



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



POPULATION REPORT FY2007

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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.



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 2007 Population Report, carefully prepared by our Planning & Research staff. It comes to you on the heels of another year of unprecedented growth in our inmate population during which we have regularly been reaching new all-time highs. I am pleased to say our dedicated staff has been managing extremely well given the strains on all aspects of our operation. To help ease the strain on our system, we have recently been granted permission to increase our bed capacity by 154.

The average inmate population in FY '06 was 3,510; in FY '07, it was 3,771 (an increase of 7.4%). The average total population in FY '07 was at 92.3% 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 marks the second year in which we have been able to incorporate upgrades to our INFACETS 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.

Population trends over the last five years, broken down by gender and status of the offender, are included in the report. 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 our Reintegration Center, which will house 175 sentenced high risk male inmates who are within 18 months of their release but are not eligible for Minimum Security or Work Release (see page 20), are also included for your information.

We have provided data on Community Corrections – those on home confinement, probation, and parole. We are once again 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, I hope that you will find the information contained in this report as helpful and valuable to your work as I do to mine. 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.

Intake Service Center

- Opened: 1982 - Renovated: 1995
- Average Facility Population: 1,103 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 1,120 (FY07)
- Expanded: 1991
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$36,030



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 18,885 commitments in FY07, approximately 1,574 commitments per month. An average of 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 22 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: 687 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 710 (FY07)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$34,467



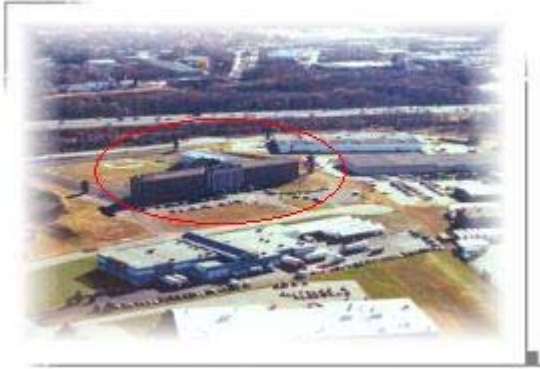
The Minimum Security facility was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security (MIN) expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed inmate 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: \$52,366
- Average Facility Population: 333 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 316 (FY07)



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: \$37,446
- Average Facility Population: 890 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 878 (FY07)



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: \$50,779
- Average Facility Population: 432 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 421 (FY07)



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: \$107,910
- Average Facility Population: 87 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 132 (FY07)



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: \$58,756

Dorothea Dix **Minimum Security Facility**



- Opened: 1990
- Average Population: 101 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 165 (FY07)

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

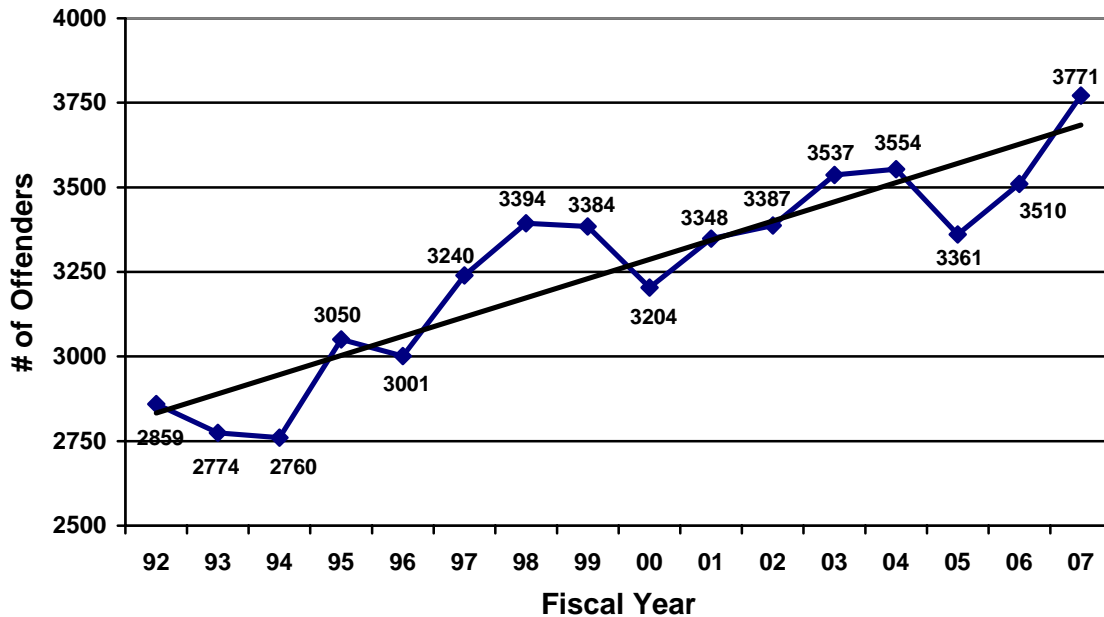


- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 137 (FY07)
- Operational Capacity: 150 (FY07)

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 FY07



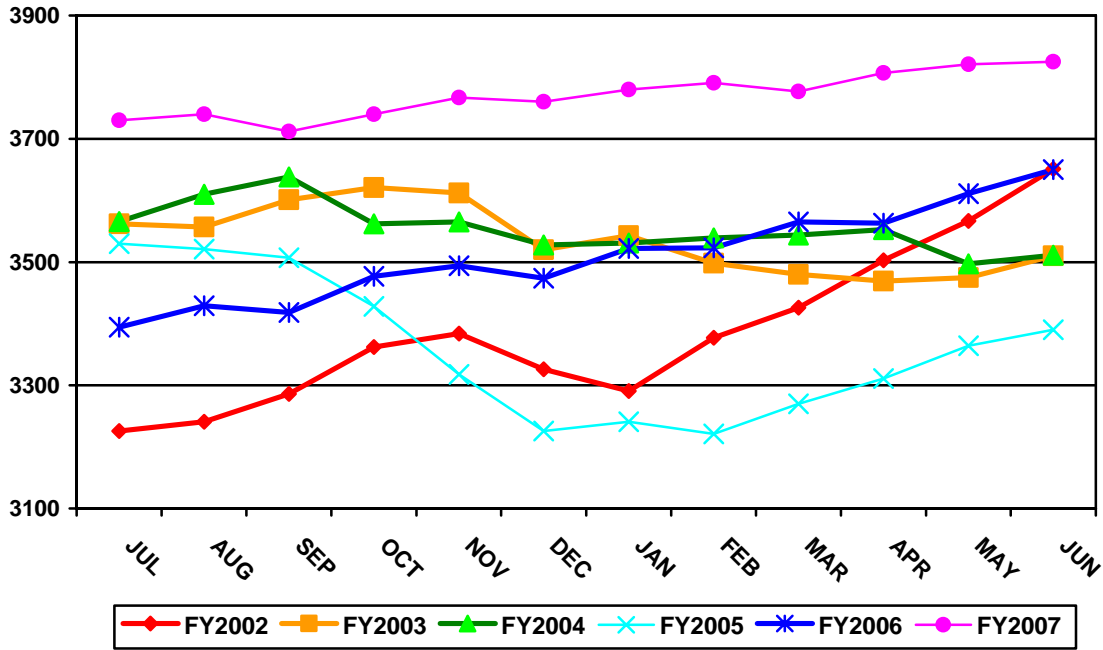
As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY92 to FY07, there has been a 31.9% increase in population, with most growth occurring during the 90's. In RI, 195 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while a national comparison shows 497 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prison Statistics: Summary Findings 6/30/06*).

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.

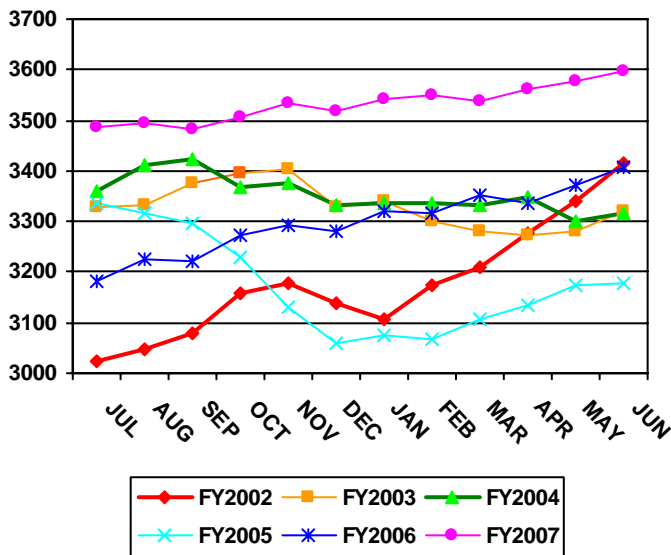
For more detail about population changes, please see the Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76 – FY05:
<http://www.doc.ri.gov/documents/administration/reports/RICorrectionalPopulation07262005.pdf>

Population Trends FY2002 – FY2007

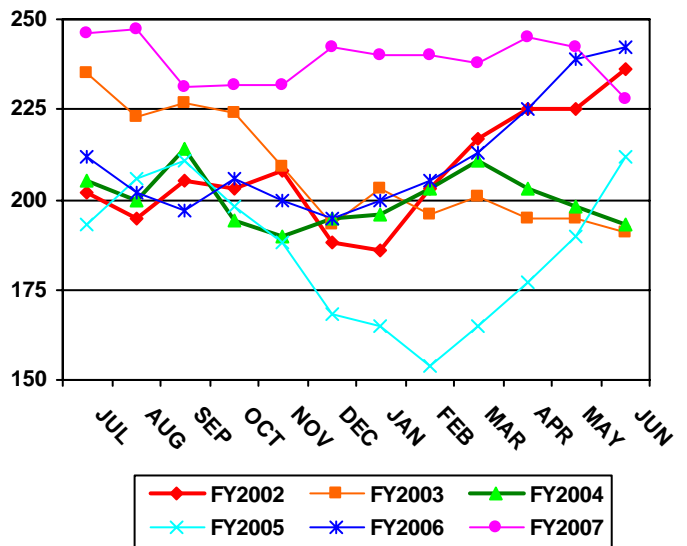
Total Institutional Population



Male Inmate Population

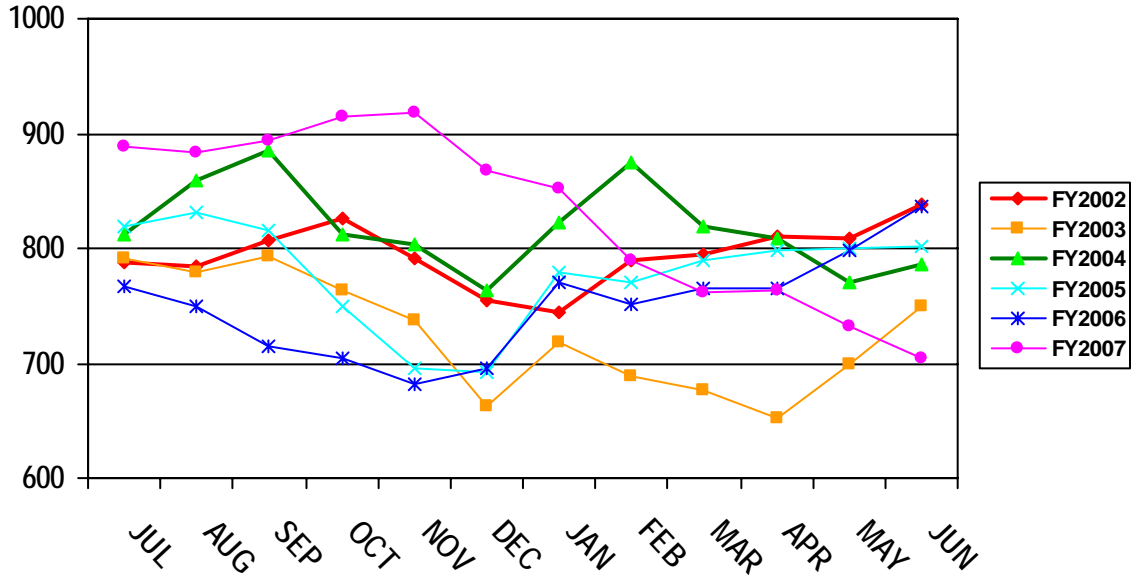


Female Inmate Population

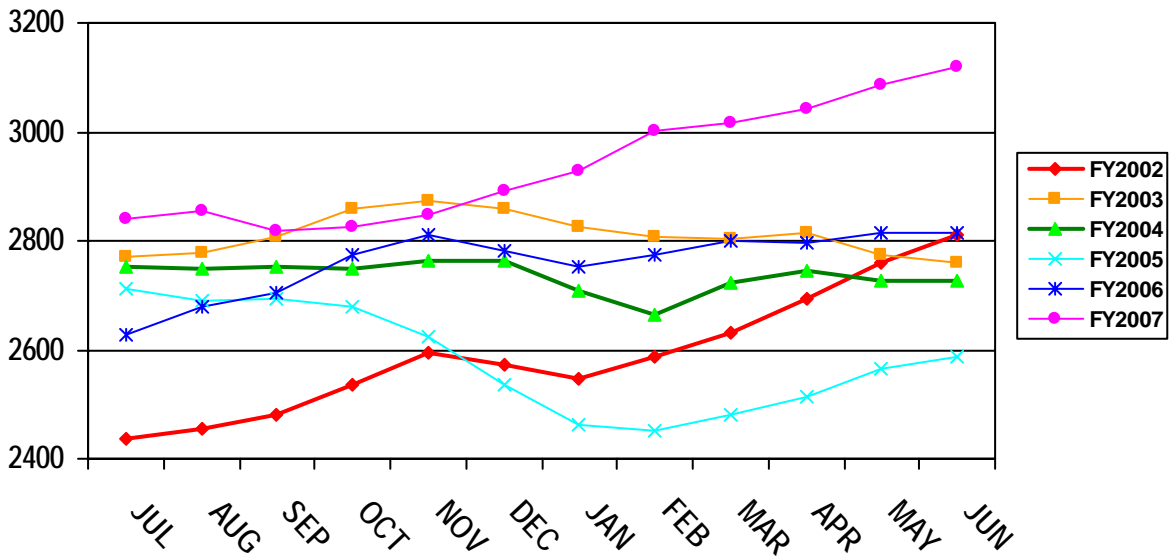


Population Trends FY2002 – FY2007

Awaiting Trial Population

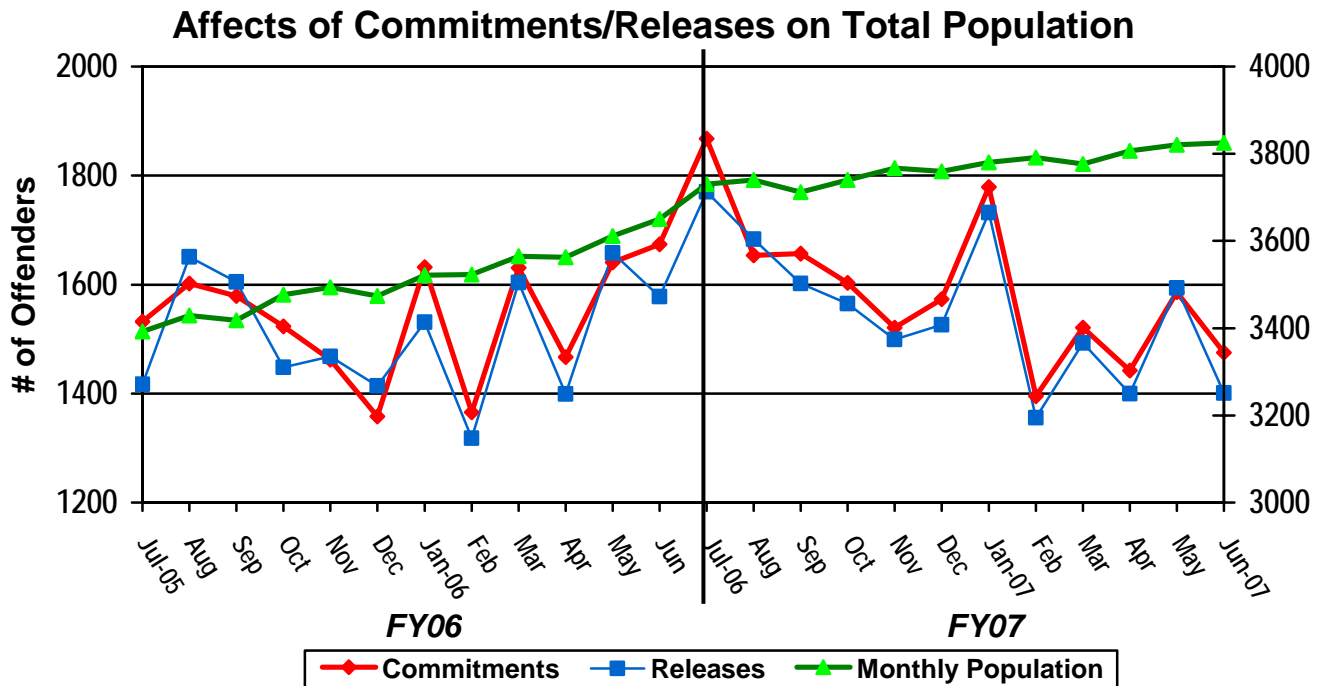


Sentenced Population



In past years, sharp population increases were attributed, in part, to non-RI inmates in custody at RIDOC facilities. This was the case as the population increased in FY02; RIDOC was under contract to house INS detainees. At times, the INS population averaged over 100 inmates which was a primary contribution to the population increase in FY02. RIDOC is no longer contracted to house INS detainees, yet record highs were once again established multiple times during FY07, as the sentenced population increased and the awaiting trial population decreased.

Commitments and Releases



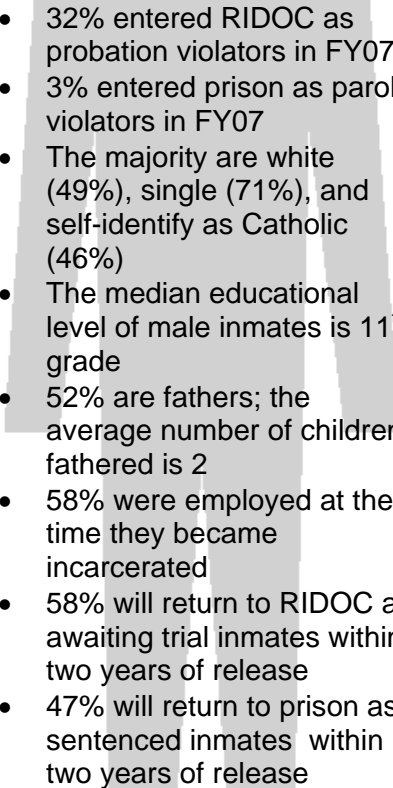
Interpreting the chart: The average monthly *population* is plotted on the *secondary axis* to the right, while commitments and releases are plotted on the *primary axis* to the left.

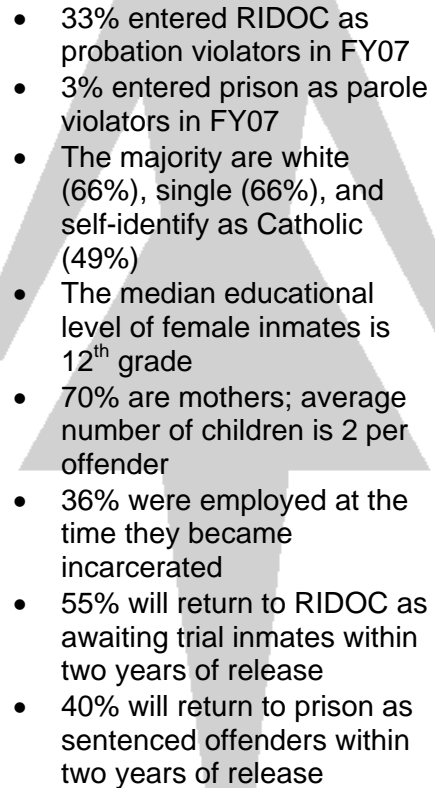
The prison population is affected by two factors - the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary as well as the Parole Board.

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	0.5%
1995	14029	10.9%
1996	14688	4.7%
1997	14939	1.7%
1998	16171	8.2%
1999	16088	-0.5%
2000	16208	0.7%
2001	16730	3.2%
2002	17204	2.8%
2003	17387	1.1%
2004	18375	5.7%
2005	17121	-6.8%
2006	18467	7.9%
2007	18885	2.3%

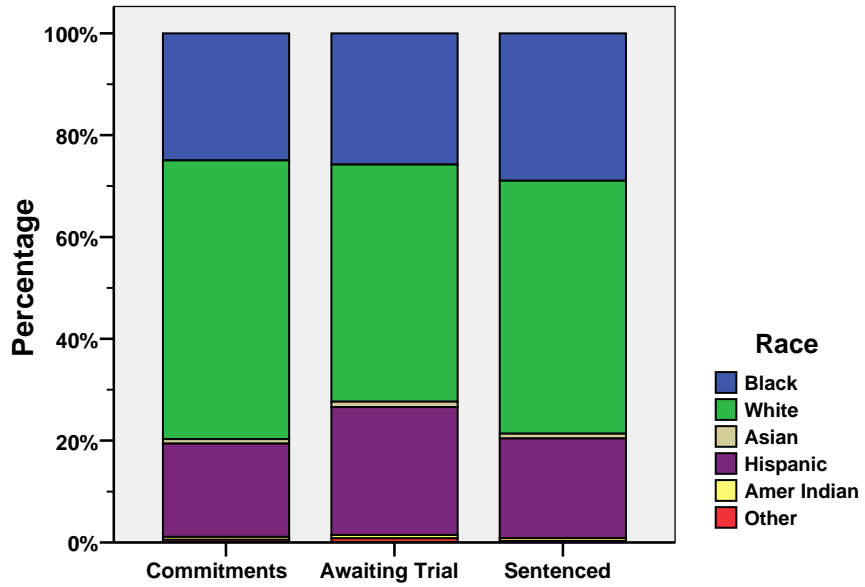
Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Offender

- 
- 32% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY07
 - 3% entered prison as parole violators in FY07
 - The majority are white (49%), single (71%), and self-identify as Catholic (46%)
 - The median educational level of male inmates is 11th grade
 - 52% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
 - 58% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 58% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within two years of release
 - 47% will return to prison as sentenced inmates within two years of release

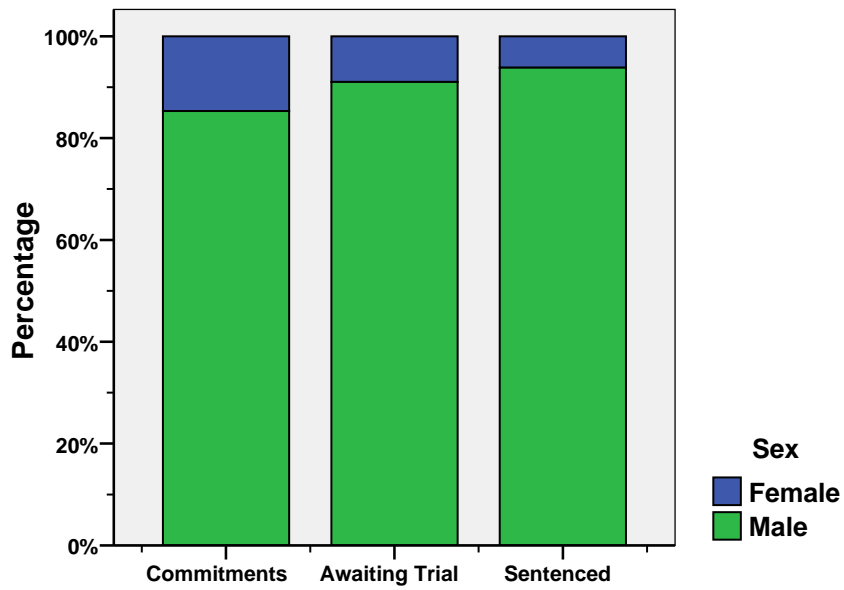
- 
- 33% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY07
 - 3% entered prison as parole violators in FY07
 - The majority are white (66%), single (66%), and self-identify as Catholic (49%)
 - The median educational level of female inmates is 12th grade
 - 70% are mothers; average number of children is 2 per offender
 - 36% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 55% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within two years of release
 - 40% will return to prison as sentenced offenders within two years of release

Offender Characteristics

Inmate Race by Status

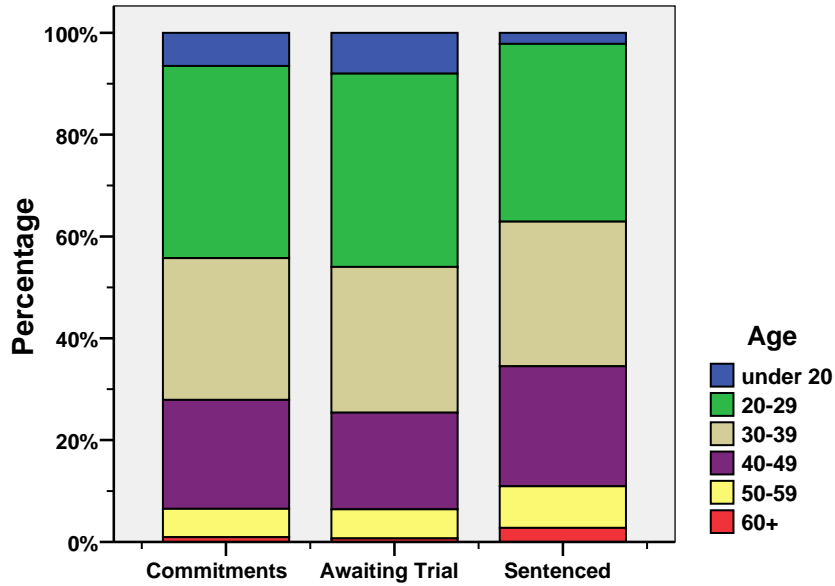


Inmate Sex by Status

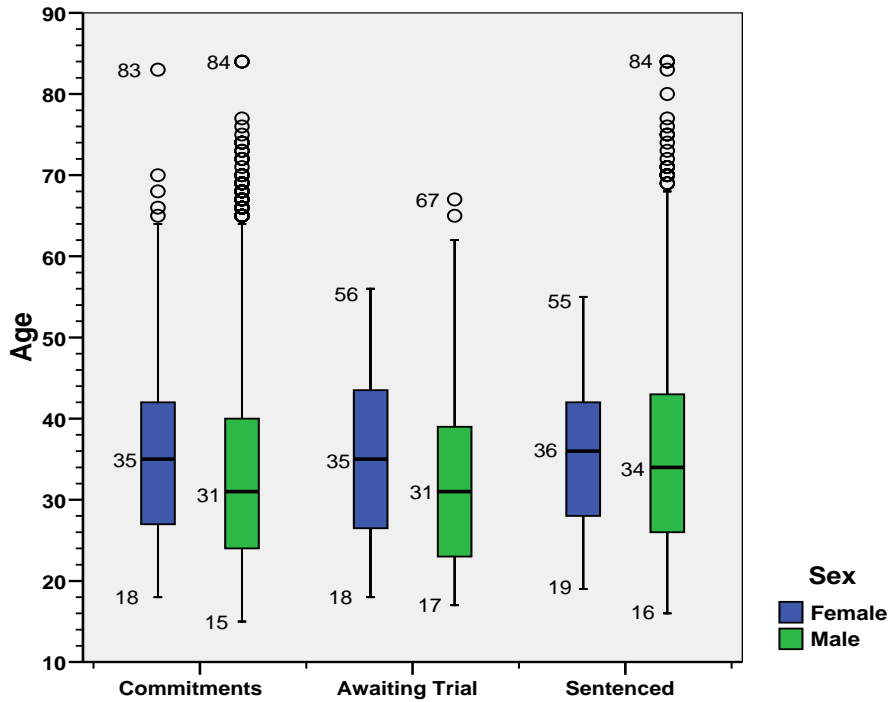


Offender Characteristics

Inmate Age by Status



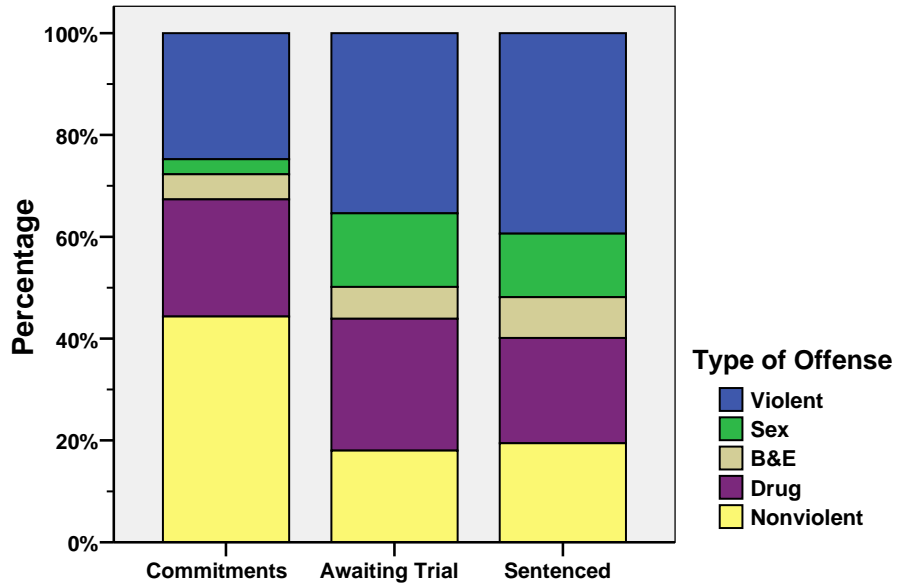
Age Distribution by Status and Sex



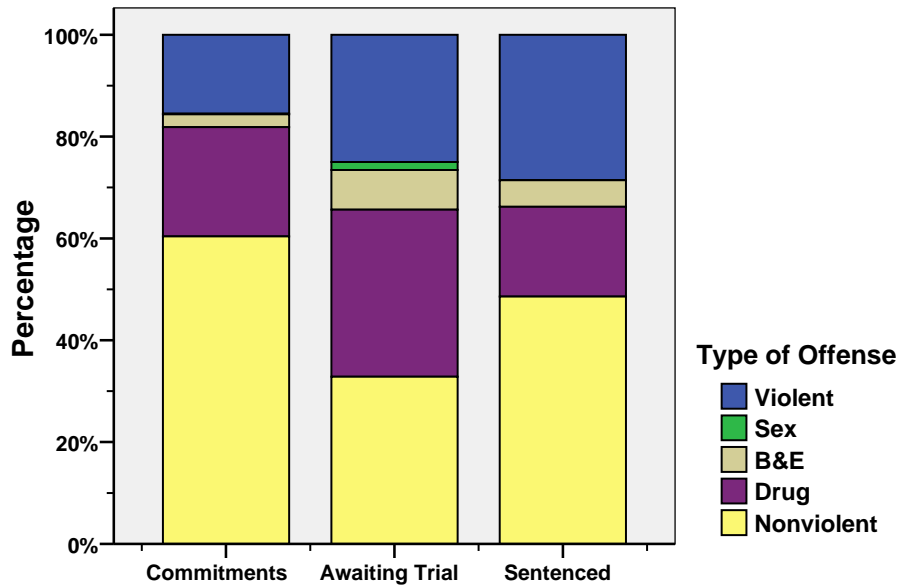
*Please Note: the numeric values represent the oldest, youngest and median (the middle point in a distribution) ages.

Offender Characteristics

Offense Type by Status Male Population

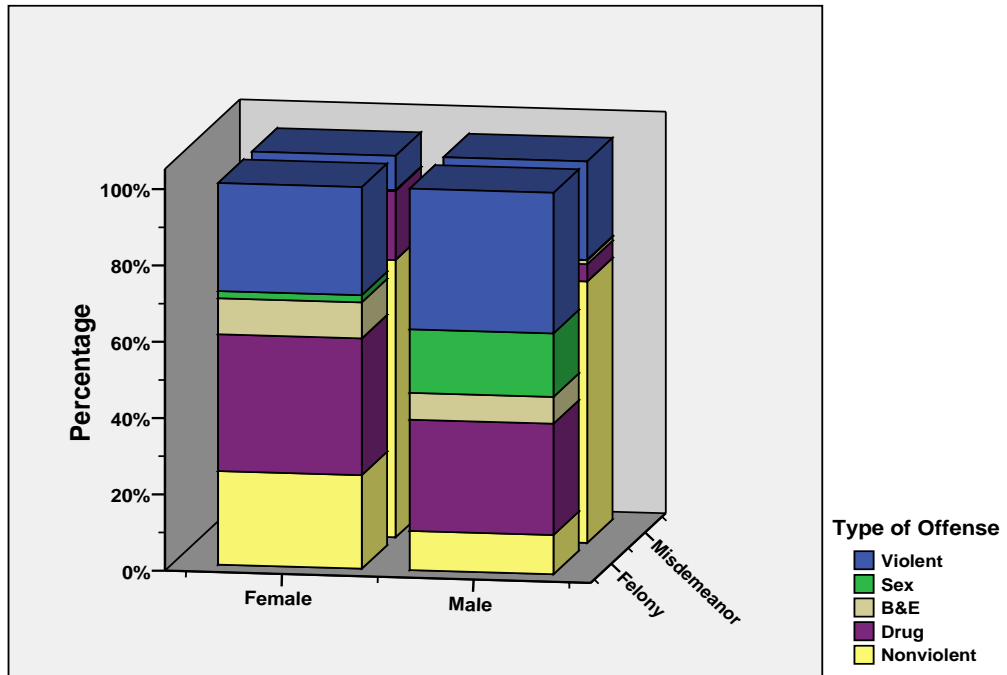


Offense Type by Status Female Population



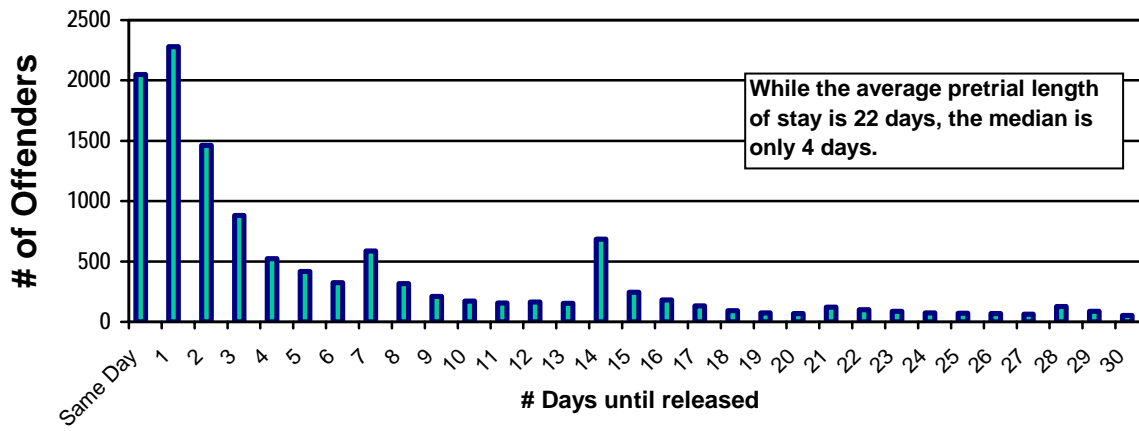
Pretrial Statistics

Crime Type by Offense Type



The most common misdemeanor offenses for the female awaiting trial population were obstructing a police officer and shoplifting (both 15.4%), while the most common misdemeanor offense for the male awaiting trial population was driving with a suspended license (15.1%). Additionally, for both the male and female awaiting trial population, the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (13.8% and 14.8%, respectively).

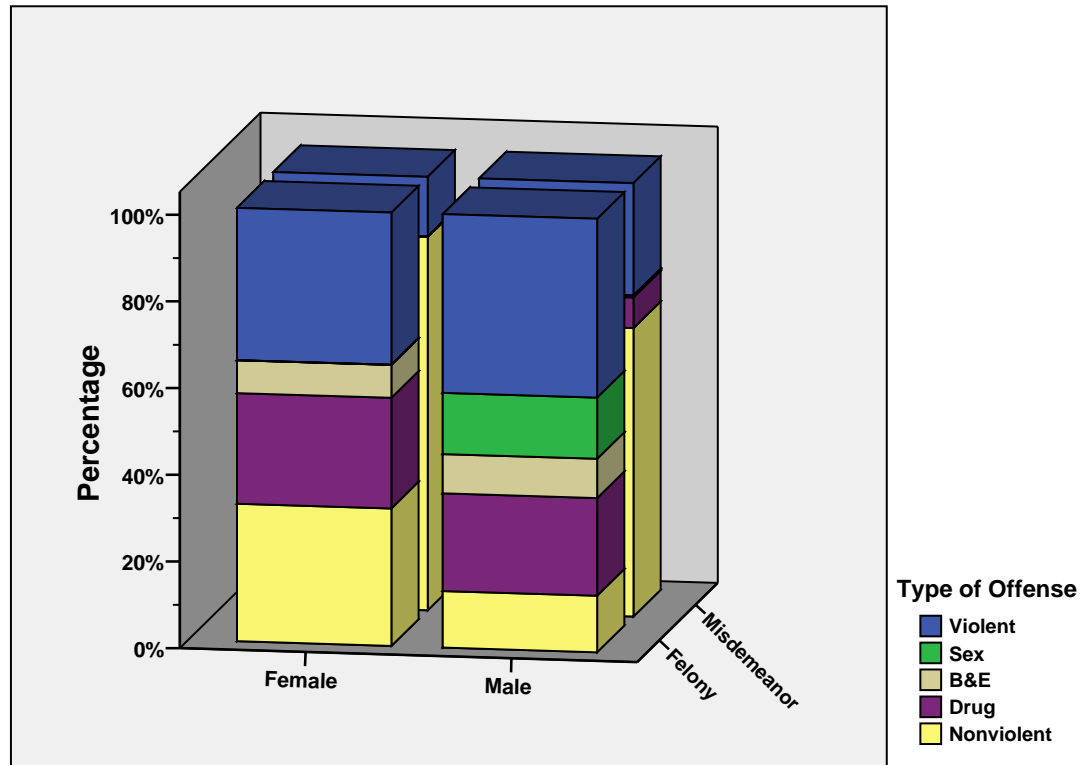
Average Length of Stay for FY07



*Approximately 16% of offenders remain on pretrial status after 30 days, but are not displayed on the graph above.

Sentenced Statistics

Crime Type by Offense Type

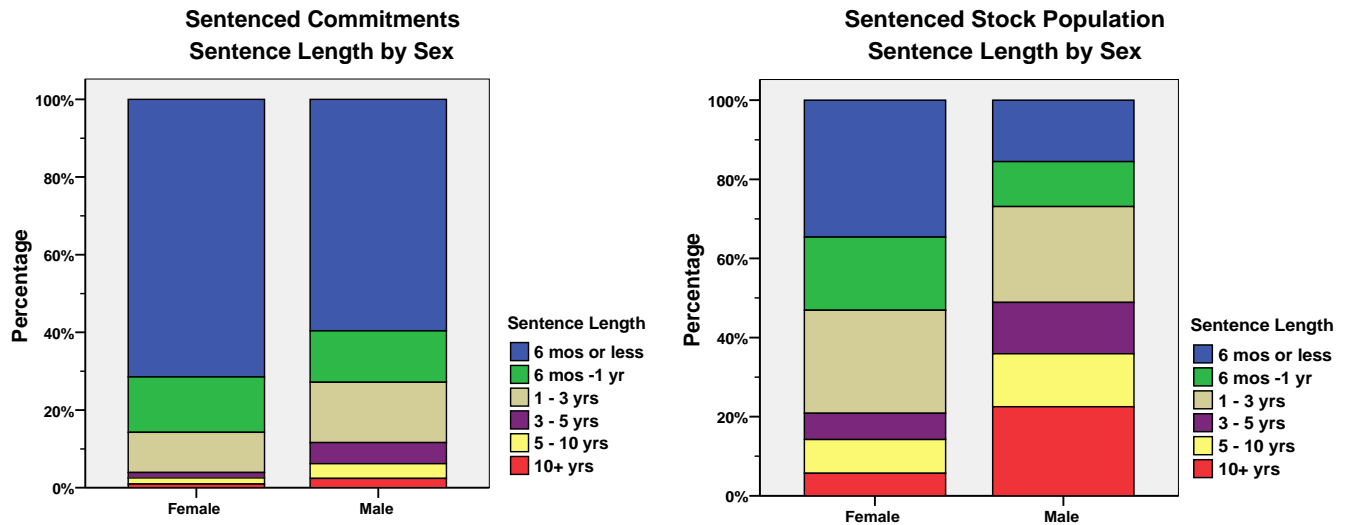


Included in the sentenced stock population are 177 inmates sentenced to life and 28 sentenced to life without parole, which constitute 6.0% of the total sentenced population. Eighteen (18) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have 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 loitering for indecent purposes (22.7%), while the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (8.3%).

The most common misdemeanor offense for the male sentenced population was driving with a suspended license (17.9%), while the most common felony offense was robbery (9.5%).

Sentenced Statistics



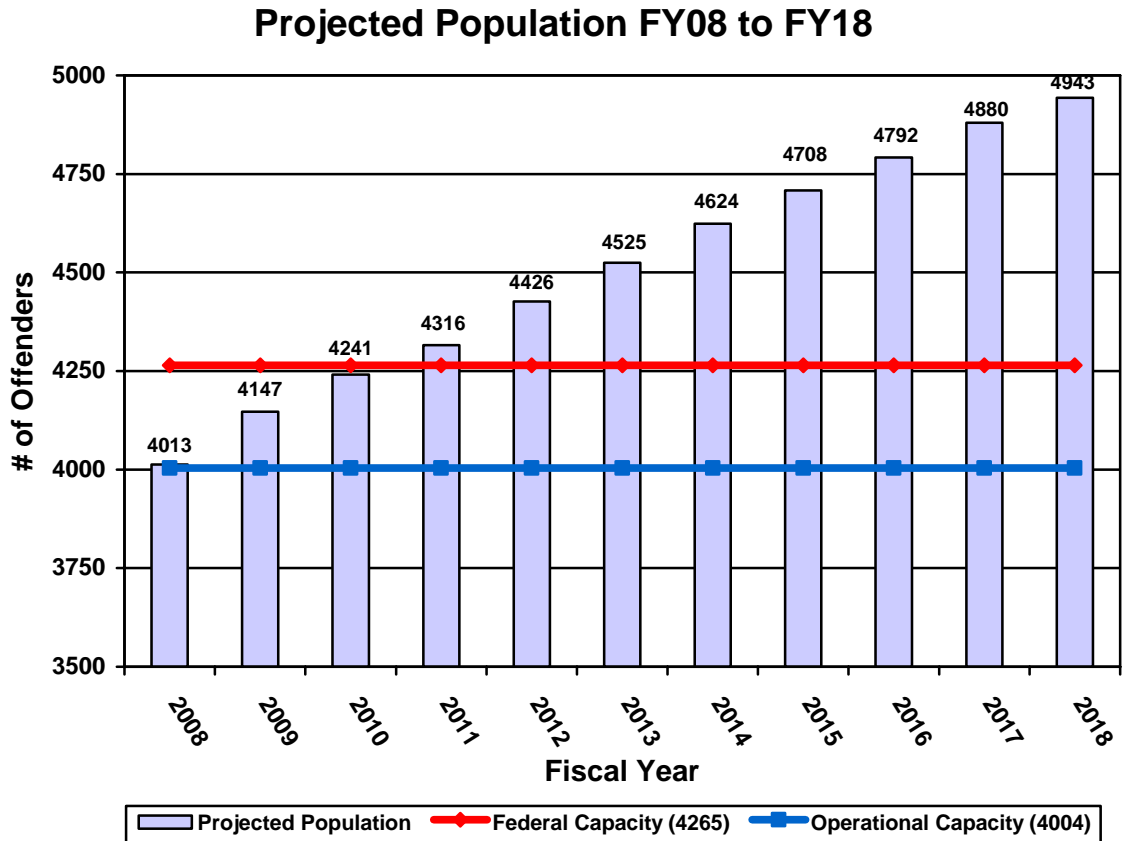
Taken together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced inmates in and out of RIDOC. The graph at the top left of the page shows the length of sentence imposed by the judiciary, while the graph at the right shows the percentage of inmates in prison on June 30, 2007. For example, 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.

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	3.3	57.7	3.4	66.8	3.3	58.3
Sex	3.8	85.0	N/A	N/A	3.8	85.0
B&E	3.6	38.6	3.0	50.2	3.6	39.2
Drug	3.7	26.1	3.9	18.5	3.7	25.6
Non-Violent	2.8	22.5	2.9	14.4	2.8	21.2
SUBTOTAL	3.1	40.6	3.2	30.6	3.1	39.8
Average Total Length of Sentence					17.4 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). 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 FY08 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will grow 23% or to 4943 inmates. This projected growth would put RI over both the operational and federal capacities by 2011.

On August 1, 2007, RIDOC entered into a stipulation agreement with the federal district court which authorized RIDOC to increase the federal capacity by 154 beds. 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). The lines in the graph for federal and operational capacity represent the capacities as of August 1, 2007.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the nation's prison population grew 1.9% in 2005, reaching over 1.5 million inmates (Prisoners in 2005 Report). On 12/31/05, 23 state prison systems were operating at or above their highest capacity and the federal system was 34% over capacity.

The Reintegration Center (currently under construction)



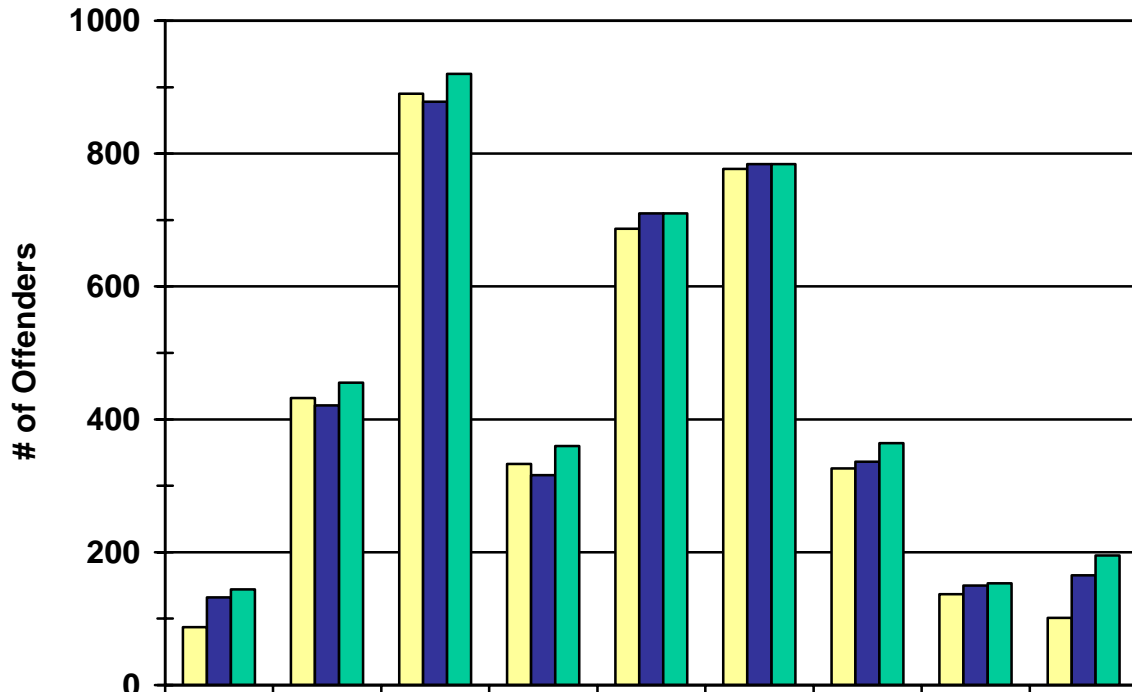
Currently under construction, the Reintegration Center (RC) is a multi-million dollar 175-bed facility funded primarily with federal monies received through the Violent Offender/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOITIS) grant program established by the U.S. Department of Justice. The primary goals of the Reintegration 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 FY07 Population vs. Capacities



Average Population	87	432	890	333	687	777	326	137	101
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	66%	103%	101%	105%	97%	99%	97%	91%	61%
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% of Palmigiano Capacity	60%	95%	97%	93%	97%	99%	90%	90%	52%
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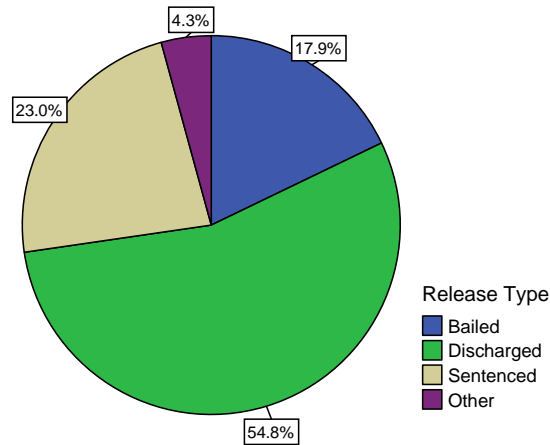
*Palmigiano Capacity = Federal Court-Ordered Capacity (All Beds)
 *Operational Capacity = All Beds - (Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds)

Total RIDOC FY 2007
Operational Capacity = 3,892
Palmigiano Capacity = 4,085
Average FY07 Population = 3,771

*Capacities listed on the above graph reflect each facility's capacity as of June 30, 2007. Effective August 1, 2007, some of the above capacities have been.

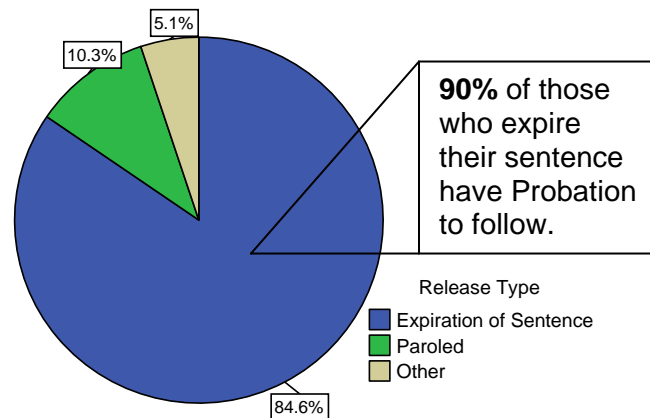
Release Data

Awaiting Trial Releases Fiscal Year 2007



*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 2007



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

Escapes and Walkaways

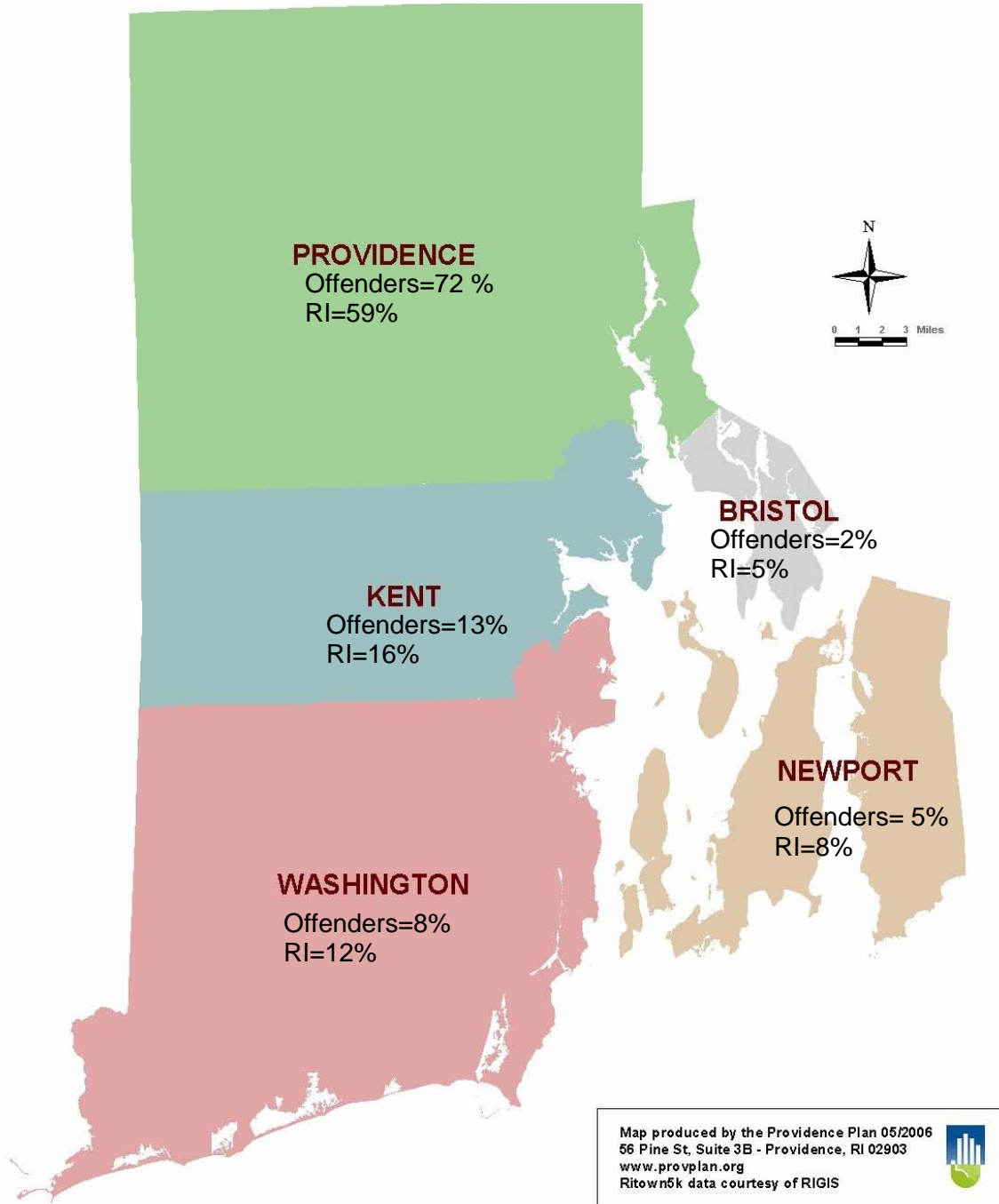
- There were 15 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/07:
- 14 males and 1 female
- No escapes were from secure facilities
- Eight (8) of those on active escape status were walkaways from home confinement and seven (7) of those on active escape status were from Minimum/Work Release

Deaths

In FY07, there were seven (7) inmate deaths:

- All seven (7) were male
 - 1 White, 3 Black, 3 Hispanic

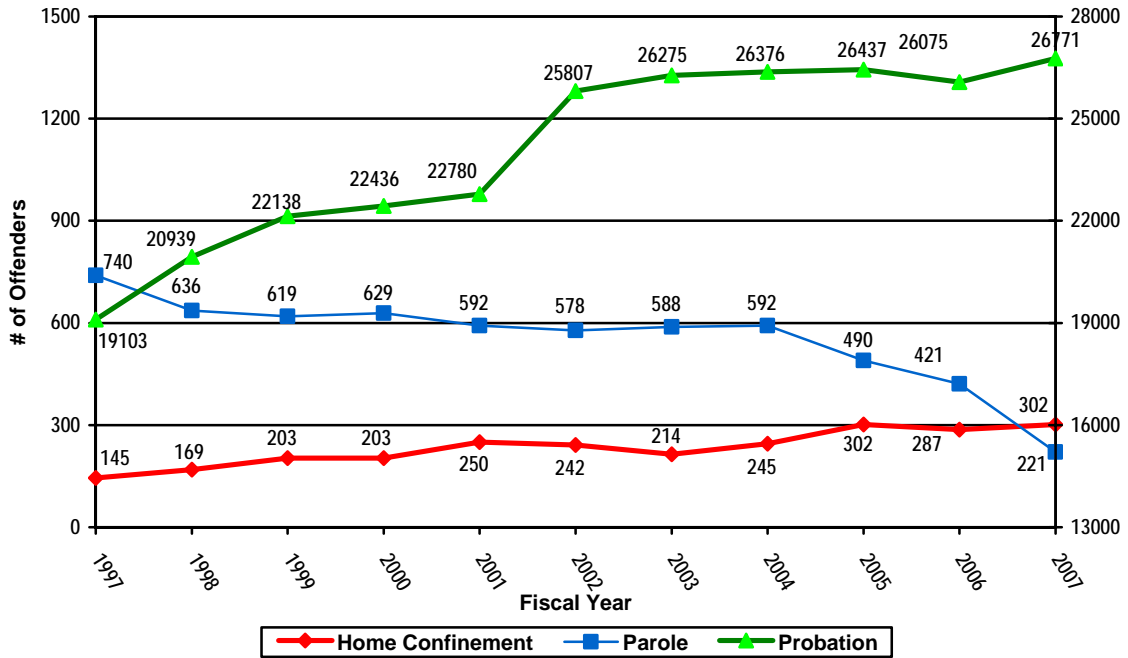
Counties To Which Sentenced Offenders are Released Compared to Distribution of Total RI Population



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

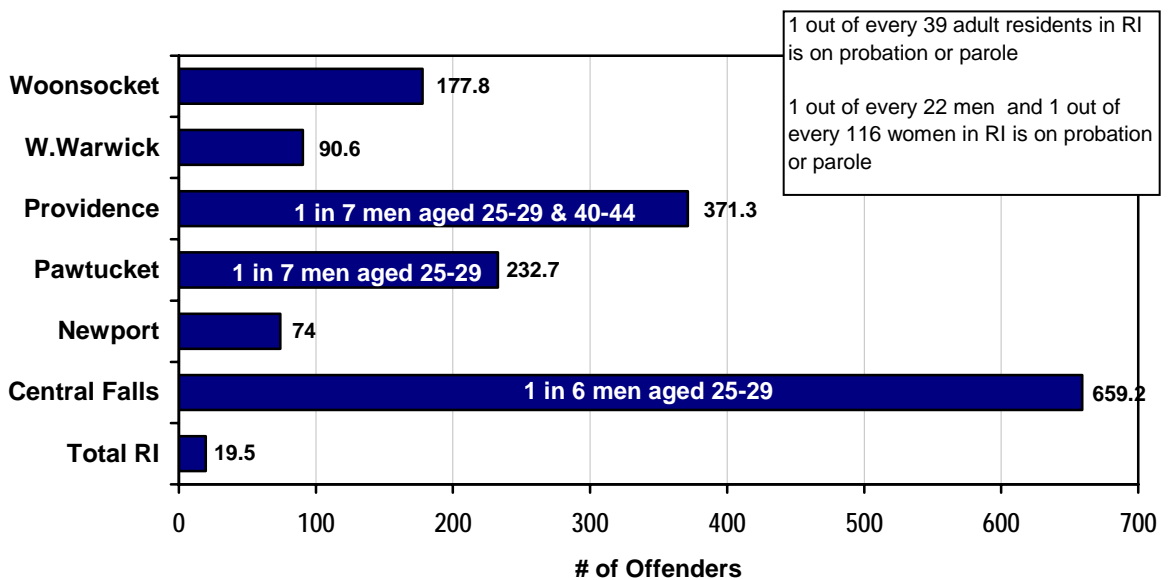
Community Corrections Population

Parole, Probation and Home Confinement Populations



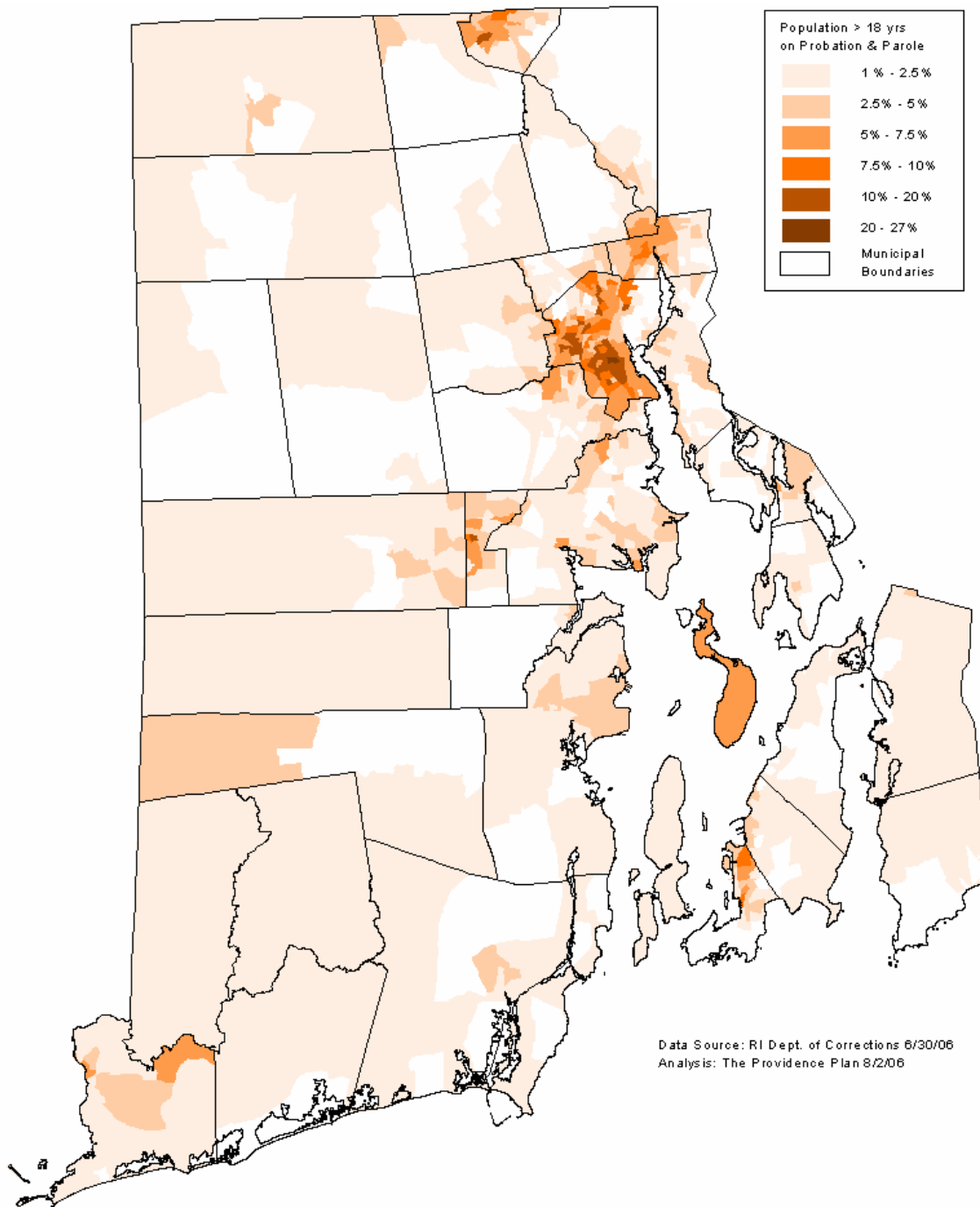
Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 30, 2007



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:	27,130	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)	20,452	11,267	9,185	3,652	16,770	6,414	709	983	6,042	6,220	84
Barrington	77	40	37	6	71	31	2	5	22	16	1
Block Island	18	12	6	0	18	3	1	1	8	5	0
Bristol	212	128	84	32	180	72	5	11	66	58	0
Burrillville	178	96	82	23	155	53	16	12	38	59	0
Central Falls	791	368	423	146	644	277	27	33	242	207	5
Charlestown	104	60	44	28	76	29	5	10	21	39	0
Coventry	436	270	166	74	362	132	30	21	102	151	0
Cranston	1,127	571	556	187	940	377	36	58	278	371	7
Cumberland	277	132	145	47	230	87	8	19	68	93	2
East Greenwich	76	48	28	11	65	19	1	3	21	32	0
East Providence	658	330	328	106	552	174	21	43	209	208	3
Exeter	98	58	40	17	81	30	7	5	15	40	1
Foster	36	22	14	2	34	13	1	2	11	9	0
Glocester	77	45	32	11	66	26	5	7	13	26	0
Hopkinton	148	87	61	18	130	48	3	8	37	52	0
Jamestown	45	38	7	5	40	23	1	1	10	10	0
Johnston	453	240	213	87	363	145	15	28	96	167	2
Lincoln	183	103	80	38	145	62	11	6	44	60	0
Little Compton	20	15	5	4	16	8	1	0	9	2	0
Middletown	206	165	41	33	172	67	6	15	53	64	1
Narragansett	168	84	84	31	137	52	0	10	39	67	0
Newport	570	439	131	119	450	189	19	21	176	163	2
North Kingstown	280	157	123	43	237	99	15	16	52	94	4
North Providence	481	221	260	87	393	155	12	22	119	166	7
North Smithfield	67	44	23	11	55	18	5	2	17	24	1
Pawtucket	2,048	1,057	991	376	1,669	706	74	80	603	579	6
Portsmouth	144	113	31	30	114	41	2	16	40	43	2
Providence	6,720	3,552	3,168	1,236	5,479	1,783	172	292	2,527	1,914	32
02905	783	414	369	138	645	187	39	32	327	192	6
02907	1,420	754	666	240	1,178	398	38	43	549	385	7
02908	1,137	629	508	210	927	304	25	45	428	333	2
02909	1,632	871	761	326	1,305	420	37	77	576	519	3
other	1,274	712	562	247	1,025	355	32	72	441	371	3
missing	474	172	302	75	399	119	1	23	206	114	11
Richmond	73	41	32	10	62	29	3	2	12	27	0
Scituate	70	35	35	13	57	23	3	5	17	22	0
Smithfield	136	90	46	21	114	43	4	7	42	40	0
South Kingstown	288	155	133	53	234	93	11	21	78	84	1
Tiverton	155	122	33	27	127	53	6	4	42	50	0
Warren	201	132	69	31	170	76	2	15	40	68	0
Warwick	1,218	673	545	199	1,016	434	43	63	270	405	3
West Greenwich	50	30	20	4	46	16	3	3	13	15	0
West Warwick	752	425	327	136	613	259	42	21	165	262	3
Westerly	417	219	198	57	359	156	23	18	96	124	0
Woonsocket	1,394	850	544	293	1,098	513	68	77	331	404	1

Total RI Offenders residing in RI Communities does not include the following populations:
 2,164 Probation Hold Cases & 40 Parole Pre-Release Planning Cases
 2 offender under age 18 under active supervision
 442 deported cases
 1,149 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)
 446 Out of State Offenders (non-RI offenders) supervised in RI
 1,884 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State
 182 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction
 42 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction
 327 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 Office		
Office	Avg # of Cases per caseload for FY07	# Cases on 6/30/07
Generic Probation	245	9311
Domestic Violence Unit- Intensive Supervision	85	256
Domestic Violence Unit- Non-intensive Supervision	88	705
Sex Offender Unit	81	809
Providence Safe Streets Unit	102	307
Drug Court	43	85
COMPASS Probation	305	305
Parole Unit	54	269
Parole – Sex Offender/Special Needs Unit	28	28
C11F – Lifetime Supervision	9	9
Electronic Monitoring Parole	83	28

Supervision Suspended Cases (not actively supervised)

*For an explanation of suspended supervision, please see Appendix 1.

Office	Avg # of Cases for FY07
Minimum Supervision Unit (Superior Court Cases) Total	9360
Banked/Active Warrant Cases	6681
Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases	150
Probation Hold Cases	2080
Deported Cases	449
District Court - Administratively Banked Cases Total	4085
District Court - Probation Hold Cases Total	1
District Court - Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases Total	79
Cases Paroled to Immigration/ another Jurisdiction	40
Active Parole Warrants	49
Sex Offender/Special Needs-Parole	5
Sex Offender/Special Needs- Electronic Monitoring Parole	0
Parole Pre Release (began December 2006)	37
Transfer Pool Cases	132

Total Supervision Suspended

23,148

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, 2007.

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, 2006 through June 30, 2007.*

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, 2005 through June 30, 2006 (FY2006).

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.