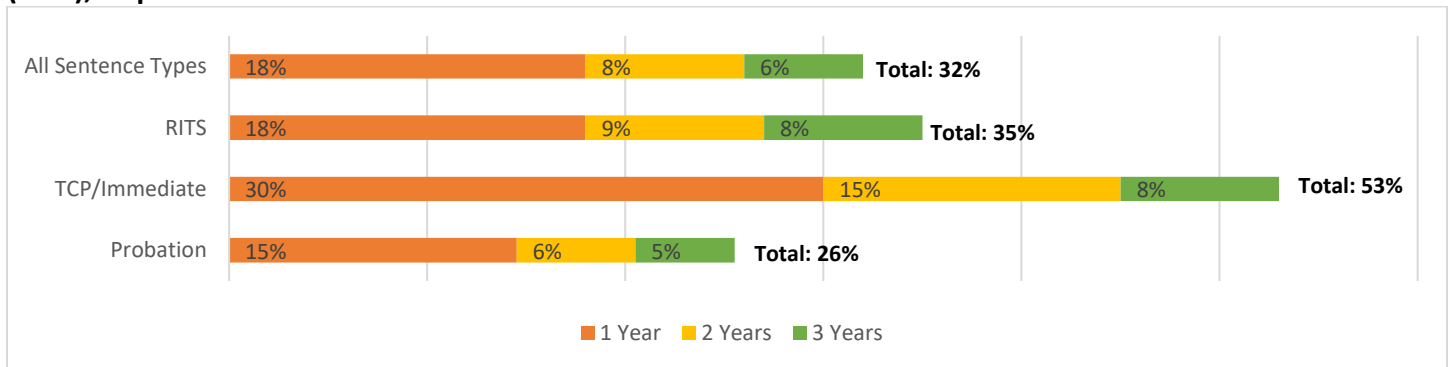


Figure 3b. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†]



Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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

Figure 4 examines the sentence type that the 209 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, most often to DCYF Probation.*

Figure 4. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

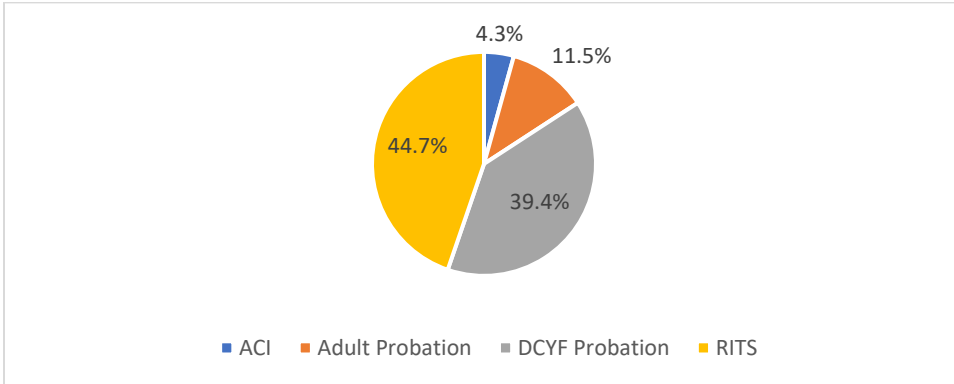
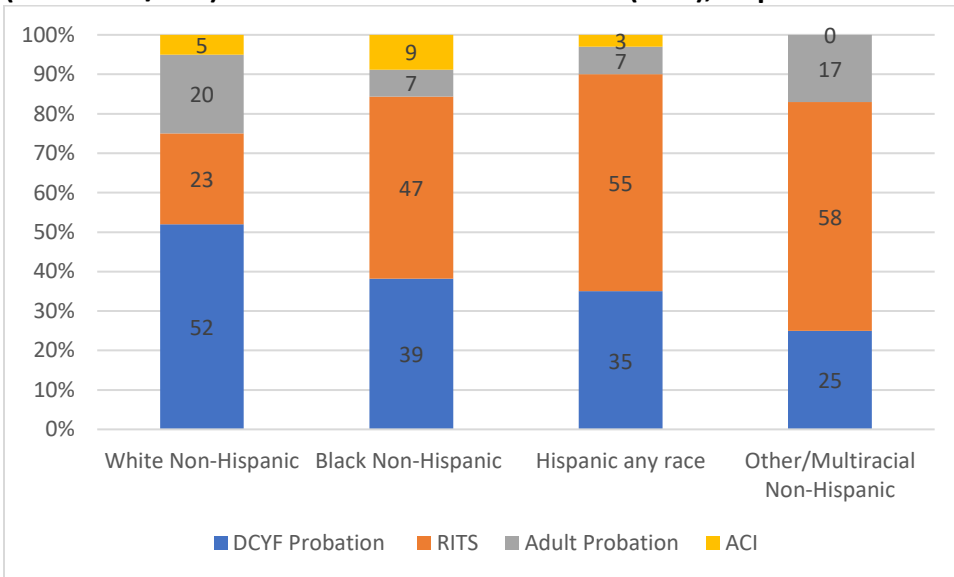


Figure 5. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, by Race/Ethnicity%, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††, *, **}



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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

^{*} 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

^{*} 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

[‡] Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=13

Figure 6 examines the distributions of sentence types across race and ethnicity in this cohort to assess disproportionality in sentencing. *In this cohort, the distributions of sentence types are not statistically significantly different across race and ethnicities, which is a change from the last reporting period.* 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 FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†, **}

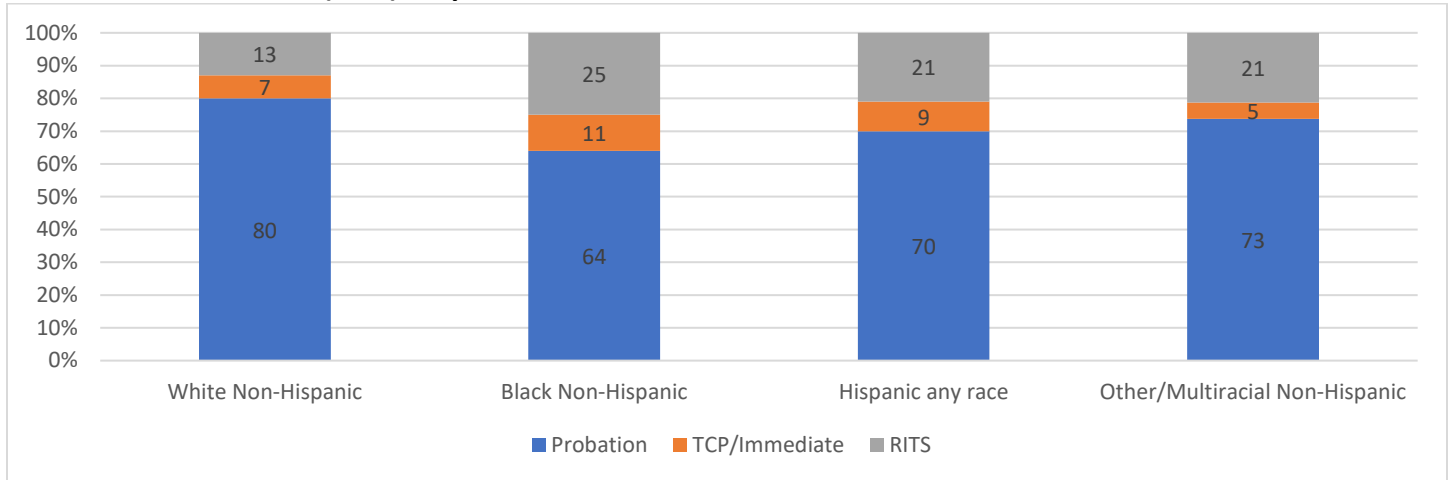
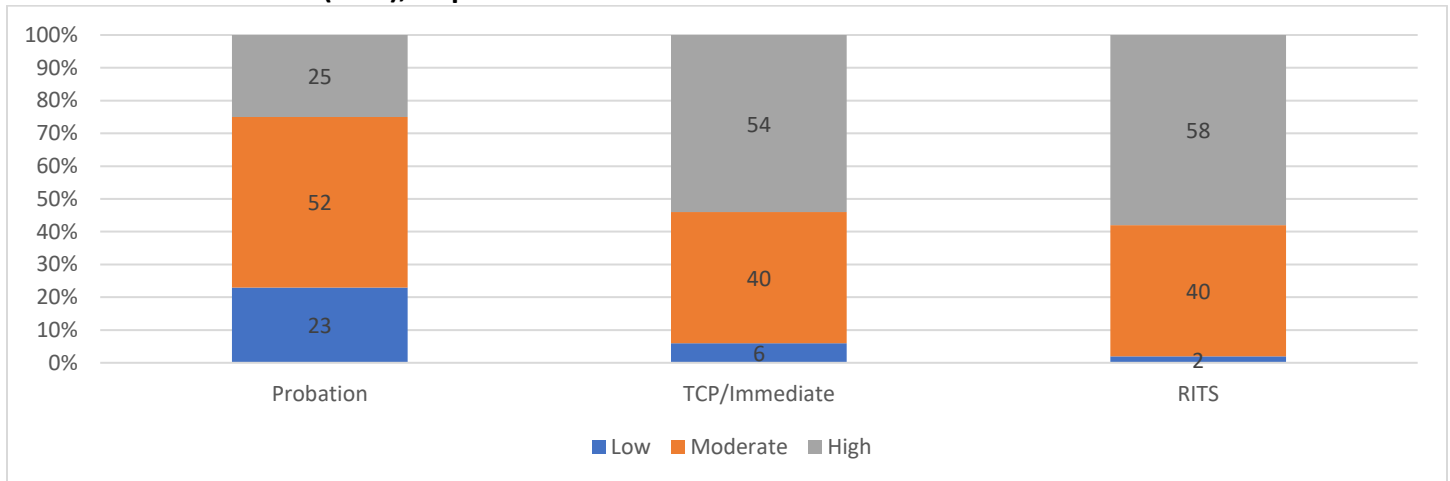


Figure 7. SAVRY Category, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†, **, **}



Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

- A recidivism 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.

^{*}Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=13

Figure 8a examines percent recidivation by initial sentence type and SAVRY category and Figure 8b shows the same graph of the previous reporting period. When looking at Figure 8a, among TCP/Immediate and Probation youth, as SAVRY risk scores increase, the percent of those youth who recidivate increases, whereas among RITS youth they stay relatively stable. Specifically examining high SAVRY score youth, TCP/Immediate youth have the highest recidivation percentage, 64%, which has been typical over several reporting periods. RITS and probation children, however, are much more similar to each other, at 52% and 50% that recidivate, perhaps speaking to the differences in programs and services, or perhaps that a more restrictive setting does not impactfully decrease recidivism risk among the highest risk children. *These figures are indicative of the need for specific programming needs for youth, regardless of their placement type, and perhaps demonstrate that high risk children do not necessarily need a more restrictive setting in regards to recidivism risk.*

Figure 8a. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY[&] Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†}**

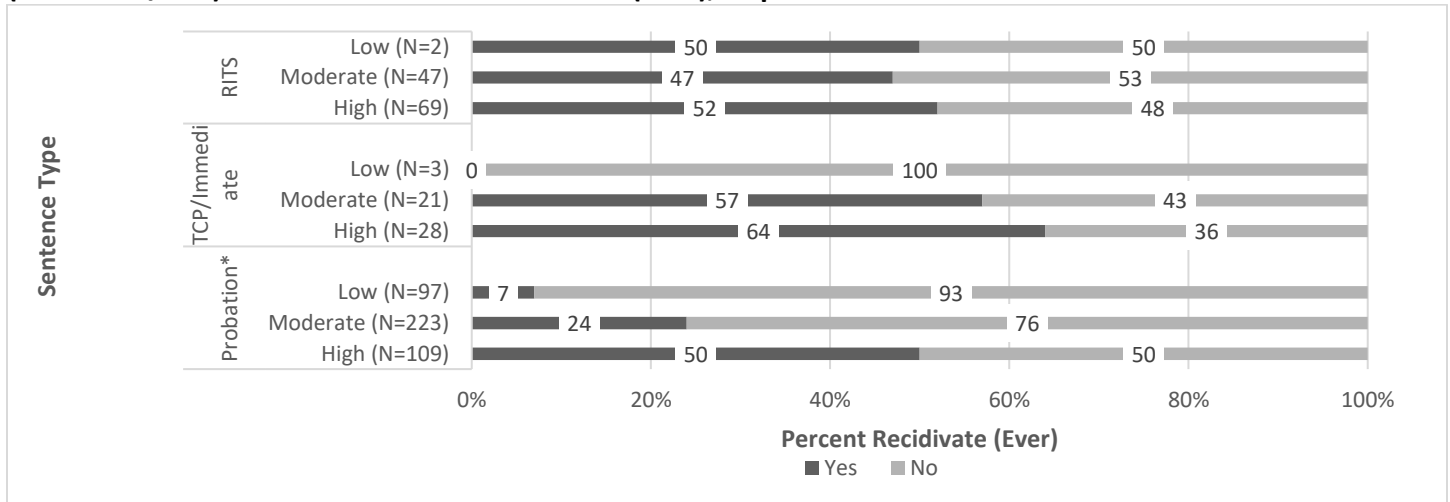
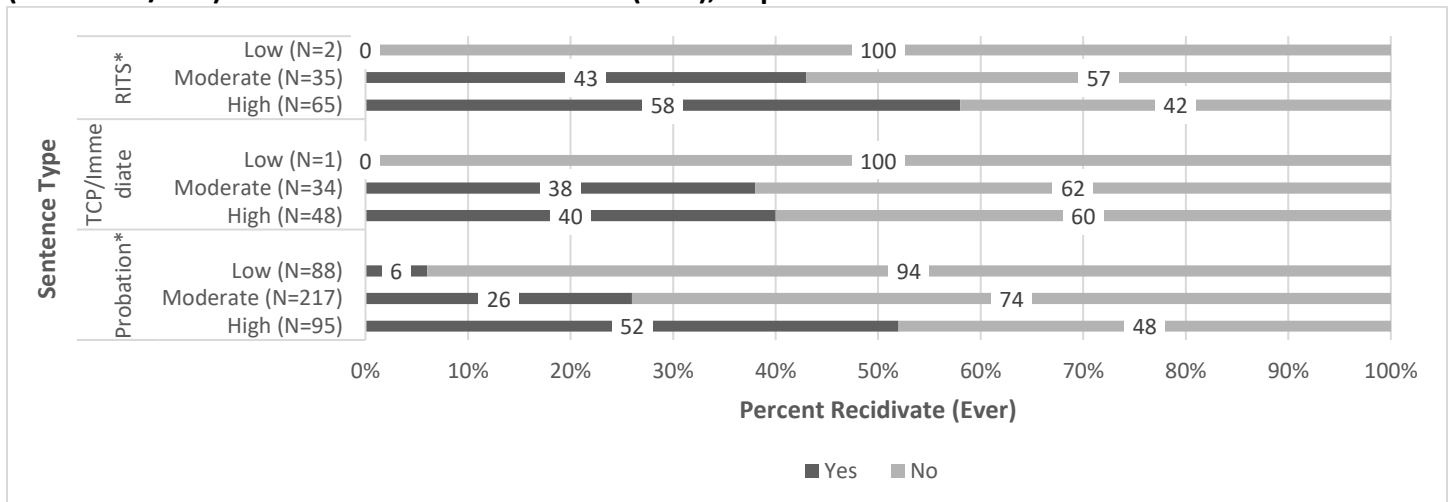


Figure 8b. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY[&] Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†}**



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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.

In a multivariate model, *youth first sentenced to TCP/Immediate youth had 2.7 times the odds of recidivating compared to those first sentenced to probation*, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has increased in odds, since the last reporting period, from 1.7 aOR, continuing a historical trend of being statistically significant, and at higher risk. Furthermore, in this model *there is a statistically significant difference between RITS youth and probation youth; youth sentenced first to the RITS have 1.9 times the odds of recidivating compared to those first sentenced to probation*, keeping all other variables in the model constant. Interestingly, race/ethnicity and first sentence type are not correlated, nor is race/ethnicity significant in this model, where in past cohorts, this has been true. Figure 3 also speaks to this, with not statistically significant difference in first sentence types across race/ethnicity.

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 6.7 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant, which has reduced dramatically since the last reporting period (aOR = 11.4)*. Moderate SAVRY scoring youth had 3.4 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant. This has decreased from 5.8 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*.

As mentioned above, race/ethnicity is not statistically significant in the multivariate model. That said, the clinical relationship of Black non-Hispanic youth having higher odds of recidivating compared to White non-Hispanic youth should not be ignored (aOR=1.4). Although 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 1.4 times the odds, for these children should not be ignored. Interestingly in this cohort, gender is not significant, for the first time in the last five reporting periods.

Table 3 displays statistically significant adjusted odds ratios over 3 cohorts, to show trends across these variables. *Racial disparities have seemed to subside in this cohort, and SAVRY category continue to reliably predict recidivation in a dose-response type relationship. Most notably is youth sentenced to TCP/Immediate or RITS have a higher odds of recidivating compared to those first sentenced to probation*. While we know there is institutional and structural biases, particularly racial ones, that have been well documented in the criminal justice system, it seems in this model that is not the most important factor. *The model suggests that the most predictive factors of recidivation are where a youth is first sentenced to and what their SAVRY category is, holding all other variables in the model constant*.

Data Notes For Table 3:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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

¹ Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

² Observations Used in Model: FY16-19=963; FY17-20=850; FY18-21=770; FY19-22=566; FY 20 – 23=590

³ Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=13

⁴ 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

*Table represents those factors that are statistically significant; other factors are Urban Core and Max Charge Type

Table 3. Trends of Statistically Significant Factors Associated with Ever Recidivation Entry Cohorts Probation/TCP & Exit Cohort from RITS, Department of Corrections Data Included[†] (Multivariate Model^{††}) (Non-Statistically Significant Factors Not Shown[#])

	FY	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Gender (as compared to female)			
Male	FY 16 – 19		
	FY 17 – 20		
	FY 18 – 21	2.077	(1.252, 3.445)*
	FY 19 – 22	1.990	(1.103, 3.590)*
	FY 20 – 23		
Race/Ethnicity[%] (as compared to White Non-Hispanic)			
Black Non-Hispanic	FY 16 – 19		
	FY 17 – 20	1.948	(1.186, 3.201)*
	FY 18 – 21	2.496	(1.485, 4.195)*
	FY 19 – 22		
	FY 20 – 23		
Age at Entry (Continuous Age)	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)**
	FY 20 – 23	0.703	(0.604, 0.8168)**
SAVRY Category (as compared to Low)			
Moderate	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)**
	FY 20 – 23	3.380	(1.522, 7.505)*
High	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)**
	FY 20 – 23	6.746	(2.949, 15.435)**
First Sentence Type[^] (as compared to Probation)			
TCP/Immediate	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)*
	FY 20 – 23	2.663	(1.392, 5.097)*
RITS	FY 16 – 19		
	FY 17 – 20		
	FY 18 – 21		
	FY 19 – 22		
	FY 20 – 23	1.921	(1.197, 2.903)*

Summary and Action Steps

- Recidivation differences seem to be distilling into SAVRY categories and sentence types. This is different than historical trends across known risk groups such as children of color or male children. Utilization of 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:
 - RITS
 - 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
- The SAVRY tool continues to predict recidivation, reliably. Certain sentence types seem to have a better impact on mitigating that risk than other sentence types, particularly among moderate scoring youth
 - 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
- Different sentence types have different odds of recidivation – regardless of race/ethnicity
 - TCP/Immediate youth are increasingly recidivating at higher rates, particularly those who are moderate and high risk, continuing a trend of multiple reporting periods.
 - RITS youth have statistically significant odds of recidivating compared to probation youth, which is new this reporting period, despite racial difference in sentencing not evident in this reporting period nor the distribution of SAVRY categories any different than previous cohorts.
 - How can these programs 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[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY20-FY23 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY20-FY23 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (96, 16)	Moderate (288, 49)	High (206, 35)	
Sentence Type [^]				<0.0001
Probation	97 (23)	223 (52)	109 (25)	
TCP Immediate	3 (6)	21 (40)	28 (54)	
RITS Only	2 (2)	47 (40)	69 (58)	
Maximum Charge Type				0.0012
Wayward	22 (14)	70 (45)	63 (41)	
Delinquent	63 (16)	200 (50)	135 (34)	
Other*	17 (37)	21 (46)	8 (17)	
Race/Ethnicity [%]				0.0005
White Non-Hispanic	50 (26)	89 (46)	53 (28)	
Black Non-Hispanic	17 (13)	62 (47)	53 (40)	
Hispanic any race	26 (12)	109 (52)	76 (36)	
Other/Multiracial	3 (5)	28 (51)	24 (44)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 12/26/2024

- 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

^{††} 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

[^] 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.

[&] 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

[%] Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=13

Previous analytic cohorts' tables and figures

Appendix Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

		N (%)
Gender	Male	540 (85%)
	Female	94 (15%)
Age* (median, min, max)		17 (13, 19)
Race/Ethnicity		<i>[Census Data**]</i>
	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 [†]	Yes	376 (59%)
	No	218 (34%)
	Out of State	40 (6%)
Providence [†]	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 [^]	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) ^{&}	Low	91 (16%)
	Moderate	286 (49%)
	High	208 (36%)

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

- Percent presented in the table is a column percent

^{††} 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

[†] Defined by Case Address

[^] 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.

[&] 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 FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
	Yes (200, 32%)	No (434, 68%)	
Gender			0.0104
Male	181 (34%)	359 (66%)	
Female	19 (20%)	75 (80%)	
Age* (mean)	16.4	17.1	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity			<0.0001
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 [†]			0.0009
Yes	140 (37%)	236 (63%)	
No	52 (24%)	166 (76%)	
Out of State	8 (20%)	32 (80%)	
Providence [†]			0.0067
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 [^]			<0.0001
Probation	111 (26%)	323 (74%)	
TCP Immediate	55 (53%)	49 (47%)	
RITS Only	34 (35%)	62 (65%)	
SAVRY Categories (n=585) ^{&}			<0.0001
Low	5 (5%)	86 (95%)	
Moderate	84 (29%)	202 (71%)	
High	106 (51%)	102 (49%)	

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

^{††} 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

[†] Defined by Case Address

[^] 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.

[&] 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[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (91, 16)	Moderate (286, 49)	High (208, 36)	
Sentence Type [^]				<0.0001
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				0.0016
Wayward	19 (12)	77 (50)	57 (37)	
Delinquent	57 (15)	185 (48)	145 (37)	
Other*	15 (33)	24 (53)	6 (13)	
Race/Ethnicity [%]				0.0009
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 10/23/2024

- 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

^{††} 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

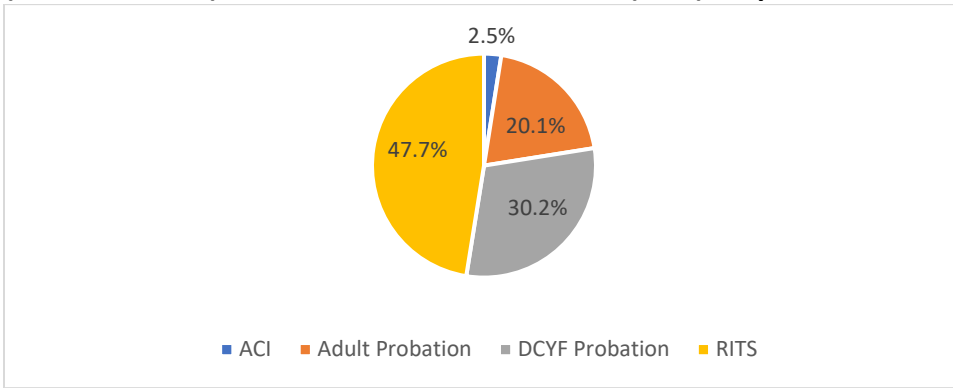
**Chi-square test used, except where cells have a count of <5, then a Fisher's Exact Test was used. Continuous variables, a t-test was performed

[^] 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.

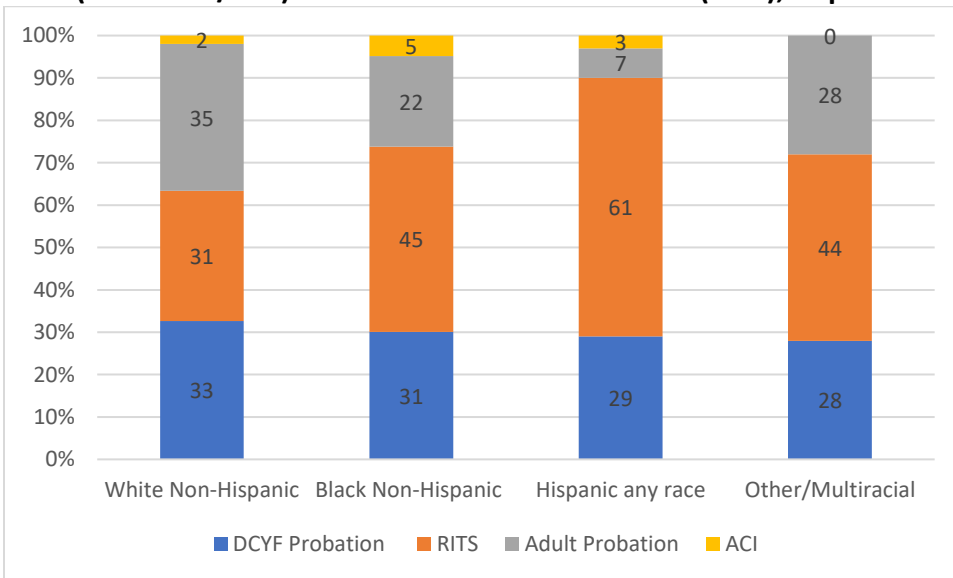
[&] Staggered roll-out of SAVRY at time of initial adjudication; began with Probation youth in July 2015 and extended to all adjudicated youth by July 2017; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

[%] Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, n=24

Appendix Figure 1. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}



Appendix Figure 2. Sentence Type of Recidivation Adjudication, by Race/Ethnicity, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY18-FY21 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}



Data Notes, Figure 1 and Figure2:

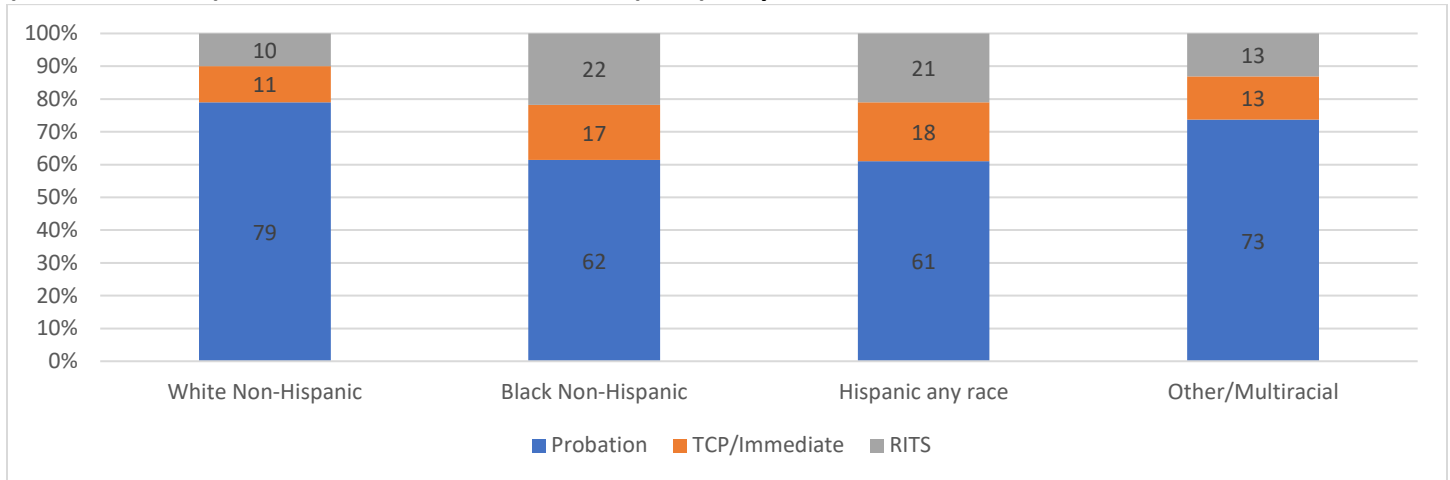
Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 10/24/2023

- 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

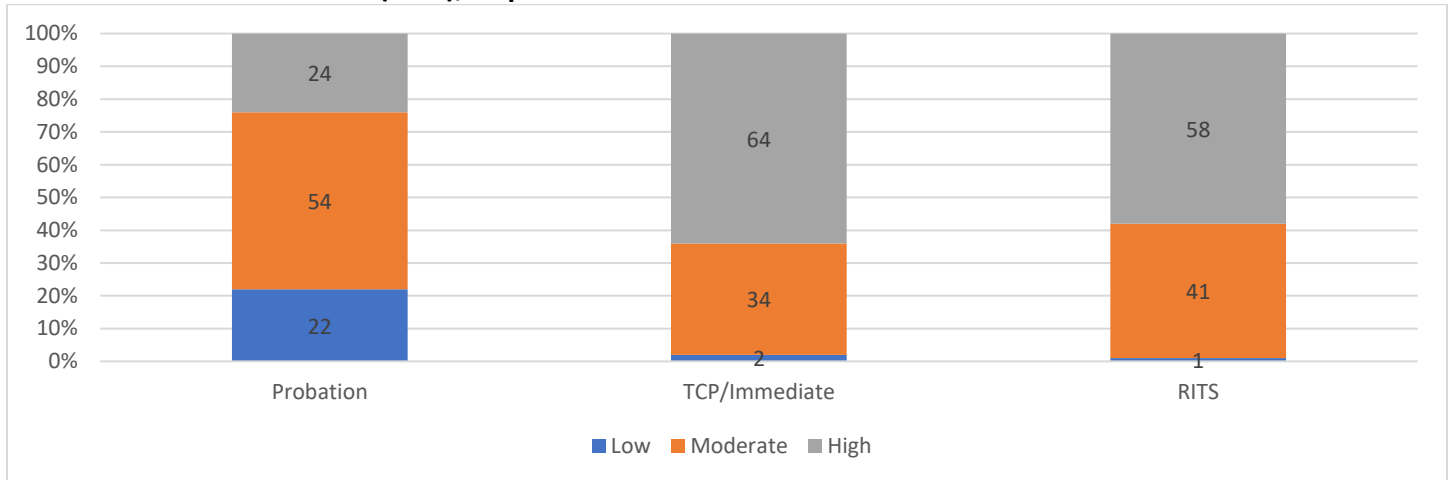
^{††} Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility and adult probation

[^] 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 FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†,,*}**



Appendix Figure 4. SAVRY Category, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY19-FY22 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY19-FY22 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†,,*}**



Data Notes, Figure 3 and Figure 4:

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

[†] 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.

[%] Unknown race/ethnicity omitted, $n=24$