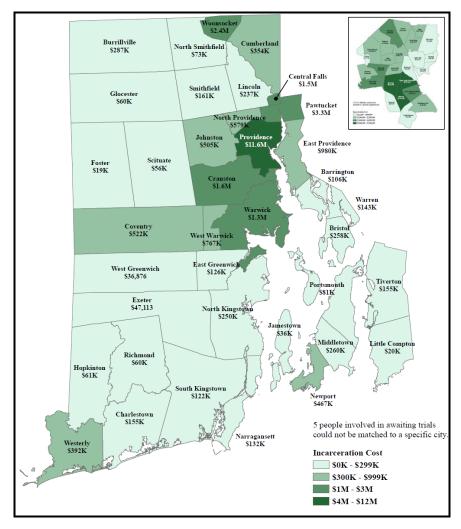


ANALYSIS OF REENTERING POPULATION AND INCARCERATION COST, 2006

November 2009



COMMISSIONED BY:

THE RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

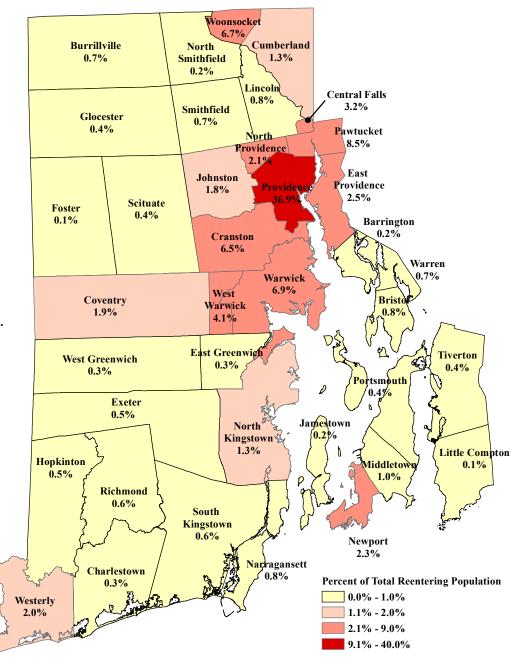


Distribution of Rhode Island's Reenterning Population By Municipality, 2006

3,651 offenders returned to Rhode Island in 2006

R.I. Reentry Population

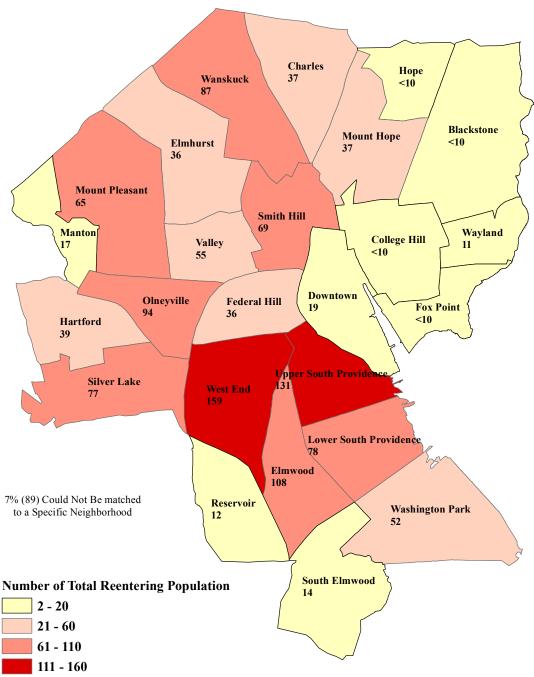
- 3,651 offenders returned to Rhode Island in 2006.
- 933 were violent offenders (26%).
- 67 were sexual offenders (2%).
- 899 were convicted of a drug-related offense (25%).
- 4,192 children had a parent released in 2006.
- 1,347 (37%) of Rhode Island's reentry population returned to Providence.



Distribution of Providence's Reentering Population By Neighborhood, 2006

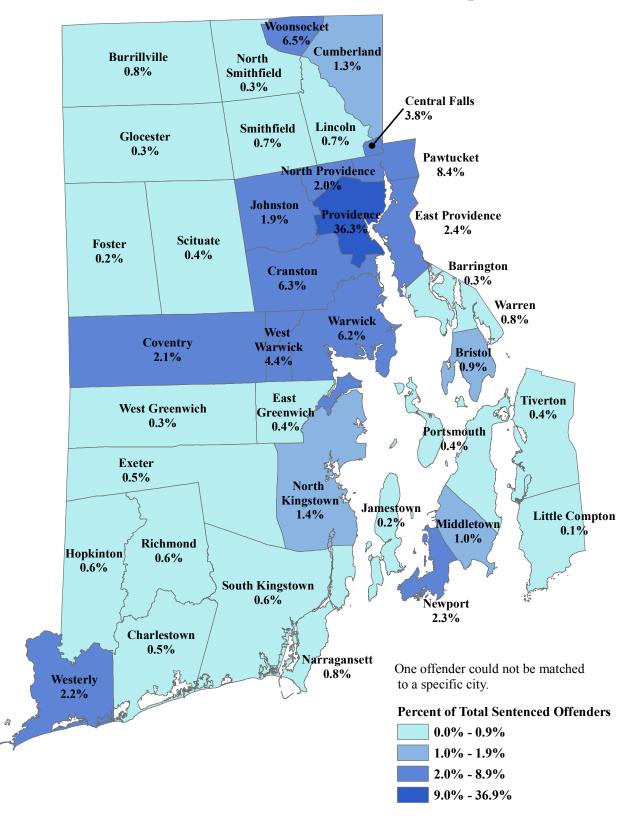
Providence Reentry Population

- 1,347 offenders returned to Providence in 2006.
- 40% of the offenders returning to Providence are from 6 neighborhoods:
 - Upper South Providence
 - Elmwood
 - Olneyville
 - Wanskuck
 - Lower South Providence
- 303 were violent offenders (22%).
- 29 were sexual offenders (2%).
- 443 were convicted of a drug-related offense (33%).
- 11% were female.
- 1,736 children had a parent released in 2006.



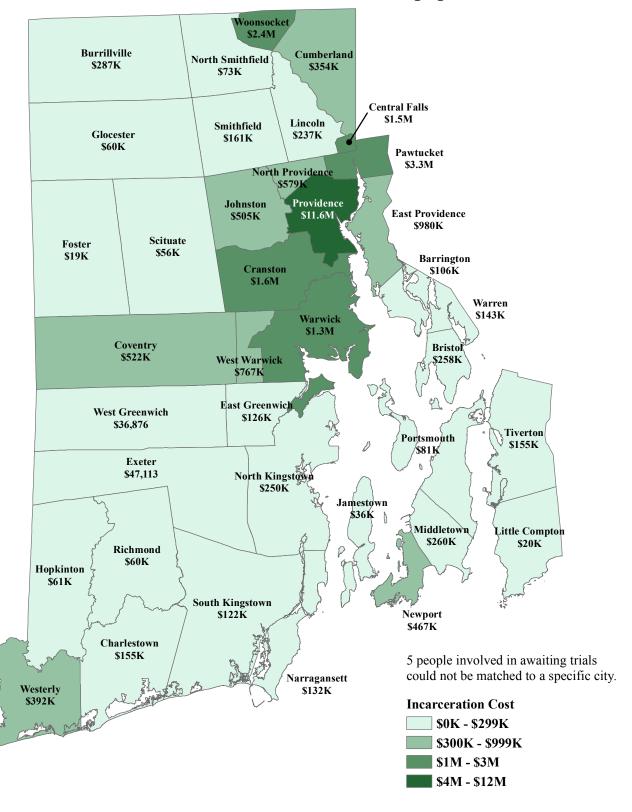
Distribution of Rhode Island's Sentenced Offenders By Municipality, 2006

There were 3,608 Rhode Island residents sentenced to prison in 2006.



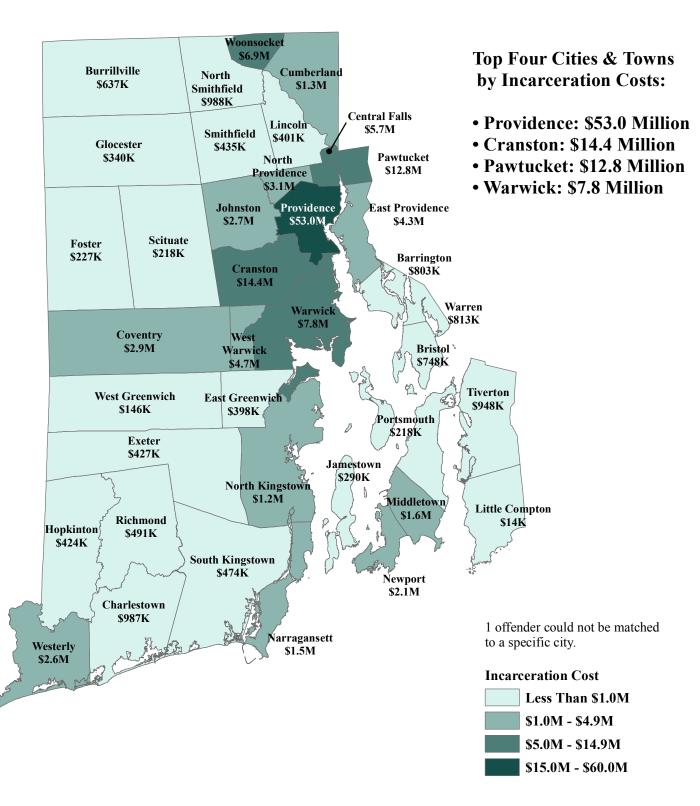
Cost to Incarcerate Rhode Island's Awaiting Trial Population By Municipality, 2006

There were 9,134 Rhode Island residents involved in awaiting trials in 2006. It cost over \$29,000,000 to incarcerate this population.



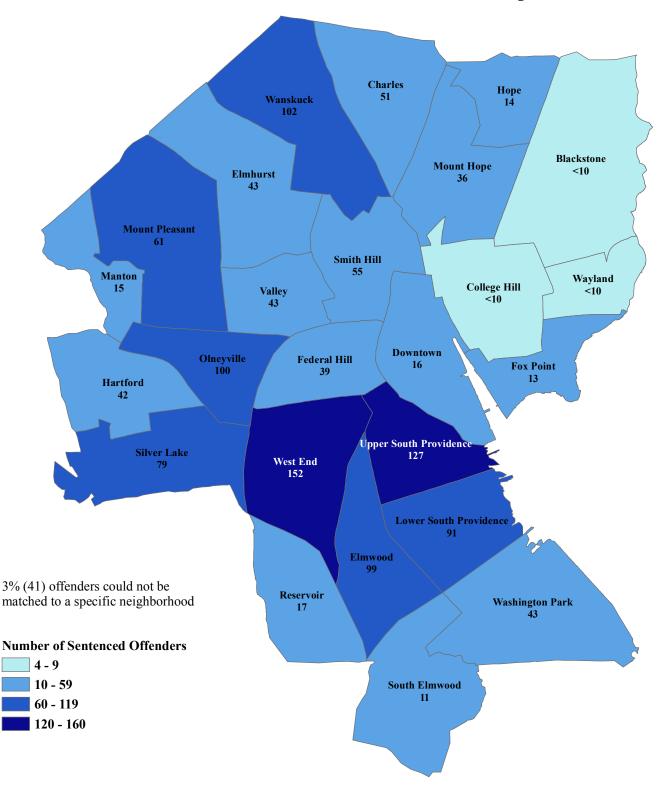
Cost to Incarcerate Rhode Island's Sentenced Offenders By Municipality, 2006

It will cost over \$139,000,000 to incarcerate 3,608 sentenced offenders for two-thirds of their sentenced length.



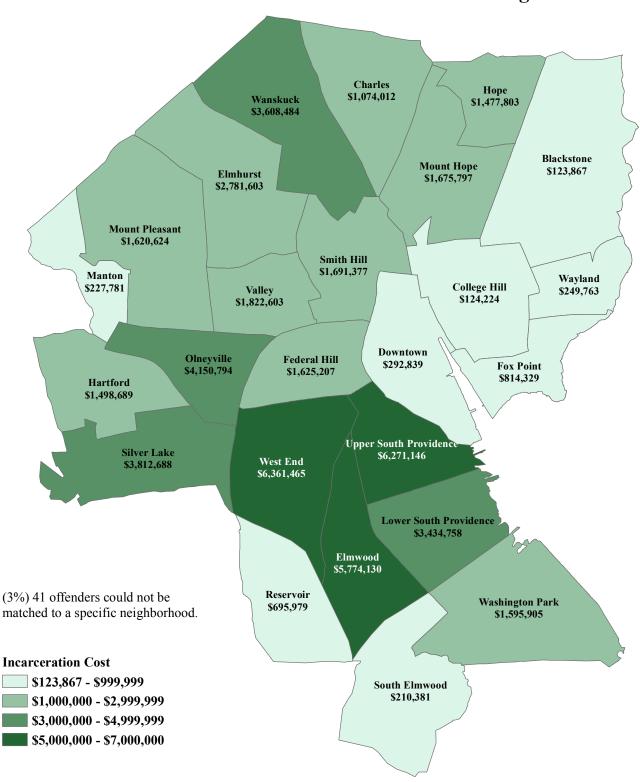
Distribution of Providence's Sentenced Offenders By Neighborhood, 2006

There were 1,309 Providence residents sentenced to prison in 2006.

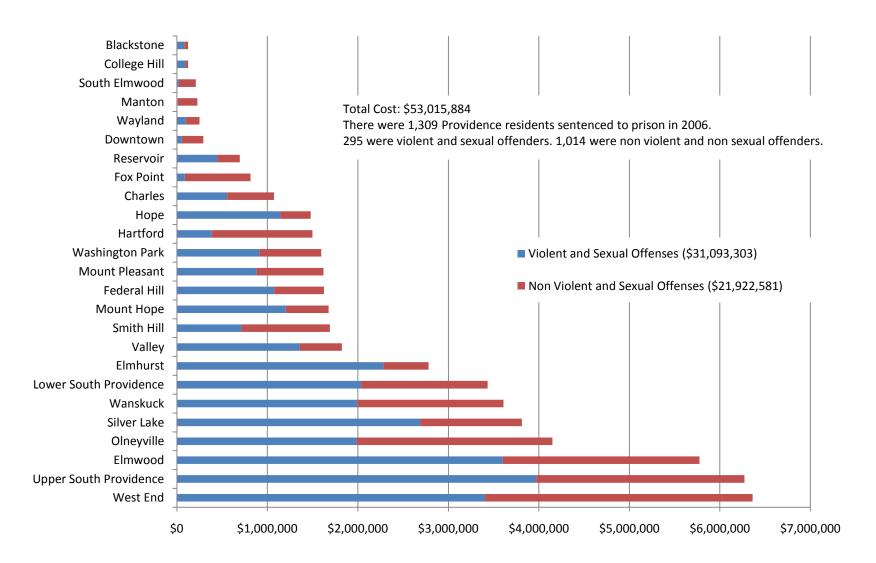


Cost to Incarcerate Providence's Sentenced Offenders By Neighborhood, 2006

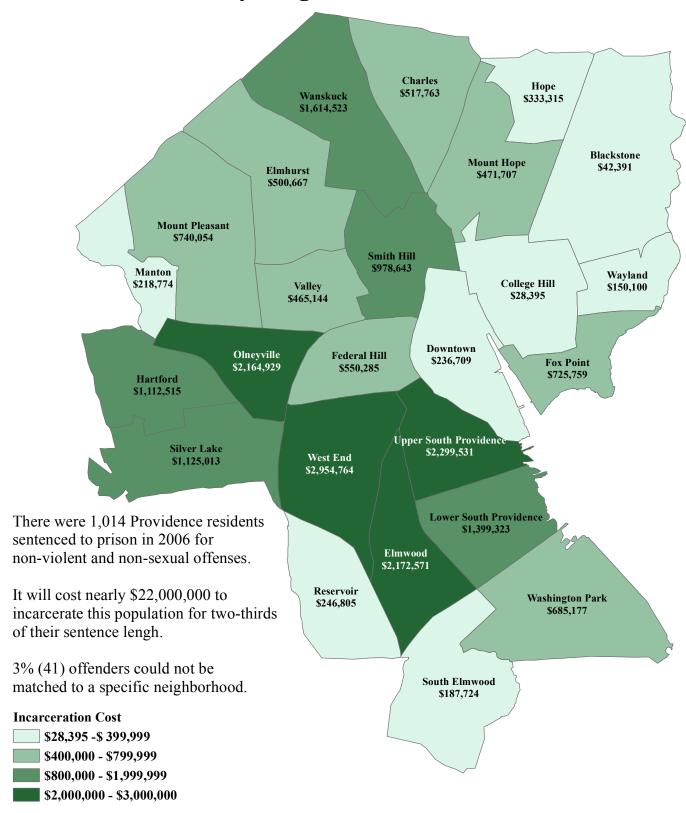
It will cost over \$53,000,000 to incarcerate 1,309 offenders for two thirds of their sentence length.



Cost to Incarcerate Providence's Sentenced Offenders in 2006

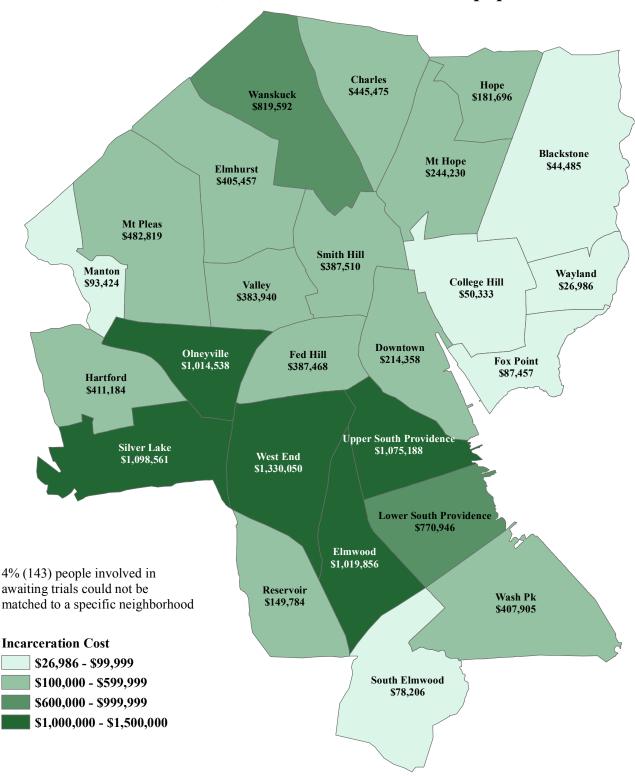


Cost to Incarcerate Providence's Sentenced Offenders Excluding Violent and Sexual Offenders By Neighborhood, 2006

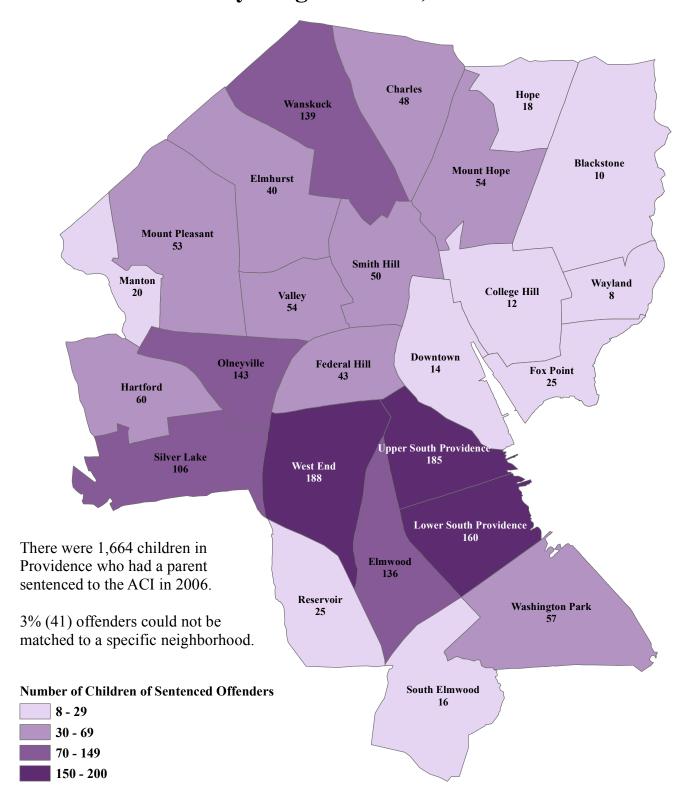


Cost to Incarcerate Providence's Awaiting Trial Population By Neighborhood, 2006

There were 3,218 Providence residents involved in awaiting trials in 2006. It cost over \$11,000,000 to incarcerate this population.



Number of Children of Providence's Sentenced Offenders By Neighborhood, 2006



Notes and Assumptions Rhode Island Department of Corrections 2006 Analysis

General Notes

Address and child data was self-reported by the incarcerated offender.

The analysis was focused on people, not releases/commitments, thus if a person was released/committed twice in 2006, they were counted as 1 person, not 2 releases/commitments.

2006 Sentenced Release Data

This data set included all incarcerated sentenced offenders who were released during the 2006 calendar year. There were 502 multiple sentenced releases in calendar year 2006.

This analysis only included people claiming to have a Rhode Island address (3,651), 93% of all 2006 sentenced releases. All 3,651 offenders could be matched to a specific city in Rhode Island. All Providence addresses were geocoded, with a match rate of 93%.

2006 Sentenced Commitment Data

This data set included all people who were sentenced to incarceration during the 2006 calendar year. There were 587 multiple sentenced commitments in calendar year 2006.

This analysis only included people claiming Rhode Island addresses (3,608), 91% of all 2006 sentenced commitments. There was 1 person who claimed to be from Rhode Island, but did not include an address to be geocoded. All Providence addresses were geocoded, with a match rate of 97%.

All life sentences were originally coded as '9999999' and were recoded to 30 years (10,957 days).

In calculating the cost of incarceration, a weighted daily average was used; one for males, and one for females. Time-served was assumed to be two-thirds of the total sentence as this is the typical amount of time an offenders serves prior to release. As mentioned above, this report focused on people, therefore, if a person was sentenced more than once during 2006, all sentences were included when calculating the cost of incarceration, however they were only counted once, as one person. Thus, cost was calculated as two-thirds of their total sentence length, multiplied by the appropriate daily rate. The costs excluded administrative and capital costs.

For those sentenced commitments that could not be goecoded to a city (neighborhood), their incarceration costs were matched proportionally to each city (neighborhood) based on the incarceration cost each city (neighborhood) already had.

2006 Awaiting Trial Release Data

This data set included all incarcerated awaiting trial offenders who were released during the 2006 calendar year. There were 3,906 multiple awaiting trial releases in calendar year 2006.

This analysis only included people claiming to have a Rhode Island address (9,134), 88% of all 2006 awaiting trial releases. There were 5 people who claimed to be from Rhode Island,

but did not include an address to be geocoded. All Providence addresses were geocoded, with a match rate of 96%.

In calculating the cost of incarceration, a weighted daily average was used; one for males, and one for females. As mentioned above, this report focused on people, therefore, if a person was awaiting trial multiple times during 2006, all length of stays were including when calculating the cost of incarceration, however they were only counted once, as one person. Thus, cost was calculated as their total length of stay multiplied by the appropriate daily rate. The costs excluded administrative and capital costs.

For those awaiting trial commitments that could not be goecoded to a city (neighborhood), their incarceration costs were matched proportionally to each city (neighborhood) based on the incarceration costs each city (neighborhood) already had.

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