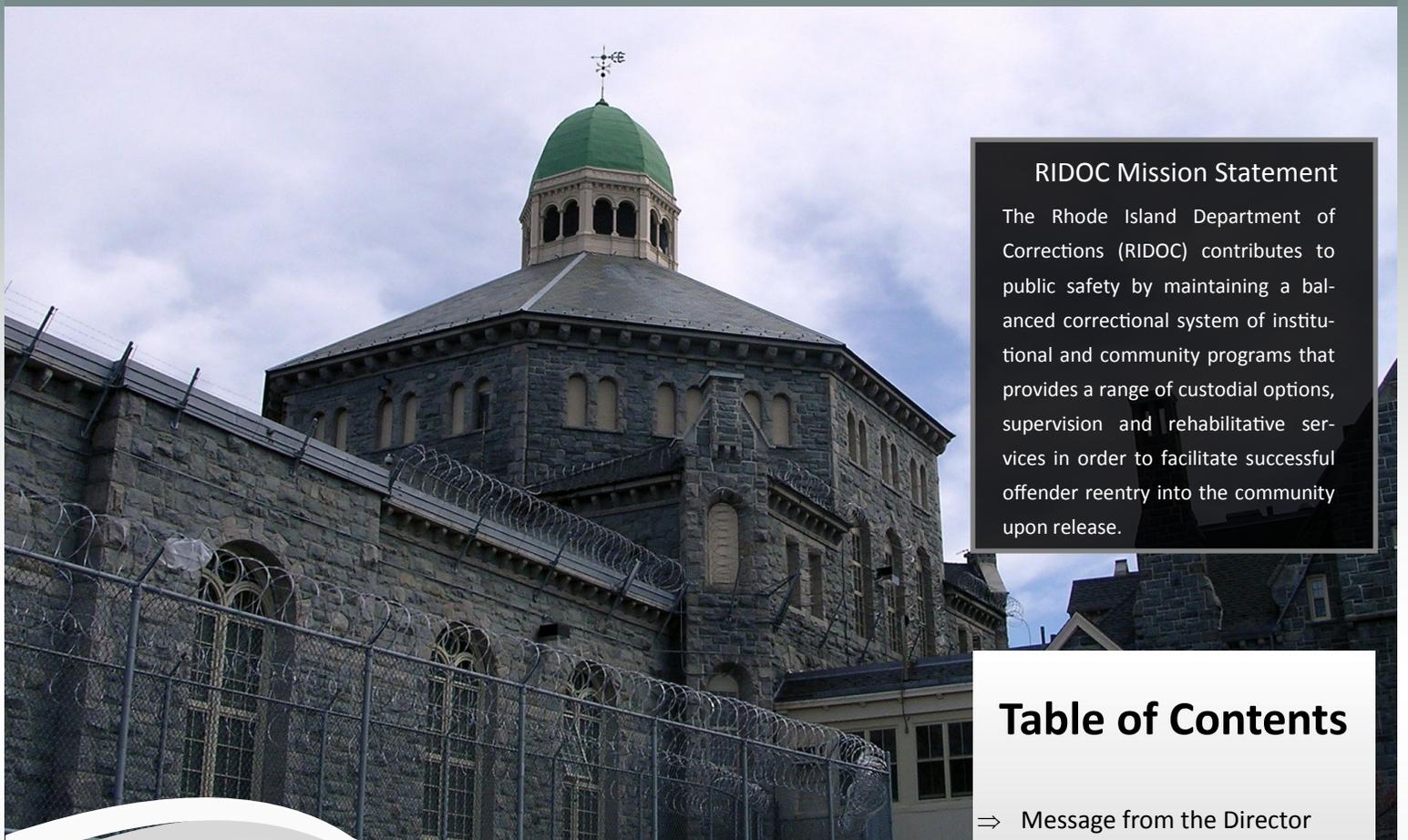


Rhode Island Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Population Report

October 2017



RIDOC Mission Statement

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) contributes to public safety by maintaining a balanced correctional system of institutional and community programs that provides a range of custodial options, supervision and rehabilitative services in order to facilitate successful offender reentry into the community upon release.

Table of Contents

- ⇒ Message from the Director P. 2
- ⇒ Overview of Facilities P. 4
- ⇒ Organizational Structure & Units P. 6
- ⇒ Total Population Trends P. 9
- ⇒ Offender Characteristics P. 12
- ⇒ Pretrial Population P. 15
- ⇒ Sentenced Population Statistics P. 16
- ⇒ Current Population & Future Projections P. 20
- ⇒ Release Statistics P. 22
- ⇒ Community Corrections P. 24
- ⇒ The Future of RIDOC P. 26

RIDOC Goals

- * To maximize community protection through the institutional confinement of offenders and appropriate levels of supervision in the community.
- * To recognize and respect the rights and needs of the victims of crime.
- * To involve community organizations, volunteers, and outside professionals in program development and service delivery.
- * To foster the best possible relations with the public and all elements of the Criminal Justice System.
- * To assist offenders in their rehabilitative efforts by affording them the opportunity to participate in essential rehabilitative services in the institutions and community.
- * To encourage offenders to become accountable for their actions.
- * To enhance the continuum of community and institutional services in order to provide for appropriate management of criminal offenders.
- * To employ, explore, and utilize research, technology, equipment, planning, and evaluation in the development of programs and standards.
- * To provide ongoing staff development in order to increase job performance, abilities, and professional opportunities.
- * To promote a positive and safe work environment characterized by the mutual respect of all staff.
- * To act in accordance with the highest ethical, legal, and professional standards.

Director's Message



From RIDOC Director Ashbel T. Wall II

I am delighted to present the Rhode Island Department of Corrections' Annual Population Report for Fiscal Year 2017. Our Planning and Research Unit has once again analyzed a multitude of information and compiled it into a comprehensive, interesting, and easy-to-understand document. In addition to a thorough analysis of population data, you will find descriptions of each of the Adult Correctional Institutions' facilities, a helpful organizational chart, and a breakdown of the characteristics of a typical sentenced offender. This year, the report also profiles and highlights RIDOC'S response to the opioid crisis, which includes valuable insight into the implementation of the Governor's Opioid Task Force, Narcan Distribution Program, and Medication Assisted Treatment.

Here are some of the important takeaways from this year's edition:

- ◆ Commitments to the ACI and our daily population are at the lowest levels we have seen in at least fifteen years.
- ◆ RIDOC continues to have one of the five lowest incarceration rates in the country.
- ◆ JFA Associates, who have performed population projections for the RIDOC for over twenty-five years, projects that the Rhode Island prison population will stay relatively stagnant with under two percent growth over the course of the next decade.
- ◆ Going forward, we are committed to using evidence-based risk assessment tools to identify offenders' risks and criminogenic needs for case management both inside the prison walls and in the community.

I hope you find this report useful and thought-provoking.

Thank you.



Data Caveats & Definitions

RIDOC Description: The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all pre-trial detainees and all sentenced offenders (regardless of sentence length or crime) are under the jurisdiction of the Department. RIDOC has seven (7) 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.

Facilities: RIDOC historically only includes open inmate facilities. The Donald Price Building has been omitted since its closure in November of 2011. It's also important to highlight that the recent closure of the Bernadette Building has been included because it took place during Fiscal Year 2017.

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. An additional caveat is that the offense category is based on those charges entered into INFACTS (RIDOC's inmate database system), and there are times where multiple counts are condensed into one charge record. 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, 2017.

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, 2015 through June 30, 2017.

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, 2016 through June 30, 2017 (FY2017).

Population Averages: The Community Corrections Chart on page 23 uses the average population for parole, probation, and home confinement for the fiscal year. Due to technological issues the data for FY12 represents July 2011 through May 2012. June data is not available.

Operational Capacity: Refers to the number of offenders that RIDOC can safely accommodate based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services (BJS, 2017). RIDOC's Operational Capacity is calculated utilizing the following formula: All Beds—(Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds).

Palmigiano Capacity: Refers to the capacity established in federal court which mandates the number of offenders that RIDOC can safely detain. RIDOC's Palmigiano Capacity is calculated with a formula that utilizes the total number of available beds.

For further information or questions please contact Keith Ivone, Principal Research Technician, at keith.ivone@doc.ri.gov or 401-462-6721

Facilities

The Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) are comprised of 7 inmate facilities (5 male, 2 female), which are all located within 1 square mile in Cranston, RI. The State of Rhode Island operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all offenders (i.e., those awaiting trial, sentenced, and under community supervision) in the state are under the jurisdiction of RIDOC.

Intake Service Center

Opened: 1982 - Expanded: 1992 - Renovated: 1995

Average Facility Population: 870 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY17)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$53,736

Minimum Security

Opened: 1978 - Expanded: 1989 & 1992

Average Facility Population: 327 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 710 (FY17)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$78,990

Medium Security:

John J. Moran Facility

Opened: 1992

Average Facility Population: 1,105 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 1,126 (FY17)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$44,467



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, and sentenced protective custody. The facility processed 10,898 commitments in FY17, approximately 908 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.

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 through work release, or are seeking employment.

The John J. Moran Facility was constructed from 1990 to 1992, at a cost of \$65,000,000. The facility covers 29 acres and houses sentenced adult male offenders who are classified as medium custody. Extensive programming is provided with the goal of preparing inmates for successful return to their communities.

Facilities

Maximum Security

Opened: 1878

Average Facility Population: 424 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 409 (FY17)



Annual Cost per Offender: \$71,492

The Maximum Security facility is the state's oldest operational prison. The facility was opened during 1878 and is mod-

eled 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 classification to lesser securities through participation in rehabilitative programs.

High Security

Opened: 1981

Average Facility Population: 93 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 138 (FY17)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$208,911



The High Security Center (HSC) is a supermax facility, which houses inmates who require close custody and control, including protective custody inmates. All inmates are on restricted status; therefore, there are no con-

tact visits and limited programming. The inmate population has access to a well stocked legal and recreational library, a classification board room, a classroom, barber shop, and a chapel.

Women's Facilities

Gloria McDonald Building

Opened: December, 2010

Average Population: 138 (FY17)

Operational Capacity: 173 (FY17)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$124,653



Bernadette Building

Opened: December, 2011

Average Population: 0 (FY17)

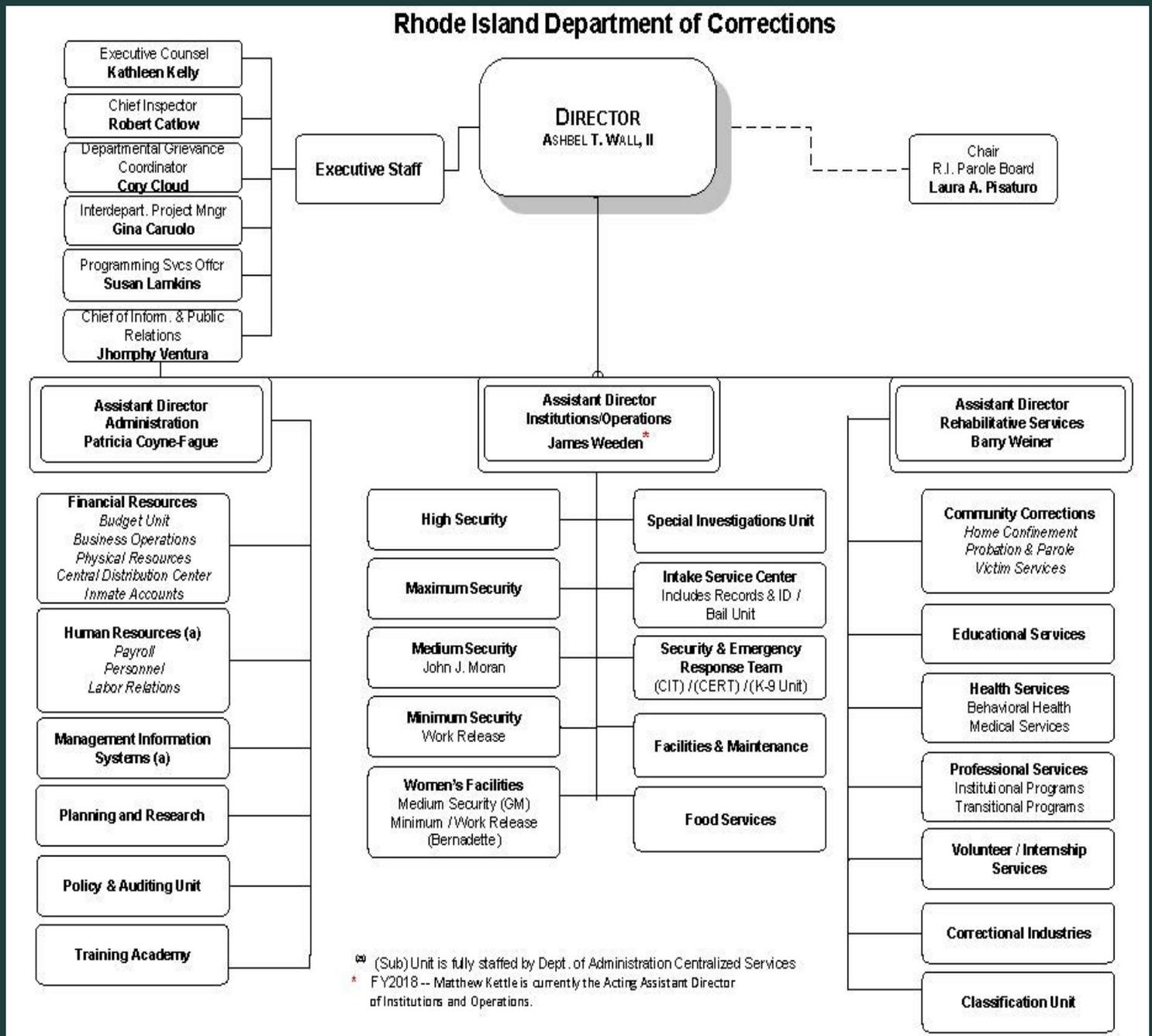
Operational Capacity: 100 (FY17)



The Women's Facilities (WOM) house awaiting trial offenders and three classification levels (medium, minimum, and work release) in two separate buildings. In late 2010 and 2011, facilities hous-

ing these offenders (referenced in previous reports as the GM and DIX buildings) were closed to the inmate population. The awaiting trial and medium-security women were moved to WFI which was later re-dedicated as the Gloria McDonald Building (GM) while the minimum security/work-release offenders are now housed in Women's Facility II (WFII), also known as the Bernadette Building. GM is a converted and expanded hospital building and was initially constructed to be a male Reintegration Center. While WFII was originally designed to hold offenders on work release, in later years it contained Community Corrections and Education offices. In early FY17, RIDOC moved all female offenders to be housed in the Gloria McDonald Building (Women's Facility 1). While the Bernadette Building has never been officially closed, it's not currently in operation and hasn't been utilized to house female offenders since July of 2016.

RIDOC Organizational Chart



RIDOC is divided into 3 divisions; Administration, Institutions and Operations, and Rehabilitative Services. Each division plays an imperative role in the Department's operations, activities, processes, services, etc. This organizational chart reflects the breakdown of divisions and illustrates which units fall under each Assistant Director's supervision.

*During FY17, James Weeden was the Assistant Director of Institutions & Operations during FY17. As of FY18, he has retired and Matthew Kettle is currently the Acting Assistant Director of Institutions and Operations.

Administration Division

Assistant Director

Patricia A. Coyne-Fague

The Administration Division is comprised of approximately 90 employees who provide a variety of critical support functions for the Department. While employees in this Division often work “behind the scenes,” their roles are integral to the overall function of the Department. The Administration Division is divided into the following units: *Financial Resources, Human Resources**, *Management Information Systems**, *Planning & Research, Policy*, and the *Training Academy*. Administration Division staff members facilitate new departmental initiatives and also provide continued support and guidance to all on-going functions at the RIDOC. Through a strong spirit of cooperation and dedication, these staff members assist other divisions of the Department in achieving their goals and implementing the Department’s mission. **Sub Unit is fully staffed by Department of Administration Centralized Services*

Institutions and Operations

Assistant Director

James Weeden

The Institutions & Operations Division is comprised of the Department’s correctional facilities [collectively known as the *Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI)*], *Special Investigations Unit (SIU)*, *Facilities and Maintenance Unit*, *Food Services*, and *Correctional Emergency Response Team (CERT)*. Some responsibilities of Institutions and Operations include gathering intelligence to assure public safety, maintaining facilities to guarantee a healthy, safe and secure environment, and providing nutritionally balanced menus to all offenders. Institutions and Operations is the corner stone of daily operations at the Department of Corrections.

Rehabilitative Services

Assistant Director

Barry Weiner

The Division of Rehabilitative Services is committed to realizing the meaningful reintegration of offenders into the community. Program areas within this Division can be categorized into two distinct sections: 1) Institutional or 2) Community Corrections. Institutional corrections includes programming offered to the offender during incarceration, such as *Health Services, Educational Services, Institutional Programs, Classification, Adult Counselors and Volunteer/ Internship Services*. Community Corrections refers to units such as *Probation and Parole, Community Confinement, Reentry Services, Correctional Industries, Furlough, and Victim Services*. Not only does Rehabilitative Services work with offenders to end criminal and anti-social behavior while incarcerated, but also strives to make it possible for ex-offenders to successfully reintegrate back into their communities upon release.

RIDOC's Response to the Opioid Crisis

Over the past 15-years, the United States saw the number of opioid responsible overdose deaths quadruple (CDC, 2016). Opioids are drugs, such as heroin, certain painkillers, and fentanyl that affect the nervous system for pain relief. With drug overdoses being the leading cause of accidental death in the U.S. and opioids being responsible for nearly two thirds of those deaths (ASAM, 2017), the federal government confirmed opioid abuse is a serious public health issue (USHHS).

Rhode Island is not immune to the epidemic. According to Rhode Island's Department of Health, an average of 176 overdose deaths are recorded in our state each year. Data suggests the trend will continue to increase unless acted upon.

In 2016, Rhode Island Governor Gina Raimondo introduced an Overdose Prevention and Intervention Strategic Plan for prevention, rescue, treatment, and recovery with a goal to reduce overdose deaths by one-third in three years. The RIDOC is honored to be a part of the state-wide collaboration, including representation on the state's **Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force**, a nationally recognized **Medication Assisted Treatment Program**, and a developing **Narcan Distribution Program** for offenders exiting the Adult Correctional Institutions.

Governor's Opioid Task Force

On August 4, 2015, Governor Raimondo issued executive order 15-14 to establish a broadly representative Task Force and to obtain expert input to develop strategies to address the opioid epidemic. The task force is comprised of diverse members including but not limited to legislators, healthcare professionals, hospital administrators, and representatives from the law enforcement and public safety sectors. In November 2015, the Task Force presented the Governor with a strategic plan that had four targets along with a long term goal. The long term goal is to reduce opioid overdose deaths by one-third within three years.

Narcan Distribution Program

In 2016, RIDOC embarked on the Lean Government initiative that many other Rhode State Government agencies had been doing for the past few years. Lean helps us eliminate waste, reduce costs, increase job satisfaction and capture knowledge. It is a growth strategy that increases efficiency to create new capacities skills in order to grow the organization's capabilities and services.

In December, 2016 RIDOC established a Lean Team focused on the distribution of Narcan, an opiate antidote that is administered to offenders to reverse negative health impacts from overdosing on heroin or other opioid painkillers. The team examined the distribution of Narcan to offenders who are being released into the community to determine how RIDOC can expand the number of offenders who receive a Narcan kit upon release as well as increase public education regarding overdose prevention.

The team has seen progress in several of its objectives. Educational information on overdose prevention is now available in all facilities. Posters displaying educational information for inmate families have been created and will be posted soon in each facility. Additionally, a web-based link with additional education and resources on overdose prevention is now available to friends, family, and visitors of inmates on the RIDOC website <http://preventoverdoseri.org/>.

Each facility has received an overdose prevention training video and plans are being developed to show all sentenced and pre-trial inmates this video upon commitment as well as monthly at all facilities.

Functionality is being programmed into our Inmate Facility Tracking System (INFACTS) to track who receives a Narcan kit. The system will also automatically send reports on who receives Narcan kits to the Rhode Island Department of Health.

The team continues to work on the process of distributing kits to inmates who are leaving RIDOC facilities.

Medication Assistant Treatment

In 2016, RIDOC received funding to expand its Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program to enhance services with a comprehensive approach to care for those struggling with opioid addiction. MAT uses three medications in combination with group therapy to help with withdrawal symptoms, decrease cravings, and to hinder the ability to feel the effects of opioids by blocking receptors in the nervous system. MAT, heading by RIDOC's Medical Programs Director Dr. Jennifer Clarke and Substance Use Coordinator Lauranne Howard, strives to meet the same standard of care for offenders under RIDOC jurisdiction as those who are suffering in the community receive. Recent numbers estimate MAT serves over 200 patients per day. Early indications of the program's positive benefits are encouraging. RIDOC is working closely with researchers from Brown University to evaluate and fully understand the outcomes of MAT.

References

- Drug Overdose Deaths. (2017). State of Rhode Island Department of Health. Retrieved from: <http://www.health.ri.gov/data/drugoverdoses/>
- Opioid Addiction 2016 Facts & Figures. (2017). American Society of Addiction Medicine. Retrieved from: <https://www.asam.org/docs/default-source/advocacy/opioid-addiction-disease-facts-figures.pdf>
- The U.S. Opioid Epidemic. (2017). U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved from: <https://www.hhs.gov/opioids/about-the-epidemic/index.html>
- Understanding the Epidemic. (2017). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html>

Population Trends



Total RIDOC Population FY02 to FY17



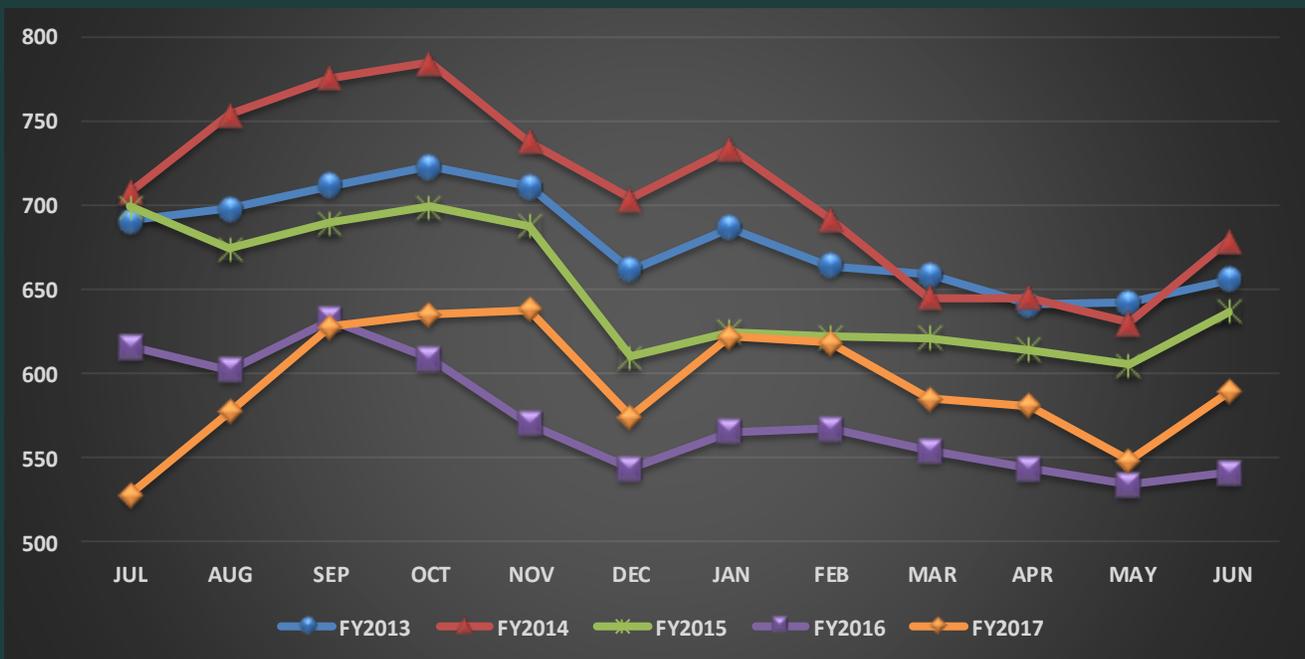
As was the trend nationally, Rhode Island experienced marked growth in its total prison population between 2002 and 2008. The most recent sharp increase was between FY05 and FY08, where the population grew 14.8%. However, since FY08 the population has seen a steady decline and fell 18% in the past five years. In RI, 204 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 458 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoner Statistics 2015 Revised), which makes Rhode Island fourth lowest in the nation in terms of the rate of incarceration.

During the new millennium, corrections professionals around the country began to focus on permanently reducing prison populations. The federal government also began to fund reentry initiatives aimed at helping offenders succeed in the community post-release. 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 an historical look at the RIDOC population, please see the Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76-FY16 which can be found on the RIDOC webpage at www.doc.ri.gov.

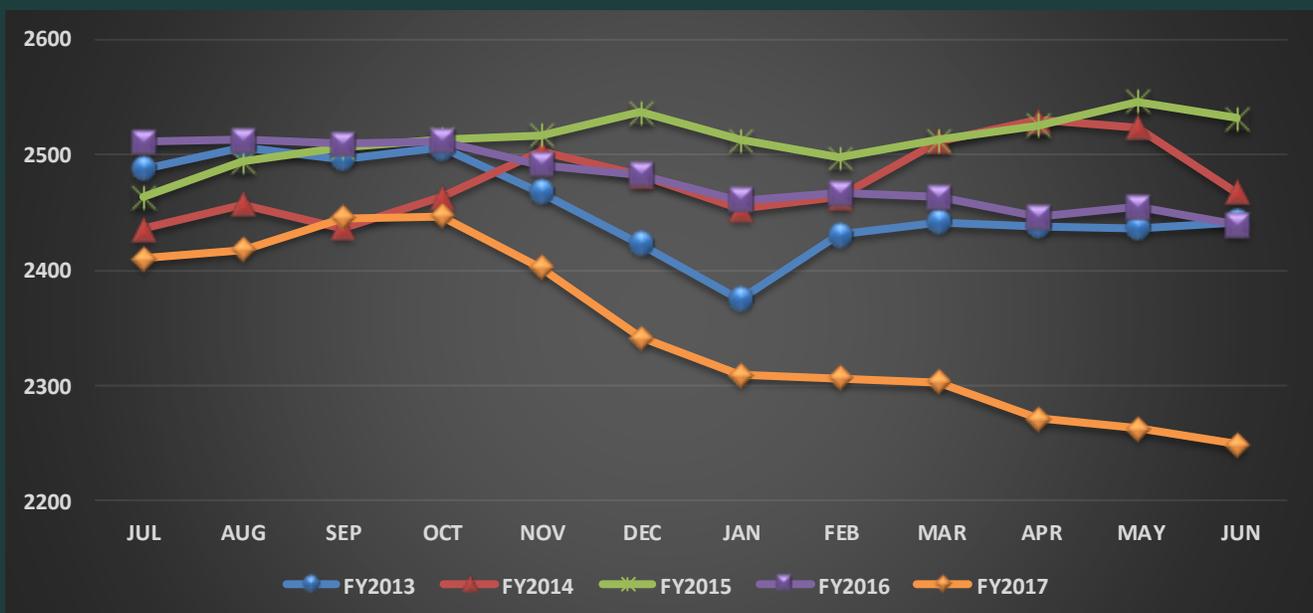
Fiscal Year Population Trends FY2013-FY2017

Awaiting Trial Population



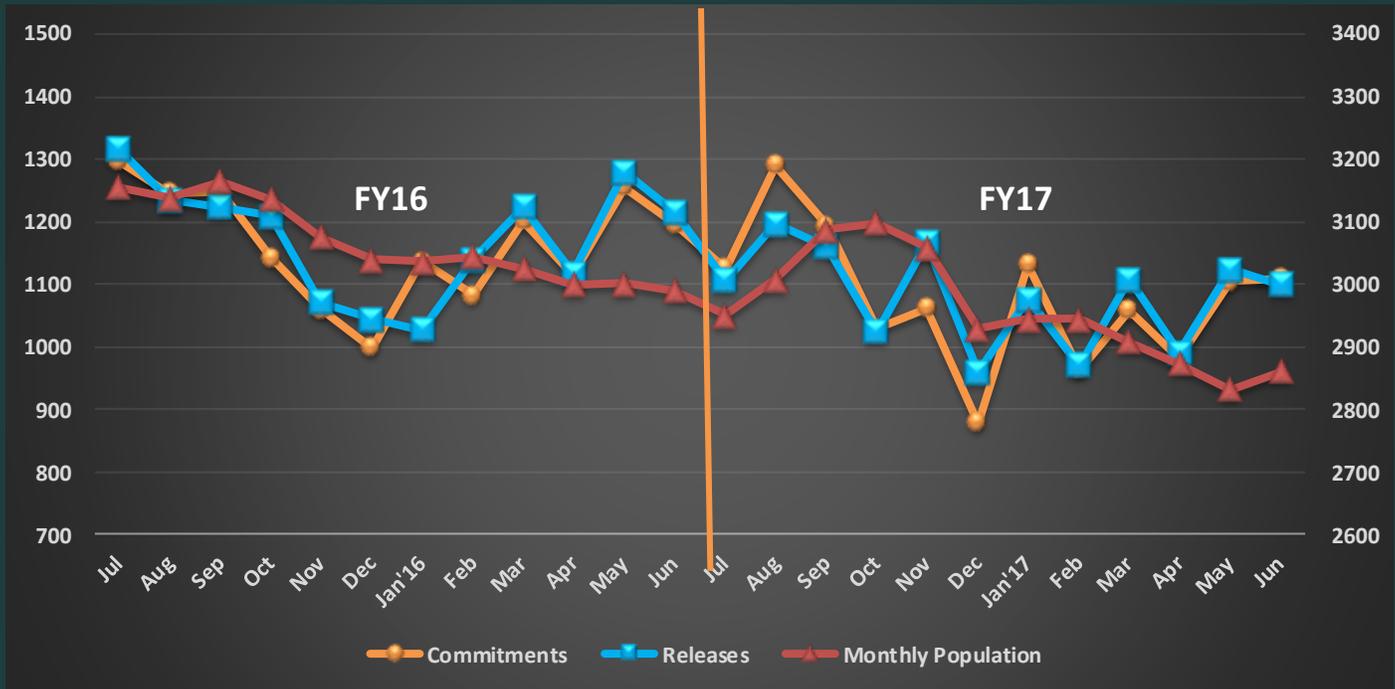
The RIDOC saw a moderate decrease in the average sentenced population (-5.3%) and a slight increase in the average awaiting trial population (3.7%) in FY17 compared to FY16. There was an overall decrease of 111 inmates (-3.6%) from start to close of FY17 (July 2016 until the close in June 2017).

Sentenced Population



Commitments & Releases

Effect of Commitments/Releases on Total Population



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, there is a corresponding increase in the population. In contrast, in months where the number of releases at the RIDOC outpaced the number of commitments, we would see a decrease in the population. After an anomaly of a high level of commitments in FY14, RIDOC's commitments have sharply decreased from FY15 through FY17 to levels not seen for the better part of the last two decades. 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
2000	16,208	
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%
2012	14,973	-1.5%
2013	14,701	-1.8%
2014	16,252	+10.6%
2015	14,928	-8.1%
2016	13,977	-6.4%
2017	12,927	-7.5%

Offender Characteristics

Characteristics of a Typical RIDOC Sentenced Offender

Male

- ◆ Twenty-four percent (24%) entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY17.
- ◆ Four percent (4%) entered prison as parole violators in FY17.
- ◆ The majority are white (42%), single (75%), and self-identify as Catholic (30%).
- ◆ About half (53%) have a high school diploma or GED, 35% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 9% have completed some college.
- ◆ Fifty-six percent (56%) are fathers; the average number of children fathered is 2.
- ◆ Fifty-two percent (52%) were unemployed at the time they became incarcerated.
- ◆ In general, fifty-one percent (51%) of males were re-sentenced within 36 months of release.

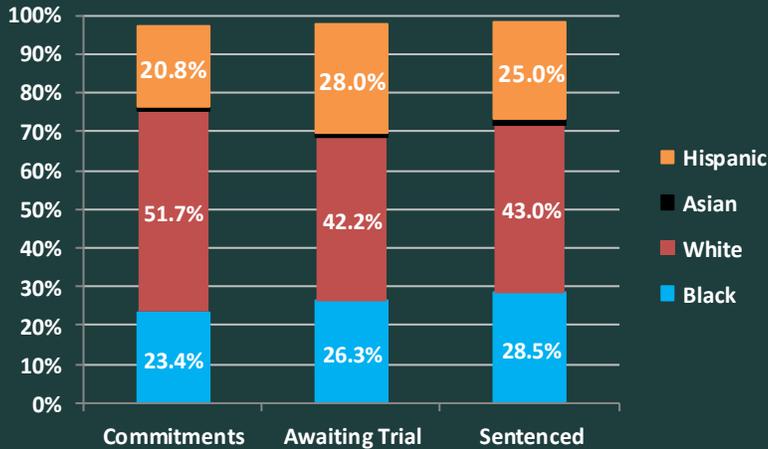
Female

- ◆ Seventeen percent (17%) entered RIDOC as probation violators in FY17.
- ◆ One percent (1%) entered prison as parole violators in FY17.
- ◆ The majority are white (74%), single (66%), and self-identify as Catholic (38%).
- ◆ Forty-two percent (42%) have a high school diploma or GED, 25% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 24% have completed some college.
- ◆ Sixty percent (60%) are mothers; the average number of children is 2 per offender.
- ◆ Sixty-one percent (61%) were unemployed at the time they became incarcerated.
- ◆ In general, thirty-eight percent (38%) of females were re-sentenced within 36 months of release.

Offender Characteristics

The charts on the following pages* contain the following categories of offenders: commitments, which include all offenders committed to RIDOC (sentenced & pre-trial) over the last fiscal year; awaiting trial and sentenced represent the stock population on June 30, 2017.

Inmate Race by Status



The vast majority of offenders (commitments, awaiting trial, and sentenced) are white, followed by black and Hispanic. Offenders who identify themselves as Asian, Native American, other, or their race is unknown make up less than 5% of the population for each category of offenders.

Males make up most (84.4%) of the RIDOC commitments while women account for only 15.6%.

Inmate Sex by Status



Inmate Age by Status

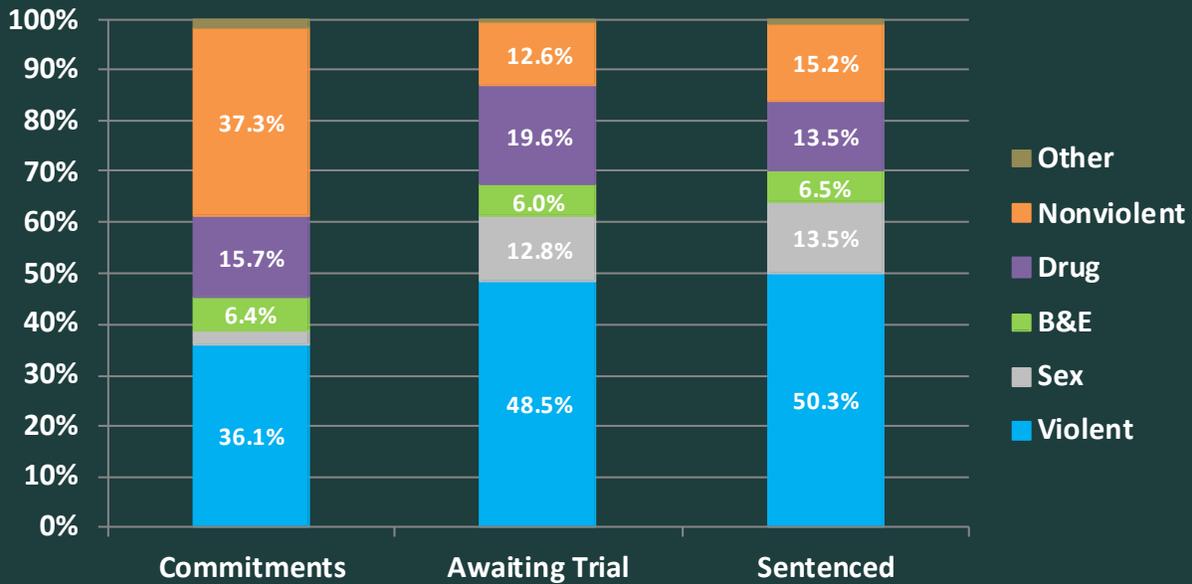


Nearly two thirds of all RIDOC offenders are between the ages of 20-39. The average age of male and female RIDOC sentenced offenders is 36. For pre-trial offenders, males average 31 years of age and females 29 years of age.

*Please note any value less than 3.5% will not be labeled in the graphs on pages 12-17.

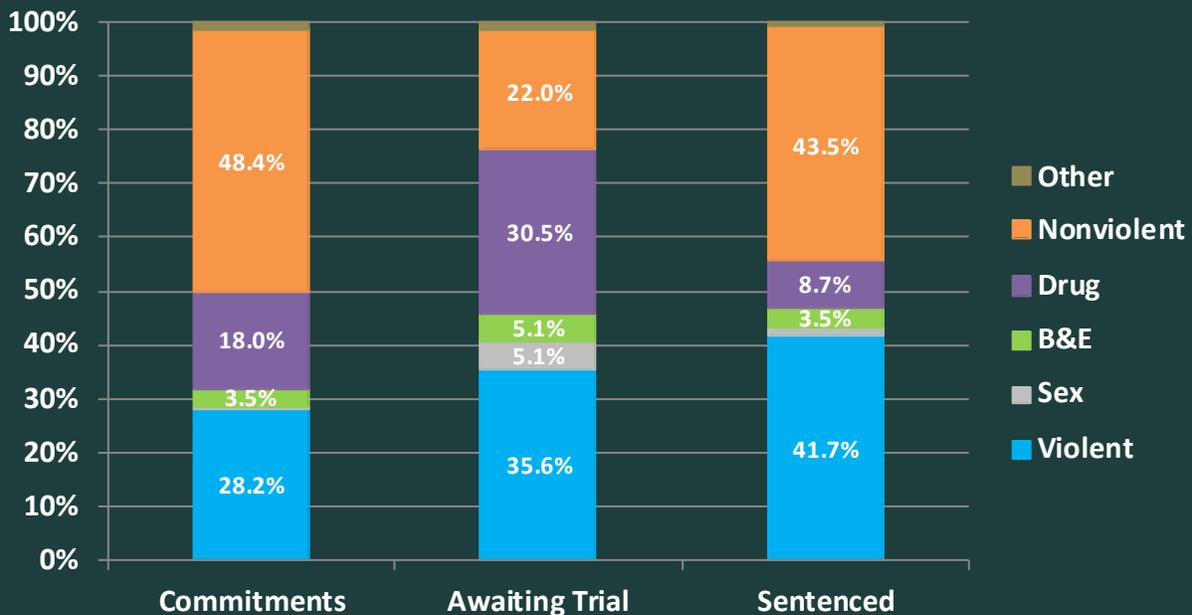
Offender Characteristics

Offense Type by Status - Male Population



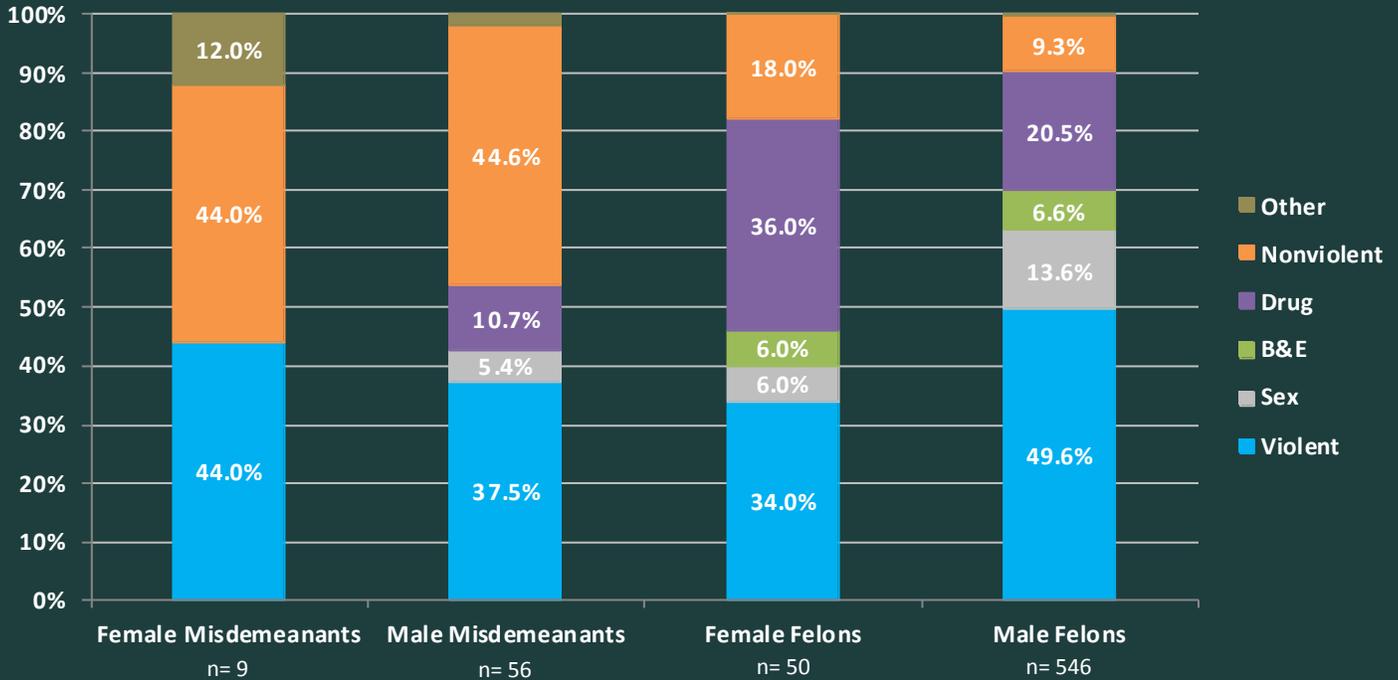
As literature suggests, males and females tend to be involved in different crimes. Thirty-seven percent (37.3%) of male commitments are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, while just under half (48.4%) of the female commitments are incarcerated for similar offenses. Just over one third of the male population (36.1%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes, while about 28.2% of females are incarcerated for similar violent crimes. We see the reverse trend in the sentenced stock population, where violent crimes make up about half of males (50.3%) and 41.7% for females. Lifers are included in the sentenced population, making the amount of violent sentenced offenders rise drastically.

Offense Type by Status - Female Population



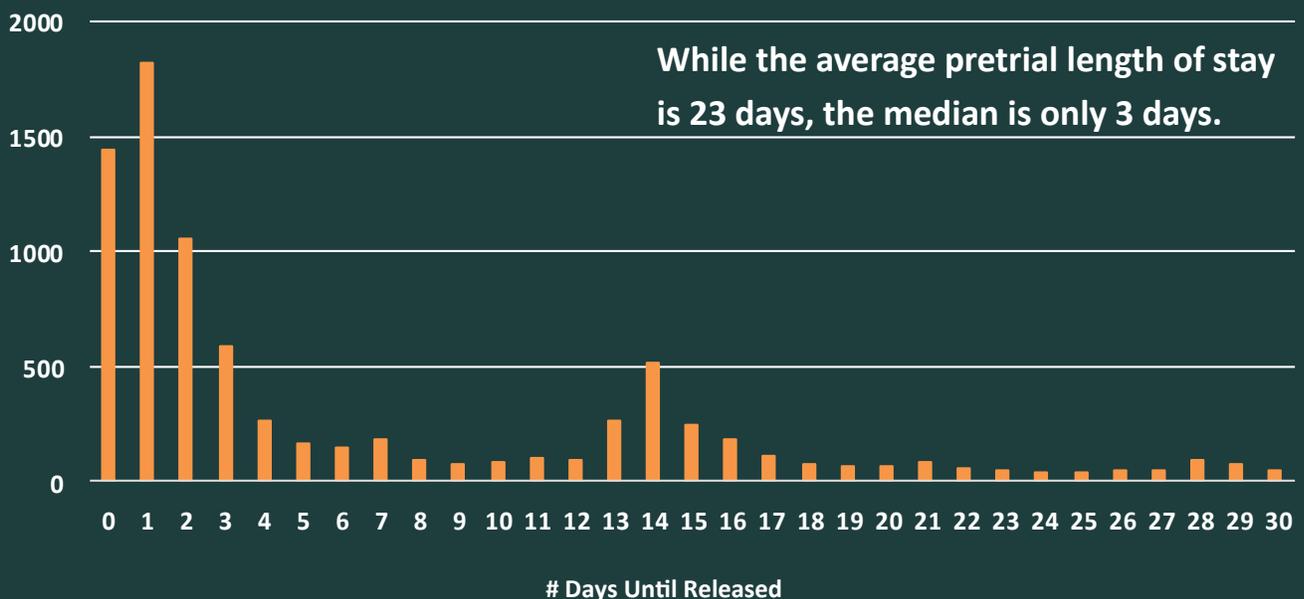
Pre-trial Statistics

Pre-Trial Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type
Stock Data - June 30, 2017 (N =661)



The most common offenses for the male misdemeanor for the awaiting trial population was domestic assault; for the female population it was shoplifting and driving while intoxicated. Male and female felons were imprisoned most commonly for violation of a no contact or restraining order.

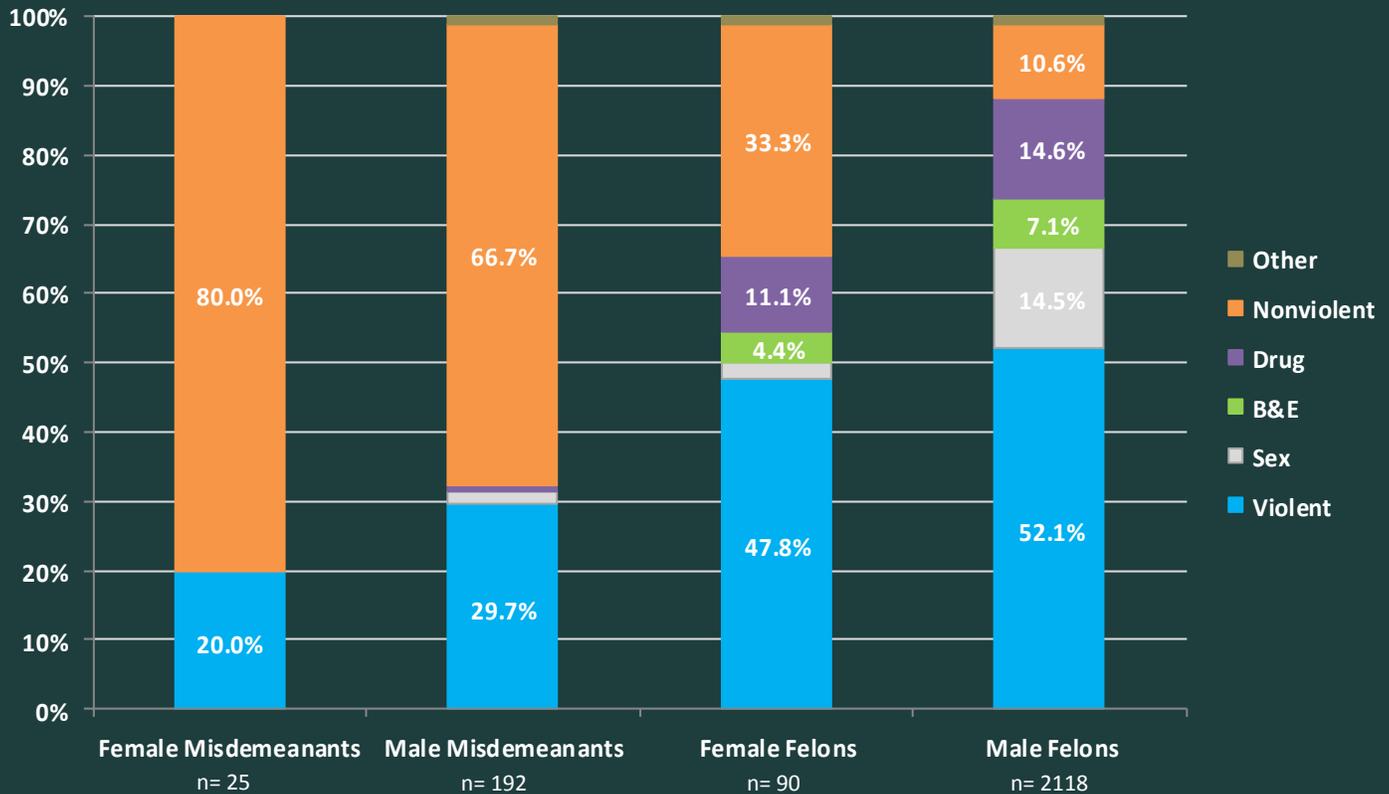
Average Length of Stay for FY17



*Approximately 11% of offenders remain on pretrial status after 30 days, but are not displayed on the graph.
0 Indicates a pretrial offender was released on the same day **Sentenced offender populations of less than two percent are not represented on the above table

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type
Stock Data - June 30, 2017 (N = 2,425)



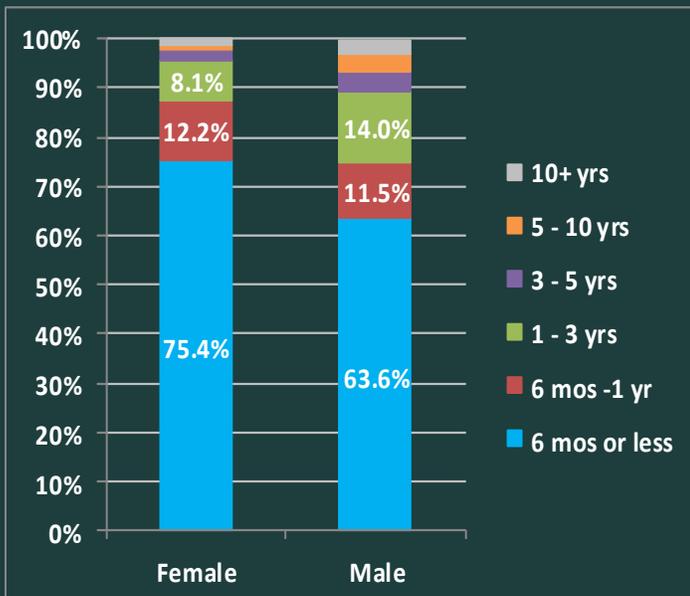
Included in the sentenced stock population are 225 inmates sentenced to life and 31 sentenced to life without parole. Inmates sentenced to life may be eligible for parole at some point in the future depending on a multitude of factors. However, those sentenced to life without parole will spend the rest of their lives in prison. It's important to highlight that out of the 194 inmates who received life sentences, two are women. These 256 offenders constitute 10.6% of the total sentenced population. Eighteen (18) of the lifers are inmates from other states or inmates for which RI shares jurisdiction (i.e., the inmate may have time to serve following the expiration of sentence in RI).

For the female sentenced population, the most common misdemeanor offenses were driving while intoxicated (28%) and shoplifting (28%).

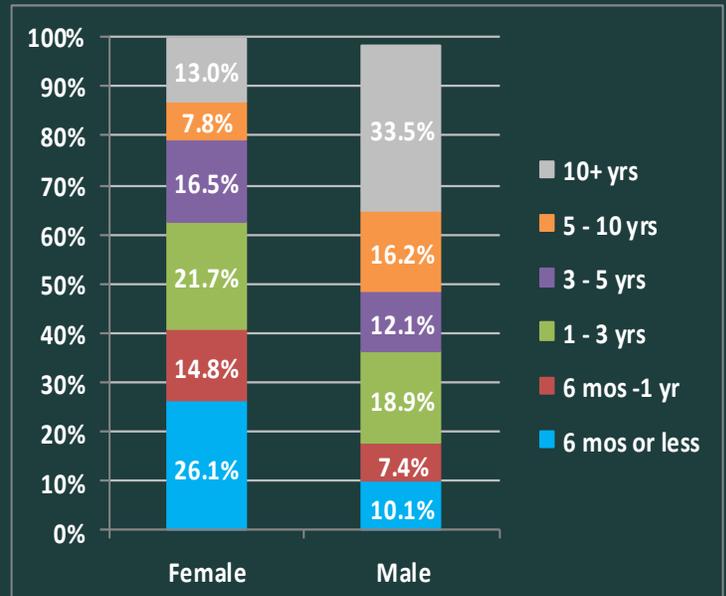
The most common misdemeanor offenses for the male sentenced population were domestic assault (12.5%) and driving while intoxicated (11.5%). In addition, the most common felony offenses included felony assault (8.7%) and first degree murder (8.7%).

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Commitments
Sentence Length by Sex
FY2017



Sentenced Stock Population
Sentence Length by Sex
June 30, 2017



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, 2017¹. For example, even though only about 10.9% of the male population is *committed* to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represents 61.8% of the population.

Offense Category	Male		Female		Total	
	Sent < 6 mos	Sent > 6 mos	Sent < 6 mos	Sent > 6 mos	Sent < 6 mos	Sent > 6 mos
Violent	2.30	58.69	1.80	69.37	2.25	59.53
Sex	4.09	84.75			4.09	84.75
B&E	3.97	37.87	2.46	19.88	3.86	36.45
Drug	3.67	29.86	4.57	16.57	3.78	29.13
Nonviolent	2.11	26.03	1.91	23.12	2.08	25.63
Subtotal	3.23	47.44	2.69	32.24	3.21	47.10
Average Total Sentence Length = 22.6 months						

The table above displays the average length of sentence imposed on sentenced commitments in FY2017. The actual amount of time offenders stay in prison is almost always shorter than the full sentence imposed, due to factors such as statutory good time (i.e., credit earned for good or industrious behavior) and earned time for program participation and completion (time deducted from sentence).

*The inclusion of female sex offenders had resulted in an increase in the average total sentence length by about 10 months from FY15.

¹ Please note that "Male" column of the Sentence Stock Population graph doesn't add to 100% because it excludes 1.9% of inmates serving out of state.

Sentenced Statistics

Effects of Sentence Reductions

Prior to May 2008, Rhode Island had one of the most conservative state sentence reduction formulas in the country. With the population reaching historically high levels in 2007 and 2008 and threatening to exceed prison capacity, the state's General Assembly, with overwhelming bipartisan support, enacted legislation designed to increase public safety, curb spending, and reduce recidivism of released inmates¹. The legislation increased the amount of behavioral good time credit and provided credits for program participation and completion. As a result, we have seen increased program participation and completion and, coupled with increased good behavior time, we have experienced an overall decrease in offenders' lengths of stay which has in turn led to a decreased prison population.

Average Percentage of Time Served by Sentence Lengths for Offenders Expiring a Sentence ²											
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Difference 08-17
3 months or less	99%	91%	91%	90%	92%	91%	92%	93%	94%	93%	-6.1%
3 - 6 months	97%	81%	80%	79%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	-17.5%
6 - 9 months	96%	82%	79%	76%	77%	79%	79%	78%	80%	79%	-17.7%
9 months - 1 year	95%	81%	77%	71%	74%	75%	76%	76%	77%	76%	-20.0%
1 - 3 years	93%	83%	76%	69%	69%	69%	71%	73%	72%	74%	-20.4%
3 - 5 years	88%	83%	80%	69%	62%	59%	64%	69%	68%	72%	-18.2%
5 - 7 years	84%	83%	73%	71%	63%	64%	60%	68%	72%	76%	-9.5%
7 - 10 years	79%	79%	79%	69%	51%	50%	58%	61%	69%	69%	-12.7%
Greater than 10 years	76%	75%	76%	63%	61%	53%	60%	70%	65%	67%	-11.8%

The above table depicts 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 2008 sentence reduction changes. As can be seen, there have been significant changes in the percent of time served for all offenders from FY08 to FY13. Most noticeably, offenders serving sentences between 6 and 9 months continue to have reductions in the time served (a decrease of 20.0% was documented from FY08 to FY17).

Despite across the board reductions in percent of time served, recent recidivism studies do not show any increase in return rates for offenders. In fact, only 50% of offenders released in 2013 returned to RIDOC with a new sentence within three years. In comparison, 54% of offenders released in 2004 (prior to the good time changes) returned with a new sentence and 64% as awaiting trial detainees.

Thus far, data does not appear to indicate that a decrease in time served contributes to more crime and re-incarcerations.

For further RIDOC recidivism information on the 2013 cohort, please see page 22.

Program Participation & Completion:

During FY17, 1,992 offenders participated in and/or completed one or more rehabilitative programs offered at RIDOC and were awarded a total of 72,021 program credits (days off sentence; an average of about 36 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 FY17.

¹ (<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText12/SenateText12/S2179A.pdf>).

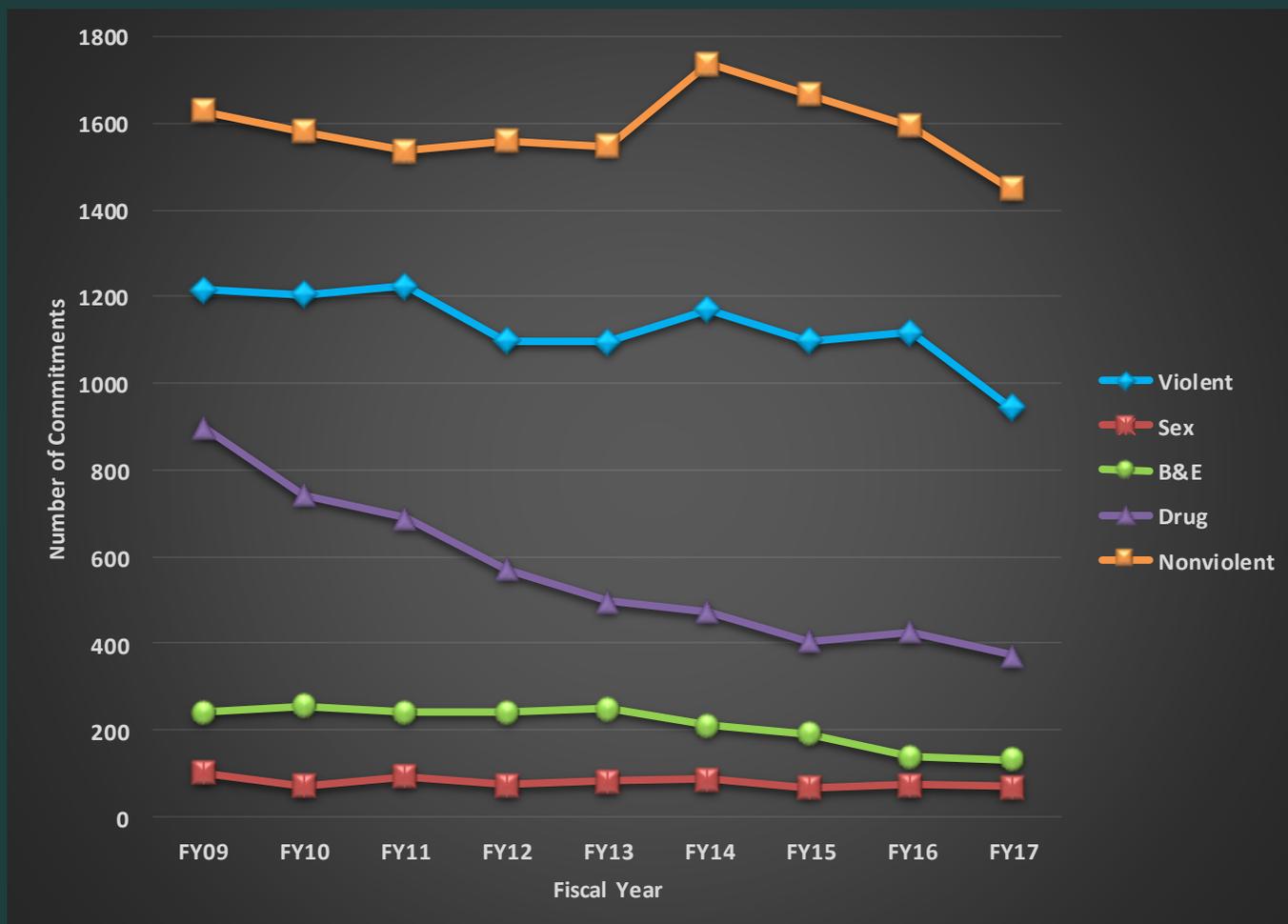
² Expiration of a sentence includes inmates who are released from RIDOC after having served their maximum court sentence (minus any good time & program credits).

Sentenced Statistics

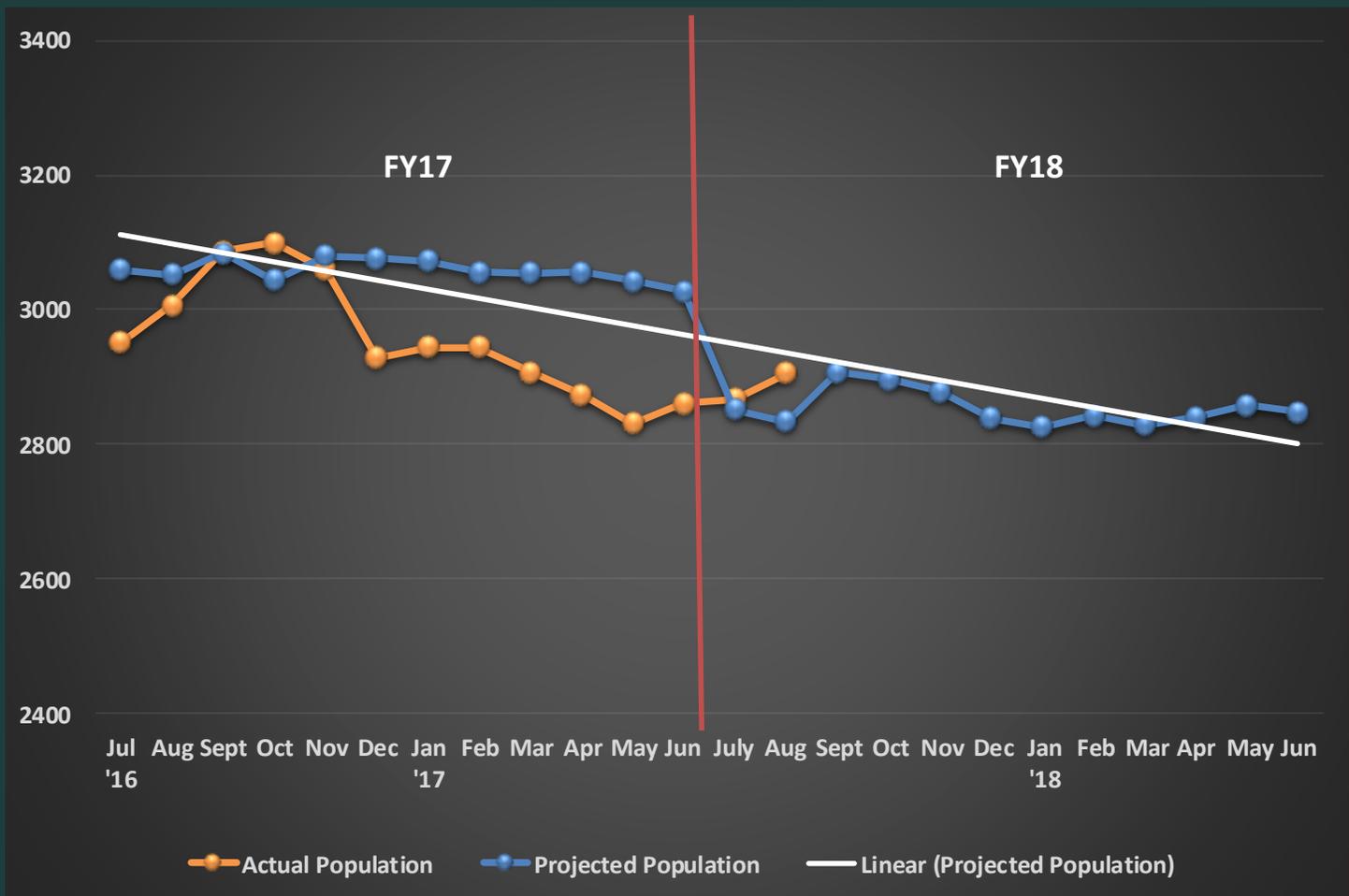
Effects of Drug Offense Sentencing Reform

Two major revisions to our state's drug laws were approved in 2009 and 2012, resulting in changes to the treatment of certain drug offenses. Prior to 2009, *mandatory minimum* sentences existed for the manufacture, sale or possession of certain amounts of different controlled substances, with offenders receiving 10 and 20 year minimum sentences, and \$10,000 - \$25,000 minimum fines. This law was repealed in 2009, and was replaced with a mechanism that allows judges to use their discretion in sentencing for these types of offenses. In 2012, Rhode Island passed new legislation that was signed into law in 2013, making possession of small amounts of marijuana punishable with a maximum \$150 civil fine and no jail time.

The drug offender population has seen a drastic decline in the past 6 years due partly to the two above changes. Since FY09, commitments to sentenced status declined 21%. Breaking commitments down by the most serious offense types, it is apparent drug crimes (pictured in purple below) declined by about 59%. It's important to highlight that from FY11 to FY14, sentenced commitments for drug crimes declined by about 31%. In comparison, from FY14 to FY17, sentenced commitments for drug crimes declined by only about 21%. With the current opioid epidemic, it's imperative that these rates are well documented so that they can be compared with commitment data in fiscal years to come.



Population Projections



The graph above shows the actual population (orange line) compared to the projected population (blue line). Based on this trend, the white line predicts the actual population over the next fiscal year.

As of the FY18 projection, RIDOC was operating below federal capacity in all facilities. The 10-year forecast of RI’s prison population, conducted by Wendy Ware of JFA Associates/The Institute, estimates that the total inmate population will increase by 1.7% or 50 inmates, at an average annual rate of 0.8% between fiscal year-end 2018 and fiscal year-end 2028. However, this projected growth would allow RI to remain below both the *operational (3,774) and **federal (3,989) capacities throughout the 10-year forecast.

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

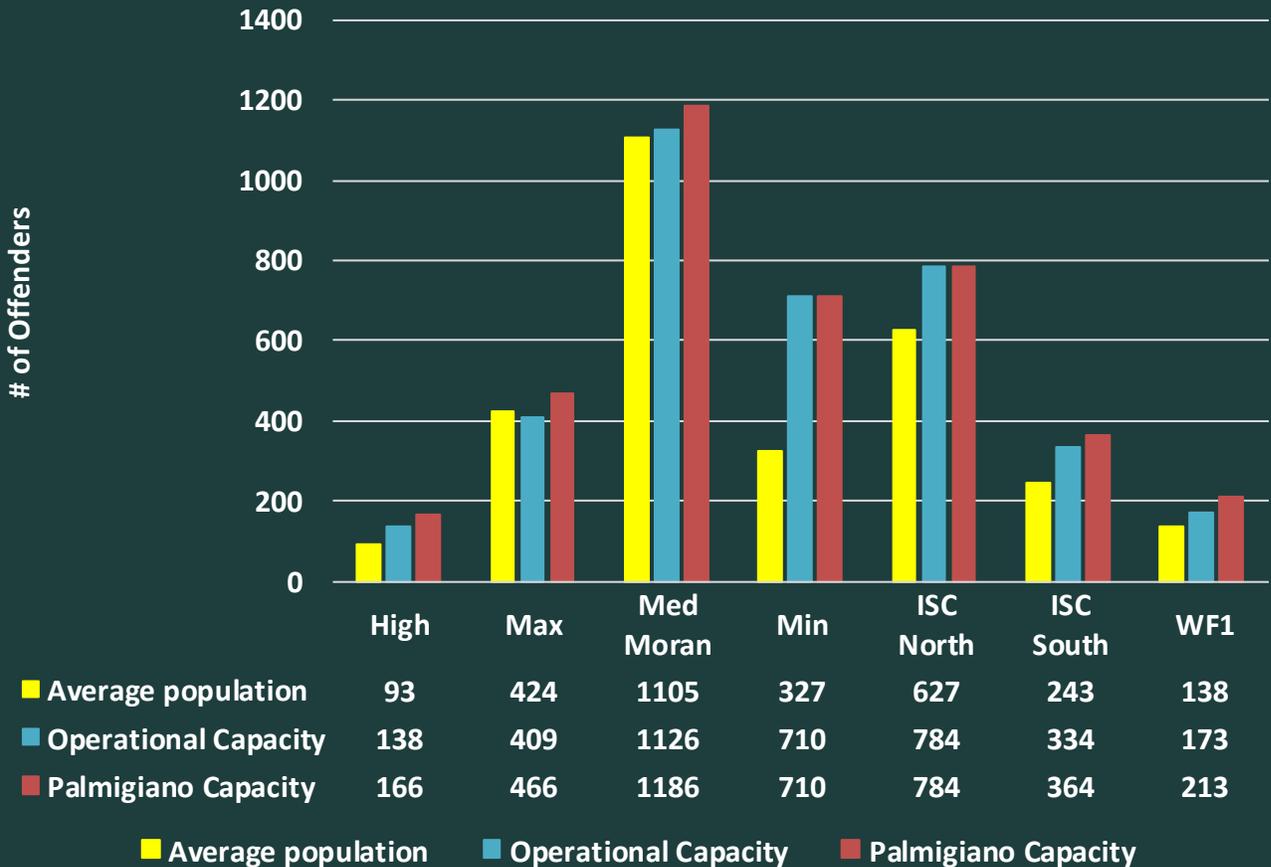
For more information, please see RIDOC’s Ten-Year Prison Population Projections Brief FY2017—2027: <http://www.doc.ri.gov/administration/planning/docs/RIDOC%20Population%20Projection%20FY17-27.pdf>.

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

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

Institutional Capacities

Average FY17 Population vs. Capacities



Total RIDOC FY 2017

Operational Capacity* = 3774

Palmigiano Capacity** = 3989

Average FY17 Population= 2958

Release Data

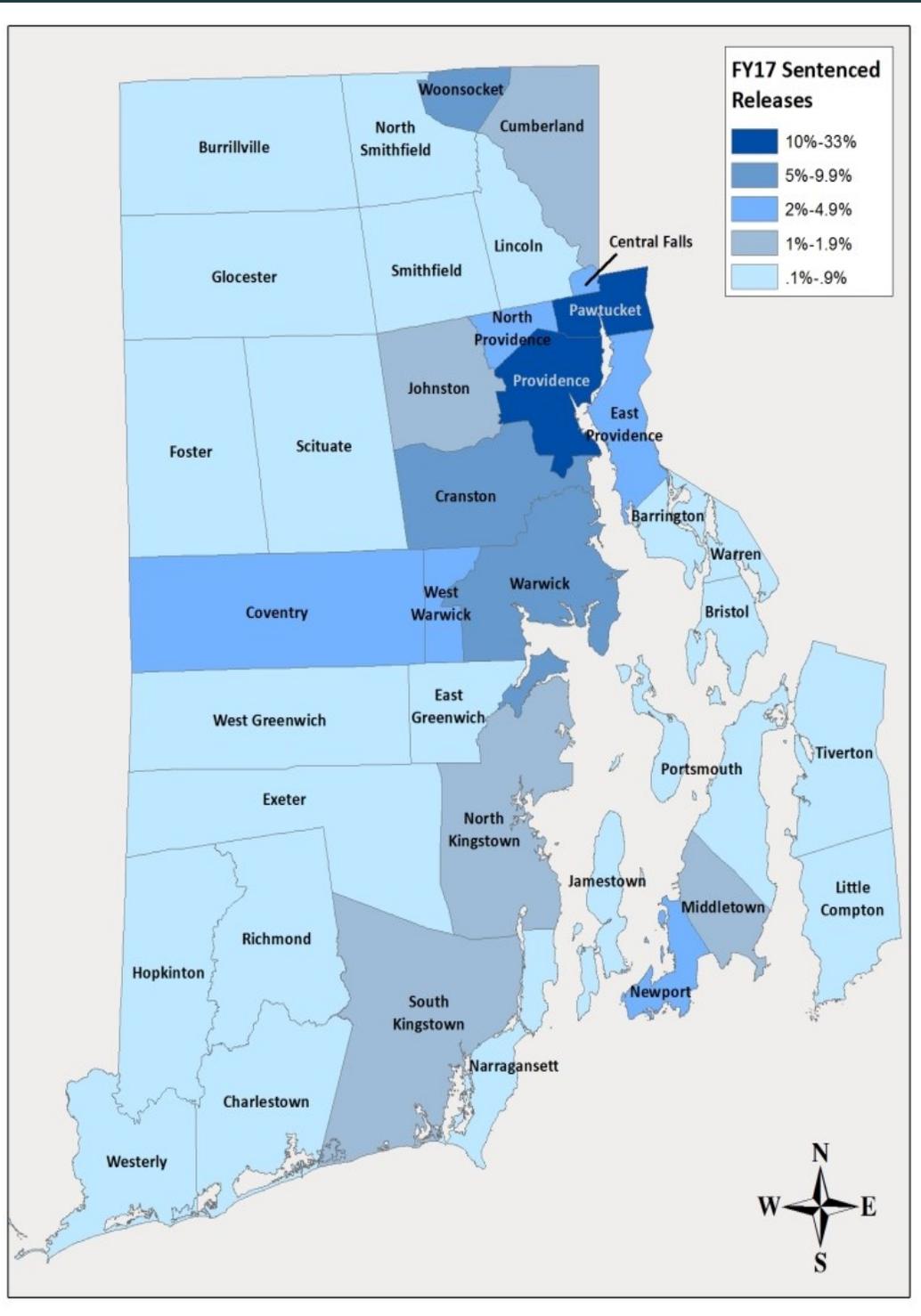
During FY17 RIDOC processed a total of 3,174 releases, representing 2,797 people, from sentenced status. Virtually all releases expired their sentences (88.2%); 9% were paroled.

About 5% of sentenced releases self-reported that they were homeless or had no permanent address

About (50%) of males were released from being housed in Minimum or Medium Security. An additional 46% were released from the Intake Service Center with another 4% having been released from Maximum or High Security. Female releases were distributed amongst WF1 and Home Confinement (79% & 21% respectively).

Of these releases to Rhode Island, (41%) reported returning to either Providence or Pawtucket. An additional 19% returned to Cranston, Warwick, and West Warwick.

There were 11 offenders, all males, on active escape status as of 6/30/17. These escapes span from 1979 to 2009.



Five (5) 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. In FY17, there were 4 inmate deaths, all males.

During FY17 there were a total of 9,780 awaiting trial releases. Just over half (57%) were discharged at court, while 20% were bailed and 20% were sentenced to serve time on their charges.

Release Data

Recidivism

With the award of the Second Chance Adult Offender Comprehensive Statewide Recidivism Reduction Demonstration Program Grant (Recidivism Reduction Grant) in October 2012, the focus on reducing recidivism has become even more crucial to RIDOC staff.

RIDOC defines recidivism as:

1. An offender who was released from sentence at RIDOC within a specific period of time (cohort), and
2. Who was returned to RIDOC as a sentenced inmate, or
3. Who was returned to RIDOC as an awaiting trial inmate as noted.

The Cohort

There were 2,774 offenders released in Calendar Year 2013 (CY13), accounting for the 3,074 distinct release events. The majority of offenders were white (56%), males (89%), and averaged 34 years of age. The majority were released from serving for a nonviolent (44%) or violent (32%) offense with an average sentence of 1.5 years.

Sentenced Readmissions

At 3-years post release, 50% of offenders returned to RIDOC with a new sentence, resulting in a moderate increase from the from the CY09 cohort that reported a 48% 3-year return rate. Just over half (51%) of males and 38% of females were recommitted as sentenced offenders 36 months post release.

In addition, virtually all offenders who returned were for a probation violation (51%) or a new sentence (39%). While the majority of probation violators returned with new charges (83%), the vast majority of parole violators returned for technical violations (83%).

RIDOC operates a unified correctional system, meaning that all pre-trial detainees and sentenced offenders (regardless of sentence length or crime type) are under the department's jurisdiction. Unlike most correctional departments, this gives RIDOC the unique opportunity to report rates for those who returned awaiting trial.



This graph depicts a 4% decrease in 3-year recidivism rates for sentenced readmissions from the CY04 cohort compared to the CY13 cohort.

Awaiting Trial Readmissions

Forty percent (40%) of releases returned within 1 year as awaiting trial detainees; 53% within 2 years; and 60% by the third year. These rates follow the same trends reported in past cohorts.

The majority of awaiting trial detainees were committed as probation violators (46%) or for failure to appear in court (27%). In regards to gender, 60% of men and 53% of women returned as awaiting trial detainees 36 months post release.

Time in the Community

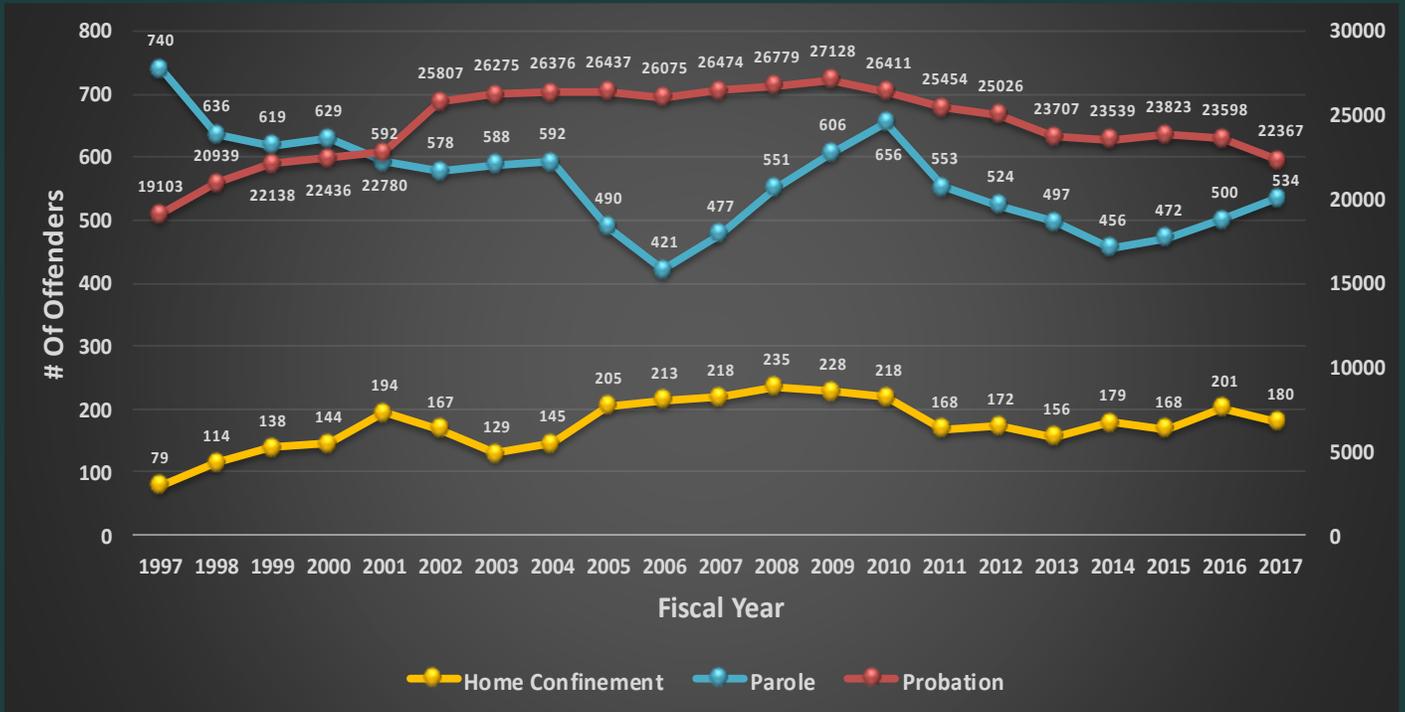
The average time spent in the community was 9.8 months. Almost 7% of recidivists returned within 30 days of initial release, with an additional 21% returning between 1 and 3 months post release. By 7 months post-release, 49% of recidivists had returned to RIDOC.

Council of State Governments

The efforts of RIDOC were highlighted in a recent Washington, DC forum by the Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG). CSG outlined which states' initiatives in reducing recidivism showed success and delivered results.

http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/ReducingRecidivism_StatesDeliverResults.pdf

Community Corrections Population



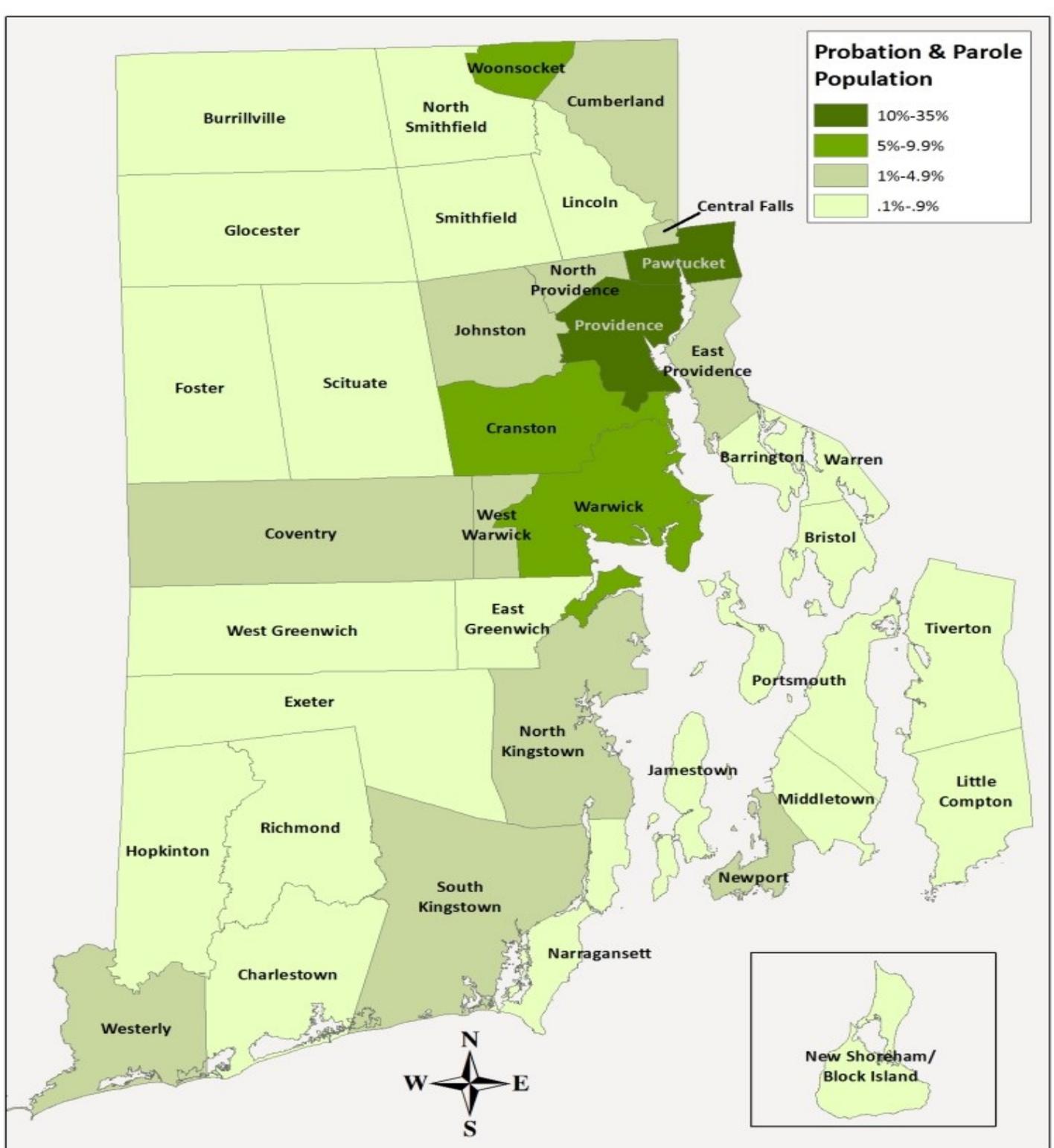
Interpreting the chart: The probation population is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the **primary axis** to the left.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2015, Rhode Island has the fifth highest rate of Community Corrections supervision in the nation; 2,873 per 100,000 residents. In addition, R.I has the second highest rate of probation supervision in the nation; 2,822 per 100,000 residents (*BJS Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015*).

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 30, 2017



Community Corrections Population



⇒ In Providence, there was a fairly wide spread in the proportion of the adult population supervised by Community Corrections: ranging from 1 in 18 to 1 in 32, largely dependent upon which section of the capital city was being analyzed.



Looking Toward the Future

As correctional facilities throughout the country continue to transition from a historically punitive incarceration model in taking a more rehabilitative and community based approach, the Rhode Island Department of Corrections will work towards implementing a more modern, innovative, and efficient case management plan by incorporating the use of evidence-based risk assessments.

Case Management Standard Operating Procedure

RIDOC has been relentlessly working on a comprehensive case management standard operating procedure (SOP), which outlines how an offender should be managed based on his/her risk/need assessment score. The Department utilizes the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), a 54-item validated risk/need assessment tool to identify problem areas across 10 domains known to be related to an offender's likelihood of returning to prison. This individualized approach allows for an offender's criminogenic risk factors to be addressed by narrowly tailoring available programs and services to promote successful community reintegration and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. The SOP will also create a more efficient system within facilities to triage offenders into the most appropriate programs at the most suitable times considering various factors (e.g. risk level, time left on sentence, etc.).

Classification Evaluation

Classification is the process by which sentenced offenders are placed into the most appropriate facility at RIDOC. Criteria such as staff and inmate safety and programming needs are significant factors considered in the process. Working with JFA Institute, RIDOC will evaluate the entire classification system in FY18, including analyzing processes, revalidating the classification instrument tools that aid in decision making, and identifying areas in need of improvement. The end result will be a safer, more cost and time-efficient system that adhere to national best practices.

Master Plan & Feasibility Study

The Department in conjunction with Department of Capital Asset Management & Maintenance will be selecting a qualified vendor to produce a detailed Correctional Master Plan and Feasibility Study. The purpose of the study will be to articulate and evaluate the short term and long term facility needs for the various functional components of the RIDOC and to provide a road map to accomplish that plan. Focus areas will include the current and future space needs as well as estimate the costs of proposed improvements as well as providing a detailed physical and financial twenty-five year plan at the RIDOC. The study is anticipated to be conducted during calendar years 2017 and 2018.

Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

RIDOC staff have been trained on the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Correctional Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) to review evidence-based programs and offer guidance on implementing best practices. The CPC incorporates 77 indicators used to make accurate evaluations used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention. To date, three programs have been reviewed with plans of evaluating three more in the latter half of 2017 and early 2018.

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT)

RIDOC is moving toward offering cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) in the community for moderate to high risk offenders under probation or parole supervision. CBT aims to enhance functional thinking and behavior by addressing thought processes that drive their criminal behavior. This exciting venture will mark the first time RIDOC will offer contracted services to offenders under community corrections supervision.