



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

# Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



# ***POPULATION REPORT***

## ***FY2010***

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*In creating this report, it was necessary to use some technical language. If you have any questions about information contained in this report, please contact the Planning and Research Unit at (401)462-3920 or via email at [planning@doc.ri.gov](mailto:planning@doc.ri.gov).*

## Message from RIDOC Director Ashbel T. Wall II



### RIDOC MISSION STATEMENT

*The mission of the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) is to contribute to public safety by maintaining a balanced correctional system of institutional and community programs that provide a range of control and rehabilitative options for criminal offenders.*

### From RIDOC Director Ashbel T. Wall II

Welcome to the *Fiscal Year 2010 Population Report*, prepared by our hardworking Planning & Research staff. I mentioned in last year's report that legislation enacted to curb spending and reduce recidivism without compromising public safety was achieving its goals. I can say this year that our population hovers around 3,300 and overcrowding is no longer a grave concern as it was prior to the passage of the legislation in May of 2008. Greater emphasis on programming is taking place, and both budget and operations are far less strained than they were previously.

One of the concerns when the legislation first passed was that length of stay for long term (more serious) offenders would decrease. As the table on page 18 of this report demonstrates, that has not been the case. Those serving between seven and ten years and greater than ten years saw no appreciable reduction in the average percentage of time served between '08 and '10. The greatest difference from this statutory standardization of earned time is for those serving between three months to three years, with those individuals serving about 17 to 18% less time.

Another area affected by the new law is that of program participation. By awarding risk reduction credits off a sentence for program participation, we were not only looking to help alleviate overcrowding but mainly to improve the likelihood of an offender's success following his/her release.

Planning & Research staff recently completed a three-year follow up to a 2004 recidivism study, which is posted on our website if you are interested in referencing it (go to Administrative Services/Planning and Research/Offender Statistics and Reports, and click on 2004 Recidivism Study: Three-year Follow Up.) It is no surprise that offenders with higher levels of education were less likely to return, nor that offenders released from higher security levels were more likely to re-offend than those from community-based or minimum security levels. These findings affirm the work we have done in terms of programming and a classification system designed so that all suitable inmates cycle through to the lower securities if they are here long term.

As you read through the following pages, I am sure you will find helpful and interesting information. Please share it with anyone you think might benefit from it.

Sincerely,

Ashbel T. Wall II  
Director

## Intake Service Center

- Opened: 1982 - Renovated: 1995
- Average Facility Population: 963 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY10)
- Expanded: 1991
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$35,653



The Intake Service Center (ISC) is a maximum security facility which serves as Rhode Island's jail for male offenders. 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.

Inmates housed at the ISC fall into several categories: pretrial detainees, newly sentenced inmates who are awaiting classification to other facilities, pretrial protective custody, and sentenced protective custody. The facility processed 15,328 commitments in FY10, approximately 1,277 commitments per month. On average, 120 inmates are sent to court daily and 50 inmates per week are processed and transferred to other facilities within the Department of Corrections. The length of time an inmate remains housed in Awaiting Trial status at the ISC is approximately 23 days (see graph on p.14 for further details); this translates into a constant turnover of the inmate population.

## Minimum Security

- Opened: 1978
- Average Facility Population: 494 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 710 (FY10)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$34,564



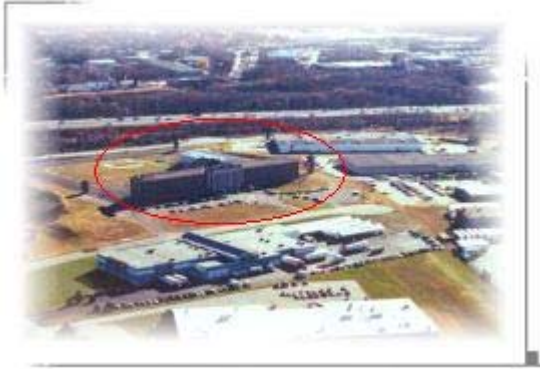
The Minimum Security facility was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security (MIN) expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed inmate capacity.

The perimeter is surrounded by a low security fence, consistent with the minimum custody level. All Minimum Security inmates, unless medically certified as unable to work, are employed either within the institution, on public service projects, or through work release.

## Medium Securities

### Donald Price Facility

- Opened: 1932 (as a reformatory for men)
- Closed: 1992 (due to the opening of the John J. Moran Facility)
- Reopened: 1997 (as the Donald Price Facility)
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$53,251
- Average Facility Population: 312 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 324 (FY10)



The Donald Price Facility was constructed in 1929 and opened in 1932. This facility was originally designed and first used to house youthful offenders. The facility now serves as a medium level facility for sentenced adult male offenders.

Academic, vocational, and treatment programming provides opportunities for inmates to develop skills and explore their own potential for becoming law-abiding,

productive citizens of the communities to which they will eventually return.

### John J. Moran Facility

- Opened: 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$32,909
- Average Facility Population: 1021 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 1,006 (FY10)



The John J. Moran Facility was constructed from 1990 to 1992, for a cost of \$65,000,000. The facility covers 29 acres and houses sentenced adult male offenders who are classified as medium custody risk. Extensive programming is provided with the goal of preparing inmates for successful return to their communities.

## Maximum Security

- Opened: 1878
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$52,179
- Average Facility Population: 437 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 409 (FY10)



The Maximum Security facility is the state's oldest operational prison. The facility was opened during 1878 and is modeled on the Auburn style construction, which consolidates all inmate cells into one main building.

Maximum Security (MAX) once served as the prison for both awaiting trial and sentenced inmates. 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, this facility is broken down into six housing areas with one segregation unit. The population is comprised of inmates serving long sentences for a variety of offenses along with inmates serving shorter sentences who have been transferred to MAX from other facilities for serious discipline and/or behavioral problems. Inmates are prepared for consideration for lesser securities through participation in program opportunities.

## High Security Center

- Opened: 1981
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$157,033
- Average Facility Population: 84 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 138 (FY10)



The High Security Center (HSC) is a supermax facility which houses inmates who require close custody and control. All inmates are on restricted status; therefore, there are no contact visits and limited vocational programming. The inmate population has access to a well stocked legal and recreational library, a classification board room, a classroom, a barber shop, and a chapel.

## Women's Division

- Annual Cost per Offender in Women's Division: \$72,582

### **Dorothea Dix** **Minimum Security Facility**



- Opened: 1990
- Average Population: 70 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 149 (FY10)

### **Gloria McDonald** **Awaiting Trial & Medium Security Facility**

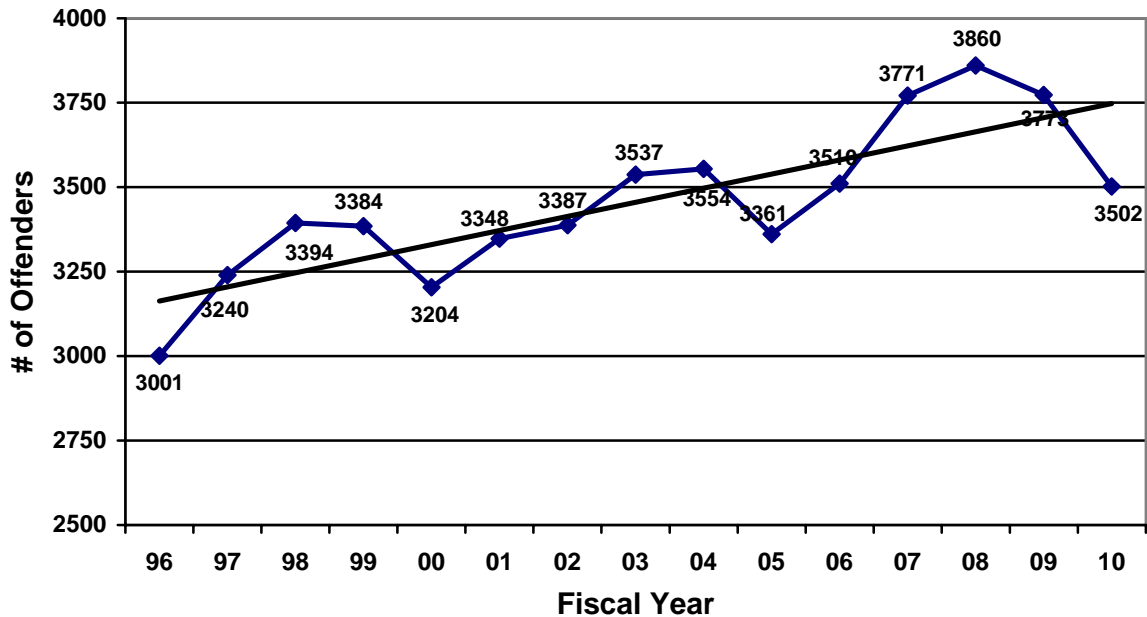


- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 120 (FY10)
- Operational Capacity: 150 (FY10)

The Women's Facilities (WOM) house four categories (Medium, Minimum, Awaiting Trial and Work Release) of female offenders in two separate buildings within close proximity. Both housing units are converted hospital buildings, which feature dormitory style living arrangements. The unique social, cultural, and gender-specific needs of female offenders are supported by staff and incorporated into programming and treatment within the facilities.

## Population Trends

### Total RIDOC Population FY96 to FY10



As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY96 to FY10, there has been a 16.7% increase in population, with the sharpest recent increase occurring between FY05 and FY08. In RI, 240 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while a national comparison shows 504 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoner Statistics 2008*).

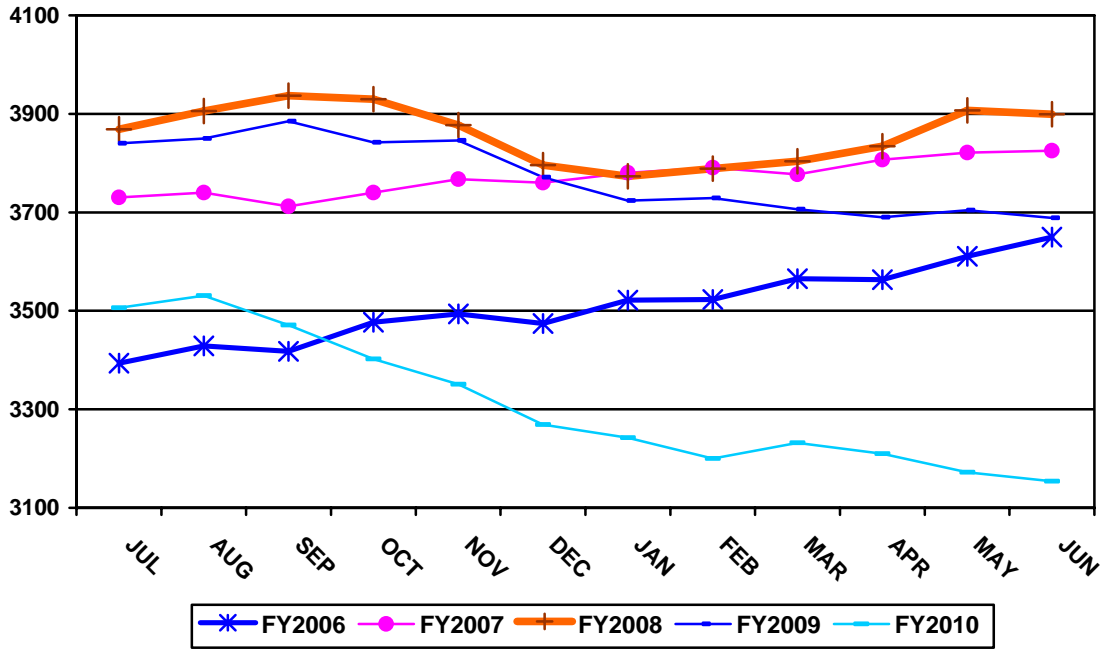
During the new millennium corrections professionals around the country began to focus on permanently reducing prison populations, the federal government began to fund re-entry initiatives aimed at helping offenders succeed in the community post-release and jurisdictions began to look at incentives for inmates who participate in rehabilitative programs designed to assist them in the community upon their exit from incarceration. All of these initiatives have been shown to impact the prison population levels.

For more detail about population changes, please see the [Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76 – FY05](#).

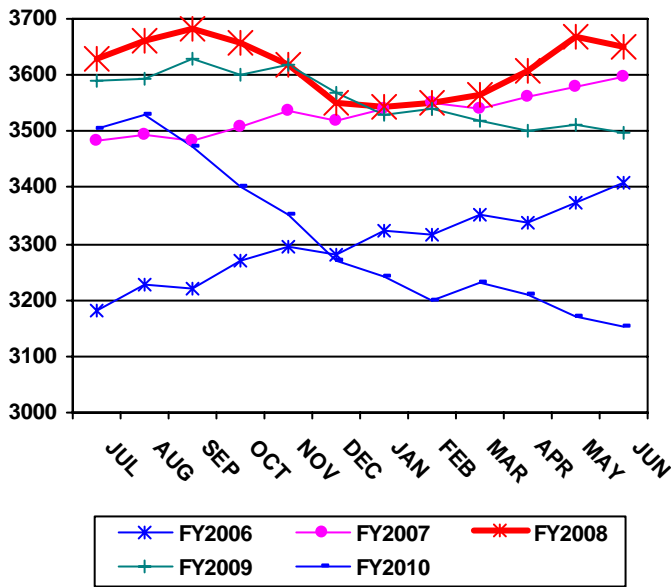


# Population Trends FY2006 – FY2010

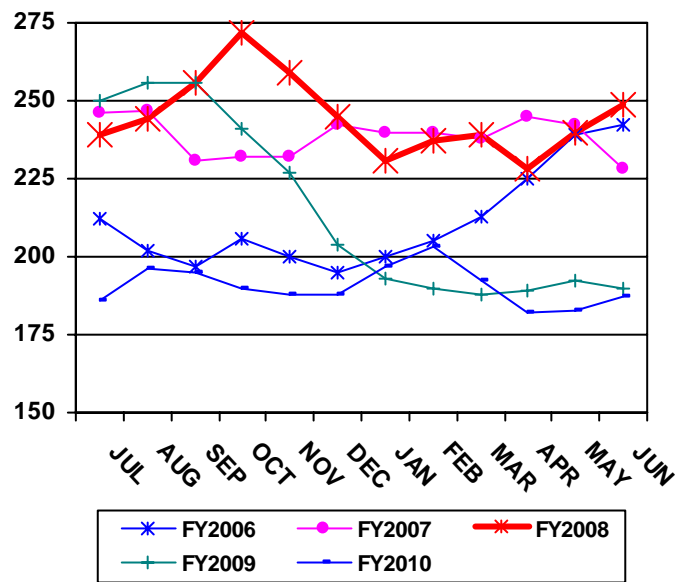
## Total Institutional Population



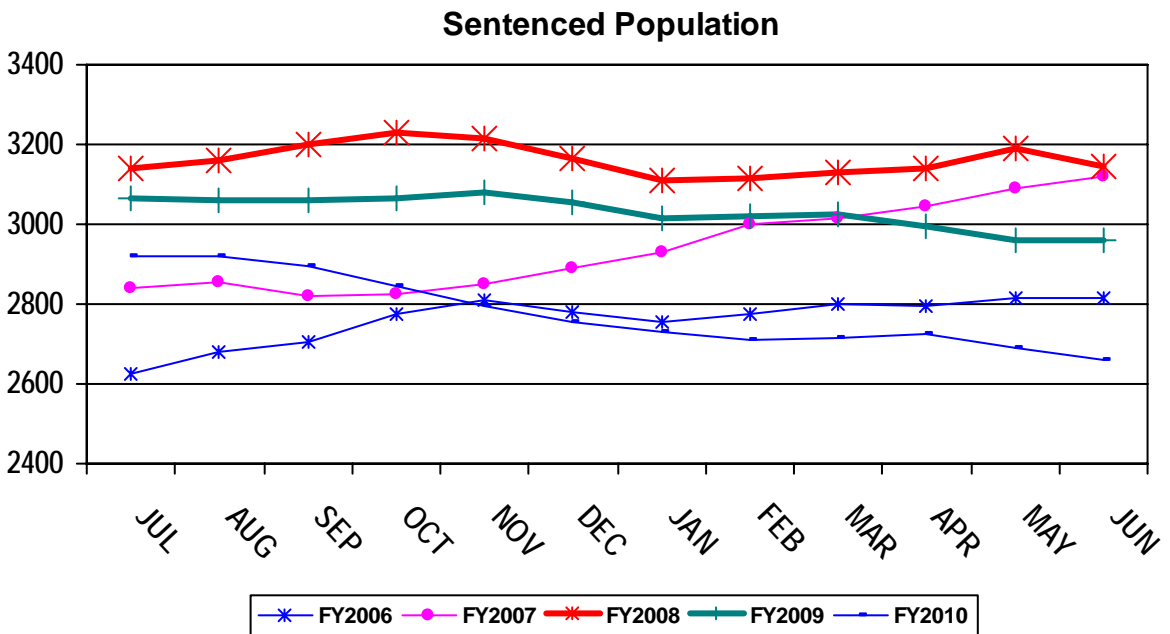
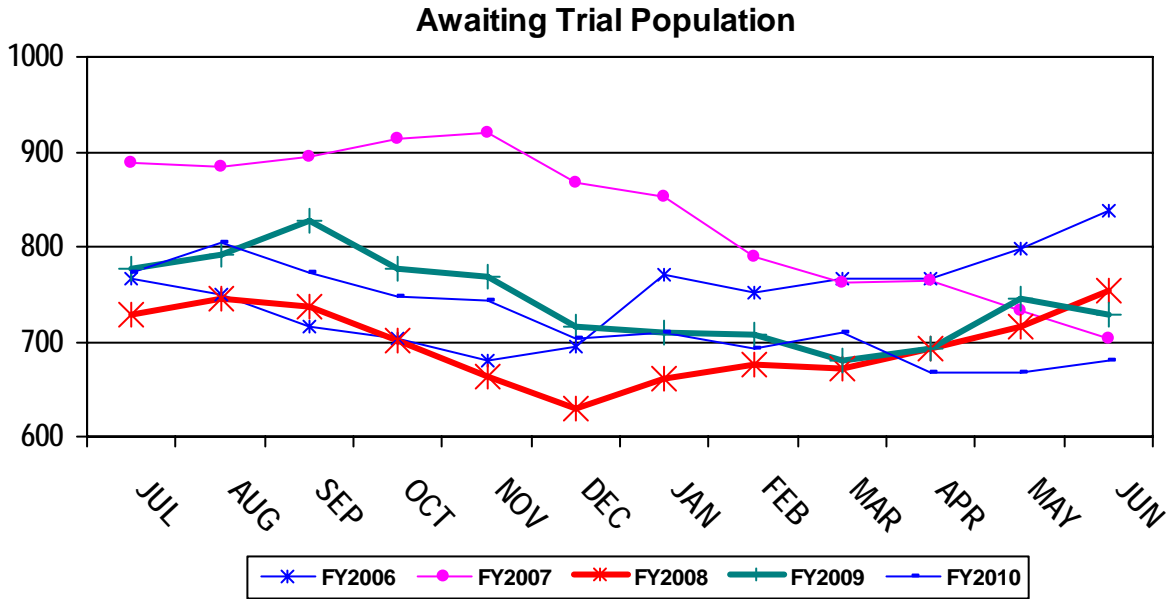
### Male Inmate Population



### Female Inmate Population

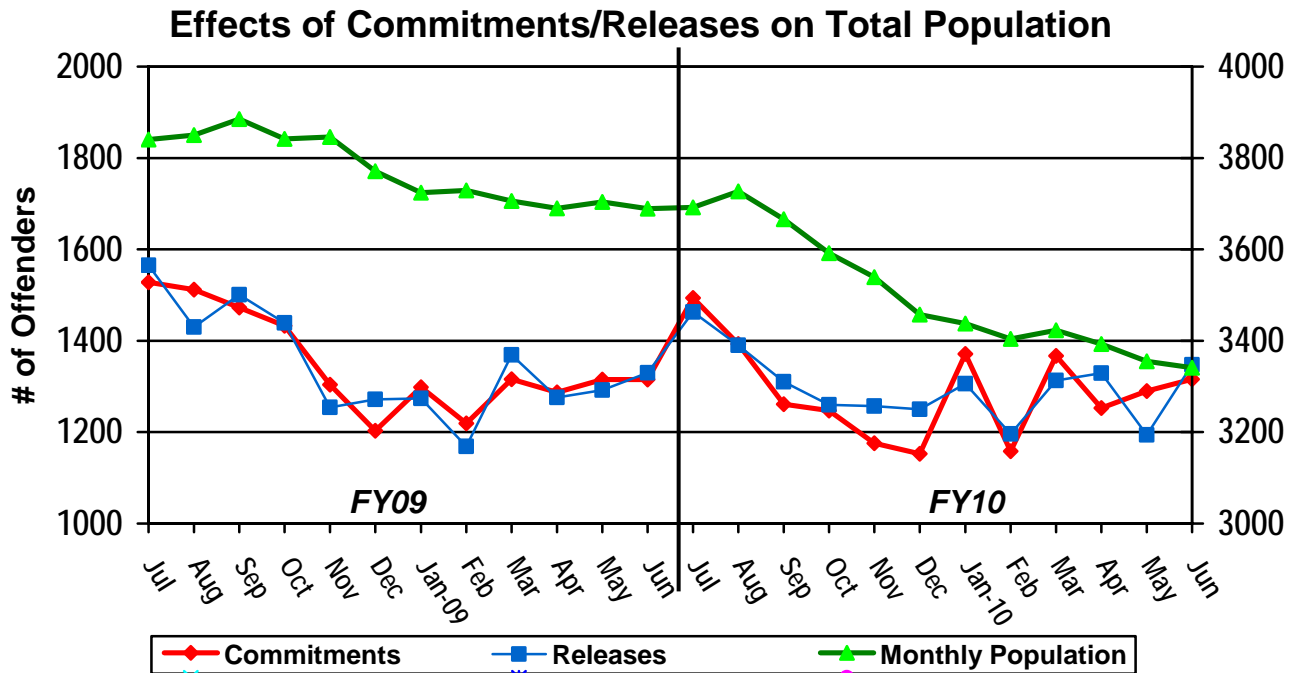


## Population Trends FY2006 – FY2010



Overall the RIDOC saw a decrease in both the sentenced and awaiting trial population in FY10 (-9% and -12%, respectively). The sentenced population reached the lowest monthly average (June 2010) since July 2005 and in April & May 2010, the awaiting trial population reached the lowest monthly average since January 2008. There was a 10% decrease (351 inmates) in the total inmate population in FY10.

## Commitments and Releases



Interpreting the chart: The average monthly **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while commitments and releases are plotted on the **primary axis** to the left.

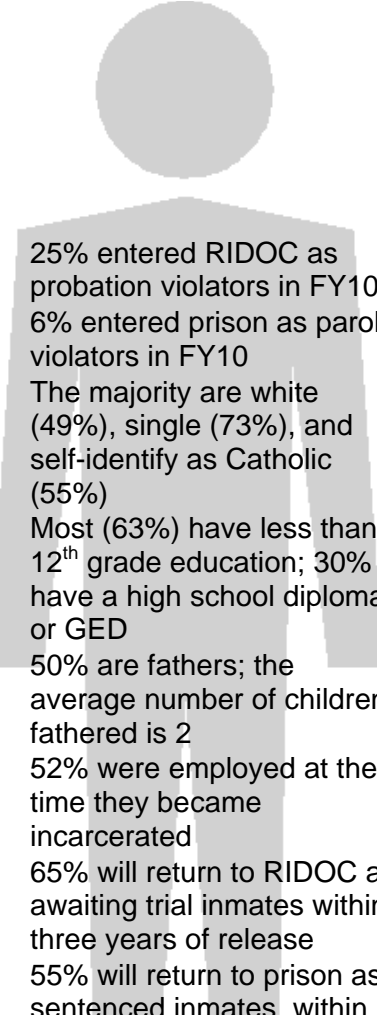
The prison population is influenced by two factors: the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary, changes in legislation, and the Parole Board (for more information regarding the changes in length of stay, see page 17).

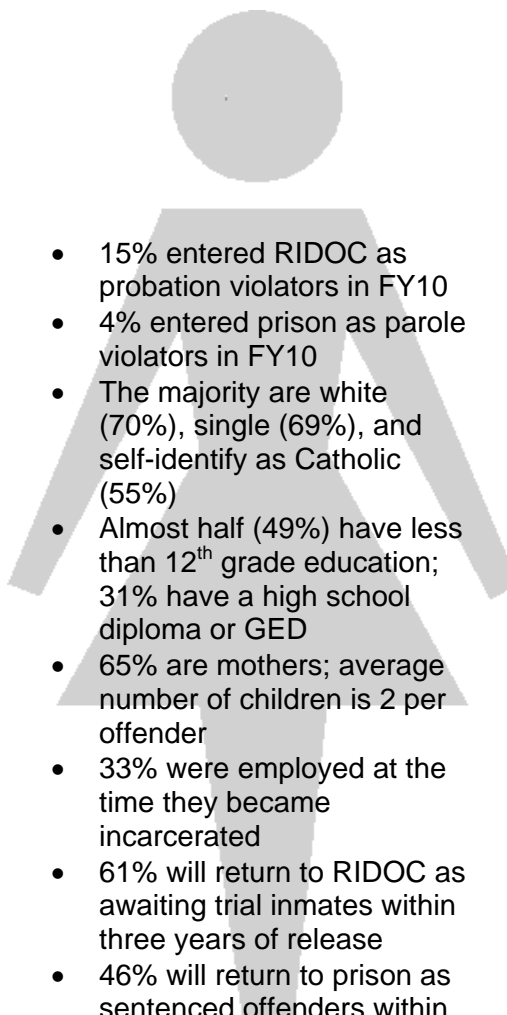
In RI, it is clear that the number of new commitments has a great influence on the population. In months where the number of commitments to RIDOC outpaced the number of releases, we would expect to see an increase in the population. In contrast, months where the number of releases to RIDOC outpaced the number of commitments, we would expect to see a decrease in the population. We suspect that the decrease in the RIDOC population is partially linked to the decrease in the number of commitments over the past two fiscal years, as seen in the table to the right.

The graph above demonstrates that the changes in the level of commitments are linked to changes in the total population numbers.

Fiscal Year	# Commitments	+/- Change
1995	14,029	10.9%
1996	14,688	4.7%
1997	14,939	1.7%
1998	16,171	8.2%
1999	16,088	-0.5%
2000	16,208	0.7%
2001	16,730	3.2%
2002	17,204	2.8%
2003	17,387	1.1%
2004	18,375	5.7%
2005	17,121	-6.8%
2006	18,467	7.9%
2007	18,885	2.3%
2008	17,007	-9.9%
2009	16,001	-5.9%
2010	15,328	-4.2%

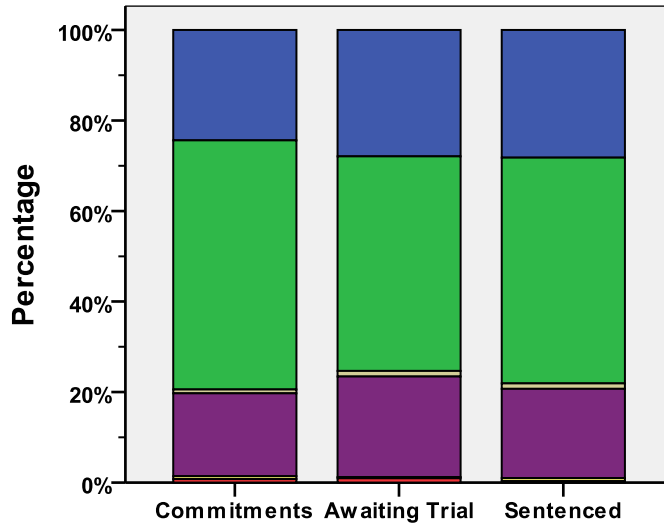
### Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Sentenced Offender

- 
- 25% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY10
  - 6% entered prison as parole violators in FY10
  - The majority are white (49%), single (73%), and self-identify as Catholic (55%)
  - Most (63%) have less than 12<sup>th</sup> grade education; 30% have a high school diploma or GED
  - 50% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
  - 52% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
  - 65% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within three years of release
  - 55% will return to prison as sentenced inmates within three years of release

- 
- 15% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY10
  - 4% entered prison as parole violators in FY10
  - The majority are white (70%), single (69%), and self-identify as Catholic (55%)
  - Almost half (49%) have less than 12<sup>th</sup> grade education; 31% have a high school diploma or GED
  - 65% are mothers; average number of children is 2 per offender
  - 33% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
  - 61% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within three years of release
  - 46% will return to prison as sentenced offenders within three years of release

# Offender Characteristics

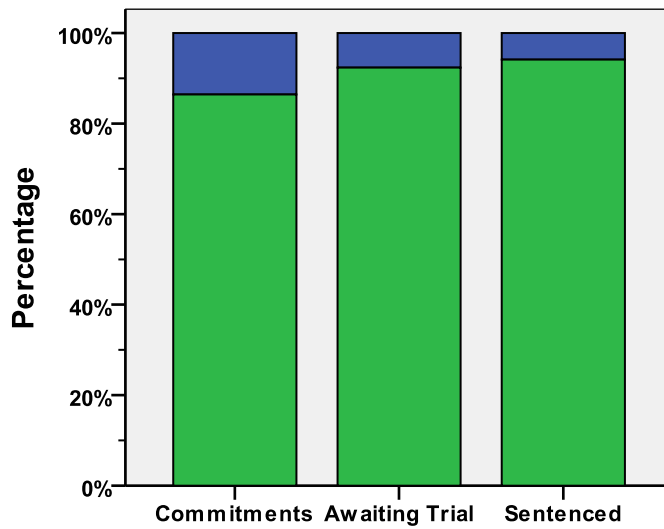
## Inmate Race by Status



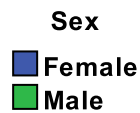
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Black	24.4%	27.9%	28.2%
White	55.0%	47.4%	49.9%
Asian	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic	18.3%	22.2%	19.7%
Amer Indian	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Other	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%



## Inmate Sex by Status

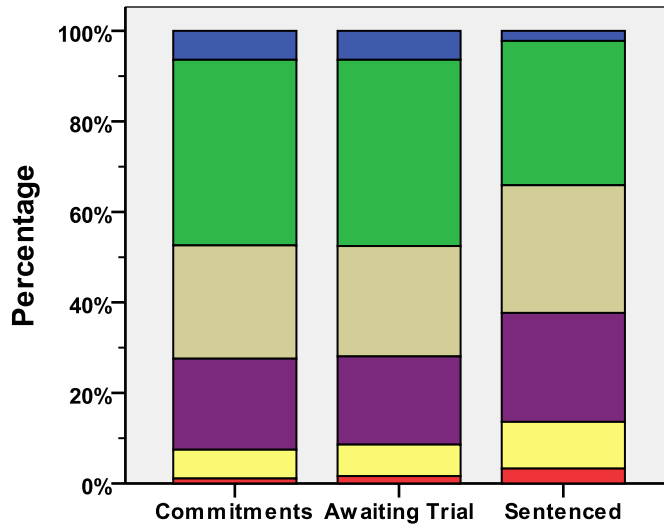


	Female	Male
Commitments	13.6%	86.4%
Awaiting Trial	7.6%	92.4%
Sentenced	5.8%	94.2%

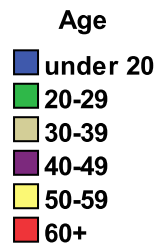


# Offender Characteristics

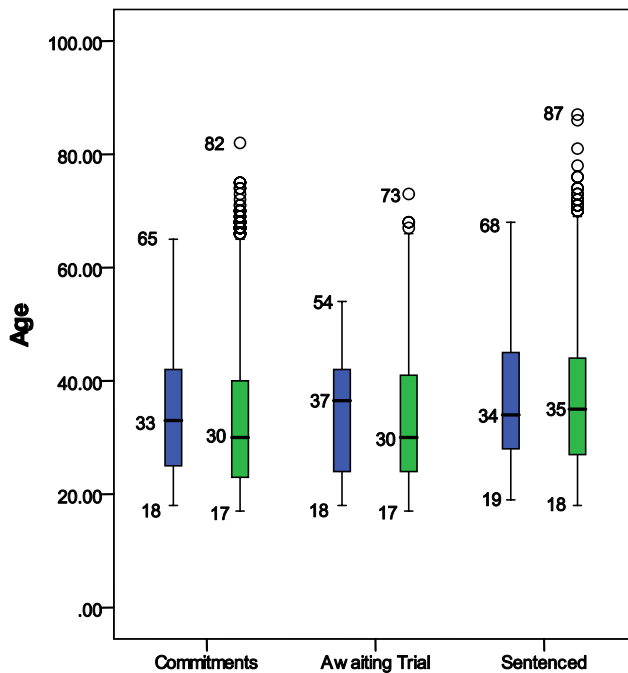
### Inmate Age by Status



Inmate Age by Status			
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
under 20	6.4%	6.4%	2.2%
20-29	41.0%	41.1%	31.9%
30-39	25.1%	24.4%	28.2%
40-49	20.1%	19.5%	24.1%
50-59	6.4%	6.9%	10.3%
60+	1.1%	1.6%	3.3%



### Age Distribution by Status and Sex

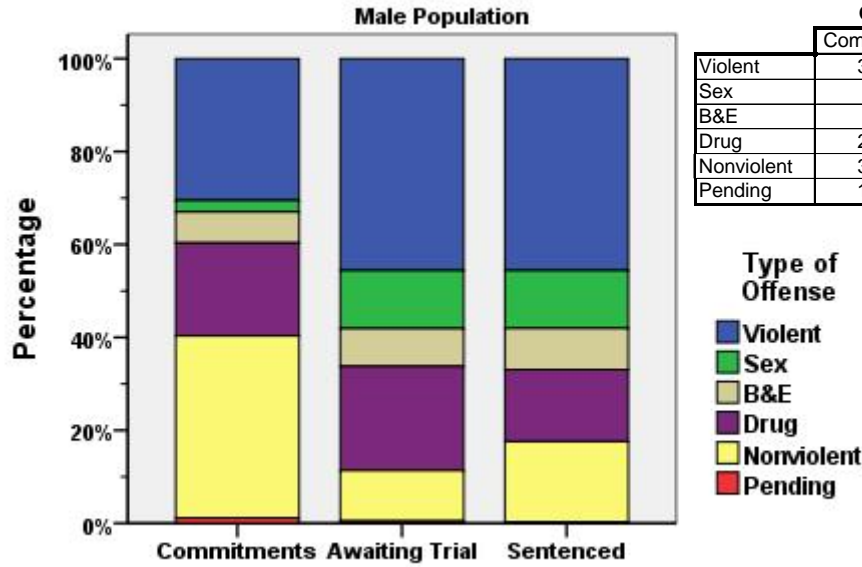


Median Age by Sex & Status		
	Female	Male
Commitments	33	30
Awaiting Trial	37	30
Sentenced	34	35



# Offender Characteristics

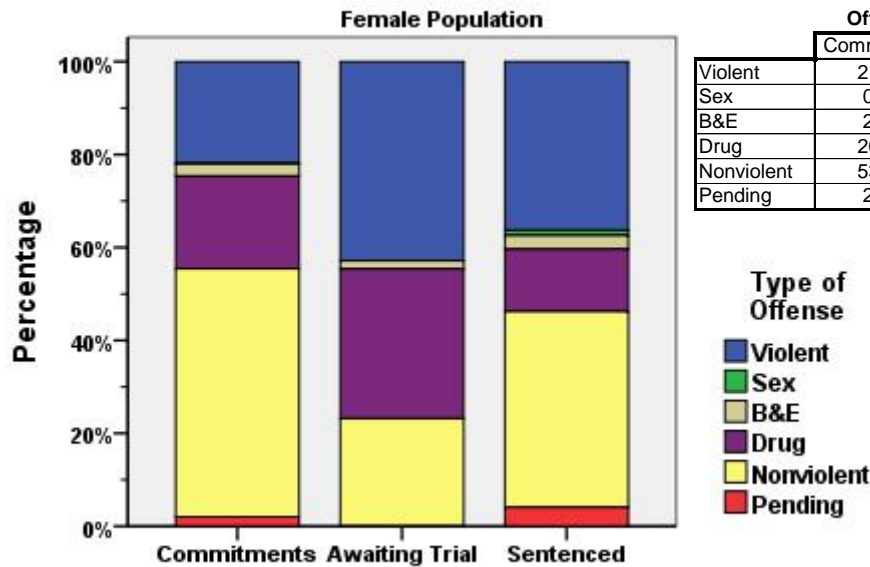
## Offense Type by Status



	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	30.5%	45.6%	45.6%
Sex	2.5%	12.5%	12.4%
B&E	6.7%	8.1%	8.9%
Drug	20.0%	22.4%	15.5%
Nonviolent	39.2%	10.9%	17.3%
Pending	1.20%	0.40%	0.30%



## Offense Type by Status

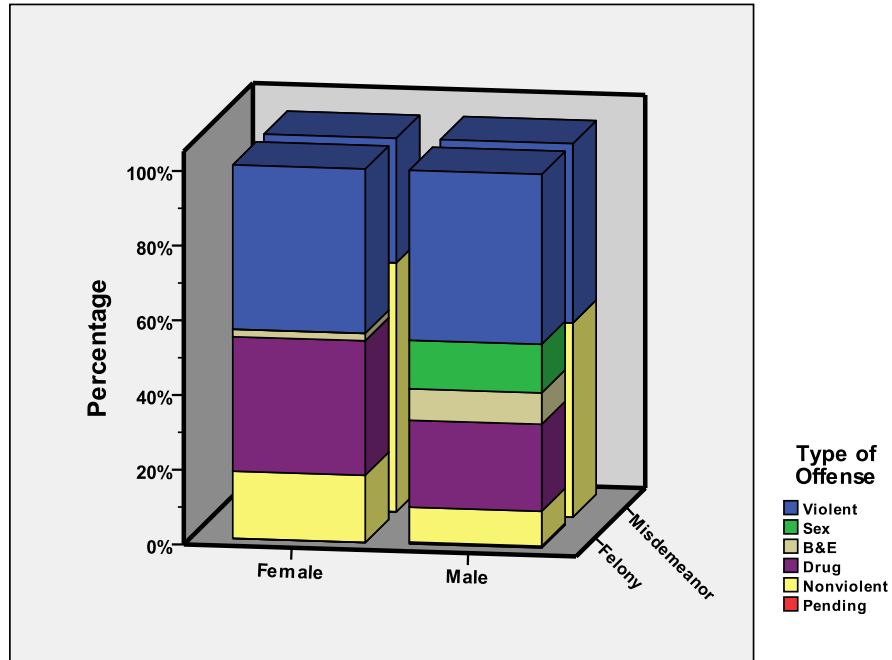


	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	21.9%	42.9%	36.3%
Sex	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
B&E	2.6%	1.8%	2.9%
Drug	20.0%	32.1%	13.5%
Nonviolent	53.4%	23.2%	42.1%
Pending	2.0%	0.0%	4.1%



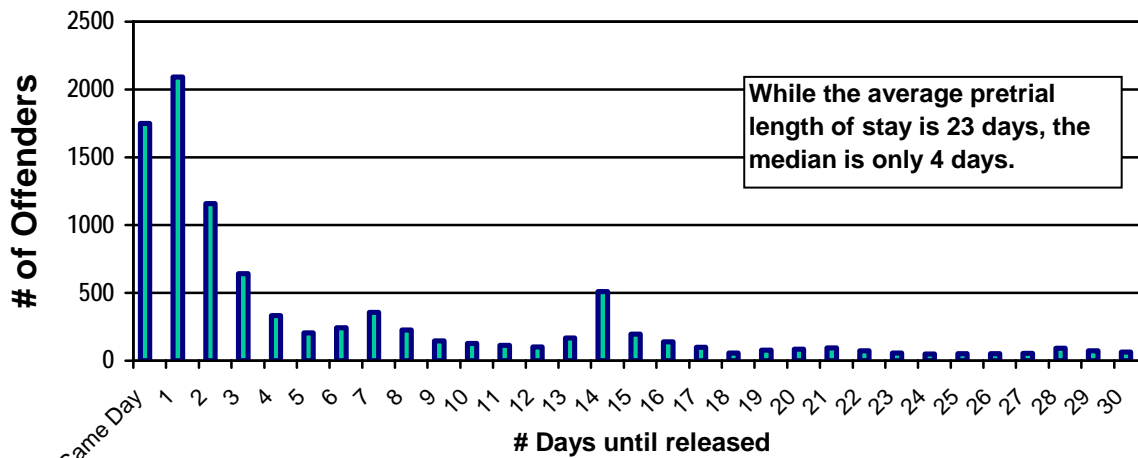
# Pretrial Statistics

**Pretrial Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type**



Included in the graph above are a total of 734 pretrial offenders (6 female misdemeanants, 50 female felons, 25 male misdemeanants, and 653 male felons). The most common offenses for the female awaiting trial population were possession of a controlled substance and manufacturing/delivering controlled substance, while the most common offense for the male awaiting trial population was robbery.

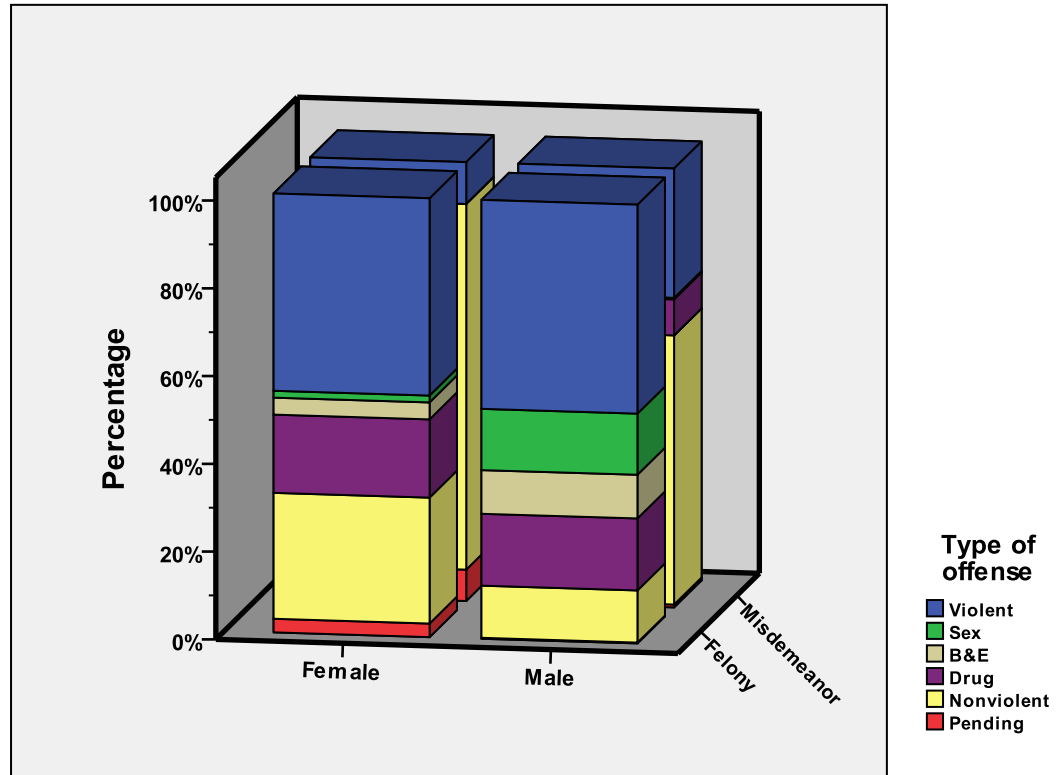
**Average Length of Stay for FY10**



\*Approximately 17% of offenders remain on pretrial status after 30 days, but are not displayed on the graph above.



Sentenced Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type

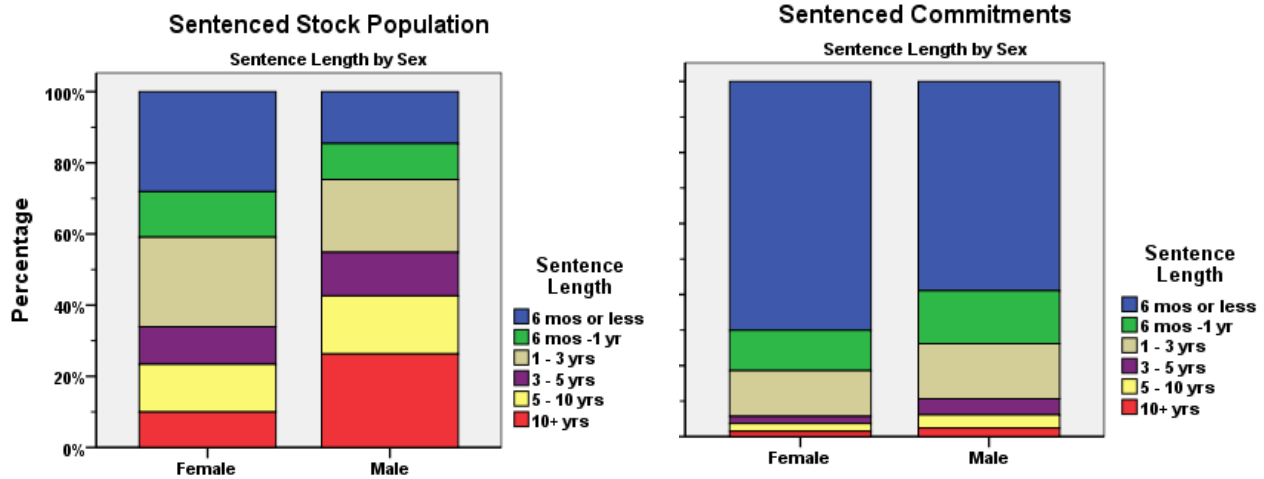


Included in the sentenced stock population are 173 inmates sentenced to life and 30 sentenced to life without parole, which constitute 6.9% of the total sentenced population. Eighteen (18) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have time to serve following the expiration of sentence in RI).

For the female sentenced population, the most common misdemeanor offense a woman was sentenced to incarceration for was shoplifting, while the most common felony offense was felony shoplifting.

The most common misdemeanor offenses for the male sentenced population were driving while intoxicated and driving with a suspended license, while the most common felony offense was robbery.

## Sentenced Statistics



When examined together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced inmates in and out of the RIDOC. The graph at the top left of the page shows the length of sentence imposed by the judiciary, while the graph at the right shows the percentage of inmates in prison on June 30, 2010. For example, even though only about 10% of the male population is *committed* to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represents over 50% of the population.

**Sentenced Population: Length of Sentence in Months**

Offense Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos
Violent	3.2	57.3	2.8	71.0	3.1	58.3
Sex	3.7	93.4	N/A	N/A	3.7	93.4
B&E	4.2	34.5	5.0	39.0	4.3	34.8
Drug	3.9	23.4	4.3	19.3	4.0	23.1
Non-violent	2.7	18.5	2.8	19.4	2.8	18.6
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	3.5	45.4	3.0	26.8	3.6	45.6
<b>Average Total length of Sentence= 17.5</b>						

The table above displays the length of sentence imposed. The actual amount of time offenders stay in prison is almost always shorter than the full sentence imposed because of factors like statutory good time (i.e., credit earned for good or industrious behavior). Effective May 2008, statutory good time applies to any offender sentenced to more than one month (or six months or more for sex offenders), but not sentenced to life, who observes all the rules of the institution, participates in a program, or successfully completes a program (to view the statute, see [Rhode Island General Law § 42-56-24](#)). Meritorious good time applies to sex offenders who performs a heroic act or submits an extraordinary plan that would benefit the State (to view the statute, see [Rhode Island General Law § 42-56-26](#)).

**Effects of Good Time Changes**

In 2008, state’s General Assembly, with overwhelming bipartisan support, enacted legislation designed to increase public safety, curb spending, and reduce recidivism among those we release. The legislation increased the amount of behavioral good time credit as well as providing credits for program participation and completion. As a result, we have seen an overall decrease in offenders’ length of stay and increased program participation and completion. Below is a table depicting the changes in length of stay for those inmates who have left via expiration of sentence, as this group of offenders has the ability to fully benefit from the good time changes.

Decrease in Length of Stay for Offenders Expiring Sentences:

<b>Average Percentage of Time Served by Sentence Length</b>				
	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>Difference 08-10</b>
3 months or less	99%	91%	91%	-8%
3 - 6 months	97%	81%	80%	-17%
6 - 9 months	96%	82%	79%	-17%
9 months - 1year	95%	81%	77%	-18%
1 - 3 years	93%	83%	76%	-17%
3 - 5 years	88%	83%	80%	-8%
5 - 7 years	84%	83%	73%	-11%
7 - 10 years	79%	79%	79%	0%
greater than 10 years	76%	75%	76%	0%

As you can see, for offenders sentenced to shorter sentences (less than 1 year), there has been little change in percentage of time served from FY09 to FY10, although there remains an overall reduction from FY08 to FY10. These offenders saw an immediate reduction in time served, as they had the largest initial increase in statutory good time. Offenders with mid-range sentences (1-7 yrs) continue to have noticeable reductions in time served. However, for offenders with longer sentences (7+ yrs), percentage of time served has remained constant. This is likely caused by the fact that the increase in statutory good time was minimal for most long time offenders (specifically, offenders with 7+ years to serve gained a maximum of 3 additional good time days per month, compared to 10 days for counterparts with the shortest sentences).

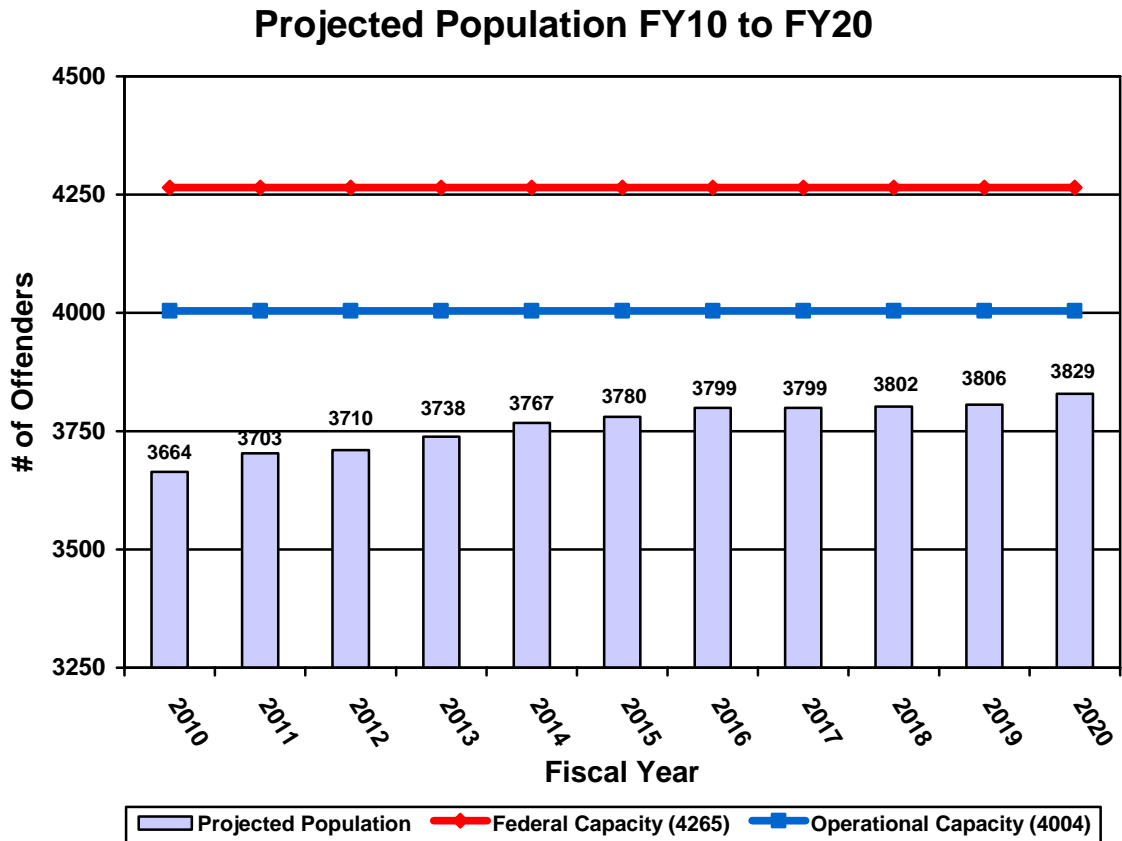
Program Participation & Completion:

During FY10, 2095 offenders participated and/or completed one or more programs offered throughout the RIDOC and were awarded a total of 64,497 program credits (an average of 31 program credits per person). The following programs awarded the most program credits in FY10:

**Most Program Time**

- Substance Abuse Treatment Residential
- High School Equivalency Program (GED)
- Adult Basic Education Program (ABE)

## Population Projections

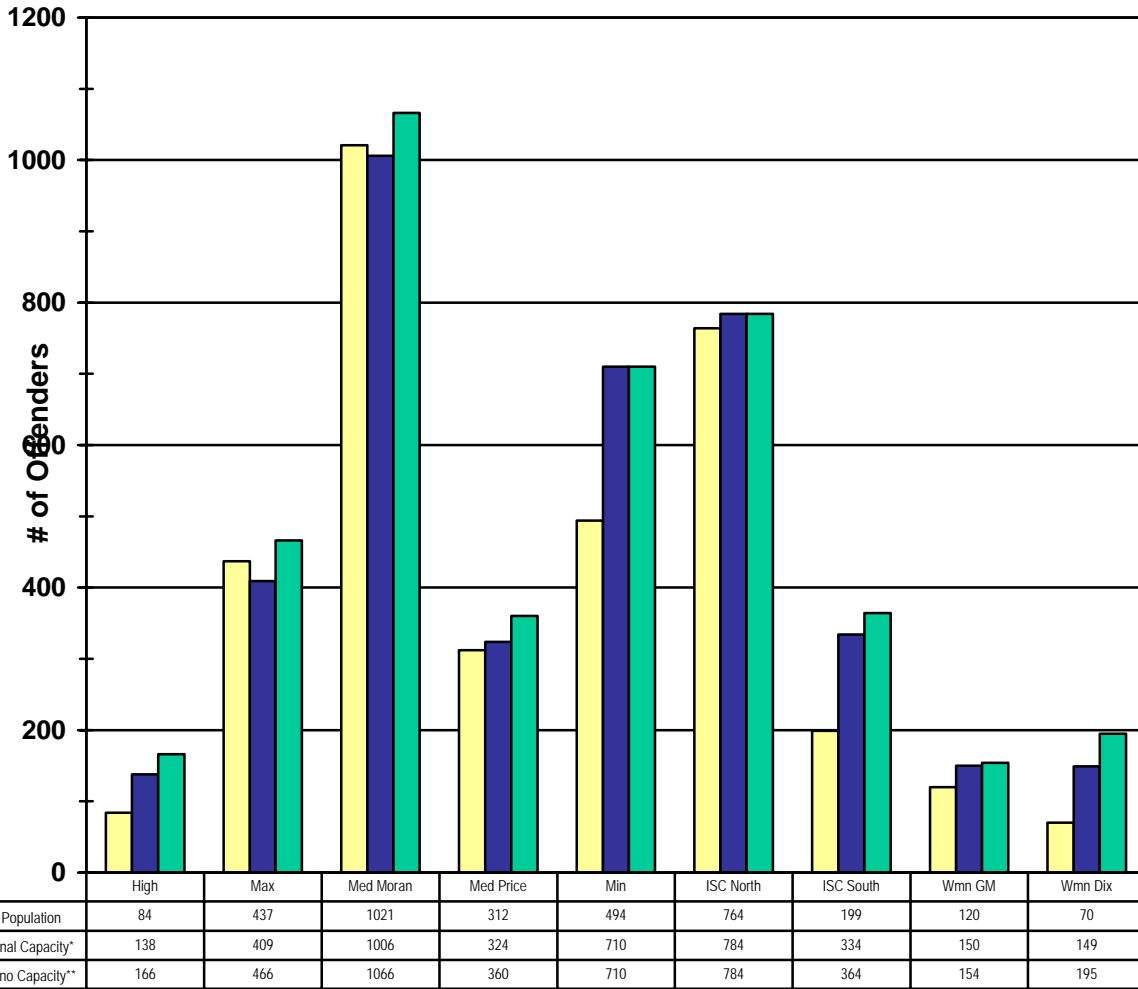


As of the FY10 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro-Ware of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will grow 4.5% or to 3829 inmates. This projected growth would allow RI to remain below both the operational and federal capacities throughout the 10-year forecast.

According to the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics report, the nation's prison population grew 1.8% in 2007, reaching approximately 1.6 million inmates ([Prisoners in 2007 Report](#)). During 2007, 19 states and the federal system were operating at more than 100% of highest capacity.

# Institutional Capacity

## Average FY10 Population vs. Capacities



% of Operational Capacity*	61%	107%	101%	96%	70%	97%	60%	80%	47%
% of Palmigiano Capacity**	51%	94%	96%	87%	70%	97%	55%	78%	36%

\*Operational Capacity = All Beds - (Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds)

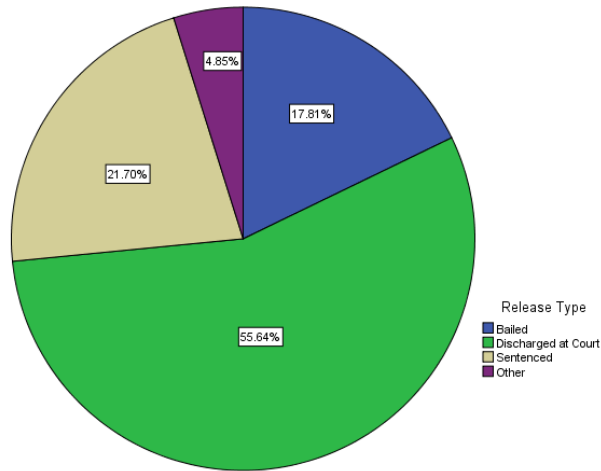
\*\*Palmigiano Capacity = Federal Court-Ordered Capacity (All Beds)

**Total RIDOC FY 2010**  
**Operational Capacity\* = 4004**  
**Palmigiano Capacity\*\* = 4265**  
**Average FY10 Population = 3502**

## Release Data

### Awaiting Trial Releases

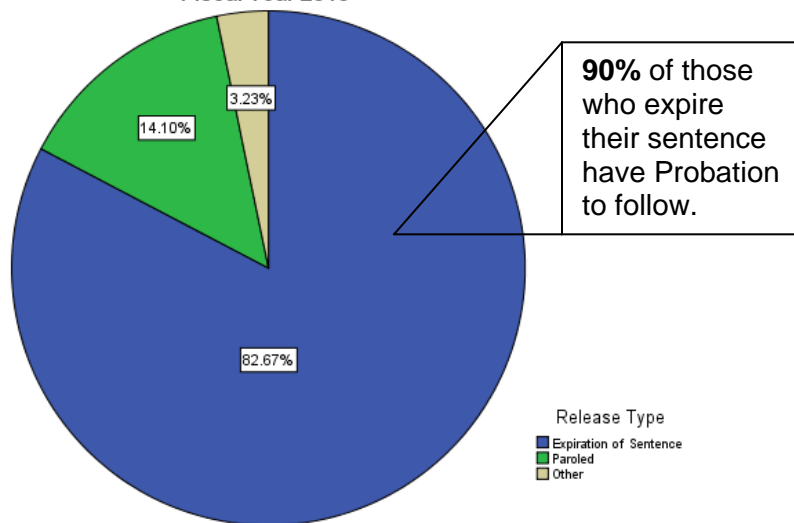
Fiscal Year 2010



\*Please Note: the "Discharged" category included only those inmates discharged at court, while the "Other" category includes release types such as discharged to IMH or out-of-state, escaped, and deceased.

### Sentenced Releases

Fiscal Year 2010



\*Please Note: the "Other" category includes release types such as discharged at court or out-of-state, escaped, and deceased.

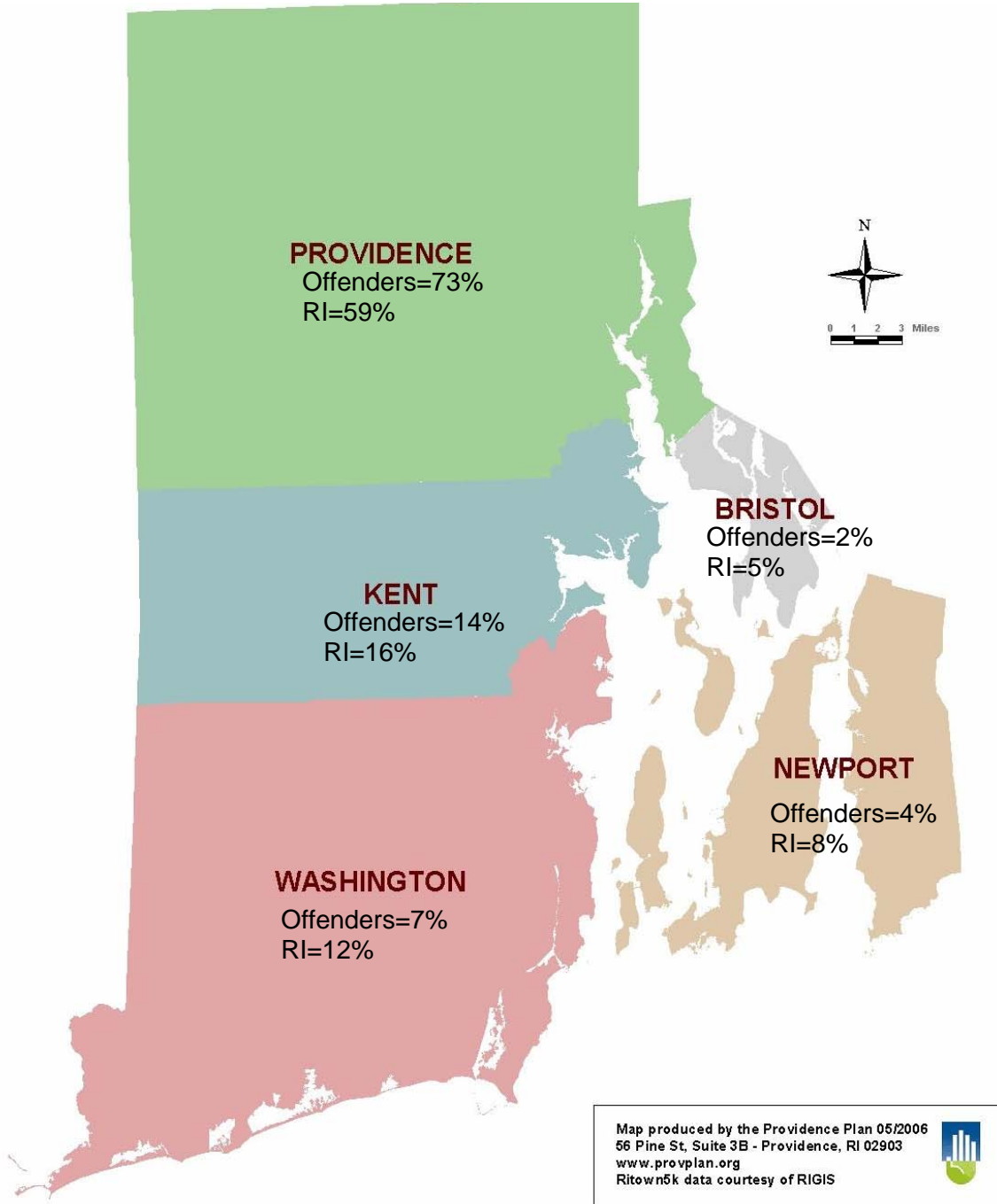
### Escapes and Walkaways

- There were 16 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/10:
- 14 males and 2 females
- No escapes were from secure facilities
- Ten (10) of those on active escape status were walkaways from home confinement and six (6) of those on active escape status were from Minimum/Work Release

### Deaths

- In FY10, there were three (3) inmate deaths:
- All White and all males

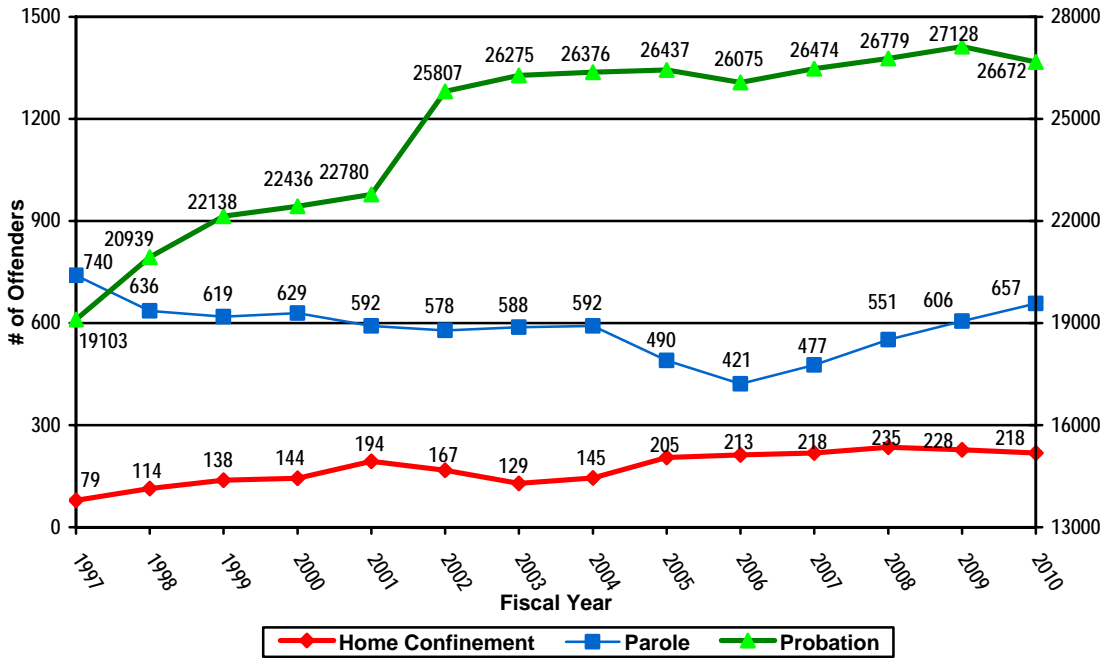
### Counties to Which Sentenced Offenders are Released Compared to Distribution of Total RI Population



\*Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

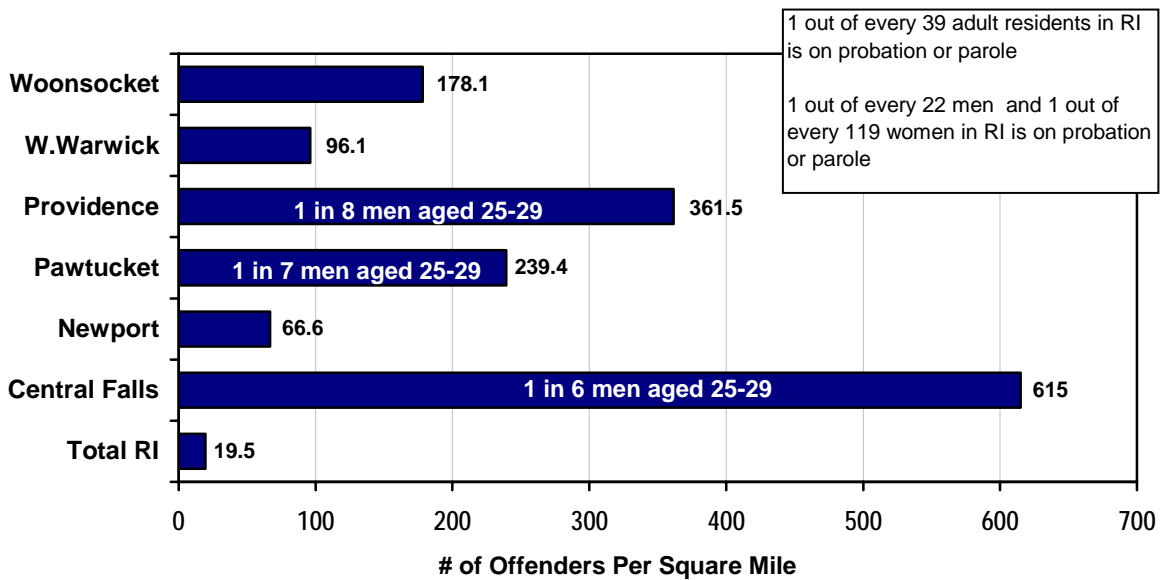
# Community Corrections Population

## Parole, Probation and Home Confinement Populations



Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

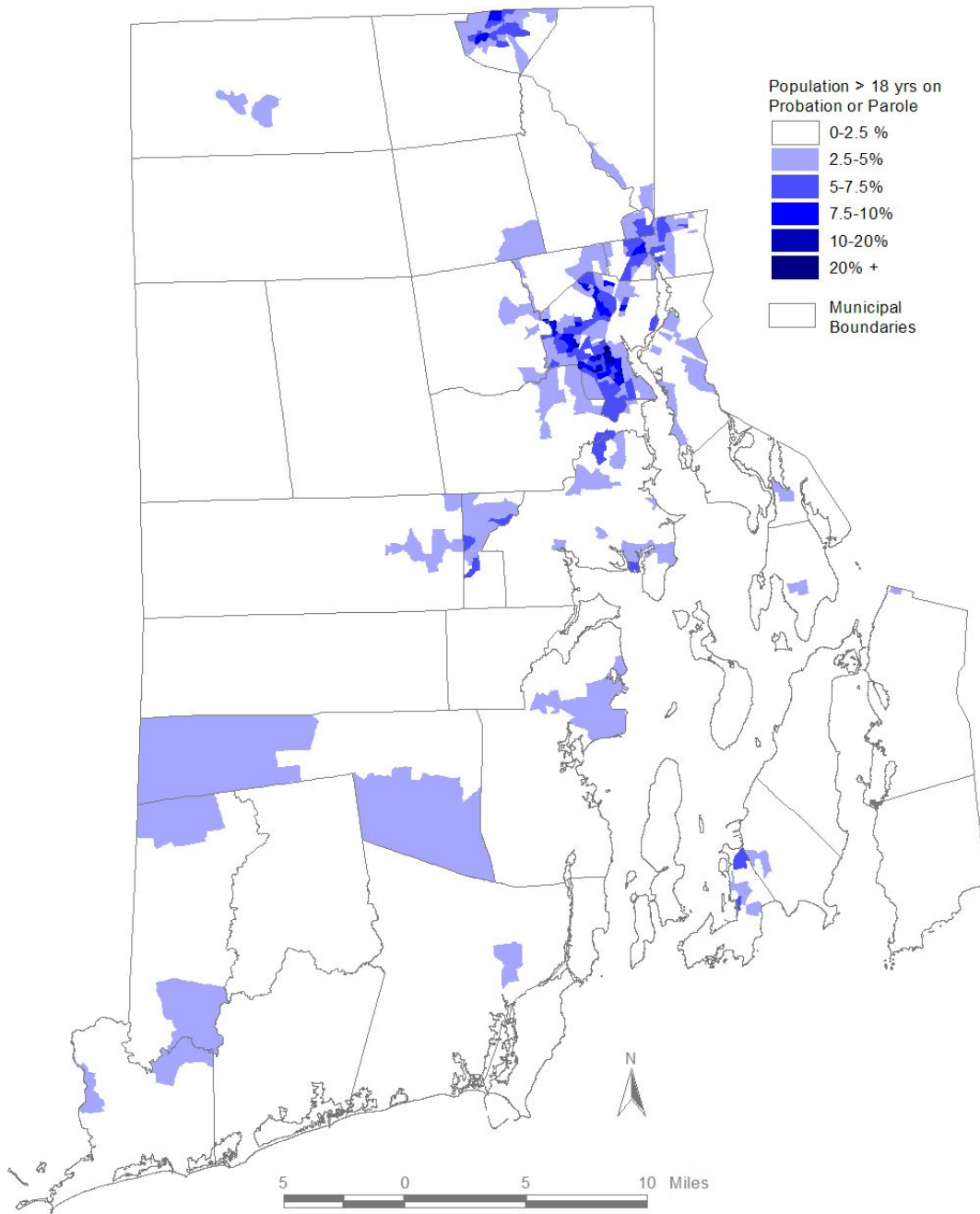
## Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of December 30, 2009





# Community Corrections Population

## Density Map: Cities/Town Where Probationers and Parolees Reside



Data Source: RI Dept. of Corrections 08/26/08  
Analysis: The Providence Plan 08/27/08  
Block Island not included - very few offenders in residence

# Community Corrections Population

## Probation & Parole Population by City of Residence

Total under RI Probation & Parole:	27,249	Supervision Type			Gender		Most Serious Offense Type					# w/ Active Sex Offense
		# Active Supervision	# Low Supervision	# Banked Cases	# Female	# Male	Violent	Sex	B & E	Drug	Non-Violent	
<b>RI offenders residing in RI Communities (see footnotes for those excluded)</b>	<b>20,443</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>10,028</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>810</b>
Barrington	72	26	1	45	9	63	27	2	2	18	22	2
Block Island	17	6	2	9	0	17	4	1	2	7	3	1
Bristol	204	86	3	115	25	179	65	5	8	57	69	5
Burrillville	184	115	3	66	25	158	66	15	19	32	52	16
Central Falls	738	315	5	418	119	609	241	21	27	215	231	22
Charlestown	104	48	0	56	30	73	34	6	8	17	39	6
Coventry	506	296	29	181	77	429	160	27	22	110	187	28
Cranston	1,161	563	36	562	210	947	365	24	64	297	408	28
Cumberland	272	127	6	139	47	223	76	8	17	62	109	8
East Greenwich	90	49	5	36	24	66	27	2	6	19	36	3
East Providence	648	272	29	347	93	551	205	19	31	204	187	20
Exeter	107	60	2	45	11	95	37	8	8	11	40	9
Foster	50	25	2	23	4	46	8	2	4	11	25	2
Glocester	92	51	5	36	11	81	30	8	4	16	34	8
Hopkinton	117	46	5	66	19	98	43	4	12	25	33	4
Jamestown	37	21	2	14	4	33	15	0	3	6	13	0
Johnston	467	232	9	226	79	386	142	16	25	101	181	18
Lincoln	170	82	2	86	32	136	51	6	4	42	66	7
Little Compton	23	19	0	4	4	19	6	1	3	8	5	1
Middletown	189	112	3	74	34	155	56	4	12	47	69	4
Narragansett	163	61	6	96	30	133	52	3	11	34	63	3
Newport	513	310	11	192	112	401	172	21	23	148	146	22
North Kingstown	297	150	14	133	52	244	89	17	24	53	111	17
North Providence	539	261	19	259	87	447	170	15	23	147	179	15
North Smithfield	77	48	2	27	16	60	32	5	2	18	20	6
Pawtucket	2,107	985	26	1,096	382	1,710	717	70	76	593	644	75
Portsmouth	128	72	3	53	29	98	35	4	16	27	46	4
Providence	6,545	2,900	133	3,512	1,129	5,368	1,867	209	308	2,359	1,770	232
02905	784	356	18	410	116	666	184	33	38	323	202	36
02907	1,419	626	27	766	238	1,178	416	48	60	541	351	54
02908	1,174	545	30	599	235	923	346	25	49	414	337	28
02909	1,629	710	36	883	283	1,327	483	52	78	548	459	57
other	1,220	585	22	613	208	1,004	368	46	62	391	349	51
missing	319	78	0	241	49	270	70	5	21	142	72	6
Richmond	77	38	7	32	9	68	30	6	5	14	22	6
Scituate	88	34	4	50	14	74	20	4	5	23	36	4
Smithfield	152	86	6	60	35	116	48	2	6	38	58	2
South Kingstown	295	138	13	144	55	240	84	10	22	71	107	11
Tiverton	132	81	1	50	20	111	45	6	11	29	41	7
Warren	181	90	1	90	33	148	74	7	9	31	60	7
Warwick	1,229	618	49	562	197	1,028	390	31	80	281	443	36
West Greenwich	47	26	3	18	2	45	13	5	2	10	17	5
West Warwick	798	450	37	311	186	610	257	45	43	159	288	47
Westerly	420	165	19	236	49	370	134	26	19	107	132	26
Woonsocket	1,407	796	52	559	263	1,139	484	82	97	364	378	93

Total RI Offenders residing in RI Communities does not include the following populations:

2,173 Probation Hold Cases & 55 Parole Pre-Release Planning Cases

0 offender under age 18 under active supervision

444 deported cases

1,086 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)

538 Out of State Offenders (non-RI offenders) supervised in RI

1,948 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State

177 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction

84 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction

301 with 'other' addresses (ACI, No Permanent Address etc.

Data for zip codes in the city of Providence represent a breakout of the Providence totals.

Gender and Offense Type categories may not add to total due to missing data in the P&P Tracking System.

Offense Type was determined by the most serious active charge for which the offender was under supervision.

## Appendix 1: 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 eight (8) 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.

### ***Data Caveats & Definitions***

Race Categories: RIDOC records Hispanic as a race rather than ethnicity. As a result, we cannot determine whether inmates 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 offender is sentenced to incarceration or community supervision. An additional caveat is that the offense category is based on those charges entered into Infacts, and there are times where multiple counts are condensed into one charge record. As an example, if an offender had both a drug charge and a sex charge, s/he would be captured in the sex category (and not the drug category) for reporting purposes. 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, 2010.

Commitments & Releases: In contrast to stock data, commitment and release information provides data about the movement of offenders into and out of the RIDOC system. *For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.*

Cost per Offender: The cost per offender per annum includes central RIDOC Administration and Capital costs. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 (FY2010).

### ***Community Supervision Terminology***

Active Supervision – Includes offenders who have at least one open indictment AND are in regular contact with a Probation or Parole Officer.

Low Supervision: Includes offenders who have at least one open indictment, but are NOT reporting to or in regular contact with a Probation or Parole officer.

Banked Case: An offenders’ open case not being actively supervised in accordance with various administrative procedures for reasons including (among others) long-term outstanding warrant, substantial trouble free period, low risk case with no special conditions, and probation hold over six months. These offenders are NOT reporting to or in regular contact with a probation or parole officer.

- (1) *Active Warrant* - a case in which the offender has not reported to probation or parole and a warrant has been issued for their arrest.
- (2) *Banked* - probation cases where the offender has been “trouble free” for a period of time or is low risk with no special conditions. The case remains open, but the offender is not required to report to the Probation Officer.
- (3) *Probation Hold* - The status of an offender who has been sentenced by the courts to serve a period of time incarcerated at the ACI prior to being released into the community to serve a period of probation.
- (4) *Court-Ordered Unsupervised* – Probation cases ordered by a judge to be unsupervised. The Offender is not required to report to a Probation Officer.
- (5) *Transfer Pool* – applies to an open case that is in the process of being transferred from one PO to another (may also be transfer from parole to probation). This is typically a short period of time.
- (6) *Deported* – These are offenders who have an open probation or parole case in RI, but the Court has ordered that they be deported.
- (7) *Paroled to immigration or another jurisdiction* – for these reasons, the offender is not under active supervision by RI parole.

Interstate Cases: Probation or Parole cases that fall within the purview of the National Adult Interstate Compact System. This includes RI Offenders supervised in other States and other State’s cases (non-RI Offenders) supervised in RI.