



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Corrections

Planning & Research Unit



POPULATION REPORT FY2008

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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.



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

I am pleased to introduce you to the *Fiscal Year 2008 Population Report*, prepared by our talented and capable Planning & Research staff. The unprecedented growth in our inmate population which I referred to in my introduction to last year's report continued this past year. We saw a new all-time high census of 4,000 on September 16, 2007, and a close second on May 26, 2008, of 3,999. I am pleased to commend our dedicated personnel for continuing to manage out inmates professionally, given the strain on all aspects of our operation.

At the beginning of the 2008 legislative session, we, like many states, were once again facing projected growth, spiraling corrections costs, and troubling recidivism rates. Rhode Island's General Assembly, with overwhelming bipartisan support, enacted legislation that increases public safety, curbs spending, and is projected to reduce recidivism among those we release. I applaud the legislature's commitment to reducing inmates' risk to re-offend upon release by providing incentives for them to participate in treatment and programs while incarcerated. The population has already begun a slight downward trend since the legislation was enacted. It appears that we are on the right path.

The average inmate population in FY '07 was 3,771; in FY '08 it was 3,860 (an increase of 2.4%). The average total population in FY '08 was at 90.5% 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 Rhode Island, that includes every adult under correctional authority (pretrial detention, sentenced to incarceration, probation, home confinement, or released on parole supervision). We have included a general overview of our eight facilities and the rehabilitative programming available to offenders. This year's report marks the third 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. Also included are offender demographics and information on how commitments and releases affect our daily population. Population projections for the coming years and plans for our Reintegration Center, which is slated to open during FY '10 and 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 18), 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.

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: 1,072 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY08)
- Expanded: 1991
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$35,520



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 17,007 commitments in FY08, approximately 1,417 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 20 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: 657 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 710 (FY08)
- Expanded: 1989 & 1992
- Annual Cost per Offender: \$33,736



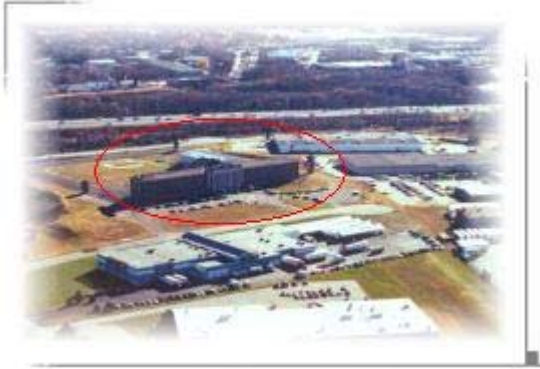
The Minimum Security facility was opened in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security (MIN) expanded to a second building, and in July of 1992, with the construction of a connecting addition, the facility became one large complex, with a 710-bed inmate 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: \$48,864
- Average Facility Population: 351 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 324 (FY08)



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: \$37,691
- Average Facility Population: 993 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 1,006 (FY08)



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: \$48,688
- Average Facility Population: 444 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 409 (FY08)



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: \$109,026
- Average Facility Population: 99 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 138 (FY08)



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: \$55,420

Dorothea Dix **Minimum Security Facility**



- Opened: 1990
- Average Population: 111 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 149 (FY08)

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

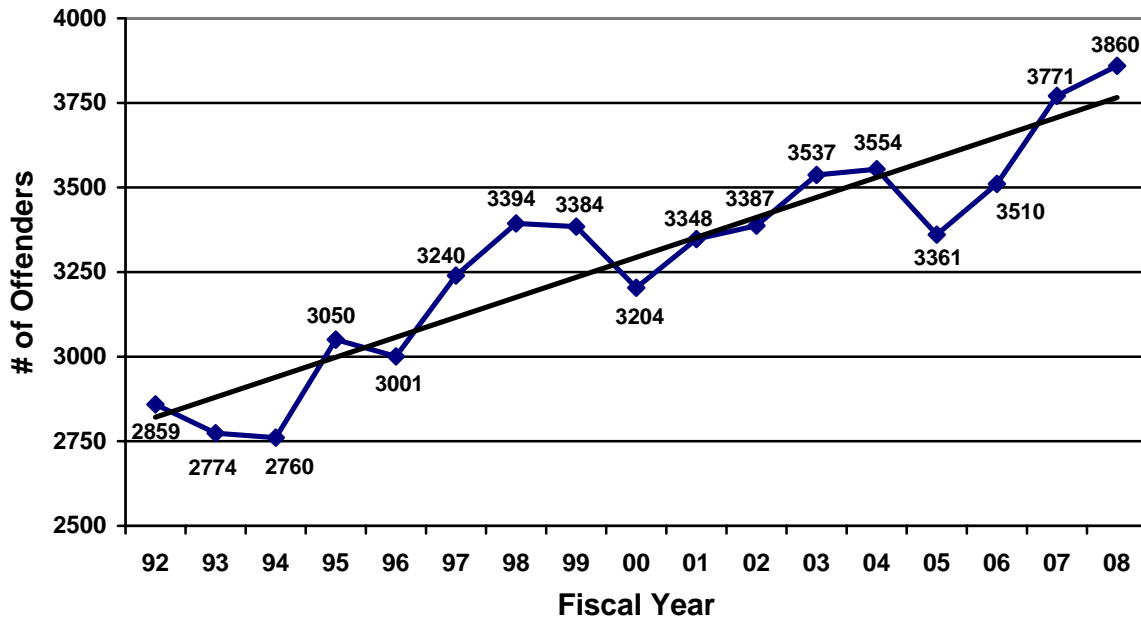


- Opened: 1984
- Average Population: 134 (FY08)
- Operational Capacity: 150 (FY08)

The Women's Facilities (WOM) house four categories (Medium, Minimum, Awaiting Trial and Work Release) of female offenders in two separate buildings within close proximity. Both housing units are converted hospital buildings, which feature dormitory style living arrangements. The unique social, cultural, and gender-specific needs of female offenders are supported by staff and incorporated into programming and treatment within the facilities.

Population Trends

Total RIDOC Population FY92 to FY08



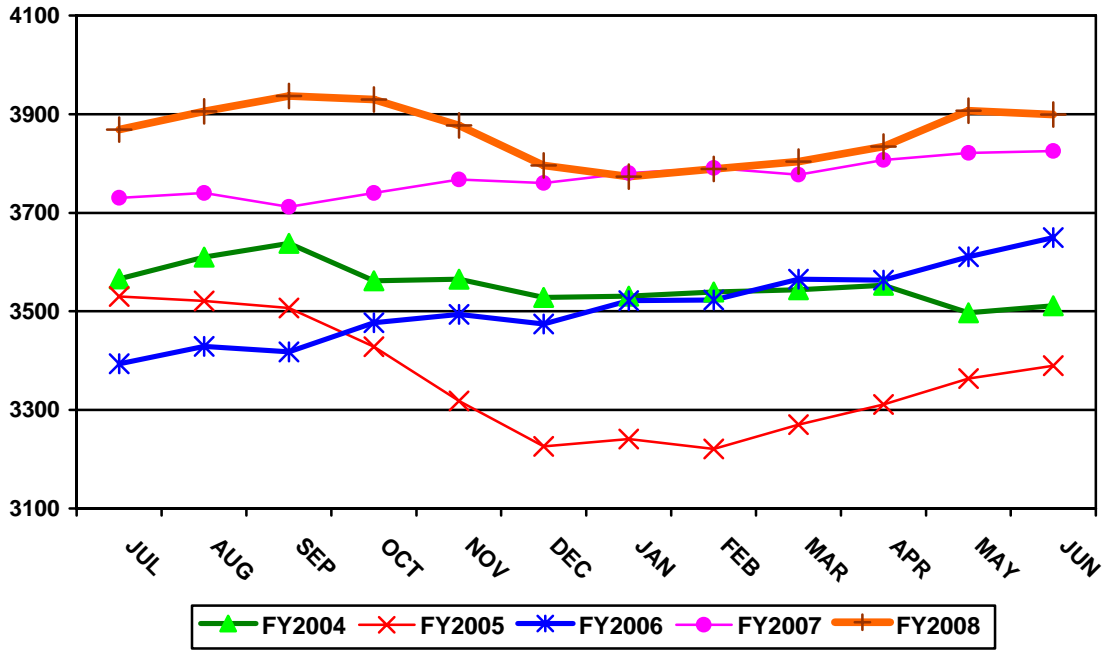
As is the trend nationally, Rhode Island has experienced marked growth in its total prison population. From FY92 to FY08, there has been a 35.0% increase in population, with most growth occurring during the 90's. In RI, 189 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while a national comparison shows 501 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoner Statistics 2006*).

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

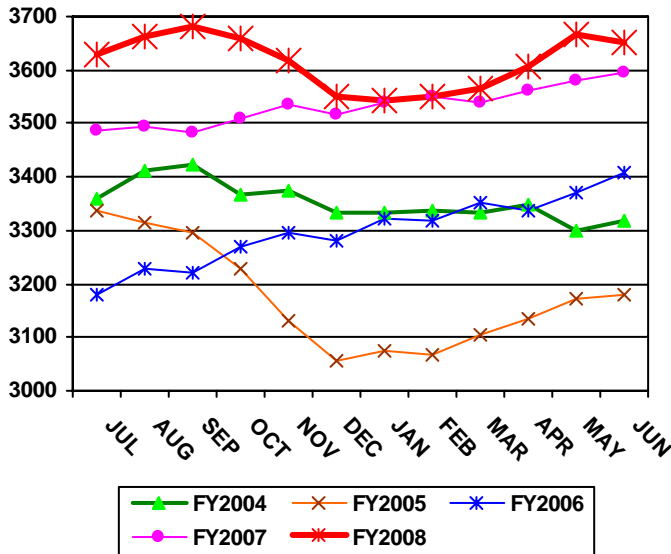
For more detail about population changes, please see the [Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76 – FY05](#).

Population Trends FY2004 – FY2008

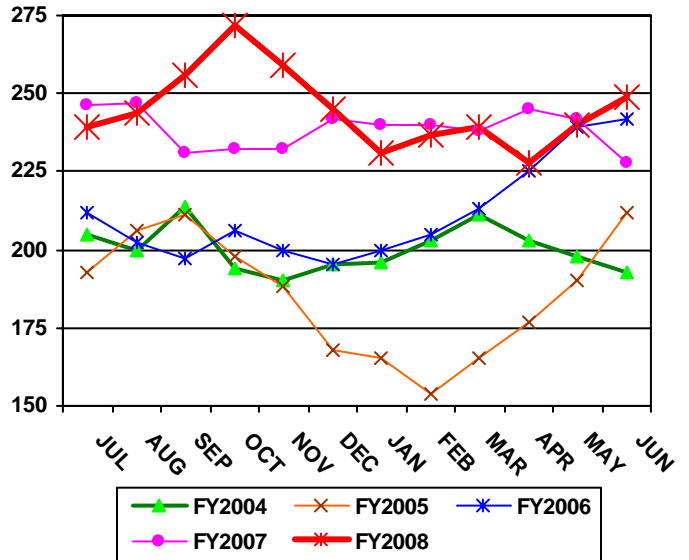
Total Institutional Population



Male Inmate Population

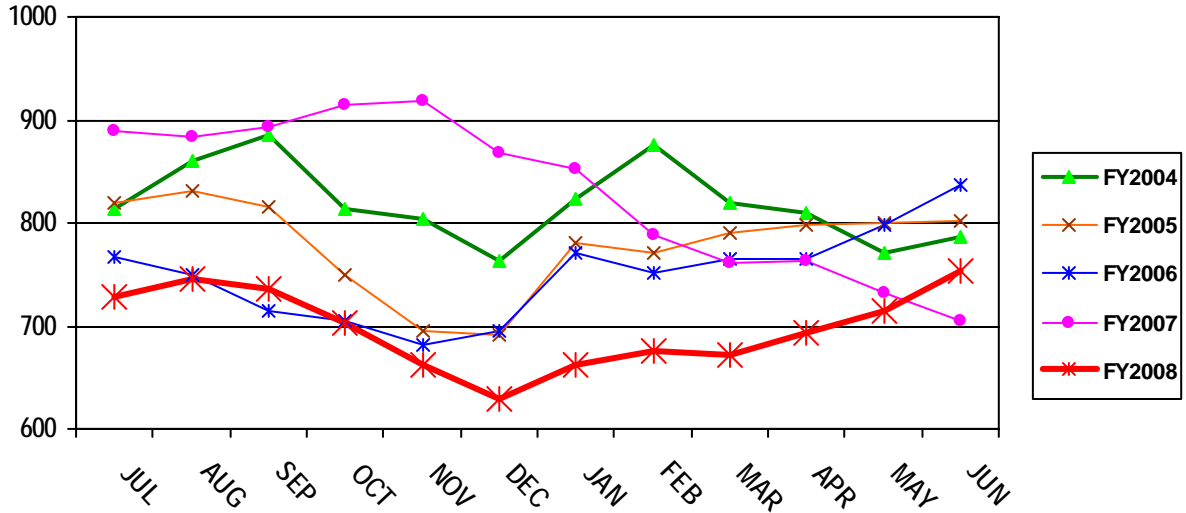


Female Inmate Population

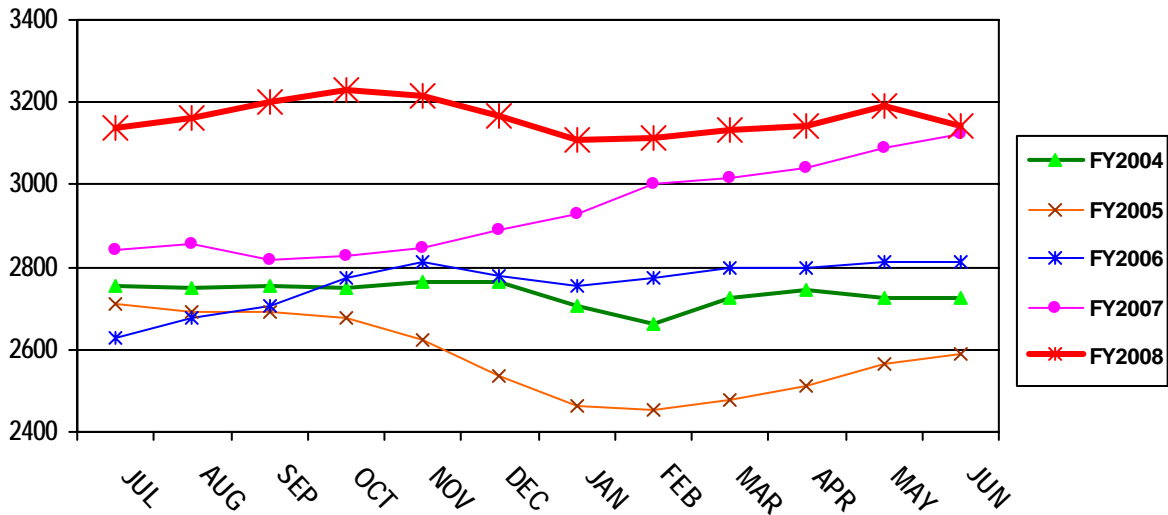


Population Trends FY2004 – FY2008

Awaiting Trial Population

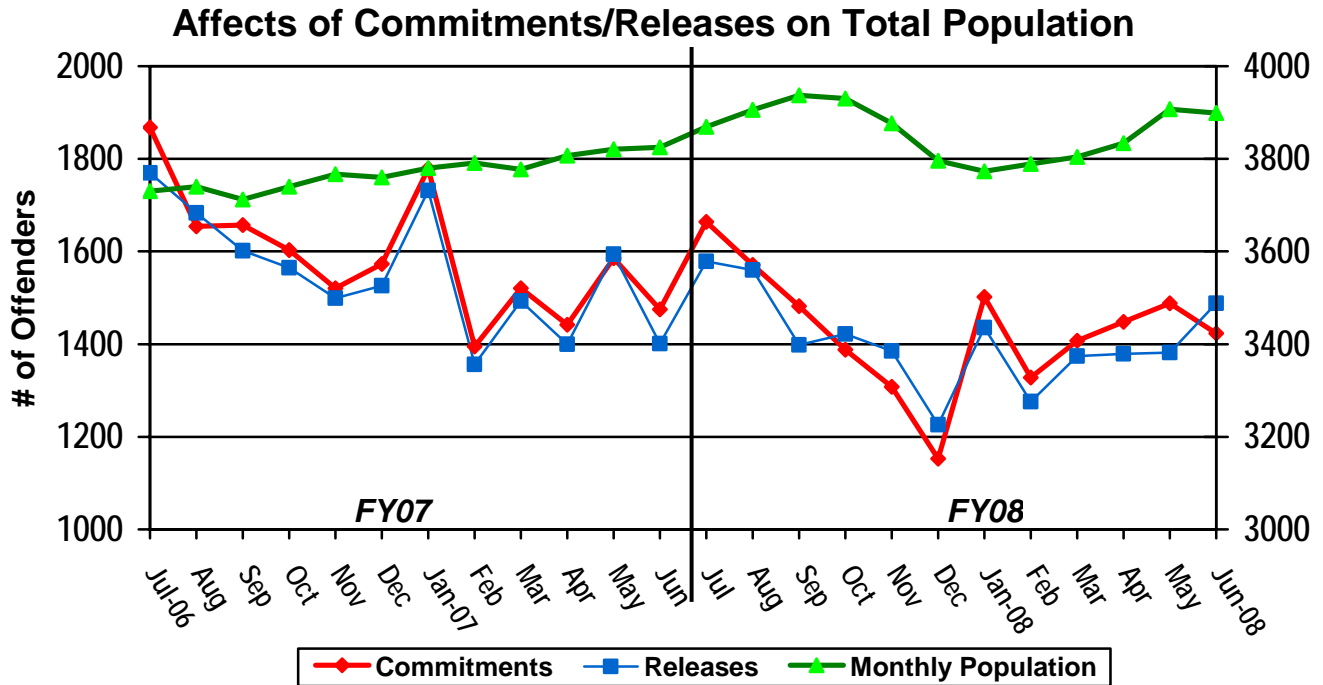


Sentenced Population



Record high populations were established multiple times during FY08, as the sentenced population increased and the awaiting trial population decreased. Throughout FY08, the sentenced and awaiting trial populations fluctuated, with the sentenced population reaching all-time high levels and the awaiting trial population dropping to a 5 year low in December 2007 (629 inmates), but stabilizing at approximately 750 inmates by the end of FY08.

Commitments and Releases



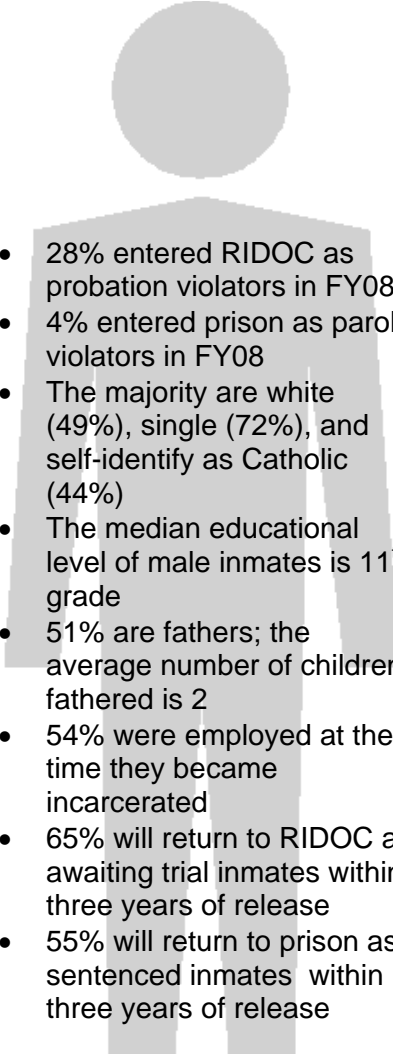
Interpreting the chart: The average monthly **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while commitments and releases are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

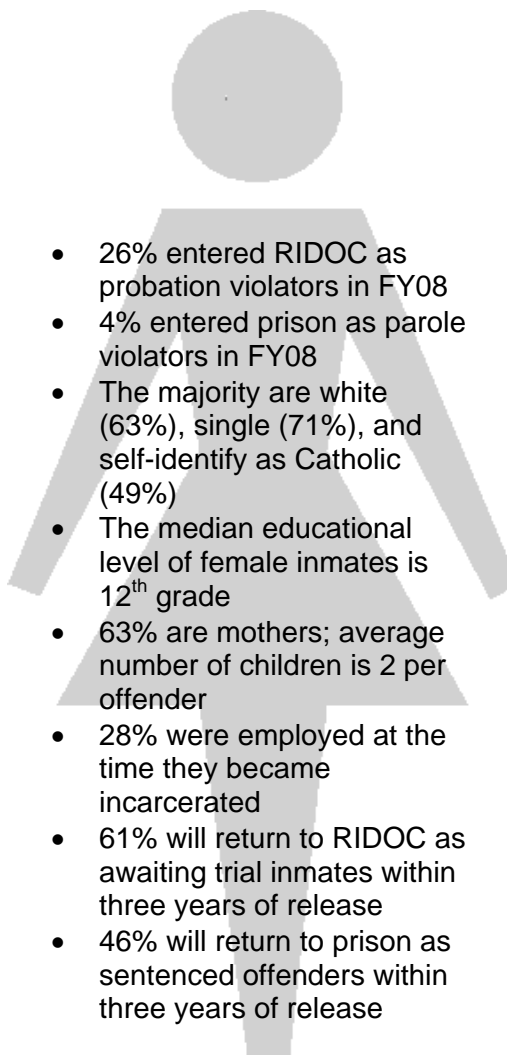
The prison population is affected by two factors - the number of new commitments and length of stay. Length of stay is directly affected by the Judiciary, changes in legislation, and the Parole Board.

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	12,581	
1994	12,649	0.5%
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%

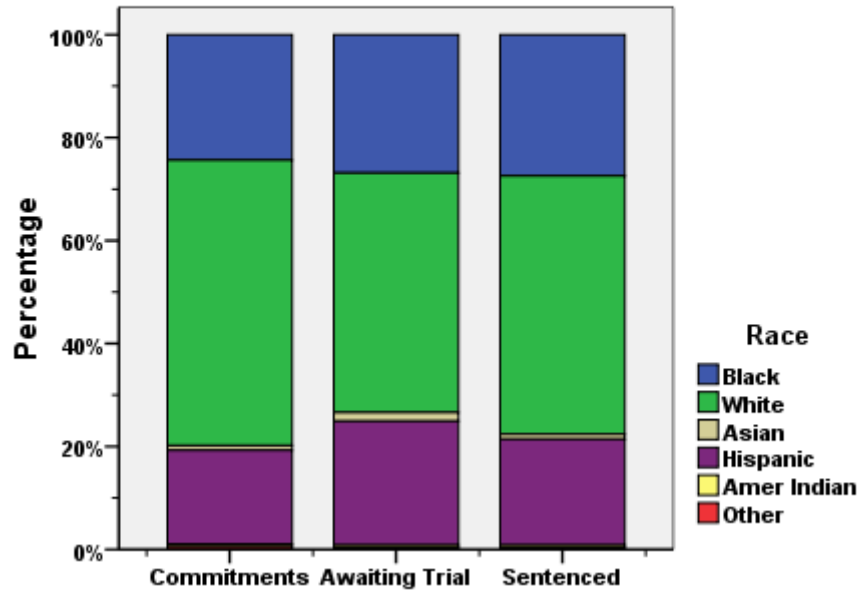
Characteristics of Typical RIDOC Offender

- 
- 28% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY08
 - 4% entered prison as parole violators in FY08
 - The majority are white (49%), single (72%), and self-identify as Catholic (44%)
 - The median educational level of male inmates is 11th grade
 - 51% are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2
 - 54% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 65% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within three years of release
 - 55% will return to prison as sentenced inmates within three years of release

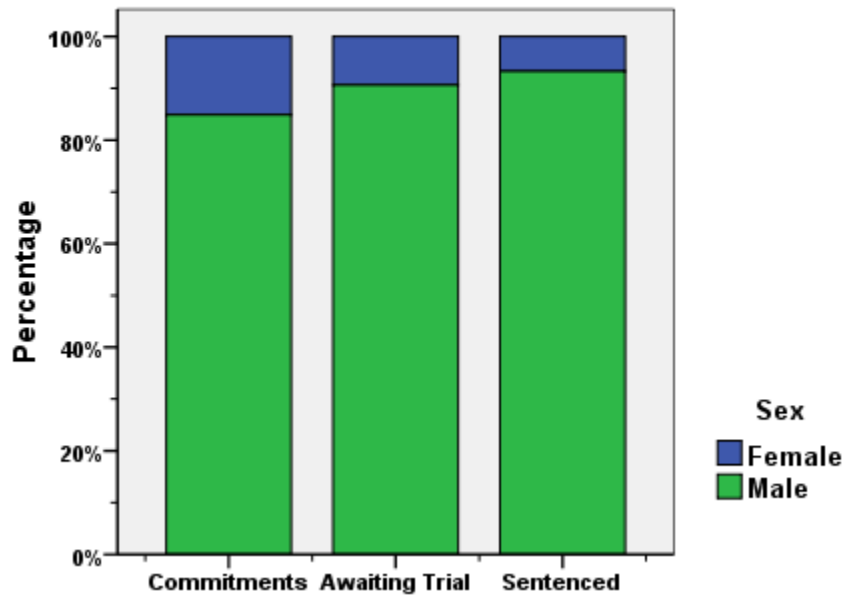
- 
- 26% entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY08
 - 4% entered prison as parole violators in FY08
 - The majority are white (63%), single (71%), and self-identify as Catholic (49%)
 - The median educational level of female inmates is 12th grade
 - 63% are mothers; average number of children is 2 per offender
 - 28% were employed at the time they became incarcerated
 - 61% will return to RIDOC as awaiting trial inmates within three years of release
 - 46% will return to prison as sentenced offenders within three years of release

Offender Characteristics

Inmate Race by Status

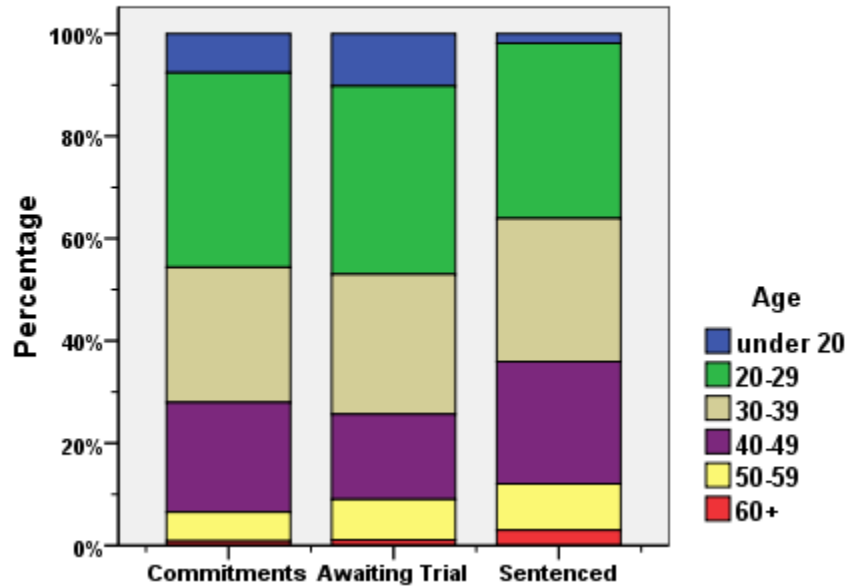


Inmate Sex by Status

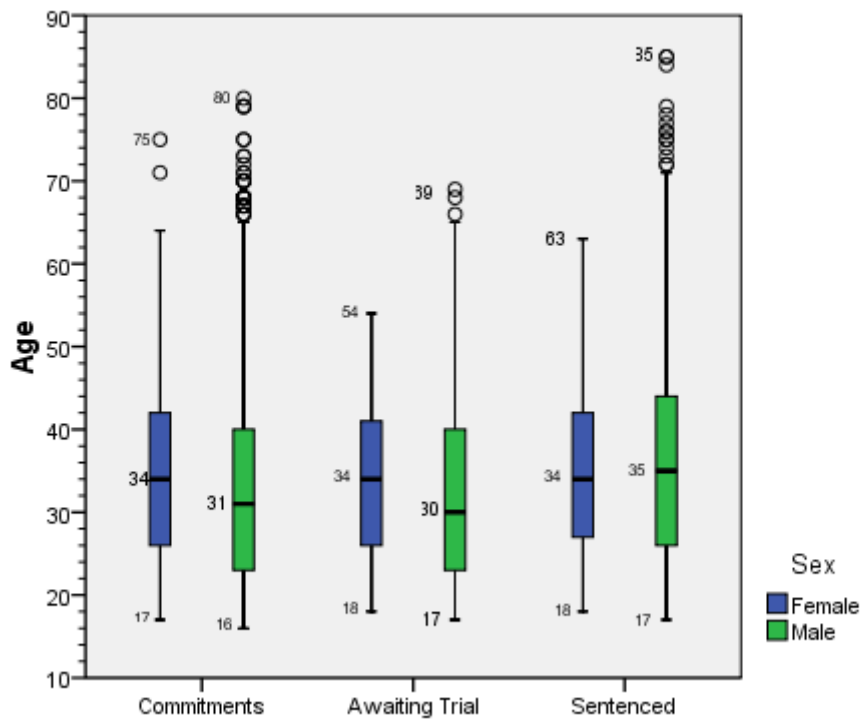


Offender Characteristics

Inmate Age by Status

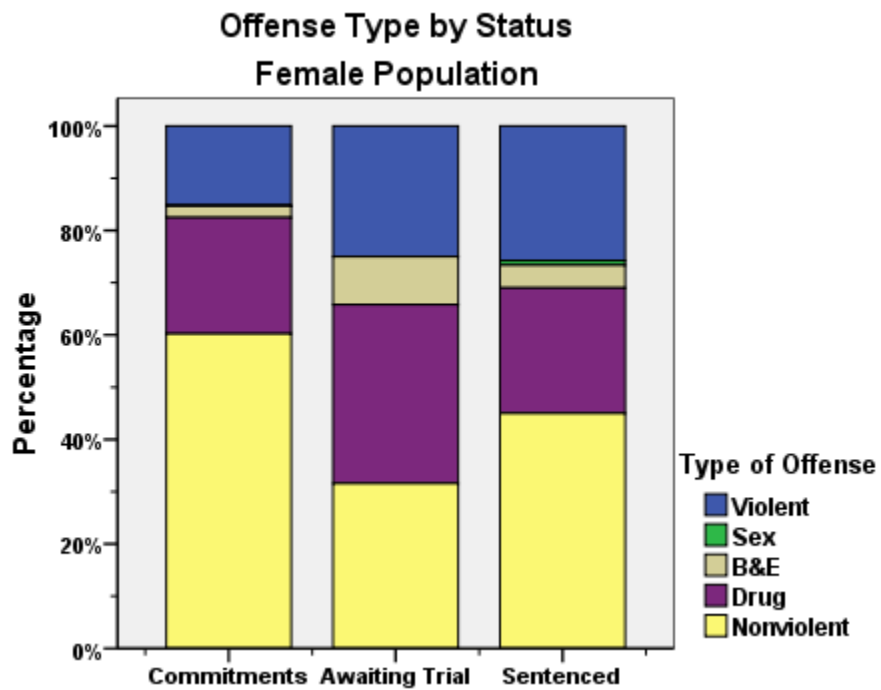
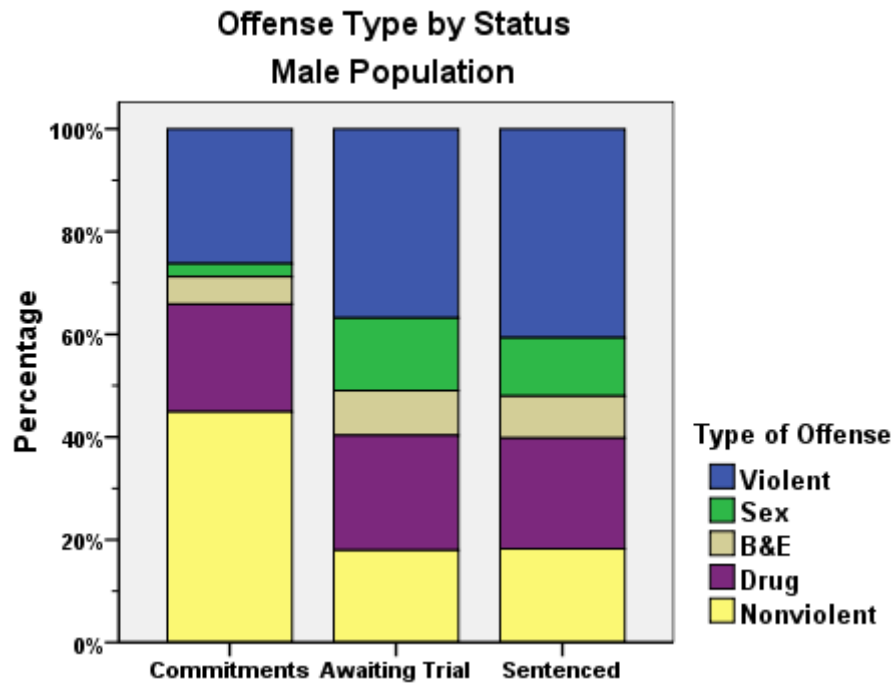


Age Distribution by Status and Sex



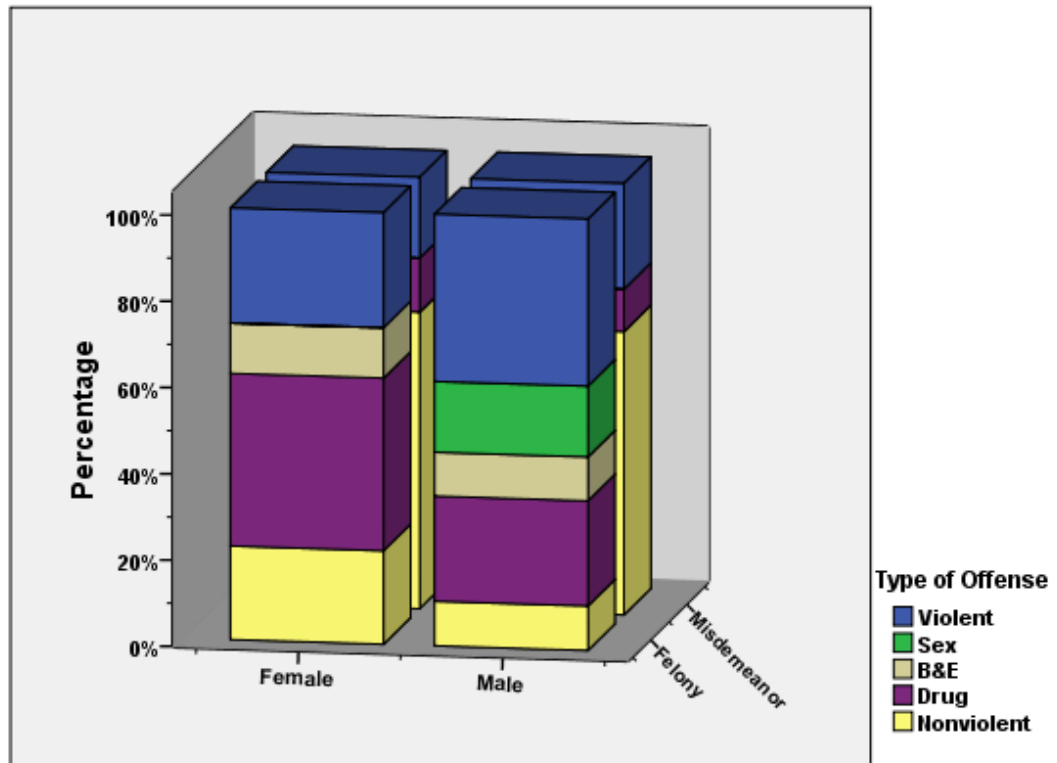
*Please Note: the numeric values represent the oldest, youngest, and median (the middle point in a distribution) ages.

Offender Characteristics



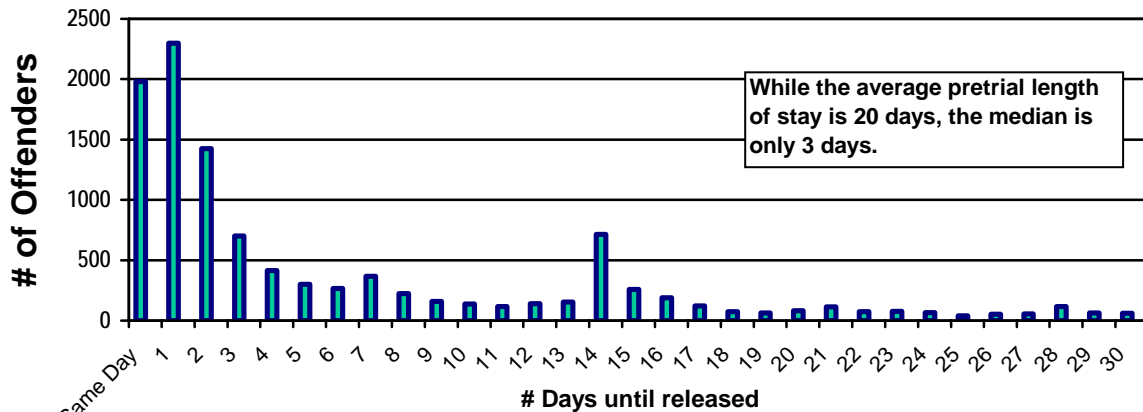
Pretrial Statistics

Crime Type by Offense Type



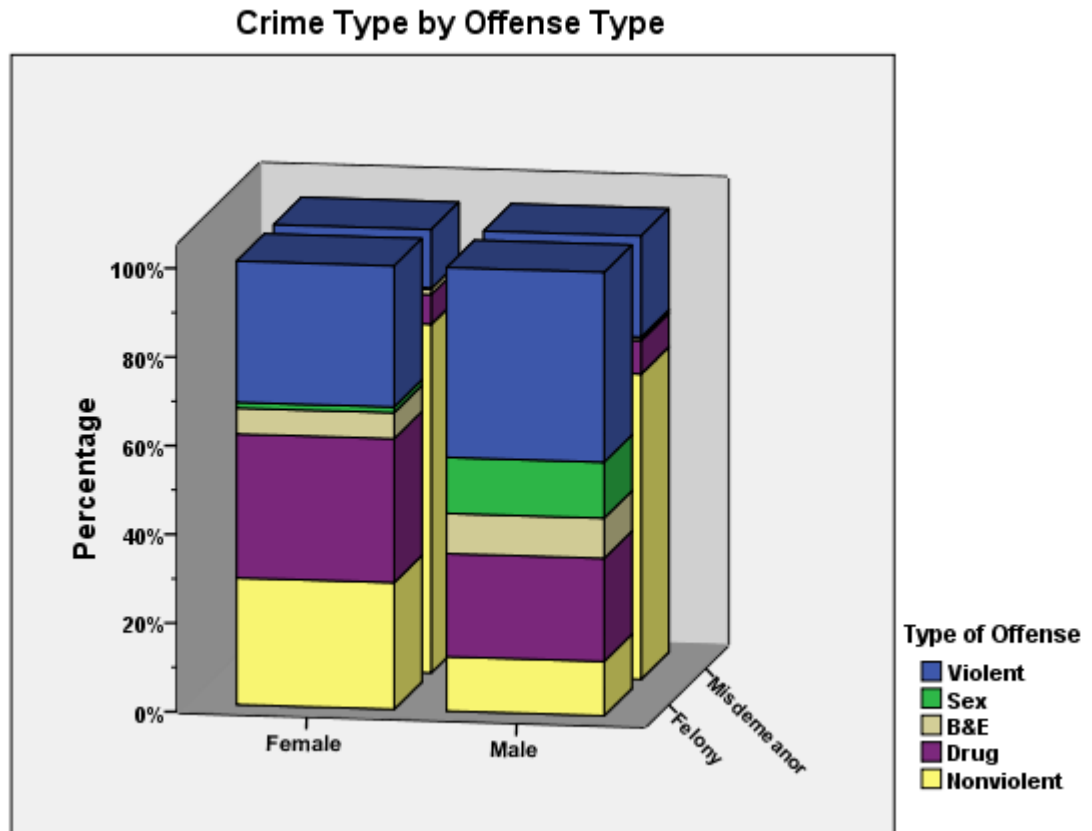
The most common misdemeanor offense for the female awaiting trial population was loitering for indecent purposes (25.0%), while the most common misdemeanor offense for the male awaiting trial population was domestic assault (15.5%). Additionally, for both the male and female awaiting trial population, the most common felony offense was possession of a controlled substance (10.0% and 13.1%, respectively).

Average Length of Stay for FY08



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

Sentenced Statistics

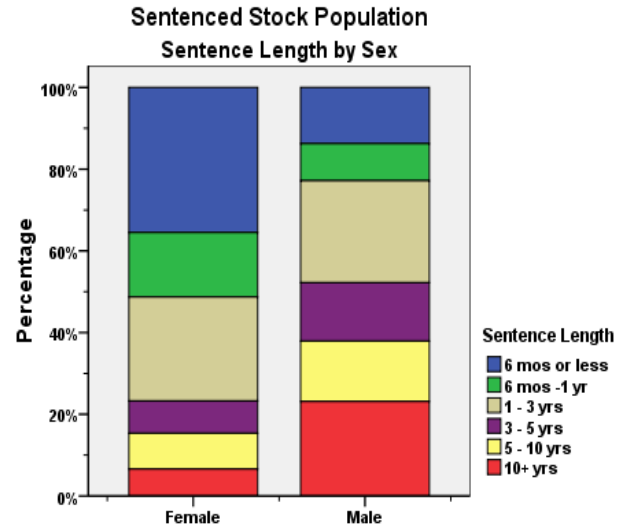
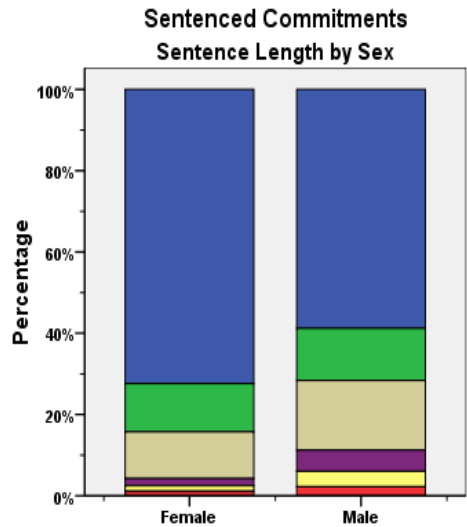


Included in the sentenced stock population are 176 inmates sentenced to life and 31 sentenced to life without parole, which constitute 6.1% of the total sentenced population. Nineteen (19) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have 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 (25.3%), while the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (16.2%).

The most common misdemeanor offense for the male sentenced population was driving with a suspended license (13.5%), while the most common felony offense was manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance (8.7%).

Sentenced Statistics



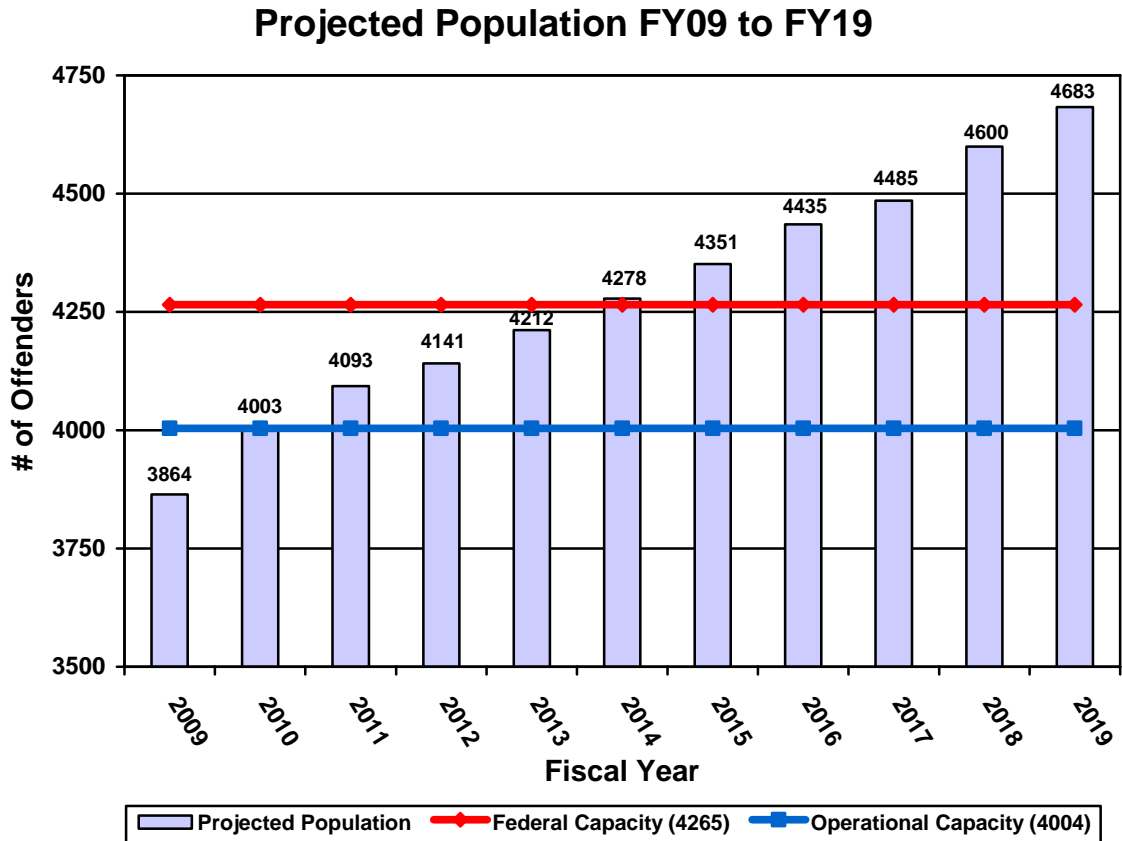
When examined together, the graphs and table on this page capture the flow of sentenced inmates in and out of the RIDOC. The graph at the top left of the page shows the length of sentence imposed by the judiciary, while the graph at the right shows the percentage of inmates in prison on June 30, 2008. For example, even though approximately 10% of the male population is committed to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represent approximately 50% of the population.

Sentenced Population - Length of Sentence in Months

Offense Category	Males		Females		TOTAL	
	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos	Sent <6 Mos	Sent >6 Mos
Violent	3.3	62.4	3.5	70.7	3.3	62.9
Sex	3.8	73.6	N/A	78.0	3.8	73.7
B&E	4.1	36.1	4.7	42.0	4.2	32.3
Drug	3.9	24.2	3.7	22.9	3.8	24.1
Non-Violent	2.8	21.3	3.1	18.1	2.9	20.8
SUBTOTAL	3.1	39.5	3.3	34.3	3.1	39.0
Average Total Length of Sentence					17.2 months	

The table above displays the length of sentence imposed. The actual amount of time offenders stay in prison is almost always shorter than the full sentence imposed because of factors like statutory good time (i.e., credit earned for good or industrious behavior). Effective May 2008, statutory good time applies to any offender sentenced to more than one month (or six months or more for sex offenders), but not sentenced to life, who observes all the rules of the institution, participates in a program, or successfully completes a program (to view the statute, see [Rhode Island General Law § 42-56-24](#)). Meritorious good time applies to sex offenders who performs a heroic act or submits an extraordinary plan that would benefit the State (to view the statute, see [Rhode Island General Law § 42-56-26](#)).

Population Projections



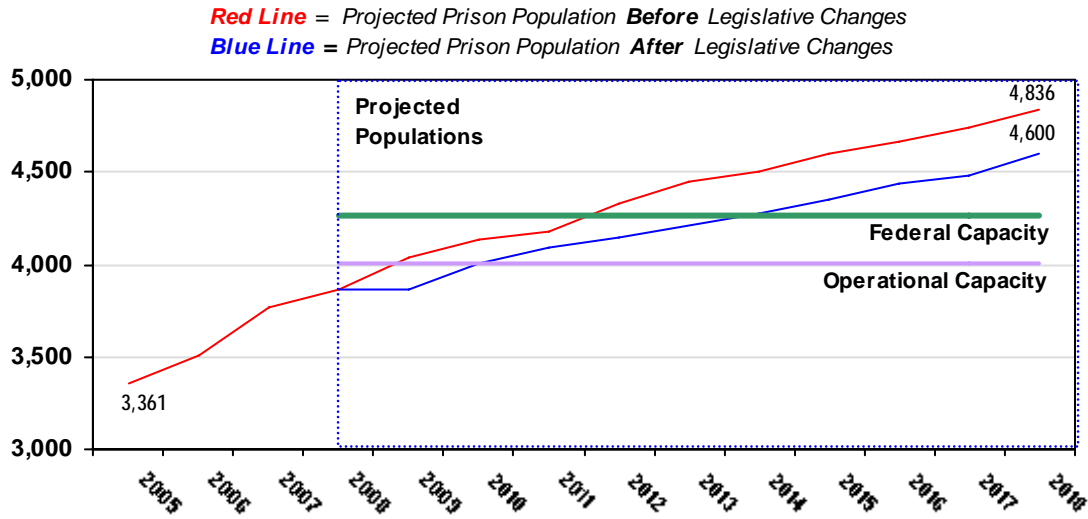
As of the FY09 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI's prison population, conducted by Wendy Naro-Ware of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the population will grow 21% or to 4683 inmates. This projected growth would put RI over both the operational and federal capacities by 2014.

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 page 19 for more information).

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the nation's prison population grew 2.8% in 2006, reaching approximately 1.6 million inmates ([Prisoners in 2006 Report](#)). On 12/31/06, 23 state prison systems were operating at or above their highest capacity and the federal system was 37% above capacity.

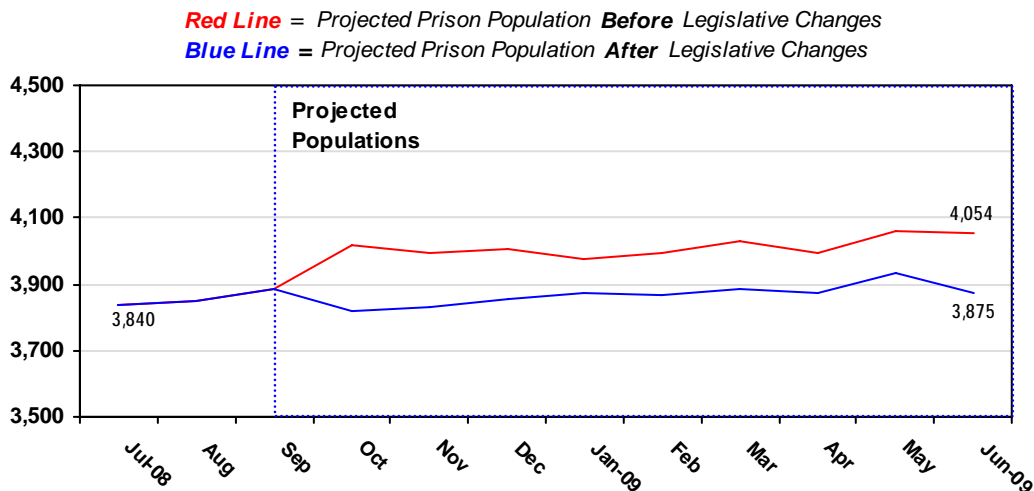
Population Projections

TOTAL Population Projections Before & After Legislative Changes Fiscal Year 2005 to Fiscal Year 2018



As mentioned in the Director's Message on page 1 of this report, the General Assembly passed legislation providing incentives for inmates to participate in treatment and programs and remain discipline free while in prison. The graph above displays the projected grow of the RIDOC's inmate population before and after the legislative changes were enacted. The RIDOC's population was projected to grow 25% from FY08 to FY18. However, due to the passage of legislation, the population is projected to grow 19% from FY08 to FY18 (a difference of 6% or 236 less inmates). As you can see in the graph below, the RIDOC's population was projected to increase 4.4% from September 2008 to June 2009, however due to the passage of legislation, the population is projected to **decrease** 0.3% from September 2008 to June 2009 (a difference of 4.7% or 179 less inmates).

TOTAL Population Projections Before & After Legislative Changes Fiscal Year 2009



The Reintegration Center (Scheduled to Open FY2010)

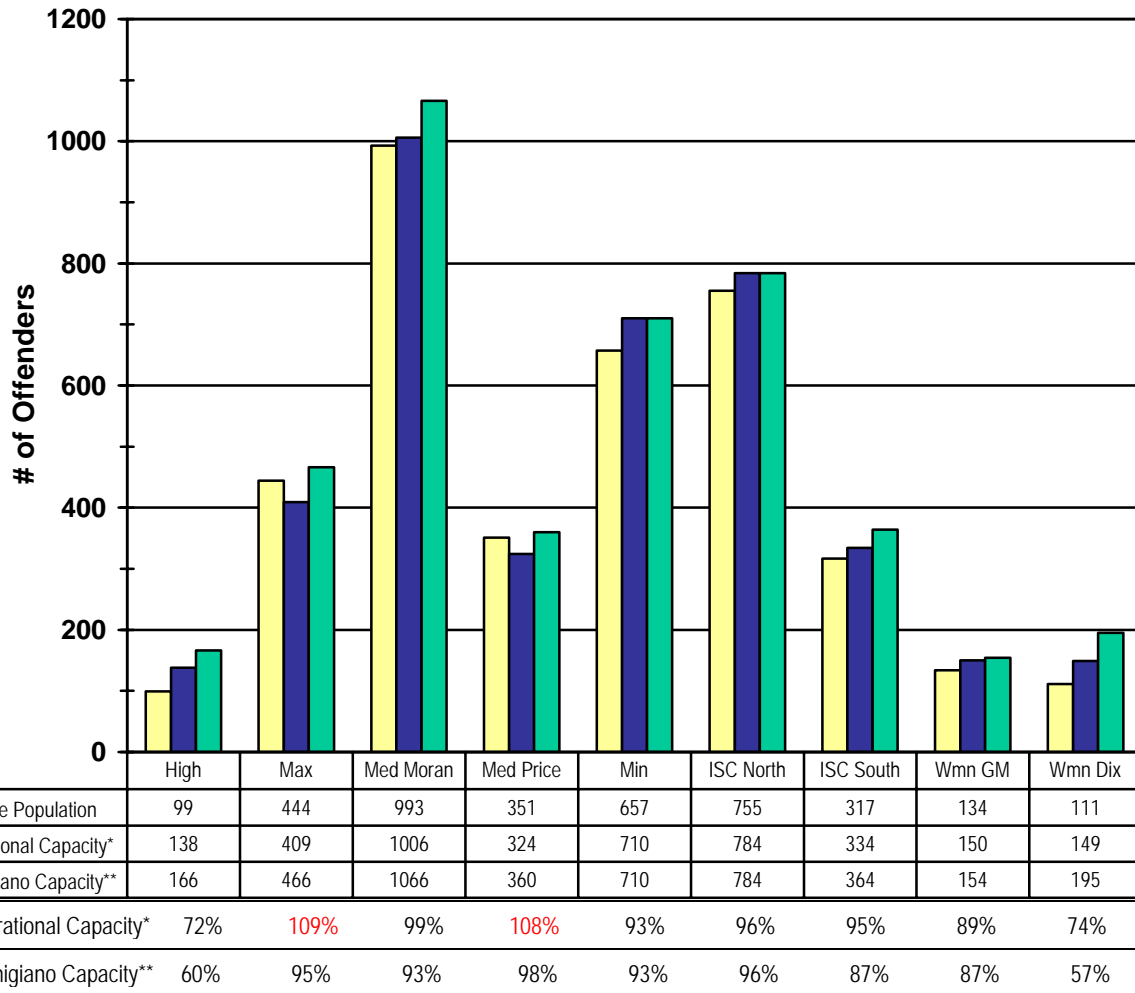


Recently completed, the Reintegration Center (RC) is a multi-million dollar 175-bed facility funded primarily with federal monies received through the Violent Offender/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOITIS) grant program established by the U.S. Department of Justice. The primary goals of the Reintegration Center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

Institutional Capacity

Average FY08 Population vs. Capacities



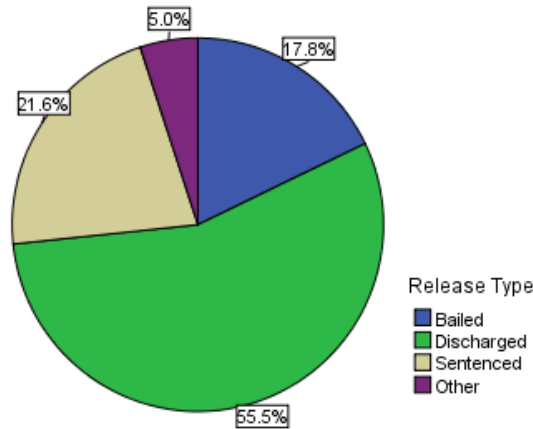
*Operational Capacity = All Beds - (Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds)

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

Total RIDOC FY 2008
Operational Capacity* = 4,004
Palmigiano Capacity = 4,265**
Average FY08 Population = 3,860

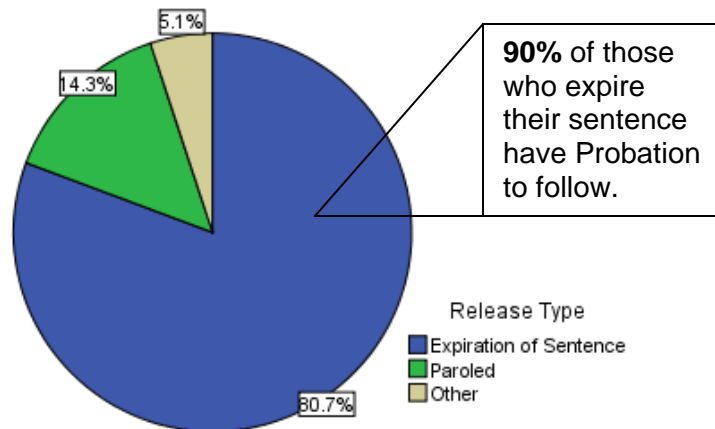
Release Data

Awaiting Trial Releases Fiscal Year 2008



*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 2008



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

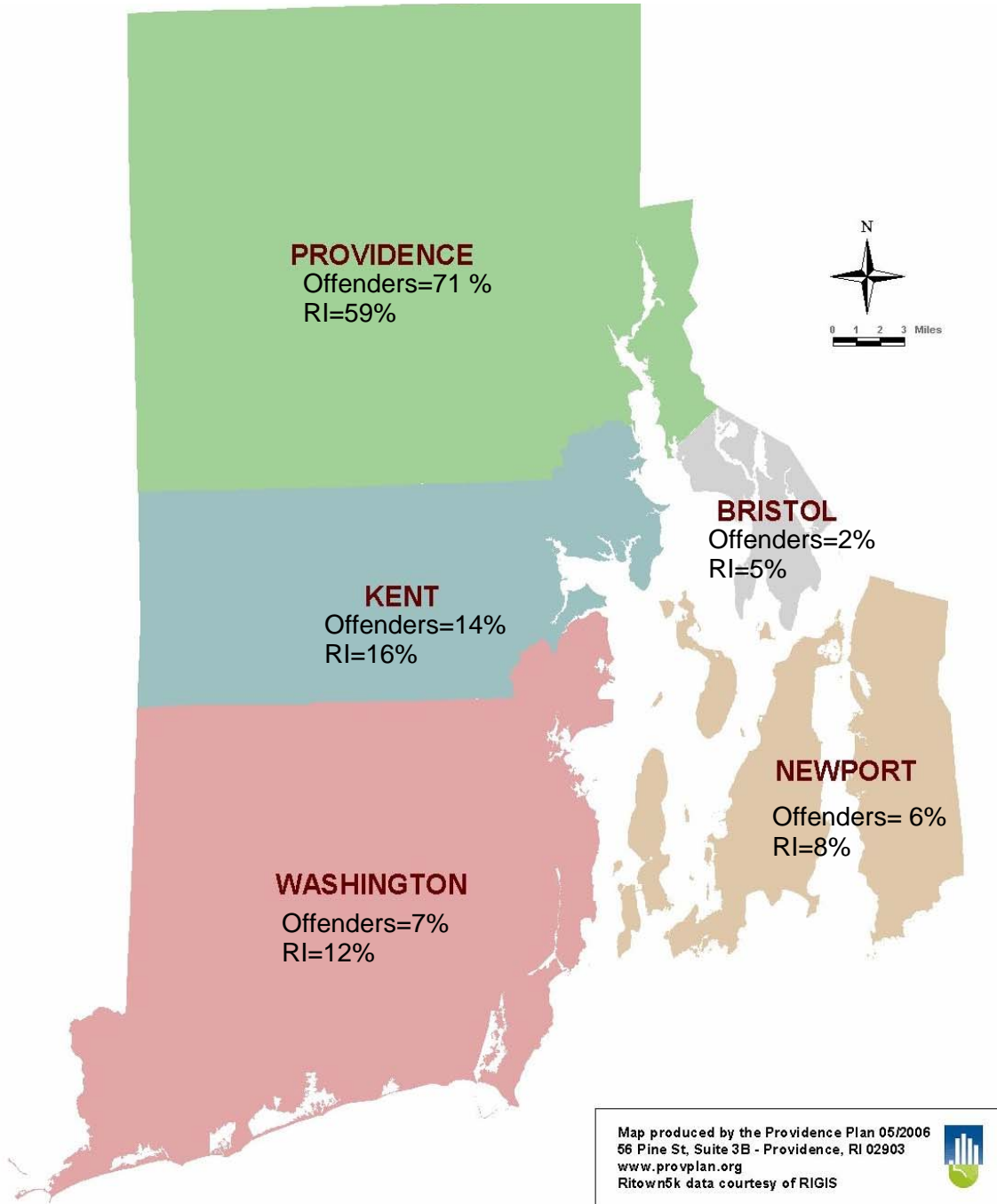
Escapes and Walkaways

- There were 12 offenders on active escape status as of 6/30/08:
- All were male
- No escapes were from secure facilities
- Six (6) of those on active escape status were walkaways from home confinement and six (6) of those on active escape status were from Minimum/Work Release

Deaths

- In FY08, there were seven (7) inmate deaths:
- All seven (7) were White males

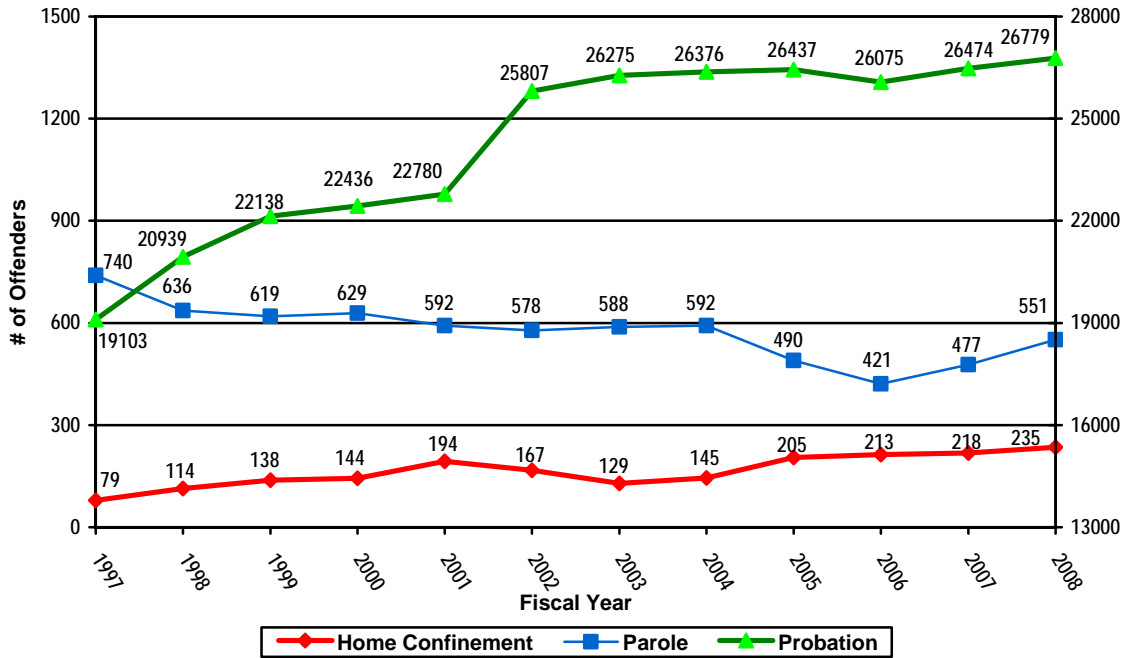
Counties to Which Sentenced Offenders are Released Compared to Distribution of Total RI Population



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

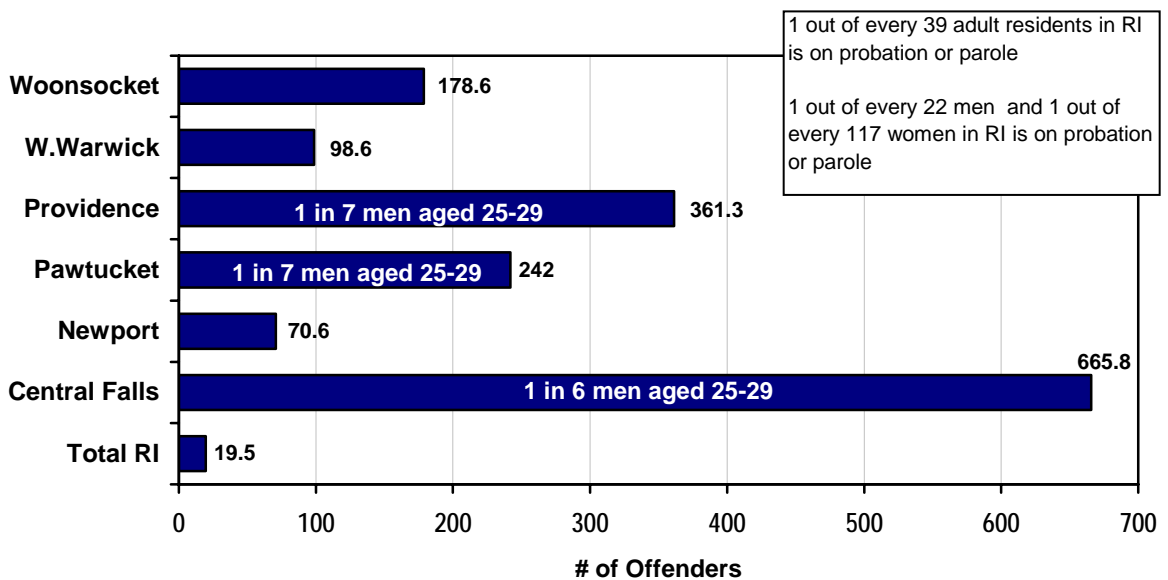
Community Corrections Population

Parole, Probation and Home Confinement Populations



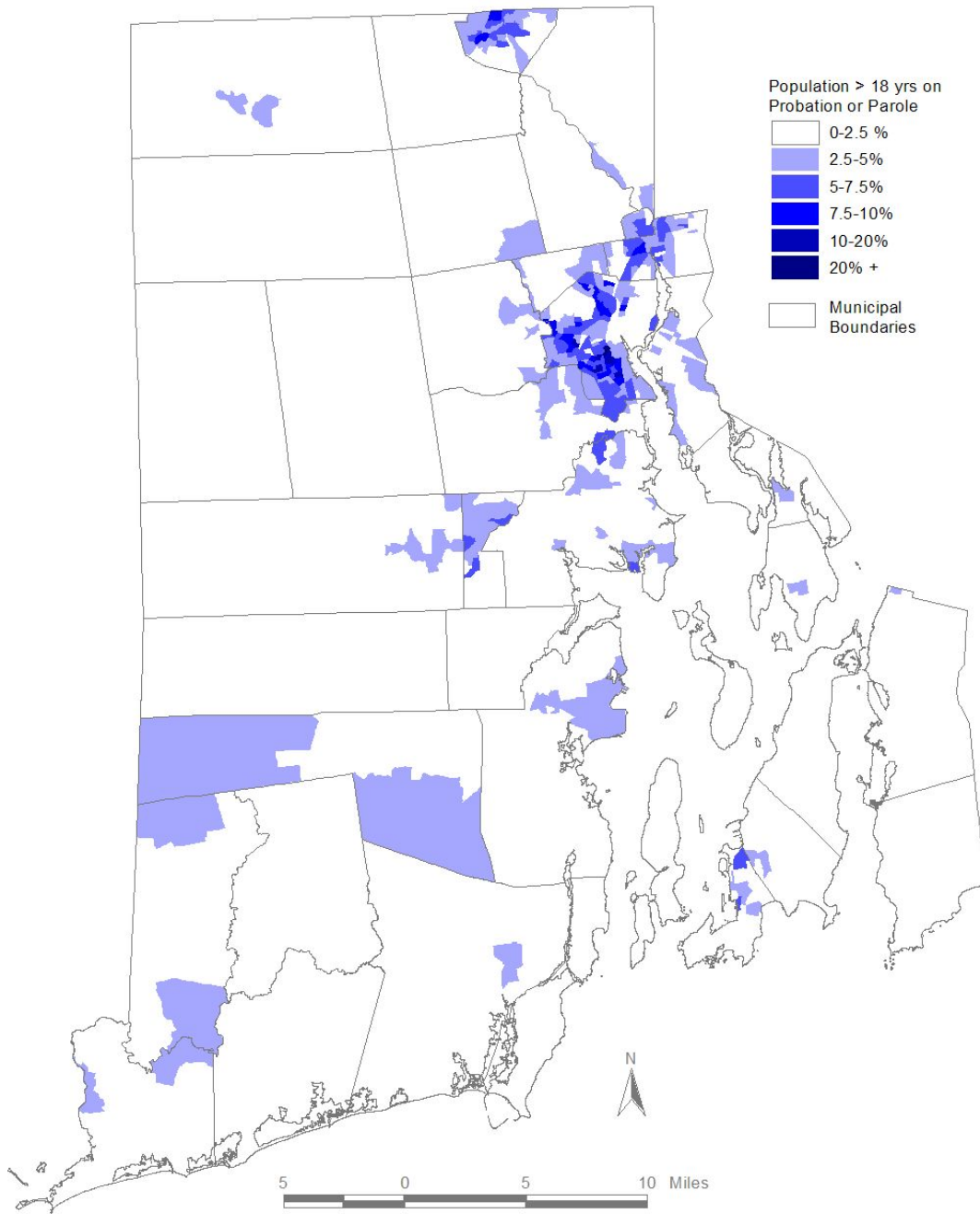
Interpreting the chart: The probation **population** is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the primary axis to the left.

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 30, 2008



Community Corrections Population

Density Map: Cities/Town Where Probationers and Parolees Reside



Data Source: RI Dept. of Corrections 08/26/08
Analysis: The Providence Plan 08/27/08
Block Island not included - very few offenders in residence

Community Corrections Population

Probation & Parole Population by City of Residence

Total under RI Probation & Parole:	27,474	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)	20,576	11,161	9,415	3,618	16,884	6,406	735	989	6,086	6,276	84
Barrington	71	31	40	13	58	20	1	6	23	20	1
Block Island	15	9	6	0	15	4	1	1	7	2	0
Bristol	223	122	101	36	187	77	8	11	68	58	1
Burrillville	181	114	67	25	154	59	13	16	38	55	0
Central Falls	799	397	402	136	662	277	25	32	245	216	4
Charlestown	101	48	53	17	84	30	6	10	22	32	1
Coventry	510	304	206	89	421	159	29	24	103	195	0
Cranston	1,113	593	520	183	929	367	26	59	304	353	4
Cumberland	265	136	129	40	223	84	7	16	66	92	0
East Greenwich	90	56	34	18	72	18	1	7	27	37	0
East Providence	680	375	305	115	558	196	20	37	216	209	2
Exeter	98	49	49	11	86	34	5	6	21	30	2
Foster	42	22	20	4	38	14	1	3	12	11	1
Glocester	78	54	24	11	67	24	8	8	10	28	0
Hopkinton	143	65	78	21	122	45	3	11	42	42	0
Jamestown	37	25	12	7	30	18	0	3	11	5	0
Johnston	430	238	192	78	352	140	14	21	105	148	2
Lincoln	170	93	77	36	133	51	7	5	47	60	0
Little Compton	16	11	5	1	15	3	1	1	8	3	0
Middletown	190	137	53	30	159	56	8	12	52	61	1
Narragansett	169	75	94	29	140	46	1	9	43	70	0
Newport	544	383	161	98	446	176	21	18	172	154	3
North Kingstown	315	162	153	51	264	104	16	22	56	114	3
North Providence	518	258	260	92	425	168	13	19	142	168	8
North Smithfield	75	55	20	10	65	28	6	2	14	24	1
Pawtucket	2,130	1,120	1,010	385	1,736	706	82	63	660	612	7
Portsmouth	144	101	43	28	116	42	5	17	34	45	1
Providence	6,539	3,290	3,249	1,160	5,348	1,818	189	294	2,391	1,814	33
02905	785	406	379	117	663	224	39	34	301	181	6
02907	1,372	692	680	259	1,107	379	40	47	536	365	5
02908	1,155	622	533	211	939	330	26	47	413	337	2
02909	1,617	801	816	301	1,309	437	40	84	570	480	6
other	1,266	686	580	222	1,036	374	38	65	419	366	4
missing	344	83	261	50	294	74	6	17	152	85	10
Richmond	82	46	36	11	69	33	3	2	19	25	0
Scituate	94	54	40	12	82	24	6	5	28	31	0
Smithfield	157	107	50	31	125	43	5	8	40	61	0
South Kingstown	293	141	152	57	236	82	10	24	84	92	1
Tiverton	147	119	28	24	121	45	4	7	46	45	0
Warren	164	95	69	32	132	63	3	9	35	54	0
Warwick	1,258	709	549	210	1,047	387	40	68	304	457	2
West Greenwich	59	34	25	3	56	25	4	1	9	20	0
West Warwick	818	498	320	163	652	284	43	31	171	286	3
Westerly	407	179	228	46	359	141	21	22	95	127	1
Woonsocket	1,411	856	555	305	1,100	515	79	79	316	420	2

Total RI Offenders residing in RI Communities does not include the following populations:
 2,298 Probation Hold Cases & 40 Parole Pre-Release Planning Cases
 6 offender under age 18 under active supervision
 436 deported cases
 1,275 Interstate cases (RI offenders supervised by another State)
 470 Out of State Offenders (non-RI offenders) supervised in RI
 1,821 RI offenders assigned to a Rhode Island caseload but living Out of State
 180 RI offenders missing data on their residential jurisdiction
 53 offenders paroled to Immigration or another jurisdiction
 319 with 'other' addresses (ACI, No Permanent Address etc.)

Data Caveats:

Data for zip codes in the city of Providence represent a breakout of the Providence totals.
 Gender and Offense Type categories may not add to total due to missing data in the P&P Tracking System.
 Offense Type was determined by the most serious active charge for which the offender was under supervision.

Community Corrections Population

Probation & Parole Caseload Data

Active Supervision Workload by Supervision Type		
Office	Avg # of Cases per caseload for FY08	# Cases on 6/30/08
Generic Probation	243	9225
Domestic Violence Cases	95	1170
Sex Offender Cases	77	654
Safe Streets Unit	96	260
Drug Court	46	105
Reentry – Women & Mental Health	31	96
Parole Unit	49	365
C11F – Lifetime Supervision	11	16
Electronic Monitoring Parole	28	83

Supervision Suspended Cases (not actively supervised)	
*For an explanation of suspended supervision, please see Appendix 1.	
Office	Avg # of Cases for FY08
Minimum Supervision Unit (Superior Court Cases) Total	9563
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banked/Active Warrant Cases 	6687
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases 	174
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Hold Cases 	2260
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deported Cases 	442
District Court - Administratively Banked Cases Total	4091
District Court - Probation Hold Cases Total	1
District Court - Court Ordered Unsupervised Cases Total	75
Cases Paroled to Immigration/Another Jurisdiction	52
Active Parole Warrants (not included in active supervision totals)	75
Parole Pre Release	49
Transfer Pool Cases	189
Total Supervision Suspended	14,095

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, 2008.

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, 2007 through June 30, 2008.*

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, 2006 through June 30, 2007 (FY2007).

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.