



Recidivism Among RI Youth Entering Juvenile Justice System, FY15-17: Descriptive Statistics

The report below examines recidivism over a three-year period, among RI DCYF youth who were adjudicated in Fiscal Year 2015 – 2017. Those that were sentenced to Immediate Temporary Community Placement (TCP/Immediate) or Probation were eligible to recidivate upon the day of their entry adjudication into the cohort (Entry Cohort). Those youth sentenced to the Rhode Island Training School (RITS) were eligible upon their physical release from the facility (Exit Cohort). Department of Corrections data, for those youth who were subsequently convicted and incarcerated, is included in the analysis. 1,040 youth were included in the analysis, of which, 34% recidivated over a three-year period.

In a multivariate model, Hispanic youth had 1.6 times the odds of White Non-Hispanic youth of recidivating, keeping all other variables in the model constant. 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 4.8 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant. Other variables were included in the model, such as Urban Core (defined as Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Woonsocket and Newport) and first sentence type were suggestive of relationships with recidivation, but likely due to the truncation of the youth included in the model (N=698), were not statistically significant.

Figure 1 examines time to recidivation by initial sentence type. In the first year, all sentence types have approximately the same recidivation percentages; about 20%. However, as we examine across the percent that recidivate within 2 years and 3 years, those youth sentenced to TCP/Immediate and the RITS are higher, at approximately 40% versus about 30% for Probation youth.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

		N (%)
Gender	Male	861 (83)
	Female	179 (17)
Age* (median, min, max)		17 (11, 20)
Race/Ethnicity		<i>[Census Data**]</i>
	White Non-Hispanic	346 (33) 62%
	Black Non-Hispanic	212 (20) 8%
	Hispanic	342 (33) 26%
	Other/Multiracial	97 (9) 4%
	Unknown	43 (4)
Urban Core [†]	Yes	590 (57)
	No	399 (38)
	Out of State	51 (5)
Maximum Charge Type	Wayward	367 (35)
	Delinquent	602 (58)
	Other***	71 (7)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)		1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type [^]	Probation	749 (72)
	TCP Immediate	120 (12)
	RITS Only	156 (15)
	RITS and TCP	15 (1)
Recidivate (Within 3 Years)	Yes	354 (34)
	No	686 (66)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)		279 (0, 1094)
SAVRY Categories (n=698) ^{&}		
	Low	157 (22)
	Moderate	326 (47)
	High	215 (31)

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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; 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

[†] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS and TCP; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

[&] 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

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics, Stratified by Ever Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

		Recidivation Within 3 Years (N, %)		p-value***
		Yes (354, 34)	No (686, 66)	
Gender				0.0852
	Male	303 (35)	558 (65)	
	Female	51 (28)	128 (72)	
Age* (mean)		16	17	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity				<0.0001
	White Non-Hispanic	89 (26)	257 (74)	
	Black Non-Hispanic	85 (40)	127 (60)	
	Hispanic	139 (41)	203 (59)	
	Other/Multiracial	38 (39)	59 (61)	
	Unknown	3 (7)	40 (93)	
Urban Core [†]				<0.0001
	Yes	237 (40)	353 (60)	
	No	107 (27)	292 (73)	
	Out of State	10 (20)	41 (80)	
Maximum Charge Type				0.3163
	Wayward	136 (37)	231 (63)	
	Delinquent	195 (32)	407 (68)	
	Other**	23 (32)	48 (68)	
Number of Charges (mean)		1	1	0.1151
Sentence Type [^]				0.0014
	Probation	229 (31)	520 (69)	
	TCP Immediate	55 (46)	65 (54)	
	RITS Only	65 (42)	91 (58)	
	RITS and TCP	5 (33)	10 (67)	
SAVRY Categories (n=698) ^{&}				<0.0001
	Low	31 (20)	126 (80)	
	Moderate	128 (39)	198 (61)	
	High	125 (58)	90 (42)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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; 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

[†] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS and TCP; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

[&] 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

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (157, 22)	Moderate (326, 47)	High (215, 31)	
Sentence Type [^]				<0.0001
Probation	138 (27)	247 (48)	129 (25)	
TCP Immediate	10 (13)	38 (50)	28 (37)	
RITS Only	9 (9)	40 (38)	55 (53)	
RITS and TCP	0 (0)	1 (25)	3 (75)	
Maximum Charge Type				0.0914
Wayward	35 (17)	104 (50)	69 (33)	
Delinquent	105 (24)	203 (46)	130 (30)	
Other*	17 (33)	19 (37)	16 (31)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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; 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

[^] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS and TCP; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

[&] 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

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††*}

	Sentence Type [^]								
	Probation (N, %) [Total N=514]**			TCP/Immediate (N, %) [Total N=76]			RITS (N, %) [Total N=108]		
SAVRY Category ^{&}	Low (138, 27)	Moderate (247, 48)	High (129, 25)	Low (10, 13)	Moderate (38, 50)	High (28, 37)	Low (9, 8)	Moderate (41, 38)	High (58, 54)
Recidivate (Ever [#])									
Yes	26 (19)	91 (37)	75 (58)	3 (30)	17 (45)	17 (61)	2 (22)	20 (49)	33 (57)
No	112 (81)	156 (63)	54 (42)	7 (70)	21 (55)	11 (39)	7 (78)	21 (51)	25 (43)

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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

-When excluding Probation youth, and using a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistical test, the relationship between SAVRY Category and Recidivation is statistically significant when controlling for RITS and TCP/Immediate sentence type, at the 0.05 confidence level

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

*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; statistically significant at 0.05 denoted by **

[^] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

[&] 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

[#] Recidivation "ever" defined as within a 3-year period

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics, Male Adjudicated Youth Only, by SAVRY[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†‡*}

	Sentence Type [^]								
	Probation (N, %) [Total N=419]**			TCP/Immediate (N, %) [Total N=71]**			RITS (N, %) [Total N=87]		
SAVRY Category ^{&}	Low (126, 30)	Moderate (196, 47)	High (97, 23)	Low (10, 14)	Moderate (36, 51)	High (25, 35)	Low (6, 7)	Moderate (33, 38)	High (48, 55)
Recidivate (Ever [#])									
Yes	26 (21)	75 (38)	60 (62)	3 (30)	15 (42)	17 (68)	1 (17)	15 (45)	28 (58)
No	100 (79)	121 (62)	37 (38)	7 (70)	21 (58)	8 (32)	5 (83)	18 (55)	20 (42)

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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

-When excluding Probation youth, and using a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistical test, the relationship between SAVRY Category and Recidivation is statistically significant when controlling for RITS and TCP/Immediate sentence type, at the 0.05 confidence level

^{††} Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

*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; statistically significant at 0.05 denoted by **

[^] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

[&] 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

[#] Recidivation "ever" defined as within a 3-year period

Table 6. Recidivation Sentence Type, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	Sentence Type*, Where Youth Recidivates (N, %)			p-value**
	Probation (148, 42)	RITS (180, 51)	Adult Corrections*** (26, 7)	
Sentence Type [^]				< 0.0001
Probation	121 (53)	94 (41)	14 (6)	
TCP Immediate	12 (22)	38 (69)	5 (9)	
RITS	15 (21)	48 (69)	7 (10)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- 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

*Legal window definition of sentence type; those sentenced to the RITS at time of Recidivation may have served at a TCP facility

**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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in the RITS category; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

^{††}, ***Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

Table 7. Factors Associated with Ever Recidivation Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†] (N=698 Multivariate Model^{†‡})

	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Sig Difference
Race/Ethnicity (as compared to White Non-Hispanic)			
Hispanic	1.603	(1.024, 2.508)	*
Black Non-Hispanic	1.478	(0.893, 2.447)	
Other/Multiracial	1.238	(0.641, 2.393)	
Age at Entry (Continuous Age)	0.687	(0.60, 0.778)	
SAVRY Category (as compared to Low)			
Moderate	2.368	(1.472, 3.808)	**
High	4.834	(2.899, 8.060)	**
First Sentence Type[^] (as compared to Probation)			
TCP/Immediate	1.301	(0.771, 2.195)	
RITS Only	1.262	(0.797, 2.011)	
RITS and TCP	1.651	(0.155, 17.584)	
Urban Core^{##} (as compared to Not Urban Core)			
Yes	1.430	(0.954, 2.143)	
Out of State	0.619	(0.252, 1.516)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- Logistic regression was performed; all variables in model are shown

- 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; adult probation is not included in this analysis

[#]Total N=1,040

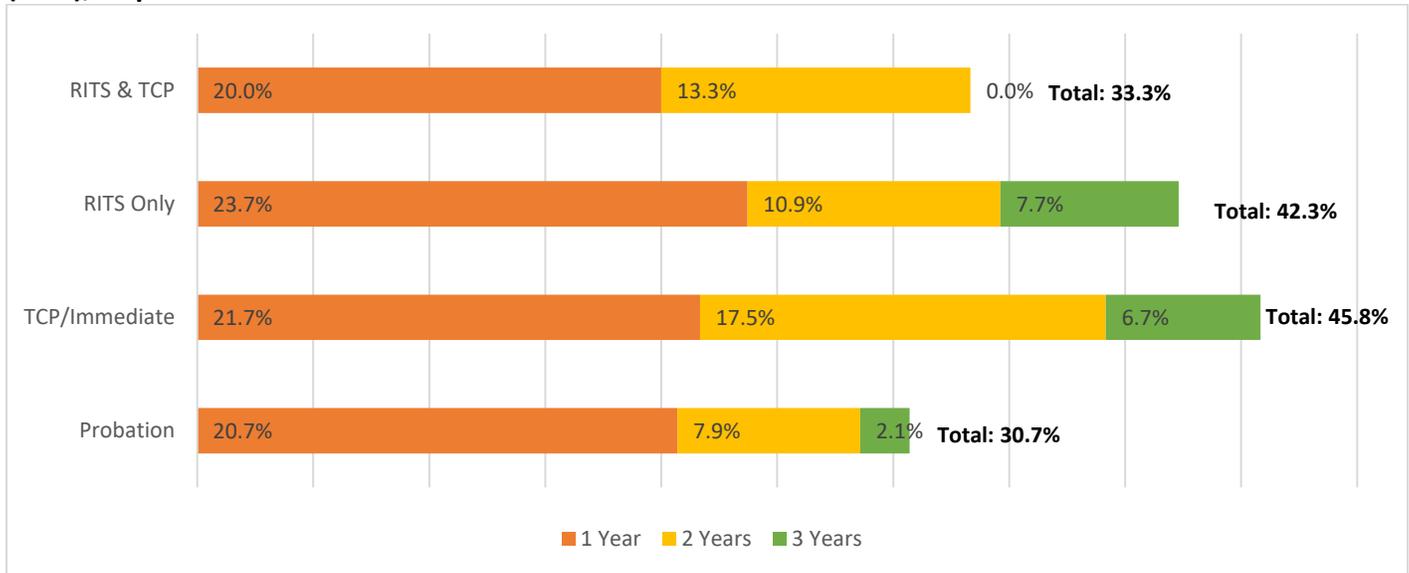
^{##}Urban Core defined by case address

[^] 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, and no TCP/immediate field were included in RITS and TCP; some misclassification among the RITS sentenced youth into those categories may exist.

* p-value <0.05

** p-value <0.0001

Figure 1. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY15-FY17 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY15-FY17 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†]



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 4/6/2019

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded
- A recidivation event must take place greater than 14 days after the original petition number
- Total percent numbers reflect the percent that recidivate within 3 years

[†] Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis