



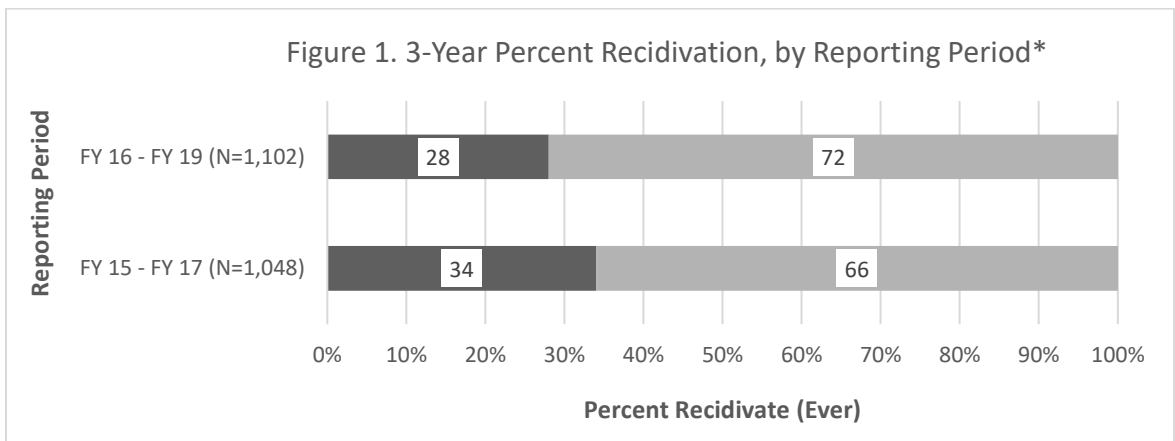
Recidivism Among RI Youth Entering Juvenile Justice System, FY16-19: Descriptive Statistics

The report below examines recidivism over a four-year period, among RI DCYF youth who were adjudicated in Fiscal Year 2016 – 2019, 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 Immediate Temporary Community Placement (TCP/Immediate) or Probation were eligible to recidivate upon the day of their entry adjudication into the cohort. Those youth sentenced to the Rhode Island Training School (RITS) were eligible upon their physical release from the facility. Department of Corrections data, for those youth who were subsequently convicted and incarcerated, is included in the analysis. 1,102 youth were included in the analysis, of which, 28% recidivated over a three-year period. Compared to our previous analysis (FY 15 – FY 17), this has gone down from 34%, with a smaller group of youth in that analytic period: 1,048. Additionally, the number of days to recidivation in this cohort compared to the previous analytic time period has increased to 323 days from 279 days. Other descriptive characteristics such as gender, race/ethnicity, charge and sentence type, found in Table 1, have similar distributions to the previous reporting period.

In a multivariate model, TCP/Immediate youth had 1.6 times the odds of Probation youth of recidivating, keeping all other variables in the model constant. In comparison to the last reporting period, this odds ratio has increased, and become statistically significant, indicating that the relationship is not due to chance. 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 5.0 times the odds of recidivation compared to youth with Low SAVRY scores, keeping all other variables in the model constant, which has increased since the last reporting period (Odds Ratio = 4.8). While race/ethnicity was suggestive of a relationship with recidivation, but not statistically significance, their clinical importance should not be ignored. The SAVRY assessment is correlated to race/ethnicity suggesting that the two measures are influencing each other.

Figure 2 examines percent recidivation by initial sentence type and SAVRY category. Across all sentence types, as SAVRY scores increase, the percent of those youth recidivate increases. Specifically examining high SAVRY score youth, Probation and RITS youth have a similar recidivation percentage; about 45%. TCP/Immediate children, however, are much higher at 55% that recidivate, perhaps speaking to the differences in programs and services.

Figure 4 examines time to recidivation by initial sentence type. In the first year, Probation youth recidivate 15.7% of the time, whereas the other sentence types have approximately the same recidivation percentages; about 20%. As we examine across the percent that re-adjudicate within 2 years and 3 years, those youth sentenced to TCP/Immediate and the RITS are higher, at approximately 38% versus about 24% for Probation youth.



*See data notes on Table 2

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

		N (%)
Gender	Male	915 (83)
	Female	187 (17)
Age* (median, min, max)		17 (13, 20)
Race/Ethnicity		<i>[Census Data**]</i>
	White Non-Hispanic	356 (32) 62%
	Black Non-Hispanic	236 (21) 8%
	Hispanic	373 (34) 26%
	Other/Multiracial	92 (8) 4%
	Unknown	45 (4)
Urban Core [†]	Yes	640 (58)
	No	412 (37)
	Out of State	50 (5)
Providence [†]	Yes	338 (31)
	No	714 (65)
	Out of State	50 (5)
Maximum Charge Type	Wayward	360 (33)
	Delinquent	655 (59)
	Other***	87 (8)
Number of Charges (median, min, max)		1 (1, 8)
Sentence Type [^]	Probation	795 (72)
	TCP Immediate	133 (12)
	RITS Only	152 (14)
	RITS and TCP	22 (2)
Recidivate (Ever)	Yes	311 (28)
	No	791 (72)
Days to Recidivation (median, min, max)		323 (14, 1831)
SAVRY Categories (n=963) ^{&}	Low	191 (20)
	Moderate	460 (48)
	High	312 (32)

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics, Stratified by Ever Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

		Ever Recidivation (N, %)		p-value***
		Yes (311, 28)	No (791, 72)	
Gender	Male	271 (30)	644 (70)	0.0227
	Female	40 (21)	147 (79)	
Age* (mean)		16	17	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hispanic	76 (21)	280 (79)	<0.0001
	Black Non-Hispanic	84 (36)	152 (64)	
	Hispanic	122 (33)	251 (67)	
	Other/Multiracial	28 (30)	64 (70)	
	Unknown	1 (2)	44 (98)	
Urban Core [†]	Yes	217 (34)	423 (66)	<0.0001
	No	87 (21)	325 (79)	
	Out of State	7 (14)	43 (86)	
Providence [†]	Yes	112 (33)	226 (67)	0.0080
	No	192 (27)	522 (73)	
	Out of State	7 (14)	43 (86)	
Maximum Charge Type	Wayward	110 (31)	250 (69)	0.3237
	Delinquent	181 (28)	474 (72)	
	Other**	20 (23)	67 (77)	
Number of Charges (mean)		1.13	1.31	0.0001
Sentence Type [^]	Probation	194 (24)	601 (76)	<0.0001
	TCP Immediate	53 (40)	80 (60)	
	RITS Only	57 (38)	95 (63)	
	RITS and TCP	7 (32)	15 (68)	
SAVRY Categories (n=963) ^{&}	Low	23 (12)	168 (88)	<0.0001
	Moderate	127 (28)	333 (72)	
	High	148 (47)	164 (53)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics, by SAVRY[&] Category, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	SAVRY Categories (N, %)			p-value**
	Low (191, 20)	Moderate (460, 48)	High (312, 32)	
Sentence Type [^]				<0.0001
Probation	177 (25)	349 (50)	179 (25)	
TCP Immediate	9 (8)	60 (50)	51 (43)	
RITS Only	5 (4)	51 (37)	82 (59)	
Maximum Charge Type				0.0515
Wayward	51 (16)	150 (48)	110 (35)	
Delinquent	118 (20)	277 (48)	186 (32)	
Other*	22 (31)	33 (46)	16 (23)	
Race/Ethnicity				0.0056
White Non-Hispanic	61 (21)	152 (52)	81 (28)	
Black Non-Hispanic	42 (19)	89 (41)	86 (40)	
Hispanic	64 (19)	165 (48)	112 (33)	
Other/Multiracial	13 (16)	36 (45)	31 (39)	
Unknown	11 (35)	18 (58)	2 (6)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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

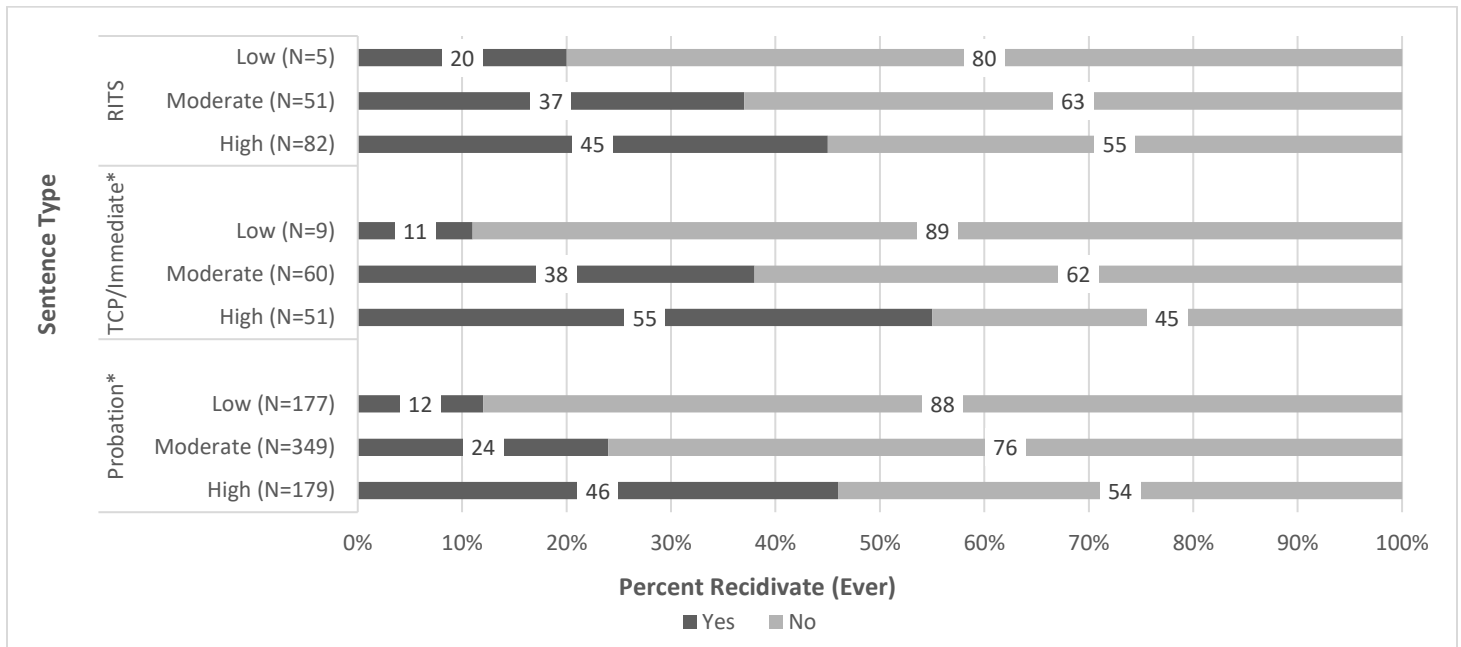
*Other includes those charges that are listed as Other, Conspiracy with no severity, blank charges and/or status offenses

**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; a few remaining in the early cohorts are missing a SAVRY

Figure 2. Percent Recidivation, by SAVRY® Category and Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†}**



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- Those with missing legal petition numbers were excluded

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

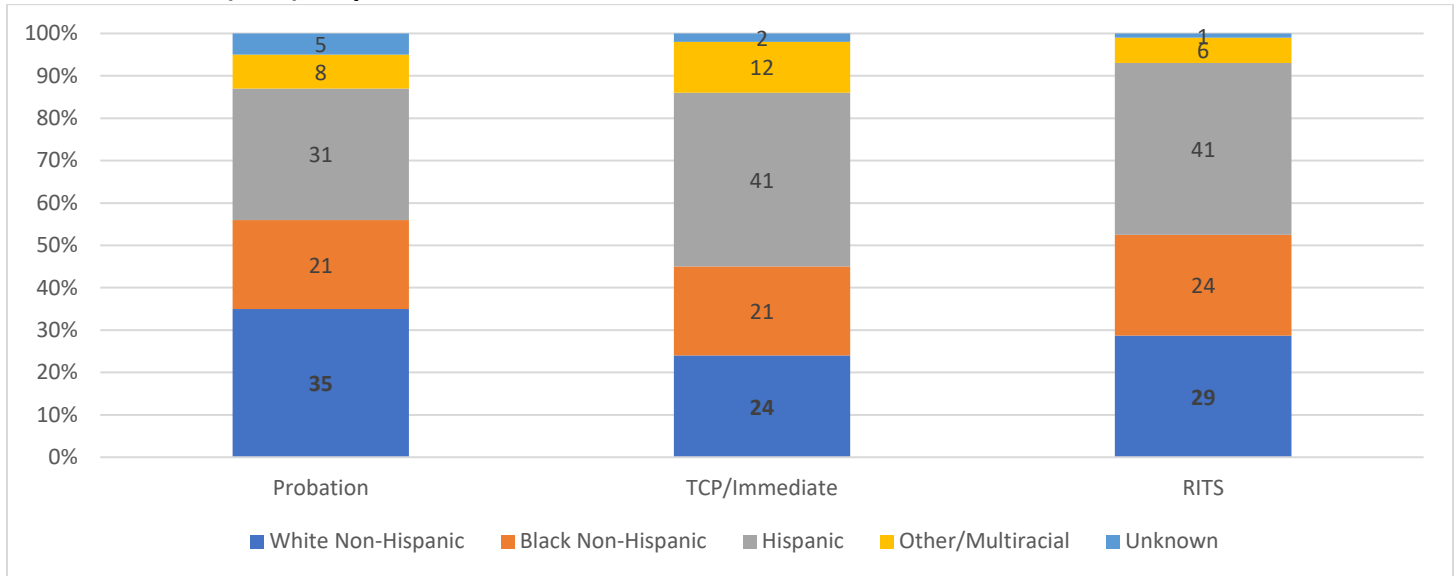
[†] Adult corrections only include those sentences to the locked facility; adult probation is not included in this analysis

*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. 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.

Figure 3. Race and Ethnicity, by Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{†,,**}**



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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

*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. 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.

Table 4. Recidivation Sentence Type, by First Sentence Type, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included^{††}

	Sentence Type*, Where Youth Recidivates (N, %)			p-value**
	Probation (117, 38)	RITS (153, 49)	Adult Corrections*** (41, 13)	
Sentence Type [^]				< 0.0001
Probation	92 (47)	82 (42)	20 (10)	
TCP Immediate	8 (15)	33 (62)	12 (23)	
RITS	17 (27)	38 (59)	9 (14)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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 5. Factors Associated with Ever Recidivation Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†] (N=963 Multivariate Model^{††})

	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Sig Difference
Race/Ethnicity (as compared to White Non-Hispanic)			
Hispanic	1.368	(0.970, 2.428)	
Black Non-Hispanic	1.535	(0.901, 2.076)	
Other/Multiracial	1.174	(0.642, 2.148)	
Age at Entry (Continuous Age)	0.696	(0.623, 0.778)	**
SAVRY Category (as compared to Low)			
Moderate	2.411	(1.462, 3.975)	**
High	5.034	(2.994, 8.487)	**
First Sentence Type[^] (as compared to Probation)			
TCP/Immediate	1.617	(1.051, 2.487)	*
RITS Only	1.384	(0.894, 2.142)	
RITS and TCP	0.890	(0.290, 2.730)	
Urban Core^{##} (as compared to Not Urban Core)			
Yes	1.377	(0.951, 1.992)	
Out of State	0.397	(0.150, 1.047)	

Data Notes:

Data source: RIC HIST; data are current as of 8/1/2020

- 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

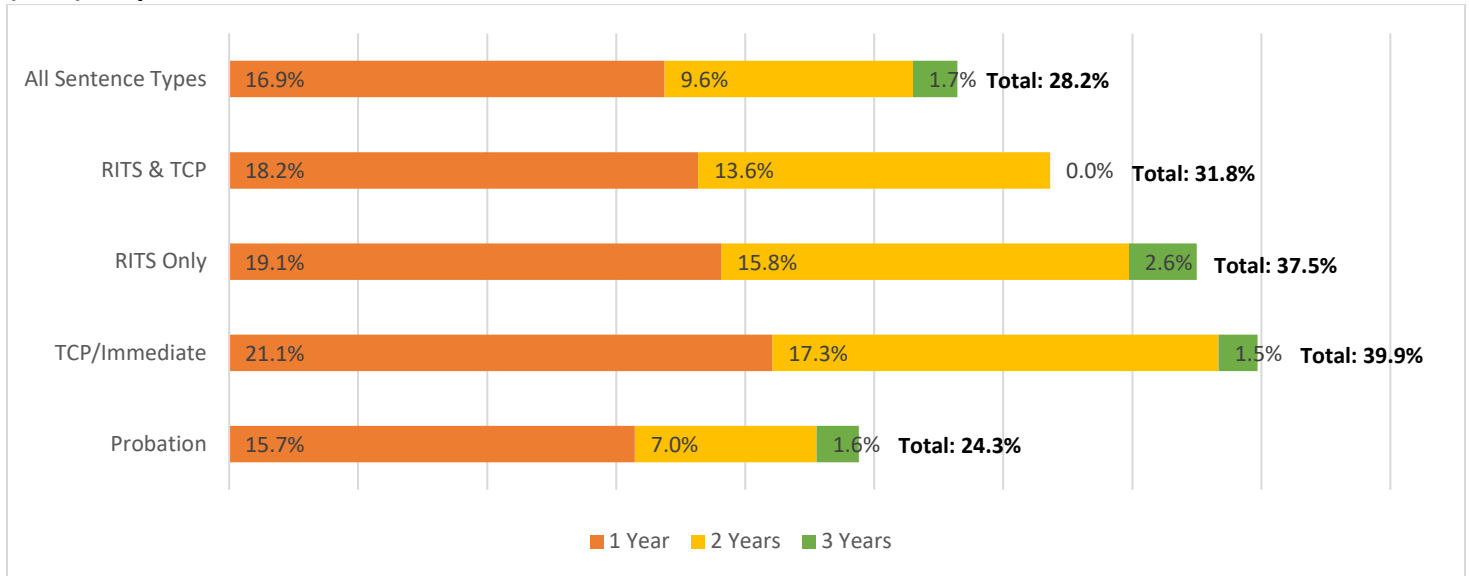
^{##}Urban Core defined by case address

[^] 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 4. Time to Recidivation, Entry Cohort from FY16-FY19 (Probation/TCP) & Exit Cohort from FY16-FY19 (RITS), Department of Corrections Data Included[†]



Data Notes:

Data source: RICHIST; data are current as of 8/1/2019

- 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