



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



POPULATION REPORT

FY2009

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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 Principal Research Technician, Greg McCarthy, at (401)462-3924 or via email at greg.mccarthy@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.

Welcome to the ***Fiscal Year 2009 Population Report***, prepared by our dedicated and capable Planning & Research staff. For the previous two years, my introductory message has focused on the unprecedented growth in our inmate population. Last year, however, I mentioned that the state's General Assembly, with overwhelming bipartisan support, had enacted legislation designed to increase public safety, curb spending, and reduce recidivism among those we release. At that point, the population had already begun a slight downward trend, and I was confident we were on the right path.

This year I can say with conviction that the changes in the way we award earned time and increases in the amount of program participation credit inmates can earn has resulted in the desired drop in our population. It has alleviated the strain on our operational system caused by overcrowding, saved taxpayer money, and makes good overall correctional sense. As I write this, our inmate census is in the 3,500's, after hitting an all-time high of 4,000 just two years ago.

In FY09, there were 4,114 sentenced commitments. Of those committed, 3,689 received the new goodtime rate of 10 days for each full calendar month they are discipline free. Of the 425 commitments that did not receive the new goodtime rate: 208 were sentenced to less than 30 days, 107 were sex offenders (and thus ineligible), and 110 were sentenced to 10 years or more and already receiving a 10 day per month rate. Therefore, 90% (3,689 commitments) of the sentenced commitments in FY09 were affected by the goodtime changes.

In FY09, there were 4,278 sentenced releases. Of those released, 3,866 received the new goodtime rate of 10 days per month. However, 399 offenders were not released early (i.e. released on their flat date) via the increased goodtime rate most-likely due to their inability to remain discipline free. Of the 412 releases that did not receive the new goodtime rate: 203 were sentenced to less than 30 day, 102 were sex offenders, and 107 were sentenced to 10 years or more and already receiving a 10 day per month rate. Therefore, 81% (3,467 releases) of the sentenced releases in FY09 were released early due to the goodtime changes.

During FY09, approximately 2011 individuals participated and/or completed one or more of the various vocational and educational programs offered throughout the Department. Due to the approximate 40,638 program awards, each person received an average of 20 program award days. We suspect that with an increase in program participation, offenders will acquire additional skills and training to assist in their reintegration into the community upon release.

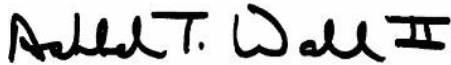
While it is too early to provide good data on recidivism rates for this cohort of offenders whose release dates were advanced due to the changes, we are carefully watching and guardedly optimistic. I hope to share results of a recidivism study in next year's report. We have community corrections staff who work specifically with those released early to ensure that their unique needs are being met in the community and

Message from RIDOC Director Ashbel T. Wall II

to increase their likelihood of success. On the inside, funds appropriated in conjunction with the legislation have enabled us to increase programming. This fall, for instance, we will begin offering anger management classes in all but two of our sentenced facilities.

Despite the challenges of this economic climate, I am proud of the work we do here in Corrections and feel very fortunate to have such a talented and dedicated staff. As we seek to fulfill our shared mission of contributing to public safety, working diligently with partner agencies and community service providers around the state to address the critical issue of prisoner reentry, I am confident that the information provided in this report can serve as an invaluable resource.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ashbel T. Wall II". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Ashbel T. Wall II
Director

Intake Service Center

- Opened: 1982 - Renovated: 1995
- Average Facility Population: 1,051 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY09)
- 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 16,001 commitments in FY09, approximately 1,333 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 24 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: 602 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 710 (FY09)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$34,564



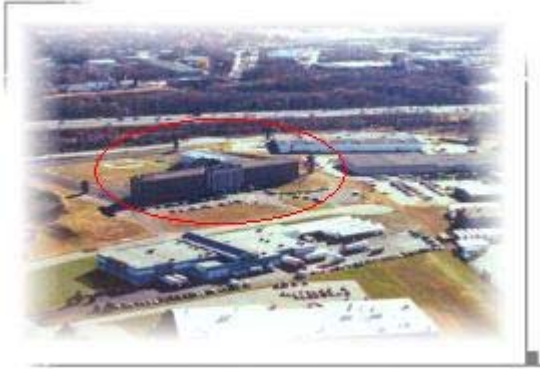
The Minimum Security facility was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security (MIN) expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed inmate 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: 345 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 324 (FY09)



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: 1028 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 1,006 (FY09)



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: 442 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 409 (FY09)



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: 90 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 138 (FY09)



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: 88 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 149 (FY09)

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

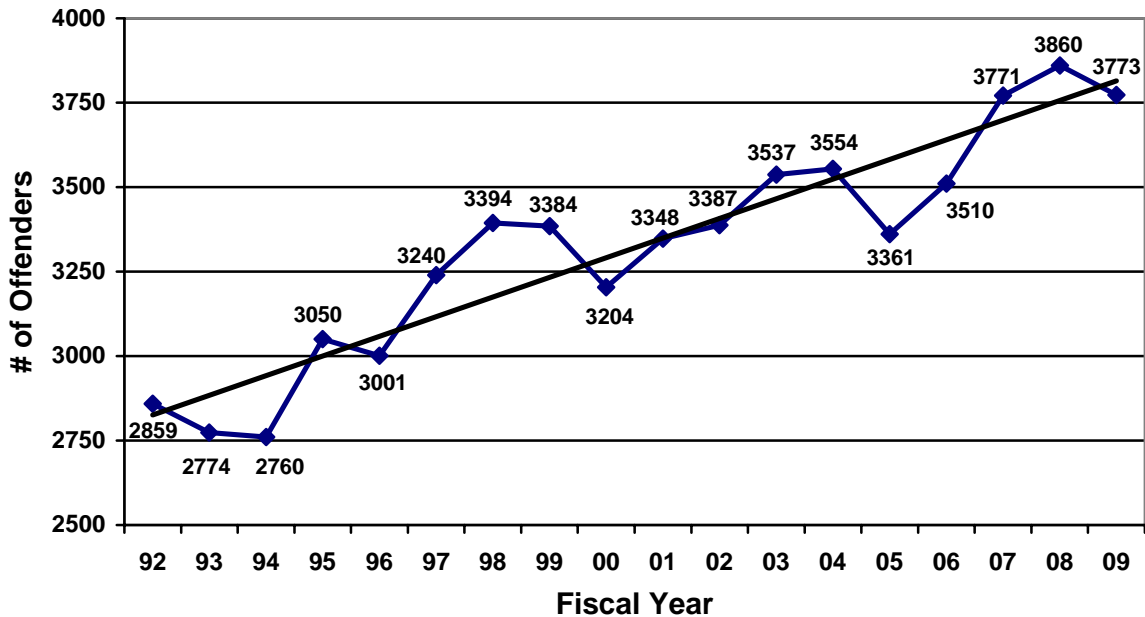


- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 127 (FY09)
- Operational Capacity: 150 (FY09)

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 FY92 to FY09



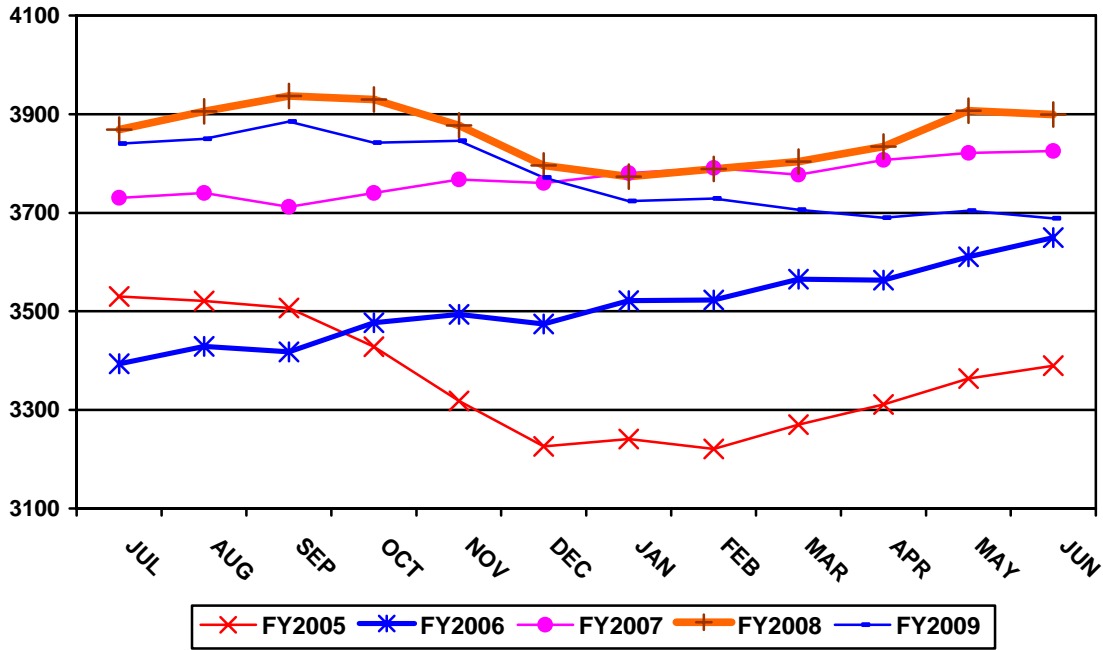
As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY92 to FY09, there has been a 32.0% increase in population, with most growth occurring during the 90's. In RI, 235 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while a national comparison shows 506 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoner Statistics 2007*).

There are many factors that have contributed to the continued rise in America's prison population; among these factors were the "War on Drugs" and the political swing to "get tough on crime." As a result of these initiatives, prisons expanded and the populations continued to grow. It was not until the new millennium that corrections officials began to focus on permanently reducing prison populations and the federal government began to fund re-entry initiatives aimed at helping offenders succeed in the community post-release.

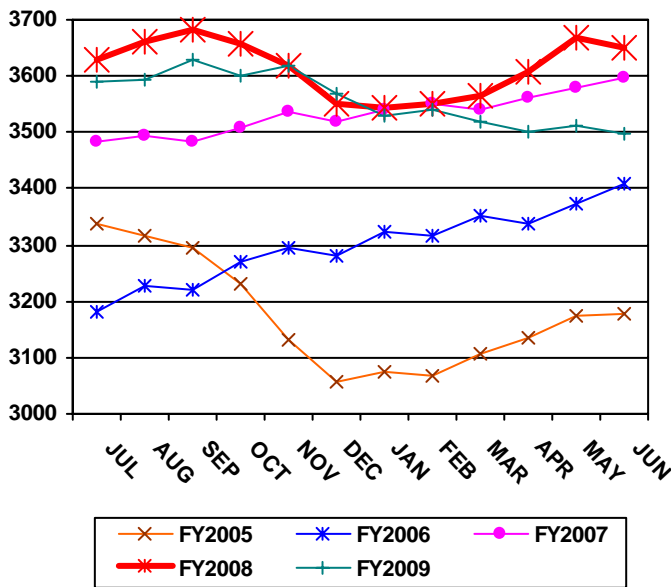
For more detail about population changes, please see the [Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76 – FY05](#).

Population Trends FY2005 – FY2009

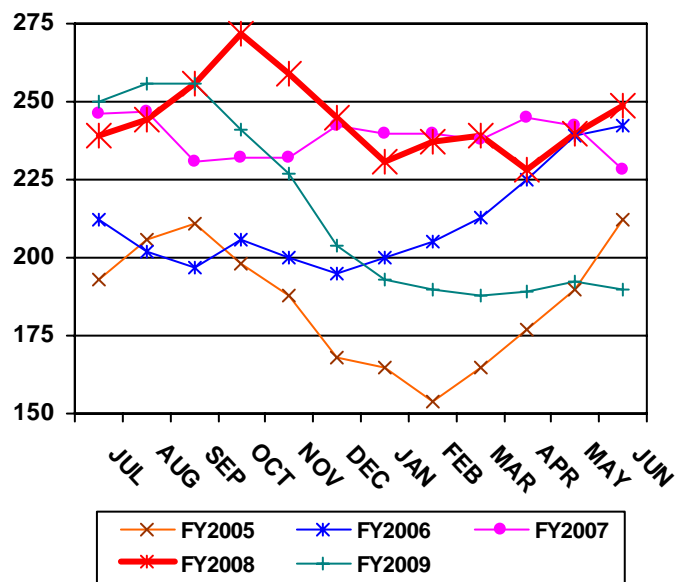
Total Institutional Population



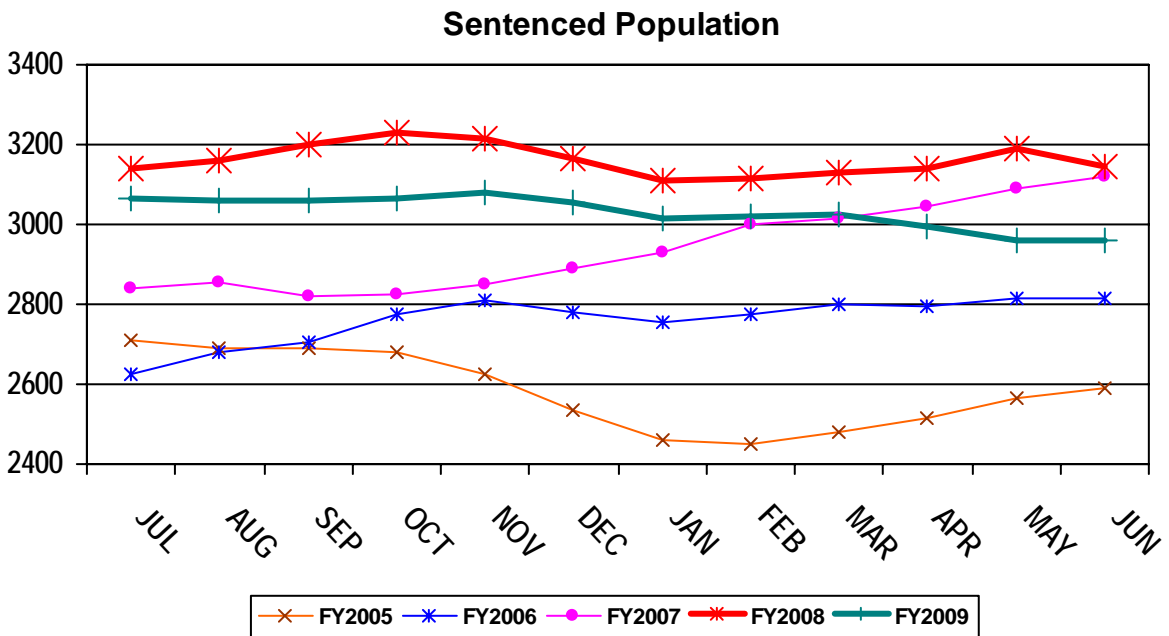
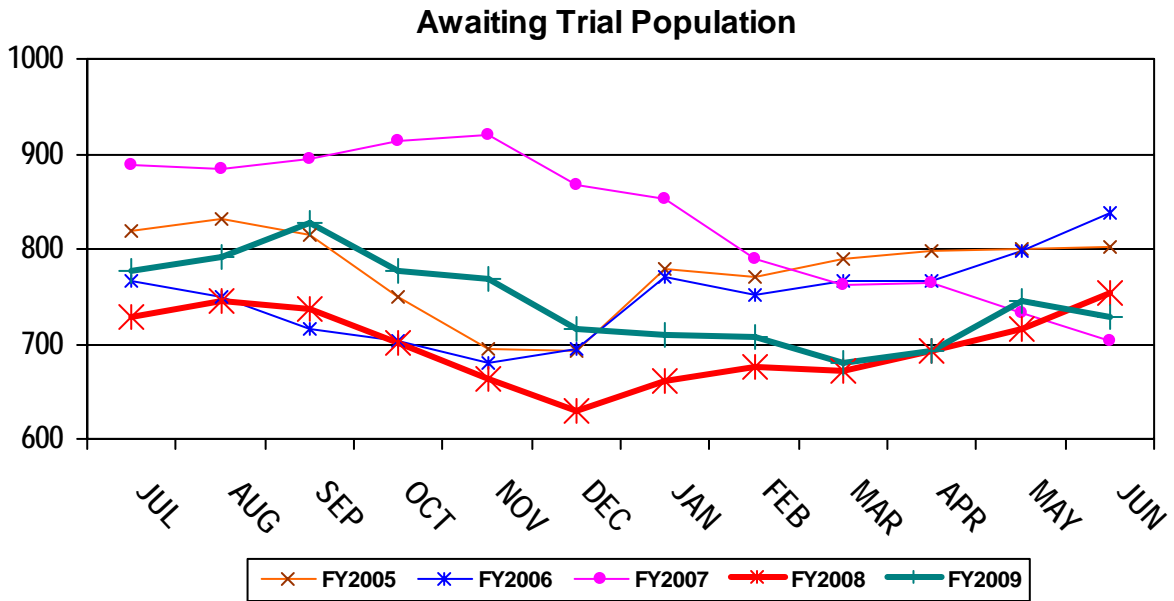
Male Inmate Population



Female Inmate Population

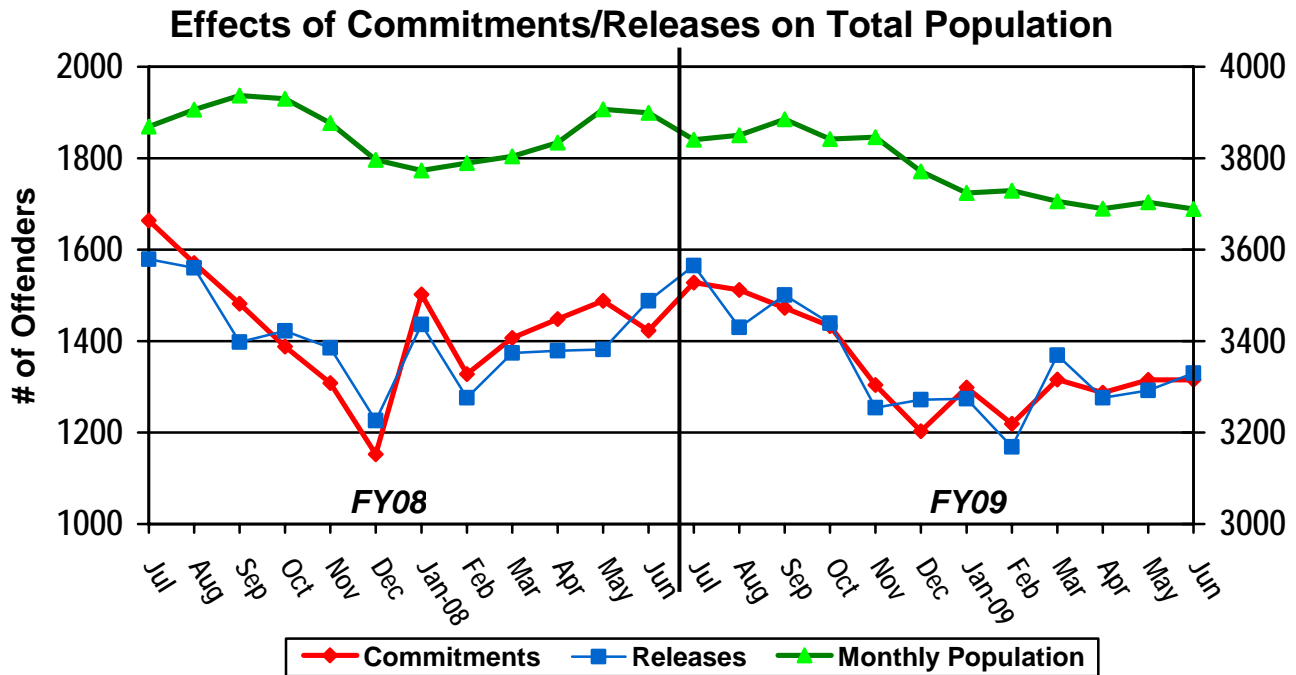


Population Trends FY2005 – FY2009



Overall the RIDOC saw a decrease in both the sentenced and awaiting trial population in FY09 (-3% and -6%, respectively). In May 2009 the sentenced population reached the lowest monthly average since January 2007 and in March 2009 the awaiting trial population reached the lowest monthly average since March 2008. There was a 4% decrease (151 inmates) in the total inmate population in FY09.

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.

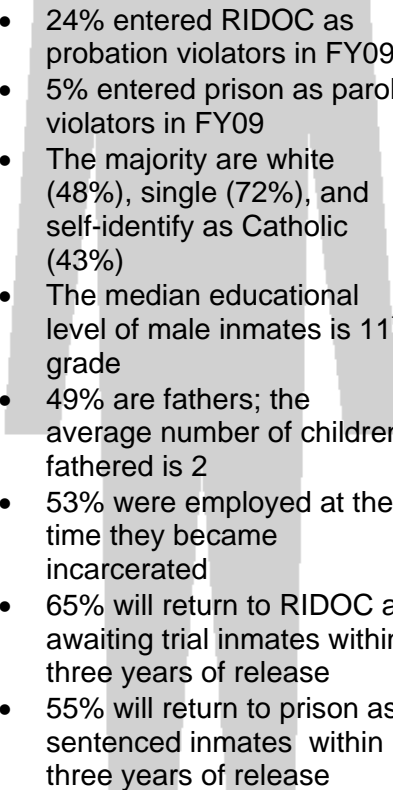
The prison population is influenced by two factors: the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary, changes in legislation, and the Parole Board (for more information regarding the changes in length of stay, see page 17).

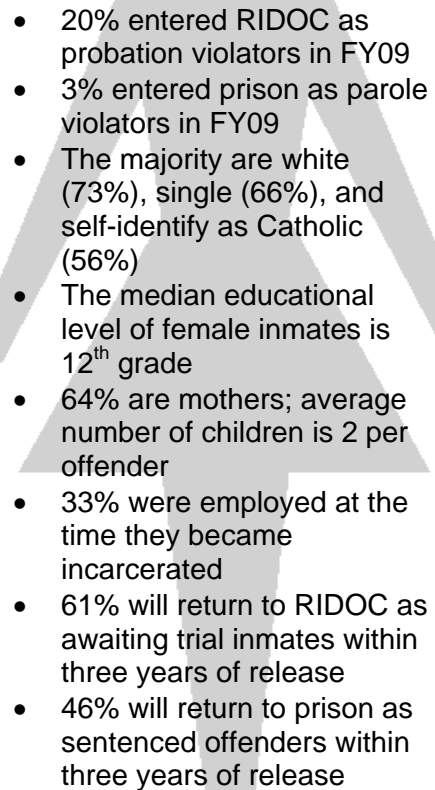
In RI, it is clear that the number of new commitments has a great influence on the population. In months where the number of commitments to RIDOC outpaced the number of releases, we would expect to see an increase in the population. In contrast, months where the number of releases to RIDOC outpaced the 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
1994	12,649	
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%

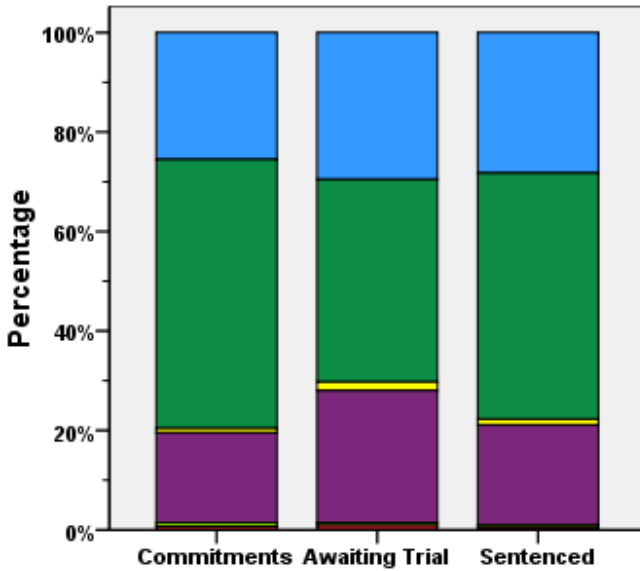
Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Offender

- 
- 24% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY09
 - 5% entered prison as parole violators in FY09
 - The majority are white (48%), single (72%), and self-identify as Catholic (43%)
 - The median educational level of male inmates is 11th grade
 - 49% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
 - 53% 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

- 
- 20% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY09
 - 3% entered prison as parole violators in FY09
 - The majority are white (73%), single (66%), and self-identify as Catholic (56%)
 - The median educational level of female inmates is 12th grade
 - 64% 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

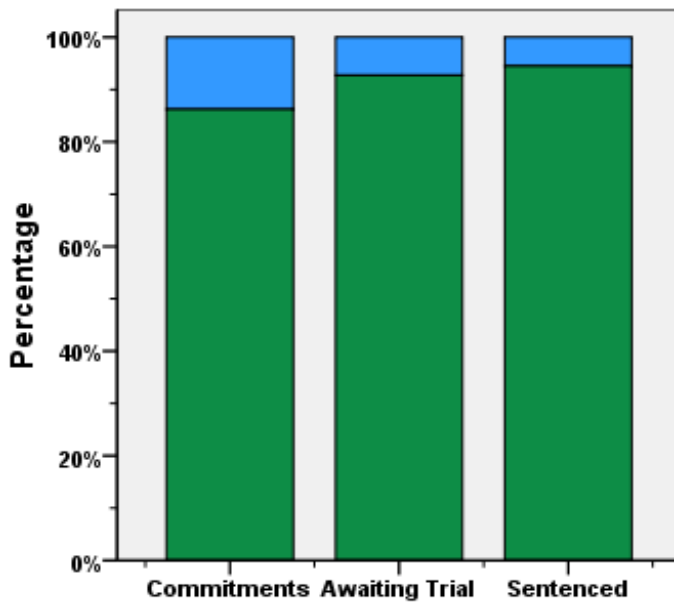
Inmate Race by Status



	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Black	25.4%	29.3%	26.0%
White	53.9%	40.4%	52.7%
Asian	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%
Hispanic	18.1%	26.4%	18.7%
Amer Indian	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%



Inmate Sex by Status

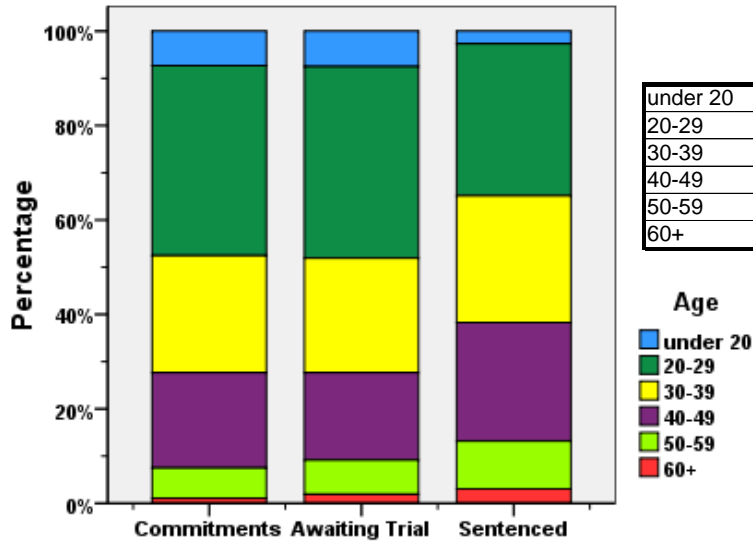


	Female	Male
Commitments	13.8%	86.2%
Awaiting Trial	7.3%	92.7%
Sentenced	5.5%	94.5%



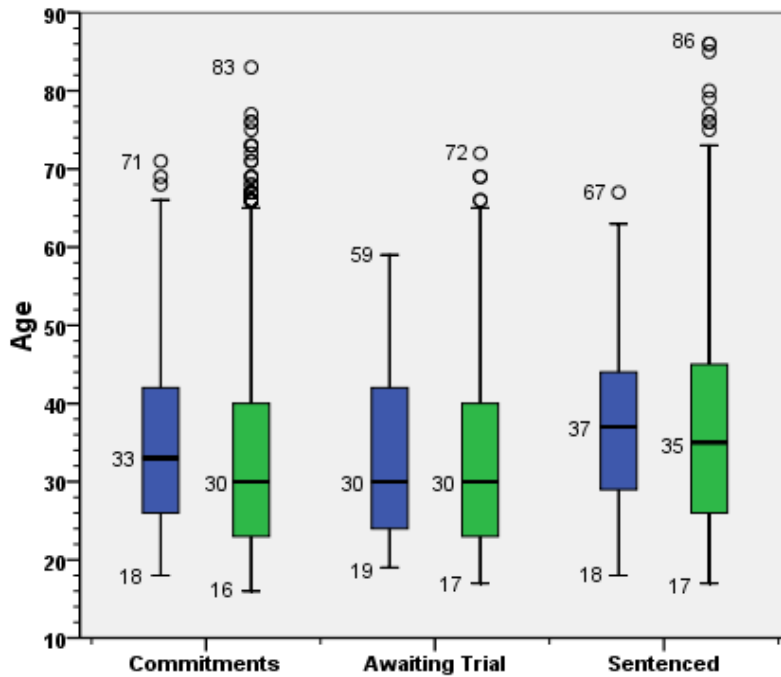
Offender Characteristics

Inmate Age by Status



Inmate Age by Status			
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
under 20	7.3%	7.5%	2.7%
20-29	40.2%	40.6%	32.2%
30-39	24.8%	24.2%	26.9%
40-49	20.2%	18.5%	25.1%
50-59	6.4%	7.3%	10.1%
60+	1.1%	1.9%	3.1%

Age Distribution by Status and Sex

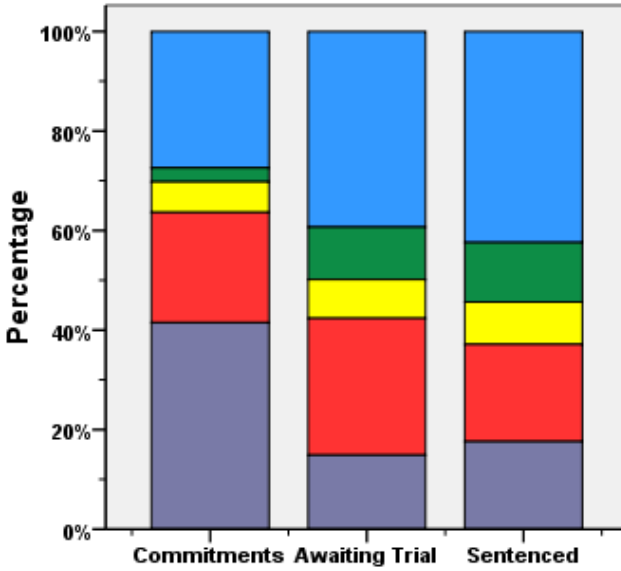


Median Age by Sex & Status		
	Female	Male
Commitments	33	30
Awaiting Trial	30	30
Sentenced	37	35

*Please Note: the numeric values represent the oldest, youngest and median (the middle point in a distribution) ages.

Offender Characteristics

**Offense Type by Status
Male Population**

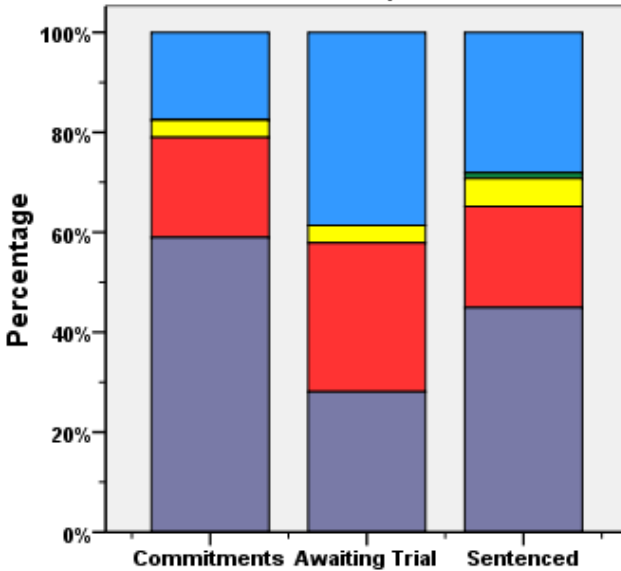


	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	27.4%	39.3%	42.4%
Sex	2.8%	10.6%	11.9%
B&E	6.1%	7.8%	8.5%
Drug	22.1%	27.5%	19.6%
Nonviolent	41.5%	14.9%	17.6%

Type of Offense

- Violent
- Sex
- B&E
- Drug
- Nonviolent

**Offense Type by Status
Female Population**



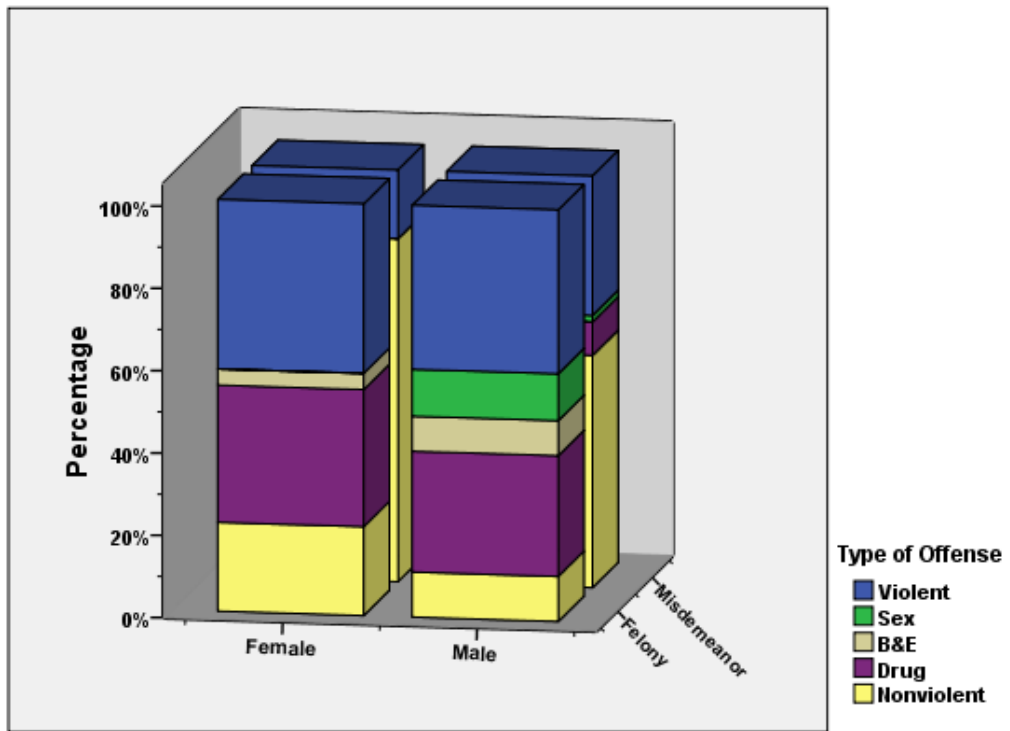
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	17.5%	38.6%	28.0%
Sex	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
B&E	3.5%	3.5%	5.6%
Drug	20.0%	29.8%	20.2%
Nonviolent	59.0%	28.1%	44.9%

Type of Offense

- Violent
- Sex
- B&E
- Drug
- Nonviolent

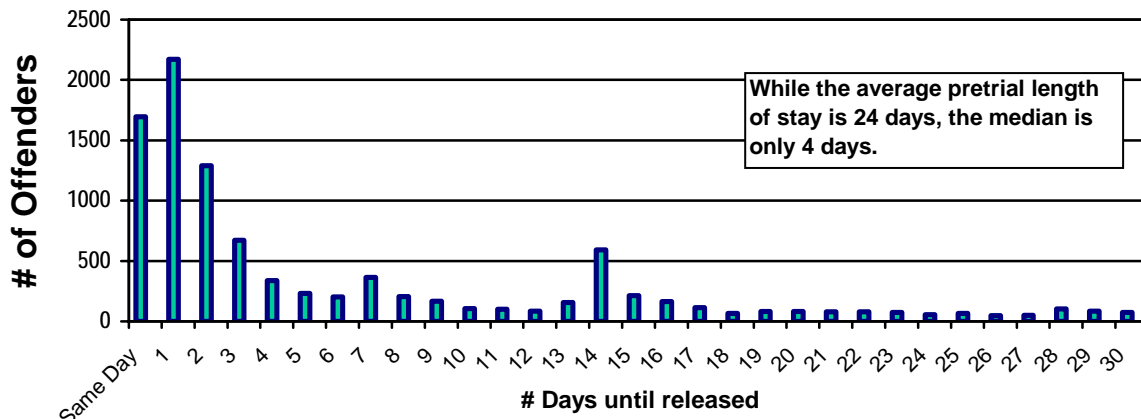
Pretrial Statistics

Crime Type by Offense Type



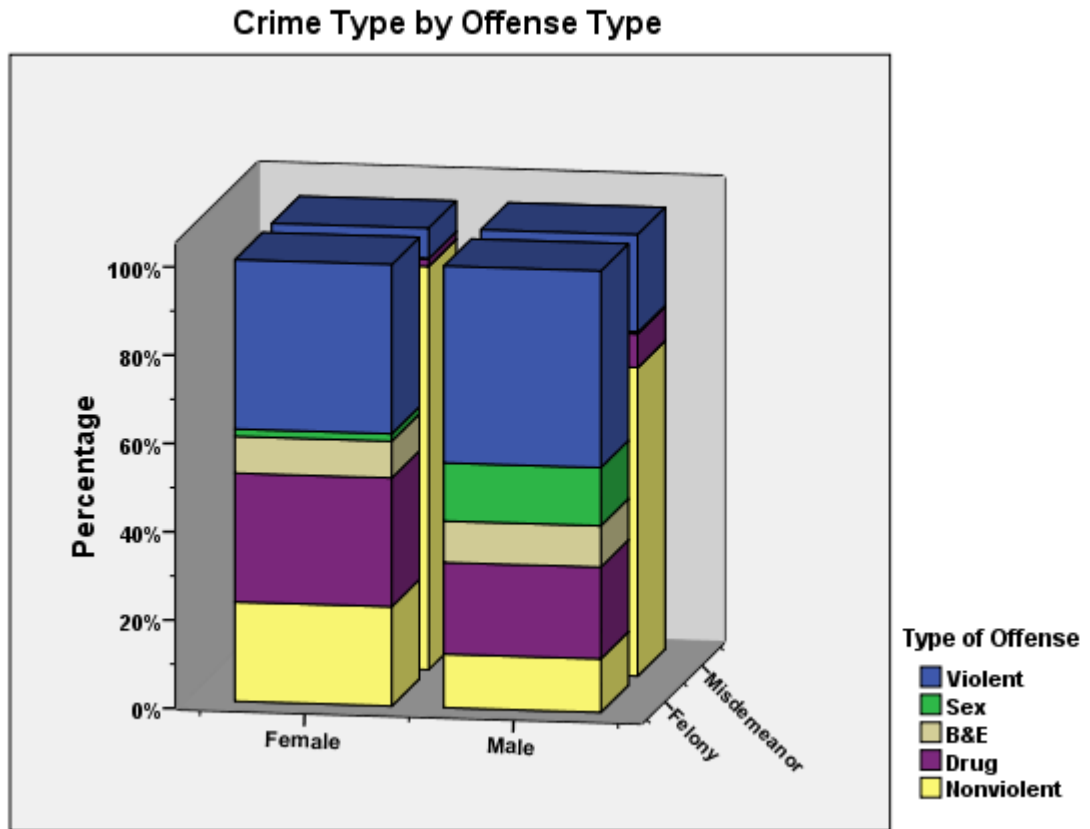
The most common misdemeanor offense for the female awaiting trial population was loitering for indecent purposes (50.0%), while the most common misdemeanor offense for the male awaiting trial population was driving with a suspended license (13.8%). Additionally, for both the male and female awaiting trial population, the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (12.1% and 15.7%, respectively).

Average Length of Stay for FY09



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

Sentenced Statistics

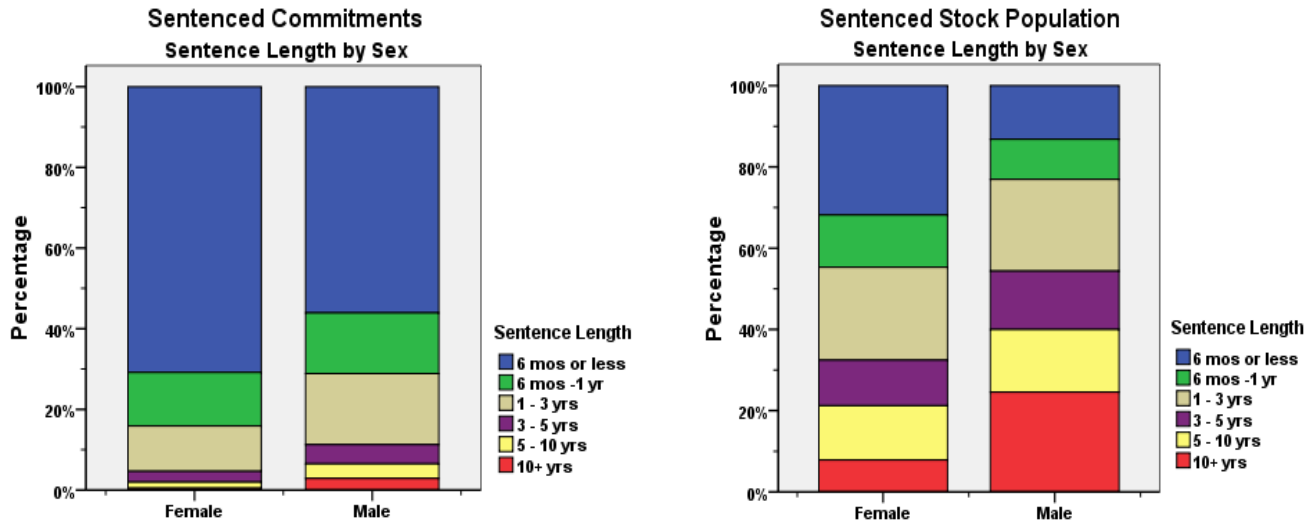


Included in the sentenced stock population are 179 inmates sentenced to life and 35 sentenced to life without parole, which constitute 6.6% of the total sentenced population. Eighteen (18) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have 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 was driving while intoxicated (19.0%), while the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (10.7%).

The most common misdemeanor offense for the male sentenced population was shoplifting (11.4%), while the most common felony offense was robbery (11.1%).

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, 2009. For example, even though approximately 10% of the male population is committed to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represent approximately 50% of the population.

Sentenced Population - Length of Sentence in Months

Offense Category	Males		Females		TOTAL	
	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos
Violent	3.2	58.9	3.2	45.6	3.2	58.3
Sex	4.6	85.9	N/A	N/A	4.6	85.9
B&E	4.0	37.2	4.3	26.7	4.1	36.6
Drug	3.9	23.3	4.4	20.1	3.9	23.0
Non-Violent	2.8	18.9	2.8	17.5	2.8	18.7
SUBTOTAL	3.1	39.9	3.0	24.7	3.1	38.8
Average Total Length of Sentence					18.1 months	

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](#)).

Sentenced Statistics

Effects of Good Time Changes

As mentioned in the Director's message, the states' General Assembly enacted legislation that increased the amount of behavioral good time credit as well as credits for program participation and completion. In turn, we have seen an overall decrease in offenders' length of stay and increased program participation and completion.

Decrease in Length of Stay:

Average Percentage of Time Served by Sentence Length			
	FY08	FY09	Difference
3 months or less	98%	90%	-8%
3 - 6 months	95%	80%	-15%
6 - 9 months	90%	80%	-10%
9 months - 1 year	84%	76%	-8%
1 - 3 years	79%	76%	-3%
3 - 5 years	73%	70%	-3%
5 - 7 years	73%	63%	-10%
7 - 10 years	64%	66%	2%
greater than 10 years	62%	62%	0%

As you can see, in almost all sentence length categories, the percentage of time served decreased from FY08 to FY09. Those sentenced to 3 - 6 months and 6 - 9 months saw the largest decreases (-15% and -10%, respectively).

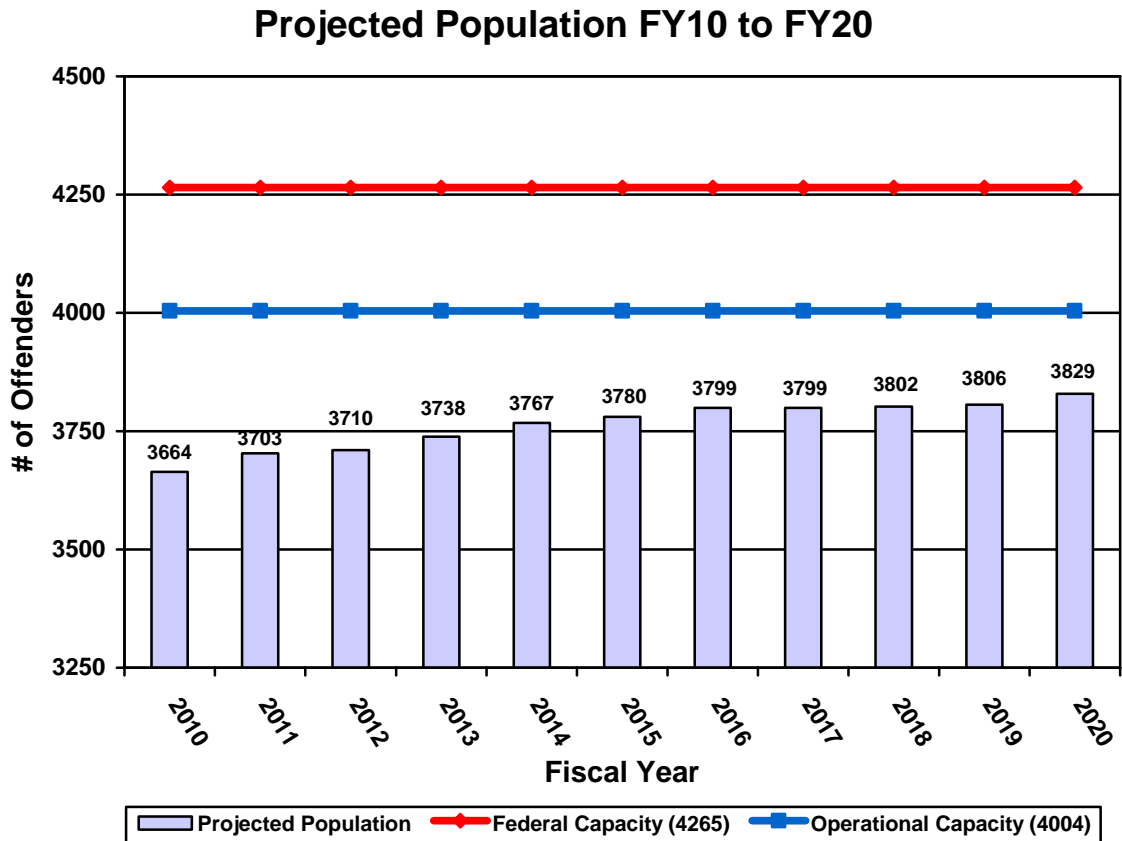
Program Participation & Completion:

During FY09, 2011 offenders participated and/or completed one or more programs offered throughout the RIDOC and were awarded a total of 40,638 program credits (an average of 20 program credits per person). The following programs awarded the most program credits in FY09:

Most Program Time

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

Population Projections

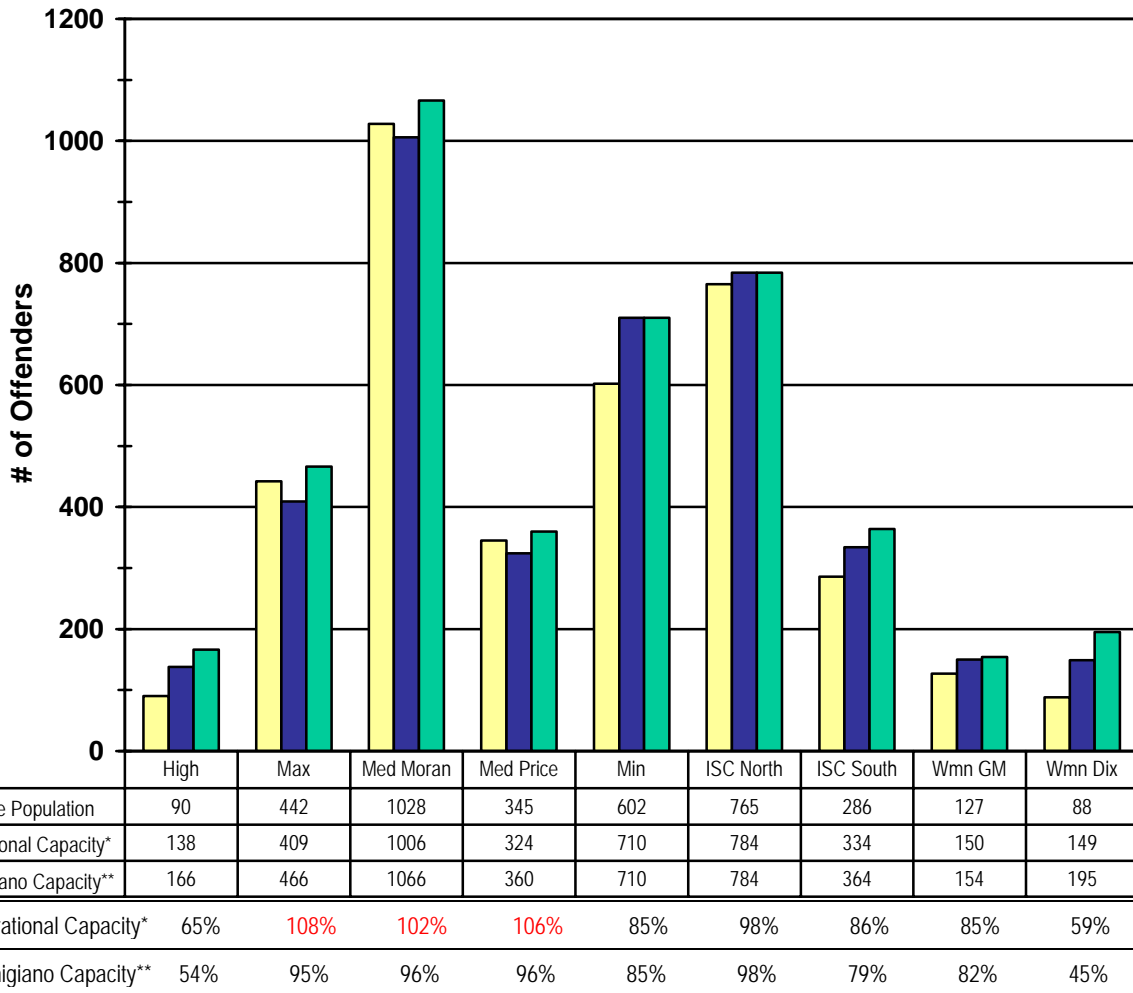


As of the FY10 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro-Ware of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will grow 4.5% or to 3829 inmates. This projected growth would allow RI 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 FY09 Population vs. Capacities



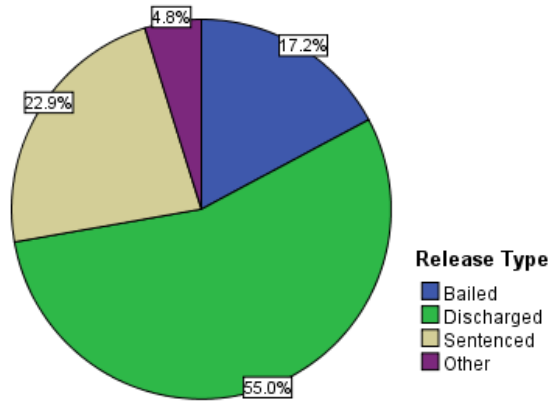
*Operational Capacity = All Beds - (Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds)

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

Total RIDOC FY 2009
Operational Capacity* = 4004
Palmigiano Capacity = 4265**
Average FY09 Population = 3773

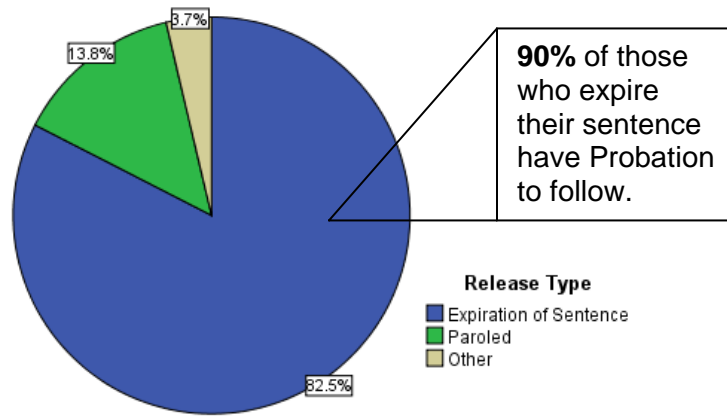
Release Data

**Awaiting Trial Releases
Fiscal Year 2009**



*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 2009**



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

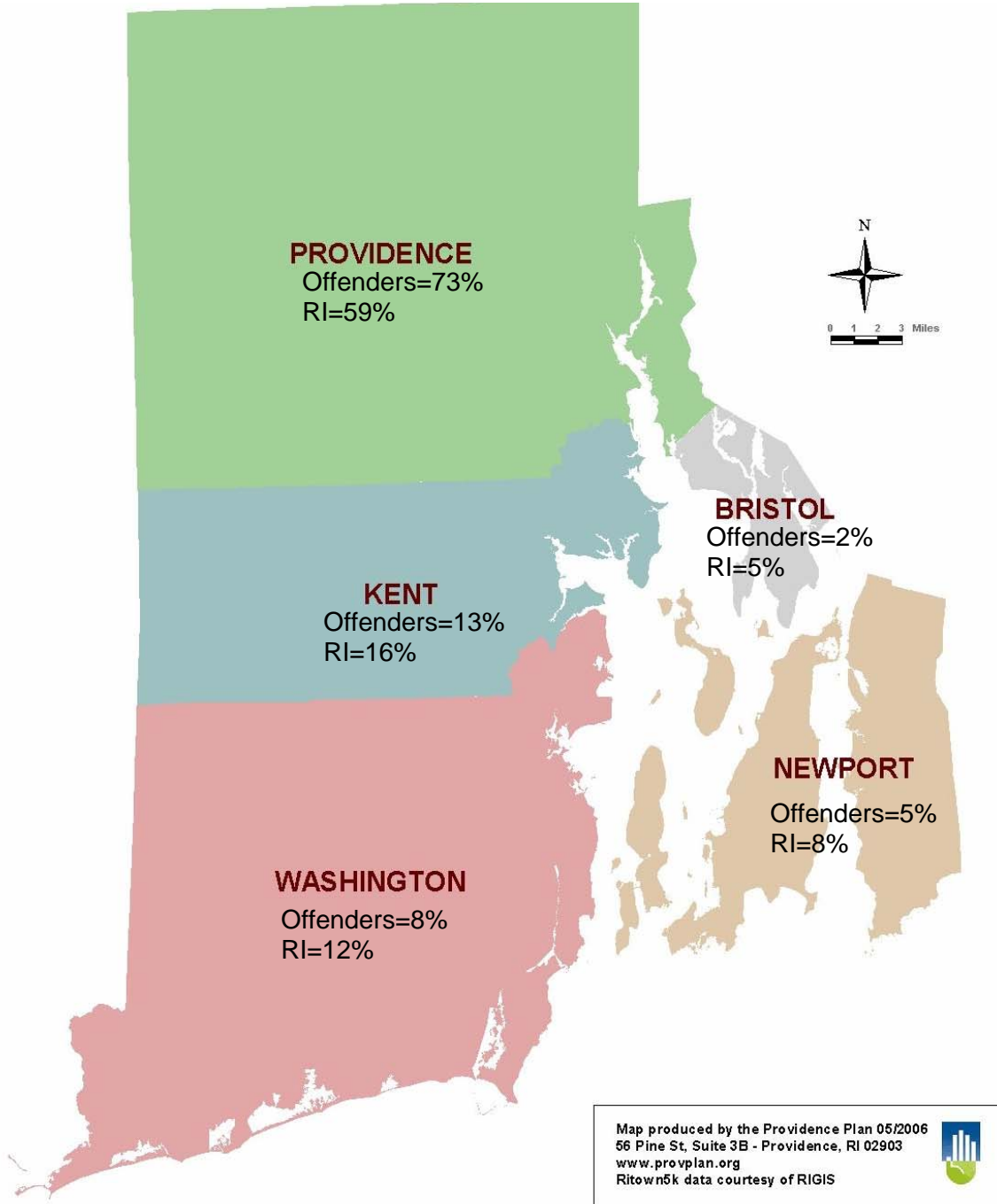
Escapes and Walkaways

- There were 12 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/09:
- All were male
- No escapes were from secure facilities
- Six (6) 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 FY09, there were seven (7) inmate deaths:
- 5 White, 1 Black, 1 Hispanic, all males

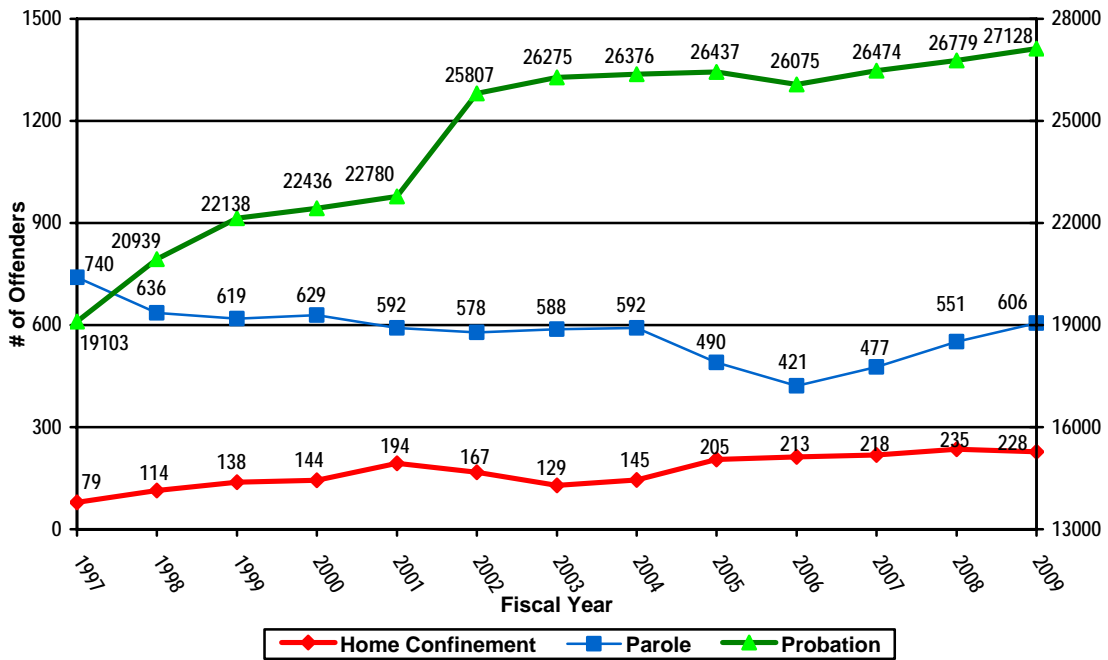
Counties to Which Sentenced Offenders are Released Compared to Distribution of Total RI Population



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

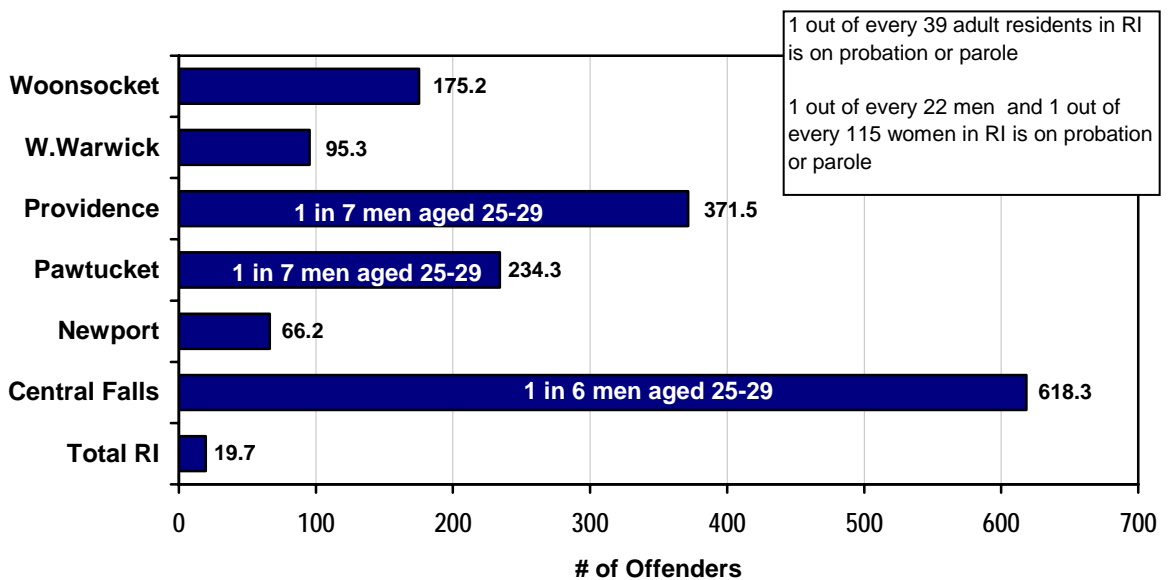
Community Corrections Population

Parole, Probation and Home Confinement Populations



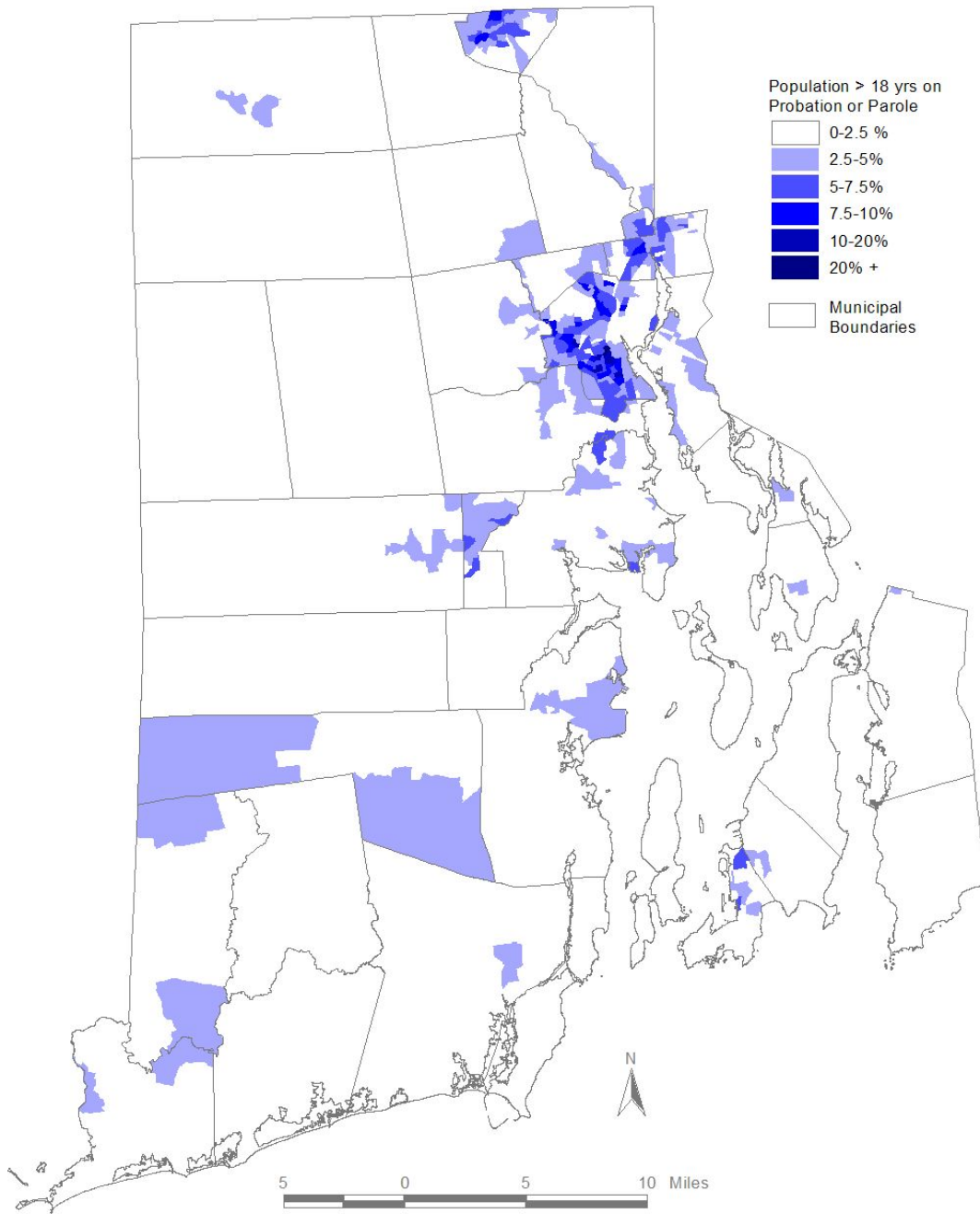
Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 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:	27,995	Supervision Type		Gender		Offense Type					
		# Active Supervision	# Supervision Suspended	# Female	# Male	Violent	Sex	B & E	Drug	Non-Violent	Pending Verification / Missing
RI offenders residing in RI Communities (see footnotes for those excluded)	20,629	10,706	9,923	3,674	16,849	6,355	751	1,042	5,938	6,462	81
Barrington	68	27	41	10	58	25	3	4	17	18	1
Block Island	14	6	8	0	14	5	0	2	5	2	0
Bristol	215	102	113	35	180	75	7	7	61	65	0
Burrillville	180	111	69	25	155	54	14	18	36	58	0
Central Falls	742	324	418	116	619	243	22	25	232	217	3
Charlestown	100	39	61	23	76	30	8	7	18	37	0
Coventry	520	335	185	97	423	162	30	22	103	203	0
Cranston	1,154	633	521	201	952	376	33	71	289	383	2
Cumberland	265	137	128	40	222	75	8	16	57	109	0
East Greenwich	93	58	35	25	68	29	1	6	26	31	0
East Providence	677	323	354	106	569	201	21	34	215	203	3
Exeter	105	60	45	16	88	35	6	3	14	45	2
Foster	41	22	19	2	39	10	2	2	10	17	0
Glocester	95	61	34	11	84	30	9	4	18	34	0
Hopkinton	111	36	75	17	94	33	4	11	29	34	0
Jamestown	36	19	17	4	32	19	0	2	6	9	0
Johnston	462	254	208	78	381	143	12	23	99	183	2
Lincoln	190	99	91	38	151	59	6	4	55	66	0
Little Compton	21	12	9	2	19	5	1	2	9	4	0
Middletown	175	106	69	34	140	54	3	12	47	58	1
Narragansett	170	68	102	31	139	57	2	13	40	58	0
Newport	510	309	201	108	402	165	23	20	160	139	3
North Kingstown	300	165	135	47	251	96	19	22	54	106	3
North Providence	548	298	250	96	449	163	16	22	151	191	5
North Smithfield	75	47	28	10	64	27	5	1	17	25	0
Pawtucket	2,062	1,040	1,022	385	1,664	682	78	73	595	627	7
Portsmouth	124	74	50	28	95	36	4	17	28	39	0
Providence	6,725	3,215	3,510	1,199	5,475	1,907	195	318	2,407	1,864	34
02905	794	395	399	120	671	195	37	38	316	203	5
02907	1,428	673	755	260	1,162	394	44	54	558	373	5
02908	1,197	599	598	251	931	360	23	51	418	343	2
02909	1,655	773	882	282	1,353	491	42	89	547	478	8
other	1,305	675	630	236	1,062	387	43	68	411	391	5
missing	346	100	246	50	296	80	6	18	157	76	9
Richmond	81	48	33	13	68	24	8	5	16	28	0
Scituate	92	44	48	14	78	19	5	5	25	38	0
Smithfield	156	96	60	34	121	47	4	8	41	56	0
South Kingstown	295	153	142	51	244	90	8	23	72	101	1
Tiverton	138	81	57	23	114	42	7	12	36	41	0
Warren	183	86	97	32	151	75	7	13	34	54	0
Warwick	1,249	705	544	216	1,029	390	31	72	297	453	6
West Greenwich	48	30	18	3	45	16	5	1	11	15	0
West Warwick	791	471	320	162	627	252	44	34	150	306	5
Westerly	434	203	231	59	373	135	27	20	106	144	2
Woonsocket	1,384	809	575	283	1,096	469	73	88	352	401	1

Total RI Offenders residing in RI Communities does not include the following populations:
 2,259 Probation Hold Cases & 80 Parole Pre-Release Planning Cases
 0 offender under age 18 under active supervision
 423 deported cases
 1,109 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)
 491 Out of State Offenders (non-RI offenders) supervised in RI
 1,950 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State
 166 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction
 79 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction
 308 with 'other' addresses (ACI, No Permanent Address etc.)

Data Caveats:
 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.

Community Corrections Population

Probation & Parole Caseload Data

Active Supervision Workload by Supervision Type		
Office	Avg # of Cases per caseload for FY09	# Cases on 6/30/09
Generic Probation	231	8813
Domestic Violence Cases	102	1202
Sex Offender Cases	61	658
Safe Streets Unit	98	260
Drug Court	41	0
Reentry – Women & Mental Health	46	117
Parole Unit	55	387
C11F – Lifetime Supervision	13	12
Electronic Monitoring Parole	24	70

Supervision Suspended Cases (not actively supervised)	
<i>*For an explanation of suspended supervision, please see Appendix 1.</i>	
Office	Avg # of Cases for FY09
Minimum Supervision Unit (Superior Court Cases) Total	9870
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Banked/Active Warrant Cases</i> 	6995
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases</i> 	191
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Probation Hold Cases</i> 	2259
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deported Cases</i> 	425
District Court - Administratively Banked Cases Total	4111
District Court - Probation Hold Cases Total	1
District Court - Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases Total	167
Cases Paroled to Immigration/Another Jurisdiction	65
Active Parole Warrants (not included in active supervision totals)	76
Parole Pre Release	40
Transfer Pool Cases	233
Total Supervision Suspended	14,563

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. 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.

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, 2009.

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, 2008 through June 30, 2009.*

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, 2008 through June 30, 2009 (FY2009).

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

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.

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.

Suspended Supervision – Offenders who have at least one open indictment, but 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.