



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

# Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



# POPULATION REPORT FY2006

## Table of Contents

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
Message from the Director	1
Overview of Facilities	2
Intake Service Center	
Minimum Security	
Medium Security	
Maximum Security	
High Security Center	
Women's Division	
Total Population Trends	6
Commitments & Releases	9
Offender Characteristics	10
Race	
Sex	
Age	
Offense Type	
Pretrial Population Statistics	14
Sentenced Population Statistics	15
Current Population and Future Projections	17
Projected Bed Space Needs	
New Facility	
Capacity	
Release Statistics	20
Community Corrections	22
Probation, Parole, Home Confinement Populations	
Appendix 1: Data Caveats and Definitions	26

*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](mailto:greg.mccarthy@doc.ri.gov).*



## 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**

I am pleased to share with you the 2006 Population Report, carefully prepared by our Planning & Research staff. It comes to you on the heels of an unprecedented growth in our inmate population, which I am pleased to say our dedicated staff has been managing extremely well given the strains on all aspects of our operation. The average inmate population in FY '05 was 3,361; in FY '06, it was 3,510. The average total population this fiscal year to date is 3,726, or 90.8% of total federal capacity – all of which makes analyzing data and trends extremely important to our work and our planning for the future.

In the following pages, you will find a detailed description of the populations over which we have jurisdiction. In the state of Rhode Island, that includes every adult under correctional authority (pretrial detention, sentenced to incarceration, probation, or home confinement, or released on parole supervision). We have included a general overview of our eight facilities and the rehabilitative programming available to those under our supervision. This year's report is the first in which we have been able to incorporate upgrades to our INFANTS system, enabling us to look back over time to analyze trends, rather than just taking a snapshot of our population on a given day. The data has also been separated by status, either Awaiting Trial or Sentenced, so that we can make important distinctions and comparisons.

This year's report includes population trends over the last five years, broken down by gender and status of the offender. Offender demographics and information on how commitments and releases affect our daily population are included as well. Population projections for the coming years and plans for a Reintegration Center, which will house 175 sentenced high risk male inmates who are within 12-16 months of their release but are not eligible for Minimum Security or Work Release (see page 20), are also included.

We have provided data on Community Corrections – those on home confinement, probation, and parole. We are grateful to our colleagues at the Providence Plan for providing the maps showing the communities where our sentenced and Probation and Parole populations reside.

In summary, the information contained in this report is extremely helpful as we seek to fulfill our mission of contributing to public safety, which includes working diligently with other agencies and community service providers around the state to address the critical issue of prisoner reentry.

## Intake Service Center

- Opened: 1982 - Renovated: 1995
- Average Facility Population: 1,049 (FY06)
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$36,136
- Expanded: 1991
- Operational Capacity: 1,120



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 processes approximately 17,682 (January 2005 – December 2005) commitments a year and approximately 1,474 commitments per month. An average of 140 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 21 days (see graph on p.16 for further detail); this translates into a constant turnover of the inmate population.

## Minimum Security

- Opened: 1978
- Average Facility Population: 608 (FY06)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Operational Capacity: 710
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$33,087



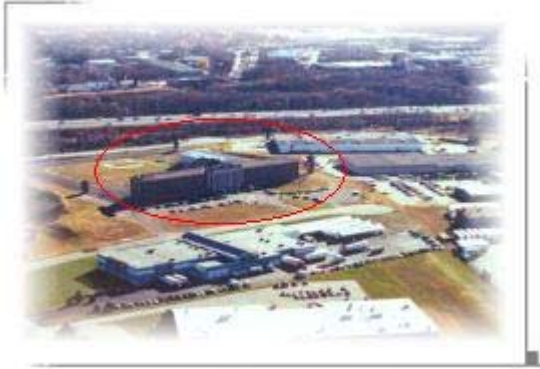
The Minimum Security facility was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security (MIN) expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed inmate 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)
- Average Facility Population: 284 (FY06)
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$51,841
- Operational Capacity: 316



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
- Average Facility Population: 881 (FY06)
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$35,860
- Operational Capacity: 878



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
- Average Facility Population: 389 (FY06)
- Operational Capacity: 421
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$50,120



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
- Average Facility Population: 87 (FY06)
- Operational Capacity: 132
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$100,012



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: \$60,496

### Dorothea Dix Minimum Security Facility



- Opened: 1990
- Average Population: 76 (FY06)
- Operational Capacity: 165

### Gloria McDonald Awaiting Trial & Medium Security Facility

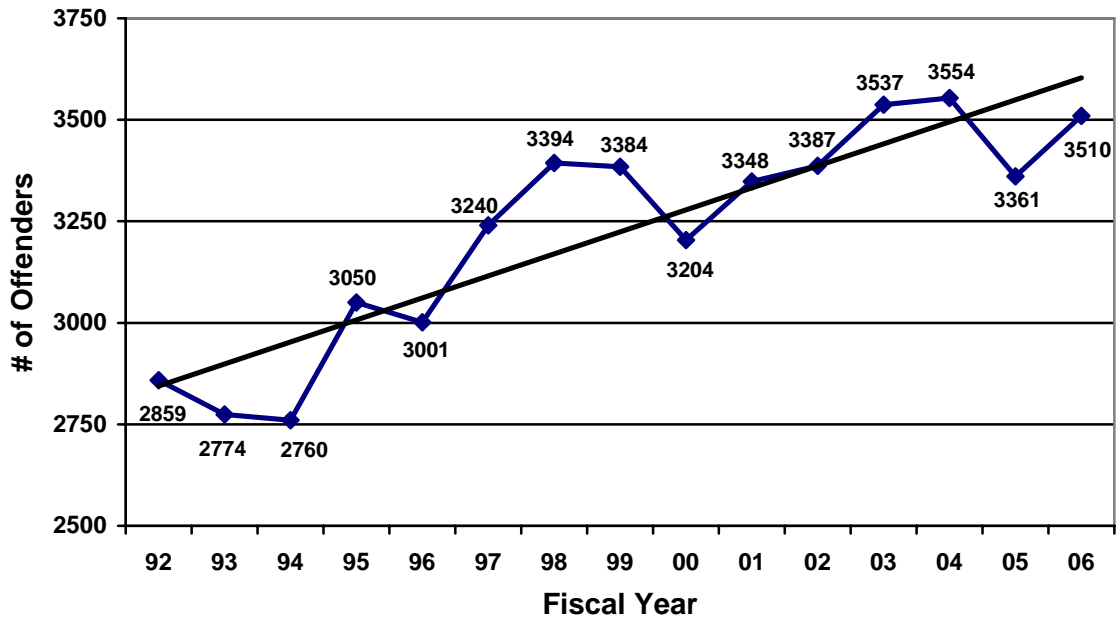


- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 135 (FY06)
- Operational Capacity: 150

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 FY06



As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY92 to FY06, there has been a 23% increase in population, with most growth occurring during the 90's. Currently, about 436 out of every 100,000 RI residents are imprisoned. In comparison, nationally 488 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prison Statistics: Summary Findings 6/30/05*).

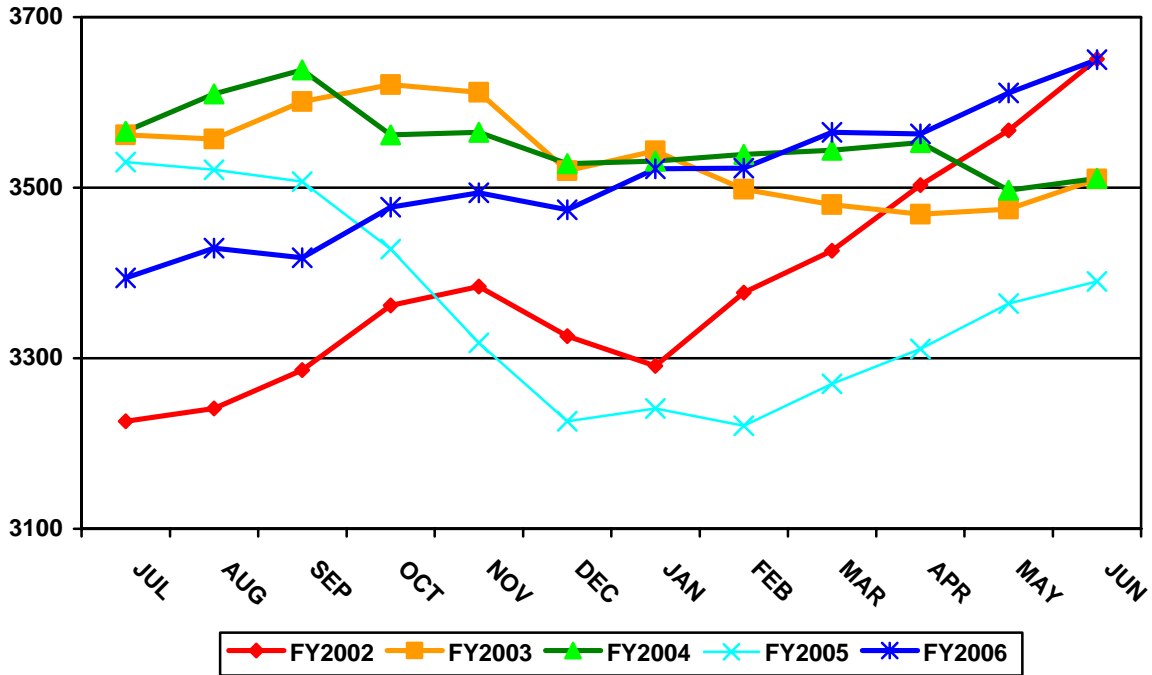
There are many factors that have contributed to the continued rise in America's prison population; among these factors were the "War on Drugs" and the political swing to "get tough on crime." As a result of these initiatives, prisons expanded and the populations continued to grow. It was not until the 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:  
<http://www.doc.ri.gov/pdf/2005/RICorrectionalPopulation07262005.pdf>

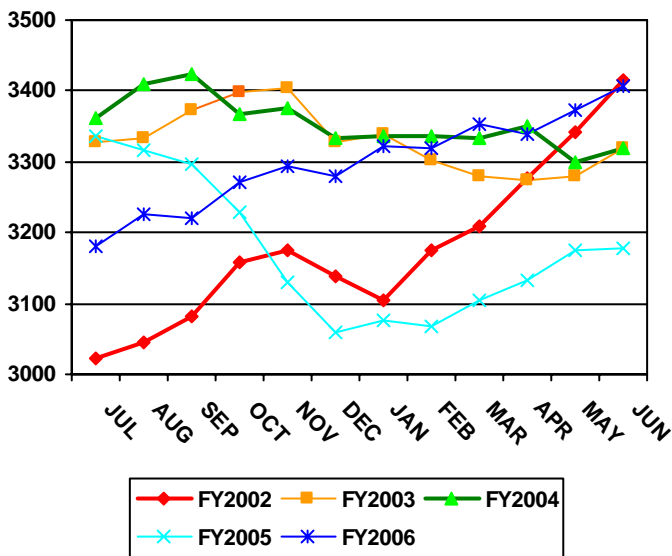


# Population Trends FY2002 – FY2006

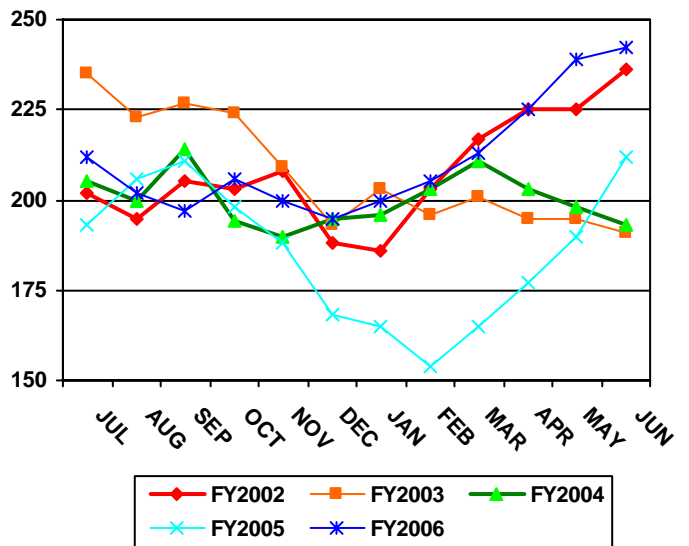
## Total Institutional Population



### Male Inmate Population

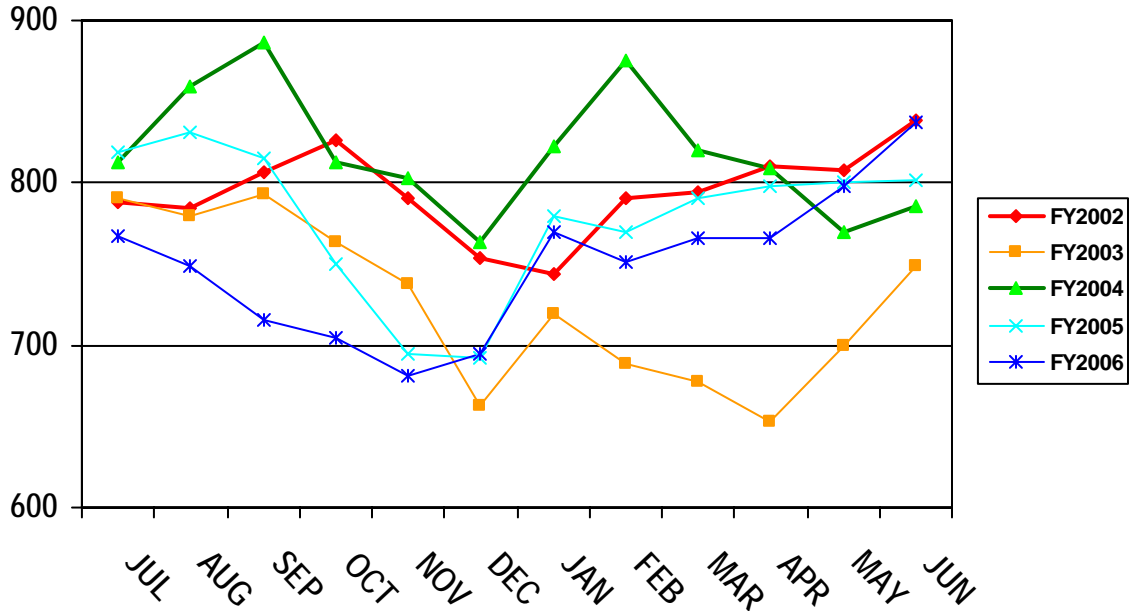


### Female Inmate Population



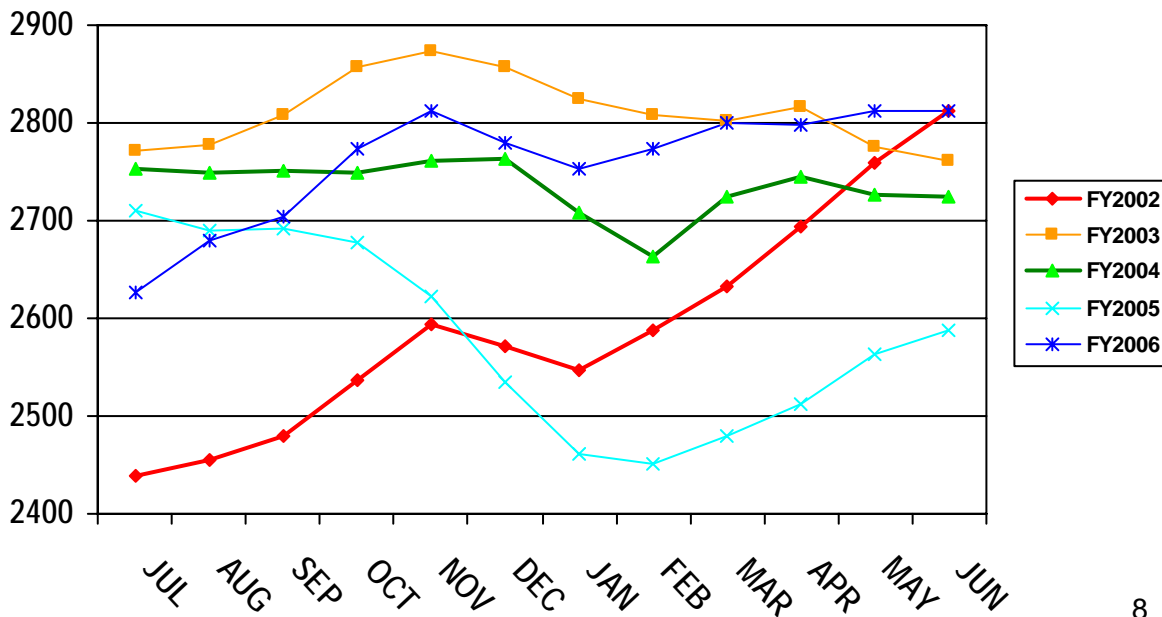
## Population Trends FY2002 – FY2006

### Awaiting Trial Population

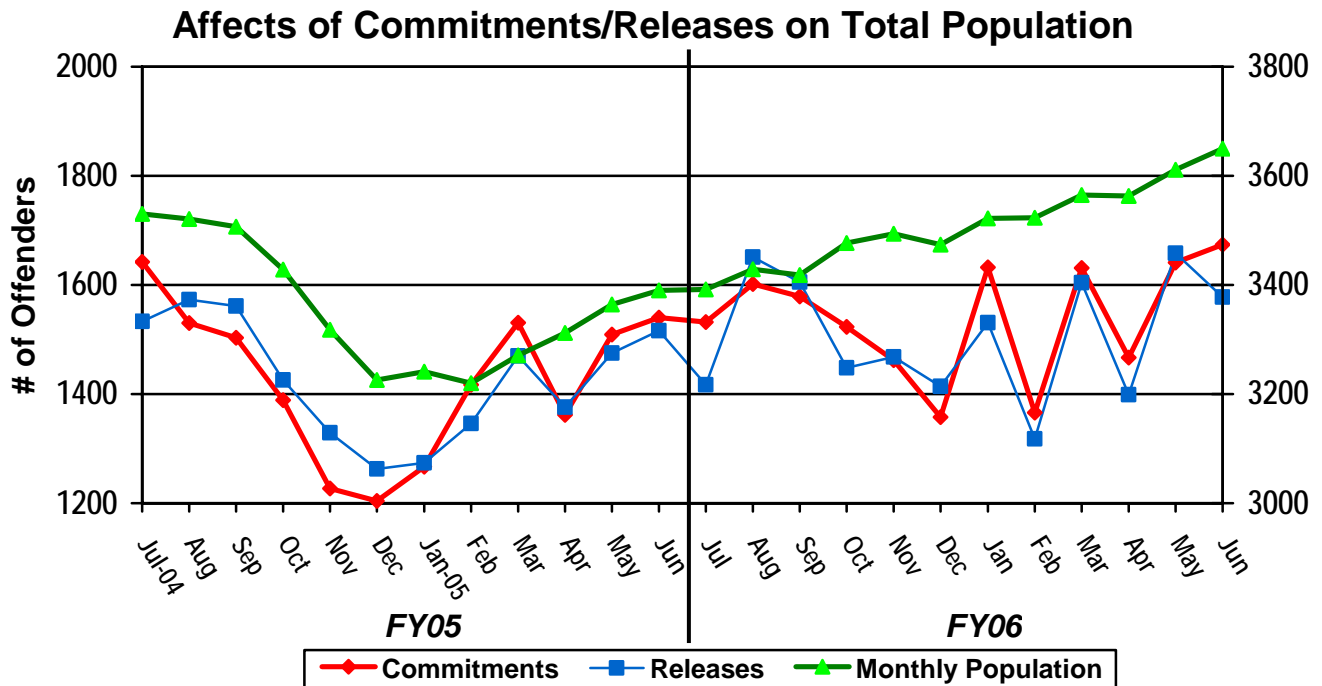


Toward the end of fiscal year 2002, RIDOC's total population was on the rise, achieving all time high numbers in May and later, in June of 2002. Contributing to this increase was the fact that RIDOC was under contract to house INS detainees. The INS population averaged over 100 inmates during this time. In contrast, the population reached a new record high in June of 2006, without the contribution of INS detainees, as the RIDOC is no longer under contract to house them (currently there are less than 10 INS detainees at RIDOC).

### Sentenced Population



## Commitments and Releases



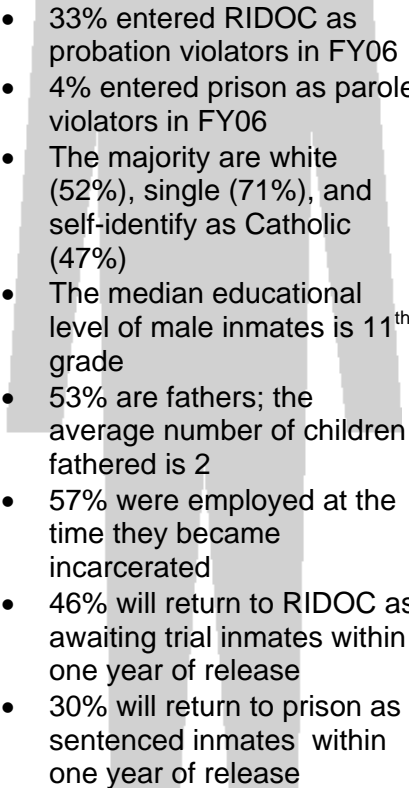
Interpreting the chart: The average monthly **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while commitments and releases are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

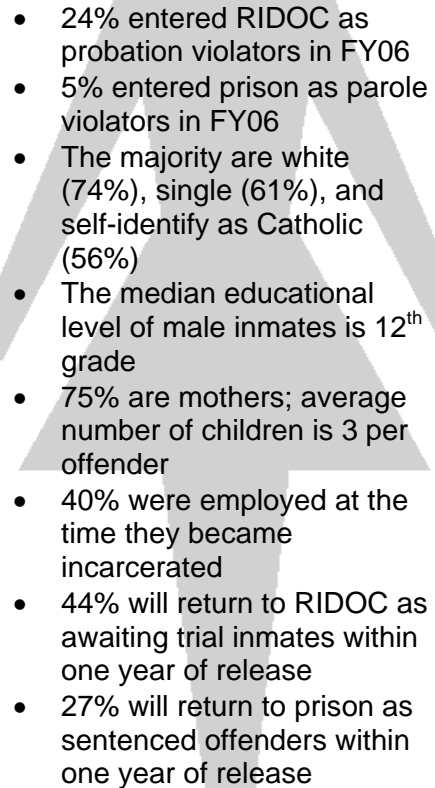
The prison population is affected by two factors - the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary as well as the Parole Board.

In RI, it is clear that the number of new commitments has a greater influence on the population, as length of stay has remained almost constant in the past few years. In most months, the number of commitments to RIDOC has outpaced the number of releases, leading to an increase in the population. 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
1993	12581	
1994	12649	.54%
1995	14029	10.9%
1996	14688	4.6%
1997	14939	1.7%
1998	16171	8.2%
1999	16088	-0.5%
2000	16208	.74%
2001	16730	3.2%
2002	17204	2.8%
2003	17387	1.06%
2004	18375	5.7%
2005	17121	-6.8%
2006	18467	7.8%

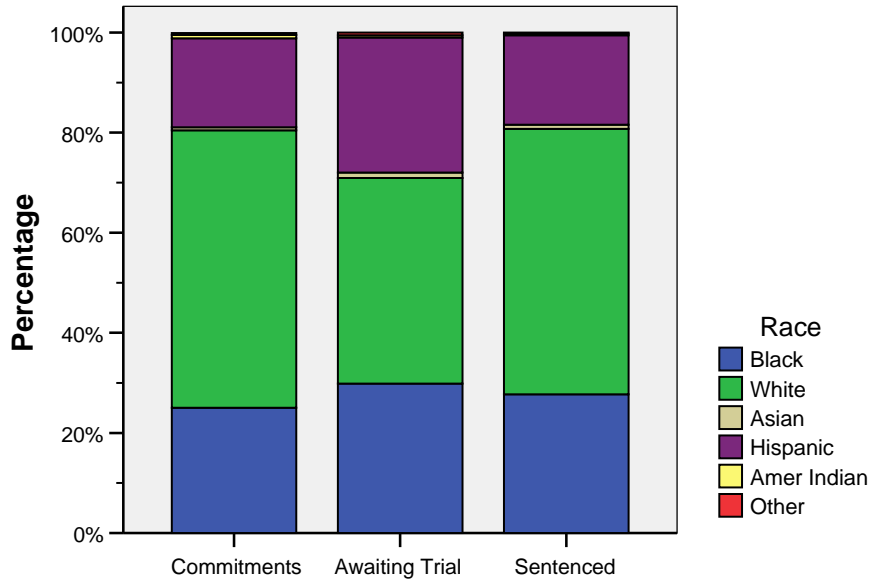
### Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Offender

- 
- 33% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY06
  - 4% entered prison as parole violators in FY06
  - The majority are white (52%), single (71%), and self-identify as Catholic (47%)
  - The median educational level of male inmates is 11<sup>th</sup> grade
  - 53% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
  - 57% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
  - 46% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within one year of release
  - 30% will return to prison as sentenced inmates within one year of release

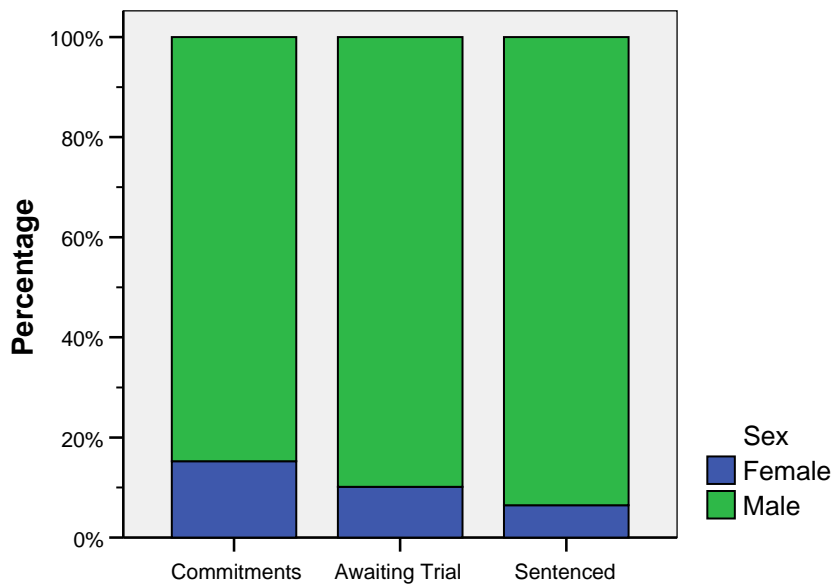
- 
- 24% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY06
  - 5% entered prison as parole violators in FY06
  - The majority are white (74%), single (61%), and self-identify as Catholic (56%)
  - The median educational level of male inmates is 12<sup>th</sup> grade
  - 75% are mothers; average number of children is 3 per offender
  - 40% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
  - 44% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within one year of release
  - 27% will return to prison as sentenced offenders within one year of release

## Offender Characteristics

### Inmate Race by Status

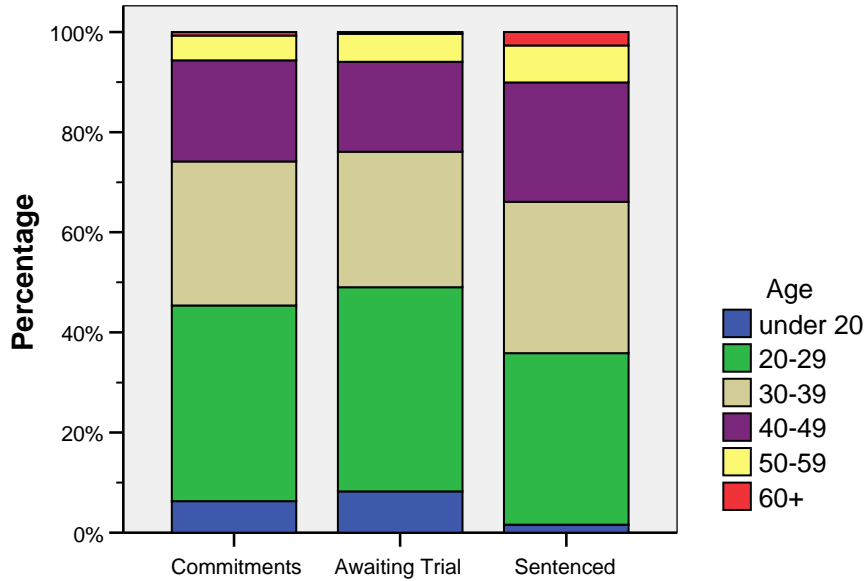


### Inmate Sex by Status

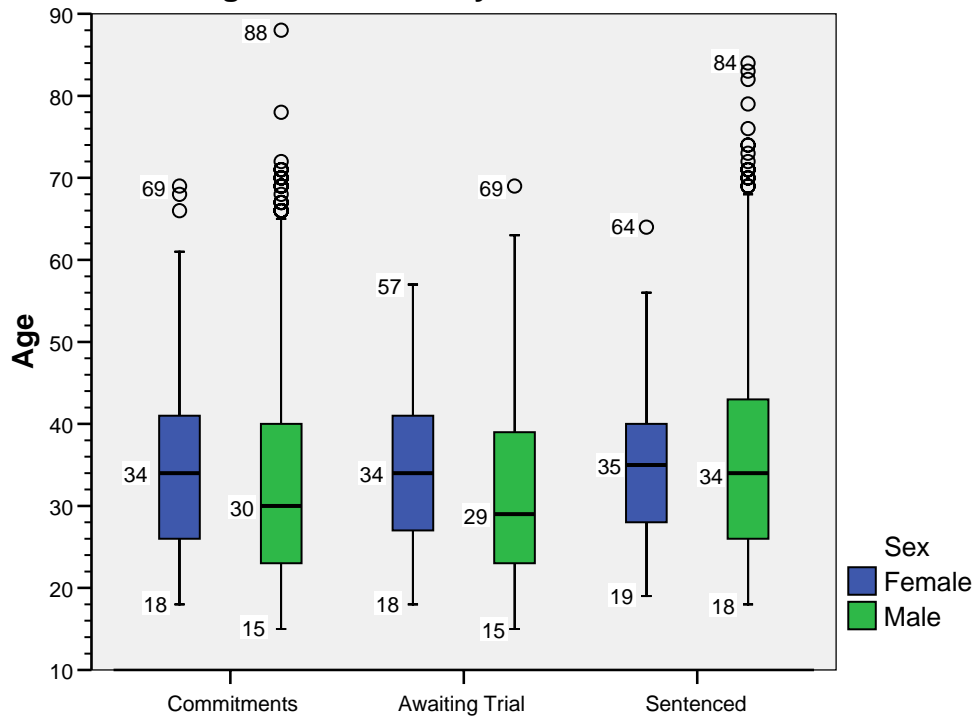


# Offender Characteristics

## Inmate Age by Status



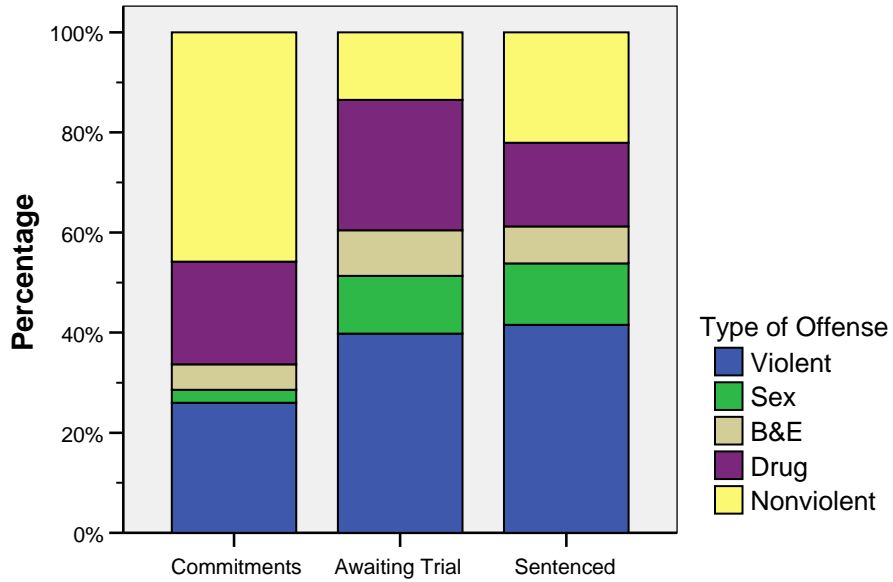
## Age Distribution by Status and Sex



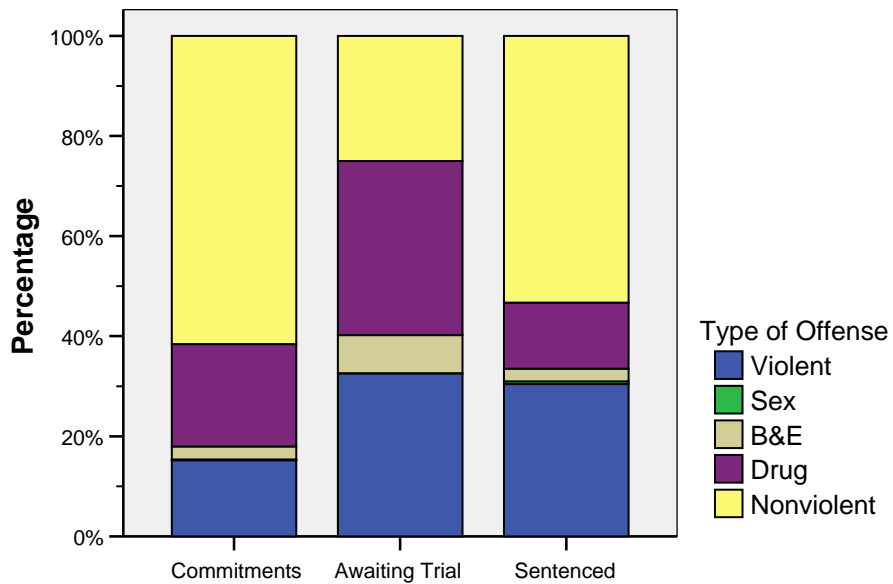
\*Please Note: the numeric values represent the oldest, youngest and median (the middle point in a distribution) ages.

## Offender Characteristics

**Offense Type by Status  
Male Population**

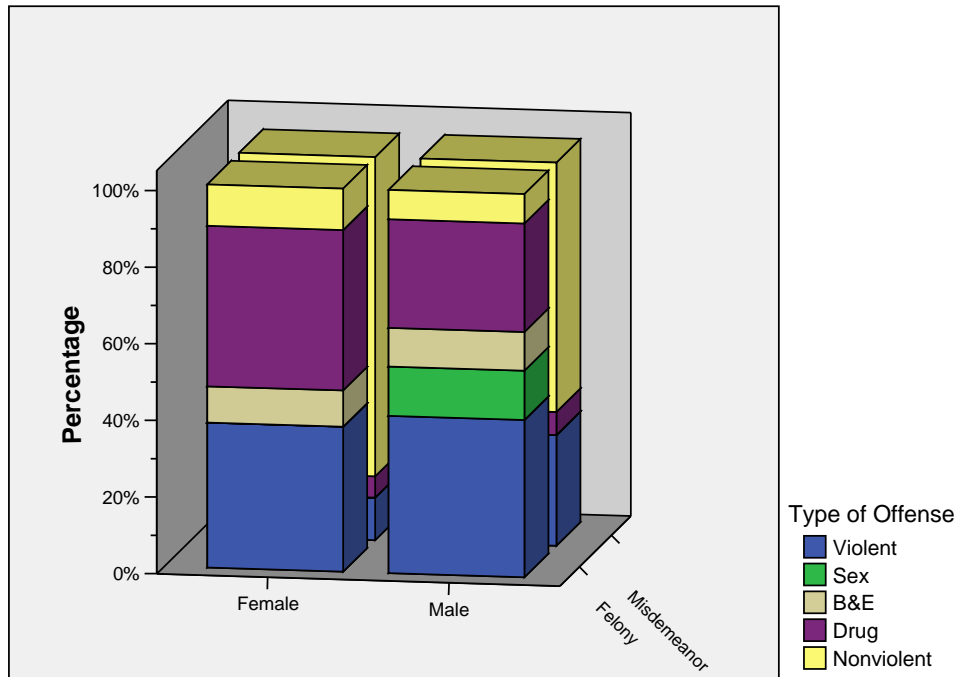


**Offense Type by Status  
Female Population**



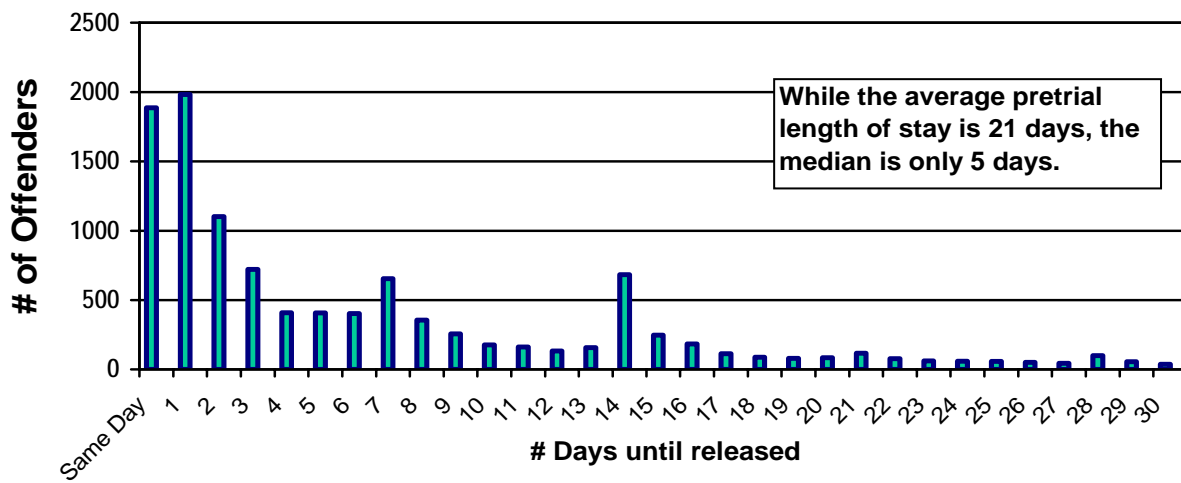
# Pretrial Statistics

### Crime Type by Offense Type



For both the male and female awaiting trial population, the most common misdemeanor offense committed was driving with a suspended license (19.0% and 16.7%, respectively). Additionally, the most common felony offense for the male awaiting trial population was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (13.0%), while the most common felony offense for the female awaiting trial population was possession of a controlled substance (13.5%).

### Average Length of Stay for FY06

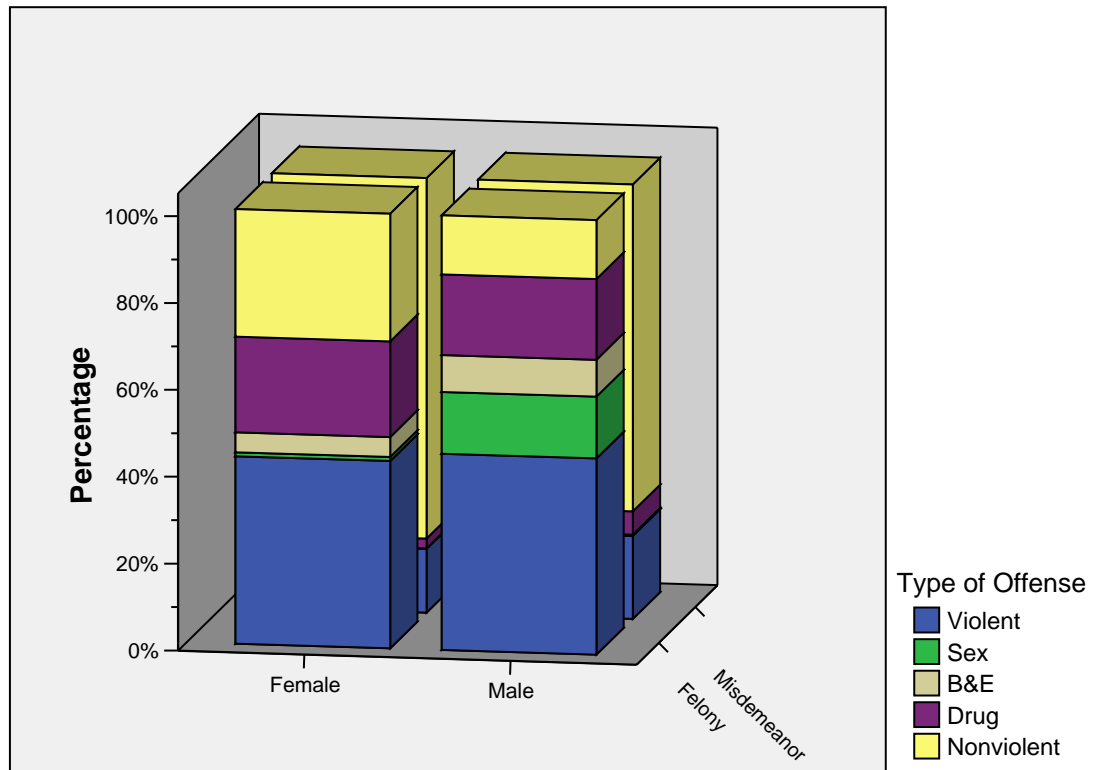


\*Approximately 14% of offenders remain on pretrial status after 30 days, but are not displayed on the graph above.



## Sentenced Statistics

### Crime Type by Offense Type



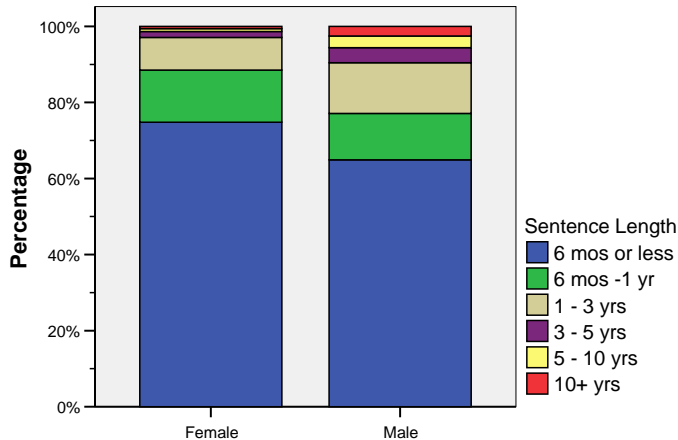
Included in the sentenced stock population are 174 inmates sentenced to life and 26 sentenced to life without parole, which constitute 6.6% of the total sentenced population. Twenty (20) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have time to serve following the expiration of sentence in RI).

For the female sentenced population, the most common misdemeanor offense for which a woman was sentenced to incarceration was loitering for indecent purposes (31.9%), while the most common felony offense was possession of a controlled substance (10.1%).

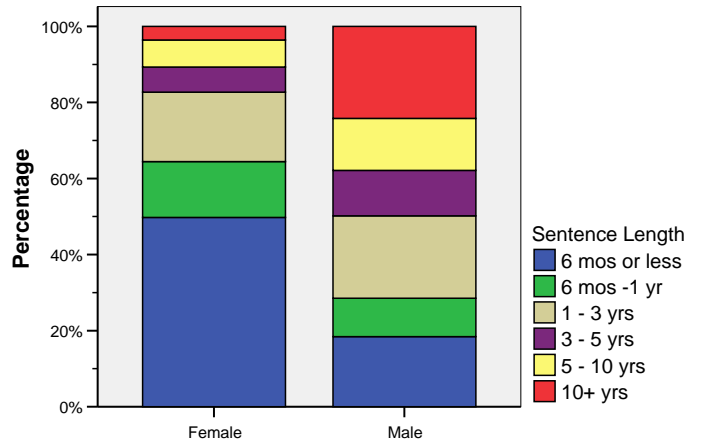
The most common misdemeanor offense for the male sentenced population was driving with a suspended license (20.3%), while the most common felony offense was robbery (10.0%).

## Sentenced Statistics

**Sentenced Commitments  
Sentence Length by Sex**



**Sentenced Stock Population  
Sentence Length by Sex**



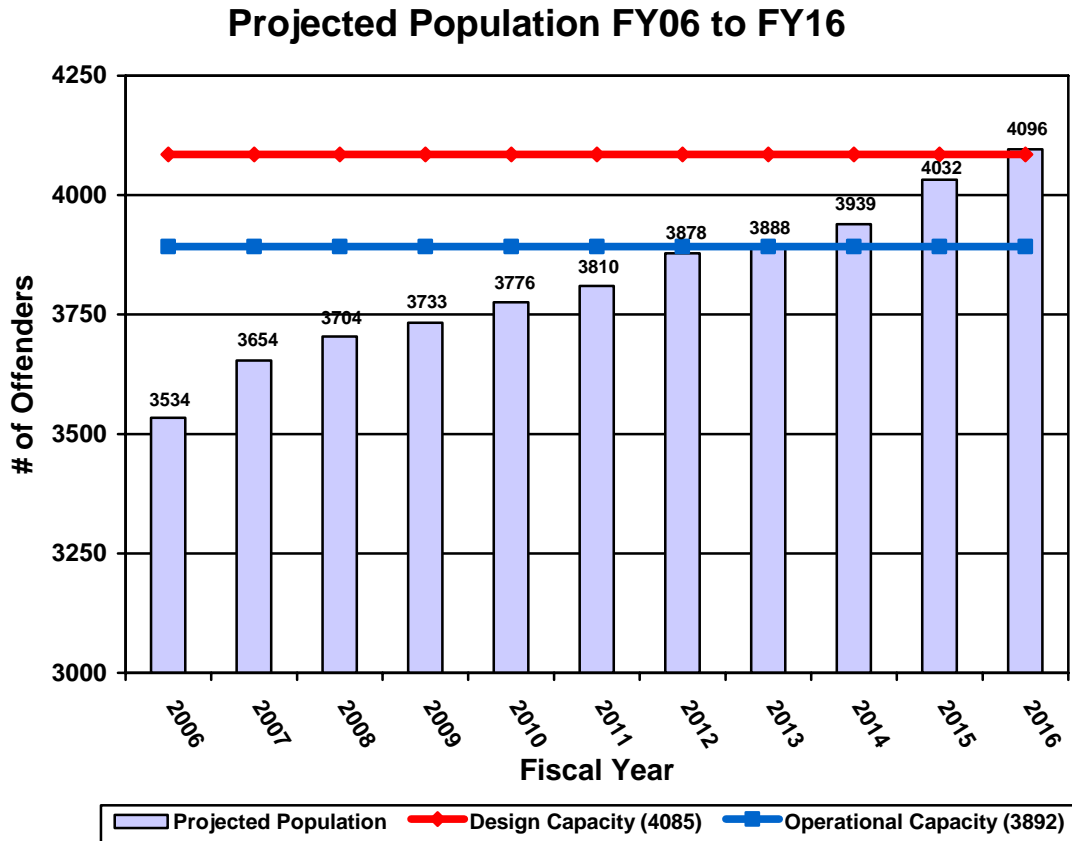
Taken together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced inmates in and out of RIDOC. The graph at the top left of the page shows the length of sentence imposed by the judiciary, while the graph at the right shows the percentage of inmates in prison on June 30, 2006. For example, even though less than 10% of the male population is committed to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represent 50% of the population.

**Sentence 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	3.0	57.1	3.1	48.1	3.0	56.4
Sex	3.6	105.7	N/A	12.0	3.6	104.5
B&E	3.7	45.1	4.2	33.4	3.8	44.4
Drug	3.4	22.8	3.3	18.0	3.4	22.4
Non-Violent	2.7	19.7	2.7	14.9	2.7	19.0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>
<b>Average Total Length of Sentence</b>					<b>15.3 months</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). Statutory good time applies to any offender sentenced to six months or more, but not sentenced to life, who observes all the rules of the institution (to view the statute, see <http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE42/42-56/42-56-24.HTM>). Meritorious good time applies to any offender, regardless of sentence length, who performs a heroic act or submits an extraordinary plan that would benefit the State (to view the statute, see <http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE42/42-56/42-56-26.HTM>).

## Population Projections



As of the creation of the FY06 projection, RIDOC was operating well below both the operational and design capacities in all facilities. Although, June and July of 2006 have seen unprecedented growth, with the population averaging approximately 3700 for both months. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will grow 18% or to 4096 inmates. This projected growth would put RI over its current capacities.

In the future, RIDOC's capacity will increase by 175 beds with the opening of its new Reintegration Center (see next page for more information). Despite planned expansion, the lines in the graph for design and operational capacity represent the current capacities as of June 30, 2006.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the nation's prison population grew 1.9% in 2004, reaching 1.5 million inmates (Prisoners in 2004 Report). On 12/31/04, 24 state prison systems were operating at or above their highest capacity and the federal system was 40% over capacity.

## The Reintegration Center (currently under construction)



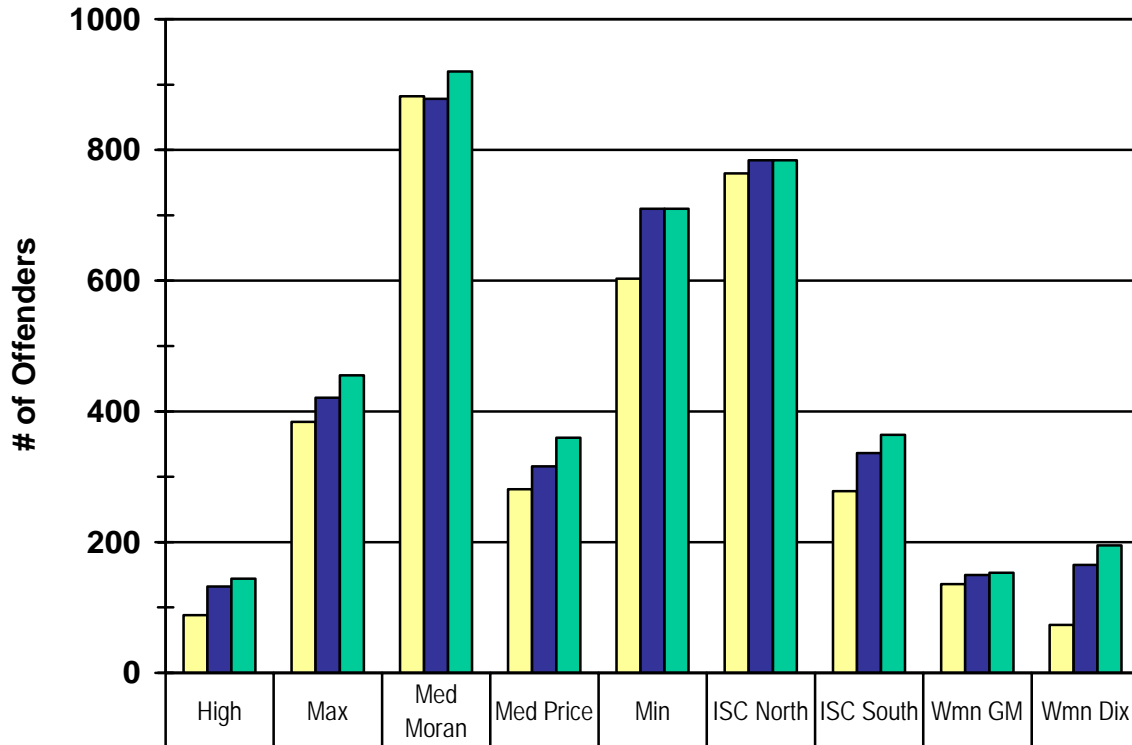
Currently under construction, the Reintegration Center (RC) is a multi-million dollar 175-bed facility funded primarily with federal monies received through the Violent Offender/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOITIS) grant program established by the U.S. Department of Justice. The primary goals of the Reintegration Center are: (1) to promote a crime-free independent lifestyle within the community for released offenders and (2) to reduce the return to prison rate of offenders who complete the program.

The rehabilitative focus of this facility will be unlike any other in RI. The target population will be high risk/high need male offenders who are nearing the completion of a sentence in one of the Department's more secure facilities. The Reintegration Center program is based on a case management model and will provide services tailored to each offender's needs. The RC will utilize a program whereby offenders move through a series of graduated phases as they progress toward their treatment goals. Programming will include treatment services for the following: substance abuse, domestic violence, sex offenders, mental health counseling, educational programming, vocational training, family reunification, and life skills training. The Reintegration Center is unique in that it will offer significant residential treatment services and extensive discharge planning services to inmates who, without it, would be ineligible for placement in our minimum-security facility because of disciplinary or security concerns.

The Department is hopeful that the Reintegration Center will serve as a model for other prisons across the nation.

## Institutional Capacity

### Average FY06 Population vs. Capacities



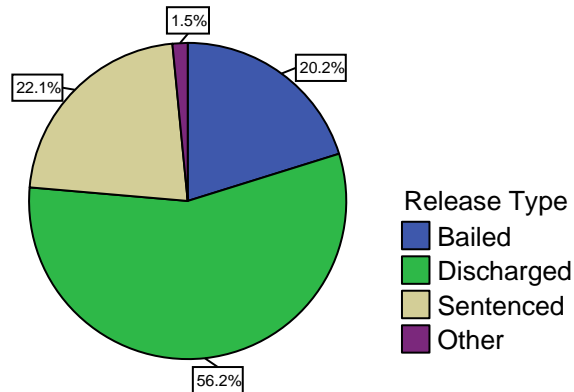
Average Population	88	384	882	281	603	764	278	136	73
Operational Capacity	132	421	878	316	710	784	336	150	165
Palmigiano Capacity	144	455	920	360	710	784	364	153	195
% of Operational Capacity	67%	91%	100%	89%	85%	97%	83%	91%	44%
% of Palmigiano Capacity	61%	84%	96%	78%	85%	97%	76%	89%	37%

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

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

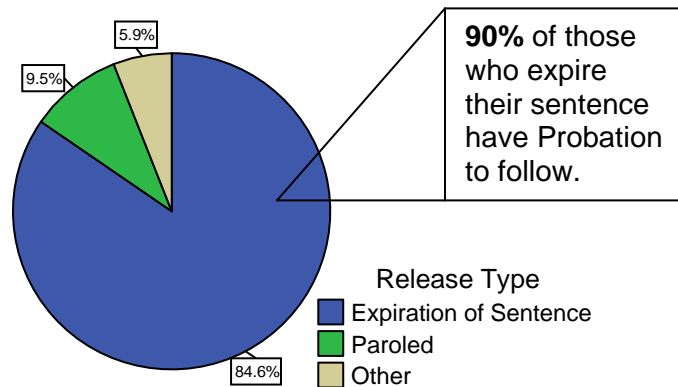
<b>Total RIDOC FY 2006</b>
<b>Operational Capacity = 3,892</b>
<b>Palmigiano Capacity = 4,085</b>
<b>Average FY06 Population = 3,488</b>

**Awaiting Trial Releases  
Fiscal Year 2006**



\*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 2006**



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

**Escapes and Walkaways**

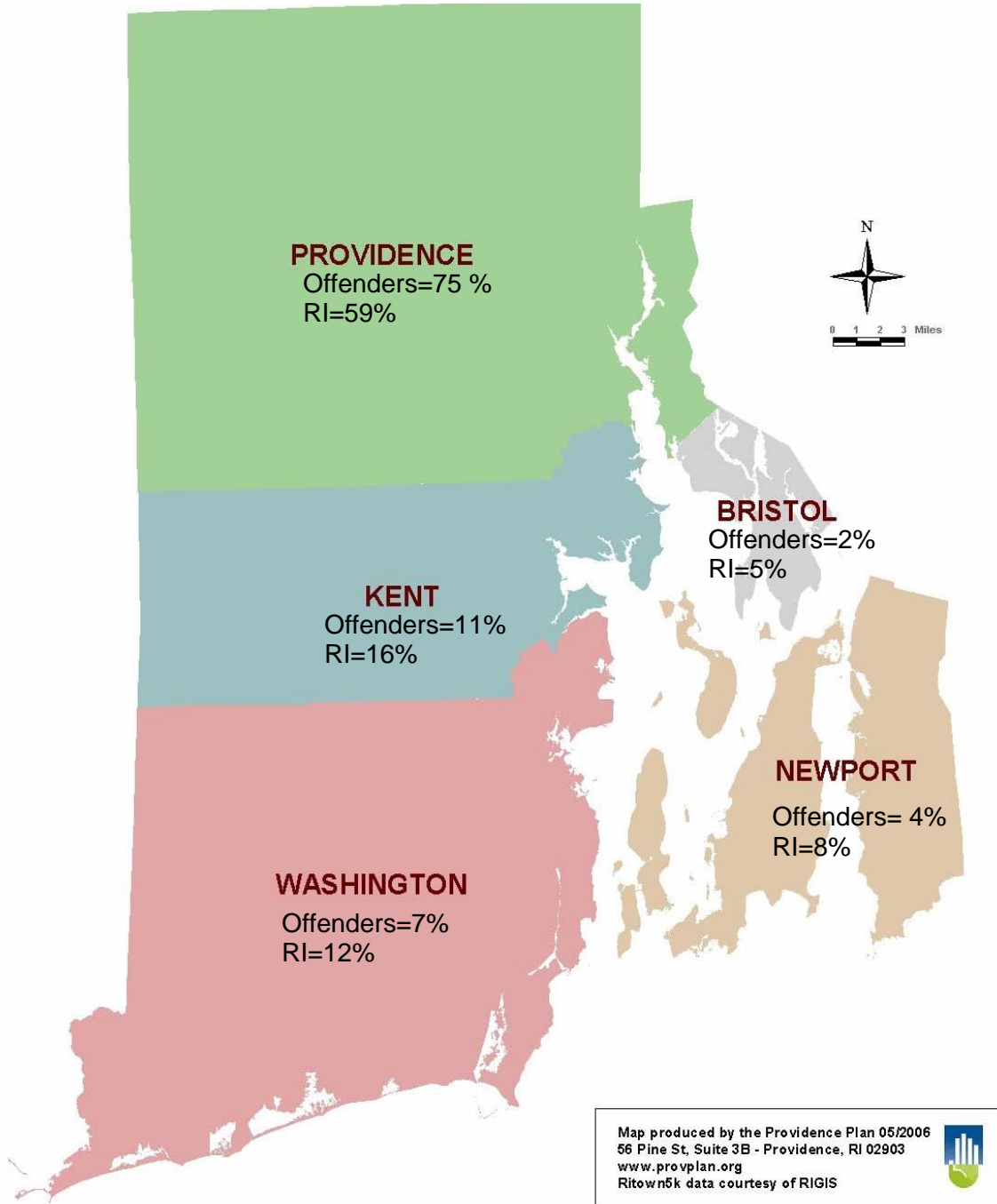
- There were 13 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/06:
- All offenders on escape status are male
- No escapes were from secure facilities
- Half (6) of all those on active escape status were walkaways from home confinement

**Deaths**

Thus far in 2006, there have been 7 inmate deaths:

- Six (6) males, all white
- One (1) female, black

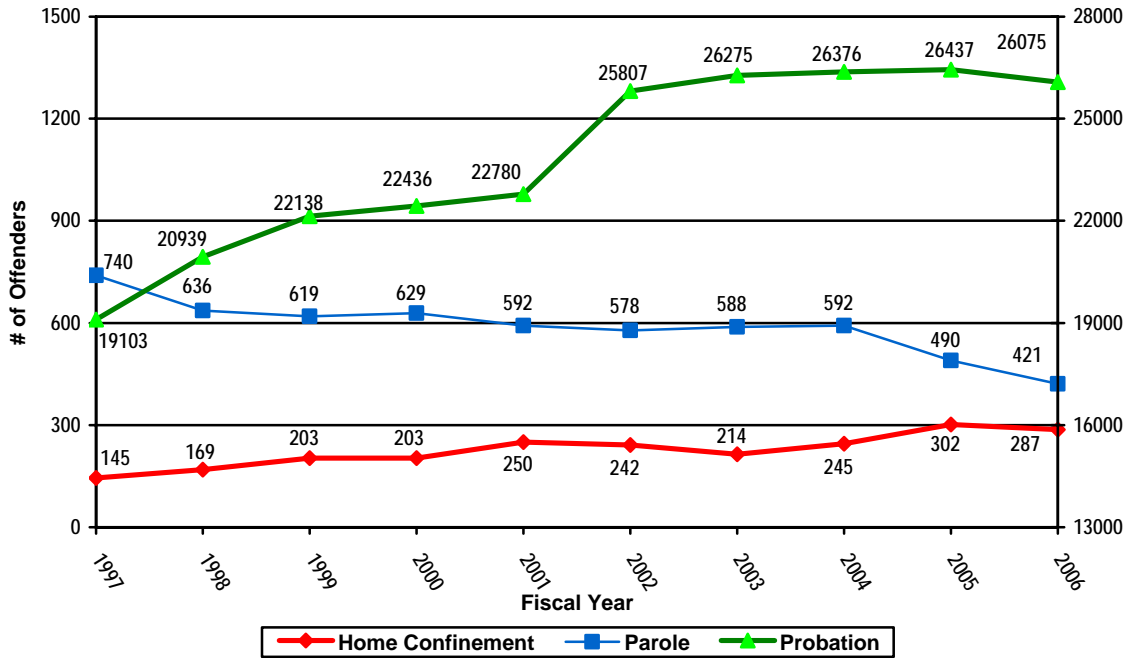
### Counties To Which Sentenced Offenders are Released Compared to Distribution of Total RI Population



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

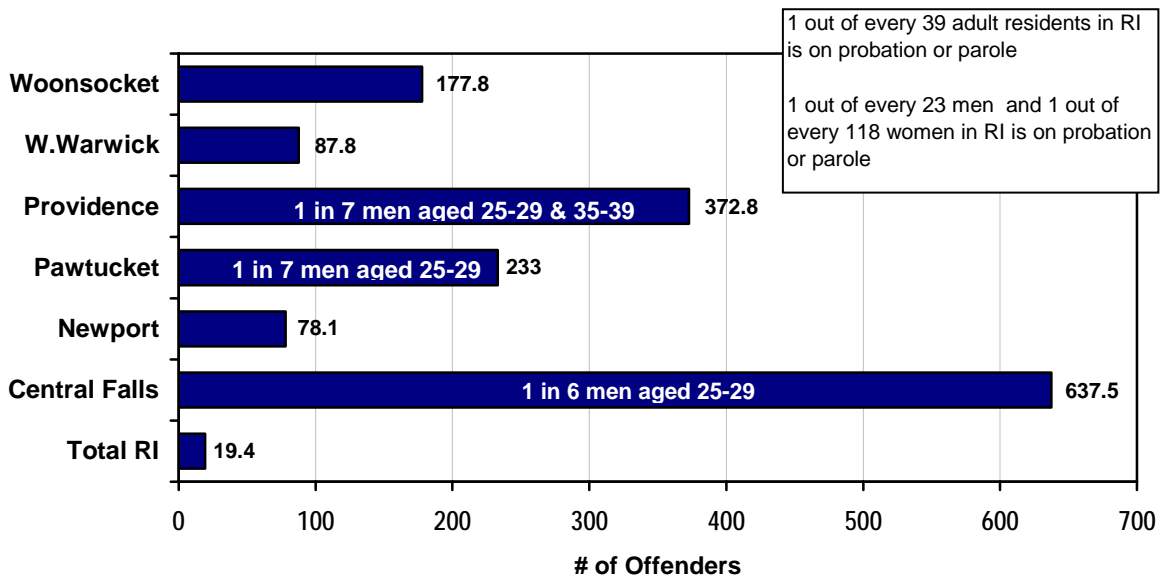
# Community Corrections Population

## Parole, Probation and Home Confinement Populations



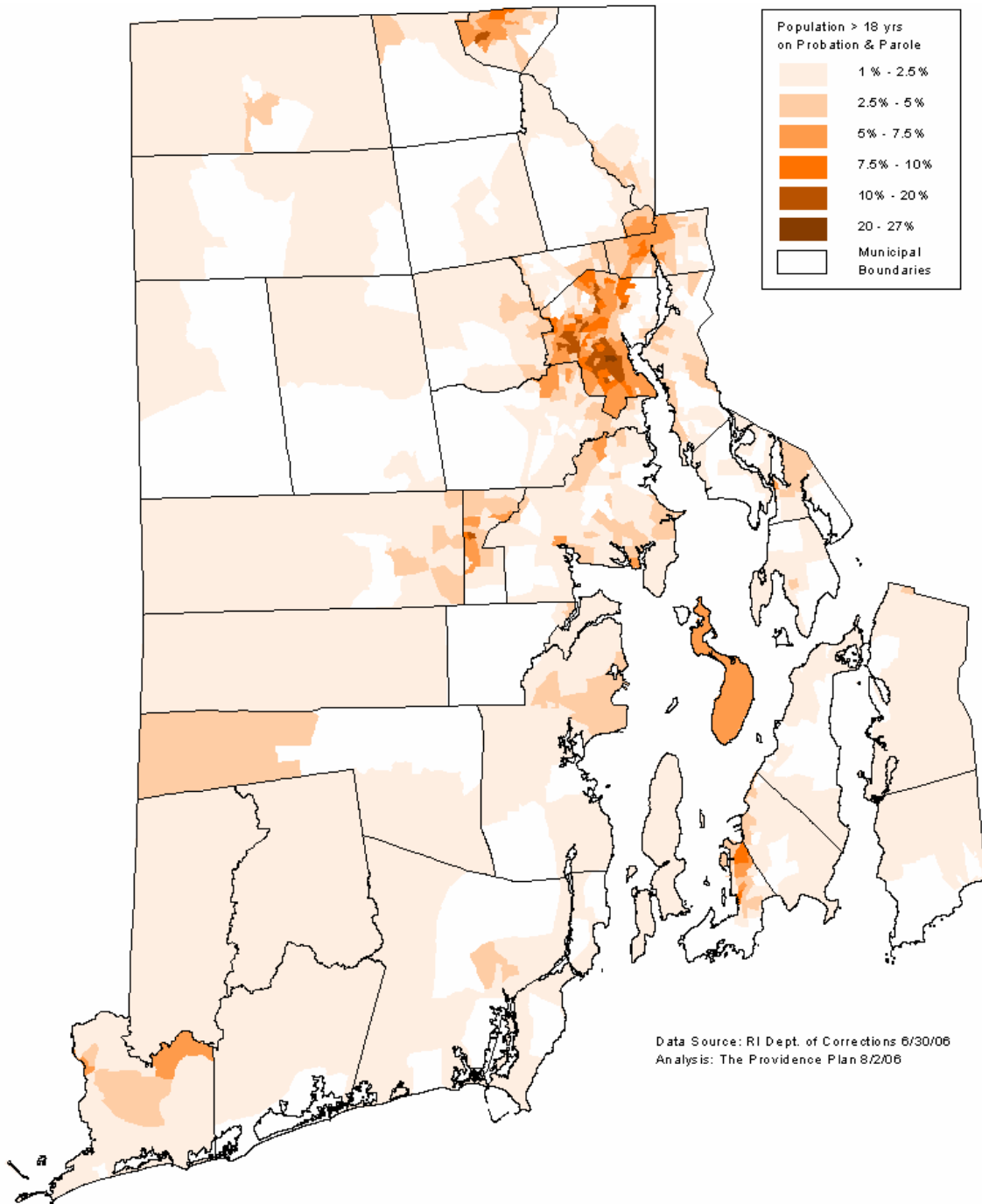
Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

## Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 30, 2006





Density Map: Cities/Town Where Probationers and Parolees Reside



# Community Corrections Population

## Probation & Parole Population by City of Residence

Total under RI Probation & Parole:	26,738	Supervision Type		Gender		Offense Type					
		# Active Supervision	# Supervision Suspended	# Female	# Male	Violent	Sex	B & E	Drug	Non-Violent	Pending Verification / Missing
<b>RI offenders residing in RI Communities (see footnotes for those excluded)</b>	<b>20,350</b>	<b>10,825</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>16,710</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>81</b>
Barrington	85	44	41	10	75	26	1	4	30	24	0
Block Island	15	9	6	0	15	3	0	1	7	4	0
Bristol	204	124	80	27	177	69	6	13	52	64	0
Burrillville	184	112	72	29	154	61	12	14	31	65	1
Central Falls	765	372	393	116	647	276	24	33	224	203	5
Charlestown	107	53	54	26	81	32	6	9	24	35	1
Coventry	433	217	216	78	354	142	26	19	95	150	1
Cranston	1,095	550	545	195	899	370	35	72	268	346	4
Cumberland	289	145	144	42	247	85	5	18	77	103	1
East Greenwich	76	37	39	13	62	20	2	7	22	25	0
East Providence	661	346	315	104	556	201	20	33	200	206	1
Exeter	79	41	38	13	66	23	7	5	14	29	1
Foster	38	15	23	5	33	13	0	2	10	13	0
Glocester	86	56	30	6	80	28	7	5	14	32	0
Hopkinton	138	77	61	16	122	46	5	9	33	45	0
Jamestown	49	36	13	11	38	16	1	0	17	15	0
Johnston	459	243	216	95	363	144	22	28	95	168	2
Lincoln	172	106	66	37	135	49	9	6	46	61	1
Little Compton	21	15	6	4	17	7	1	1	8	4	0
Middletown	190	146	44	25	165	68	4	11	47	59	1
Narragansett	158	52	106	30	128	49	0	10	39	60	0
Newport	601	446	155	103	496	212	26	19	188	154	2
North Kingstown	281	143	138	50	231	112	14	20	45	88	2
North Providence	488	248	240	99	388	134	15	23	140	169	7
North Smithfield	65	50	15	14	51	28	4	1	14	17	1
Pawtucket	2,050	1,066	984	360	1,684	721	75	88	598	565	3
Portsmouth	147	116	31	28	119	41	2	8	47	48	1
Providence	6,747	3,389	3,358	1,248	5,493	1,816	184	306	2,489	1,918	34
02905	817	409	408	135	682	202	37	36	340	195	7
02907	1,430	721	709	259	1,170	387	41	60	546	391	5
02908	1,116	588	528	218	895	321	22	34	412	325	2
02909	1,569	789	780	315	1,253	416	40	65	553	489	6
other	1,298	688	610	252	1,045	362	37	82	420	394	3
missing	517	194	323	69	448	128	7	29	218	124	11
Richmond	69	34	35	10	58	38	3	5	8	15	0
Scituate	89	45	44	13	76	28	2	7	22	30	0
Smithfield	148	92	56	19	129	47	4	6	36	55	0
South Kingstown	261	134	127	51	210	87	11	19	64	80	0
Tiverton	139	109	30	22	116	59	5	4	31	40	0
Warren	181	111	70	31	149	71	3	13	40	54	0
Warwick	1,193	596	597	207	985	402	46	67	262	412	4
West Greenwich	59	27	32	6	53	17	1	3	15	23	0
West Warwick	729	387	342	144	583	231	46	25	158	263	6
Westerly	394	168	226	55	338	145	20	14	89	126	0
Woonsocket	1,405	868	537	266	1,137	513	67	86	334	403	2

Total RI Offenders residing in RI Communities does not include the following populations:  
 2,050 Probation Hold Cases  
 3 offender under age 18 under active supervision  
 459 deported cases  
 1,077 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)  
 459 Out of State Offenders (non-RI offenders) supervised in RI  
 1,838 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State  
 181 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction  
 39 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction  
 282 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.  
 Offense Type was determined by the most serious active charge for which the offender was under supervision.  
 Gender and Offense Type categories may not add to total due to missing data in the P&P Tracking System.

## Community Corrections Population

### Probation & Parole Caseload Data

<b>Active Supervision Workload by Office</b>		
<b>Office</b>	<b>Avg # of Cases per caseload for FY06</b>	<b># Cases on 6/30/06</b>
Generic Probation	236	8864
Domestic Violence Unit- Intensive Supervision	88	261
Domestic Violence Unit- Non-intensive Supervision	102	888
Sex Offender Unit	79	723
Providence Safe Streets Unit	103	315
Drug Court	54	132
COMPASS Probation	86	84
Parole Unit	31	247
Parole – Sex Offender/Special Needs Unit	35	31
C11F – Lifetime Supervision	1	1
Electronic Monitoring Parole	21	78

<b>Supervision Suspended Cases (not actively supervised)</b>	
*For an explanation of suspended supervision, please see Appendix 1.	
<b>Office</b>	<b>Avg # of Cases for FY06</b>
Minimum Supervision Unit (Superior Court Cases) Total	9,697
Banked/Active Warrant Cases	7,035
Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases	155
Probation Hold Cases	2,042
Deported Cases	464
District Court Administratively Banked Cases Total	4,119
District Court Probation Hold Cases Total	1
District Court Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases Total	85
Cases Paroled to Immigration/ another Jurisdiction	37
Active Parole Warrants	53
Sex Offender/Special Needs-Parole	3
Sex Offender/Special Needs- Electronic Monitoring Parole	0
Transfer Pool Cases	208
<b>Total Supervision Suspended</b>	<b>14,199</b>

## 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, 2006.

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 June 1, 2005 through May 31, 2006.*

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, 2004 through June 30, 2005 (FY2005).

### ***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.