

# Rhode Island Department of Corrections

## Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Population Report



## RIDOC Commitment

The RIDOC is committed to:

Managing those entrusted to our care in a manner consistent with public safety.

Upholding the highest ethical and professional standards as they are fundamental to the success of the Department.

Being responsible and accountable to members of the community.

Making available, to the greatest extent possible, programs and services that offer incarcerated individuals the opportunity to improve their education, health, interpersonal and vocational skills, and encourage acceptance of responsibility for their past behavior.

The job of a correctional professional is difficult and, oftentimes, “thankless.” The staff of RIDOC are committed to protecting and preserving, the core principles of our mission. Their dedication and hard work, along with the perseverance of those incarcerated, make our communities safer.

**RIDOC Mission Statement:** The mission of RIDOC is to maintain a safe and secure correctional system that prioritizes the well-being of staff, incarcerated individuals, and the community. We strive to achieve this by promoting a respectful work environment, utilizing data-driven practices to guide decisions, and offering a wide range of programs to facilitate successful reintegration to the community and reduce recidivism.

## Table of Contents

- ⇒ Message from the Director: P. 2
- ⇒ Overview of Facilities: P. 4
- ⇒ Organizational Structure & Units: P. 6
- ⇒ Total Population Trends: P. 8
- ⇒ Population Characteristics: P. 10
- ⇒ Pretrial Population: P. 14
- ⇒ Sentenced Population Statistics: P. 15
- ⇒ Release Statistics: P. 18
- ⇒ Current Population & Future Projections: P. 19
- ⇒ Community Corrections: P. 22
- ⇒ RIDOC Highlights: P.25
- ⇒ Looking Towards the Future: P. 28

# Director's Message



## From RIDOC Director Wayne T. Salisbury, Jr.

I am pleased to present the Rhode Island Department of Corrections' Annual Population Report for Fiscal Year 2024. This report contains a wealth of interesting and useful information related to the mission and work of the Department. In addition to a thorough analysis of population-related data, you will find descriptions of each of the Adult Correctional Institutions' facilities, an organizational chart, and a description of a typical sentenced individual.

This year, the report highlights the Department's progress in two key areas: strengthening community partnerships and expanding discharge planning services. The expansion of discharge planning services directly addresses the multifaceted needs of formerly incarcerated individuals as they reintegrate into society. The department's ongoing collaboration with community partners is a crucial step towards reducing recidivism and ensuring that our population achieves stability and success within the community.

### **Other features of this year's report include:**

- RIDOC's total average population is making a modest increase post-pandemic, but continues a historic downward trend.
- CGL (formerly known as JFA) population projections assume that the Awaiting trial population will increase by nearly 15% percent over the next 10 years.
- How RIDOC's programming has affected overall sentence reduction over the last decade.
- Going forward, RIDOC will continue to take innovative steps to foster successful rehabilitation and community reintegration.

I hope you enjoy this informative report!

Thank you.

# Data Caveats & Definitions

**RIDOC Description:** The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all pretrial detainees and all sentenced individuals (regardless of sentence length or crime) are under the jurisdiction of the Department. RIDOC has six (6) housing facilities on the Pastore Government Center Complex in Cranston, Rhode Island. In addition to institutional corrections, those on probation, parole and electronic monitoring also fall under the jurisdiction of the RIDOC.

**Facilities:** The RIDOC Annual Report historically only includes open facilities. The Women's Facilities are comprised of the Gloria McDonald and Bernadette buildings. These facilities are able to house female awaiting trial and sentenced individuals.

**Race Categories:** RIDOC records Hispanic as a race rather than ethnicity. As a result, we cannot determine whether individuals identifying themselves as Hispanic are white or black. Those identifying themselves as white or black may also be Hispanic.

**Offense Categories:** Throughout this report, type of offense is determined by the most serious charge for which the individual is sentenced to incarceration or community supervision. As an example, if a person had both a drug charge and a sex charge, they would be captured in the sex category (and not the drug category) for reporting purposes. An additional caveat is that the offense category is based on those charges entered into INFACTS (RIDOC's incarceration database system), and there are times where multiple counts are condensed into one charge record. At times, offense information is not immediately available to RIDOC; in these instances, the designation "pending court verification" is assigned.

**Stock Data:** Refers to data that are a "snapshot" of the population, which provides information about the population on a given day. For this report, the date for the stock data is June 30, 2024.

**Commitments & Releases:** In contrast to stock data, commitment and release information provides data about the movement of individuals into and out of the RIDOC system. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 (FY 2024).

**Cost per Incarcerated Individual:** The cost per incarcerated individual per annum excludes central RIDOC Administration and Capital costs. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 (FY 2024).

**Operational Capacity:** Refers to the number of individuals that RIDOC can safely accommodate based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services (BJS, 2020). RIDOC's Operational Capacity is calculated utilizing the following formula: All Beds—(Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds).

**Palmigiano Capacity:** Refers to the capacity established in federal court which mandates the number of individuals that RIDOC can safely detain. RIDOC's Palmigiano Capacity is calculated with a formula that utilizes the total number of available beds.

# Facilities

The Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) are comprised of 6 facilities (5 male, 1 female), which are all located within 1 square mile in Cranston, RI. The State of Rhode Island operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all individuals (i.e, those awaiting trial, sentenced, and under community supervision) in the state are under the jurisdiction of RIDOC.

## Intake Service Center:

### Anthony P. Trivisono Facility

Opened: 1982 -Expanded: 1992

Renovated: 1995

Average Facility Population: 868 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$86,967

## Minimum Security:

Opened: 1978 - Expanded: 1989 & 1992

Average Facility Population: 182 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 692 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$131,752

## Medium Security:

### John J. Moran Facility

Opened: 1992

Average Facility Population: 797 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 1,126 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$91,193



The Anthony P. Trivisono Intake Service Center (ISC) is a maximum security facility which serves as Rhode Island's jail for male detainees. Rhode Island is one of six states that have unified systems, incorporating the jail and state prison into one department. The south wing of the facility was constructed in 1982, while the north wing was constructed in 1992. Individuals housed at the ISC fall into several categories: pretrial detainees, newly sentenced individuals who are awaiting classification to other facilities, and both awaiting trial & sentenced protective custody. The facility processed 8,811 commitments in FY 2024, approximately 735 commitments per month. The ISC has a total bed capacity of 1,139. The length of time an individual remains housed in awaiting trial status at the ISC is approximately 48 days (see graph on p.14 for further details); this translates into a constant turnover of the population. In comparison to FY 2023, the average facility population at the ISC has increased by just over 7% through the close of FY 2024.

The Minimum Security facility (MIN) was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed capacity. The perimeter is surrounded by a low security fence, consistent with the minimum custody level. The entire Minimum Security population, unless medically certified as unable to work, are employed either within the institution, on public service projects, work release, or are seeking employment. In comparison to FY 2023, the average facility population in Minimum Security has increased by just over 21% through the close of FY 2024.

The John J. Moran Facility was constructed from 1990 to 1992, at a cost of \$65,000,000. The facility covers 29 acres and houses sentenced adult males who are classified as medium custody. The Medium Security facility has the highest bed capacity figure of any RIDOC facility, with 1,186 available beds. Extensive programming is provided with the goal of preparing individuals for successful return to their communities. In comparison to FY 2023, the average facility population in Medium Security has decreased by nearly 4% through the close of FY 2024.

# Facilities

## Maximum Security:

Opened: 1878

Average Facility Population: 297 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 422 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$122,884



The Maximum Security facility (MAX) is the State's oldest operational prison. The facility was opened during 1878 and is modeled on the Auburn style construction, which consolidates all cells into one main building. Maximum Security once served as the prison for both awaiting

trial and sentenced individuals. As the sentenced population grew and the needs of the prison system changed, other facilities were added. Surrounded by a wall with five observation towers, the Maximum Security facility has a bed capacity of 466. The population is comprised of individuals serving long sentences for a variety of offenses, along with those serving shorter sentences who have been transferred to (MAX) from other facilities for serious discipline and/or behavioral problems. Individuals are prepared for classification to lesser securities through participation in rehabilitative programs. In comparison to FY 2023, the average facility population in Maximum Security decreased by over 3% through the close of FY 2024.

## High Security:

Opened: 1981

Average Facility Population: 80 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 96 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$258,220



The High Security Center (HSC) is a supermax facility, which houses individuals who require close custody and control, including protective custody. The facility contains a Rehabilitation Treatment

Unit (RTU), which provides individuals with programming, treatment, and structure as an alternative to more restrictive housing units. The population has access to a legal and recreational library, a classification board room, a classroom, barber shop, and a chapel. The HSC has a bed capacity of 166. In comparison to FY 2023, the facility saw no change in the average population through the close of FY 2024.

## Women's Facility:

### Gloria McDonald Building

Average Women's Facility Population: 122 (FY 2024)

Operational Capacity: 187 (FY 2024)

Annual Cost per Individual: \$160,056

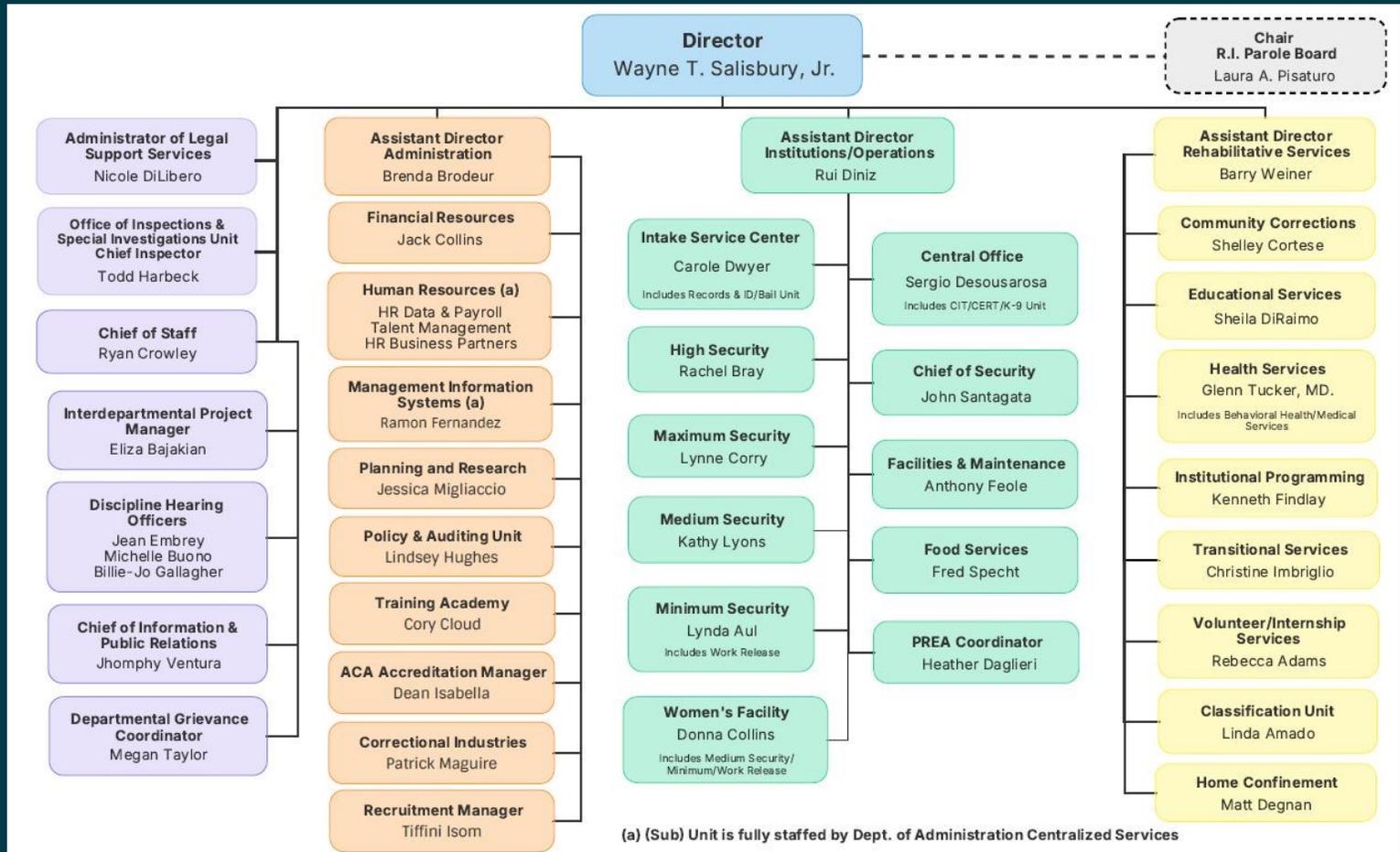


The Women's Facility (WF) houses awaiting trial detainees and three classification levels (medium, minimum, and work release) of sentenced individuals that used to be housed in two separate buildings. In late 2010 and 2011,

facilities housing these individuals (referenced in previous reports as the GM and DIX buildings) were closed to the population. The awaiting trial and medium-security women were moved to WFI which was later re-dedicated as the Gloria McDonald Building (GM) while the minimum security/work-release individuals were housed in Women's Facility II (WFII), also known as the Bernadette Building. GM is a converted and expanded hospital building and was initially constructed to be a male Reintegration Center. While WFII was originally designed to hold those on work release, in later years it contained Community Corrections and Education offices. In mid FY 2020, RIDOC utilized the Bernadette Building to house sentenced individuals for a short time due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Gloria McDonald Building is now the main female facility and has a bed capacity of 213. In comparison to FY 2023, the average facility population in the Women's Facility saw no change through the close of FY 2024.



# RIDOC Organizational Chart



RIDOC is divided into three divisions: Administration, Institutions and Operations, and Rehabilitative Services. Each division plays an imperative role in the Department's operations, activities, processes, services, etc. This organizational chart reflects the breakdown of divisions and illustrates which units fall under each Assistant Director's supervision.

In addition to a designated PREA coordinator, Deputy Wardens are the designated PREA facility monitors. The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was signed into federal law in 2003 and in 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ) finalized national PREA Standards. The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) is committed to adhering to the PREA Standards in order to continue to prevent, detect and respond to all incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment alleged to have occurred in its facilities.

For more information please visit: <https://doc.ri.gov/more-resources/prison-rape-elimination-act-prea>



## **Administration Division**

### **Assistant Director**

**Brenda L. Brodeur**

The Administration Division is comprised of approximately 90 employees who provide a variety of critical support functions for the Department. While employees in this Division often work “behind the scenes,” their roles are integral to the overall function of the Department. The Administration Division is divided into the following units: Financial Resources, Human Resources\*, Management Information Systems\*, Planning & Research, Policy & Auditing, and the Training Academy. Also included within this division is a newly created accreditation unit that will be instrumental in obtaining accreditation from the American Correctional Association. Administration Division staff members facilitate new departmental initiatives and provide continued support and guidance to all ongoing functions at the RIDOC. Through a strong spirit of cooperation and dedication, these staff members assist other divisions of the Department in achieving their goals and implementing the Department’s mission.



## **Institutions and Operations**

### **Assistant Director**

**Rui A. Diniz**

The Institutions & Operations Division is comprised of the Department’s correctional facilities [collectively known as the Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI)], Office of Inspections and Special Investigations Unit (SIU), Facilities and Maintenance Unit, Food Services, Correctional Industries, Central Office, Chief of Security, PREA Coordinator, and Correctional Emergency Response Team (CERT). Some responsibilities of Institutions and Operations include gathering intelligence to assure public safety, maintaining facilities to guarantee a healthy, safe and secure environment, and providing nutritionally balanced menus to all incarcerated individuals. Institutions and Operations is the cornerstone of daily operations at the Department of Corrections.



## **Rehabilitative Services**

### **Assistant Director**

**Barry J. Weiner**

The Division of Rehabilitative Services is committed to realizing the meaningful reintegration of incarcerated individuals into the community. Program areas within this Division can be categorized into two distinct sections: 1) Institutionally based or 2) Community based. Institutional corrections include classification services and programming services offered to the population during incarceration, such as Health Services, Educational Services, Institutional Programs, and Adult Counseling. Community Corrections refers to units including Probation and Parole, Community Confinement, Reentry Services, and Victim Services. Not only does Rehabilitative Services work with the incarcerated population to end criminal and anti-social behavior, but it also strives to make it possible for justice-involved individuals to successfully reintegrate back into the community upon release.

# Population Trends



## Total RIDOC Population FY 2004 to FY 2024



As was the trend nationally, Rhode Island continued marked growth in its total prison population between 2002 and 2008. The most recent sharp increase was between FY 2005 and FY 2008, when the population grew 14.8%. However, since FY 2008, the population has seen a steady decline and fell by nearly 40% through the end of FY 2024.

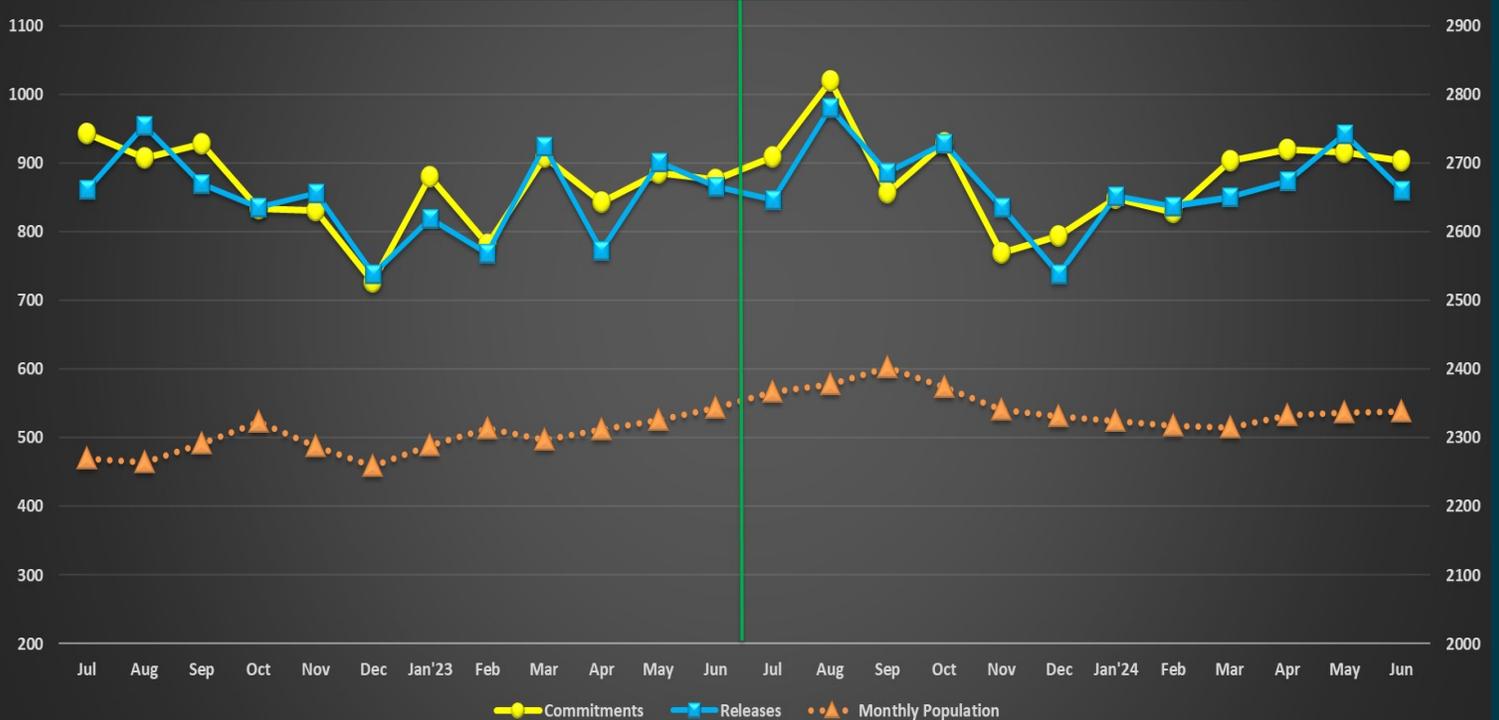
The population has increased by 2% in the past year as COVID cases continue to decrease. However, it's important to note that from the most recent "pre-COVID" year (FY 2019) to FY 2024, RIDOC's average population has decreased by 12%. In RI, 124 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 355 out of 100,000 US residents are incarcerated (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2021*), which makes Rhode Island second lowest in the nation in terms of the rate of incarceration.

In addition to legislative changes to statutes that govern time off sentence for good behavior and program participation, the implementation of evidence-based practices aimed at addressing an individual's unique criminogenic-risk factors pre-release played a critical role in reducing RIDOC's total population. The programs and services are tailored to promote successful outcomes by diagnosing and treating individuals with mental illness, serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI), as well as chronic underlying substance/drug abuse. Rehabilitative efforts work seamlessly across the Department to provide a transformative experience.

For a historical look at the RIDOC population, please see the Report of the RI Correctional Population FY 1976-FY 2021, available on RIDOC's website at [www.doc.ri.gov](http://www.doc.ri.gov).

# Commitments & Releases

## Effect of Commitments/Releases on Total Population



The graph above demonstrates that the changes in the number of commitments are linked to changes in the total population numbers. The prison population is influenced by the number of new commitments and length of stay.

In RI, the COVID-19 Pandemic resulted in a significant decline in commitments to RIDOC, reaching a historic low of 279 in April 2020. Since then, commitments to RIDOC have been steadily climbing and are beginning to level out. The monthly population at RIDOC has also reached it's highest point since the start of the pandemic.

- There was a 3% increase in the number of commitments from the end of FY 2023 (876) to FY 2024 (903).
- RIDOC's commitments have decreased by 4% from the beginning of FY 2023 (943) through the close of FY 2024 (876). This shows an overall decrease in the number of RIDOC commitments over time.

Fiscal Year 2024	# Commitments	+/- Change
Jul	909	3.77%
Aug	1020	12.21%
Sep	857	-15.98%
Oct	929	8.40%
Nov	769	-17.22%
Dec	794	3.25%
Jan	848	6.80%
Feb	828	-2.36%
Mar	903	9.06%
Apr	920	1.88%
May	915	-0.54%
Jun	903	-1.31%

# Population Characteristics

## Characteristics of a Typical RIDOC Commitment in FY 2024

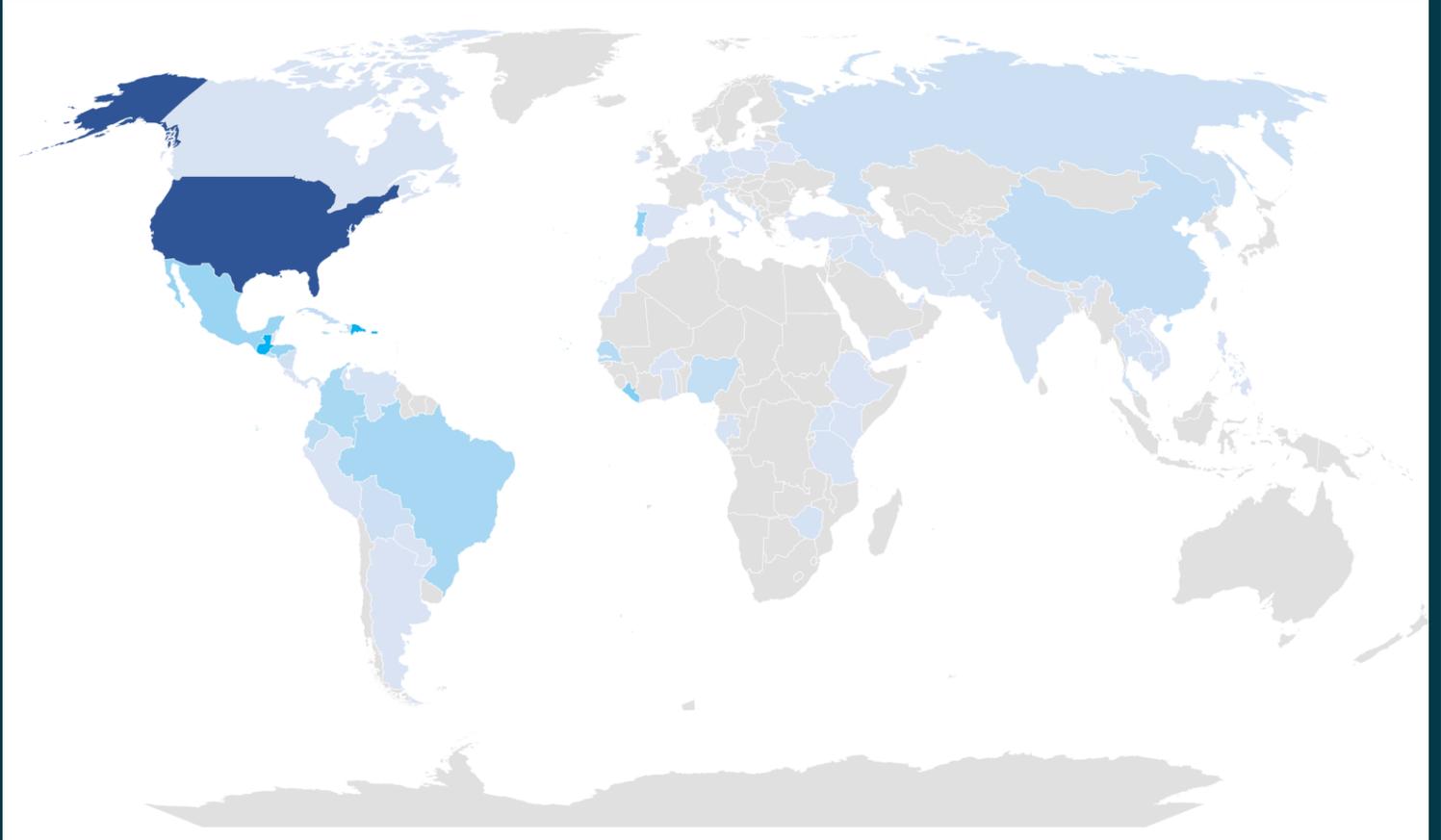
### Awaiting Trial Commitment

- ◆ Fifty-four(54%) entered RIDOC as a new commitment, while thirty (30%) entered as a probation violator in FY 2024. Over eight (8%) and 6 (6%) of detainees entered as bail violators and for failure to appear.
- ◆ The majority are white (39%) & single (77%).
- ◆ About half (49%) have a high school diploma or GED, nearly 37% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 10% have completed some college.
- ◆ The average number of children at the time of commitment is 2.
- ◆ Forty-five percent (45%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- ◆ The average age for men was 38 years old, while the median age was 36. Both the average and median ages for women is 37 years old.

### Sentenced Commitment

- ◆ The majority are white (36%) & single (74%).
- ◆ Fifty-three percent (53%) have a high school diploma or GED, 34% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional nine percent (9%) have completed some college.
- ◆ The average number of children at the time of commitment is 2.
- ◆ Forty-nine percent (49%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- ◆ The average age was 38 for women and 41 for men, while the median was 37 for women and 38 for men.

# Population Characteristics-Nativity



The above map shows the total number of FY 2024 RIDOC Commitments broken down by self-reported country of origin (Nativity). Darker shades of blue indicate that the RIDOC population includes more people from that country. Gray indicates that no one from that particular country was committed to RIDOC during FY 2024. The percentage and number of people from the most frequently reported countries are listed below. For a more in-depth map, please see RIDOC's FY 2024 Nativity Dashboard: [https://app.powerbigov.us/links/pIYmeGEeYV?ctid=52ca6a54-4465-4635-bff3-65d0a8412288&pbi\\_source=linkShare](https://app.powerbigov.us/links/pIYmeGEeYV?ctid=52ca6a54-4465-4635-bff3-65d0a8412288&pbi_source=linkShare)

## FY 2024 Awaiting Trial Commitments

- United States: 85.4% (N=7097)
- Puerto Rico: 4.3% (N=361)
- Dominican Republic: 2.4% (N=205)
- Guatemala: 1.5% (N=127)
- Cape Verde: 1.4% (N=121)

## FY 2024 Sentenced Commitments

- United States: 88.3% (N=2071)
- Puerto Rico: 5.1% (N=121)
- Dominican Republic: 1.6% (N=38)
- Guatemala: 0.9% (N=23)
- Cape Verde: 0.8% (N=20)

# Population Characteristics

The charts on the following pages contain: commitments, who include all individuals committed to RIDOC (sentenced & pre-trial) over FY 2024; awaiting trial and sentenced individuals represent the stock population on June 30, 2024. Please note that any value less than 4% will not be labeled in the graphs on pages 12-16.

### Sex by Status



Men make up the majority of the RIDOC commitments (85%), awaiting trial population (90%), and sentenced population (96%).

Fifteen percent (15%) of RIDOC commitments, 10% of the awaiting trial population, and 4% of the sentenced population were women.

In comparison, according to the US Bureau of the Census, men were 48.5% and women were 51.5% of Rhode Island's overall population in 2020 (the most recent census).

The majority of commitments and sentenced individuals are white (47.9% & 36.4%), followed by black (24.5% & 31%) and Hispanic (23.8% and 28.6%). The majority of awaiting trial detainees are white (39.4%), followed by Hispanic (28.8%) and black (26.6%). Individuals who identify themselves as Asian, American Indian, or other make up less than 5% of the population for each category.

### Race by Status



### Age by Status



Nearly two-thirds of RIDOC's population are between the ages of 20-39. The median age of RIDOC sentenced individuals for men is 38, and 37 for women. For pre-trial detainees, men have a median age of 36 and women have a median age of 37.

# Population Characteristics

## Offense Type by Status-Male Population



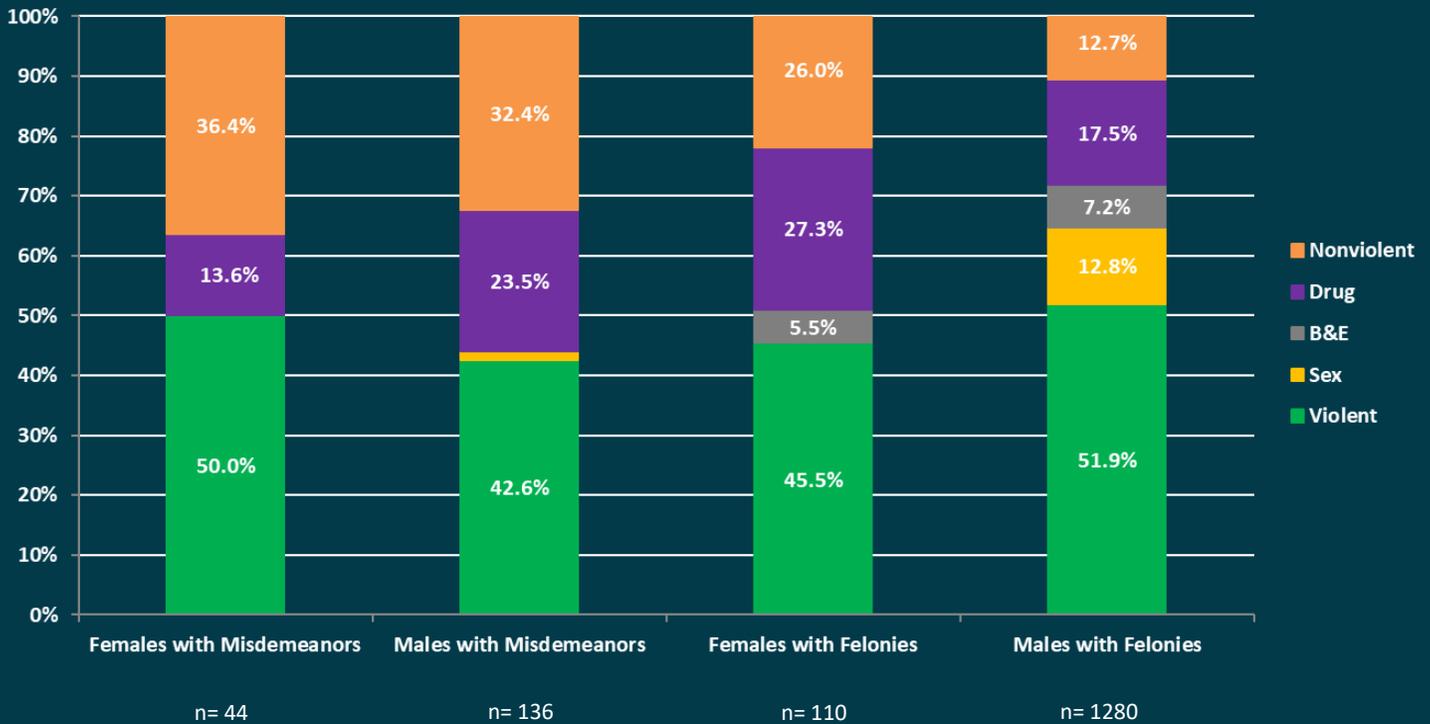
Historically, there has been a noticeable difference in the types of crimes men and women commit. Thirty-three percent (33.2%) of male commitments are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, while over forty-two percent (42.4%) of the female commitments are incarcerated for similar offenses. Around half of the awaiting trial male population (51.0%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes, while about 46.8% of women are incarcerated for similar violent crimes. The reverse trend is evident in the sentenced population, where more than half of men (51.2%) and over half of women (57.1%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes. Those serving life sentences tend to accumulate over time, which leads to a greater portion of the sentenced population incarcerated for violent offenses.

## Offense Type by Status-Female Population



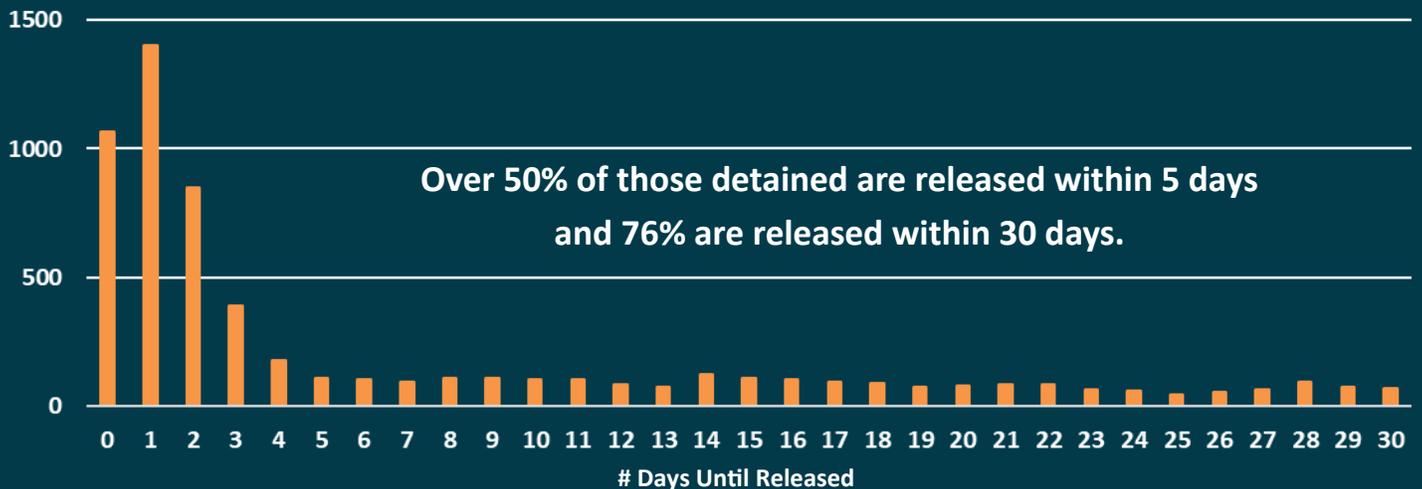
# Pre-trial Statistics

## Pre-Trial Detainees: Crime Type by Offense Type Stock Data - June 30, 2024 (N=1570)



The most common offenses are domestic assault and possession of a controlled substance for males charged with misdemeanors and simple assault & battery for females charged with misdemeanors in the awaiting trial population. Males charged with felonies were imprisoned most commonly for felony assault, manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance, first degree murder, and first degree child molestation. Females charged with felonies were imprisoned most commonly for manufacturing/delivery/possession of a controlled substance, shoplifting, and 1st degree murder.

## Average Length of Stay for FY 2024

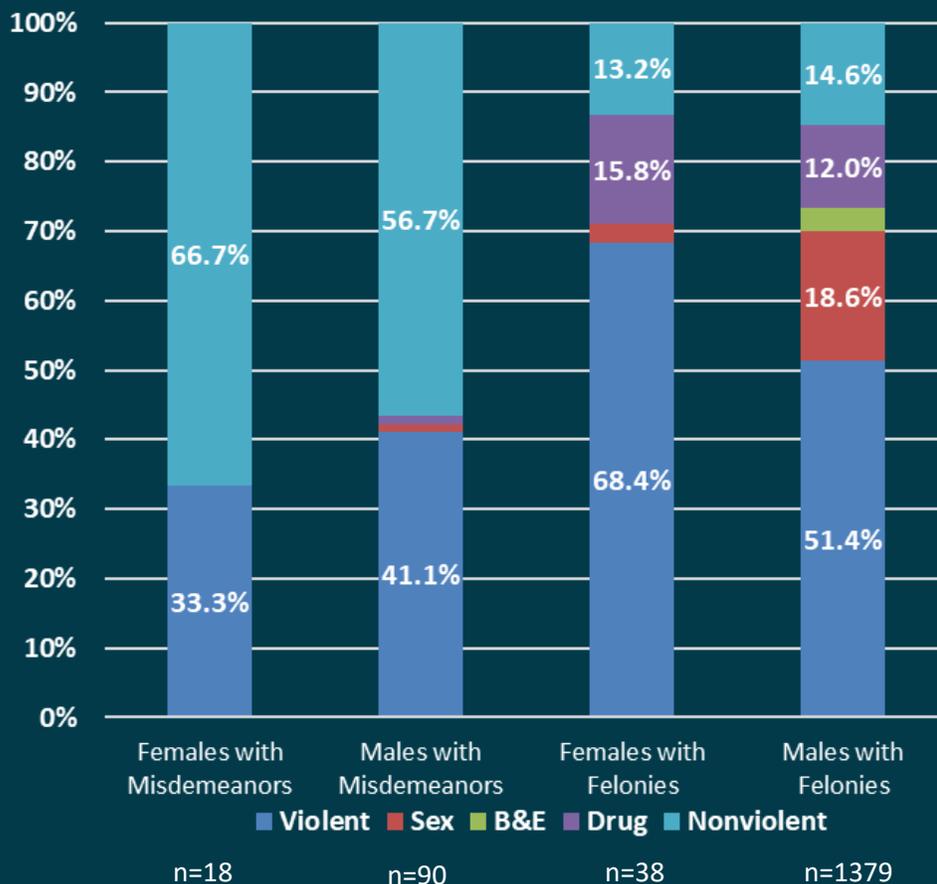


*\*Please note that mean & median average length of stay statistics incorporate data beyond the first 30 days that is highlighted in the graph (above).*

*A length of stay of "0" days indicates pretrial detainees who were released on the same day.*

# Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Population: Crime Type by Offense Type  
Stock Data - June 30, 2024 (N=1561)



RIDOC’s sentenced stock population has decreased by slightly over 2% (34 people) from this same time last year (June 30, 2023).

The most common offenses for females with misdemeanors were:

- Simple assault/battery (22.2%)
- Shoplifting (22.2%)

The most common offenses for females with felonies were:

- Felony assault (13.2%)
- Second degree murder (13.2%)
- Felony Shoplifting (10.5%)

The most common offenses for males with misdemeanors were:

- Domestic simple assault (15.6%)
- Simple assault/battery (13.3%)

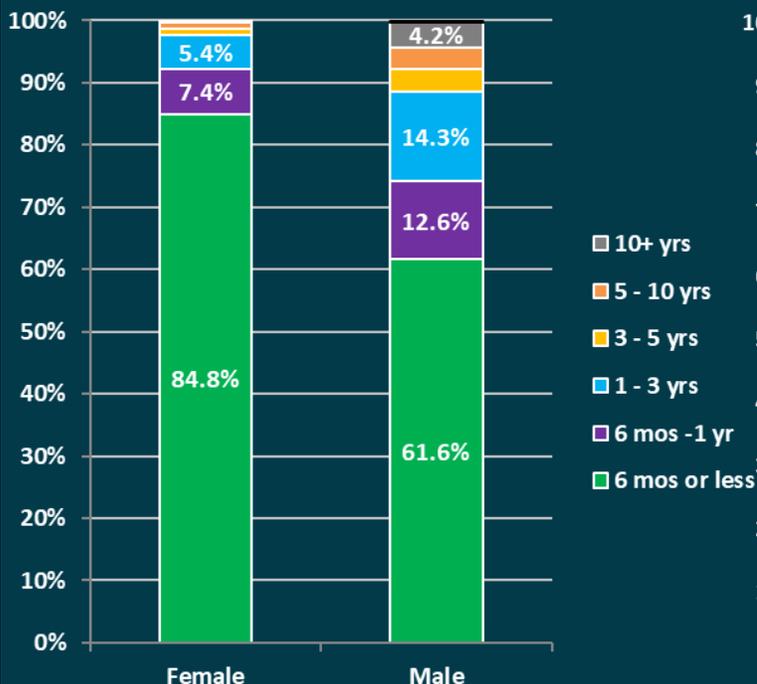
The most common offenses for males with felonies were:

- First degree murder (10%)
- First degree child molestation (8.6%)
- Felony assault (8.4%)

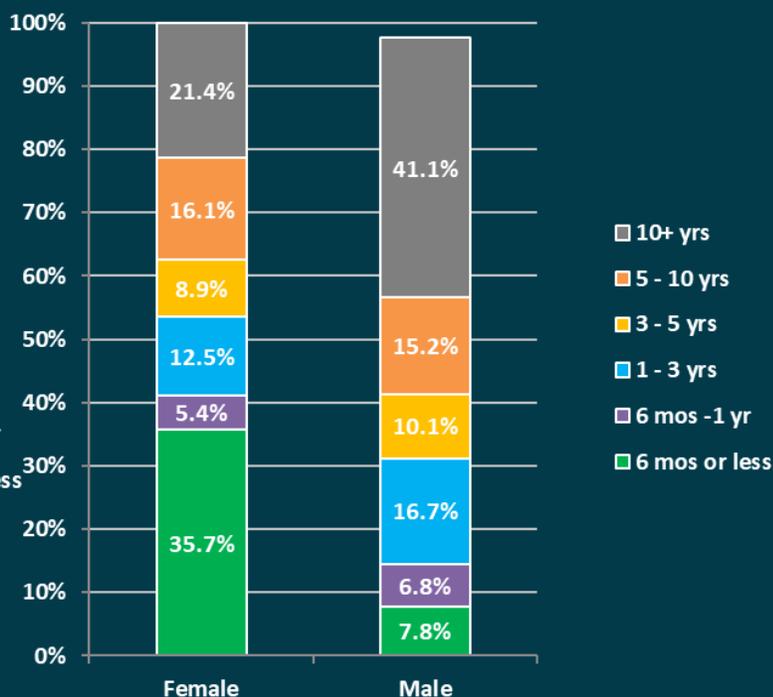
*\*Please note that sentenced stock data only includes those who are held in RIDOC Facilities. It excludes 34 incarcerated individuals who are serving a R.I. sentence out-of-state via the interstate compact, at the Eleanor Slater Hospital Forensic Unit, or who are on home confinement. In addition, sentenced populations of less than one percent are not represented in the above table.*

# Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Commitments  
Sentence Length by Sex  
FY 2024



Sentenced Stock Population  
Sentence Length by Sex  
June 30, 2024

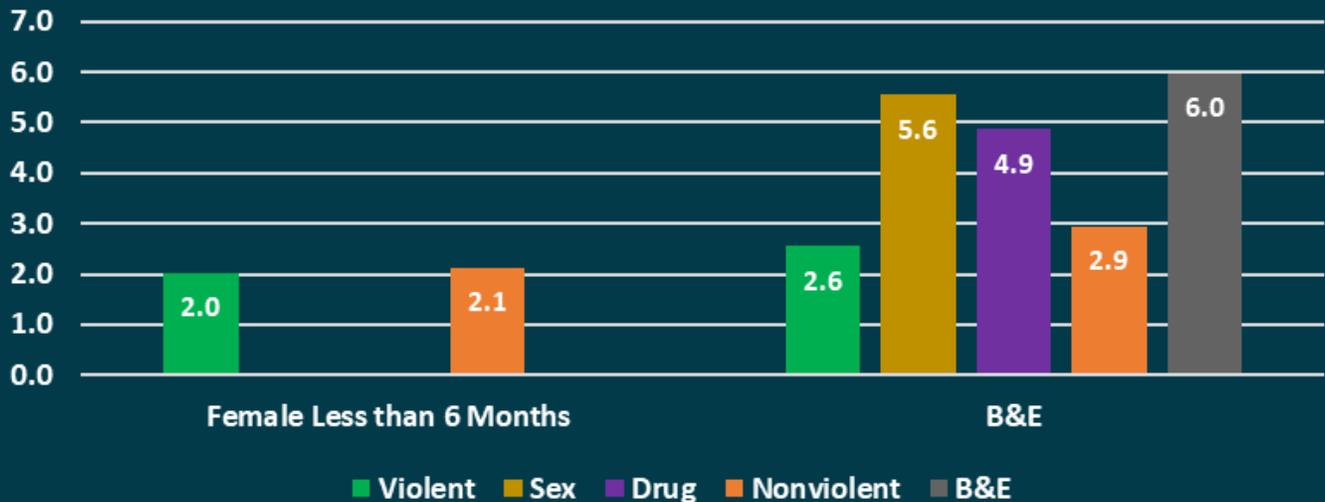


When examined together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced individuals in and out of the RIDOC. The left graph shows the length of sentence imposed by the Judiciary, while the graph at the right shows the percentage of individuals in prison on June 30, 2024.<sup>1</sup> For example, even though only about 88.5% of the male population is *committed* to sentences of 3 years or less, over time, this group represents slightly over 31% of the population. Despite how few people are committed with sentences of 3 years or above, they represent around 46.4% of the sentenced females, and 66.4% of sentenced males at RIDOC.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that "Male" column of the Sentenced Commitments and Stock Population graph does not add to 100% because it excludes 0.2% and 2.4% of men serving their sentence out of state.

# Sentenced Statistics

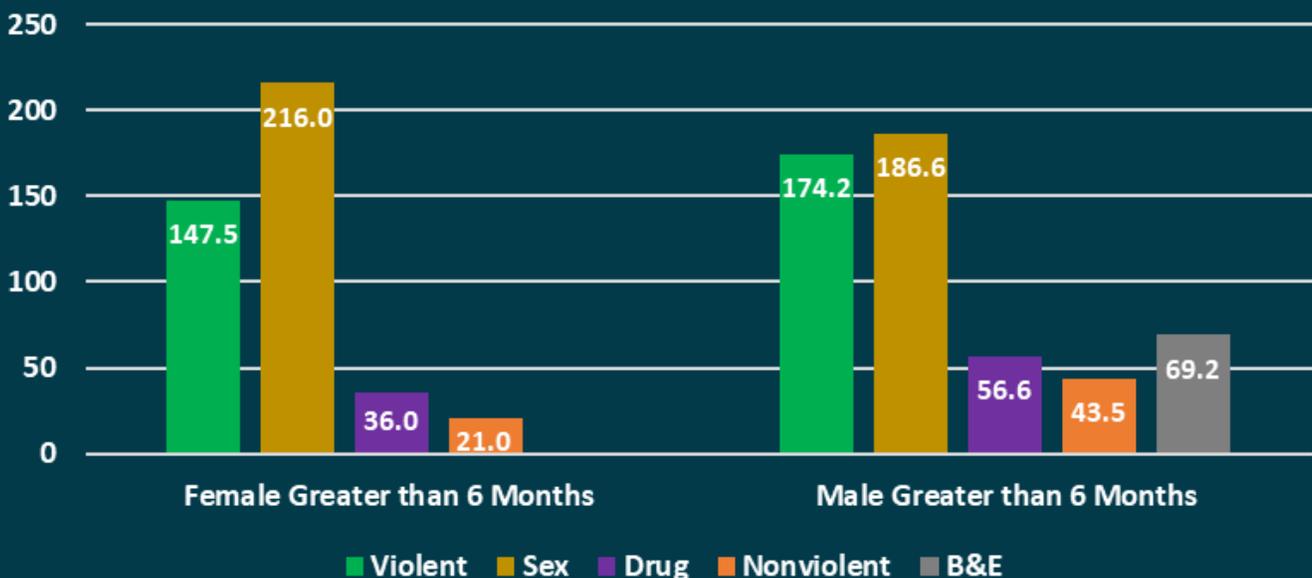
## FY 2024 Average Total Sentenced Imposed in Months-Less than 6 Months



The graphs on this page highlight the average total sentence imposed on sentenced commitments in months during FY2024. The actual amount of time individuals stay in prison is almost always shorter than the full sentence imposed, due to factors such as statutory good time (i.e., credit earned for good or industrious behavior) and earned time for program participation and completion (time deducted from sentence).

On average, sexual crimes result in the longest imposed sentences (136 months), while nonviolent offenses results in the shortest (17 months). The overall average sentenced imposed length of 61 months, which is slightly over 5 years.

## FY 2024 Average Total Sentenced Imposed in Months-Greater than 6 Months

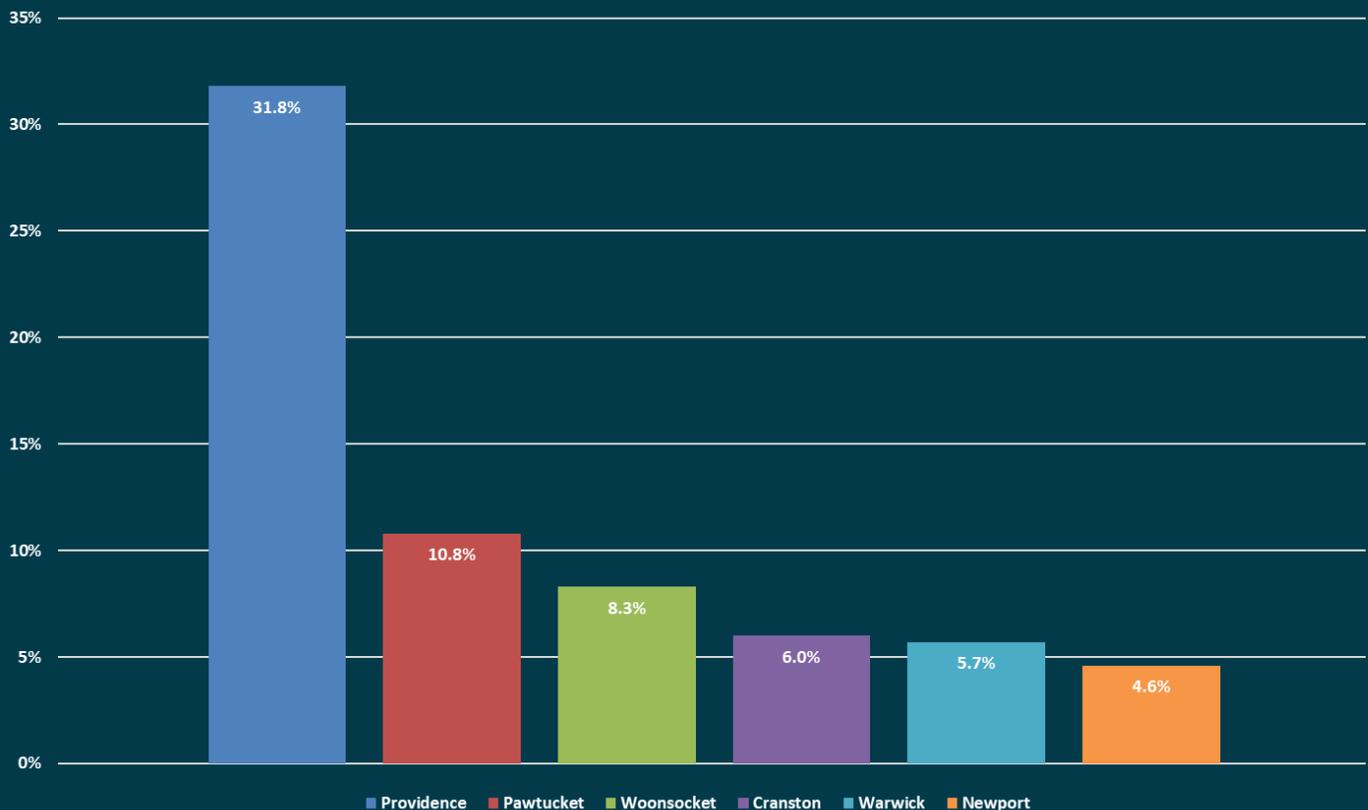


# Release Data

**Sentenced Releases:** During FY 2024 RIDOC processed a total of 2,359 releases. 89% of all releases expired their sentences while over 8% were paroled. Nearly 7% of sentenced releases self-reported that they were homeless or had no permanent address.

About 39% of men were released from Minimum or Medium Security. An additional 51% were released from the Intake Service Center, while an additional 5% were released from Maximum or High Security. 83% of women were released from the Women’s Facility. An additional 17% were released from Home Confinement.

**FY 2024 Sentenced Releases by Self-Identified Address of Residence**

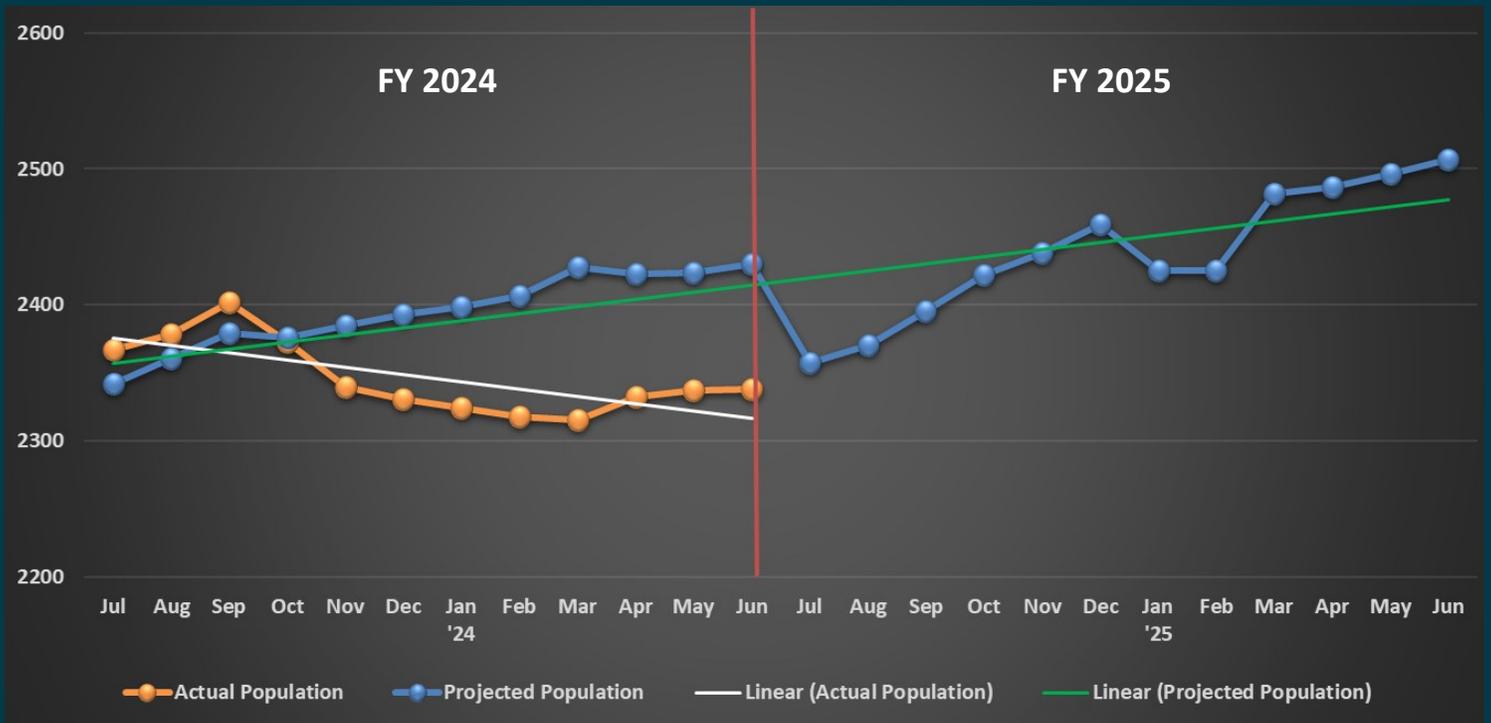


Of sentenced releases to Rhode Island (shown above) 31.8% reported returning to Providence, with an additional 10.8% returning to Pawtucket and 8.3% returning to Woonsocket.<sup>1</sup> Nearly 17% reported returning to Cranston, Warwick, or Newport.

**Awaiting Trial Releases:** During FY 2024, there were a total of 7,952 awaiting trial releases. Half of which were discharged at court (50%) and a quarter of which were bailed (25%). An additional 20% were sentenced to serve time on their charges.

<sup>1</sup>Please note that the bar chart (shown above) only includes data on those who reside in a city/town within Rhode Island (it excludes those who live out-of-state and those who do not have a valid address). In addition, sentenced release data on cities/towns that yielded four percent or less have been excluded.

# Population Projections



The graph above shows the actual population (orange line) compared to the projected population (blue line). Based on this trend, the 2 trends lines predicts the actual population over the next fiscal year. As seen above, the green trend line predicts an increase in the population according to projections. The white line however, predicts that the population will decrease, according to actual population data from the last fiscal year.

As of the FY 2024 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Ware of CGL estimates that the total sentenced population will increase 25.7% (approx. 418 people) at an average annual rate of 2.3% between fiscal year-end 2025 and fiscal year-end 2035. The Awaiting Trial population is expected in increase by 14.7% (approx. 123 people) at an average annual rate of 1.4% between fiscal year-end 2025 and fiscal year-end 2035. This projected increase would continue to allow RIDOC to remain below both the operational\* (3,641) and federal (Palmigiano)\*\* (3,989) capacities throughout the 10-year forecast. Probation violations, parole revocations, and returns from out of state are all projected to remain constant over the forecast period.

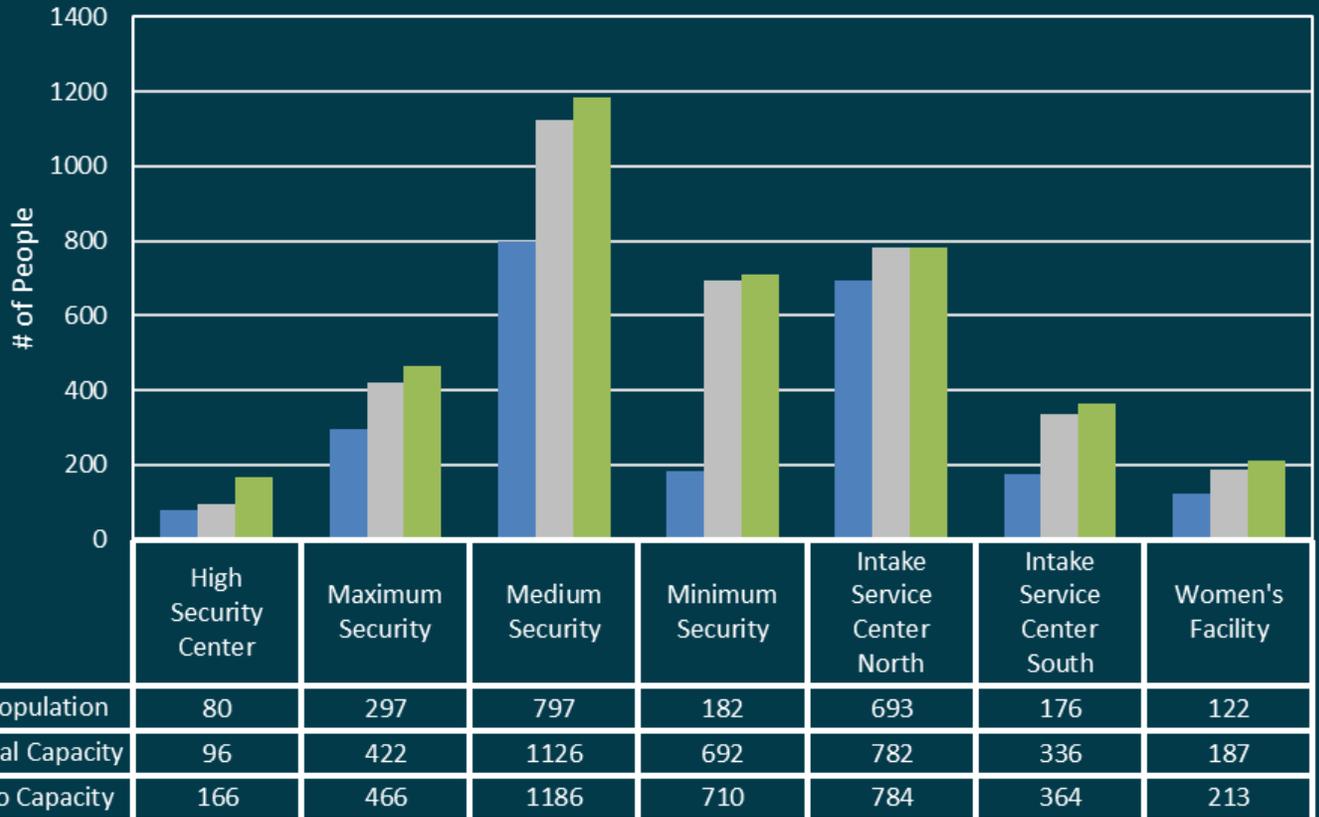
Historically, CGL's projection has been very accurate and often predicts the population for the following fiscal year within a three to four percent threshold. This projection incorporates current internal factors, State statutes, and practices at RIDOC (e.g., time off sentence for good behavior and program participation awards) that have an impact on prison admissions and length of stay. These factors may change over time due to legislative or policy changes, rendering the existing prediction null.

For more information, please see RIDOC's Ten-Year Prison Population Projections Brief FY 2025—2035 which will soon be available on RIDOC's website at [www.doc.ri.gov](http://www.doc.ri.gov).

*'\*' & '\*\*' Additional information on RIDOC's capacities are available on page 20.*

# Institutional Capacities

## Average FY 2024 Population vs. Capacities



**\*Operational Capacity:** RIDOC's Operational Capacity is calculated utilizing the following formula: All Beds—(Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds).

**\*\*Palmigiano Capacity:** RIDOC's Palmigiano Capacity is calculated with a formula that utilizes the total number of available beds.

Total RIDOC FY 2024\*

\*Operational Capacity = 3541

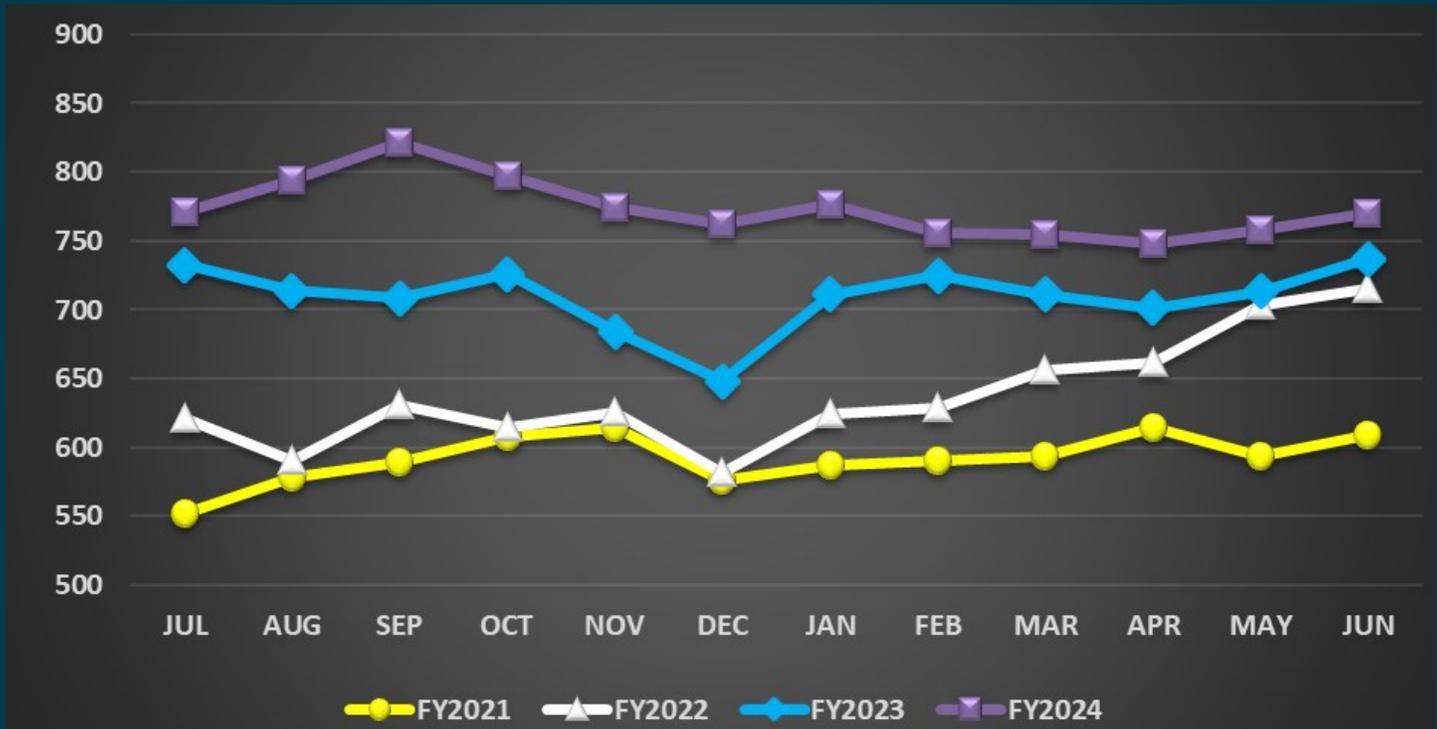
\*\*Palmigiano Capacity = 3889

Average FY 2024 Population =  
2346

*\*Please note that these capacities exclude the Bernadette Building.*

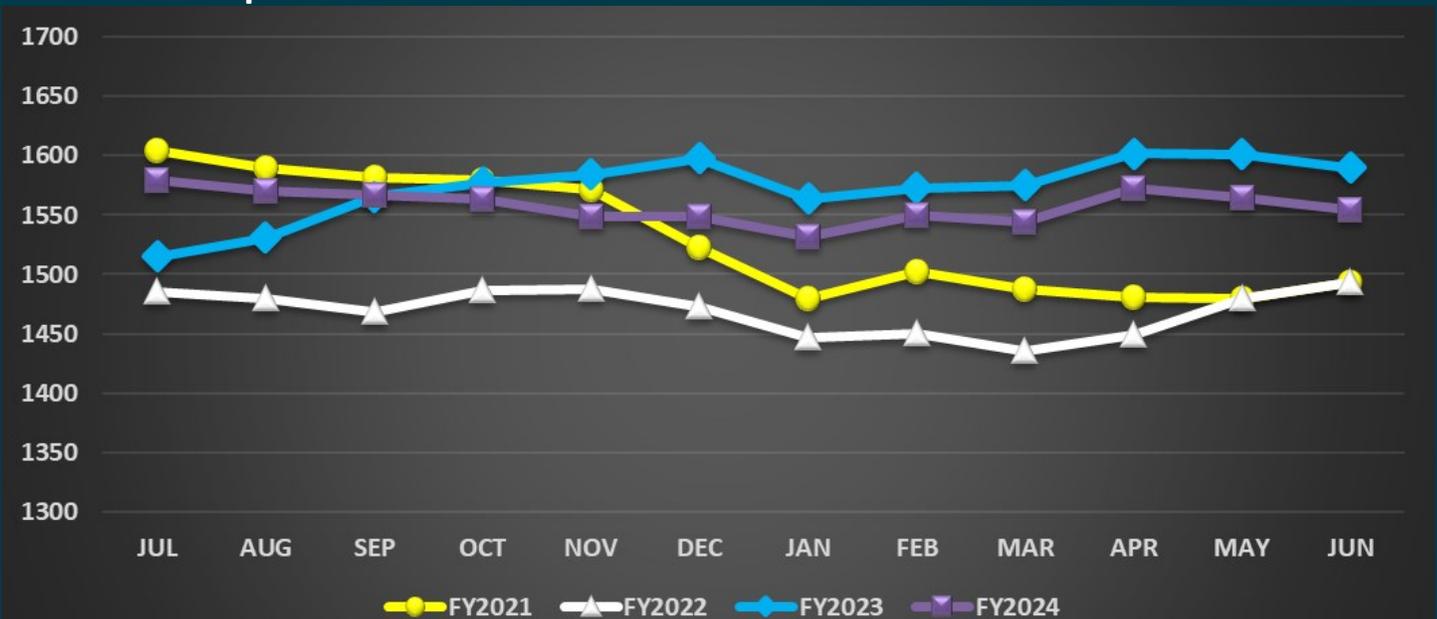
# Fiscal Year Population Trends FY 2021-FY 2024

## Awaiting Trial Population



RIDOC's 2021 to current awaiting trial population has increased by nearly 40% (FY 2021 to FY 2024). The awaiting trial (AT) population has increased by almost 30% between FY 2021 and FY 2022, and increased by 33.5% between FY 2021 and FY 2023. The AT population increased by 5.04% between FY 2023 and FY 2024. RIDOC's pandemic to current sentenced population has dropped by 3.11% from FY 2021 to FY 2024. The sentenced population has decreased by 6.9% between FY 2021 and FY 2022, 0.87% between FY 2021 and FY 2023, and increased by 2.57% between FY 2023 to FY 2024. Overall, RIDOC's AT population has returned to levels recorded pre-COVID, while the sentenced population appears to be moderately lower than pre-pandemic years.

## Sentenced Population



# Community Corrections Population

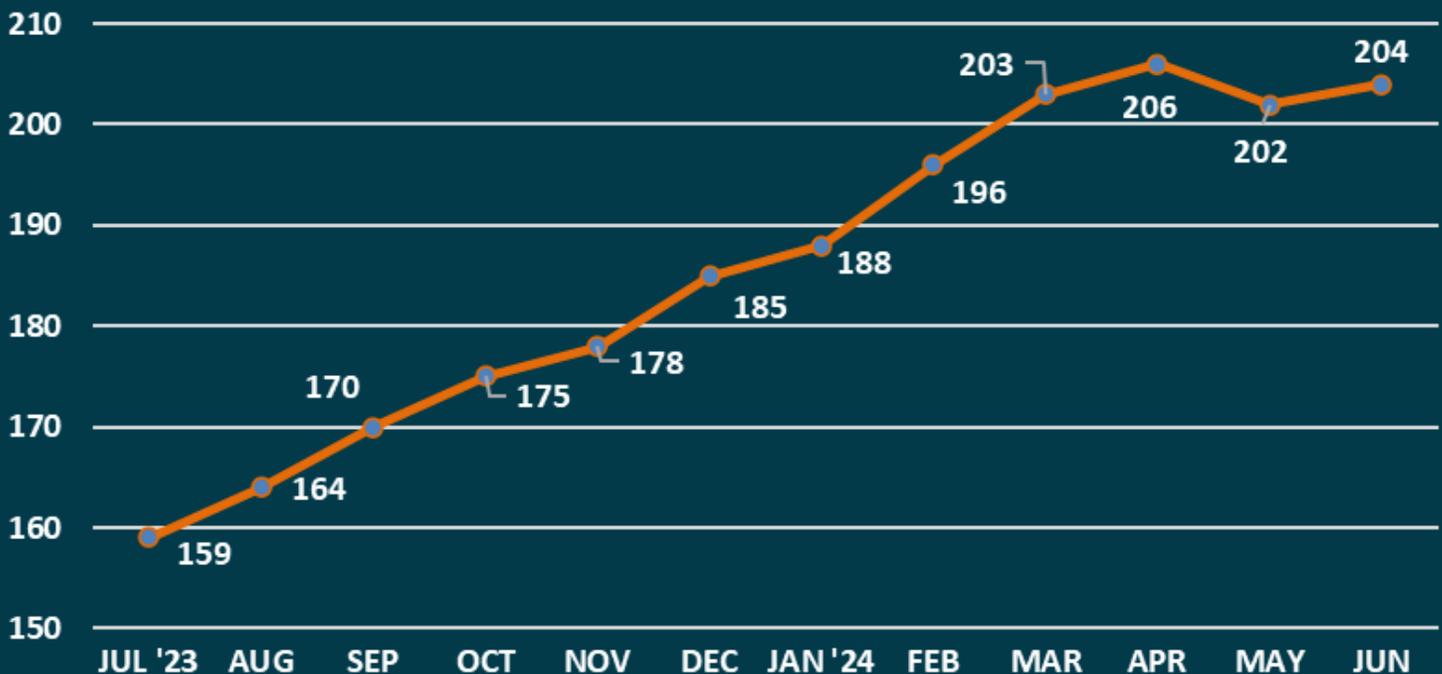
## RIDOC's FY 2024 Probation and Parole Population



The overall Probation and Parole (P&P) population at RIDOC has fallen by nearly 4% since the start of FY 2024. In the past 10 years, RIDOC's P&P population has decreased by almost 30%. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2022, Rhode Island has the eighth highest rate of community corrections supervision in the nation: 1,987 per 100,000 residents (*Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022*). In addition, R.I. has the second highest rate of probation supervision in the nation: 2,147 per 100,000 residents (*Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022*).

RIDOC has recorded a 28% increase in the number of people on home confinement from the start to the close of FY 2024. Overall, the home confinement population has increased by half a percent over the past 10 years.

## RIDOC's FY 2024 Home Confinement Population





# Release Services– Discharge Planning

The Transitional Services and Discharge Planning Unit addresses the needs of adults leaving RIDOC custody in hopes of increasing positive post-release outcomes.

## Goals of Successful Reintegration

- Recidivism reduction
- Community safety
- Preparing client for release by providing community resources, addressing post-release needs, and encouraging positive behavior change.
- Reducing reintegration barriers by collaborating with community and state agencies, counselors, mental health clinicians, and probation and parole officers.

## Who's Eligible?

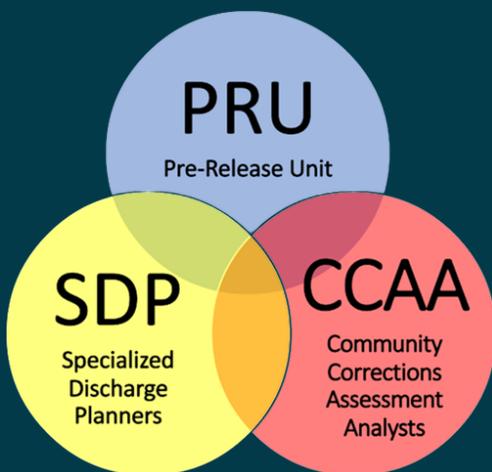
Sentenced Adults In Custody (AIC) with 9 months or less to serve based on their current good time date, or with 9 months or less before the month for which their parole has been granted. AICs must opt-in to receive any reentry services.

- If 10 days or more in custody: AIC will receive a pre-release packet
- If less than 10 days: depending on circumstances, a letter may be sent to report to the Exit Center for assistance upon release or the client may be seen in the facilities

The reentry process begins by providing a Pre-Release Packet (PRP) (which includes a needs assessment form & applications) either in person when staff meet with the client or via inter-facility mail. If clients require assistance completing the PRP, a staff member will assist.

AICs can call \*5632 for free from any facility to speak with a Pre-Release Unit member Monday-Friday 8:30 AM-4 PM, or submit a facility request slip. Two Community Corrections Assessment Analysts (CCAA) are available during the Intake Service Center's Conference Hour every Wednesday to meet with any AIC. On Thursdays, one staff member walks through all mods at Women's Facility to provide an opportunity to answer questions and share information. Staff also meet with clients who need assistance during the weekly orientation group at Intake Service Center, as well as participating in the Medium Facility orientation and the Minimum Facility probation forums. AICs at the remaining facilities are seen individually on a case-by-case basis.

**All AICs (Awaiting Trial and Sentenced) are encouraged to reach out to discharge planning for post-release assistance.**



**Pre-Release Unit (PRU):** Receives and processes PRP's in addition to helping AIC's over the phone, in person, responding to referrals, fielding community calls, etc. This office also provides emergency food, water, gently worn clothing, and toiletries.

This unit assists AIC's by facilitating provision of the following items/services:

- Birth Certificate
- Social Security Card
- SNAP
- Medicaid
- Wave Cards for transportation
- Voter Registration
- Current Care Enrollment
- State IDs

## **Community Corrections Analysts:**

CCAA'S are assigned to moderate to high-risk individuals based on a variety of factors including risk assessment scores, recidivism history, etc. These staff provide the most comprehensive care up until 90 days post release. These analysts use risk-need-responsivity (RNR) principles to reduce recidivism for these moderate to high-risk members of the population.

**Specialized Discharge Planners (SDP):** SDP's provide supplemental support to those facing higher barriers to successful reentry with a background that includes any of the following:

- Gang Involvement
- Serious Mental Illness
- Military History
- Complex Medical Issues
- Substance Use
- Homeless Sex Offenders

# RIDOC Highlight-Expansion of Discharge Planning

## FY 2024 Highlights

### Pay for Success

In January of 2024, Reentry services began referrals to 'Pay for Success'. Pay for Success is a program that aims to provide permanent supportive housing. The pilot program is currently working with the homeless population, high utilizers of Medicaid, and those with reoccurring RIDOC involvement. The program currently has 125 housing "slots", and seeks to support 175-200 people at this time.

### Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee (OSAC) Funding

RIDOC signed an agreement with the Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) to receive OSAC funding. This funding aims to provide support for justice involved people with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD).

The Department has been awarded \$250k to use through the close of FY 2025. The funding is intended to supply emergency food, birth certificates, and basic necessities (toiletries, 1st aids kits, sleeping bags, blankets, etc.).

### Duplicate Drivers Licenses

Under a new agreement with the RI Department of Motor Vehicles, if a person has an active license with an expiration date after their release date, they will be provided with a duplicate license. In certain situations, vouchers can also be obtained to cover the cost of a duplicate license (once per calendar year).

During FY 2024, Reentry Services moved to the Bernadette Building next to the Women's Facility. The goal of this move was to provide easier access to services due to the centralized location of the building in relation to RIDOC's 6 facilities. This move also expanded the physical space for reentry center (also known as the exit center) allowing more physical resources (clothing, toiletries, etc. for those being released) to be collected and given out.



# RIDOC Highlight-Community Partnerships

The Department has worked proactively to establish, or in some cases reestablish, open lines of communication with its community partners. The experiences of community partners help to inform the rehabilitative work of the Department while maintaining public safety.

RIDOC has partnered with a number of groups in the community with the goal of preventing incarceration, reducing recidivism, and increasing the likelihood of success outside of the criminal justice system. Some groups include but are not limited to: Amos House, Open Doors, Rhode Island Coalition to End Homelessness, House of Hope, Crossroads, East Bay Community Action, and Justice Assistance. Below are highlights of some of the work RIDOC has done with our community partners:

## Rhode Island Reentry Alliance

The Rhode Island Reentry Alliance (RIRA) is a continuation of the Rhode Island Reentry Collaborative, established by the Center for Health and Justice (CHJT) at Lifespan. Since 2022, RIRA has worked to improve the lives of justice involved Rhode Islanders by working to improve transitional and reentry services across the state with a network of community and professional partners.



RIRA is one of RIDOC's key community partners, and have been vital to understanding and improving the experiences of the formerly incarcerated. The Department has worked with RIRA on the following:

- Increasing employment outcomes by running a campaign to persuade local employees to hire justice involved individuals
- Worked on RIRA and their parent organization, The Center for Health and Justice at Lifespan, to analyze and disseminate important criminal justice data
- In addition to quarterly community partner meetings hosted by RIDOC, RIDOC has participated in RIRA's monthly meetings with the hope of getting direct feedback and ideas on how to better serve our population.

## CHJT Reentry Simulation

CHJT Reentry Simulations are programs that aim to simulate the first 4 weeks of life post release in 90 minutes. Each participant is given a identity of a fictional person post release and are instructed to go to a series of stations representing places they must visit weekly (court, probation, etc.). At the end of the simulation, there is a group discussion to debrief and discuss ways to make programs and policies more equitable and accessible to the justice involved moving forward. RIDOC department staff have participated in multiple reentry simulations in order to better understand the challenges of the population while going through reentry.

## RIDOC Changes + Future Plans

The Department has listened to partner feedback and continues to improve reentry services, programming, and culture change throughout the organization, including the following:

- More rehabilitative training is now being made available to staff, including the Four Core model. This model trains staff on the 4 areas of offender change to support successful rehabilitation and reentry.
- The Training Academy has also begun to include Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) into the curriculum.
- RIDOC is currently working to partner with local labor groups to provide job training and work opportunities.

### What are the four core competencies?



Together, the four domains increase the probability of a greater degree of behavioral change in persons involved in the criminal justice system.

# RIDOC Highlight-Revitalization of Correctional Industries

Correctional Industries is a rehabilitative program that started with the purpose of providing job skills for the incarcerated population who will use those skills to lead productive lives upon their release.

The goal of Correctional Industries is to change lives, reaching as many people as possible by increasing vital work opportunities. It is the responsibility of Correctional Industries to ensure our population is properly equipped to return to the community with necessary skills.

## Vision for the Future

It is necessary to pivot away from RIC's current focus of generating revenue and toward enhancing the skills of participants needed to find sustainable employment. The RIDOC is in the preliminary stages of restructuring and realigning Correctional Industries to enhance programming that reflects current industry needs, thereby equipping participants with marketable skills that are desired by employers ready and willing to hire upon one's release. The process has and will continue to include a review of current programming by industry experts to determine the vitality of existing programming, the merging and/or elimination of industries, the recruitment of industry partners to offer new trades, and potential incentives to increase inmate participation.



## Correctional Industries Programs/Participants by Facility

### Minimum Security (34%)

- Assembly/Utility Crew
- Moving/Utility/Material Handler/Waterplace Park Crew

### Medium Security (60%)

- Upholstery Shop
- Autobody Shop
- Plate Shop

### Maximum Security (6%)

- Print Shop

## Programmatic Changes

- The Department instituted an increase in the amount of time that can be earned off one's sentence through participation in Correctional Industries programming. As of February 1, 2024 incarcerated persons who work in Correctional Industries receive 2 days off of their sentence for working 15-19 days per month. Individuals who work more than 20 days now receive 4 days off their sentence. This change was made possibly by legislation passed in 2023 creating a range in the statute to incentivize correctional industries opportunities and level the playing field with other programming.
- The Department has requested legislation that would require customers of Correctional Industries to pay 50% of their order upfront to alleviate the fiscal impact of ordering supply items without collecting revenue to complete the order. The legislation would also enable Correctional Industries to conduct business with the nonprofit sector.
- The Department has requested increased funds to use on Correctional Industries training, new equipment (including a digital plate printing machine), and any new infrastructure needed as this program evolves.

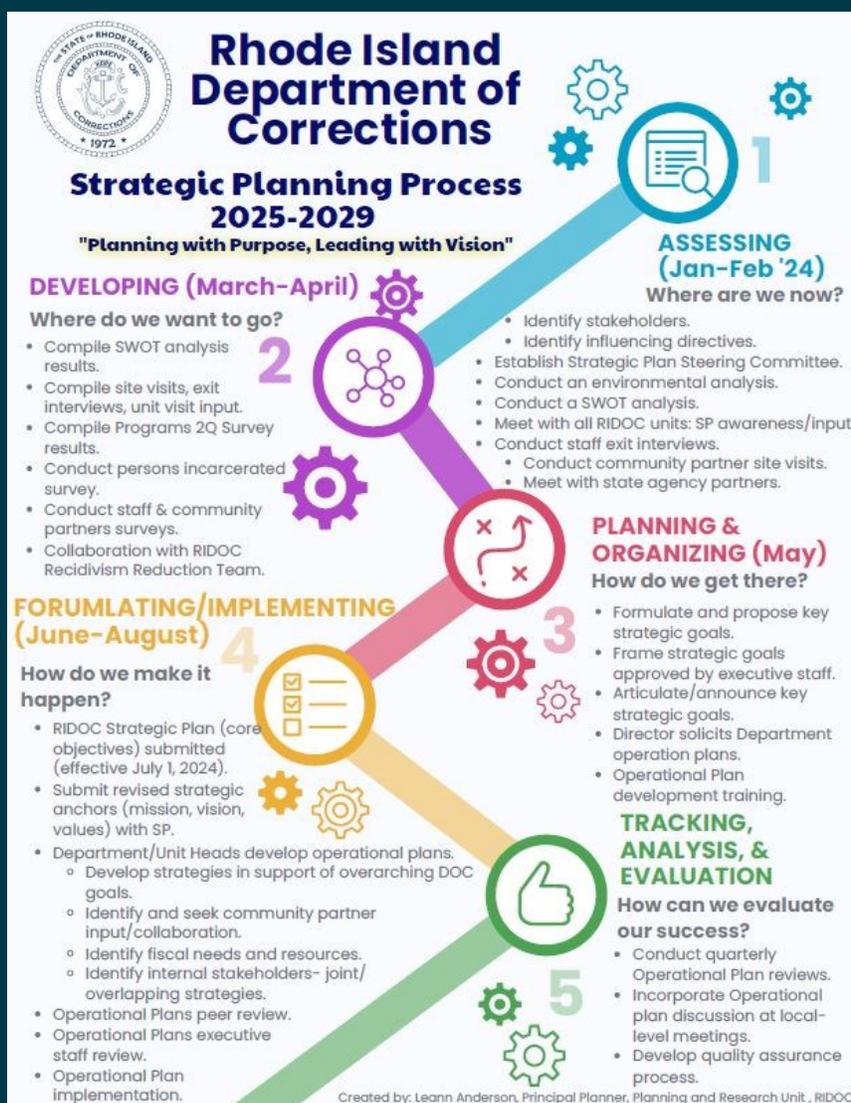
# Looking Towards the Future-Strategic Plan

Each year, the Department creates a strategic plan which outlines the vision and goals of the Department for the following 5 years. Below are RIDOC's Strategic Plan Goals for 2024—2028:

- 1.) Ensure effective population management.
- 2.) Enhance successful re-entry of individuals to communities.
- 3.) Increase the effectiveness of probation and parole supervision by expanding upon the evidence-based practices currently being used by community corrections staff.
- 4.) Re-engineer operations, using best practices and technology to maximize the effectiveness of reduced resources.
- 5.) Maintain and further improve Department-wide policies, procedures, and technology.

## FY 2025-FY 2029 Plan

This year the Department has taken a more in depth approach to forming the strategic plan, including creating and disseminating a series of surveys for staff, incarcerated individuals, and community partners. The feedback in these surveys will be used to guide the future strategic plan and other RIDOC goals moving forward.



*\*SWOT Analysis stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats, and is a tool commonly used in strategic planning.*

# Looking Towards the Future-Sentence Reduction

RIDOC programming aims to reduce recidivism, rehabilitate incarcerated individuals, and teach valuable skills to help them succeed upon release. In order to incentivize program enrollment and completion, individuals are given sentence reduction credits when they engage in Department programming. This allows participants to become eligible for early release. In addition to earning Program Earned Time for participating and completing educational, treatment, and workforce development programming, sentence reduction credits can also be earned for good behavior. The chart below outlines the guidelines for which credits are given. Please note that those serving life sentences are ineligible for sentence reduction.

Status <sup>1</sup>	Behavior	Industrial	Program Participation	Program Completion	Meritorious
Those Serving for: 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> degree Murder, 1 <sup>st</sup> -degree sexual assault, kidnapping of a minor, and 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> -degree child molestation (RIGL 42-56-24 subsection A)	Not eligible for "Behavior Good Time"	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	Not eligible for "Program Good Time"	Not eligible for "Program Completion Good Time"	Those who are sentenced to 1 year or more and less than life, can earn <u>up to</u> 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
Those Serving for: 2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> -degree sexual assault, assault w/intent to commit 1 <sup>st</sup> -degree sexual assault (RIGL 42-56-24 subsection B)	One day for each year is sentenced to a maximum of 10 days per month, for each month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	Not eligible for "Program Good Time"	Not eligible for "Program Completion Good Time"	Those who are sentenced to 1 year or more and less than life, can earn <u>up to</u> 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
All Remaining individuals not serving Life Sentences	10 days for each full calendar month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	<u>Up to</u> 5 days per month for approved programs	<u>Up to</u> 30 days for approved programs	Not eligible for "Meritorious Program Good Time"

Average Percent of Time Served for Those who Served a Full Sentence <sup>3</sup>



Since FY 2008, RIDOC has seen a 23% decline in the number of people serving their full sentences. In addition, as sentence length increases, the likelihood of serving a full term decreases. This can be attributed to having more time and resources to enroll in programming and become eligible for sentence reduction credits.

Length of Sentence	Average % of People who Served Full Sentence <sup>2</sup>
3 months or less	95%
3 - 6 months	83%
6 - 9 months	80%
9 months - 1 year	74%
1 - 3 years	68%
3 - 5 years	67%
5 - 7 years	60%
7 - 10 years	47%
10+ years	44%

<sup>1</sup>Release data reflects the average percentage of time served by sentence lengths for those who expired their sentence.

<sup>2</sup>Please note that the computation for the "Average Percent of Time Served" chart is done by subtracting the percentage of time served in FY 2024 from FY08.

<sup>3</sup>Those who committed second-degree murder prior to August 2012 are not subject to the special guidelines laid out above due to a policy change.

# Looking Towards the Future—Reducing Recidivism

One of the vital aspects of the Department of Corrections' mission is to facilitate successful reentry into the community. For this reason, one of RIDOC's primary goals is to reduce recidivism, which the Department defines as a person released from a sentence who either returns as a sentenced commitment or an awaiting trial detainee within 36 months of release.<sup>1</sup> To achieve this goal, RIDOC utilizes Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) theory in its programming.



## Risk Principle Identifies WHO to Target

The risk principle states that the level of service provided to an individual should match their risk of reoffending. As a result, supervision and treatment should be reserved for those with a higher risk, while low risk individuals require little to no intervention. In fact, research has found that too much treatment, or the wrong type of treatment, may be detrimental to a low risk individual.



## Need Principle Identifies WHAT to Target

The need principle indicates that treatment should focus on an individual's dynamic criminogenic needs (the factors most likely to lead to crime) and interventions should be prioritized accordingly.

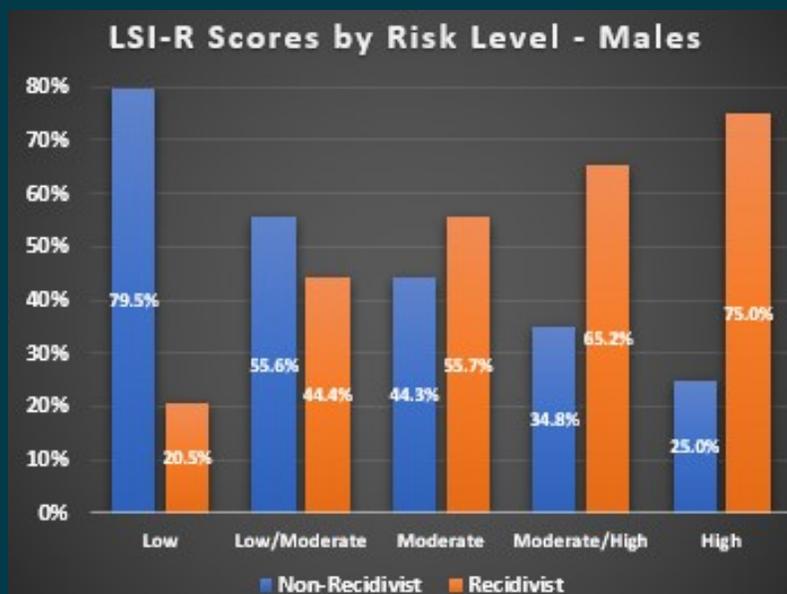


## Responsivity Identifies HOW to Target

The responsivity principle attempts to remove barriers to success. *General* responsivity suggests staff should use interventions known to be effective with individuals.

### How is RIDOC implementing RNR?

The Department of Corrections implements the RNR principle by using validated risk assessment tools to guide individual case management. Case managers use their discretion and the institutional tools at their disposal to address an individual's unique criminogenic needs. The "Level of Service Case Management Inventory" (LS/CMI) is an empirically-supported risk/needs assessment that quantifies an individual's likelihood of reoffending across 11 domains; criminal history, education/employment, financial, family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol/drug problem(s), emotional/personal, attitudes/orientation, and antisocial patterns. On average, the higher the LS/CMI score, the more likely an individual is to recidivate. Please note that up until very recently, RIDOC used an older version of the LS/CMI called "Level of Service Inventory-Revised" (LSI-R) which the data below is based on.



<sup>1</sup> RIDOC tracks individuals 36 months post-release as is standard in the criminal justice system. After 3 years, the likelihood of recidivating greatly diminishes.

# Looking Towards the Future—Reducing Recidivism

During FY 2024, The Department established a Recidivism Reduction Task Force. The graphic below contains a timeline of events, and the focus areas of the 6 task force sub-committees.

