



Rhode Island Department of Corrections

Annual Population Report

Fiscal Year 2025





Table of Contents

P. 4	Message from the Director
P. 6	Overview of Facilities
P. 8	Organizational Structure & Units
P. 10	Total Population Trends
P. 12	Population Characteristics
P. 16	Pretrial Population Statistics
P. 17	Sentenced Population Statistics
P. 20	Release Statistics
P. 21	Current Population & Future Projections
P. 24	Community Corrections
P. 26	RIDOC Highlights
P. 28	Looking Towards the Future





The RIDOC Commitment

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections 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.” RIDOC staff are committed to protecting and preparing incarcerated individuals for re-entry as core principles of our mission. Their perseverance, hard work, and dedication to those incarcerated make our communities safer.

The RIDOC Mission

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.

RIDOC Core Values

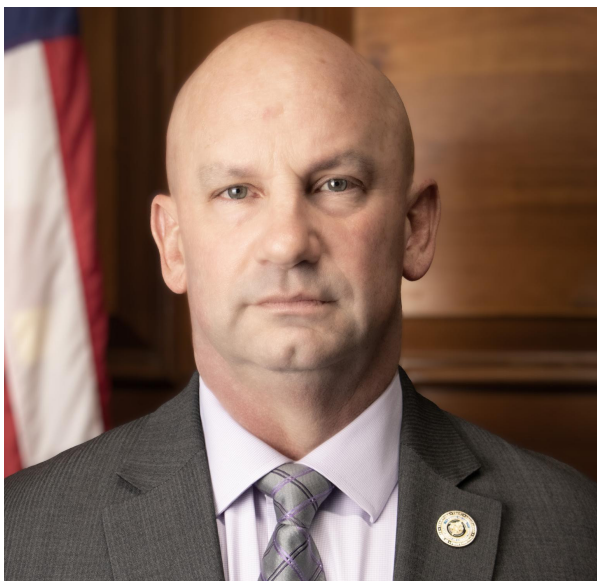
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| • Accountability | • Diversity |
| • Collaboration | • Growth |
| • Communication | • Integrity |
| • Correctional Excellence | • Respect |
| • Compassion | • Safety |

For more information on RIDOC's mission and core values, please visit doc.ri.gov



**Rhode Island Department
of Corrections**

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 2025. 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 offender.

This year, the report highlights two of the Department's programs: The Last Mile and Building Futures. These career training programs provide vital opportunities for our population to succeed upon release.

Other features of this year's report include:

- RIDOC's total average population is making a modest comeback post-pandemic.
- How RIDOC's programming has affected overall sentence reduction over the last decade.
- JFA population projections noted a significant decrease in sentence offenders' length of stay, but a slight increase for awaiting trial offenders.
- Going forward, RIDOC will continue to take innovative steps to foster successful offender rehabilitation and community reintegration.

I hope you enjoy this information!
Thank you.



**Rhode Island Department
of Corrections**

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 offenders (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, offenders on probation, parole, and electronic monitoring also fall under the jurisdiction of the RIDOC.

Facilities: The RIDOC Annual Report historically only includes open offender facilities. The Donald Price Building has been omitted since its closure in November of 2011. The Women's Facilities are comprised of the Gloria McDonald and Bernadette buildings, which are able to house female awaiting trial and sentenced offenders.

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

Offense Categories: Throughout this report, the type of offense is determined by the most serious charge for which the offender is sentenced to incarceration or community supervision. As an example, if an offender 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 offender database system), and there are times when 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 is 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, 2025.

Commitments & Releases: In contrast to stock data, commitment and release information provide data about the movement of offenders into and out of the RIDOC system. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025 (FY25).

Cost per Offender: The cost per offender per annum excludes central RIDOC Administration and Capital costs. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025 (FY25).

Operational Capacity: Refers to the number of offenders 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 offenders that RIDOC can safely detain. RIDOC's Palmigiano Capacity is calculated with a formula that utilizes the total number of available beds.

Mean: The "average" in a set of data. Calculated by adding all values and dividing by the number of values.

Median: The middle number in a dataset. Found by arranging values from largest to smallest and finding the middle number. Used when the mean may be unreliable due to extreme values or outliers.



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:** 856 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 1,118 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$80,032



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. The facility now houses the Behavioral Management Unit (BMU) and the Residential Treatment Unit (RTU). The facility processed 9,253 commitments in FY25, approximately 772 commitments per month. The ISC has a total bed capacity of 1,148. The average length of time an individual remains housed in awaiting trial status at the ISC is approximately 37 days (see graph on p.16 for further details); this translates into a constant turnover of the population. In comparison to FY24, the average facility population at the ISC has decreased by just over 1% through the close of FY25.

Minimum Security

Opened: 1978 **- Expanded:** 1989 & 1992 **Average Facility Population:** 145 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 692 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$182,758



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 FY24, the average facility population in Minimum Security has decreased by just over 20% through the close of FY25.

Medium Security: John J. Moran Facility

Opened: 1992 **Average Facility Population:** 812 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 1,126 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$83,389



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 FY24, the average facility population in Medium Security has increased by nearly 2% through the close of FY25.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

Facilities

Maximum Security

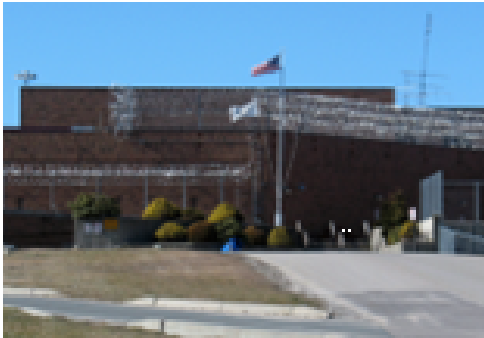
Opened: 1878 **Average Facility Population:** 308 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 422 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$141,842



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 FY24, the average facility population in Maximum Security increased by almost 4% through the close of FY25.

High Security

Opened: 1981 **Average Facility Population:** 83 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 96 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$401,109



The High Security Center (HSC) is a supermax facility, which houses individuals who require close custody and control, including protective custody. The facility contains the Restorative Housing Program (RHP), a program to which individuals can be referred and admitted if it has been determined that the inmate poses an unacceptable risk to the safety of others and/or is exhibiting serious behavioral issues not caused by a mental illness. 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 FY24, the facility saw a nearly 4% increase in the average population through the close of FY25.

Women's Facility: Gloria McDonald Building

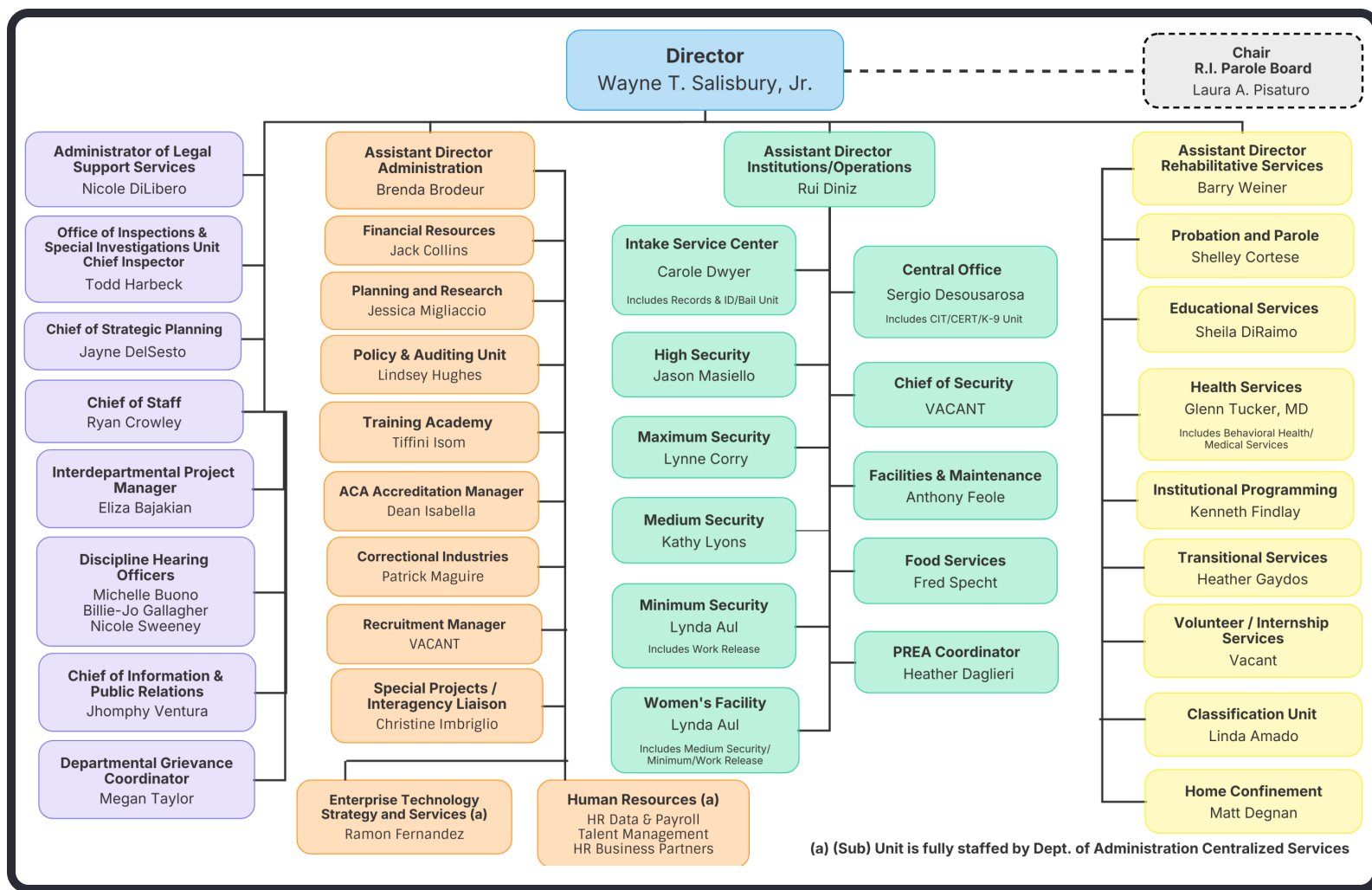
Average Women's Facility Population: 132 (FY25) **Operational Capacity:** 187 (FY25)
Annual Cost per Individual: \$205,472



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 2 (WF2), 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 WFI was originally designed to hold those on work release, in later years it contained Community Corrections and Education offices. In mid-FY20, 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 FY24, the average facility population in the Women's Facility saw an 8% increase through the close of FY25.



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.

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. In addition to a designated PREA coordinator, Deputy Wardens are the designated PREA facility monitors. The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) is committed to adhering to the PREA Standards 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>



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

RIDOC Divisions



Administrative 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, , Planning & Research, Policy & Auditing, Accreditation, Correctional Industries, Special Projects, Recruitment the Training Academy, Human Resources*, and Management Information Systems*. 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.

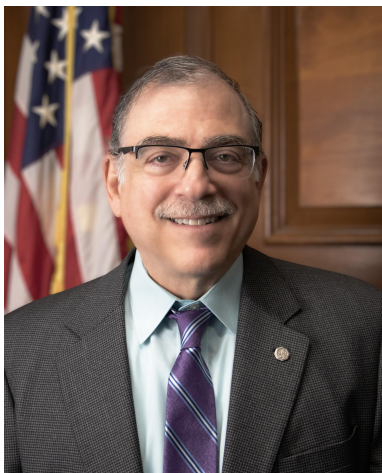
*Sub Unit is fully staffed by the Department of Administration Centralized Services



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

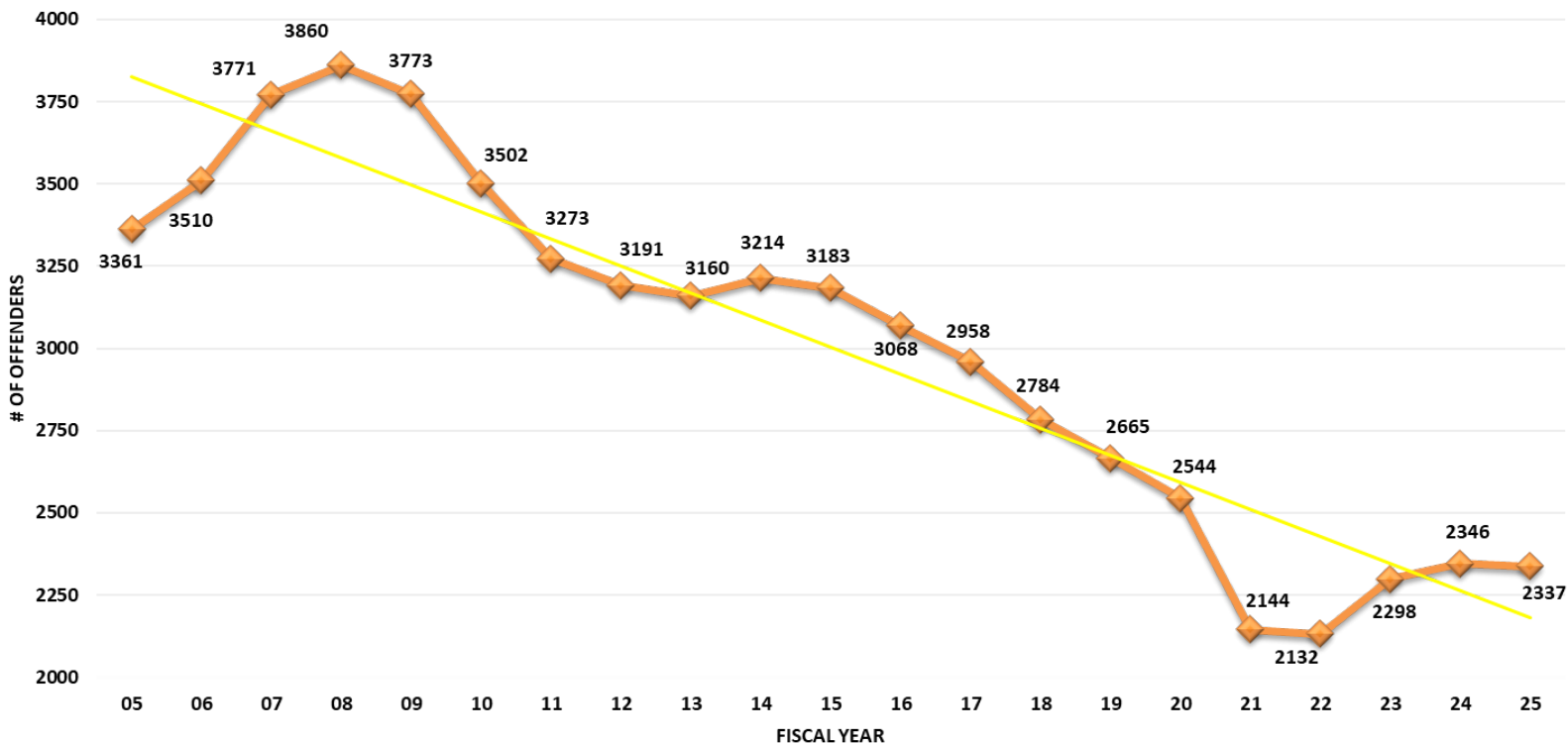
The Division of Rehabilitative Services is committed to realizing the meaningful reintegration of incarcerated individuals into the community. Program areas within this Division can be categorized into two distinct sections: 1) Institutionally based or 2) Community-based. Institutional corrections include 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 combat 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.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

Population Trends

Total RIDOC Population FY05 to FY25



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 FY05 and FY08, when the population grew 14.8%. However, since FY08, the population has seen a steady decline and **fell by nearly 40%** through the end of FY 2025. The population has **decreased by nearly 0.5%** in the past year. It's important to note that from the most recent "pre-COVID" year (FY19) to FY25, RIDOC's average population has **decreased by 12%**. In RI, 125 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 355 out of 100,000 US residents are incarcerated¹, 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 use. 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 FY76-FY22, available on RIDOC's website at www.doc.ri.gov.

¹The Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2023, November). *Prisoners in 2022-Statistical Tables*. Retrieved October 15, 2025, from <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/p22st.pdf>



Commitments & Releases

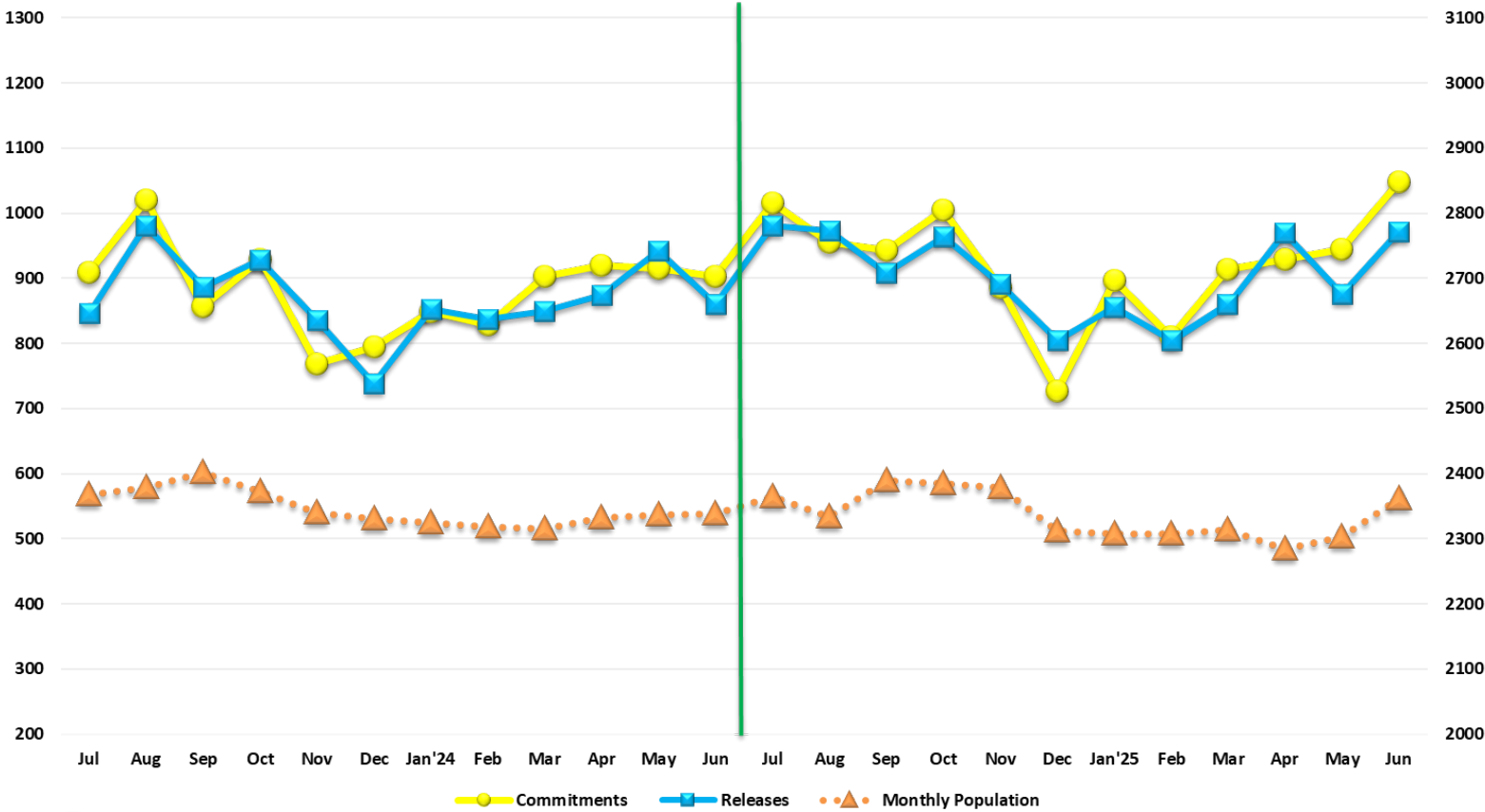
Fiscal Year 2025	# Commitments	+/- Change
Jul	1016	12.51%
Aug	956	-5.91%
Sep	943	-1.36%
Oct	1004	6.47%
Nov	886	-11.75%
Dec	726	-18.06%
Jan	896	23.42%
Feb	810	-9.60%
Mar	913	12.72%
Apr	929	1.80%
May	945	1.72%
Jun	1048	10.90%

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 increasing and are beginning to level off. The monthly population at RIDOC has also remained around it's highest point since the start of the pandemic, with a **less than 1% decrease** since the close of FY24.

Recently, there was a **16% increase** in the number of commitments from the end of FY24 (903) to the end of FY25 (1048). RIDOC's commitments have **decreased by nearly 32%** from the beginning of FY05 (1532) through the close of FY25 (1048). This shows the continual decline in average commitments over the past 20 years.

The graph below demonstrates that the changes in the number of commitments are linked to changes in the total monthly population numbers (please note that the left axis is for commitment and release data, and the total population axis is on the right). The prison population is influenced by the number of new commitments and length of stay. **The overall prison population is driven by commitments relative to releases.**

Monthly Commitments, Releases and Total Population at RIDOC from FY24-FY25



Population Characteristics

Awaiting Trial Commitments

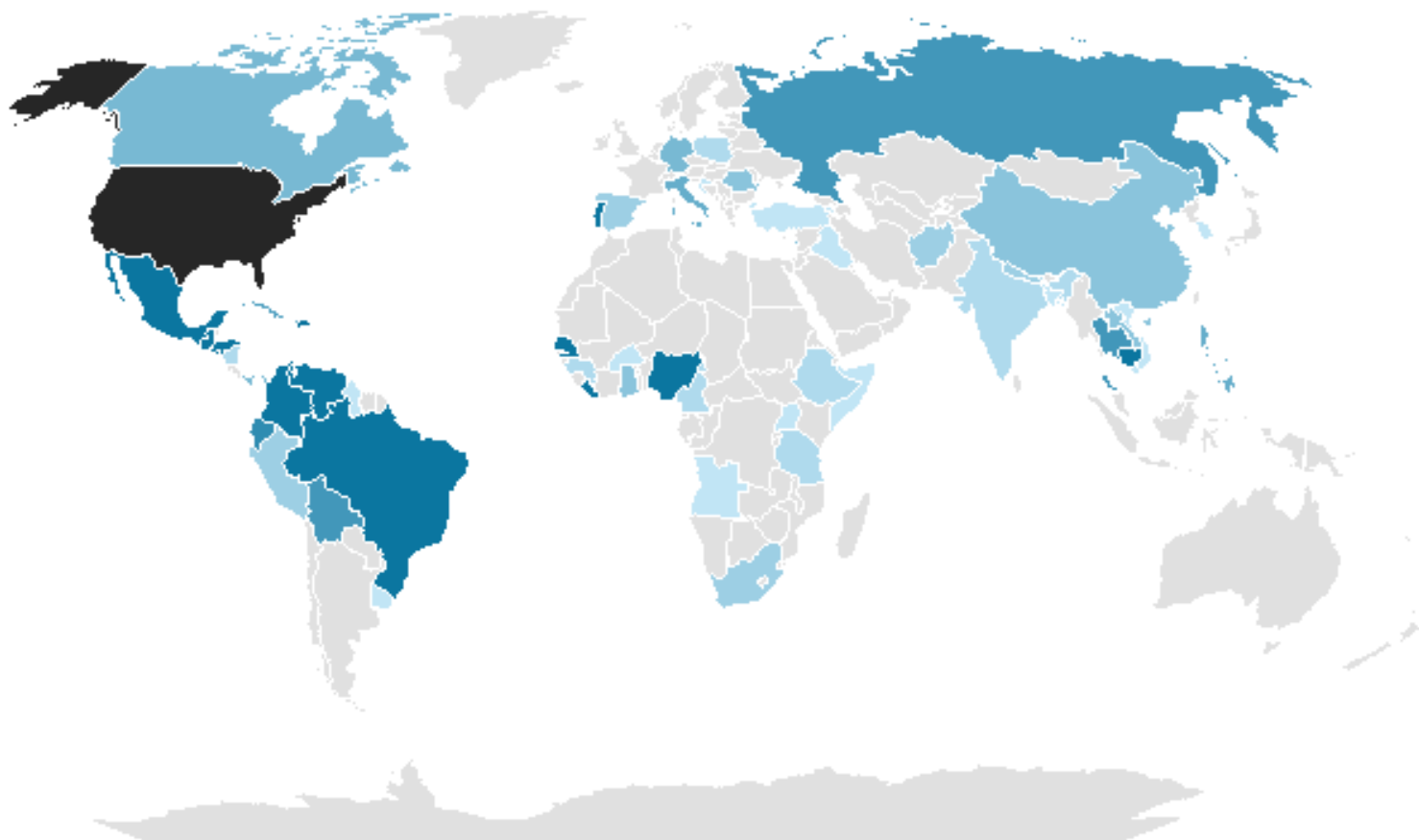
- Forty-one percent(41%) entered RIDOC as a new commitment, while twenty-four percent (24%) entered as a probation violator in FY25. Over twelve percent (12%) and seventeen percent (17%) of detainees entered as bail violators and for failure to appear.
- The majority are white (48%) & single (79%).
- About half (49%) have a high school diploma or GED, nearly 34% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 12% have completed some college.
- The average number of children at the time of commitment is 2.
- Forty percent (40%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- The average age for men was 38 years old, while the average age for women was 37 years old.

Sentenced Commitments

- The majority are white (46%) & single (78%).
- Fifty-one percent (51%) have a high school diploma or GED, 34% have less than a 12th-grade education, and an additional eleven percent (11%) have completed some college.
- The average number of children at the time of commitment is 2.
- Forty-four percent (44%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- The average age for both men and women was 37, while the median age was 36.



Population Characteristics-Nativity



The above map shows the total number of FY25 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 FY25. 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 FY25 Nativity Dashboard*: [RIDOC Nativity Dashboard](https://shorturl.at/JTqZ9)

FY25 Awaiting Trial Commitments

- United States: 86.9% (N=7,271)
- Puerto Rico: 4.1% (N=342)
- Dominican Republic: 2.7% (N=223)
- Guatemala: 1.3% (N=109)
- Cape Verde: 1.0% (N=85)

FY25 Sentenced Commitments

- United States: 89.8% (N=2,431)
- Puerto Rico: 3.7% (N=99)
- Dominican Republic: 2.0% (N=53)
- Guatemala: 1.2% (N=32)
- Cape Verde: 0.7% (N=20)



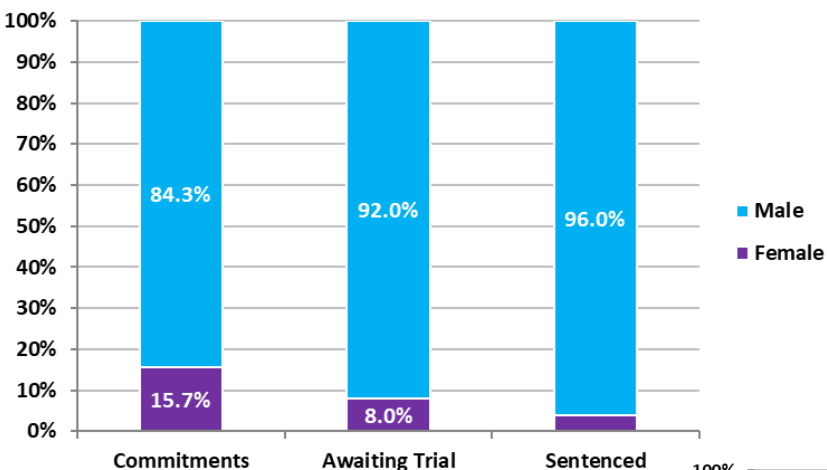
**Rhode Island Department
of Corrections**

*RIDOC Nativity Dashboard Link:
<https://shorturl.at/JTqZ9>

Population Characteristics

The charts on the following pages contain: commitments, who include all individuals committed to RIDOC (sentenced & pre-trial) over FY25; awaiting trial and sentenced individuals represent the stock population on June 30, 2025. Please note that any value less than 4% will not be labeled on pages 14-18.

Sex by Status

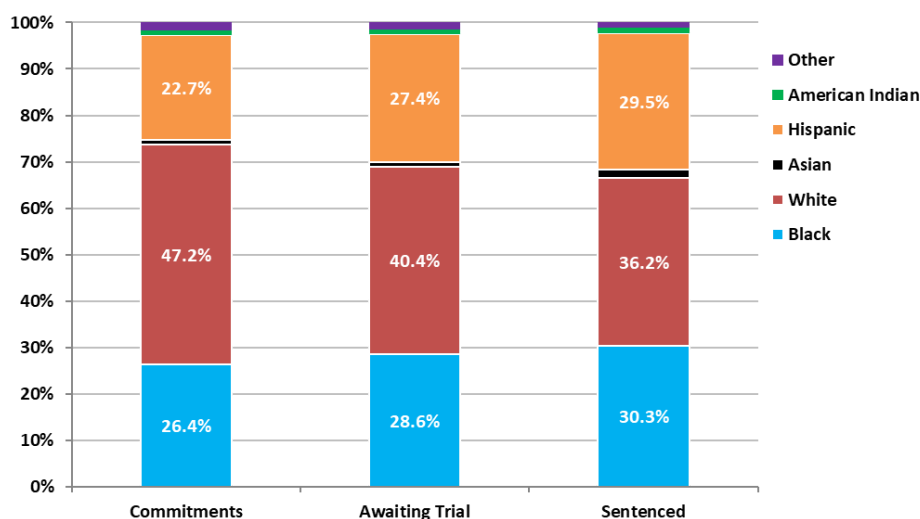


Men make up the majority of the RIDOC commitments (84.3%), awaiting trial population (92.0%), and sentenced population (96.0%). Nearly sixteen percent (15.7%) of RIDOC commitments, 8.0% of the awaiting trial population, and 4.0% of the sentenced population were women.

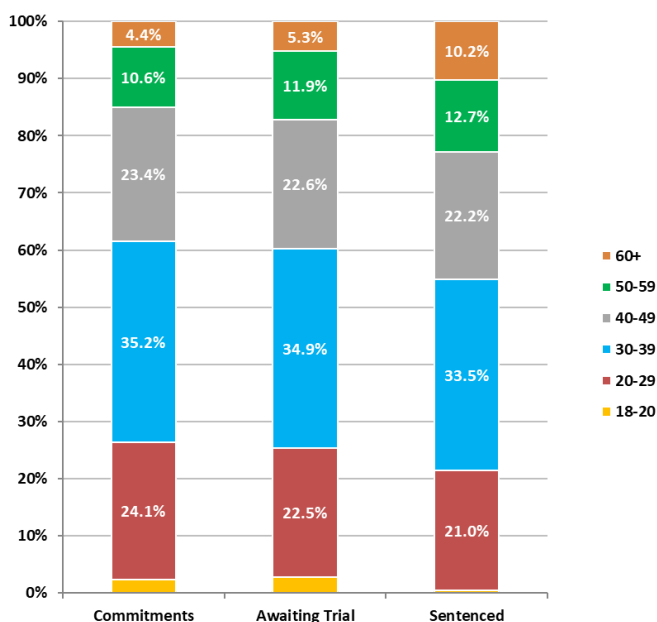
In comparison, according to the US Bureau of the Census, men were 48.5% and women were 51.5% of Rhode Island's overall population in 2020 (the most recent census).

The majority of commitments and sentenced individuals are White (47.2% & 36.2%), followed by Black (26.4% & 30.3%) and Hispanic (22.7% and 29.5%). The majority of awaiting trial detainees are White (40.4%), followed by Black (28.6%) and Hispanic (27.4%). 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



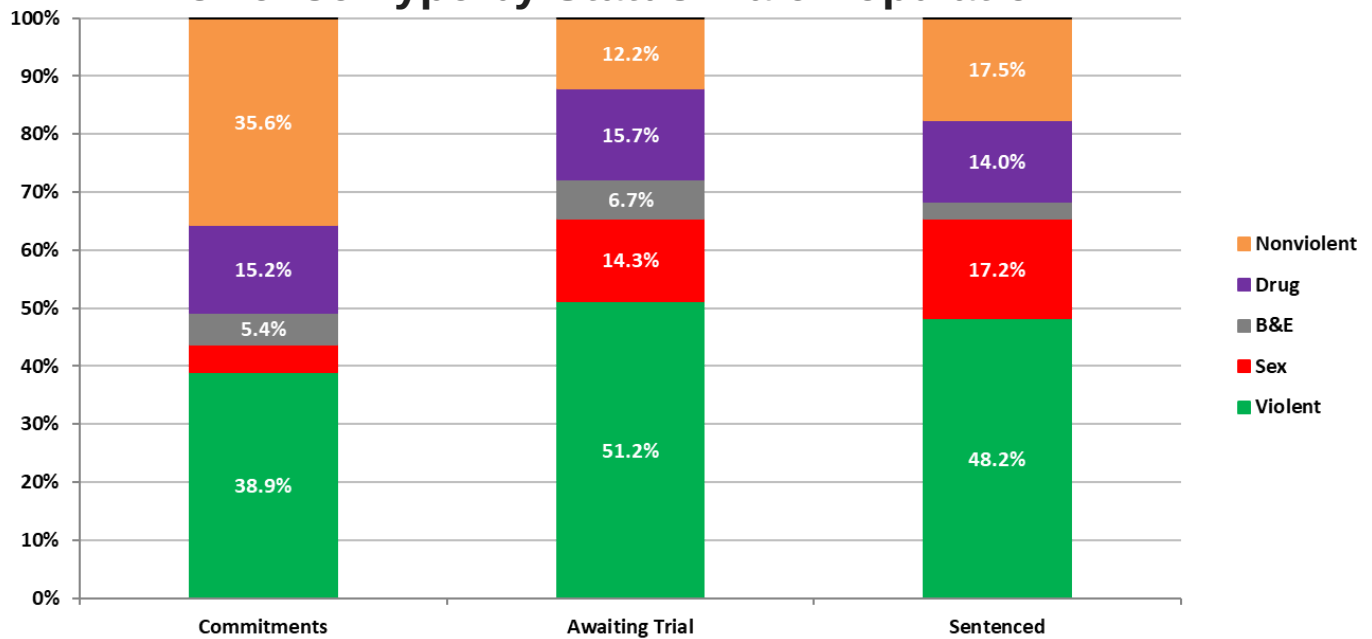
Nearly two-thirds of RIDOC's population are between the ages of 20-39. The median age of RIDOC sentenced individuals for men is 38, and 35 for women. For pre-trial detainees, men have a median age of 37 and women have a median age of 36. There is a noticeable increase in older demographics when looking at the sentenced population when compared to those awaiting trial and overall commitments. This can be partially attributed to those serving longer/life sentences, which increases the age of the sentenced population over time.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

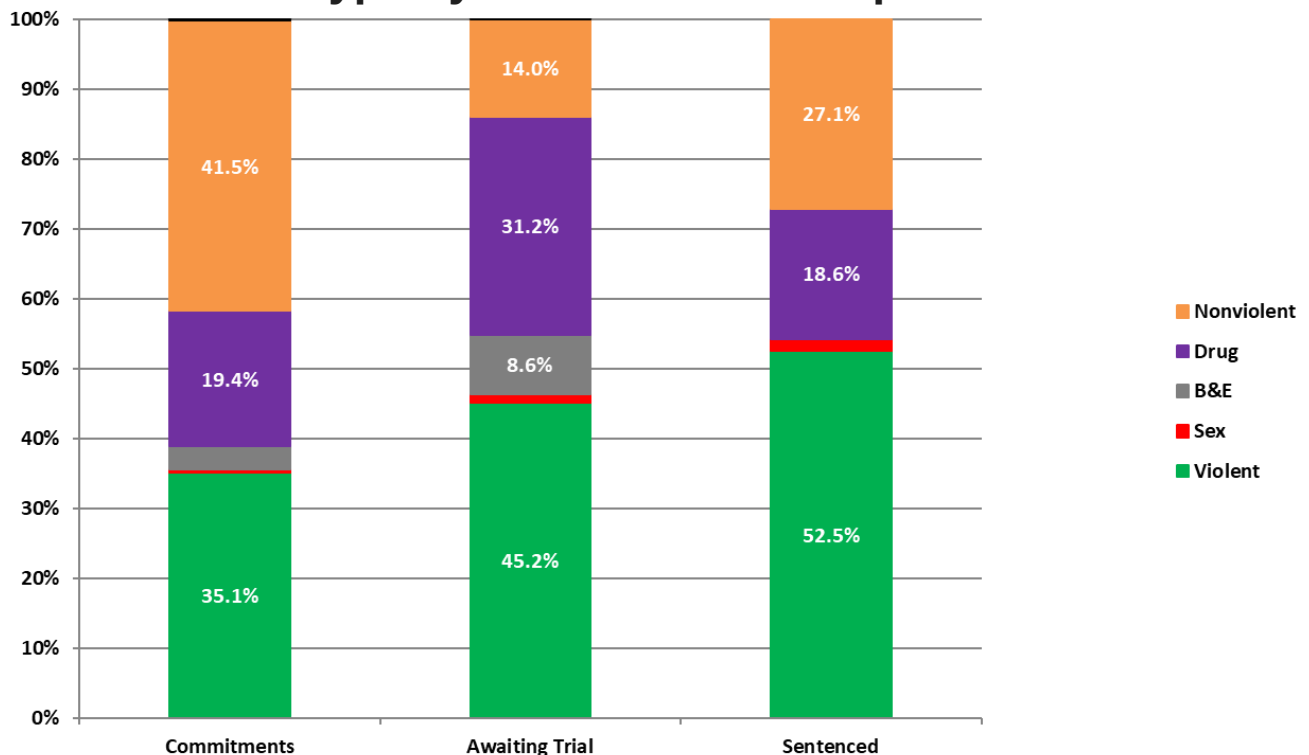
Population Characteristics

Offense Type by Status-Male Population



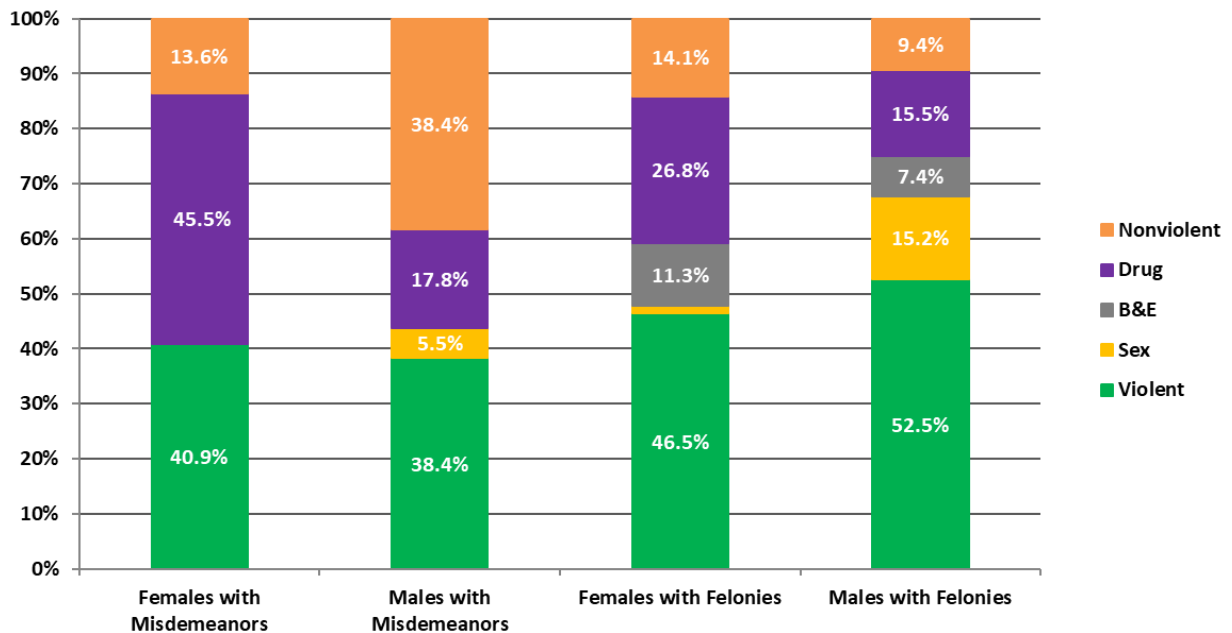
Historically, there has been a noticeable difference in the types of crimes men and women commit. Nearly thirty-six percent (35.6%) of male commitments are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, while almost forty-two percent (41.6%) of the female commitments are incarcerated for similar offenses. Around half of the awaiting trial male population (51.2%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes, while about 45.2% of women are incarcerated for similar violent crimes. The reverse trend is evident in the sentenced population, where nearly half of men (48.2%) and over half of women (52.5%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes. The number of people 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



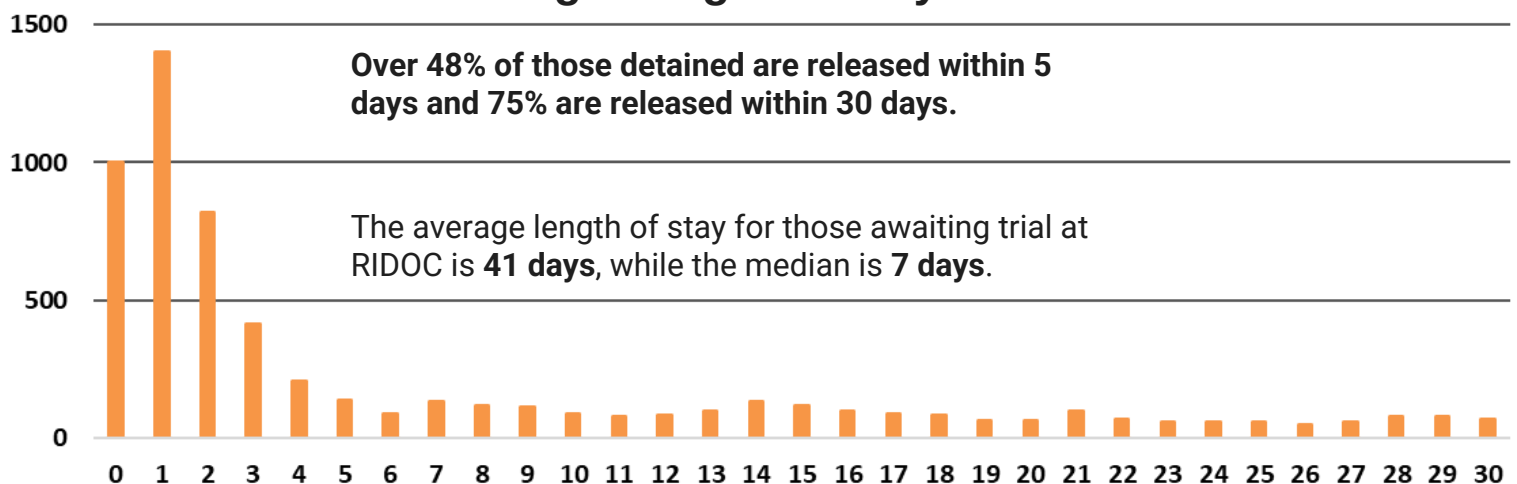
Pre-Trial Statistics

Pre-Trial Detainees: Crime Type by Offense Type Stock Data - June 30, 2025 (N=857)



In the awaiting trial population, the most common offenses are domestic assault and possession of a controlled substance for males charged with misdemeanors, and possession of a controlled substance and simple assault & battery for females charged with misdemeanors. Men charged with felonies were imprisoned most commonly for felony assault, manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance, domestic assault, and first-degree child molestation. Women charged with felonies were imprisoned most commonly for manufacturing/delivery/possession of a controlled substance, and felony assault.

Average Length of Stay for FY25



*Please note that mean & median average length of stay statistics include 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.

***The average pretrial length of stay may have been altered by higher than normal case values. The median is not impacted by extreme case values.

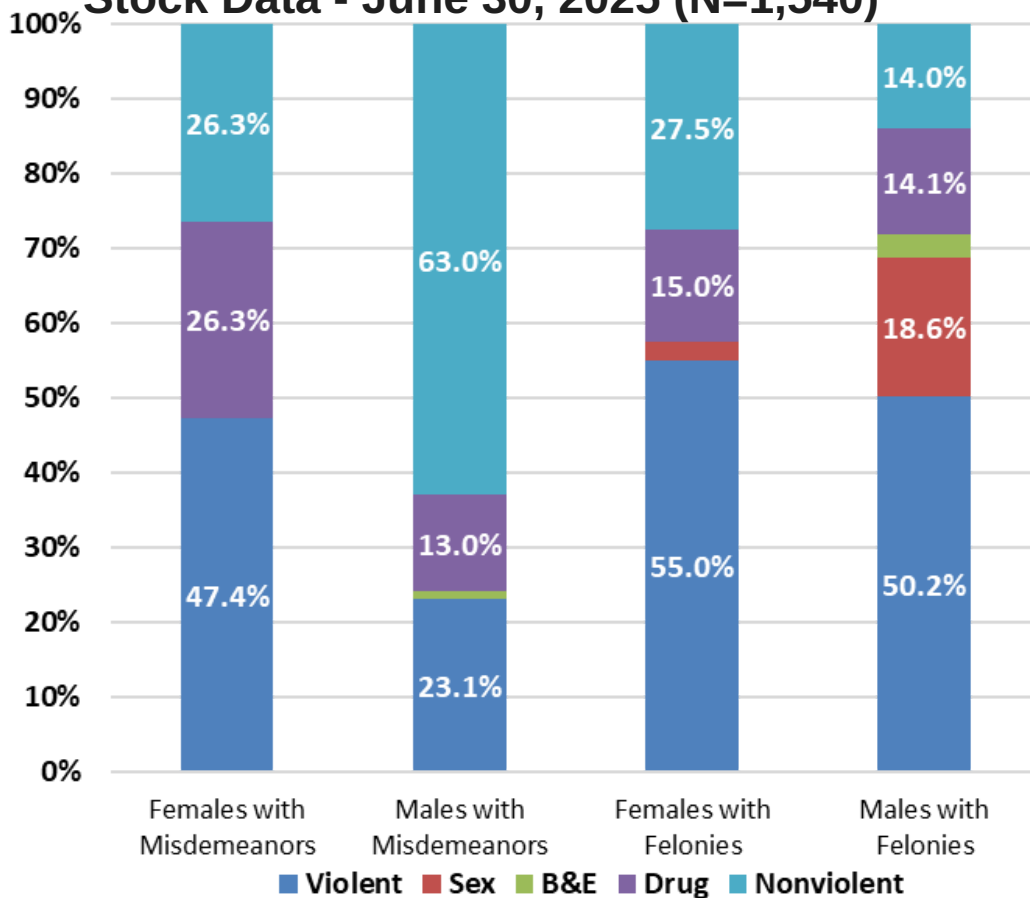
****Offense type categories under 5% are not shown in the top chart.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Population: Crime Type by Offense Type Stock Data - June 30, 2025 (N=1,540)



RIDOC's sentenced stock population has decreased by slightly over 1% (21 people) from this same time last year (June 30, 2024).

The most common offenses for females with misdemeanors were:

- Simple assault/battery (26.3%)
- Possession of a controlled substance (21.1%)

The most common offenses for females with felonies were:

- Second degree murder (12.5%)
- Manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (7.5%)
- Felony Assault (7.5%)
- Driving under the influence-death resulting (7.5%)

The most common offenses for males with misdemeanors were:

- Simple assault/battery (12.0%)
- Disorderly Conduct (11.1%)

The most common offenses for males with felonies were:

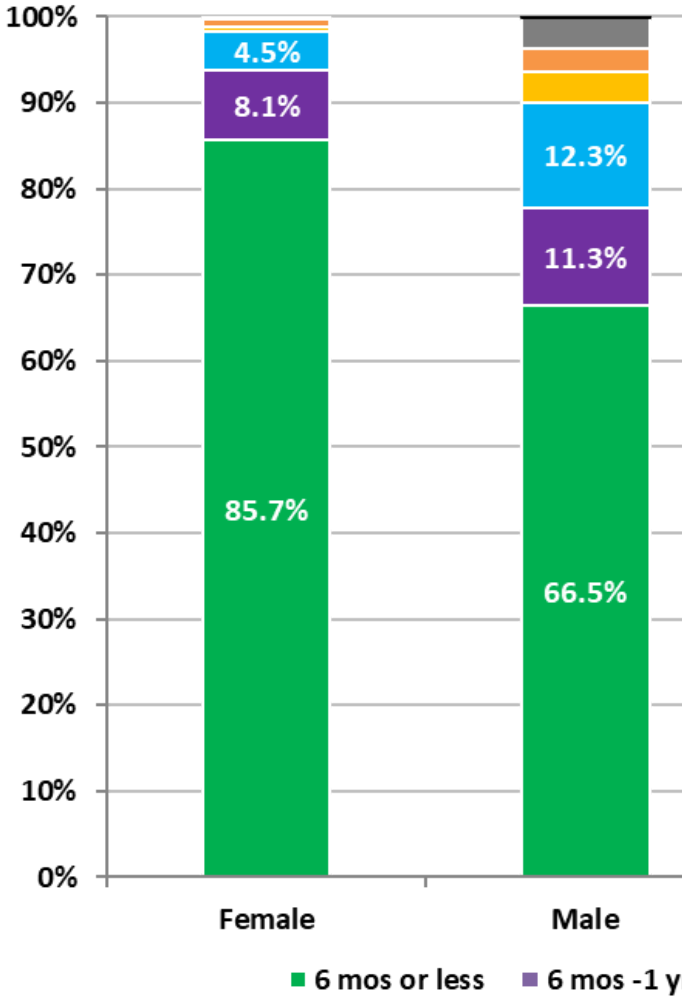
- First degree murder (10.6%)
- First degree child molestation (9.2%)
- Felony assault (8.7%)

Please note that sentenced stock data only includes those who are held in RIDOC Facilities. It excludes 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.

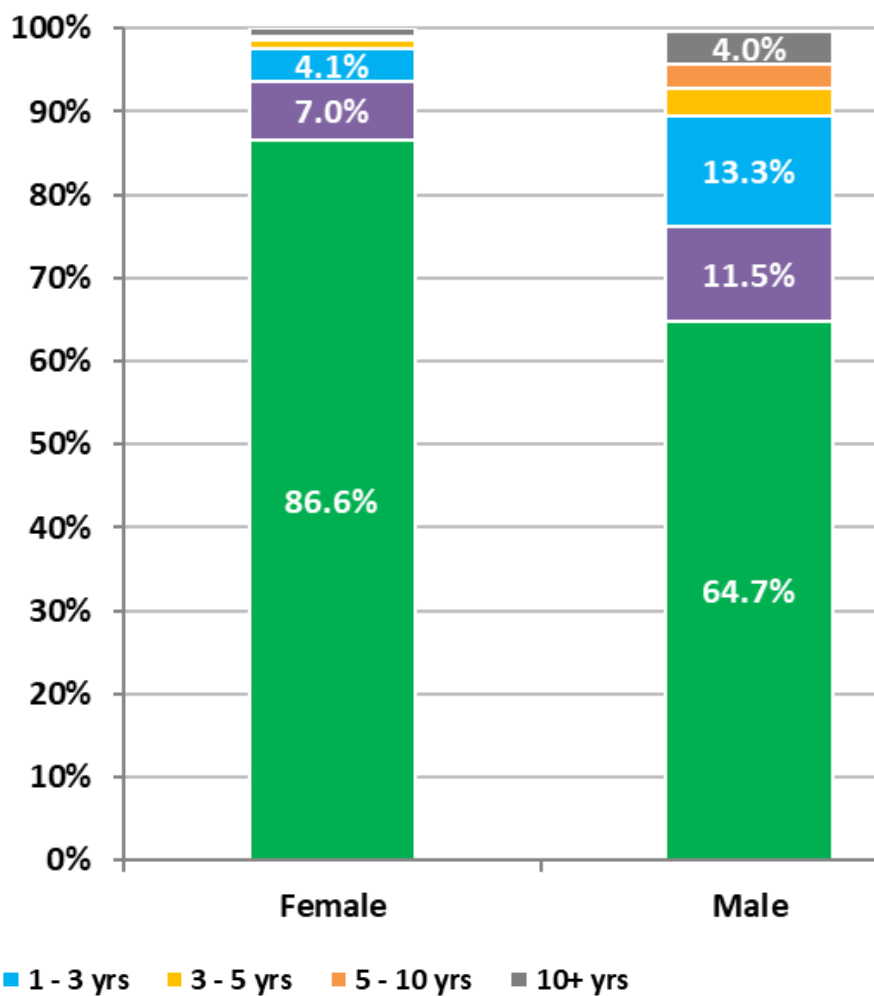


Sentenced Statistics

**Sentenced Commitments
Sentence Length by Sex
FY25**



**Sentenced Releases
Sentence Length by Sex
FY25**



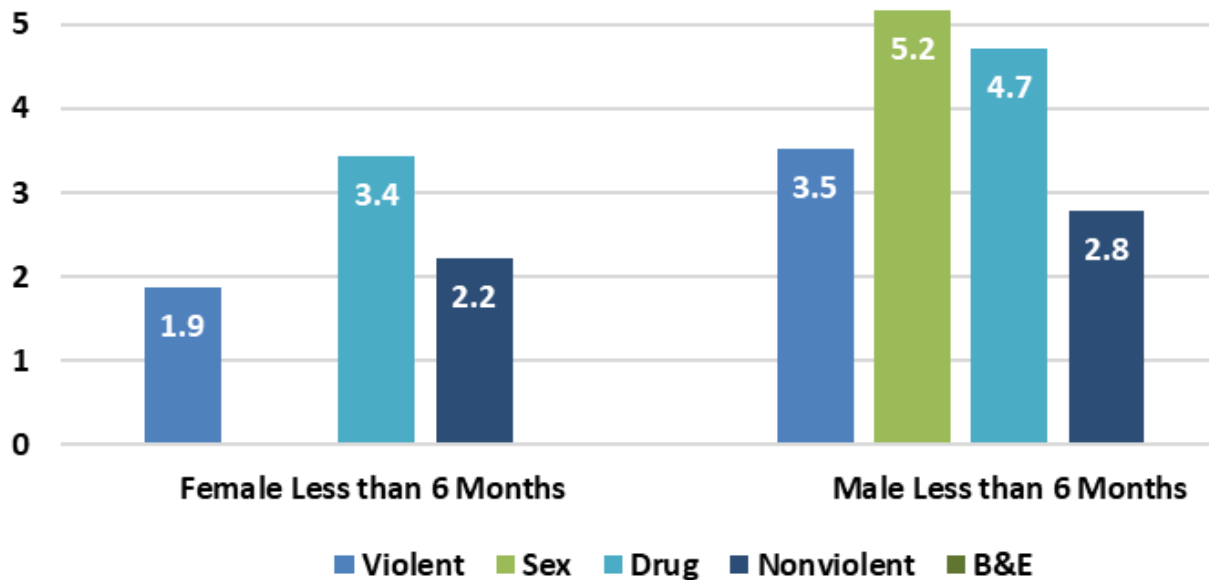
When examined together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced individuals in and out of the RIDOC. The left graph shows the length of sentence imposed by the Judiciary, while the right graph shows the lengths of stay for sentenced individuals being released.

While most of the population skews towards lower sentence lengths when being committed and released from sentenced status, slightly more men appear to be released with higher sentence lengths, while the inverse trend occurs for women. Due to the relatively high turnover rate of the population, this can be attributed to a number of factors, such as the release of long-term offenders which would increase the number of those with high sentence lengths, legislative changes to "good time" (which can reduce a person's sentence), and sentencing trends in the judiciary. For example: during the Covid-19 pandemic, less people were seen by the courts due to social distancing measures. Those with severe offenses were prioritized which artificially increased RIDOC's sentence lengths during this time period.



Sentenced Statistics

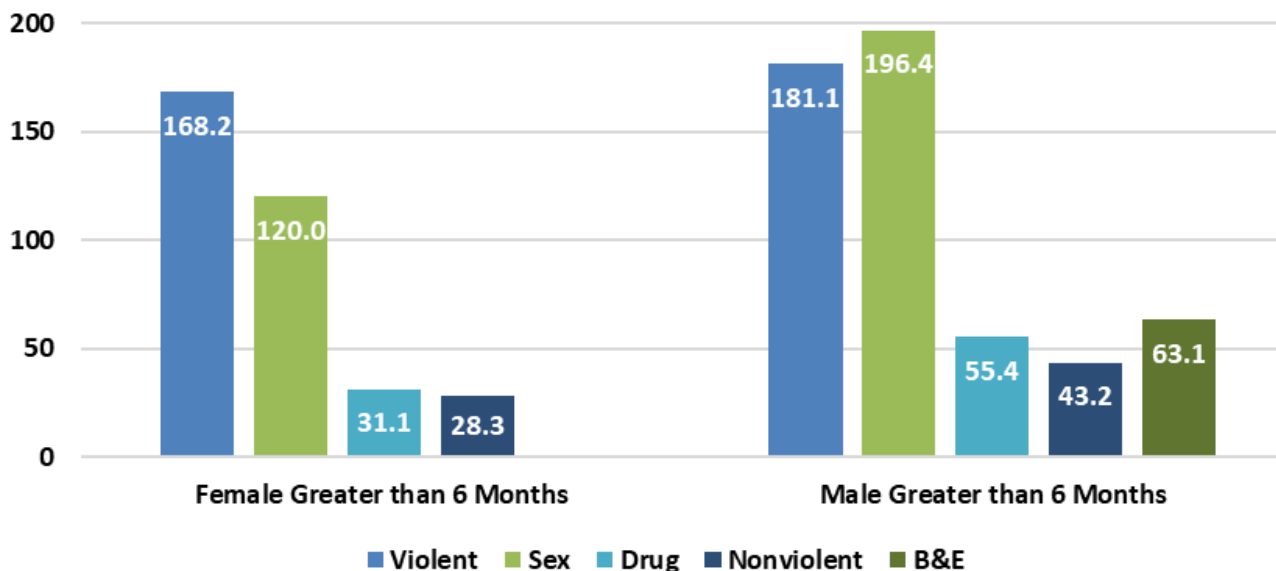
FY25 Average Total Sentenced Imposed in Months- Less than 6 Months



The graphs on this page highlight the average total sentence imposed on sentenced commitments in months during FY25. 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).

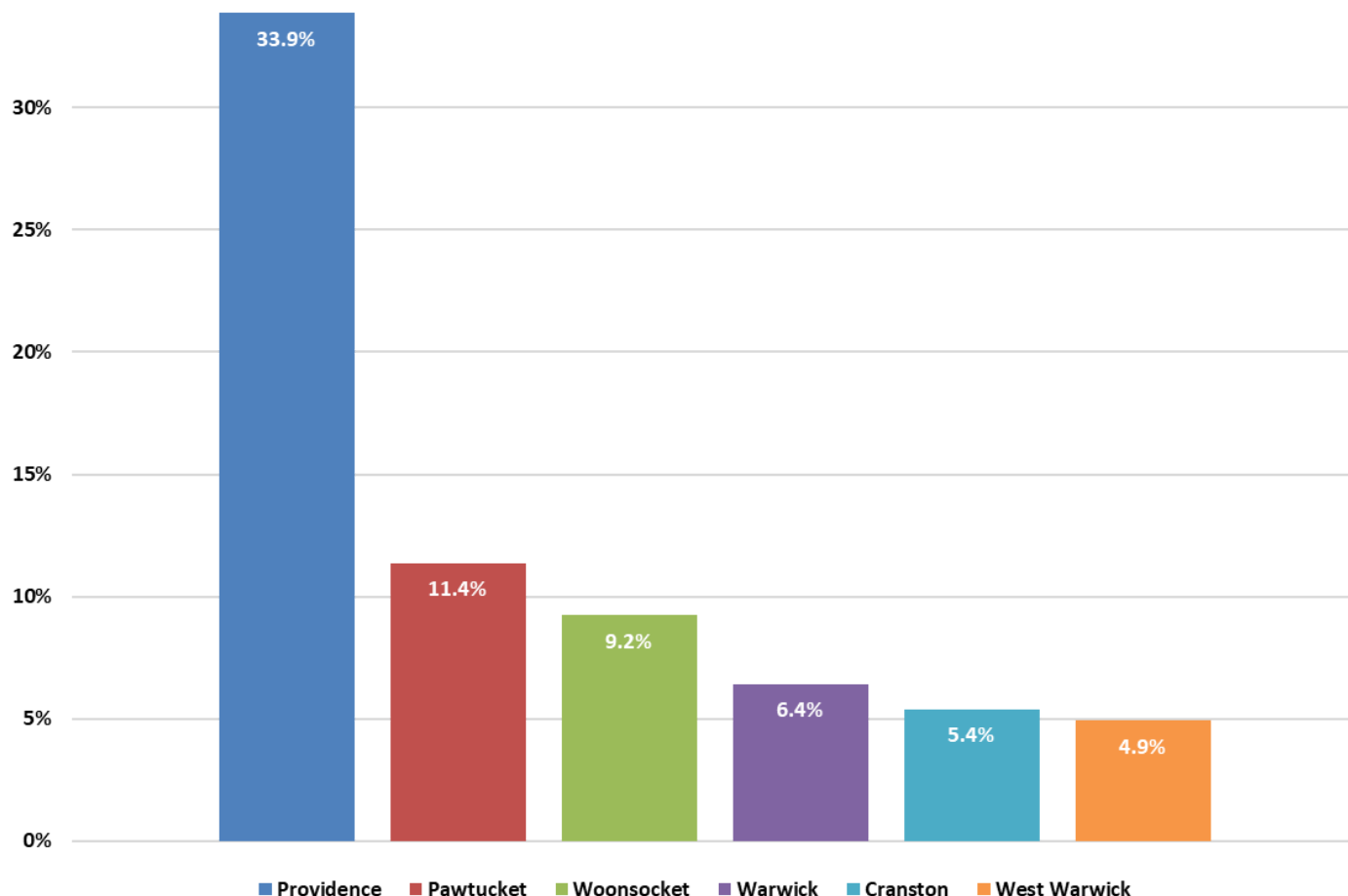
On average, sexual crimes result in the longest imposed sentences (107 months), while nonviolent offenses results in the shortest (19 months). The overall average sentenced imposed length was nearly 57 months, which is around 4.75 years.

FY25 Average Total Sentenced Imposed in Months- Greater than 6 Months



Release Statistics

FY25 Sentenced Releases by Self-Identified Address of Residence



Sentenced Releases: During FY25 RIDOC processed a total of 2,668 releases. 84% of all releases expired their sentences while over 7% were paroled. Over 7% of sentenced releases self-reported that they were homeless or had no permanent address.

Almost 35% of men were released from Minimum or Medium Security. An additional 55% were released from the Intake Service Center, while an additional 4% were released from Maximum or High Security. Slightly over 6% of men were released from Home Confinement. 88% of women were released from the Women's Facility. An additional 12% were released from Home Confinement.

Of sentenced releases to Rhode Island (shown above) 33.9% reported returning to Providence, with an additional 11.4% returning to Pawtucket and 9.2% returning to Woonsocket. Nearly 17% reported returning to Cranston, Warwick, or West Warwick.

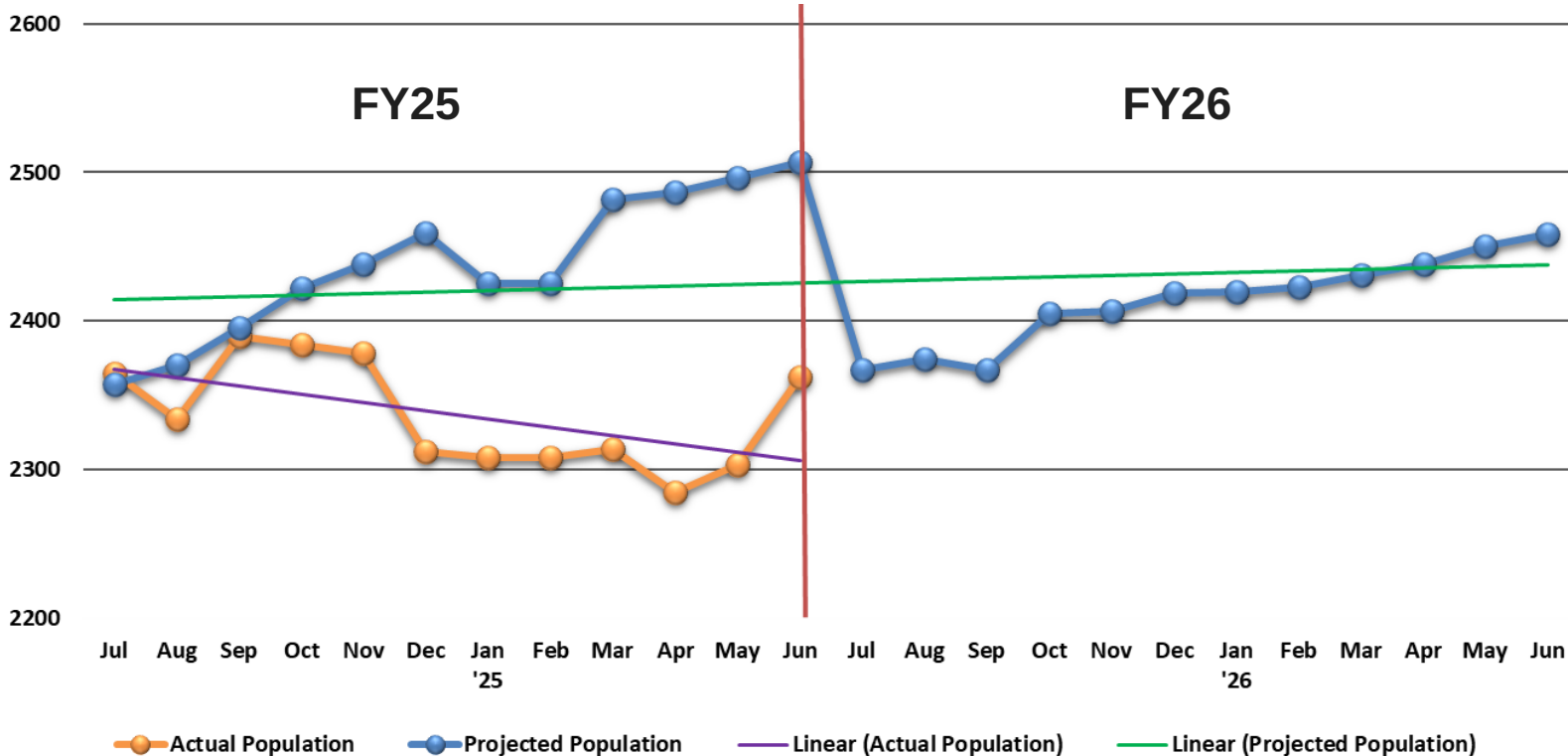
Awaiting Trial Releases: During FY25, there were a total of 8,055 awaiting trial releases. Nealy half of which were discharged at court (48%) and almost a quarter of which were bailed (24%). An additional 23% were sentenced to serve time on their charges.

**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 did not report a valid address). In addition, data on only the cities/towns that yielded the highest percent of sentenced releases have been included.*



Population Projections

FY25-FY26 Population Projections vs FY25 Actual Population



The graph above compares the projected population in FY25 and FY26 (blue) to the actual population in FY25 (orange). This chart shows that the actual population during FY25 was substantially lower than what was projected.

As of the FY25 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 20.9% (approx. 329 people) at an average annual rate of 1.9% between fiscal year-end 2026 and fiscal year-end 2036. The awaiting trial population is expected to increase by 14.3% (approx. 112 people) at an average annual rate of 1.3% between fiscal year-end 2026 and fiscal year-end 2036. 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.

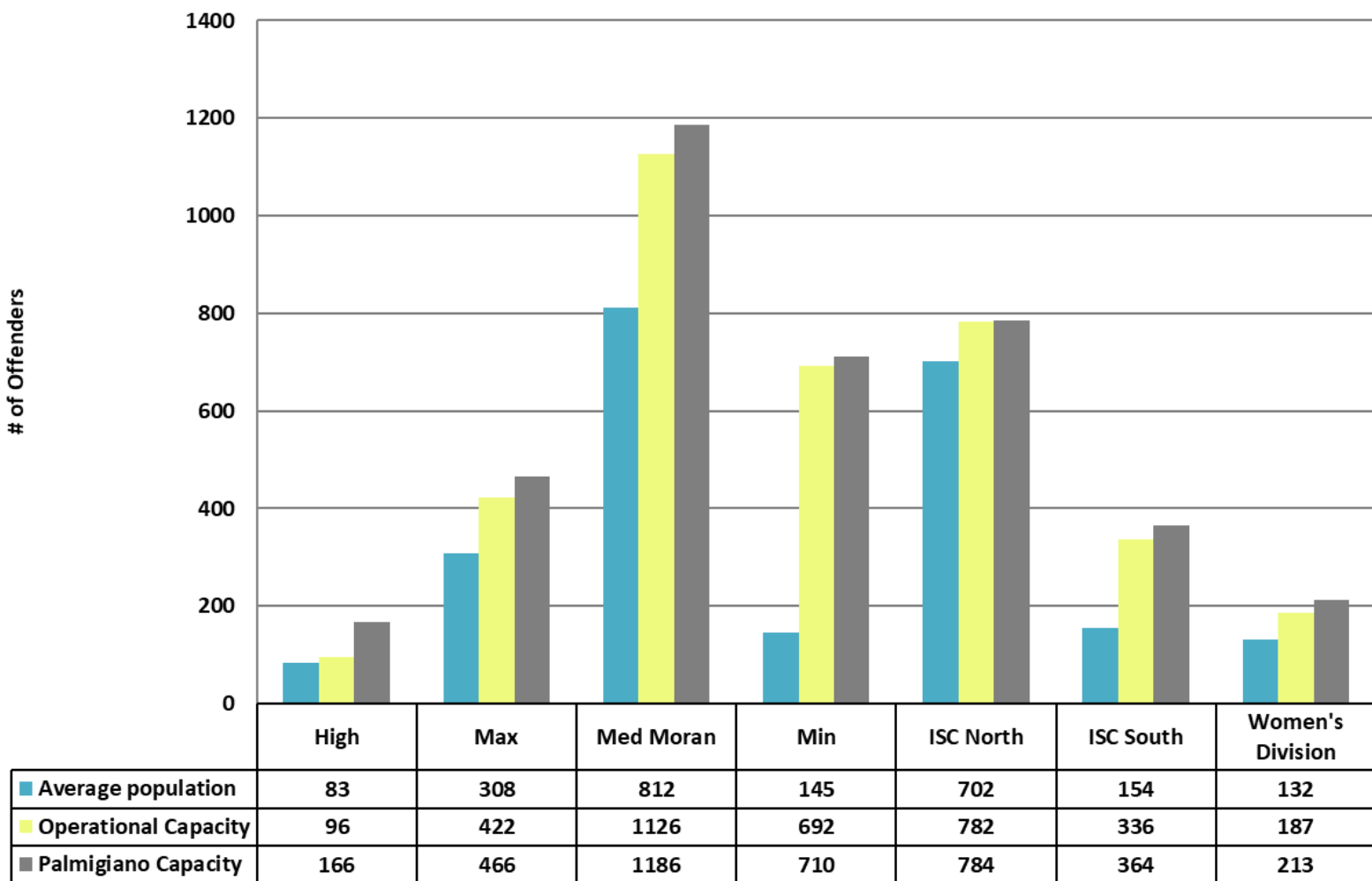
Historically, CGL's projections have proven to be highly accurate, typically forecasting the following fiscal year's population within a three or four percent margin of error. These projections take into account current internal factors, state statutes, and RIDOC practices—such as sentence reductions for good behavior and program participation. However, changes in legislation or departmental policy can significantly alter these variables, potentially rendering existing forecasts obsolete.

For more information, please see RIDOC's Ten-Year Prison Population Projections Brief FY25–35 which will soon be available on RIDOC's website at www.doc.ri.gov.



Institutional Capacities

Average FY25 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 FY25

*Operational Capacity = 3,641

**Palmigiano Capacity = 3,889

Average FY25 Population = 2,337

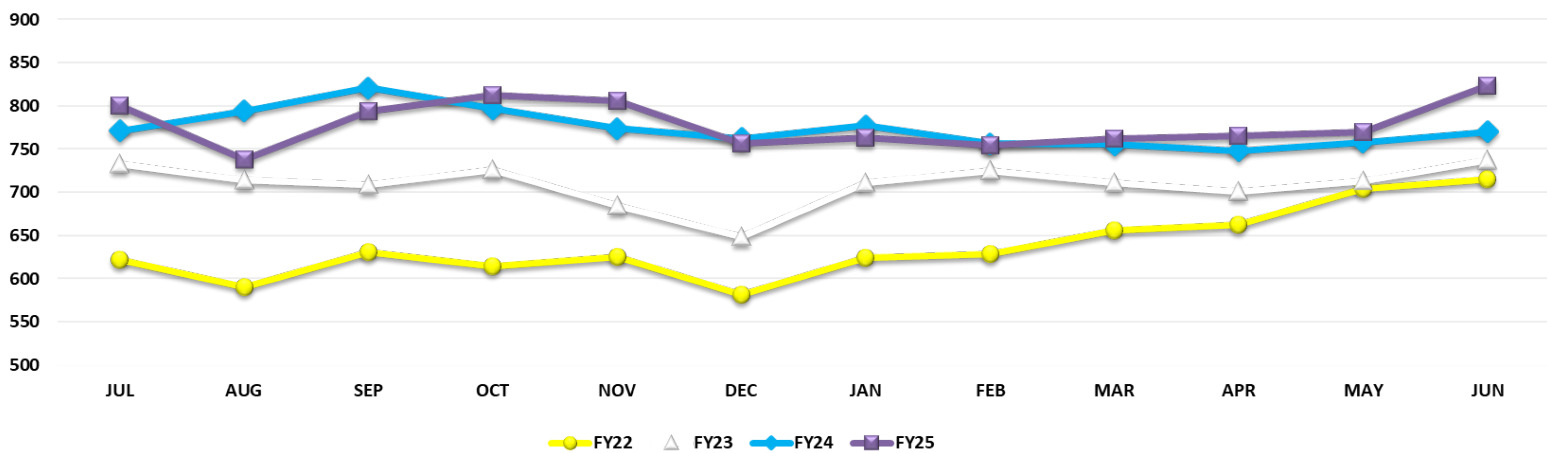
***Please note that these capacities exclude the Bernadette Building.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

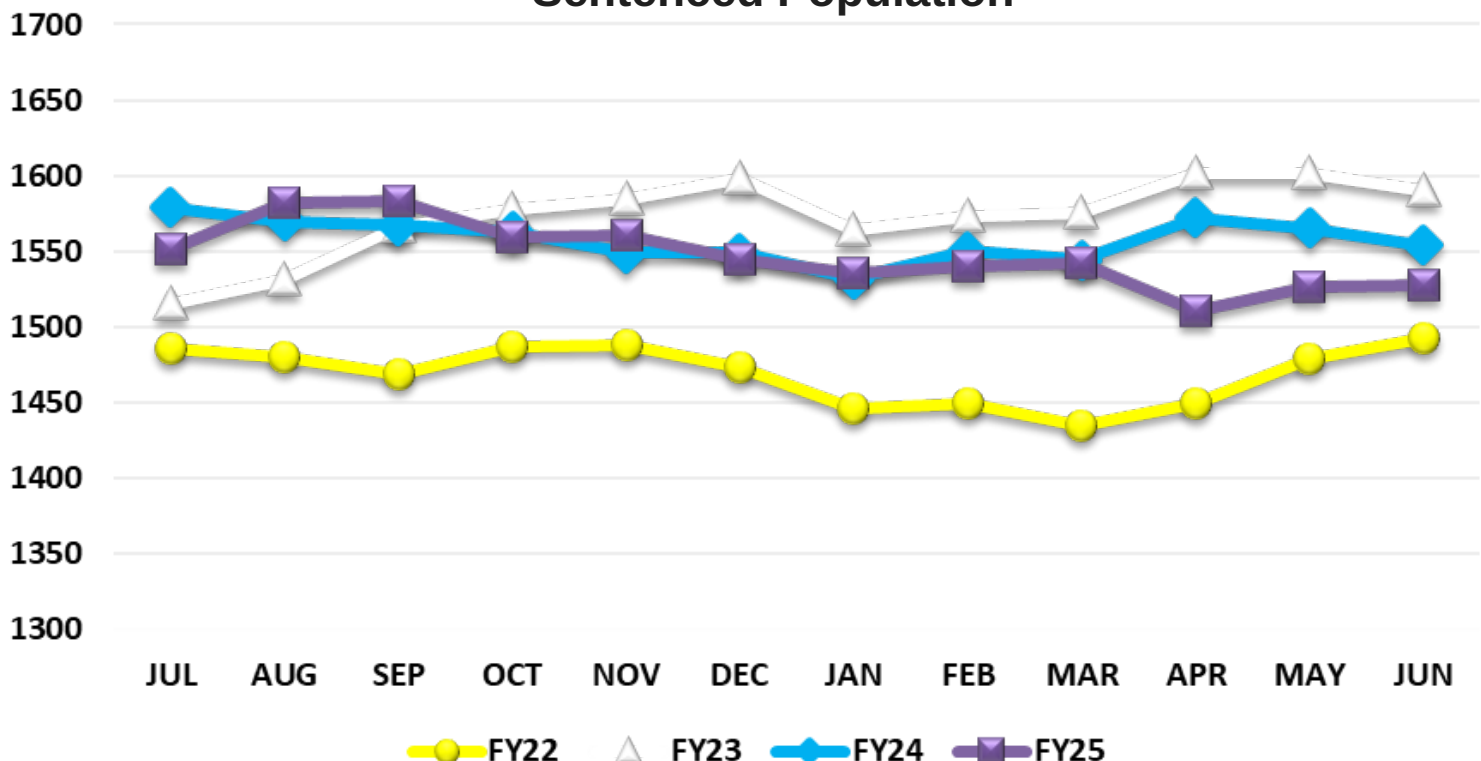
Fiscal Year Population Trends FY22-25

Awaiting Trial Population



RIDOC's 2022 to current awaiting trial population has increased by nearly 24% (FY22 to FY25). The awaiting trial (AT) population has increased by almost 15% between FY22 and FY23, and increased by 18.6% between FY22 and FY24. The AT population decreased by 0.13% between FY24 and FY25. RIDOC's pandemic to current sentenced population has increased by 4.61% from FY22 to FY25. The sentenced population has increased by 0.51% between FY22 and FY23, 7.04% between FY22 and FY24, and decreased by 1.58% between FY24 to FY25. 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.

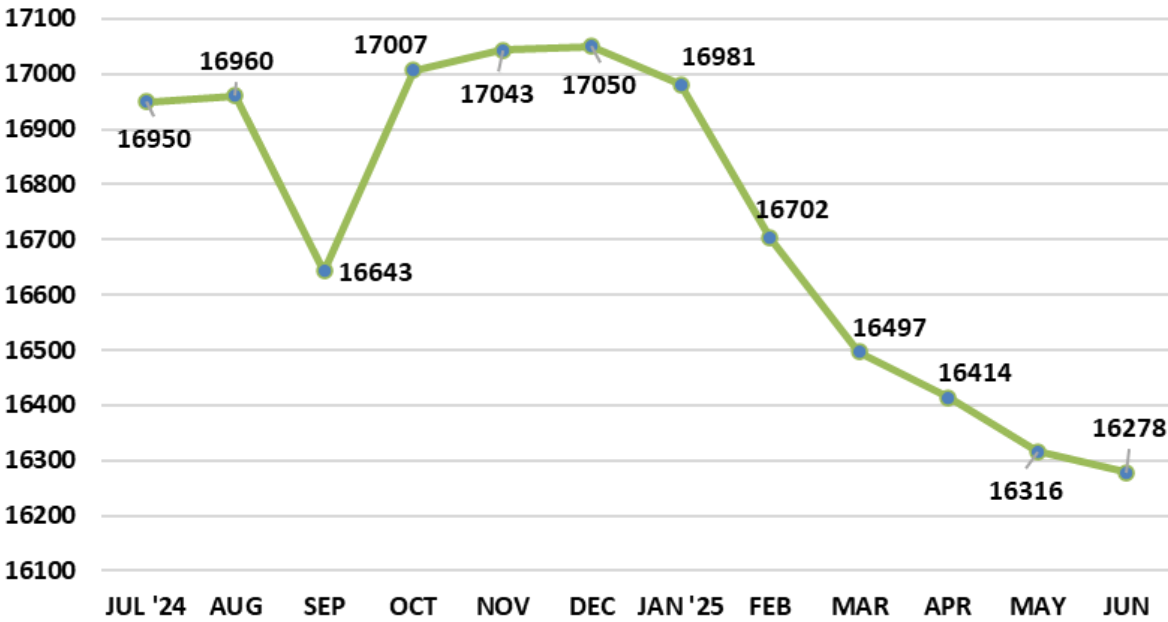
Sentenced Population



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Community Corrections Population

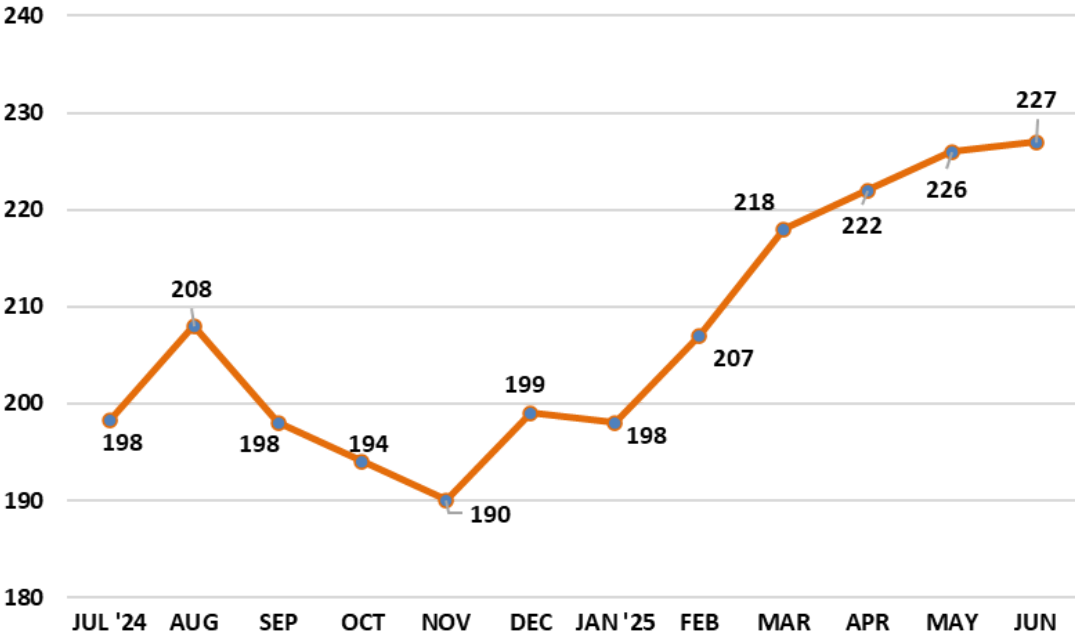
RIDOC's FY25 Probation and Parole Population



The overall Probation and Parole (P&P) population at RIDOC has fallen by nearly 4% since the start of FY25. In the past 10 years, RIDOC's P&P population has decreased by almost 33%. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2023, Rhode Island has the tenth-highest rate of community corrections supervision in the nation: 1,911 per 100,000 residents (Probation and Parole in the United States, 2023). In addition, R.I. has the seventh-highest rate of probation supervision in the nation: 1,864 per 100,000 residents².

RIDOC has recorded an almost 15% increase in the number of people on home confinement from the start to the close of FY25. Overall, the home confinement population has increased by nearly 25% over the past 10 years.

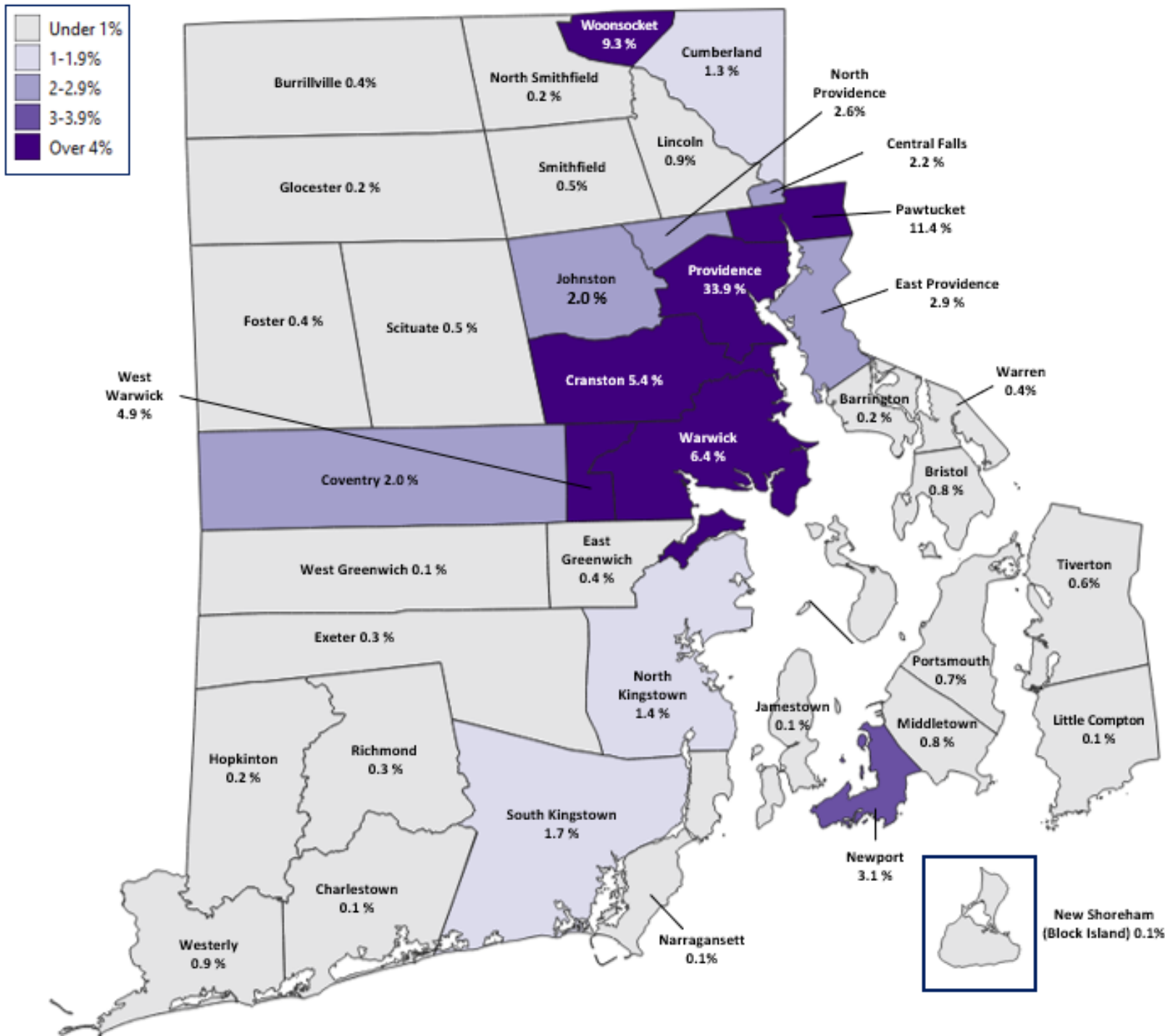
RIDOC's FY25 Home Confinement Population



²The Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2025, July). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2025, from <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/ppus23.pdf>



Sentenced Individuals Released to RI Municipalities



The map (shown above) represents the percentage of sentenced releases within each Rhode Island city/town as of June 30, 2025, based on the overall percentage of individuals who are released from sentenced status in FY25. For example: Nearly 34% of sentenced releases resided in Providence during FY25. City or town of residence is self-identified by those incarcerated upon commitment to RIDOC. Please note 34% of sentenced releases with a reported Rhode Island address did not report a city/town. Due to this missing data, certain municipalities may be over or under represented.



Rhode Island Department
of Corrections

RIDOC Highlight-The Last Mile



The Last Mile program(TLM) was an idea formed by two incarcerated individuals housed at San Quentin. With their idea and private funding from major tech companies, The Last Mile was born. The goal is to provide incarcerated individuals with life-changing opportunities in the tech world. The program provides instruction on different computer coding languages via Zoom, often by instructors who are formerly incarcerated themselves. The Last Mile currently runs in 8 states nationally. The organization hopes to one day have a program running in at least 1 male and 1 female facility in all 50 states.

The Last Mile at RIDOC teaches students coding, software/web development, software engineering, and website building.

TLM has been running of the Medium Moran Facility since April 2024. The program includes at least 30 hours of classroom time, 5 days a week.

Students enrolled in this program are allowed to take laptops back to their cells to continue their coding projects and homework. Each laptop has been specially configured to not allow outside internet access to prevent security breaches.

The program itself can run from eight months to a year for certification.

While everyone can apply to the program, those chosen for the class should have:

- At least 2-4 years left on their sentence so they are able to be certified upon release.
- A GED or high school diploma,
- A good recent disciplinary record
- No record of cyber crimes
- No court-ordered computer access restrictions

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Students at RIDOC who have graduated so far

75%

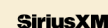
Percentage of TLM graduates that are gainfully employed

5%

Overall recidivism rate for graduates of TLM



CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS



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RIDOC Highlight-Building Futures

Formerly incarcerated people face substantial barriers to obtaining family-sustaining employment post-release. In recognition of these challenges, Building Futures launched the Building Futures Inside (BFI) program in 2023, a prerelease apprenticeship readiness program for individuals incarcerated at RIDOC's Adult Correctional Institutions. Participants engage in 120 hours of hands-on and classroom-based training, which includes North America's Building Trades Unions' NABTU's Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3), providing a nationally recognized industry credential. They also receive comprehensive social services support, in collaboration with RIDOC, to ensure successful community reentry.

Upon release, BFI graduates enter Building Futures' nationally lauded community-based pre-apprenticeship program, which leads to employment as a registered apprentice in one of many building trade occupations. Building Futures partnered with DOC for pre-release career readiness preparation, a natural expansion of its existing programming. Through its community-based pre-apprenticeship program, Building Futures has supported the placement of over 460 adults into careers in the building and construction industry. Nearly half of Building Futures' community-based pre-apprenticeship program graduates are justice-involved and 37% are formerly incarcerated.

To date, 40 people have completed BFI at RIDOC's Minimum Security facility. Thirty-one have been released, and 23 have now completed Building Futures' community-based pre-apprenticeship program and been placed into registered apprenticeship employment or are currently in the placement process. Seven individuals are part of Building Futures Inside's inaugural class in the Medium Security facility, scheduled to complete the program in November 2025.

Building Futures partners with Rhode Island's joint union-employer registered apprenticeship programs, which represent the gold standard in on-the-job learning and coursework. Program graduates are placed in employment on large-scale construction projects around the state, like highways, bridges, schools, universities, and commercial buildings. To date, BFI graduates have entered millwright, laborer, painter, carpenter, and cement mason's union registered apprenticeship programs and enjoy an average starting wage of over \$23 per hour. As they complete apprenticeship programs, their wages will rise to \$40 per hour with an additional \$25 per hour in benefits, representing a genuine path to the middle class.



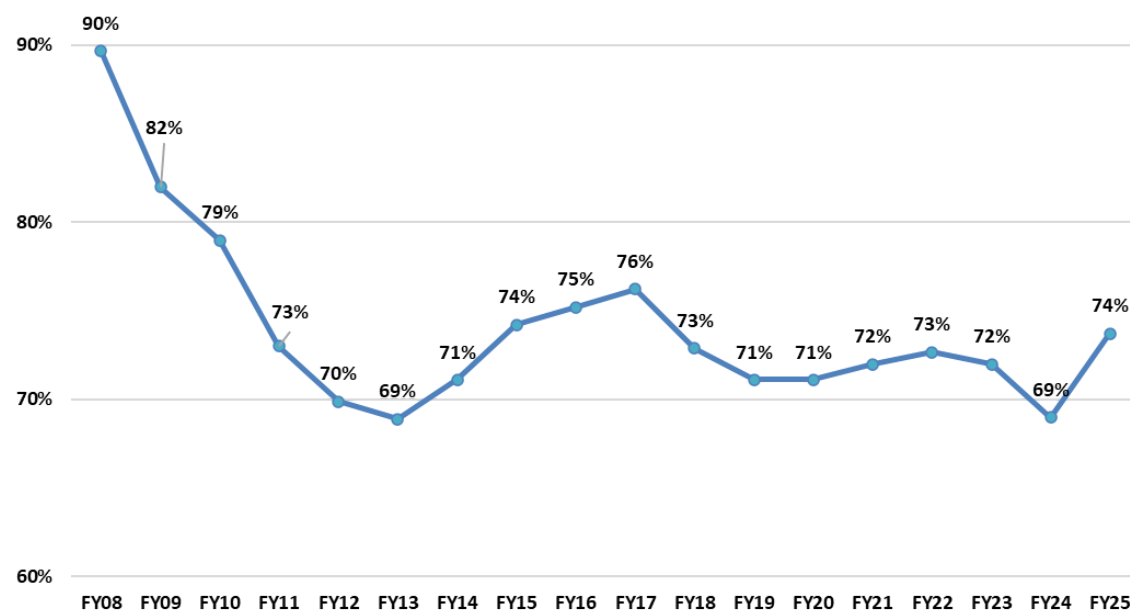
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Looking Towards the Future- Sentence Reduction

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	Behavior	Industrial	Program Participation	Program Completion	Meritorious
Those Serving for: Assault with intent to murder, 1st/2nd degree murder, 1st-degree sexual assault, kidnapping of a minor, and 1st/2nd-degree child molestation (R.I.G.L. 42-56-24(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 up to 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
Those Serving for: 2nd/3rd-degree sexual assault, assault w/intent to commit 1st-degree sexual assault, and child pornography (R.I.G.L. 42-56-24(b))	Eligible to earn the number of days per month that there are years in their term of incarceration, up 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 up to 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
Those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month and not under sentence to imprisonment for life (R.I.G.L. 42-56-24(c))	10 days for each full calendar month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15+ days or between 15-19 days at a Correctional industries job within a calendar month. 4 days for 20 or more days working a Correctional Industries job.	Up to 5 days per month for approved programs	Up to 30 days for approved programs	Not eligible for "Meritorious Program Good Time"

Average Percent of Time Served for Those who Served a Full Sentence***



Length of Sentence	Average % of People who Served Full Sentence**
3 months or less	95%
3 - 6 months	82%
6 - 9 months	81%
9 months - 1 year	77%
1 - 3 years	74%
3 - 5 years	68%
5 - 7 years	65%
7 - 10 years	59%
10+ years	62%

Since FY08, RIDOC has seen a 18% 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.

*The sentence reduction guidelines for this category only apply to those who were committed for these offenses (excluding sex crimes) after July 1, 2012. For the same offenses committed prior to July 1, 2012 offenders are eligible for up to 10 days of sentence reduction time per month.

**Release data reflects the average percentage of time served by sentence lengths for those who expired their sentence.

***Please note that the computation for the "Average Percent of Time Served" chart is done by subtracting the percentage of time served in FY25 from FY08.



Rhode Island Department
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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. *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.



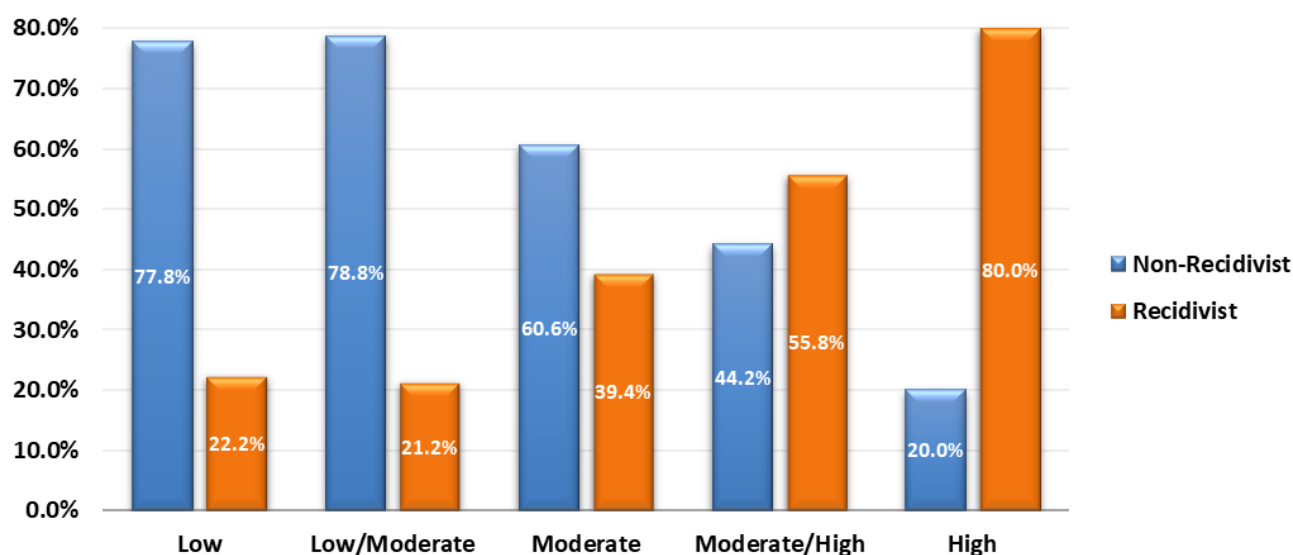
Responsivity Identifies HOW to Target

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.

LSI-R Scores by Risk Level - Males



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



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