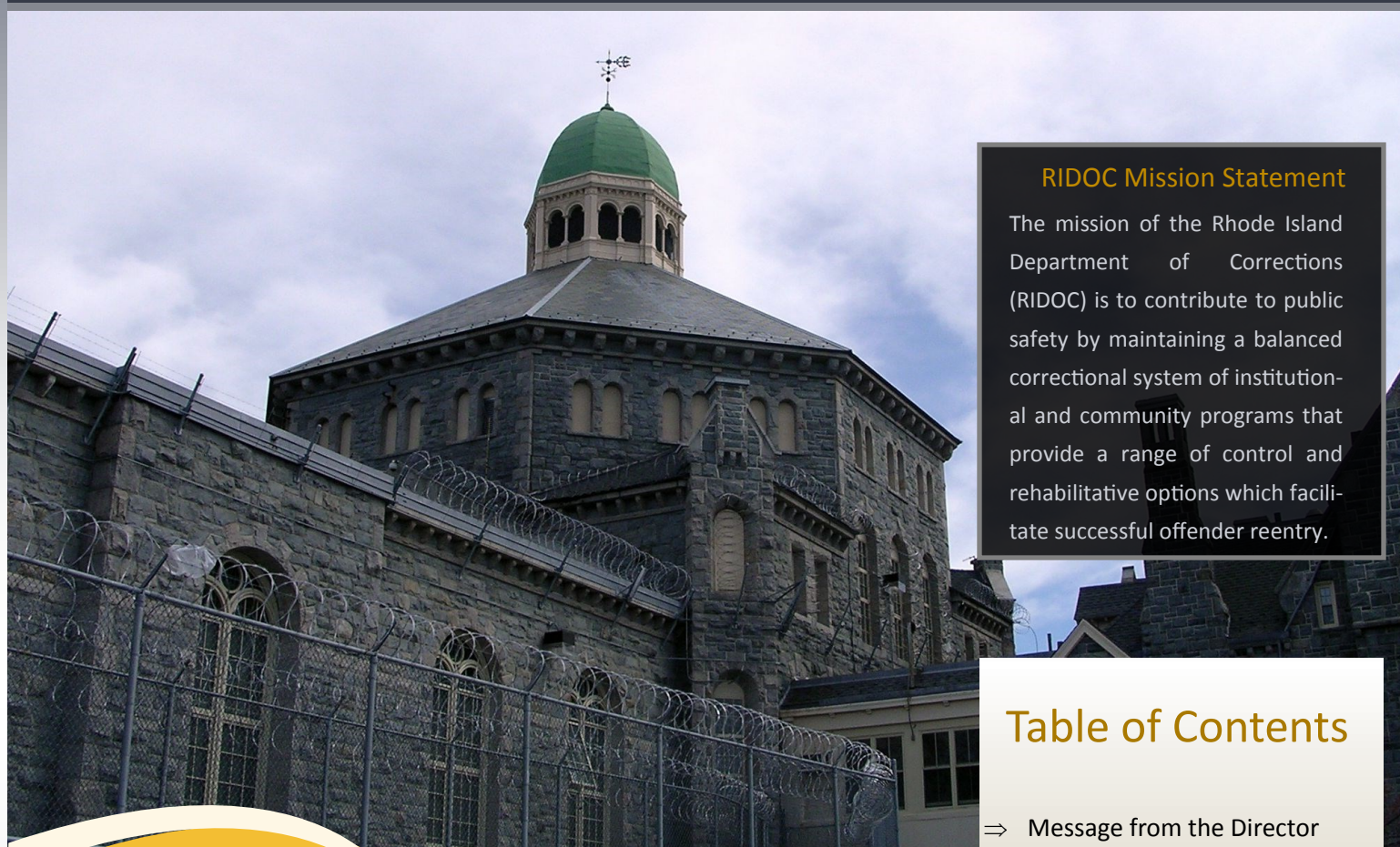


Rhode Island Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Population Report

October 2016



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 which facilitate successful offender reentry.

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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 pleased to present the Rhode Island Department of Corrections' Annual Population Report for Fiscal Year 2016. Our Planning and Research Unit has once again taken voluminous 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 the valuable work the Planning and Research Unit performs.

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 fourteen years.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ As we look to the future, 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.
- ◆ Going forward, RIDOC is committing to the use of evidence-based risk assessment tools that identify offenders' risks and criminogenic needs for case management inside the prison walls as well as in the community.
- ◆ We are fortunate to be part of the Justice Reinvestment Working Group created by Governor Gina Raimondo's Executive Order and to be working with the Council of State Governments on methods of case management that lead to more successful offender reentry.

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

Thank you.

Facilities

The Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) is 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: 935 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 1,118 (FY16)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$48,750

Minimum Security

Opened: 1978 - Expanded: 1989 & 1992

Average Facility Population: 393 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 710 (FY16)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$61,185

Medium Security:

John J. Moran Facility

Opened: 1992

Average Facility Population: 1,082 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 1,126 (FY16)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$42,281



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 11,918 commitments in FY16, approximately 993 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: 437 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 409 (FY16)



Annual Cost per Offender: \$66,480

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: 96 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 138 (FY16)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$187,369



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: 103 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 173 (FY16)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$147,913 (both women's facilities)



Bernadette Building

Opened: December, 2011

Average Population: 22 (FY16)

Operational Capacity: 100 (FY16)

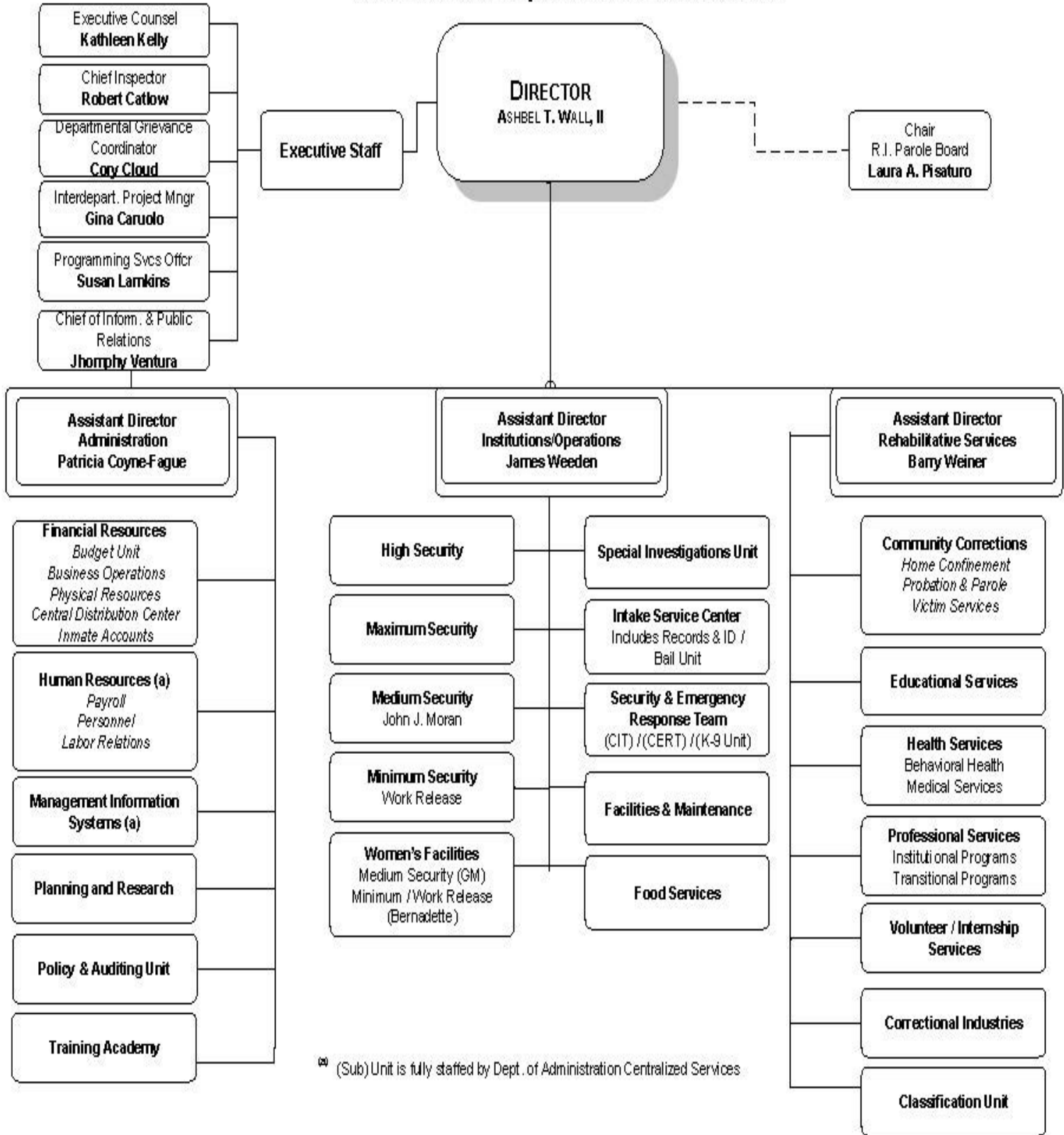


The Women's Facilities (WOM) house awaiting trial offenders and three classification levels (medium, minimum, and work release) in two separate buildings. In late 2010 and 2011,

facilities housing 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. WFII was originally designed to house work release security men and in later years housed Community Corrections and Education offices. Changes were made to both of these buildings to target the specific needs for women prior to their opening. The unique social, cultural, and gender-specific needs of female offenders are supported by staff and incorporated into programming and treatment within the facilities.

RIDOC Organizational Chart

Rhode Island Department of Corrections



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.

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 cornerstone 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, they also strive to make it possible for ex-offenders to successfully reintegrate back into their communities upon release.

What Does Planning & Research Do?

The Planning & Research Unit

For nearly twenty years, the Planning & Research Unit has been responsible for preparing an annual report of the inmate population for the Rhode Island Department of Corrections. While publication of this report is an important task, it is merely one of a myriad of projects for which the Unit is responsible. Under the direction of the Associate Director, the Unit assists with a multitude of essential planning functions, from coordinating and supervising Departmental program initiatives via program development to program evaluation and statistical analysis. The Unit is comprised of a team of highly skilled staff members, including a Senior Word Processing Typist, two Principal Planners, an Economic and Policy Analyst, a Principal Research Technician, and a Planner. While all working together in the same Unit, they are responsible for different projects and duties and are an integral part of large scale departmental initiatives such as Justice Reinvestment, the State-wide Recidivism Reduction Grant, and the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative

Rhode Island was first awarded technical assistance under the Justice Reinvestment initiative in 2008 as RIDOC faced a particularly high inmate population, which threatened to exceed federal court-ordered capacities. Since Rhode Island had one of the most conservative sentence reduction formulas in the country, bi-partisan legislation was passed through the state's General Assembly in an innovative attempt to enhance public safety and curb the recidivism rate while reducing the inmate population. This resulted in an increased sentence reduction credits for good behavior and established sentence reduction credits for program participation and program completion. A well-documented increase in program participation has led to overall reductions in offenders' length of stay, resulting in a decrease in the overall prison population.

Rhode Island entered into a second JR initiative in 2015 with focused attention on RI's Community Corrections population. In this effort, a working group created through an executive order by Governor Raimondo brought together a diverse panel representing every facet of RI's criminal justice system as well as lawmakers, community agency leaders, and mental health advocates. The group worked for several months to create legislation that would, among other things, introduce risk assessment at the pretrial stage, modernize laws regarding sentencing and violations, and increase accountability and effectiveness in probation.

While this legislation did not pass in 2016, some implementation projects are moving forward, including the early termination of probation supervision and the establishment of a Risk Assessment Unit in Adult Probation.

Recidivism Reduction Grant

In October 2012, RIDOC was awarded a Second Chance Act Statewide Recidivism Reduction Grant to address deficiencies identified in the use of assessment, case management and programming interventions. The purpose of the grant was to implement risk reduction strategies and principles of effective correctional practice by changing case management and case planning through the application of risk/needs assessment. Some of the goals that were achieved through this initiative include: the expansion of risk assessments with the sentenced population, the implementation of the Thinking for a Change cognitive restructuring program in certain facilities, and training for community corrections staff around offender risk/need assessment. RIDOC is currently in the process of instituting changes to statewide policies and practices to address those higher-risk offenders that are at a greater likelihood of reoffending.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) mandates correctional facilities take steps to ensure the prevention and analysis of the incidence of prison rape. The Associate Director of Planning and Research served as the Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinator from January 2008 through July 2016. In this capacity, the Associate Director worked with the three divisions of RIDOC to ensure compliance with national PREA Standards. As of August 2016, each of the RIDOC correctional facilities had been audited for compliance with PREA Standards. There were a multitude of PREA-affected policy changes enacted, including a PREA specific policy. An Interdepartmental Project Manager was hired to assume full time PREA Coordinator responsibilities in July 2016.

Population Trends



Total RIDOC Population FY02 to FY16



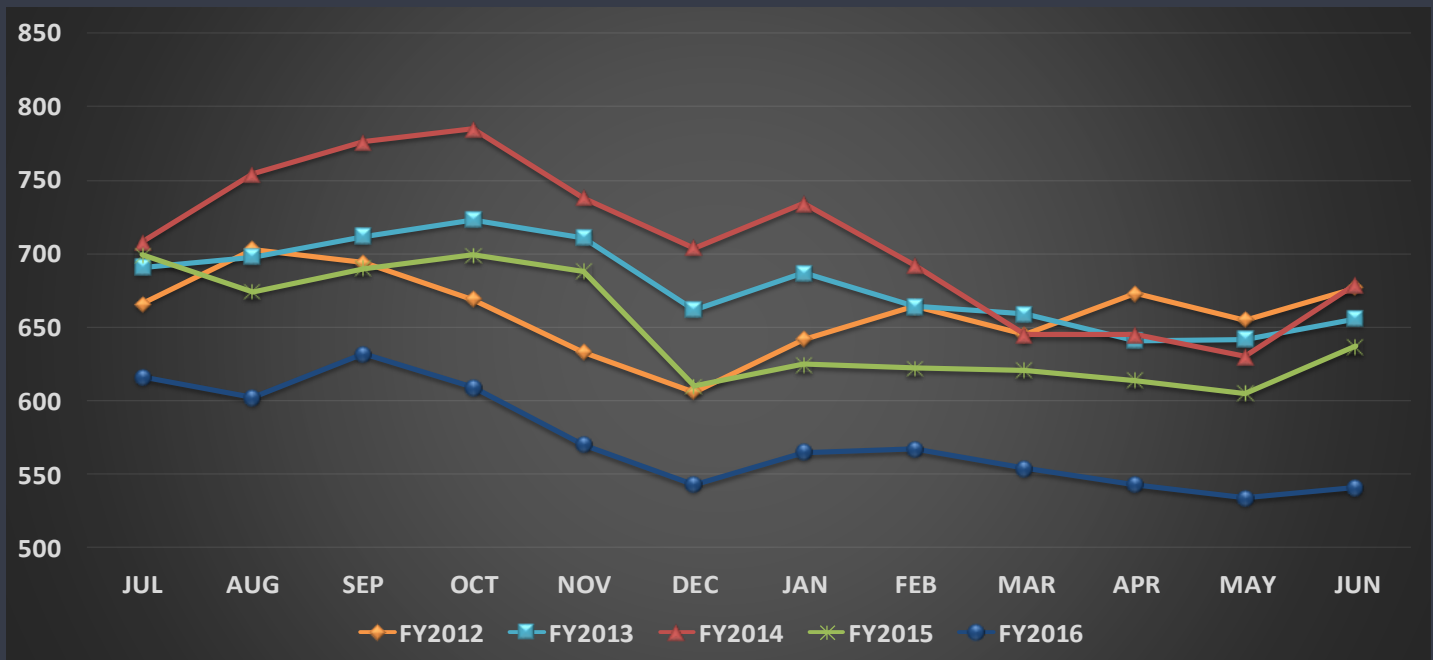
As was the trend nationally, Rhode Island experienced marked growth in its total prison population between 2002 and 2008. The most recent sharp increase was between FY05 and FY08, where the population grew 14.8%. However, since FY08 the population has seen a steady decline and fell 18% in the past five years. In RI, 197 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 439 out of 100,000 adult US residents are incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoner Statistics 2010 Revised), which makes Rhode Island third 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-FY11 which can be found on the RIDOC webpage at www.doc.ri.gov.

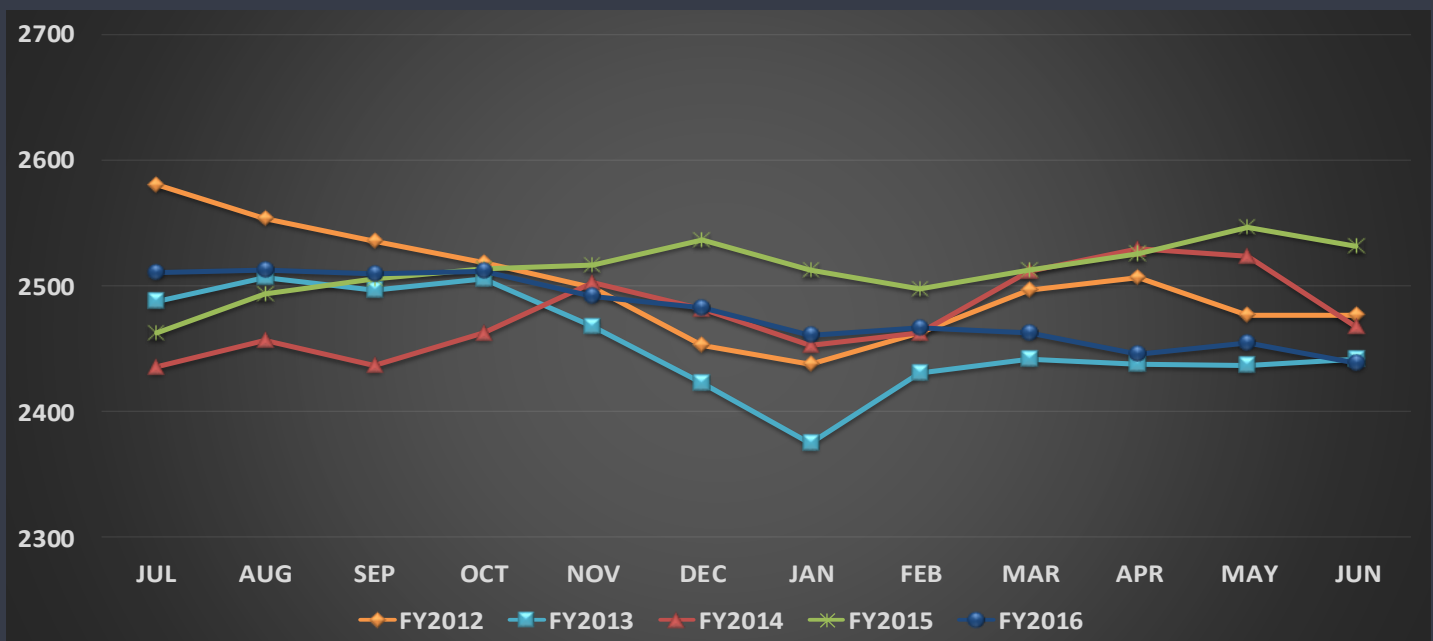
Fiscal Year Population Trends FY2012-FY2016

Awaiting Trial Population



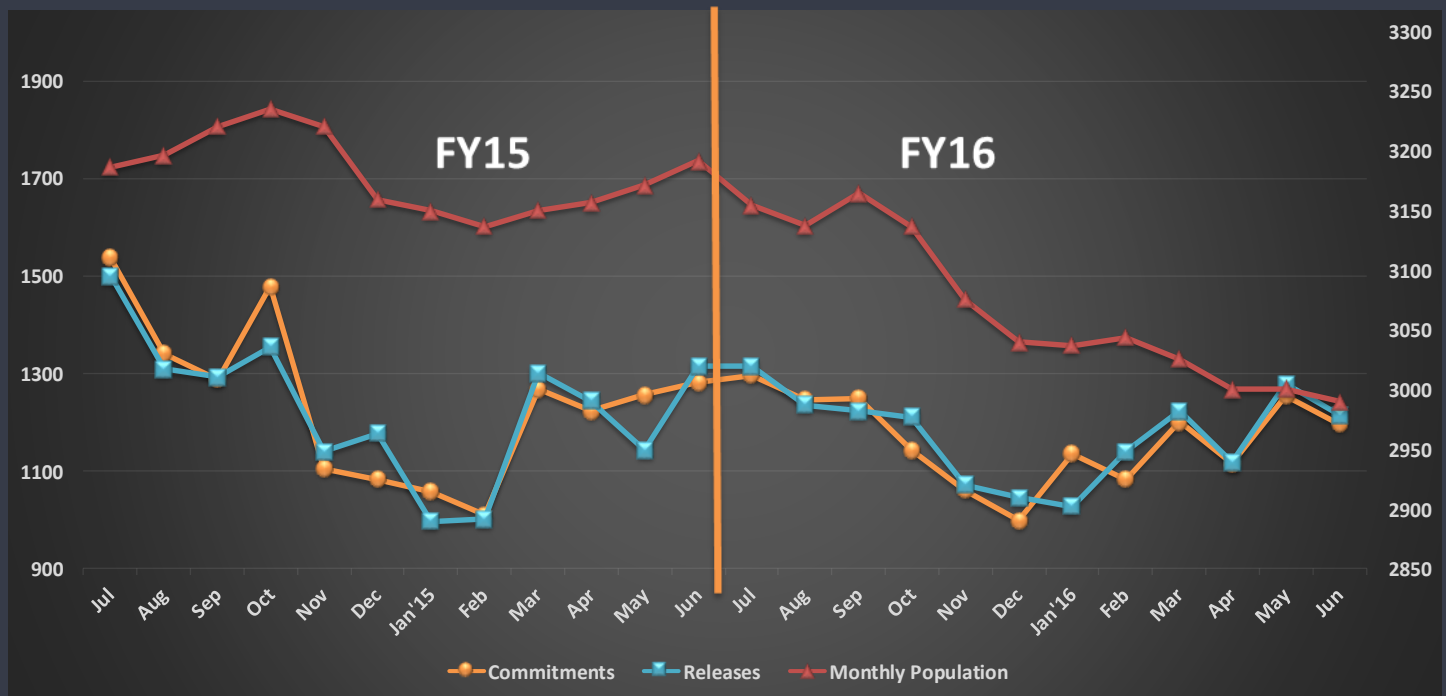
The RIDOC saw a slight decrease in the average sentenced population (-1.4%) and a much larger decrease in the awaiting trial population (-11.7%) in FY16 compared to FY15. There was an overall decrease of 88 inmates (-2.8%) from start to close of FY16 (July 2015 until the close in June 2016).

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 in FY15 and FY16 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
1999	16,088	
2000	16,208	+8%
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%

Offender Characteristics

Characteristics of a Typical RIDOC Sentenced Offender

Male

- ♦ Twenty-two percent (22%) entered RIDOC as a probation violator in FY16.
- ♦ Four percent (4%) entered prison as parole violators in FY16.
- ♦ The largest group are white (41%), single (74%), and self-identify as Catholic (33%).
- ♦ About half (51%) have a high school diploma or GED, 37% 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-one percent (51%) were unemployed at the time they became incarcerated.
- ♦ Fifty-four percent (54%) of males were re-sentenced within 36 months of release.

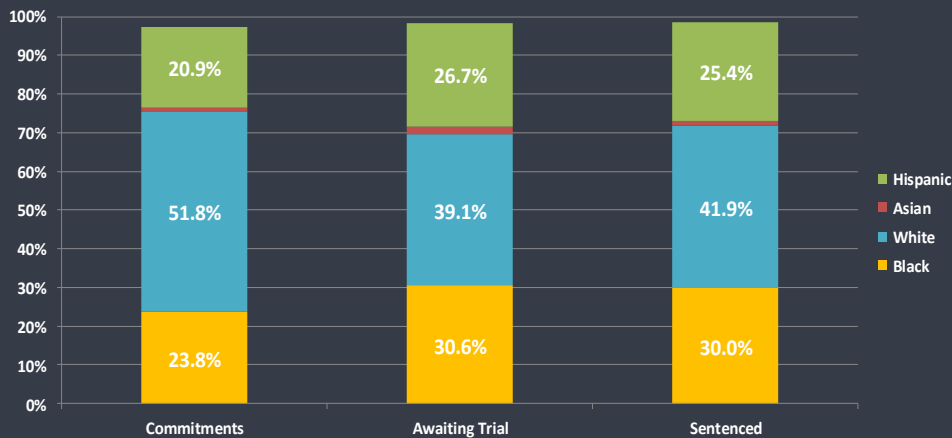
Female

- ♦ Fourteen percent (14%) entered RIDOC as a probation violator in FY16.
- ♦ Four percent (4%) entered prison as parole violators in FY16.
- ♦ The largest group are white (61%), single (67%), and self-identify as Catholic (31%).
- ♦ Forty-seven percent (47%) have a high school diploma or GED, 22% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 18% have completed some college.
- ♦ Fifty-eight percent (58%) are mothers; the average number of children is 2 per offender.
- ♦ Sixty-five percent (65%) were unemployed at the time they became incarcerated.
- ♦ Thirty-nine percent (39%) 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, 2016.

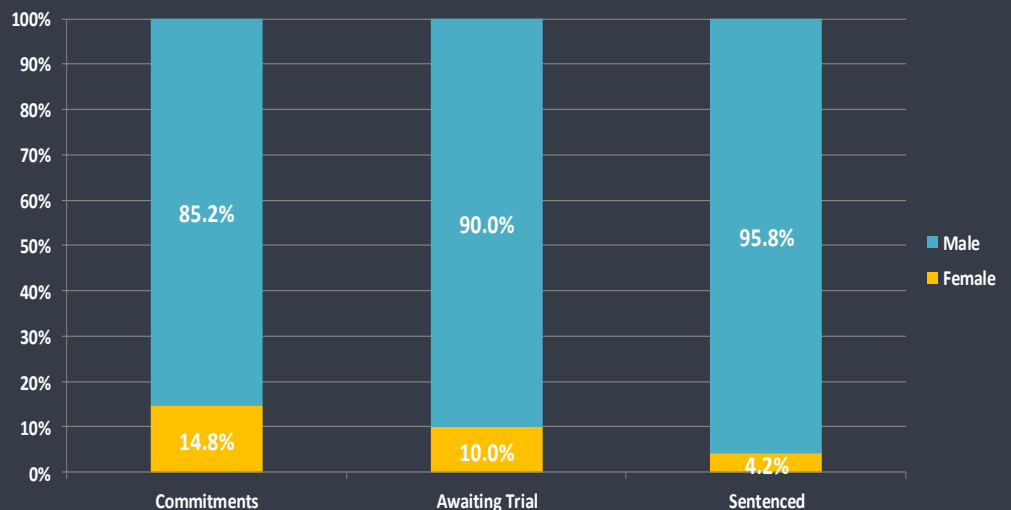
Inmate Race by Status



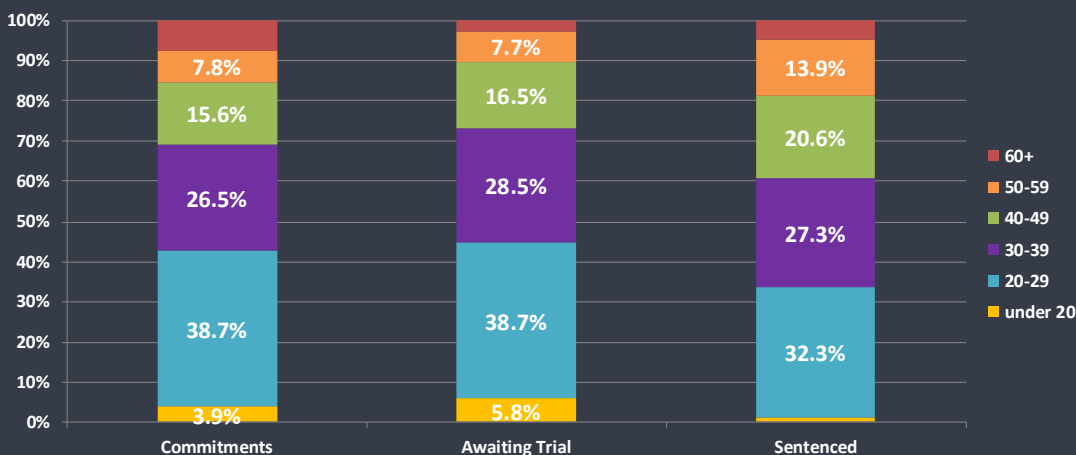
The vast majority of offenders (commitments, awaiting trial, and sentenced) are white, followed by black and Hispanic. Offenders who identify themselves as Asian, Native American, other, or their race is unknown make up less than 2% of the population for each category of offenders.

Males make up most (85.2%) of the RIDOC commitments while women account for only 14.8%.

Inmate Sex by Status



Inmate Age by Status

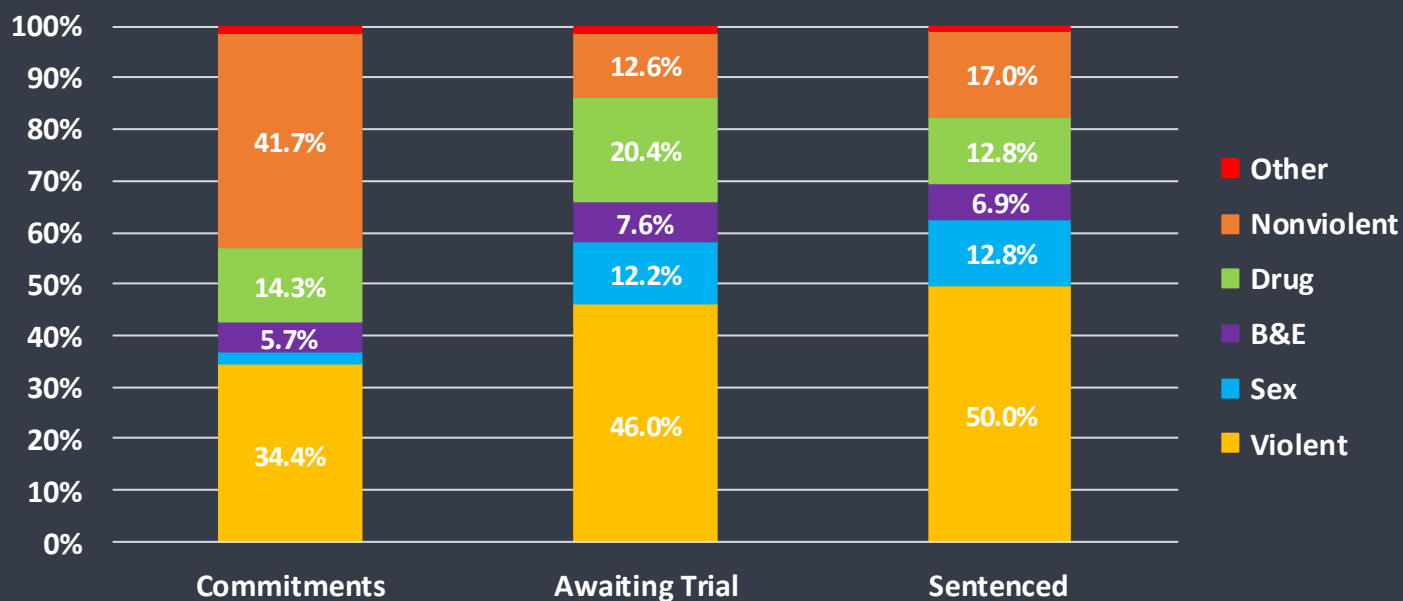


Over two thirds of all RIDOC offenders are between the ages of 20-39. The average age of male RIDOC sentenced offenders is 35 and for females is 37. For pre-trial offenders, males average 31 years of age and females 33 years of age.

*Please note any value less than 3% will not be labeled in the graphs on pages 12-16

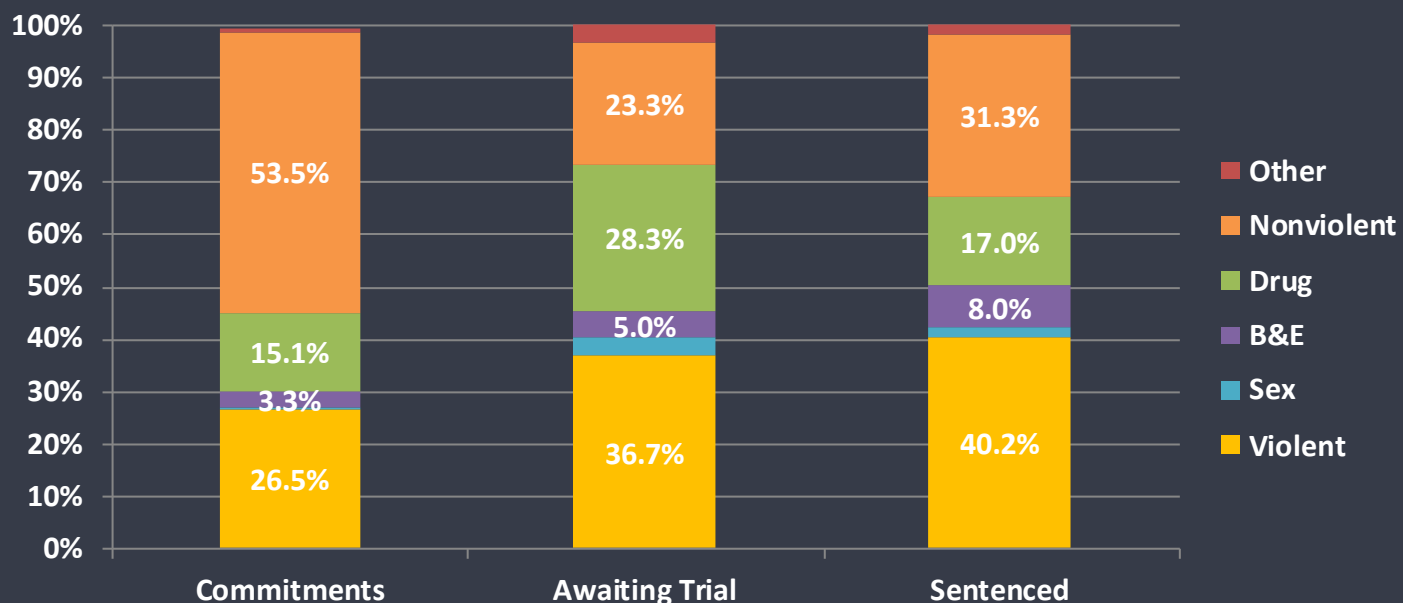
Offender Characteristics

Offense Type by Status - Male Population



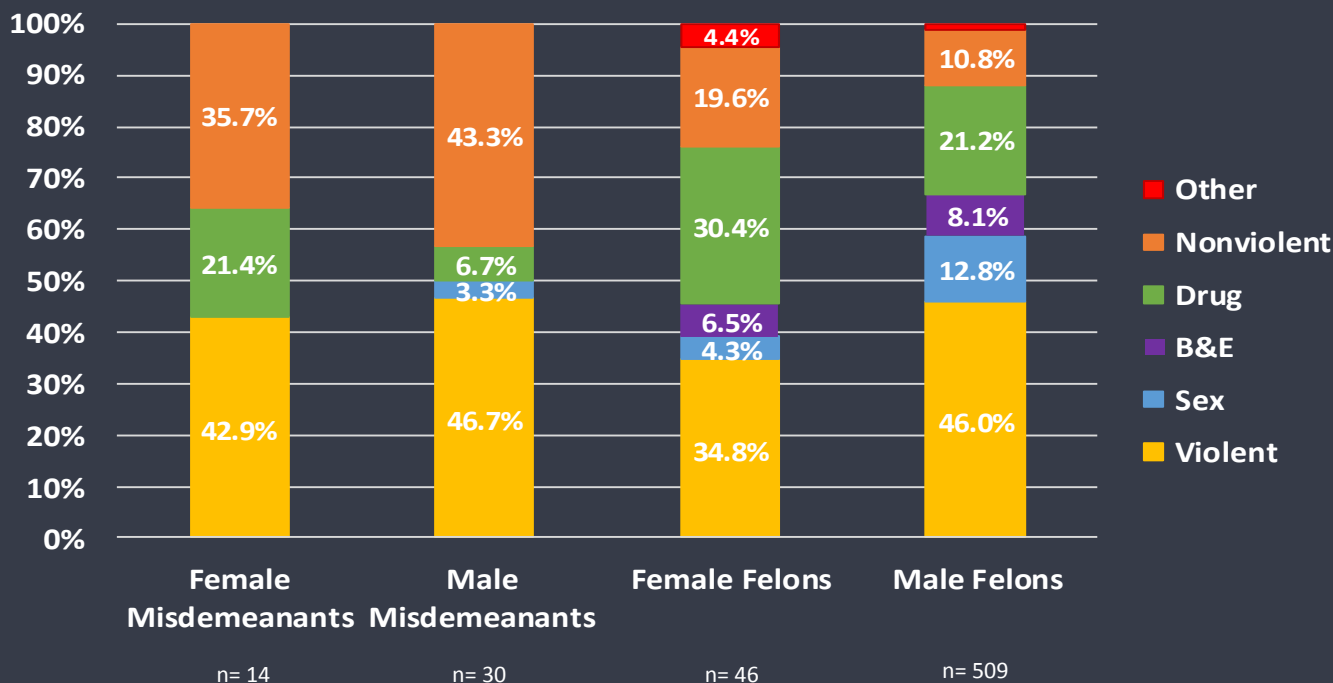
Forty-two percent (42%) of male commitments are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, while over half (53.5%) of the female commitments are incarcerated for similar offenses. Just over one third of the male population (34.4%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes, yet not even a quarter of females are incarcerated for similar violent crimes. We see the reverse trend in the sentenced stock population, where violent crimes make up half of males (50%) and 40.2% for females. Lifers are included in the sentenced population, making the amount of violent sentenced offenders rise drastically.

Offense Type by Status - Female Population



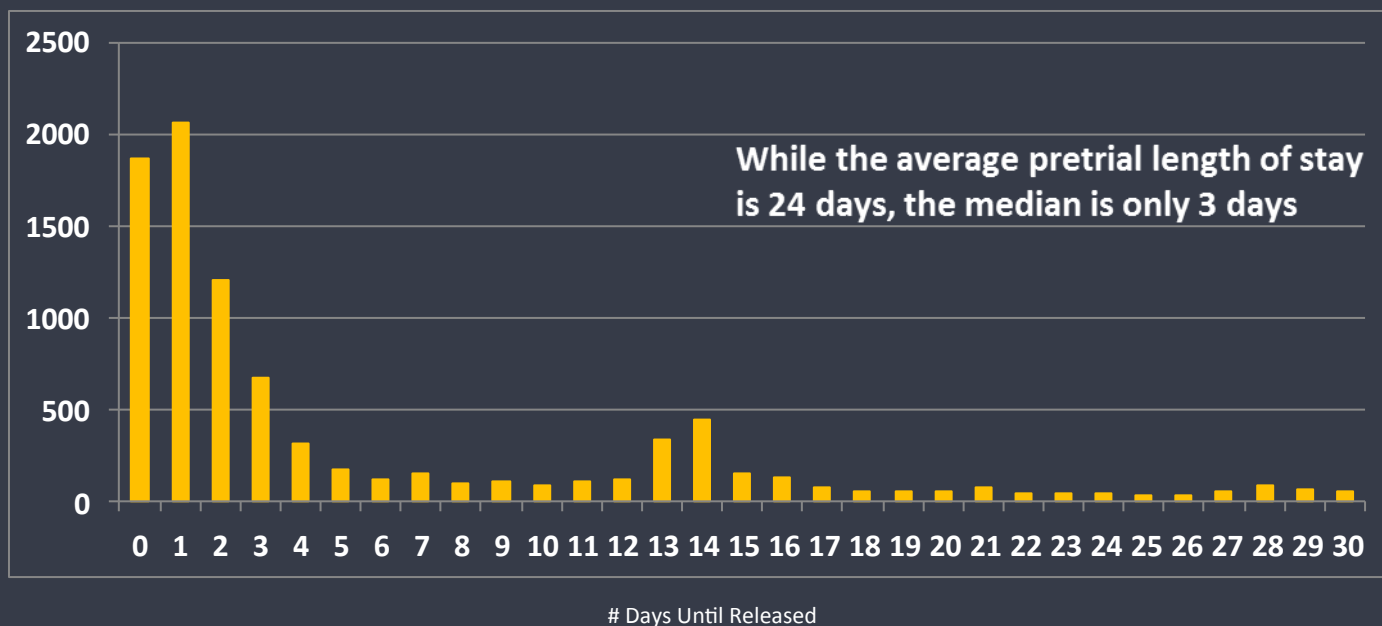
Pre-trial Statistics

Pre-Trial Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type



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

Average Length of Stay for FY16

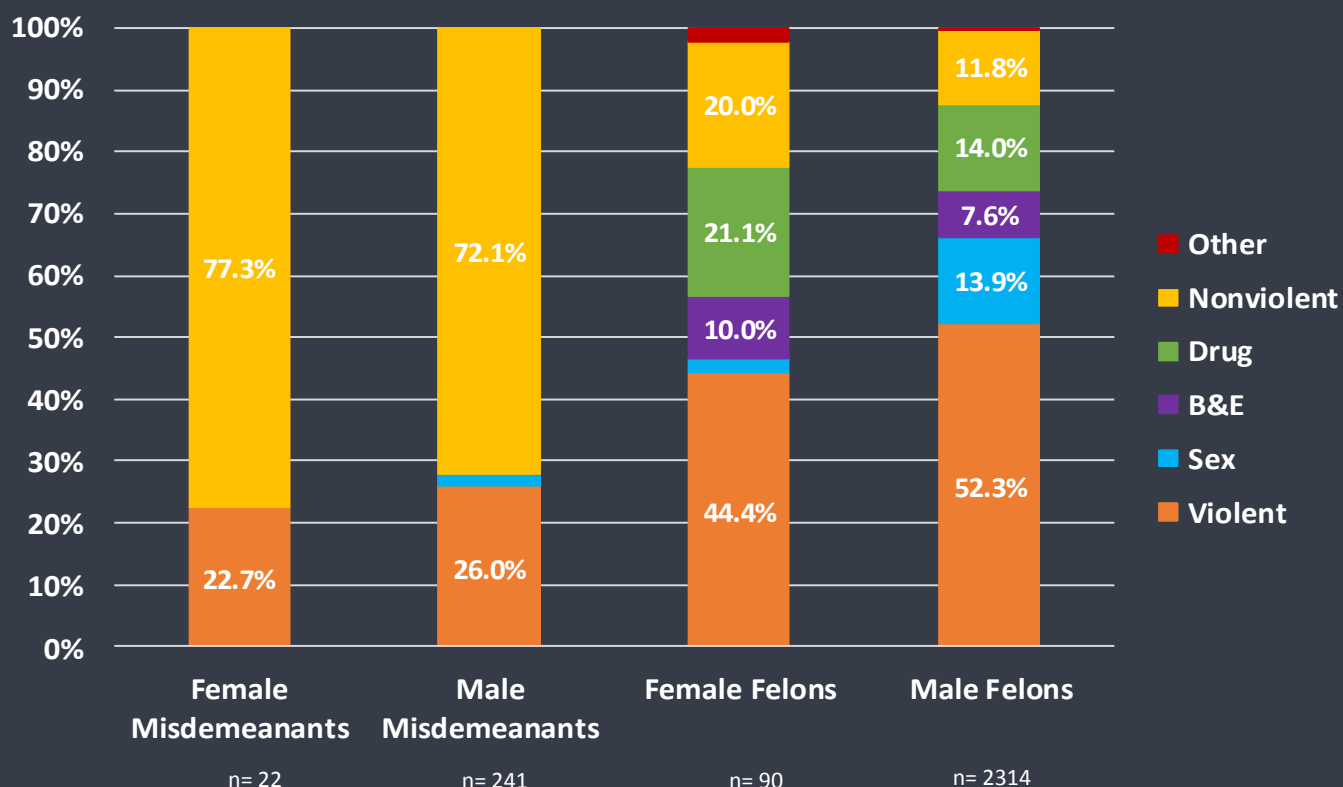


*Approximately 11% of offenders remain on pretrial status after 30 days, but are not displayed on the graph.

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, 2016



Included in the sentenced stock population are 211 inmates sentenced to life and 30 sentenced to life without parole. Out of the 181 inmates who received life sentences, two are women. These 241 offenders constitute 9.1% 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).

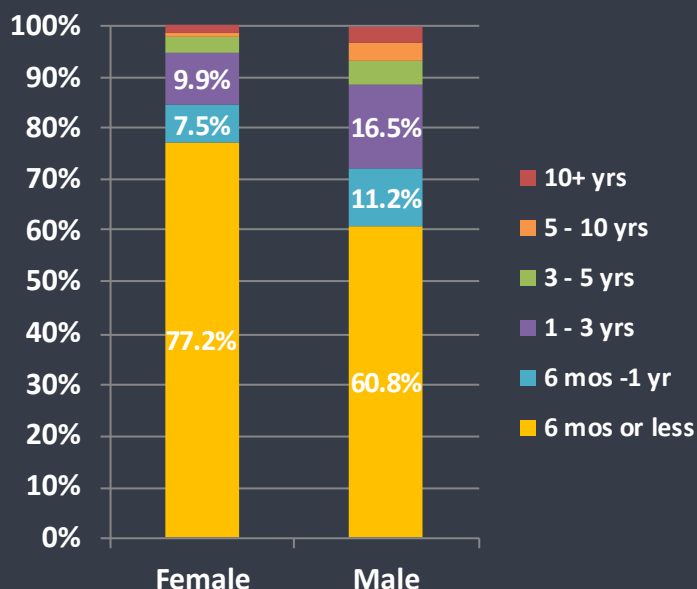
For the female sentenced population, the most common misdemeanor offenses were driving while intoxicated (27.3%) and shoplifting (18.2%).

The most common misdemeanor offenses for the male sentenced population were driving while intoxicated (14.6%) and driving with a suspended license (14.6%). In addition, the most common felony offenses included the delivery of a controlled substance (7.9%) and first degree murder (7.7%).

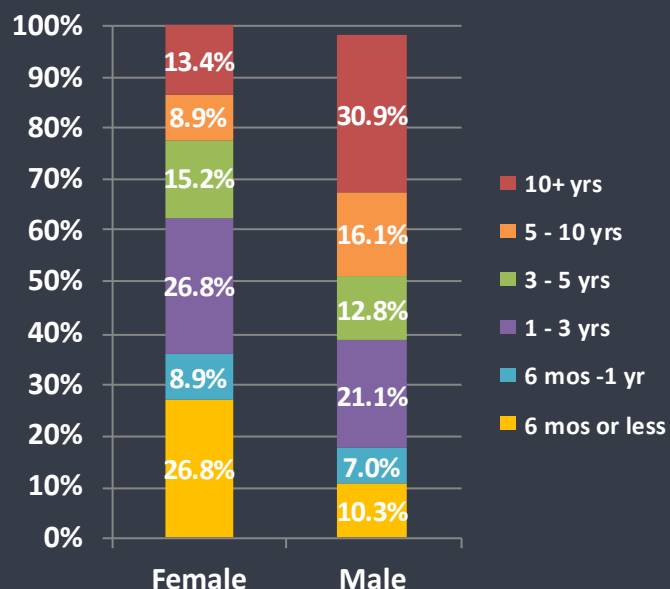
****Sentenced offender populations of less than two percent are not represented on the above table**

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Commitments
Sentence Length by Sex
FY2016



Sentenced Stock Population
Sentence Length by Sex
June 30, 2016



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, 2016. For example, even though only about 11.5% of the male population is *committed* to sentences of more than 3 years, over time, this group of offenders represents 60% 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	2.4	61.0	1.93	41.2	2.3	60.0
Sex	5.0	109.0		216.0	5.0	110.7
B&E	3.6	38.6	1.97	51.0	3.5	39.7
Drug	3.5	29.5	3.30	20.2	3.5	29.0
Nonviolent	2.3	21.5	2.06	19.7	2.2	21.3
Subtotal	3.3	51.9	2.3	69.6	3.3	52.1
Average Total Sentence Length = 30.4 months						

The table above displays the average length of sentence imposed on sentenced commitments in FY2016. 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

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 inmates.¹ 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' length of stay which has in turn led to a decreased prison population.

Average Percentage of Time Served by Sentence Length for Offenders Expiring a Sentence										
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Difference 08-16
3 months or less	99%	91%	91%	90%	92%	91%	92%	93%	94%	-5%
3 - 6 months	97%	81%	80%	79%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	-18%
6 - 9 months	96%	82%	79%	76%	77%	79%	79%	78%	80%	-17%
9 months - 1 year	95%	81%	77%	71%	74%	75%	76%	76%	77%	-19%
1 - 3 years	93%	83%	76%	69%	69%	69%	71%	73%	72%	-23%
3 - 5 years	88%	83%	80%	69%	62%	59%	64%	69%	68%	-23%
5 - 7 years	84%	83%	73%	71%	63%	64%	60%	68%	72%	-14%
7 - 10 years	79%	79%	79%	69%	51%	50%	58%	61%	69%	-13%
Greater than 10 years	76%	75%	76%	63%	61%	53%	60%	70%	65%	-14%

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 mid-range sentences (1-7 years) continue to have reductions in the time served.

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 49% of offenders released in 2010 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 2012 cohort, please see page 21.

Program Participation & Completion:

During FY16, 1,933 offenders participated in and/or completed one or more rehabilitative programs offered at RIDOC and were awarded a total of 72,483 program credits (days off sentence; an average of 37 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 FY16.

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

Sentenced Statistics

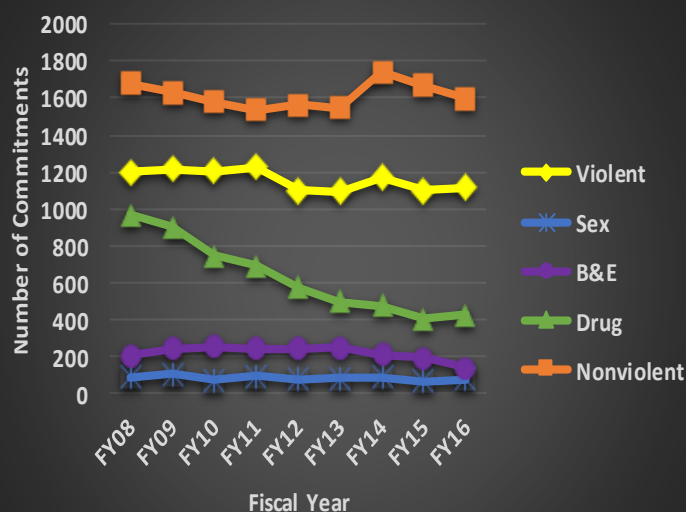
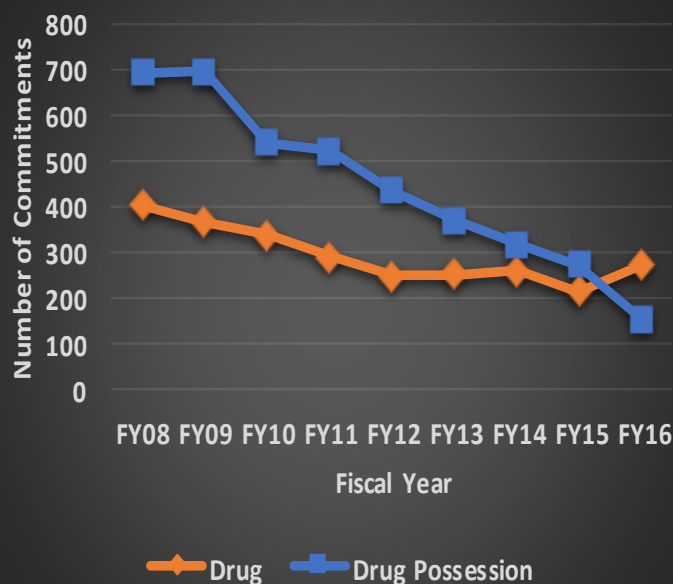
Effects of Drug Offense Sentencing Reform

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.

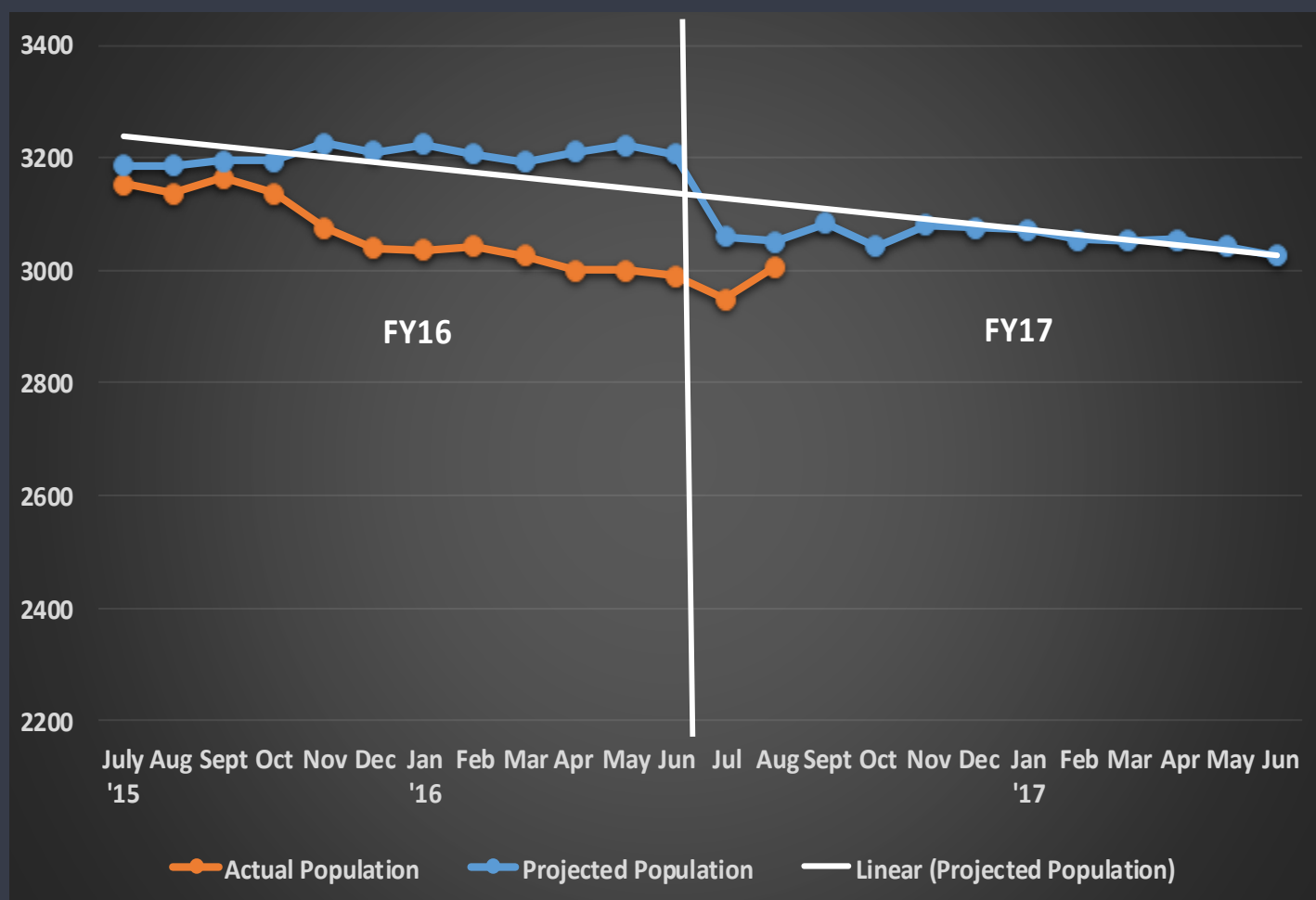
The drug offender population has seen a drastic decline in the past 6 years due partly to the two above changes. Since FY08, commitments to sentenced status declined 17%. Breaking commitments down by the most serious offense types, it is apparent drug crimes (pictured in green below) declined significantly while all other offenses remained relatively steady. In fact, these drug commitments dropped by 61%.

RIDOC classifies drug offenses into two separate categories: drug possession and all other drug crimes. Drug possession commitments have seen sharper declines than all other drug offenses combined.

Breaking this data down further into the specific type of drugs shows that charges for marijuana dropped 92% and charges related to cocaine or crack dropped by over half. Offenders being charged with possession of schedule I substances have virtually disappeared. Heroin involved charges and crimes for other unspecified/unknown drugs remained steady, albeit low.



Population Projections



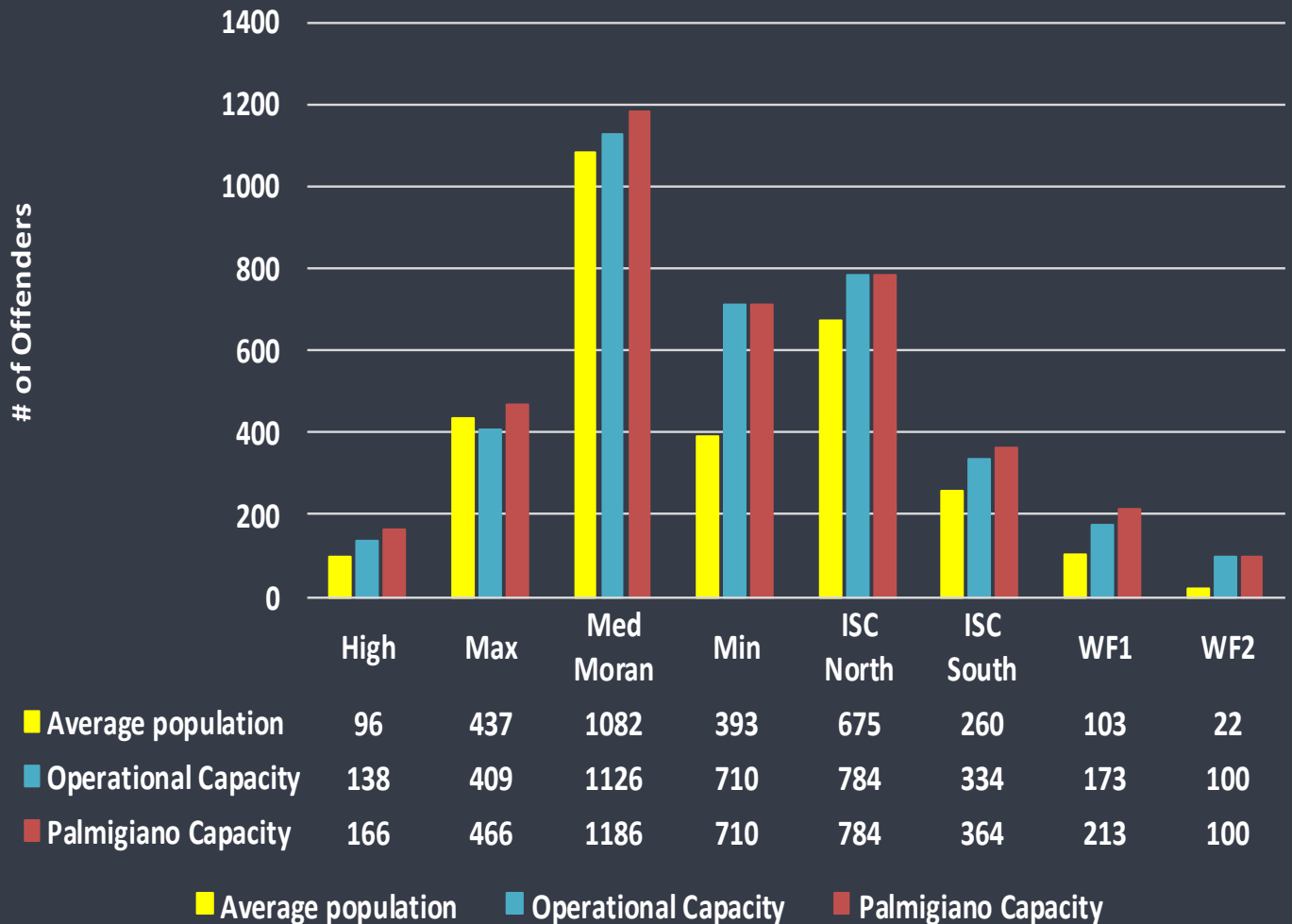
The graph above shows the actual population (orange line) compared to the projected population (blue line). The white line predicts a nearly steady trend in the actual population over the next fiscal year.

As of the FY17 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 population will see slight growth, 1.8% or 56 inmates. 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.

Institutional Capacities

Average FY16 Population vs. Capacities



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

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

Total RIDOC FY 2016

Operational Capacity* = 3774

Palmigiano Capacity** = 3989

Average FY16 Population= 3067

Release Data

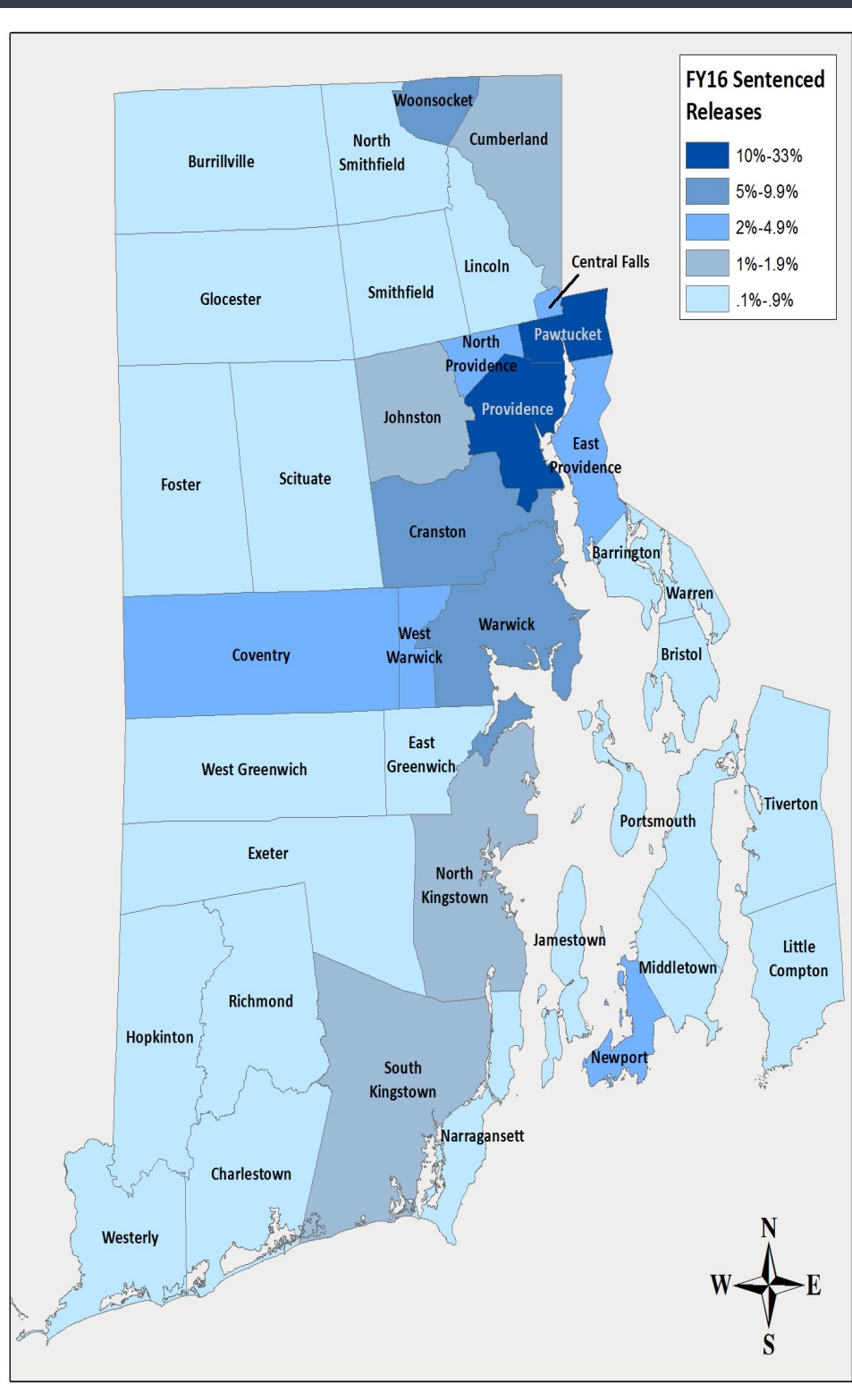
During FY16, RIDOC processed a total of 3,472 releases, representing 3,036 people, from sentenced status. Virtually all releases expired their sentences (87%); 9% were paroled.

Almost half (48%) of males were released from being housed in Minimum or Medium Security, an additional 40% were released from the Intake Service Center, and 4% were released from Maximum or High Security. Female releases were distributed amongst WF1, WF2, and Home Confinement (52%, 28%, and 20% respectively).

Of these releases to Rhode Island almost half (44%) reported returning to either Providence or Pawtucket. An additional 18% returned to Cranston, Warwick, and West Warwick.

There were 11 offenders, all males, on active escape status as of 6/30/16. 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 FY16, there were 3 inmate deaths, all males. During FY16 there were a total of 10,252 awaiting trial releases. Almost half (47%) were discharged at court, while 20% were bailed and 12% 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

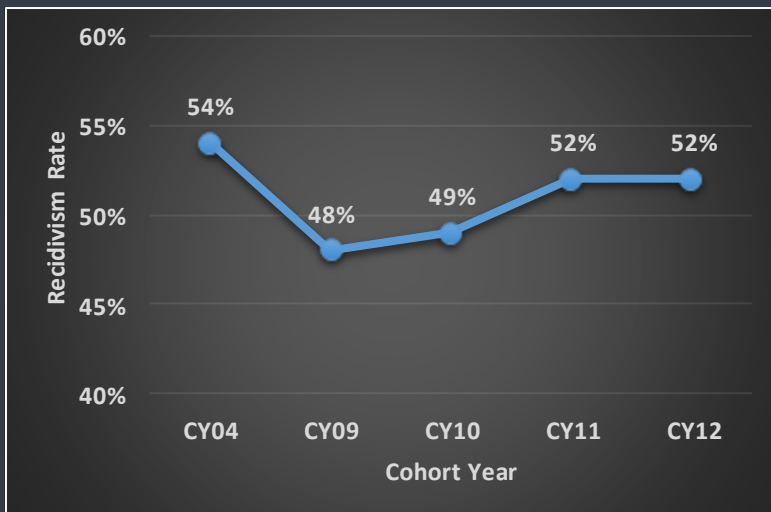
There were 3,029 offenders released in Calendar Year 2012 (CY12), accounting for the 3,365 distinct release events. The majority of offenders were white (56%), male (88%), and averaged 34 years of age. The majority were released from serving for a nonviolent (43%) or violent (31%) offense with an average sentence of 1.6 years.

Sentenced Readmissions

At 3-years post release, 52% 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 (54%) of males and 39% of females were recommitted as sentenced offenders 36 months post release.

In addition, more than one third (41%) of all sentenced recommitments were for probation violations. While the majority of probation violators returned with new charges (73%), the vast majority of parole violators returned for a technical violation (71%).

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 departments, this gives RIDOC the unique opportunity to report rates for those who await trial.



This graph depicts a 2% decrease in 3-year recidivism rates for sentenced readmissions from the CY04 cohort compared to the CY12 cohort.

Awaiting Trial Readmissions

Sixty percent (60%) of offenders returned as awaiting trial detainees within three years of their release, resulting in a slight increase from CY09 which had a 57% 3-year return rate.

The majority of both men (61%) and women (51%) returned as awaiting trial detainees 36 months post release.

Time in the Community

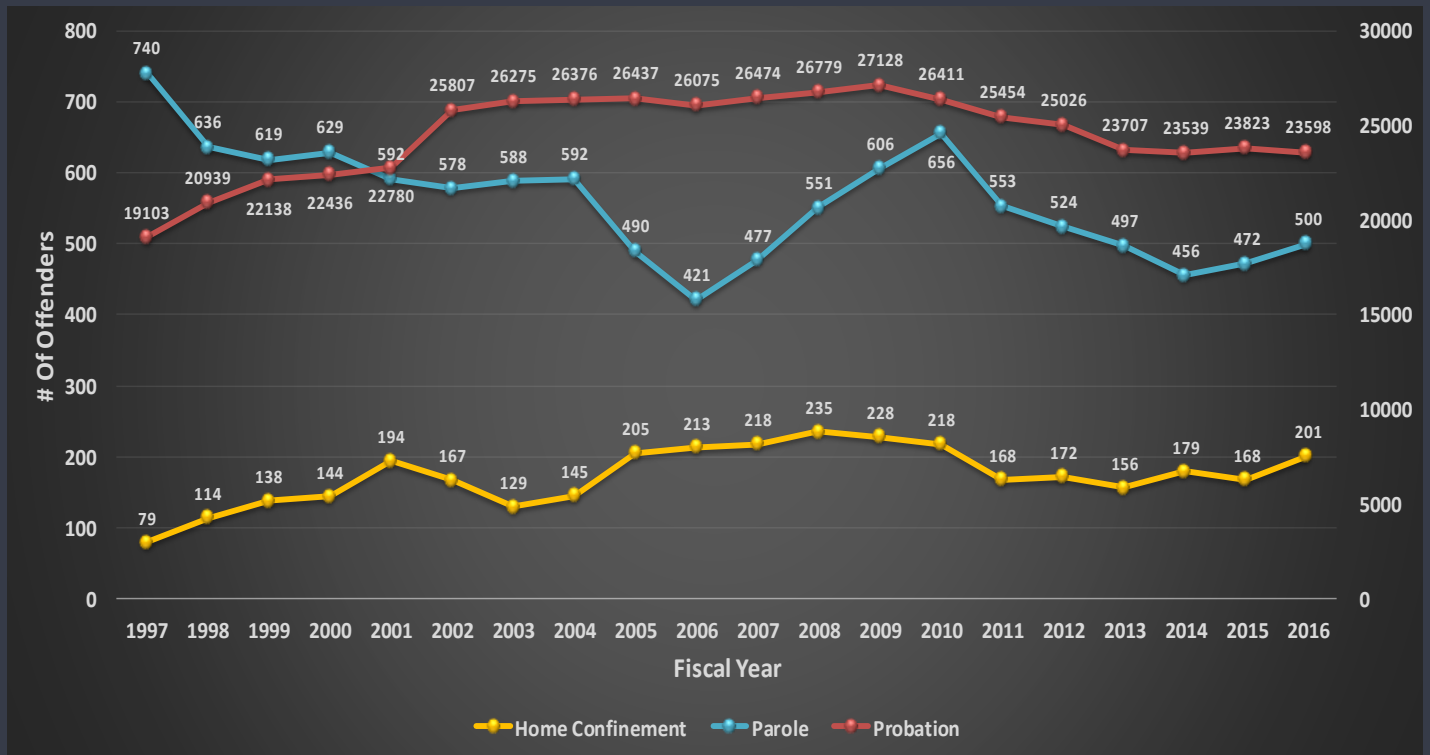
The average time spent in the community was 10.3 months. Almost 7% of recidivists returned within 30 days of initial release with an additional 22% returning between 1 and 3 months post release. By 6 months post-release, 46% of recidivists had returned to RIDOC. Females tended to spend 30 days less time in the community prior to recidivating than their male counterparts.

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

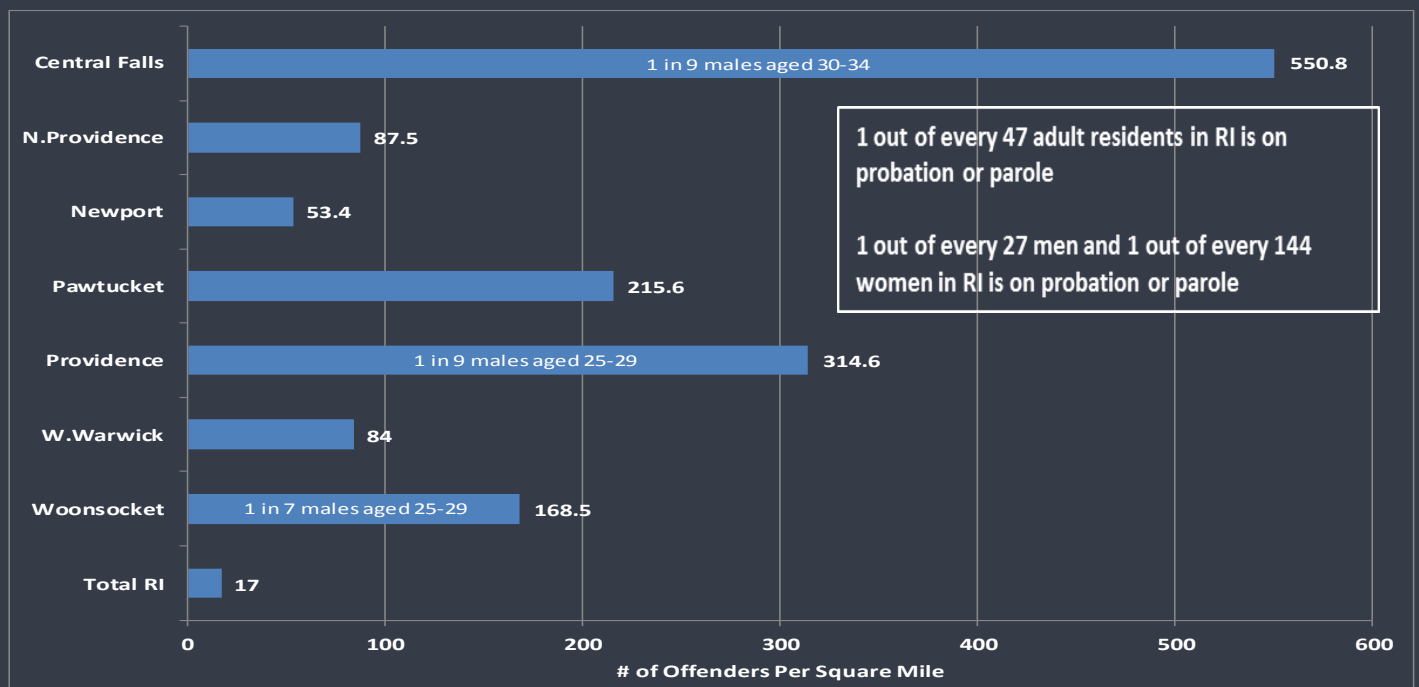
Community Corrections Population



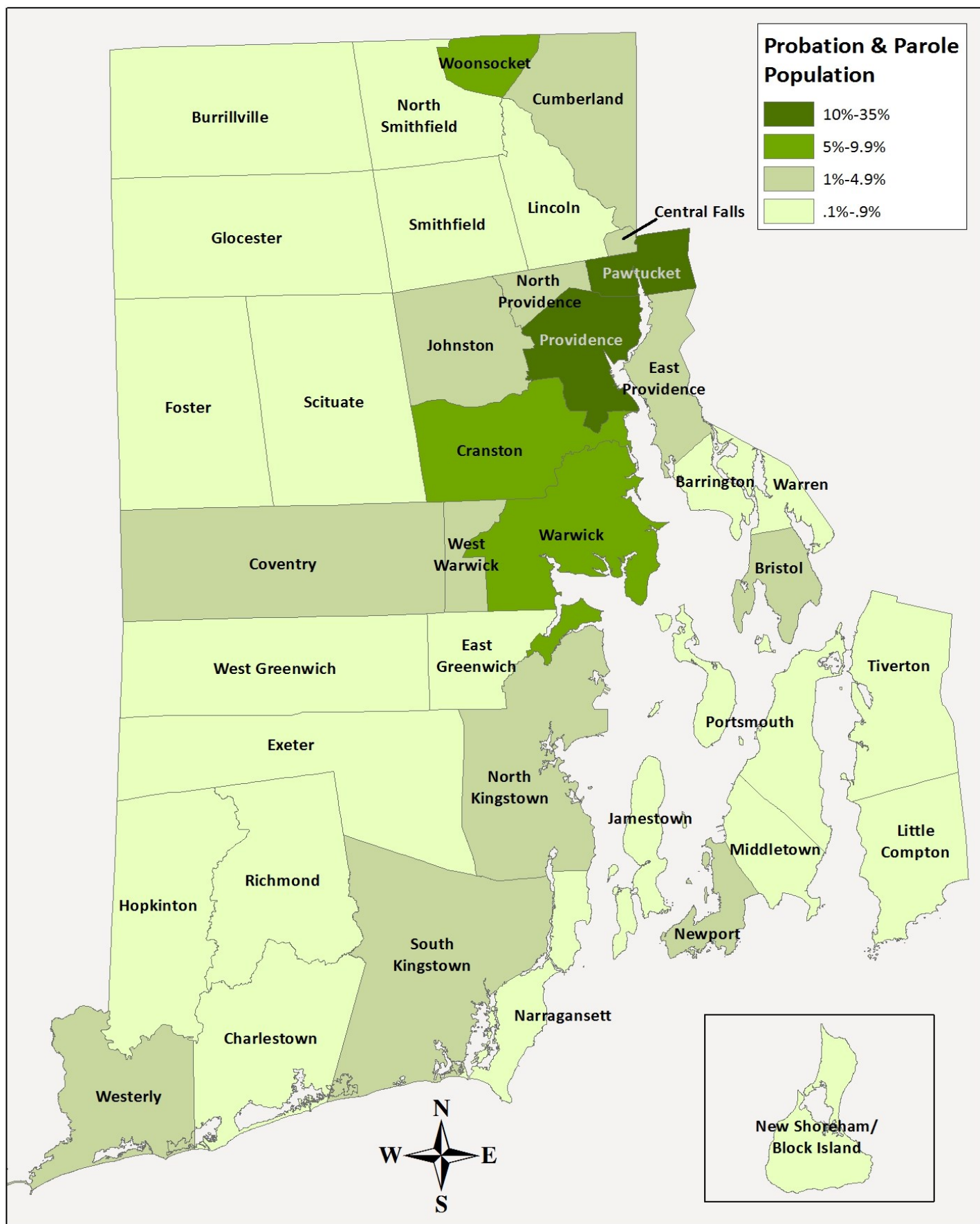
Interpreting the chart: The probation population is plotted on the **secondary axis** to the right, while parole and home confinement are plotted on the **primary axis** to the left.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2014, Rhode Island has the fourth highest rate of Community Corrections supervision in the nation; 2,848 per 100,000 residents. *BJS Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014.*

Probationers and Parolees by Square Mile as of June 30, 2016



Community Corrections Population





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 relentlessly work towards implementing a more modern, innovative, and efficient case management plan by incorporating the use of evidence-based risk assessments.

The Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R)

The Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) is a 54-item instrument which assesses offenders across 10 domains known to correlate with an offender's likelihood of recidivating. LSI-R's are completed by trained assessors who conduct interviews with offenders and will make every attempt to verify the information through external sources. Research consistently suggests that implementing innovative evidence based practices that are narrowly tailored to address an offender's dynamic criminogenic risk factors is essential in reducing the likelihood of recidivism. As a result, these assessments take a very targeted approach by utilizing the resulting LSI-R score to identify the subset of the offender population that yields a moderate or high risk of recidivating. Incorporating LSI-R scores is paramount in allocating departmental resources to treat and supervise offenders in the most efficient manner possible.

LSI-R Training

In the spring of 2014, LSI-R assessment training was provided to approximately 150 staff members as a means to ensure assessments are completed and updated as an offender moves through the system. Training was provided to all Adult Counselors, Probation & Parole Officers, and Discharge Planners at the Department through a series of interactive, two-day sessions.

The Expansion of LSI-R

Upon the completion of the LSI-R training, Probation and Parole Officers began transitioning from the Proxy risk assessment to the LSI-R Screening Version, an 8-item screen tool derived from the full LSI-R. The LSI-R SV is now operational statewide and is used to identify low risk offenders who can be triaged to low supervision. After a brief pilot program in October of 2015, the LSI-R SV was also fully implemented at the Intake Service Center to all men sentenced to over 6 months. The use of this screening tool now allows the Department to expand the use of assessments to a greater sentenced commitment population, as previously the LSI-R assessment was solely given to male inmates who were sentenced to one year or more.

Other Initiatives

A total of 6 RIDOC staff (3 from Planning & Research) were trained on the administration of the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is used to ensure adherence to evidence-based curricula and reliance on effective treatment modalities. It incorporates 77 indicators used to make accurate evaluations used to ascertain how closely correctional programs meet known principles of effective intervention.

In October of 2014, Community Corrections staff participated in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) training. EPICS teaches core correctional supervision practices such as addressing criminogenic risk factors, determining supervision allocation and how to address immediate risk situations such as violations in a manner that will not remove them from the community, while still holding the offender accountable for their actions.



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 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 excluded 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, 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, 2016.

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, 2012 through June 30, 2016.

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, 2015 through June 30, 2016 (FY2016).

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.

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