



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



POPULATION REPORT FY2011

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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.

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 2011 Population Report***, created by our highly professional Planning & Research staff. I mentioned in the 2009 report that legislation enacted to curb spending and reduce recidivism without compromising public safety was achieving its goals. Last year, I noted that our population hovered around 3,300 and overcrowding was no longer a grave concern as it was prior to the passage of the legislation in May of 2008. I added that greater emphasis on programming was taking place, and both budget and operations were far less strained than they had been previously. Continuing the trend, our Fiscal Year 2011 population is the lowest it has been since Fiscal Year 2000. Population projections through 2022 predict our population will stay far below Federally-mandated capacities with only a 0.5% increase. This new law has also resulted in a 24% drop in the length of stay for those sentenced from six months to five years.

During Fiscal Year '11, the Department has been busy closing, opening, and renovating buildings to better accommodate our population. A new women's facility, soon to be officially named the Gloria McDonald Women's Awaiting Trial and Medium Security Facility, is now open in what was to have been the Reintegration Center. The former minimum facility for women, the Dorothea Dix Women's Minimum Security and Work Release Facility, no longer houses inmates but is now home to numerous offices. Renovations have also begun on the Bernadette Building, which will house women classified to Minimum or Work Release. Much of the work has been done by inmates, supervised by Correctional Officers, resulting in a huge savings to the state.

In terms of recidivism, a follow-up study has been done for a 2009 cohort. According to the preliminary report, at one year post-release, 28% of offenders have returned to the RIDOC with a new sentence and 34% have returned as Awaiting Trial detainees. These numbers are lower than those observed with the 2004 release cohort, which were 32% and 44% respectively. A recent Pew Center report indicates that nation-wide three-year recidivism rates have remained over 40% from 1999 to 2004. For the RIDOC, 30% of prisoners released in 2004 returned to serve a new prison sentence within three years, 10% less than the national average.

I encourage you to read through the following pages. I am sure you will find helpful and interesting information. Please pass it along to anyone you believe might benefit from it.

Sincerely,

Ashbel T. Wall II
Director

Intake Service Center

- Opened: 1982 - Renovated: 1995
- Average Facility Population: 873 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY11)
- Expanded: 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$39,622



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 15,500 commitments in FY11, approximately 1,292 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: 403 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 710 (FY11)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$46,222



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: \$63,127
- Average Facility Population: 278 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 324 (FY11)



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: \$34,209
- Average Facility Population: 1014 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 1,006 (FY11)



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: \$55,351
- Average Facility Population: 430 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 409 (FY11)



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: \$172,352
- Average Facility Population: 86 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 138 (FY11)



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 Facilities

- Annual Cost per Offender in Women's Facilities: \$83,488

Women's Facility I



- Opened: December, 2010
- Average Population: 110 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 173 (FY11)

Women's Facility II-Minimum Security & Work Release Security Facility



- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 95 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 150 (FY11)

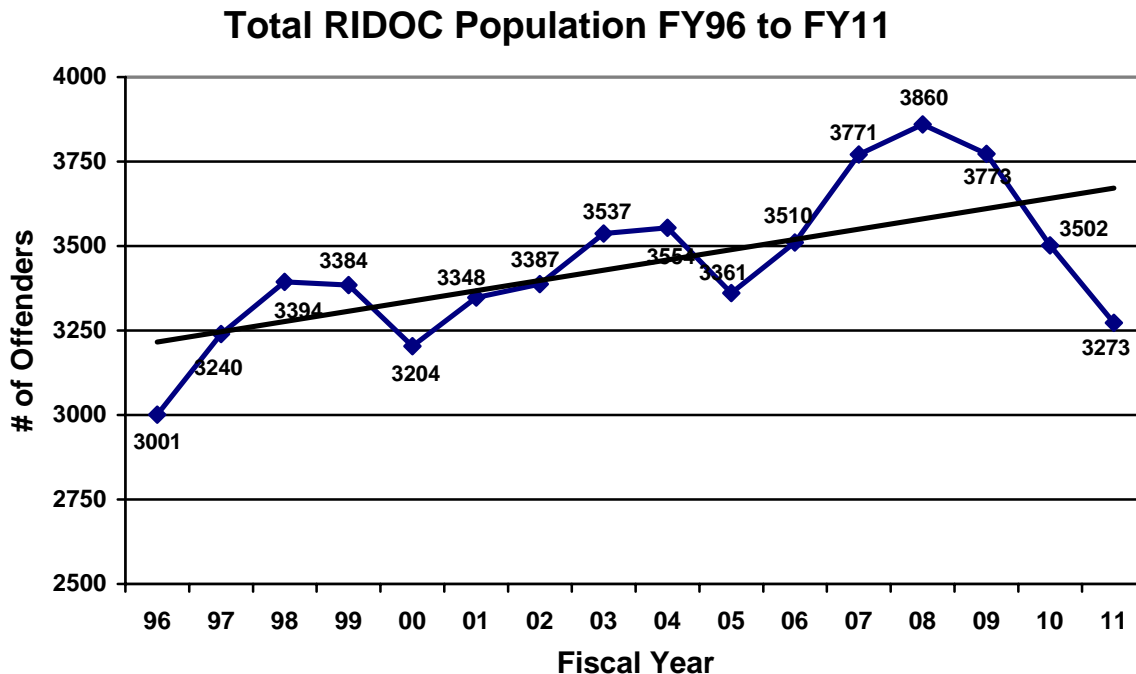
Dorothea Dix Minimum Security Facility



- Opened: 1990
- Closed: December, 2010
- Average Population: 64 (FY11)
- Operational Capacity: 149 (FY11)

The Women's Facilities (WOM) house four categories (Awaiting Trial, Minimum, Medium and Work Release) of female offenders in two separate buildings. The Awaiting Trial and Medium-security women were moved to Women's Facility I (WFI) after the closing of the Dorothea Dix Building in December, 2010, while the Minimum/Work Release offenders were transferred to the former GM Building, now known as Women's Facility II (WFII). WFI, formerly the Reintegration Center, is a converted and expanded hospital building, which features dormitory style living arrangements. The Reintegration Unit was originally designed for medium/high risk males who would otherwise flatten from a higher security level and targeted violent offenders. It was originally designed to house minimum security men, yet changes were made to target the specific needs for women prior to its opening. 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



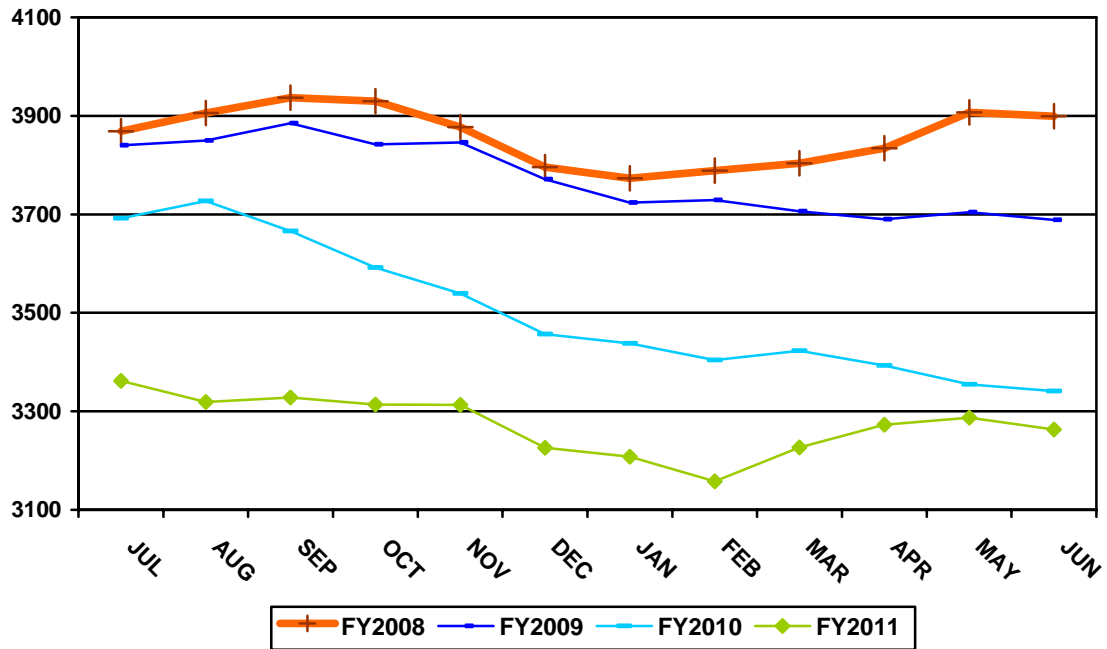
As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY96 to FY11, there has been a 9.1% increase in population, with the sharpest recent increase occurring between FY05 and FY08. In RI, 211 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 502 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoner Statistics 2009*).

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.

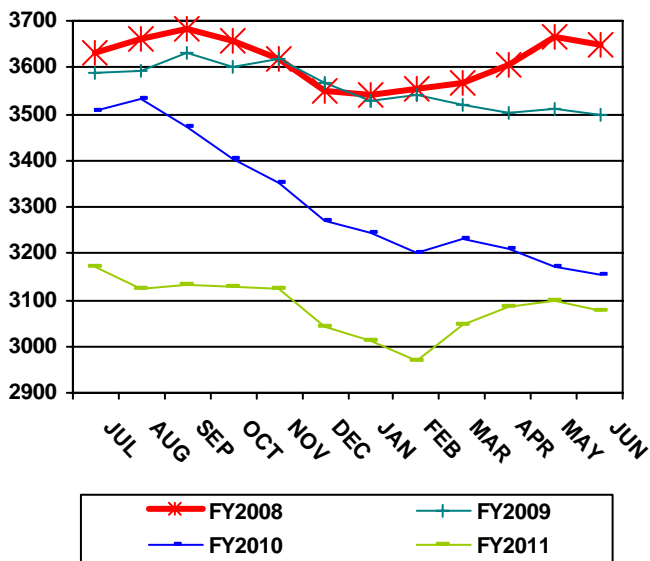
For a historical look at the RIDOC population, please see the [Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76 – FY05](#).

Fiscal Year Population Trends FY2008 – FY2011

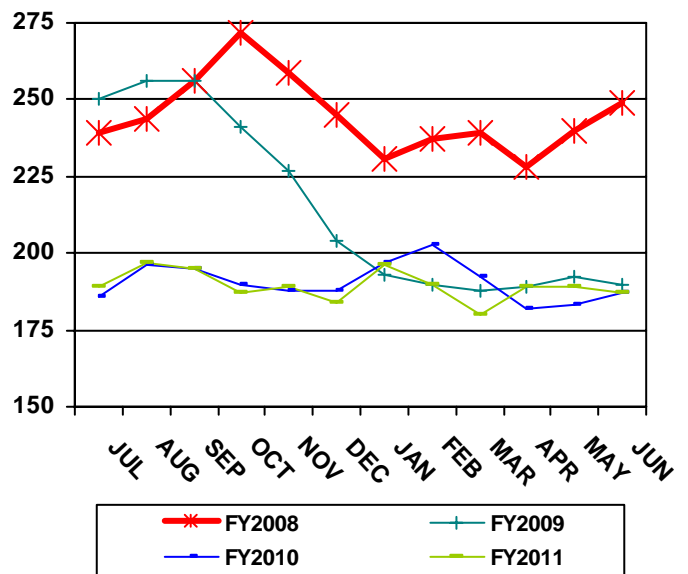
Total Institutional Population



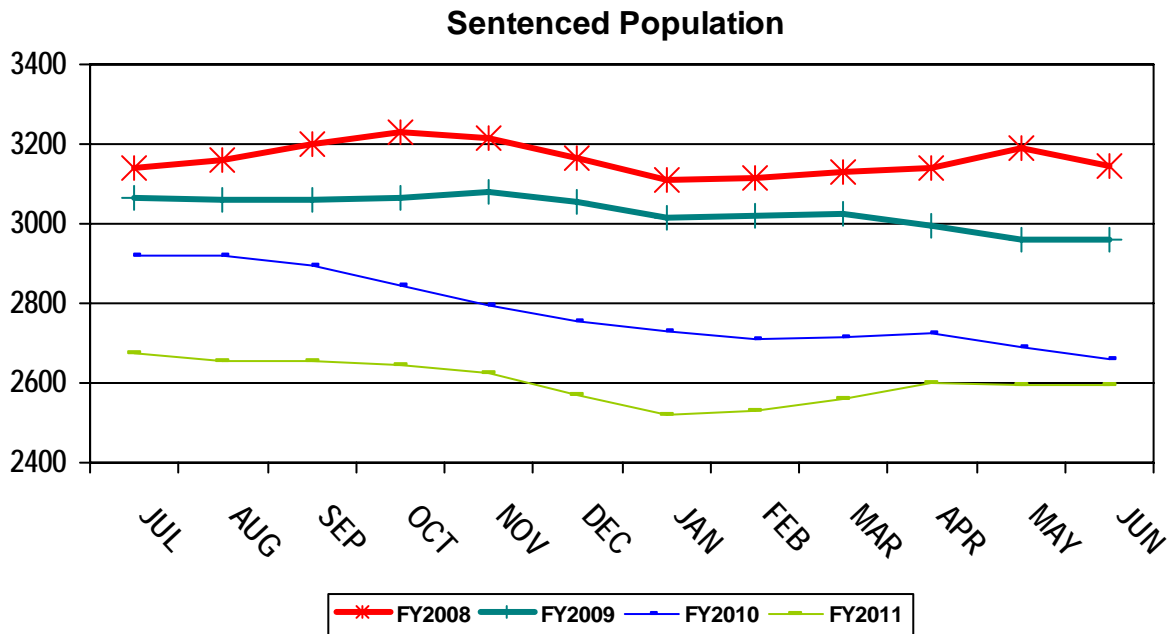
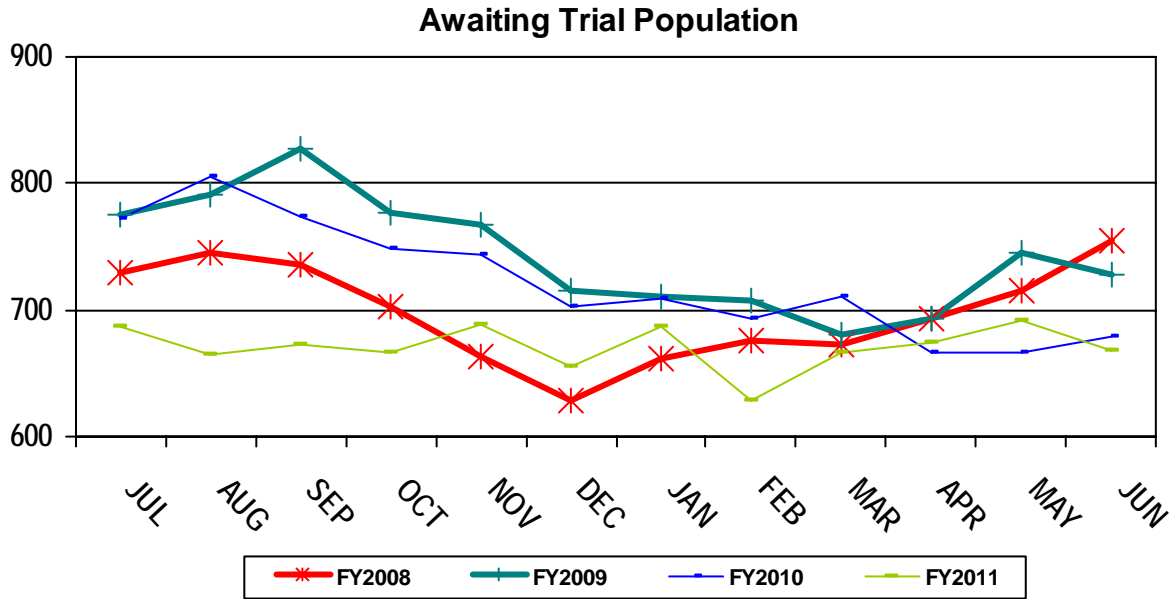
Male Inmate Population



Female Inmate Population

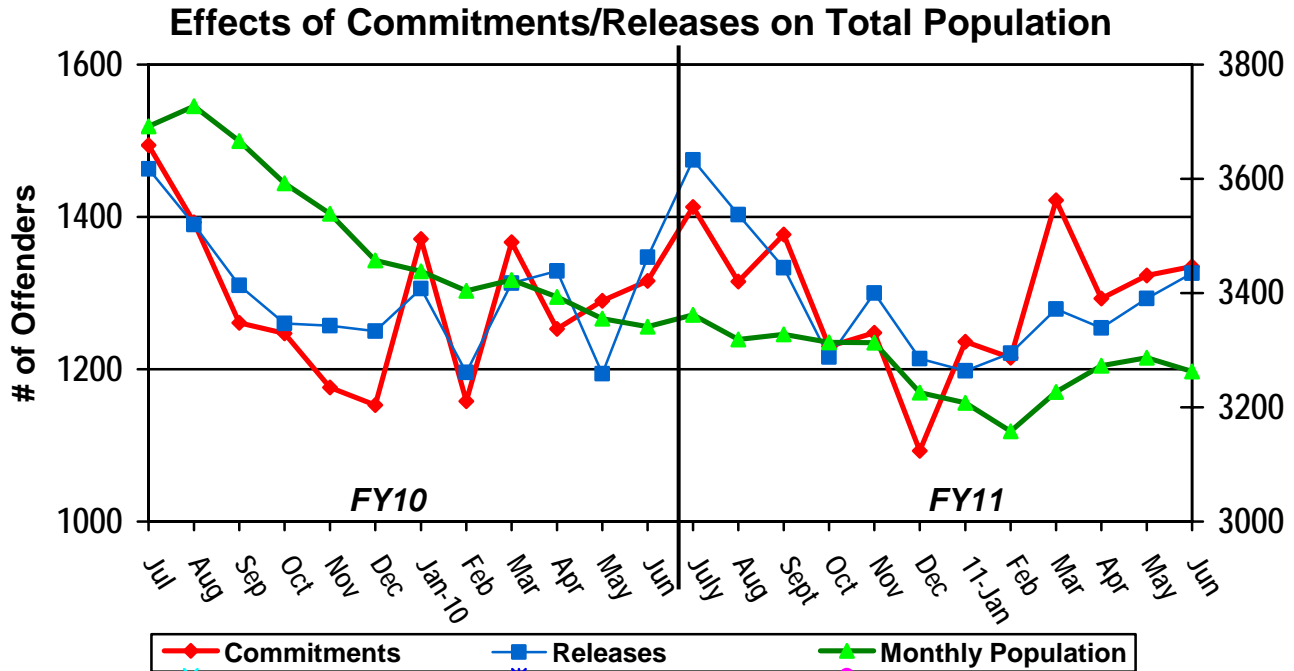


Population Trends FY2008 – FY2011



Overall, the RIDOC saw a decrease in both the sentenced and awaiting trial population in FY11 (-1% and -3%, respectively). In January 2011, the sentenced population reached the lowest monthly average since July 2005 and in February 2011, the awaiting trial population reached the lowest monthly average since January 2008. There was a 3% decrease (99 inmates) in the total inmate population in FY11.

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.

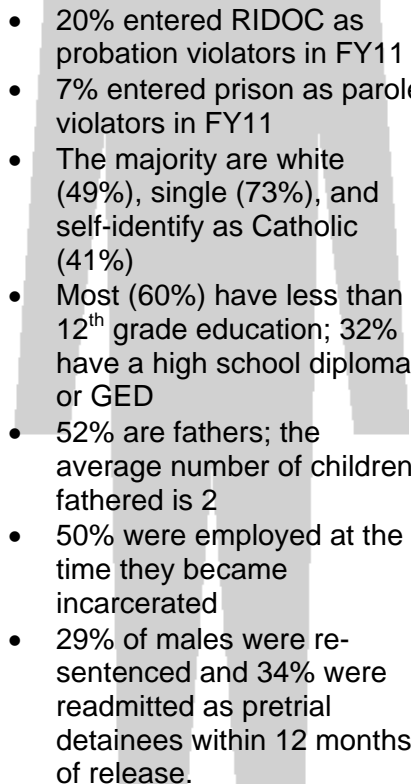
The prison population is influenced by two factors: the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary, changes in legislation, and the Parole Board (for more information regarding the changes in length of stay, see page 17).

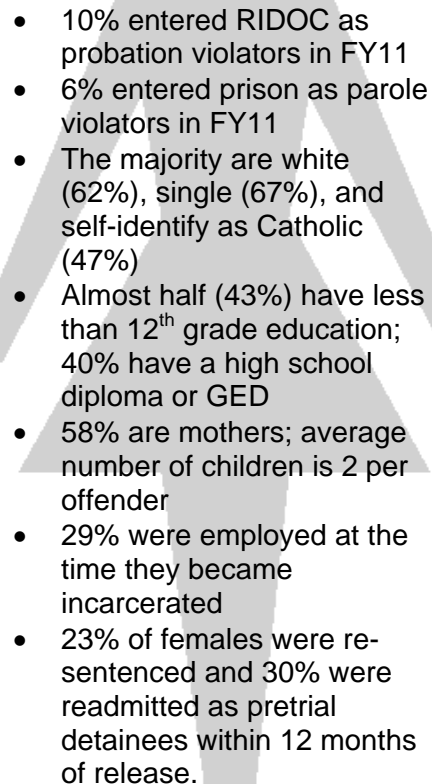
In RI, it is clear that the number of new commitments has a great influence on the population. In months where the number of commitments to RIDOC outpaced the number of releases, we would expect to see an increase in the population. In contrast, months where the number of releases to RIDOC outpaced the 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%
2011	15,500	+1.1%

Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Sentenced Offender

- 
- 20% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY11
 - 7% entered prison as parole violators in FY11
 - The majority are white (49%), single (73%), and self-identify as Catholic (41%)
 - Most (60%) have less than 12th grade education; 32% have a high school diploma or GED
 - 52% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
 - 50% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 29% of males were re-sentenced and 34% were readmitted as pretrial detainees within 12 months of release.

- 
- 10% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY11
 - 6% entered prison as parole violators in FY11
 - The majority are white (62%), single (67%), and self-identify as Catholic (47%)
 - Almost half (43%) have less than 12th grade education; 40% have a high school diploma or GED
 - 58% are mothers; average number of children is 2 per offender
 - 29% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 23% of females were re-sentenced and 30% were readmitted as pretrial detainees within 12 months of release.

Offender Characteristics

The charts on the next three pages contain Commitments, which include all offenders committed to RIDOC (sentenced & pre-trial) over the last Fiscal Year, while Awaiting Trial and Sentenced represent the stock population on June 30, 2011.

Inmate Race by Status



Inmate Race by Status			
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Black	23.4%	27.9%	28.7%
White	56.4%	47.4%	49.8%
Asian	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic	18.0%	22.2%	18.4%
American Indian	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Other	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%

Inmate Sex by Status



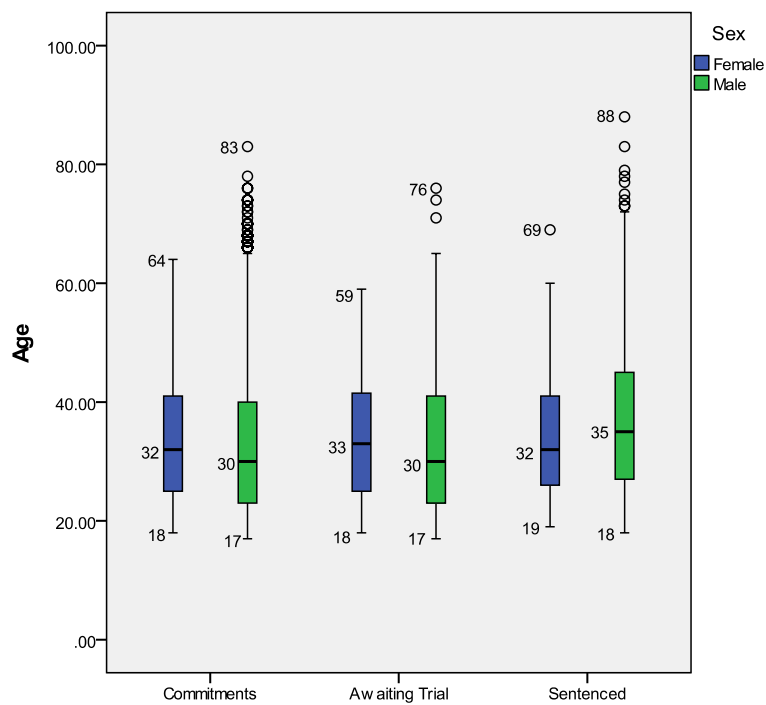
Inmate Sex by Status		
	Female	Male
Commitments	13.7%	86.3%
Awaiting Trial	7.6%	92.4%
Sentenced	5.5%	94.5%

Offender Characteristics

Inmate Age by Status



	Inmate Age by Status		
	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Under 20	5.9%	6.4%	1.8%
20-29	41.8%	41.1%	32.6%
30-39	25.1%	24.4%	27.6%
40-49	19.4%	19.5%	23.7%
50-59	6.6%	6.9%	10.9%
60+	1.2%	1.6%	3.5%

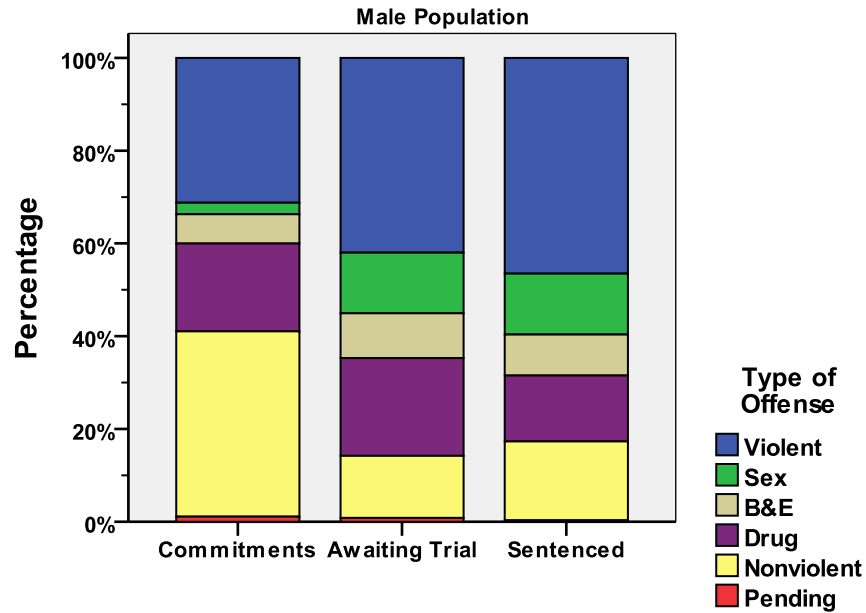


Median Age by Sex and Status

	Female	Male
Commitments	32	30
Awaiting Trial	37	30
Sentenced	32	35

Offender Characteristics

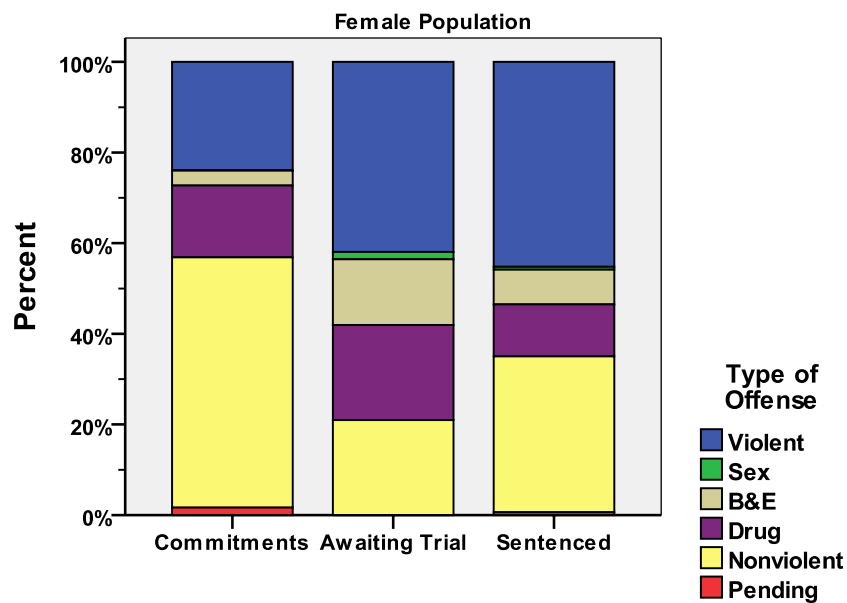
Offense Type by Status



Offense Type by Status-Males

	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	31.1%	45.6%	46.3%
Sex	2.5%	12.5%	13.1%
B&E	6.3%	8.1%	8.8%
Drug	18.8%	22.4%	14.2%
Nonviolent	39.8%	10.9%	16.9%
Pending	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%

Offense Type by Status

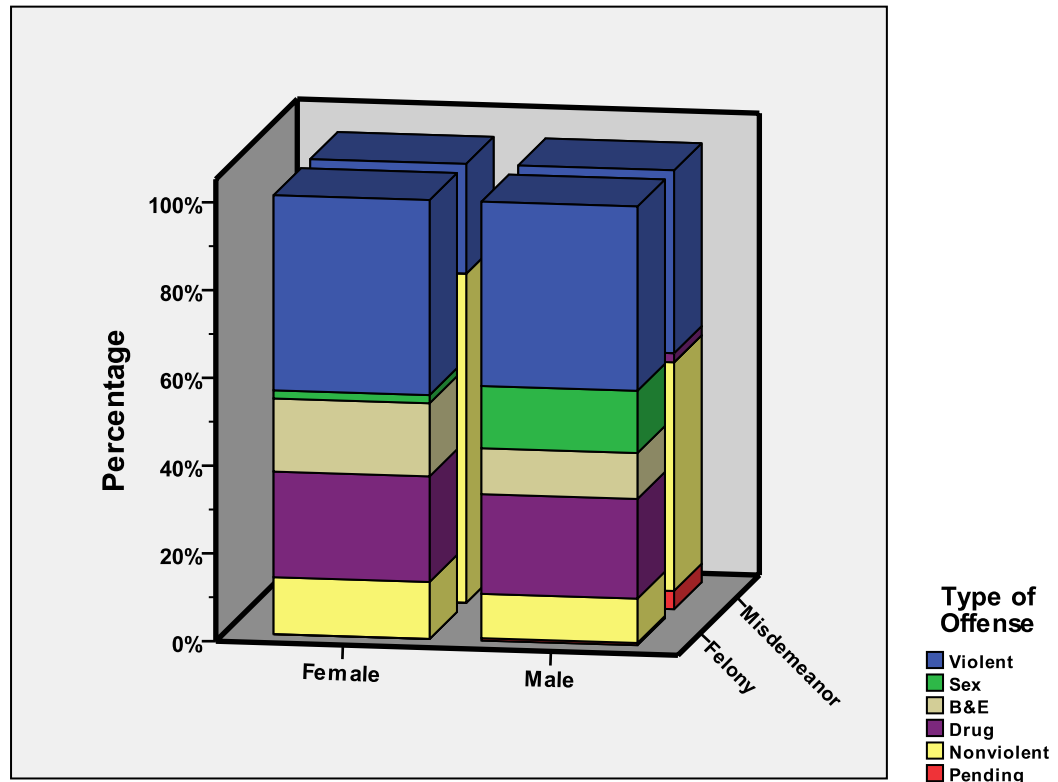


Offense Type by Status-Females

	Commitments	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced
Violent	23.9%	42.9%	42.5%
Sex	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
B&E	3.3%	1.8%	7.6%
Drug	15.8%	32.1%	11.5%
Nonviolent	55.1%	23.2%	34.4%
Pending	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%

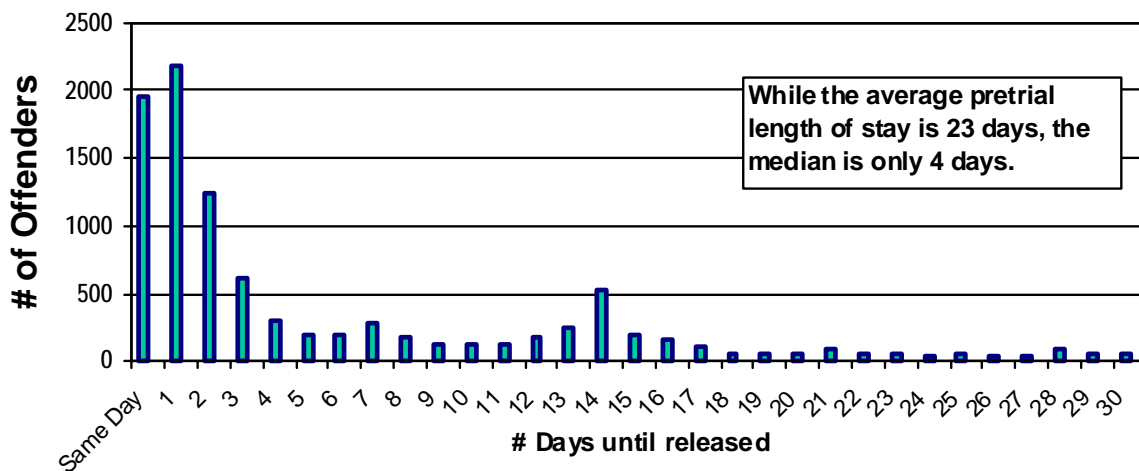
Pretrial Statistics

Pretrial Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type



Included in the graph above are a total of 699 pretrial offenders (9 female misdemeanants, 55 female felons, 52 male misdemeanants, and 583 male felons). The most common offenses for both male and female awaiting trial population were possession of a controlled substance and manufacturing/delivering controlled substance. Male offenders were commonly jailed for robbery.

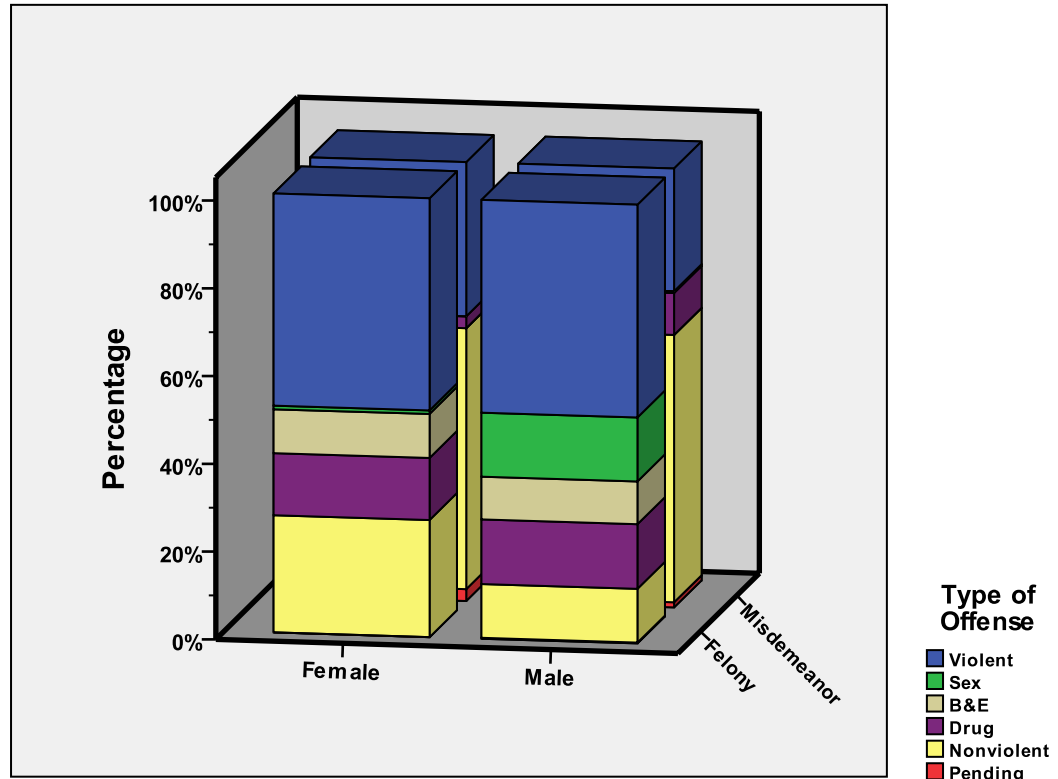
Average Length of Stay for FY11



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

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type

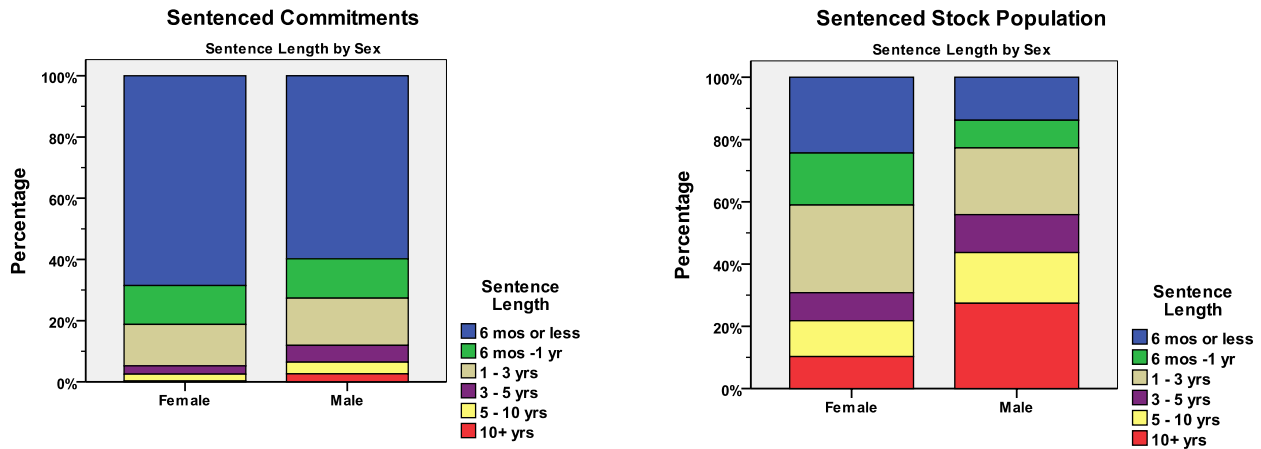


Included in the sentenced stock population are 157 inmates sentenced to life and 31 sentenced to life without parole. These 188 offenders constitute 5.9% of the total sentenced population. Eighteen (18) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the 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 simple assault, while the most common felony offense was robbery.

The most common misdemeanor offense for the male sentenced population was domestic assault, 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, 2011. 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.

Offense Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos	Sent <6mos	Sent >6mos
Violent	3.0	61.1	2.6	47.8	2.9	60.3
Sex	4.1	93.7	N/A	N/A	4.1	93.7
B&E	3.9	35.3	4.2	31.7	4.0	35.1
Drug	3.7	27.2	4.2	18.6	3.7	26.5
Nonviolent	2.6	21.9	2.3	18.3	2.6	21.4
SUBTOTAL	3.5	47.8	3.3	29.1	3.4	47.4
Average Total Sentence Length = 22.4 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, but not a sex offender or 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](#)). Sex offenders who are serving six months or more continue to earn statutory good time at a rate based on their term, 1 day for each year sentenced to a maximum of ten days per month, but are ineligible to earn program time. 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

In 2008, state's General Assembly, with overwhelming bipartisan support, enacted legislation designed to increase public safety, curb spending, and reduce recidivism of released inmates. The legislation increased the amount of behavioral good time credit and provided 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:

Average Percentage of Time Served by Sentence Length					
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Difference 08-11
3 months or less	99%	91%	91%	90%	-9%
3 - 6 months	97%	81%	80%	79%	-19%
6 - 9 months	96%	82%	79%	76%	-21%
9 months - 1year	95%	81%	77%	71%	-25%
1 - 3 years	93%	83%	76%	69%	-26%
3 - 5 years	88%	83%	80%	69%	-22%
5 - 7 years	84%	83%	73%	71%	-15%
7 - 10 years	79%	79%	79%	69%	-13%
greater than 10 years	76%	75%	76%	63%	-17%

As you can see there has been significant changes in the percent of time served for all offenders from FY08 to FY11. Most noticeably offenders serving mid-range sentences (1-7 years) continue to have reductions in the time served.

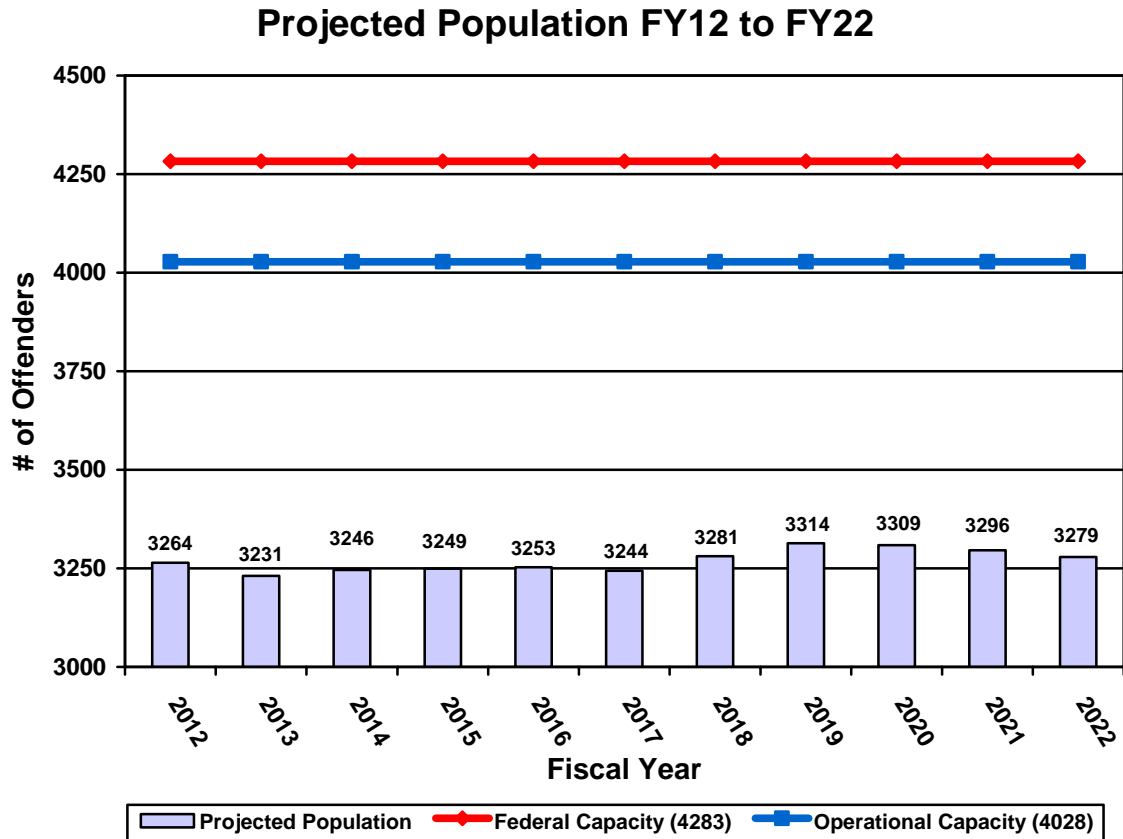
Despite across the board reductions in percent of time served, a recent recidivism study does not show any increase in return rates for offenders. In fact, only 28% of offender released in 2009 returned to RIDOC with a new sentence within one year and 34% returned as awaiting trial detainees. In comparison, 32% of offenders released in 2004 (prior to the good time changes) returned with a new sentence and 44% as awaiting trial detainees. Thus, it does not appear that earning good time is contributing to more crime and re-incarcerations.

For further RIDOC recidivism information, please see the 2009 Recidivism Study: One Year Follow Up (Preliminary Report).

Program Participation & Completion:

During FY11, 2074 offenders participated and/or completed one or more programs offered throughout the RIDOC and were awarded a total of 72,379 program credits (an average of 35 program credits per person). Substance Abuse Treatment, High School Equivalency Program (GED), Adult Basic Education Program (ABE), and Cognitive Restructuring/Anger Management programs awarded the most program credits in FY11.

Population Projections

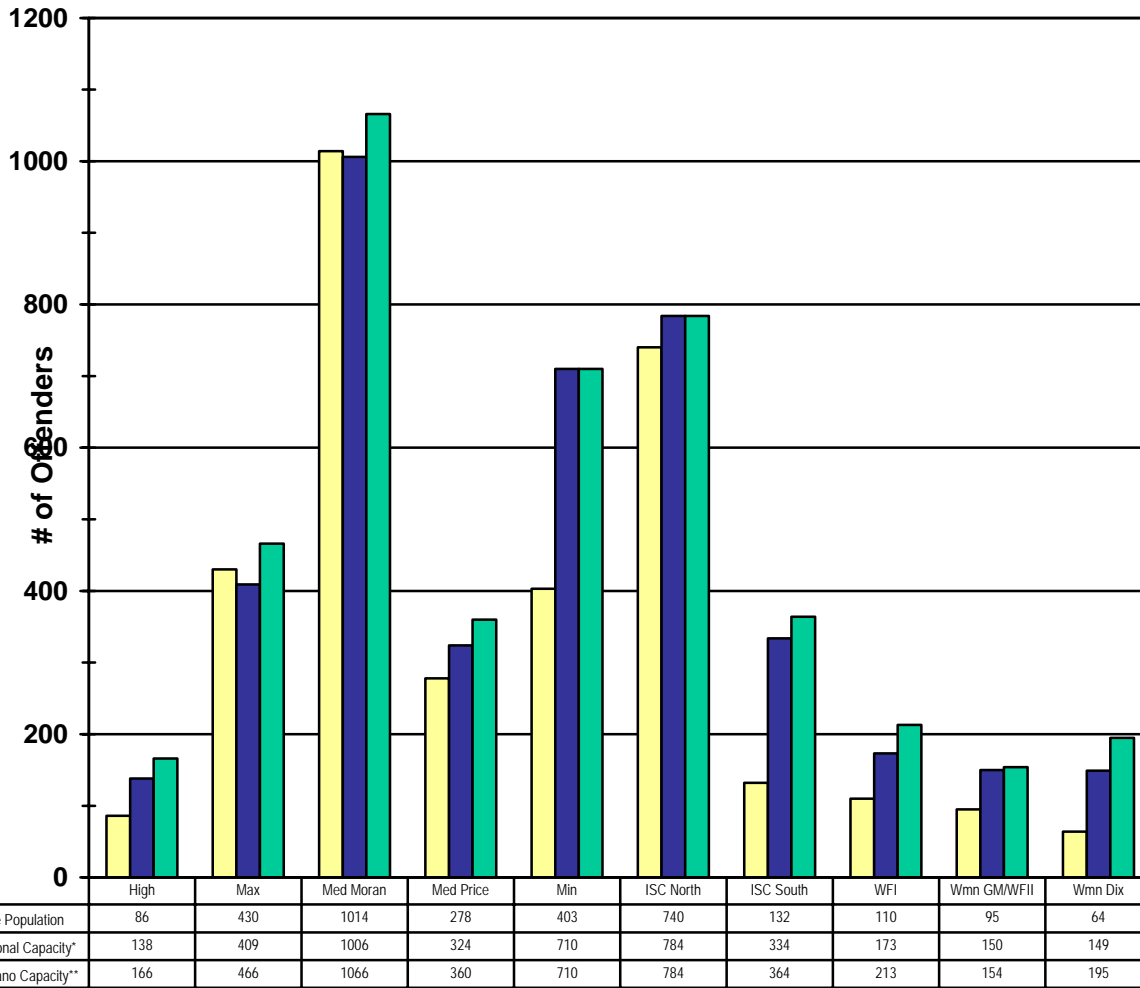


As of the FY11 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro-Ware of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will see little growth, 0.5% or 15 inmates. This projected growth would allow RI to remain below both the operational and federal capacities throughout the 10-year forecast.

This projection is based on the current factors, statutes, and practices at RIDOC, i.e. good time awards. These factors may change over time due to legislative or policing changes which would render the existing prediction null.

Institutional Capacity

Average FY11 Population vs. Capacities



% of Operational Capacity*	62%	105%	101%	86%	57%	94%	40%	64%	63%	43%
% of Palmigiano Capacity**	55%	92%	95%	77%	57%	94%	36%	62%	62%	33%

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

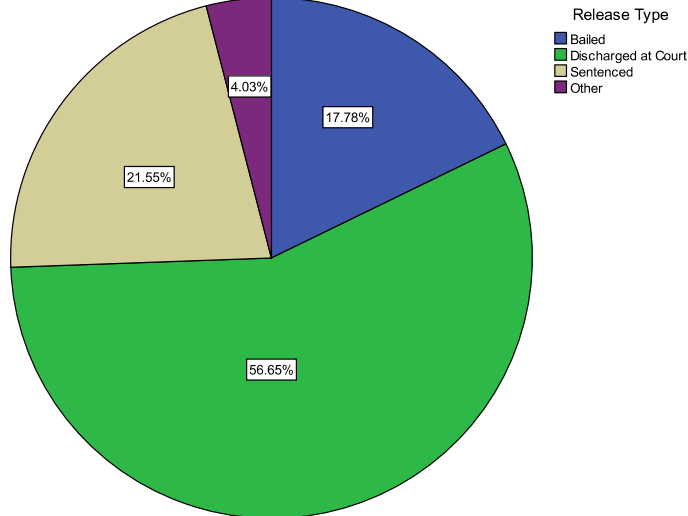
**Palmigiano Capacity = Federal Court-Ordered Capacity (All Beds)

Total RIDOC FY 2011
Operational Capacity* = 4028
Palmigiano Capacity = 4283**
Average FY11 Population = 3273

Release Data

Awaiting Trial Releases

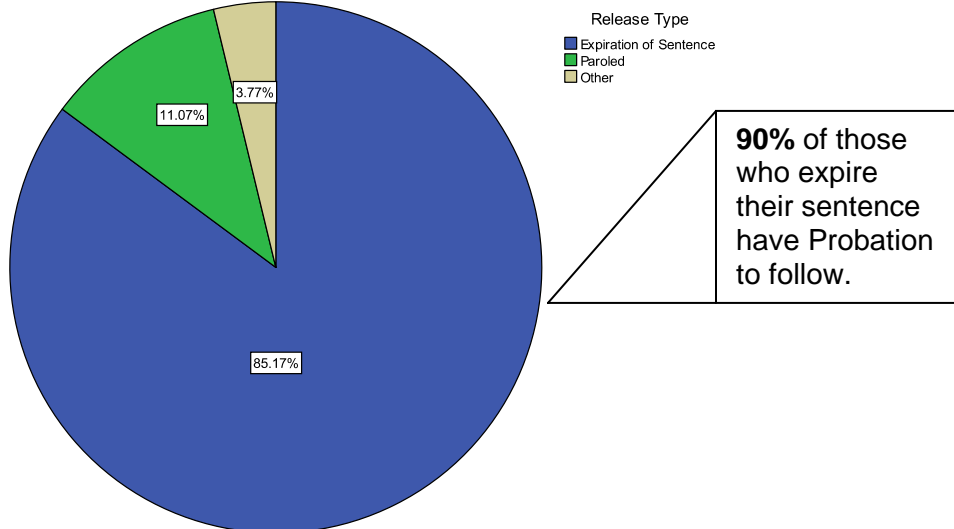
Fiscal Year 2011



*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 2011



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

Escapes and Walkaways

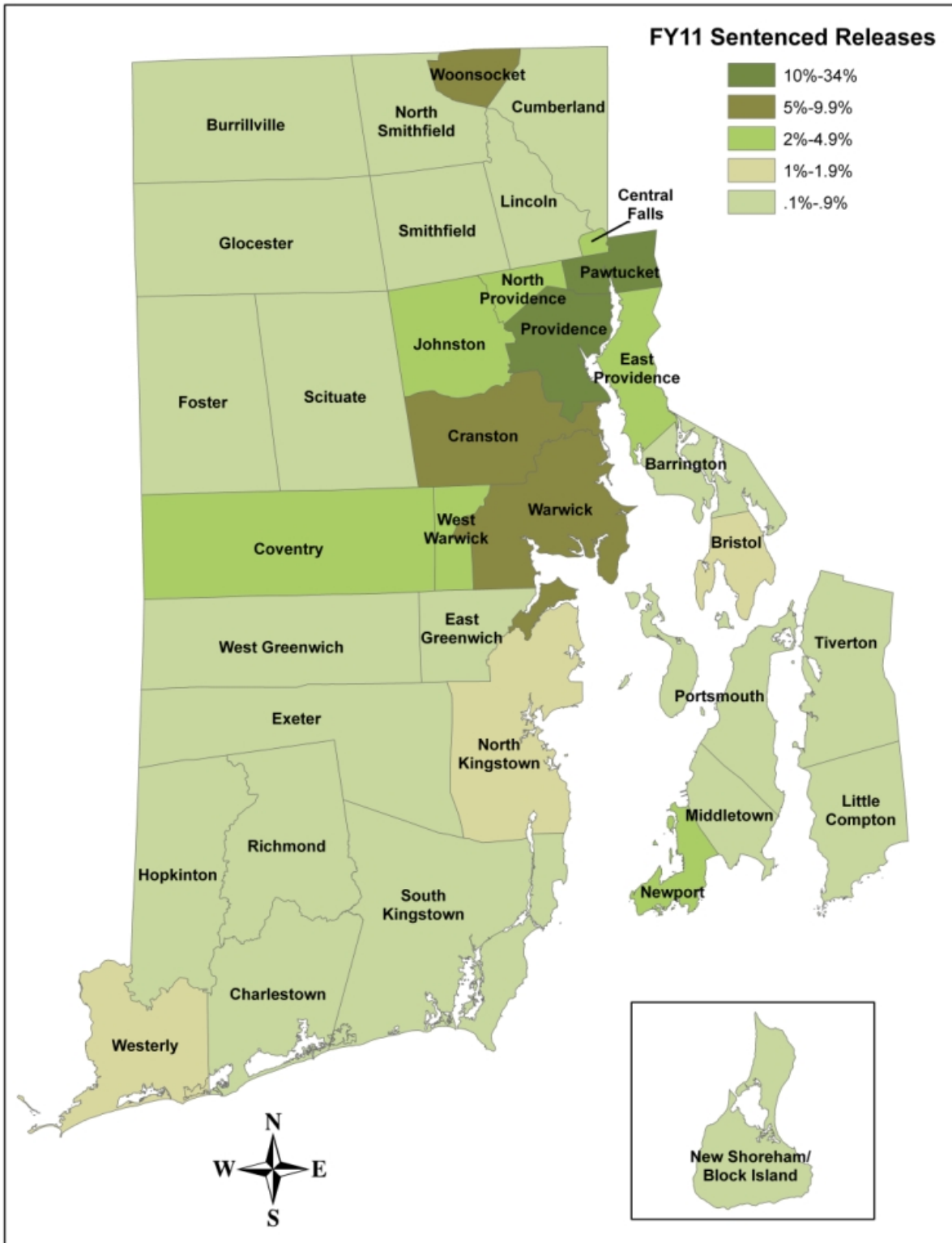
- There were 12 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/11:
- All 12 were males.
- There was one escape from a secure facility, the Intake Center. The inmate was captured within one month and returned to RIDOC.
- Six (6) of those on active escape status were walkaways from home confinement and six (6) of those on active escape status were from Minimum/Work Release

Deaths

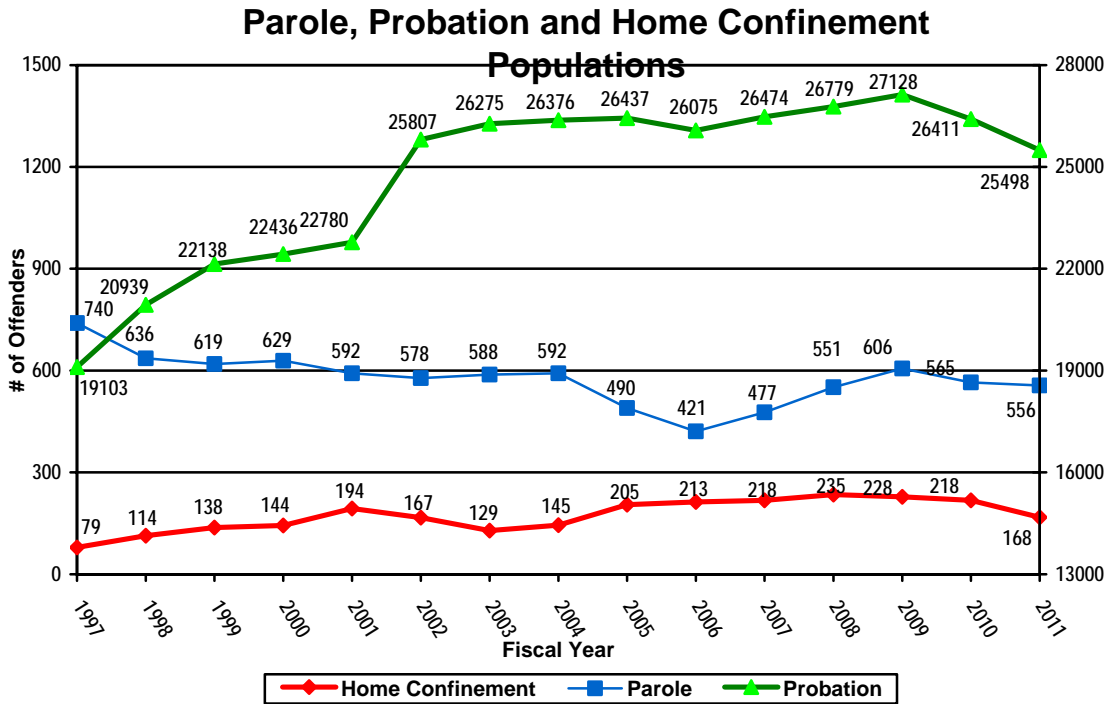
In FY11, there were three (14) inmate deaths:

- All were males
- Eleven (11) were white and (3) were black
- Three (3) deaths were confirmed suicides.

Release Data

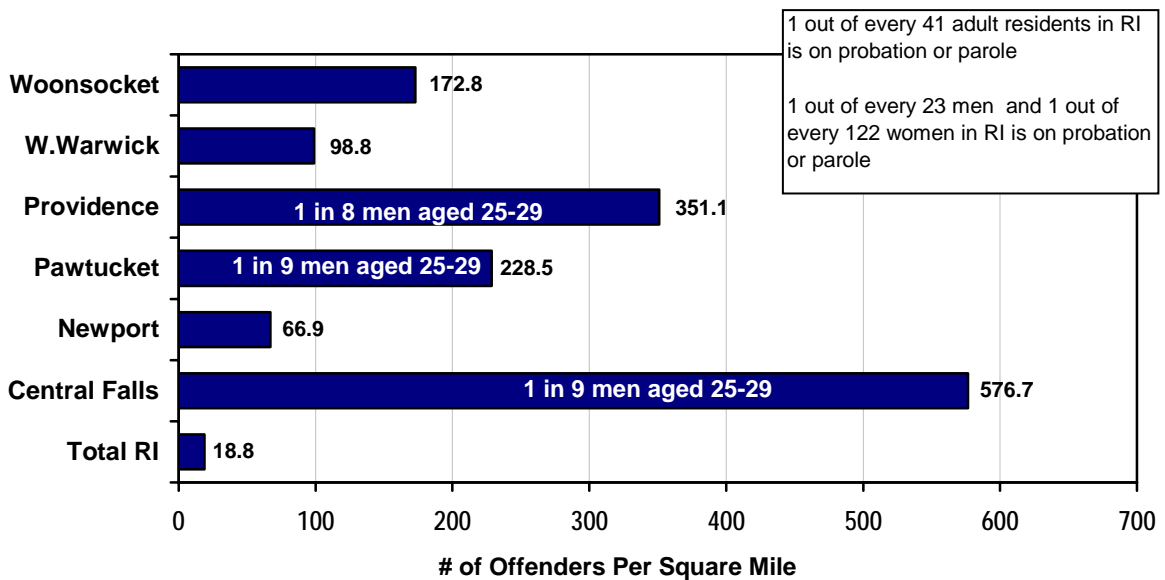


Community Corrections Population



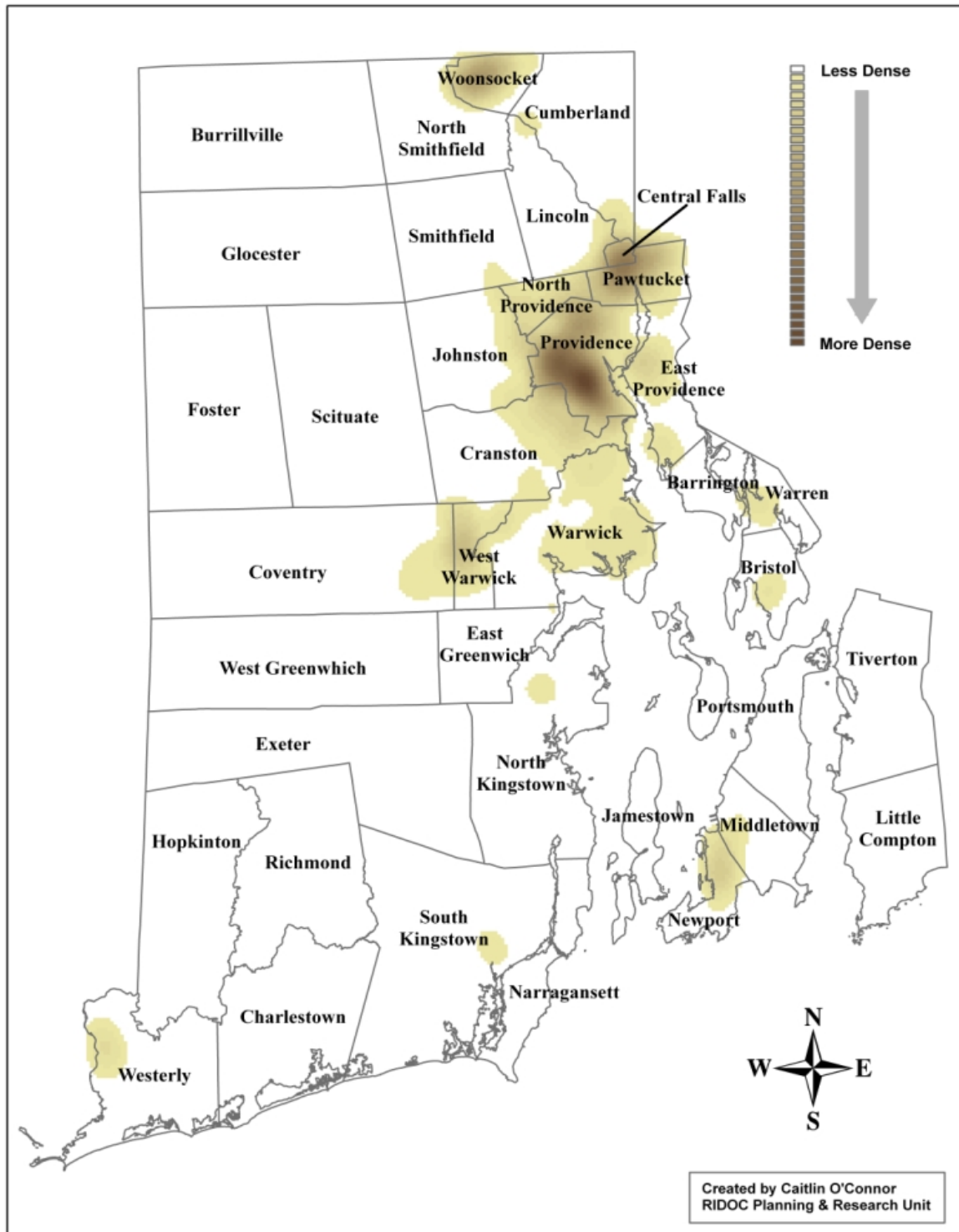
Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of December 31, 2010



Community Corrections Population

Density Map: Cities/Town Where Probationers and Parolees Reside



Community Corrections Population

Probation & Parole Population by City of Residence

Total under RI Probation & Parole:	26,269	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	
RI offenders residing in RI Communities (see footnotes for those excluded)	19,748	8,870	935	9,943	3,472	16,195	6,420	723	1,073	5,589	5,915	802
Barrington	58	23	0	35	8	50	18	2	1	18	18	2
Block Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	177	71	8	98	23	154	75	5	7	40	50	5
Burrillville	164	95	11	58	21	143	58	14	18	27	46	15
Central Falls	692	272	9	411	112	580	255	21	30	214	171	22
Charlestown	110	53	5	52	29	81	31	6	7	26	40	6
Coventry	469	247	32	190	76	392	166	21	19	77	186	25
Cranston	1,164	580	44	540	207	953	371	29	76	309	378	34
Cumberland	235	119	4	112	43	191	71	7	20	44	93	7
East Greenwich	74	33	4	37	18	56	27	1	4	19	23	1
East Providence	617	272	33	312	108	507	188	23	30	183	191	24
Exeter	91	43	12	36	14	76	37	8	5	10	30	9
Foster	42	19	2	21	5	37	14	0	3	10	15	0
Glocester	85	46	7	32	15	70	29	7	3	19	27	7
Hopkinton	116	42	9	65	17	99	36	3	12	23	41	3
Jamestown	32	13	4	15	3	29	11	0	1	7	13	0
Johnston	471	246	17	208	82	388	147	16	21	106	179	18
Lincoln	166	85	7	74	29	136	51	7	4	43	60	8
Little Compton	19	10	2	7	0	19	4	2	2	5	5	2
Middletown	199	96	12	91	32	167	57	6	12	51	72	6
Narragansett	155	49	5	101	27	128	51	1	9	31	63	1
Newport	515	237	35	243	114	401	173	18	24	153	145	19
North Kingstown	274	127	21	126	59	215	76	9	27	52	107	9
North Providence	508	230	25	253	88	414	178	11	21	138	157	13
North Smithfield	80	44	10	26	9	69	27	4	0	27	22	5
Pawtucket	2,011	899	61	1,051	390	1,613	705	71	79	561	591	75
Portsmouth	128	51	6	71	34	93	36	5	15	26	46	5
Providence	6,355	2,607	195	3,553	1,052	5,262	1,909	208	322	2,290	1,604	237
02905	760	317	22	421	104	661	213	30	34	317	162	34
02907	1,374	554	31	789	217	1,150	402	49	63	522	336	58
02908	1,168	500	49	619	227	932	365	25	62	411	303	28
02909	1,576	653	46	877	264	1,296	472	49	81	544	425	56
other	1,133	488	44	601	195	934	372	48	64	354	293	53
missing	304	81	1	222	38	266	75	6	17	129	71	7
Richmond	60	32	6	22	4	56	24	5	4	17	39	5
Scituate	90	36	7	47	12	78	25	5	4	17	39	6
Smithfield	150	76	13	61	27	122	43	3	9	33	62	4
South Kingstown	269	116	28	125	44	225	93	10	27	65	74	11
Tiverton	147	73	6	68	27	120	48	6	12	36	45	7
Warren	163	72	4	87	28	135	64	8	7	31	53	8
Warwick	1,228	580	84	584	202	1,022	418	31	69	275	431	40
West Greenwich	45	25	3	17	2	43	8	5	1	11	20	5
West Warwick	820	394	75	351	181	636	267	46	47	162	294	46
Westerly	404	151	20	233	58	346	142	26	21	97	118	26
Woonsocket	1,365	706	109	550	272	1,089	487	73	100	336	367	86

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

2,103 Probation Hold Cases

7 offenders under age 18 under active supervision

464 deported cases

1,536 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)

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

1,936 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State

168 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction

34 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction

249 with 'other' addresses (AC), 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, 2011.

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, 2010 through June 30, 2011.

Cost per Offender: The cost per offender per annum excludes central RIDOC Administration and Capital costs. For this report, the time period covered is July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011 (FY2011).

Community Supervision Terminology

Population Averages - The Community Corrections Chart on page 22 uses the average population for parole, probation, and home confinement for the fiscal year. Due to technological issues the data represent July 2010 as well as January 2011 through May 2011.

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 offender's 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.