

# Rhode Island Department of Corrections

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# Anthony P. Trivisono Intake Service Center



**Capacity: 1148**

**Average Capacity (FY14): 1068**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14): \$39,497**







# Minimum Security

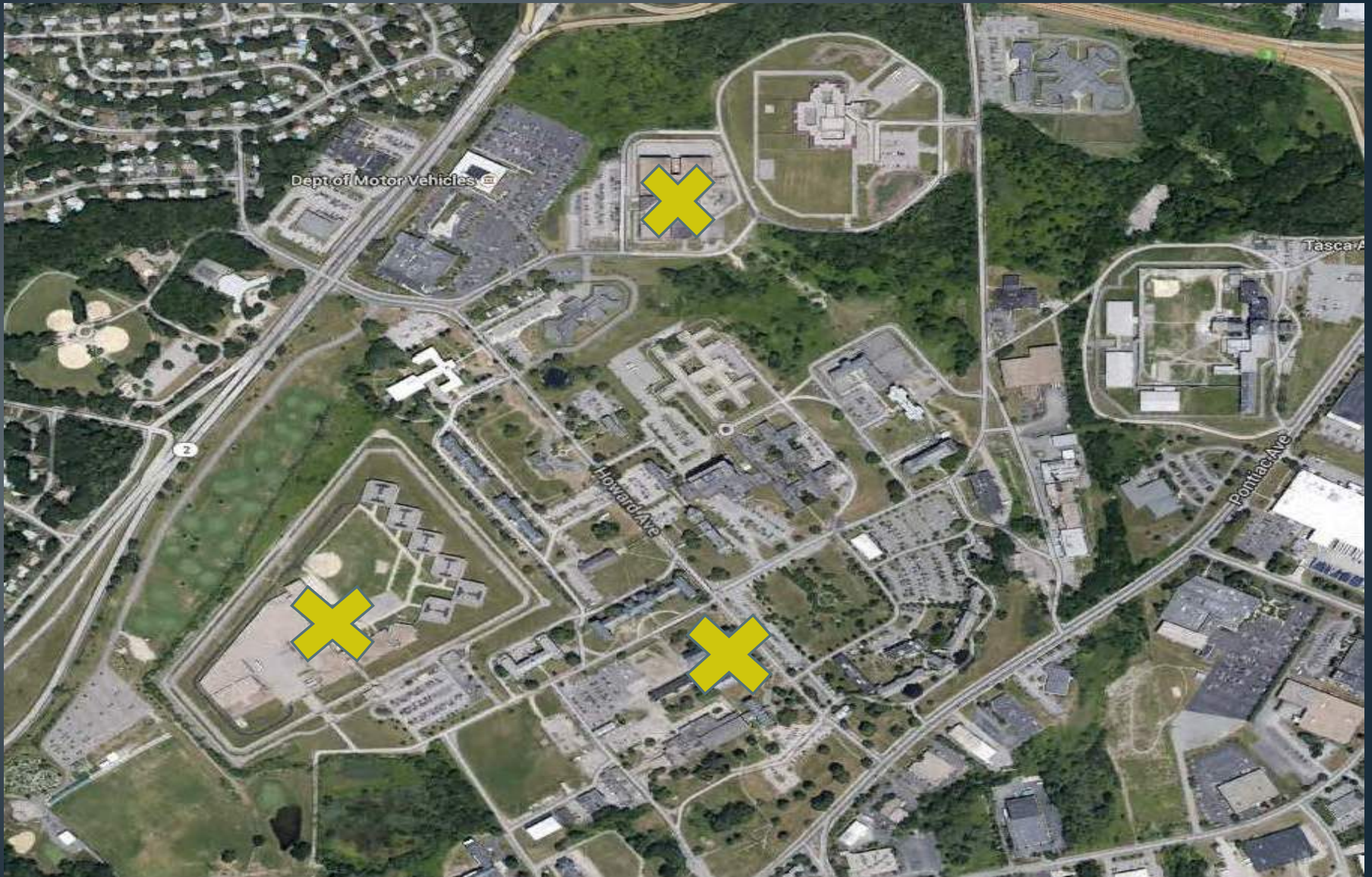


**Capacity: 710**

**Average Population (FY14): 407**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14): \$53,462**







# John J. Moran Medium Security

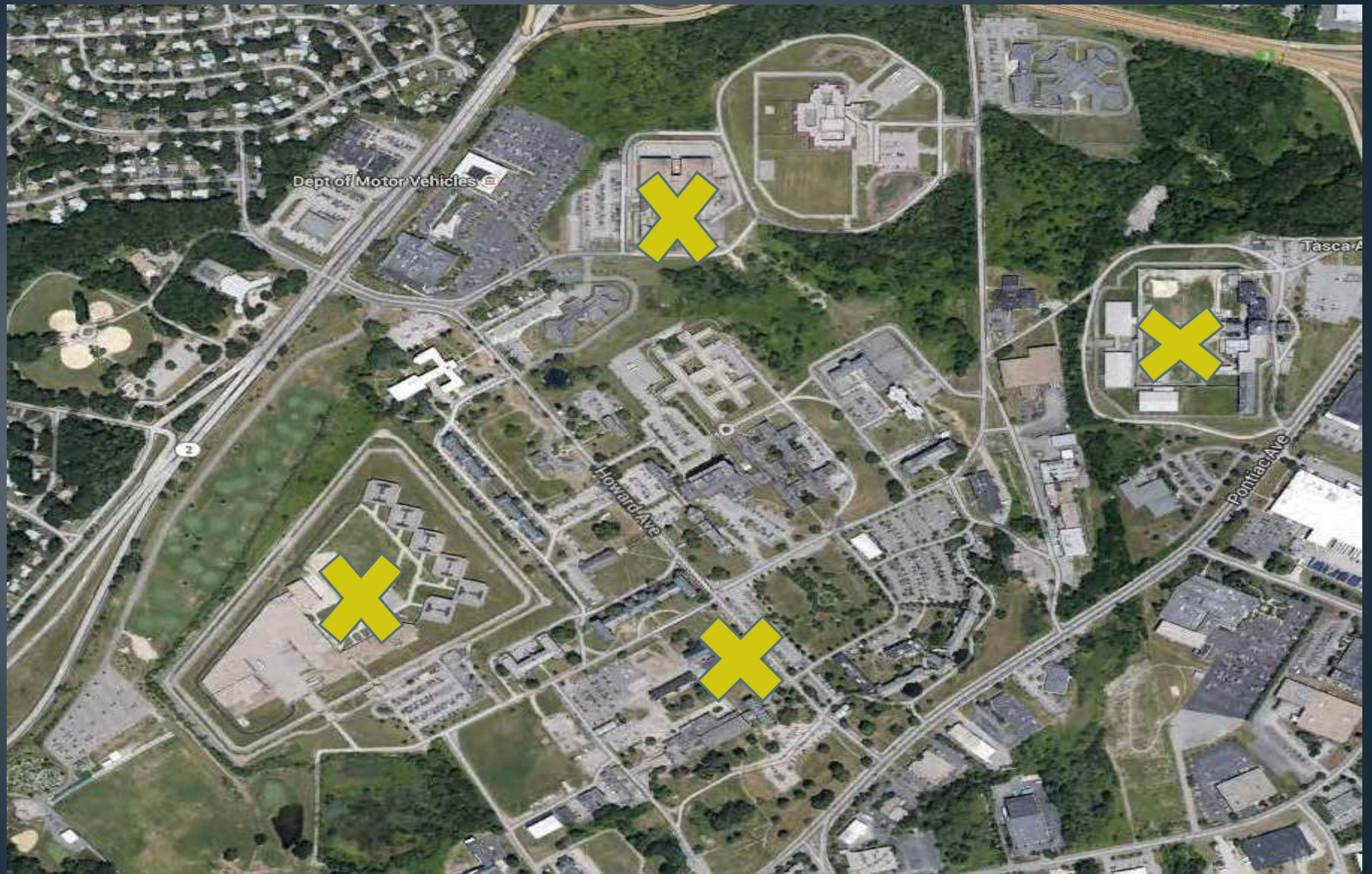
**Capacity: 1186**

**Average Population (FY14): 1047**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14):  
\$39,576**









# Maximum Security

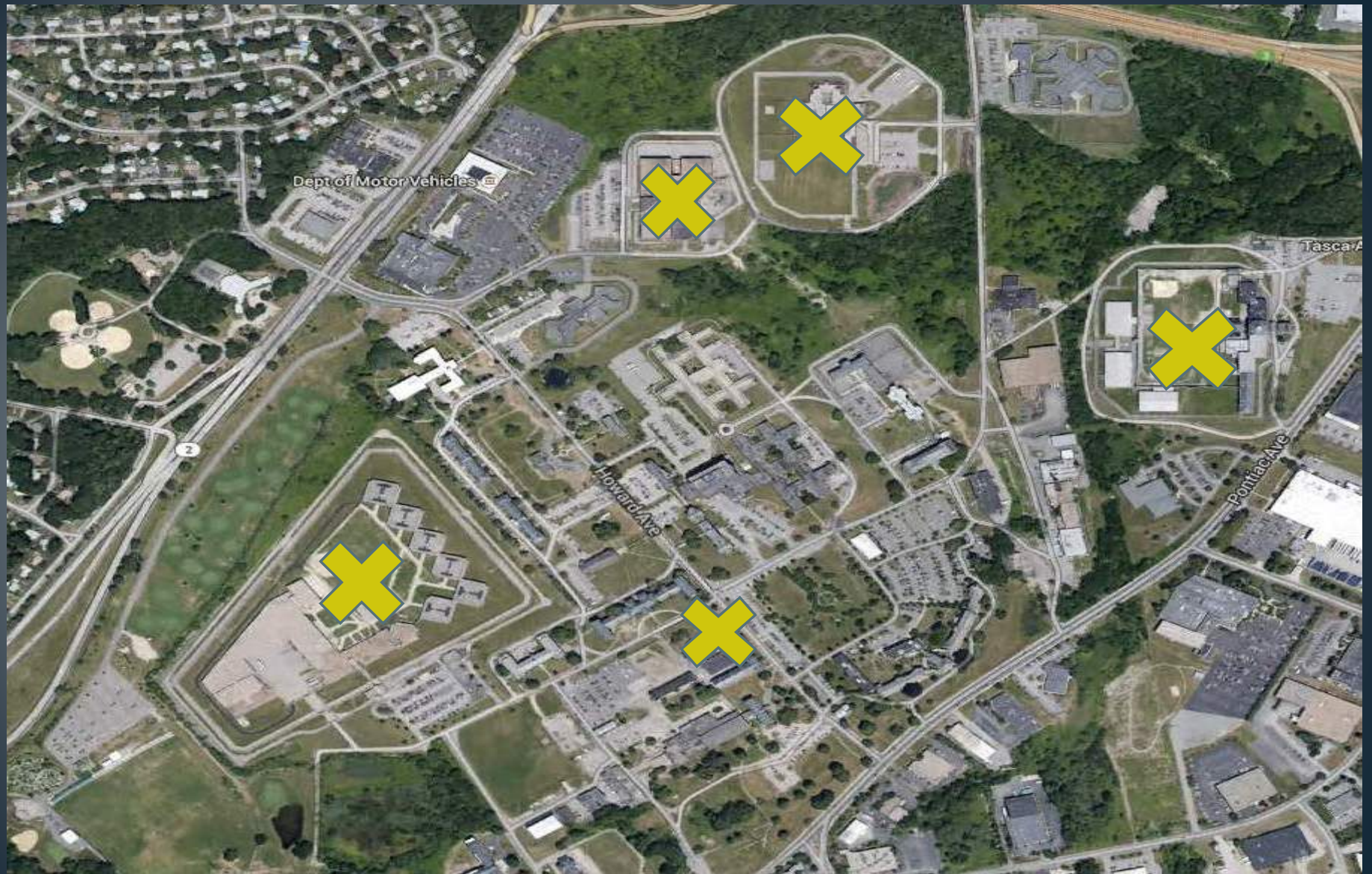
**Capacity: 466**

**Average Population (FY14): 442**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14):  
\$61,596**









# High Security



**Capacity: 166**

**Average Population (FY14): 96**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14): \$182,396**







# Gloria McDonald Awaiting Trial & Medium Security Facility



**Capacity: 213**

**Average Population (FY14): 117**

**Annual Cost per Offender (FY14): \$113,977\***

**\*Cost per offender includes operation costs for both women's facilities**



# Bernadette Building-Minimum Security & Work Release



**Capacity: 100**

**Average Population (FY14): 37**

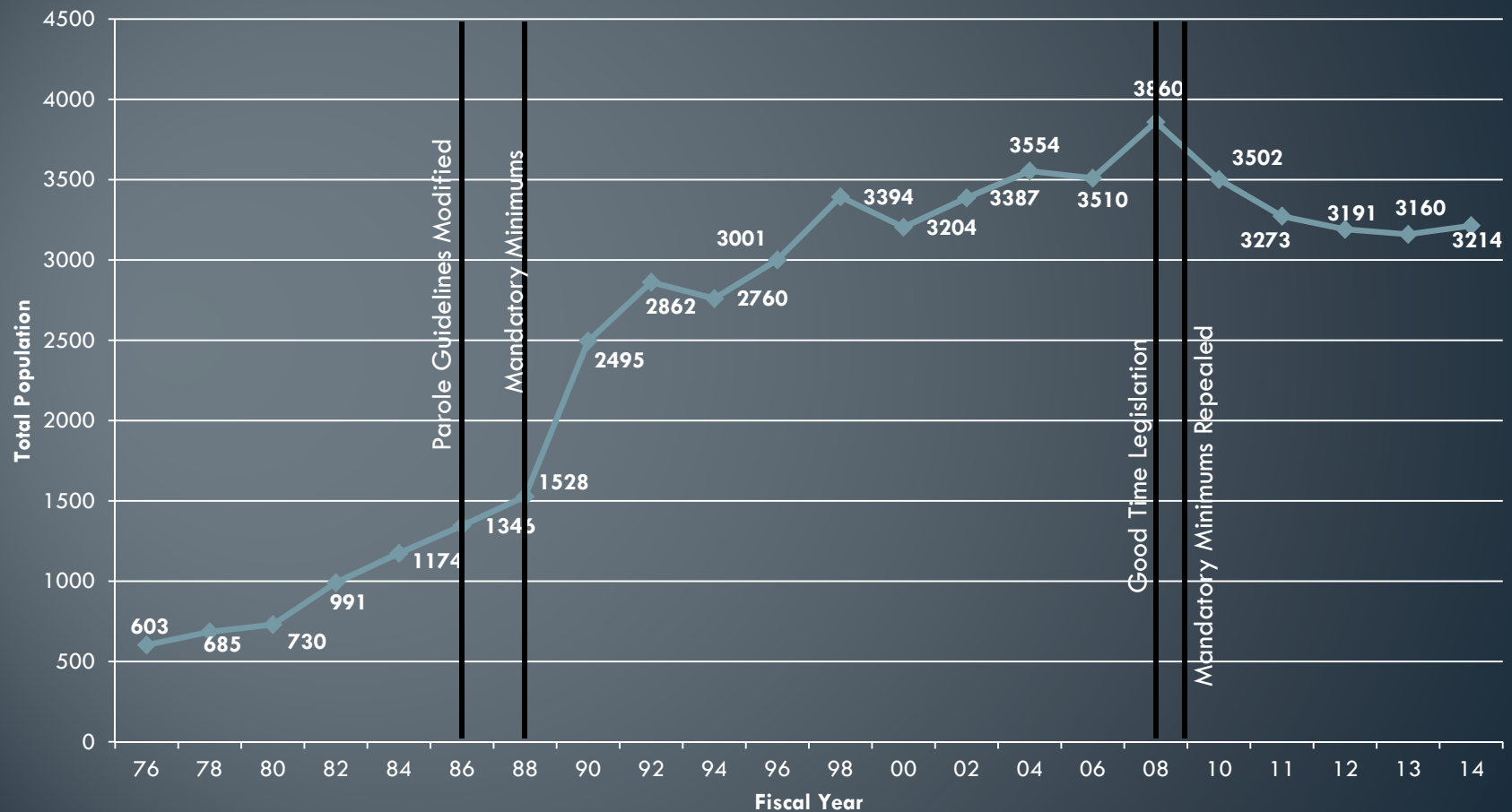


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# Incarcerated Population

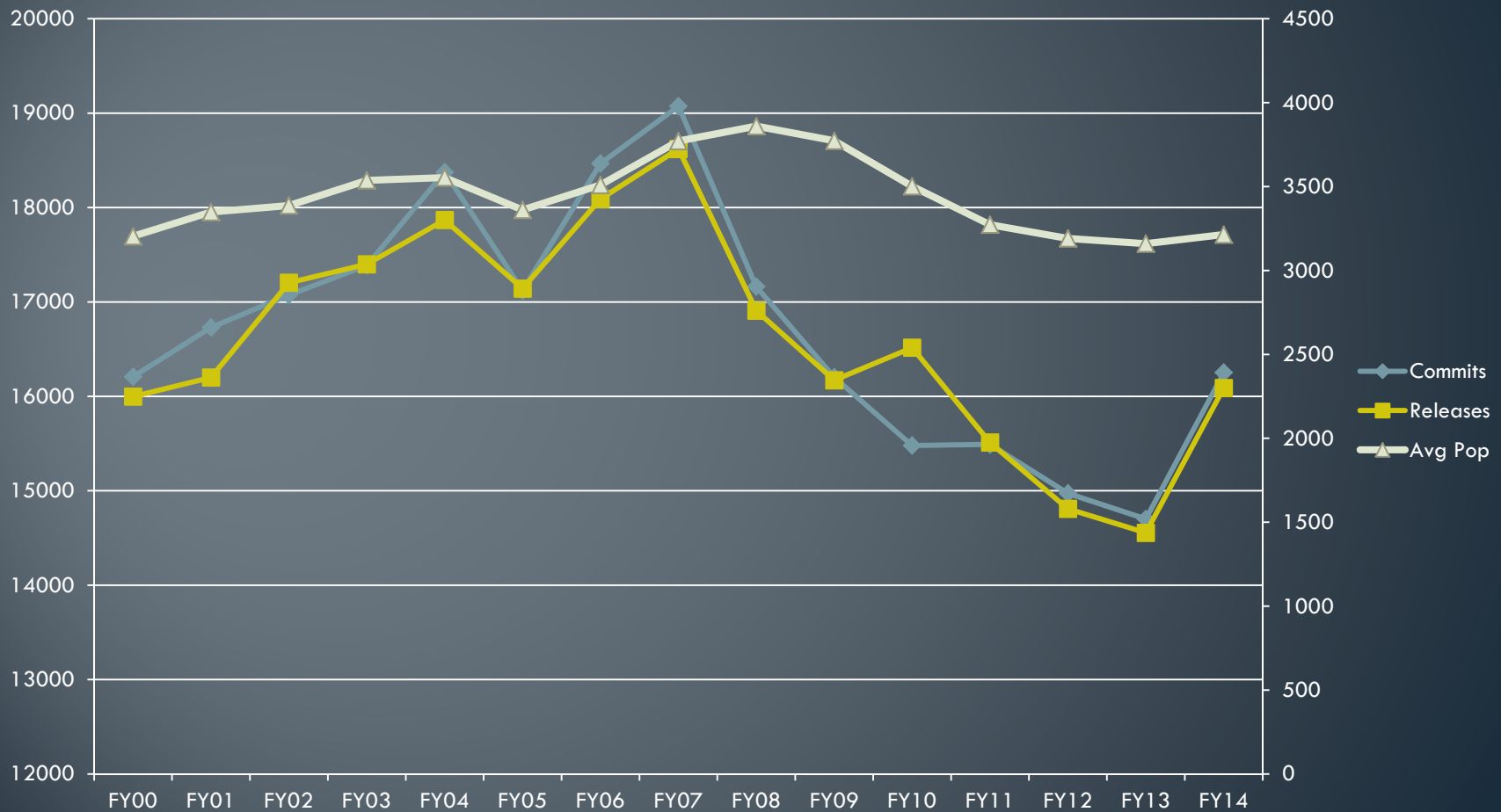


# Average Total Population FY1976 to FY2014



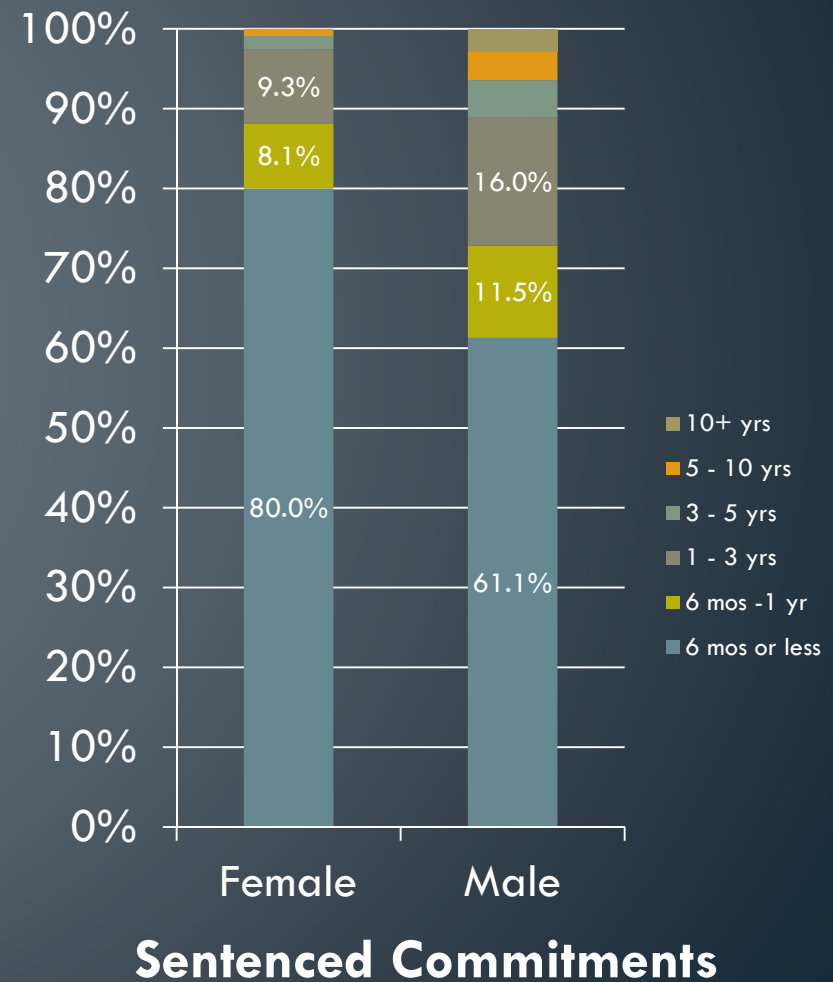
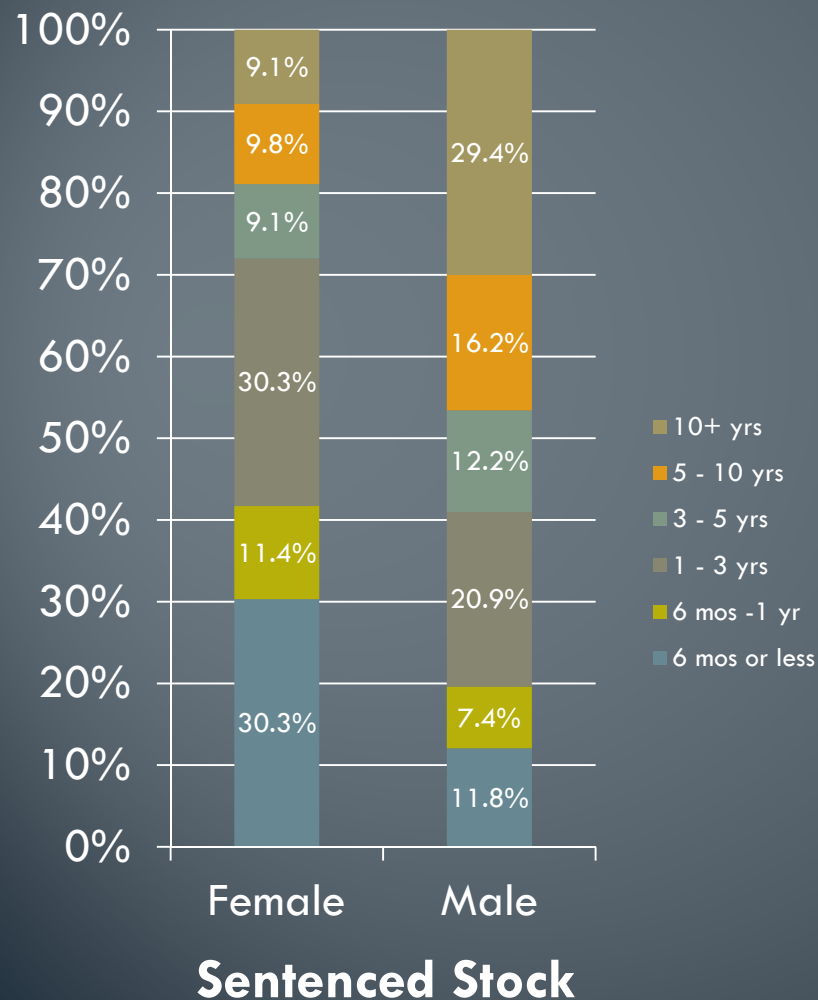


# Commits and Releases vs. Average Annual Population





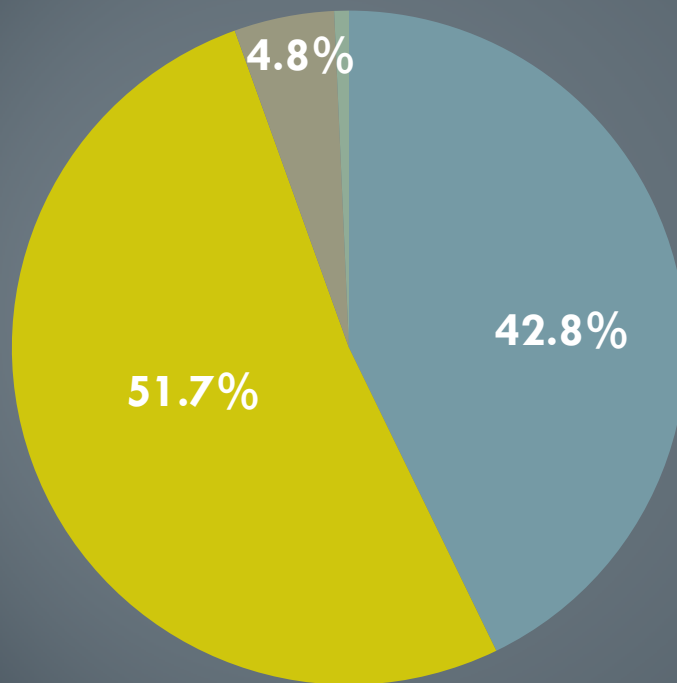
# Sentenced Stock Population vs. Sentenced Commitments





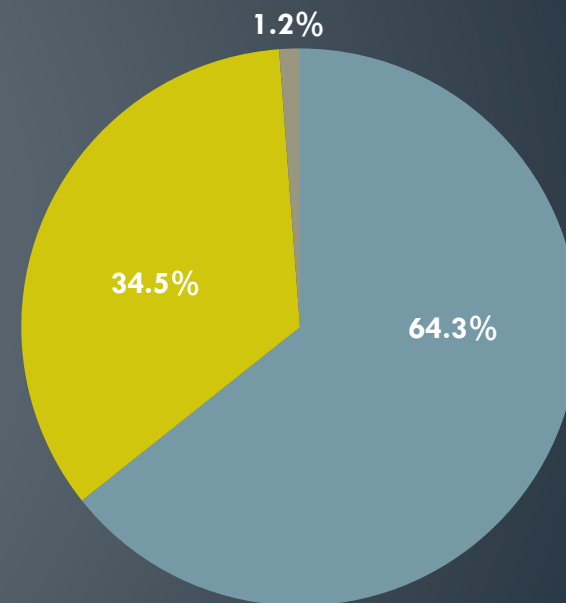
# Sentenced Commitment Types, FY14

Sentenced Commitment Type



■ Probation Violator ■ Newly Sentenced  
■ Parole Violator ■ Other

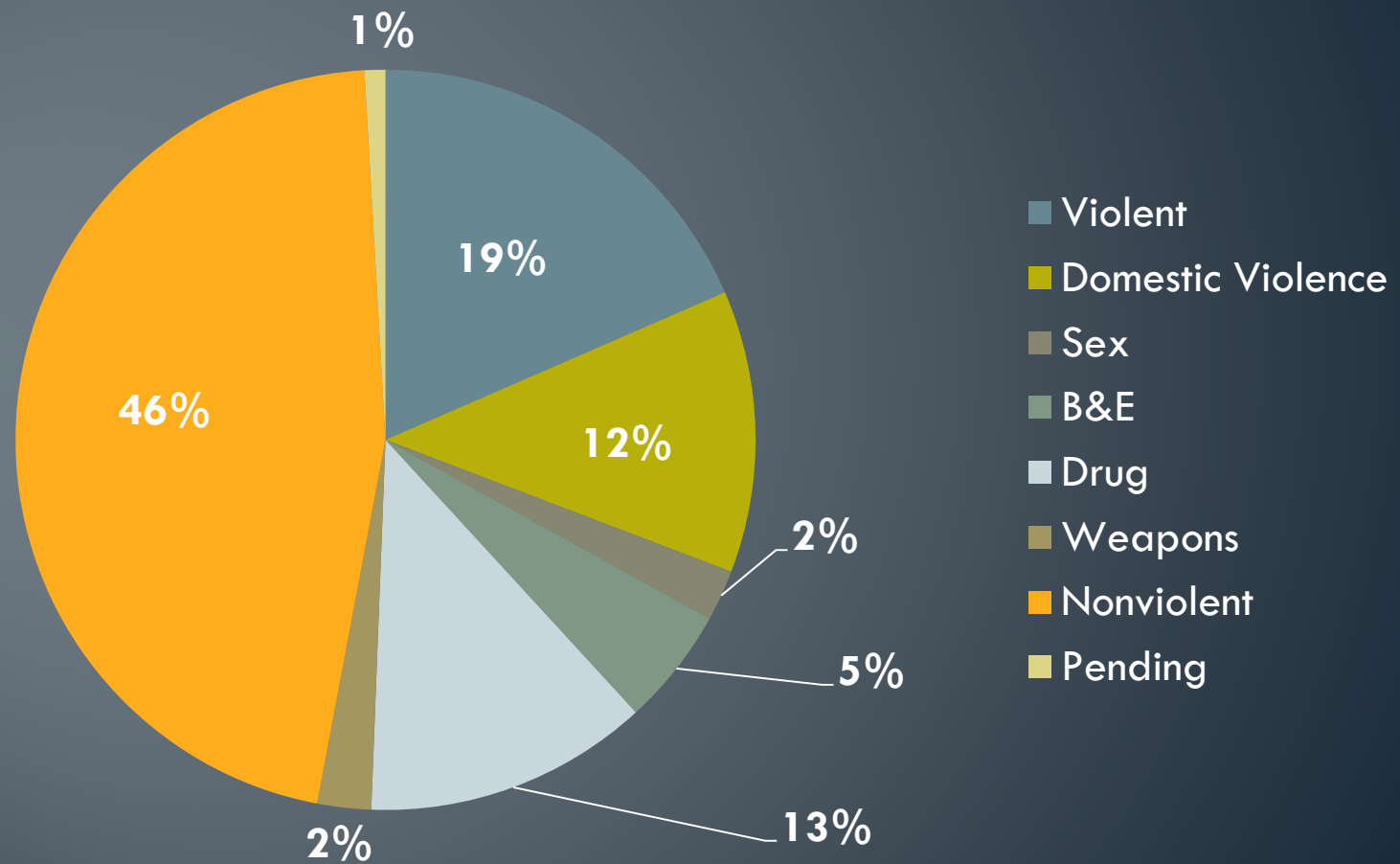
Violation Type



■ New Charge ■ Technical ■ Unknown



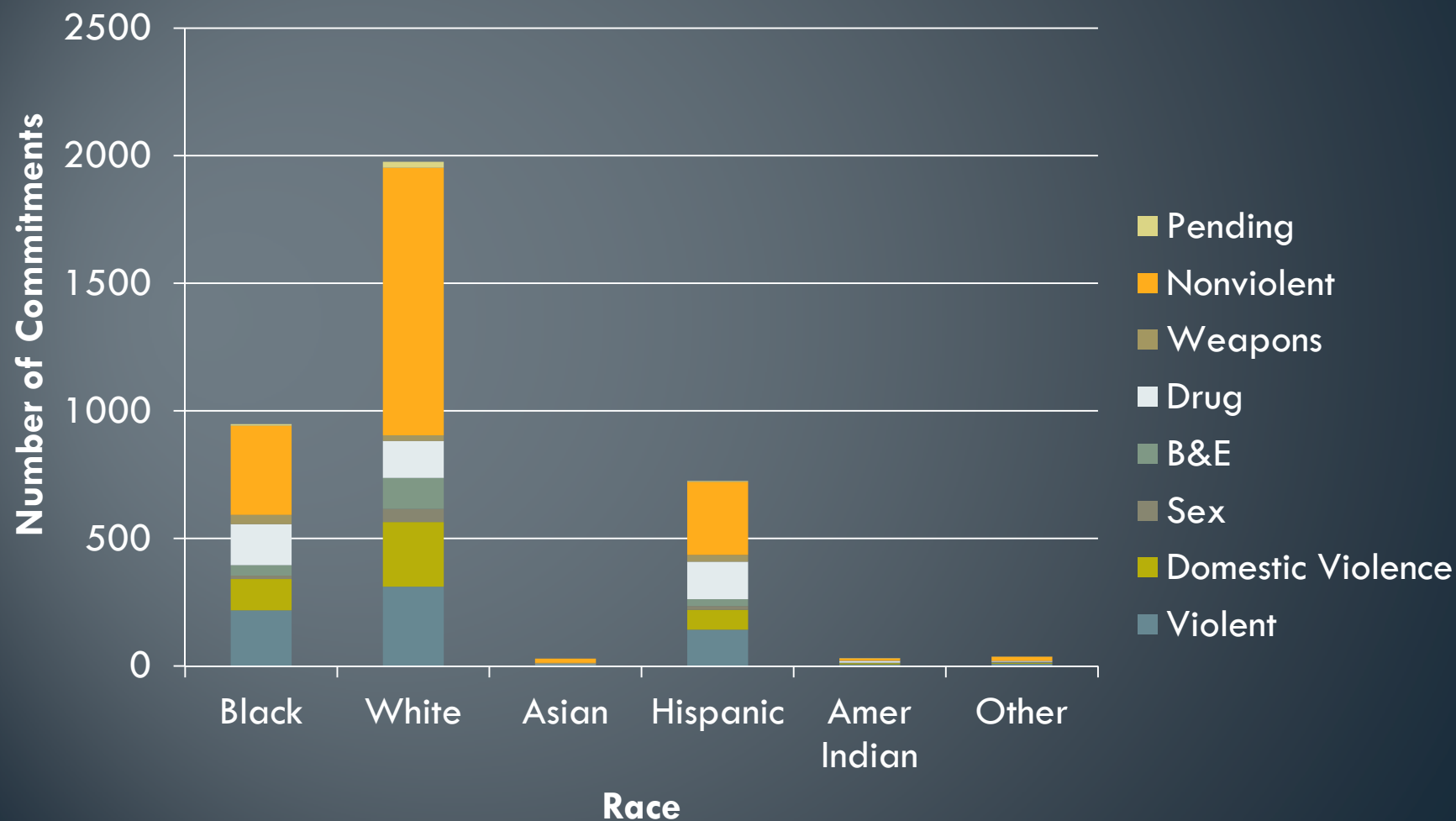
# Sentenced Commitments by Most Serious Offense Type, FY14





# Sentenced Commitments

## Race by Most Serious Offense Type, FY14

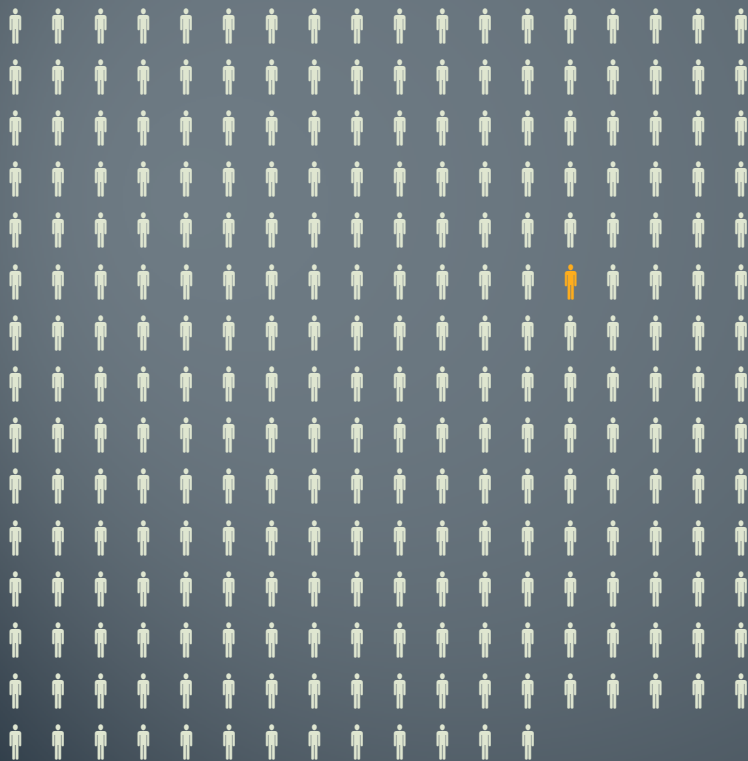




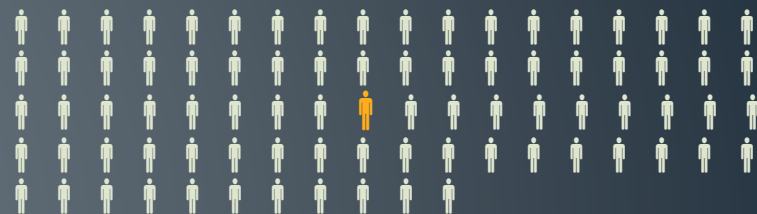
# Racial Breakdown

## Male Incarcerated Population

**One in 265** white male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are incarcerated



**One in 83** Hispanic male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are incarcerated



**One in 29** black male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are incarcerated



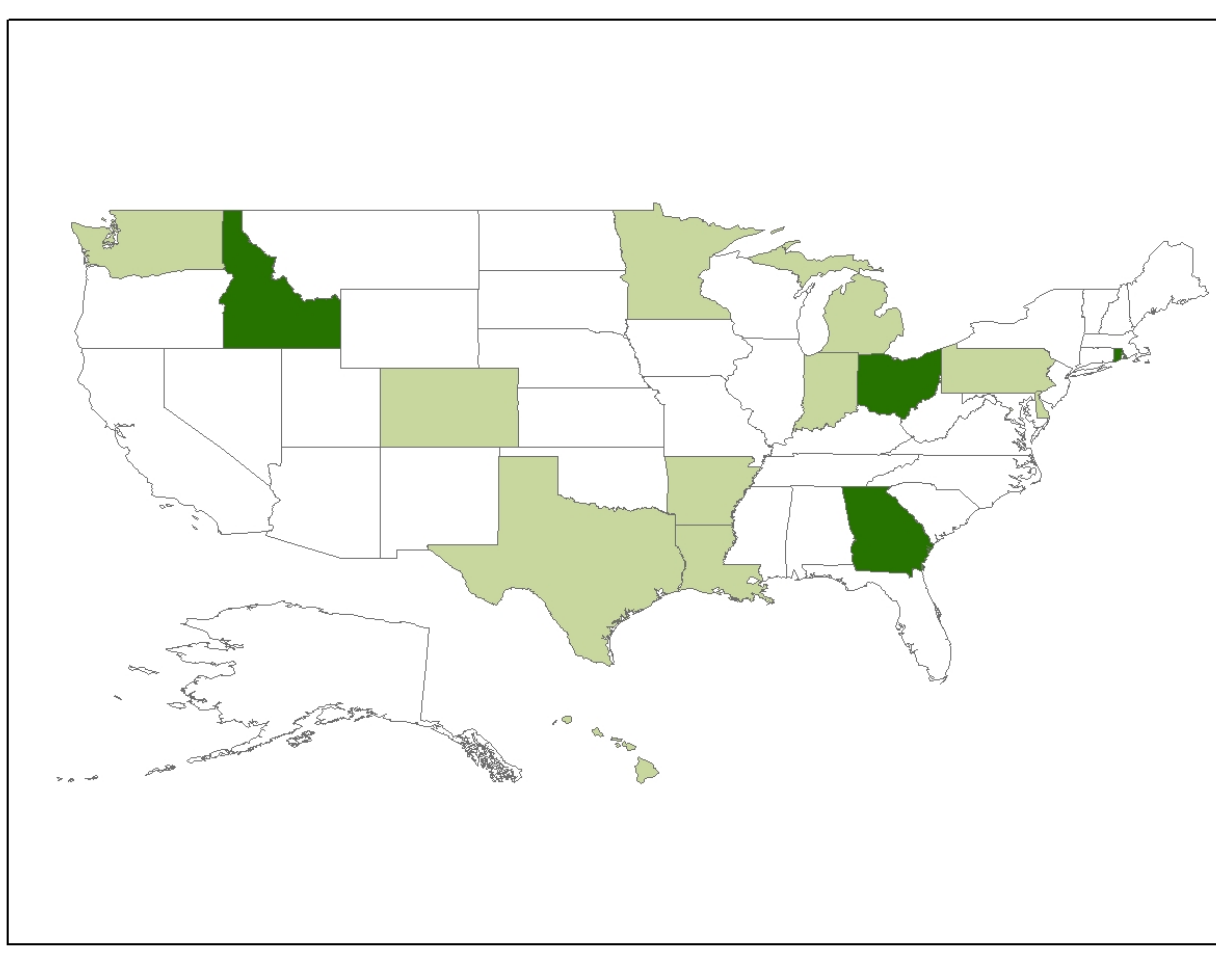
\*Based on the 2013 American Community Survey by the Census Bureau

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# Community Corrections

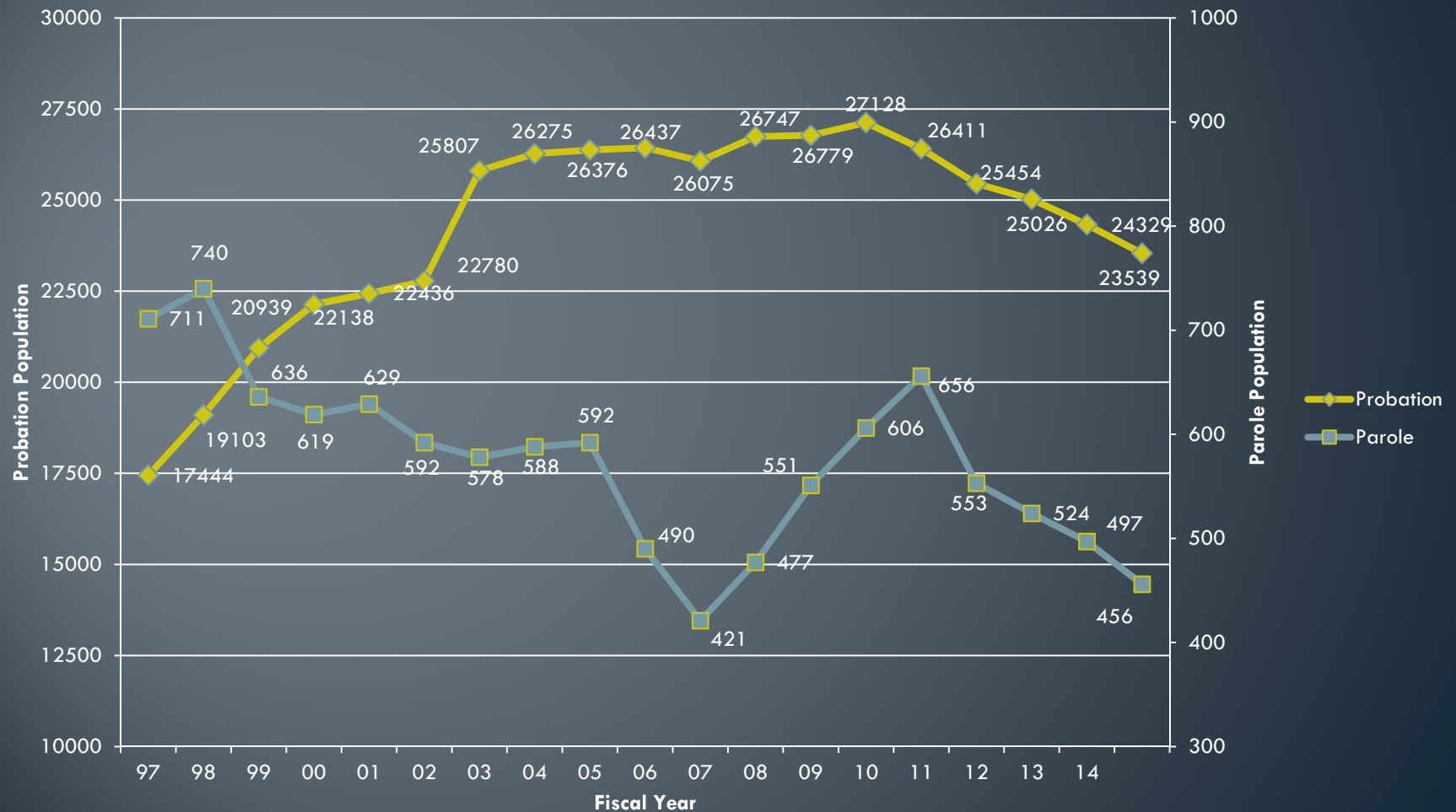


## Rhode Island has the 4<sup>th</sup> Highest Rate of Community Corrections Supervision in the United States<sup>1</sup>

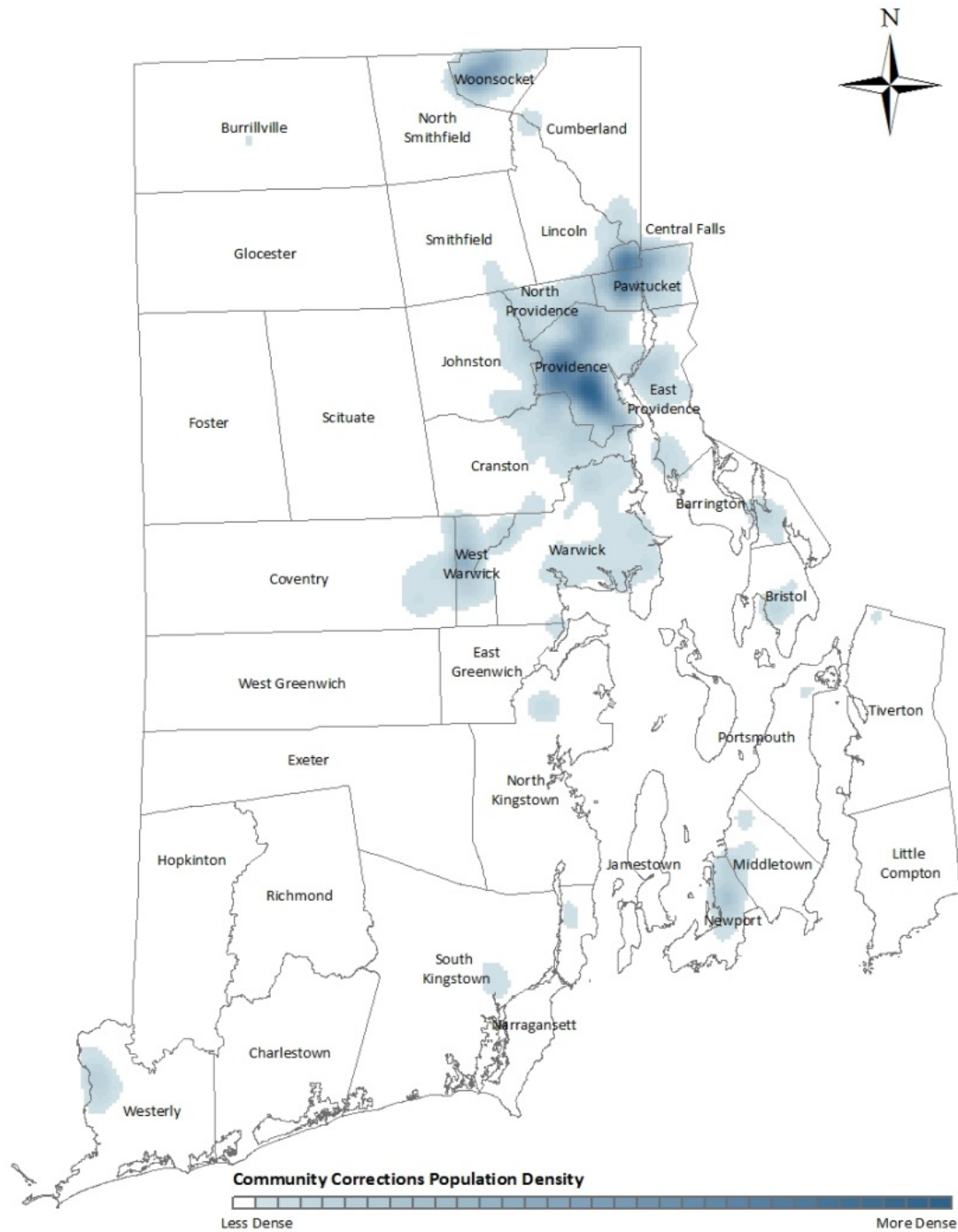


<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf>

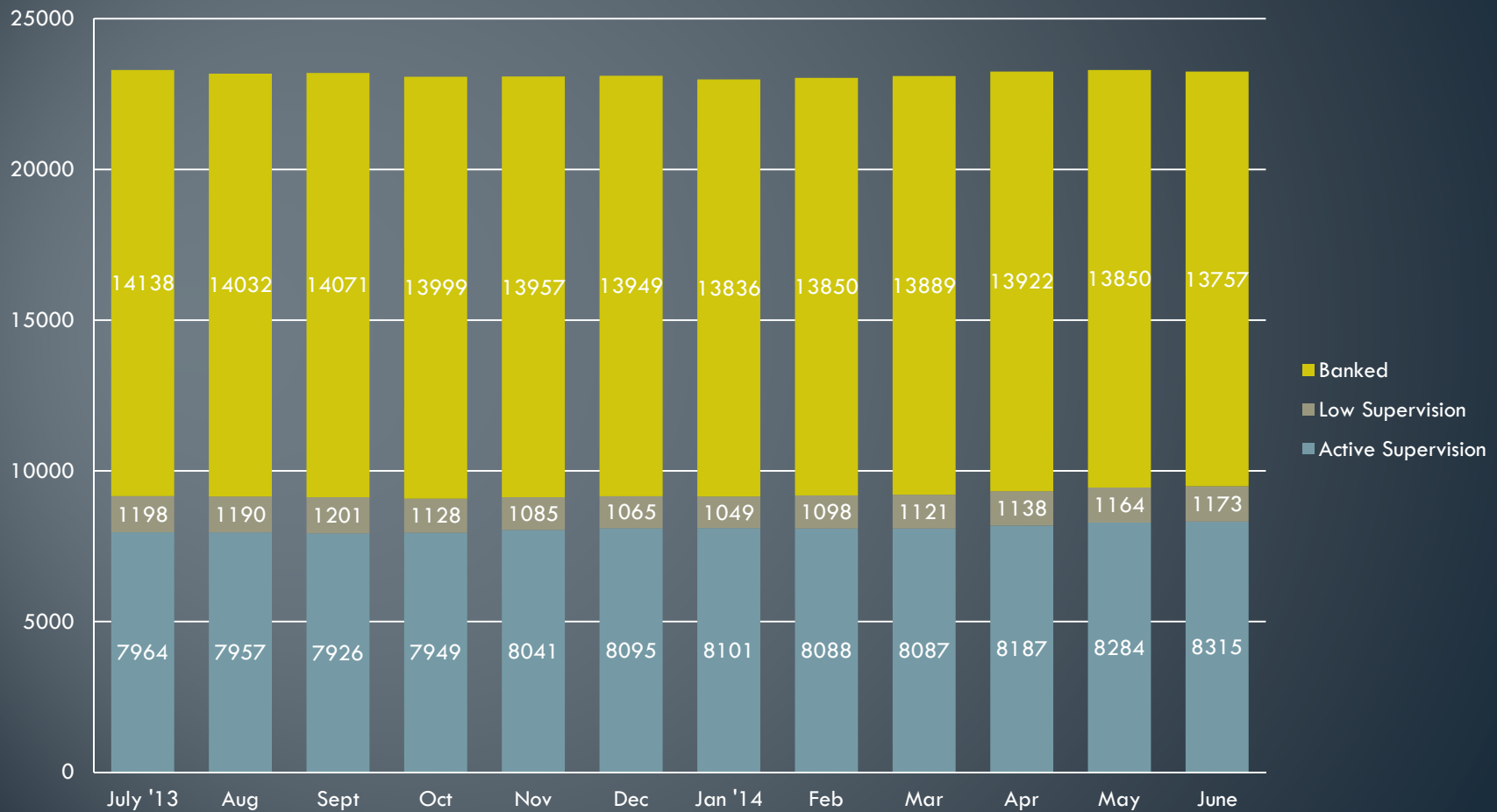
# Average Total Probation and Parole Population FY 1997 to FY 2014





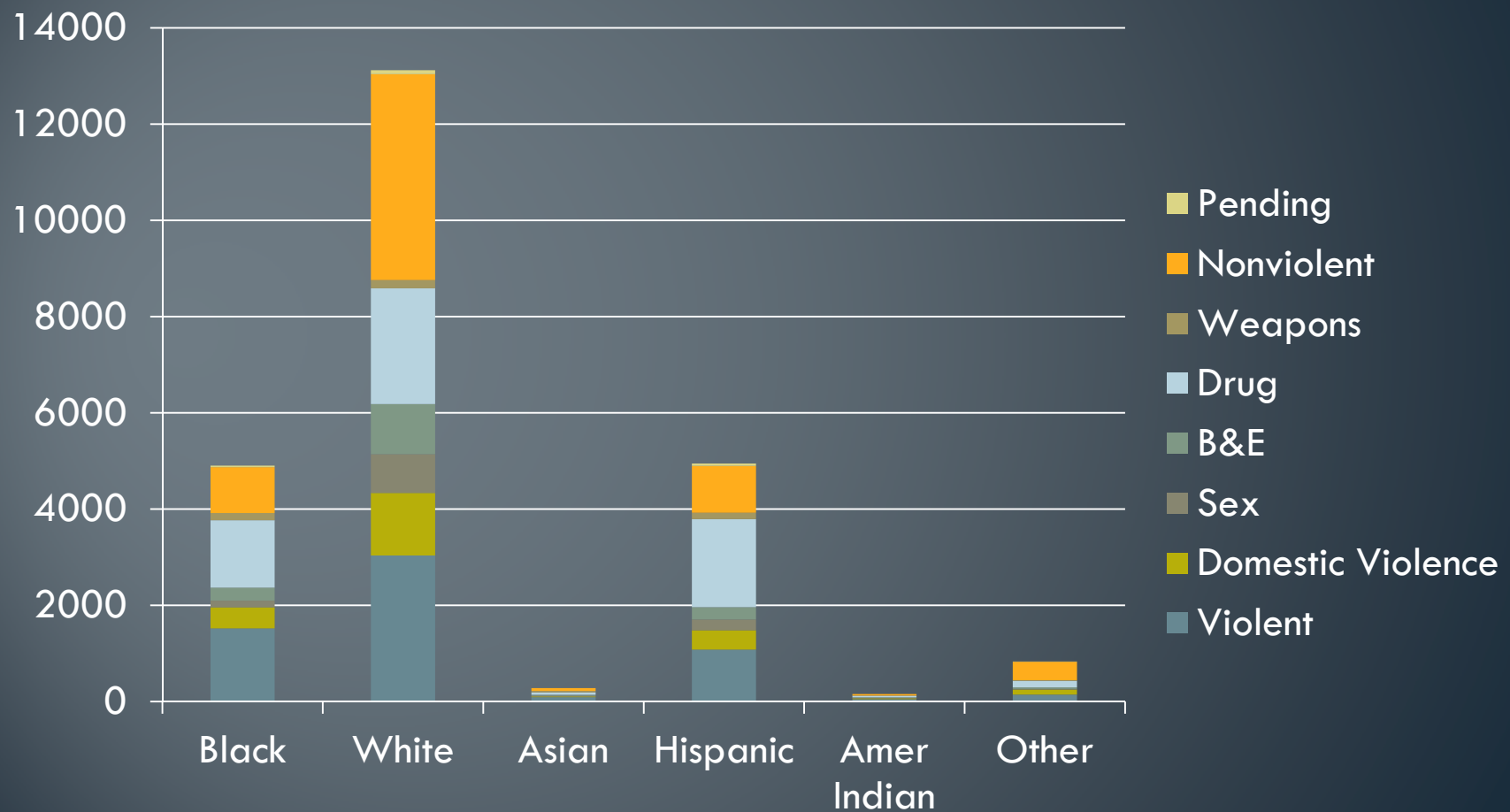


# Probation Population by Supervision Type, FY14





# Community Corrections Race by Most Serious Offense Type, June 30, 2014

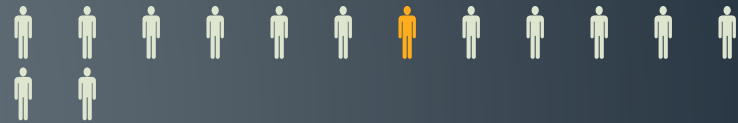


# Racial Breakdown, Male Community Corrections Population

**One in 34** white male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are under community corrections supervision



**One in 14** Hispanic male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are under community corrections supervision



**One in 6** black male Rhode Islanders over the age of 18 are under community corrections supervision



\*Based on the 2013 American Community Survey by the Census Bureau



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# Recidivism

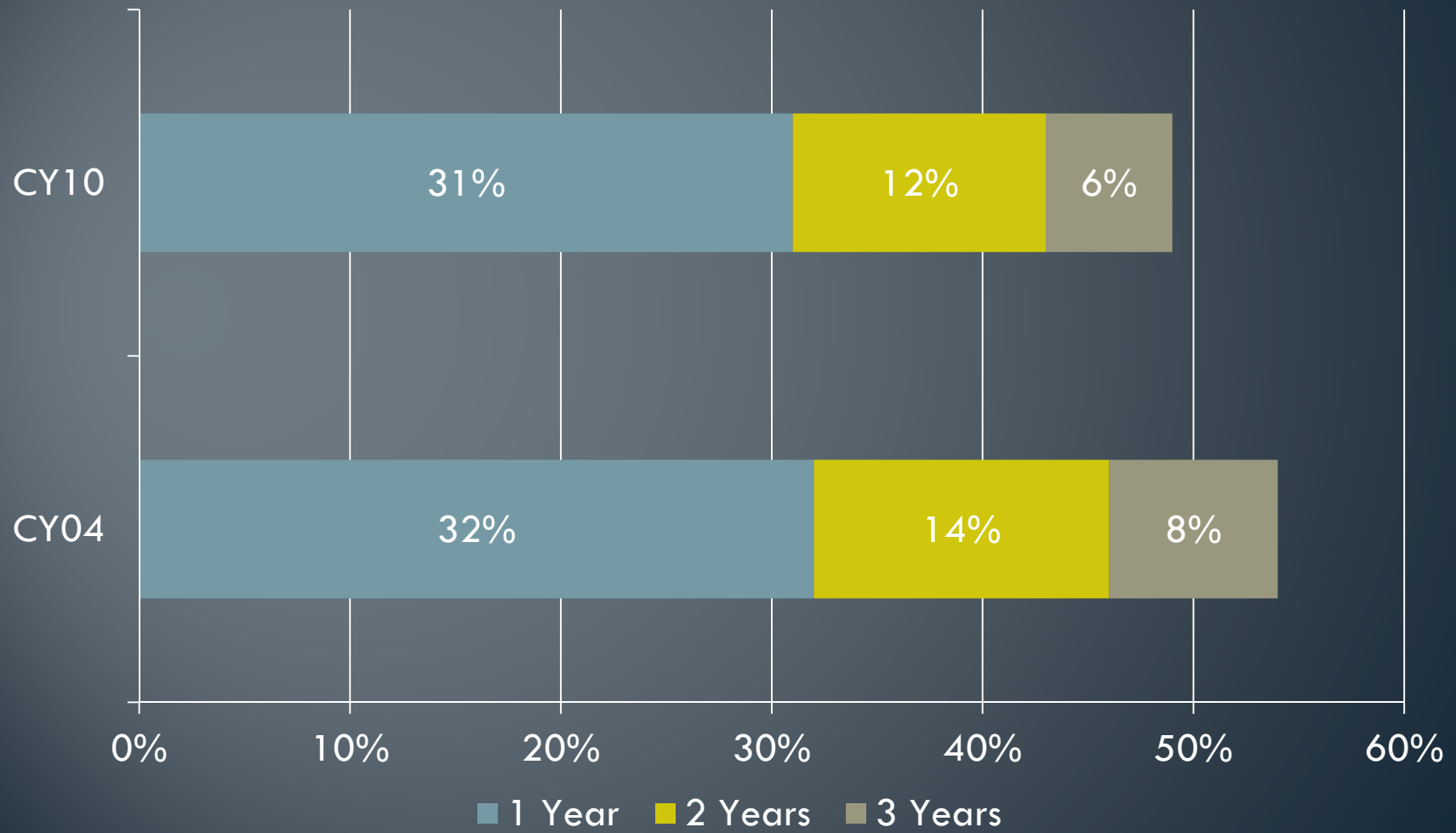
2010 Cohort

# Recidivism

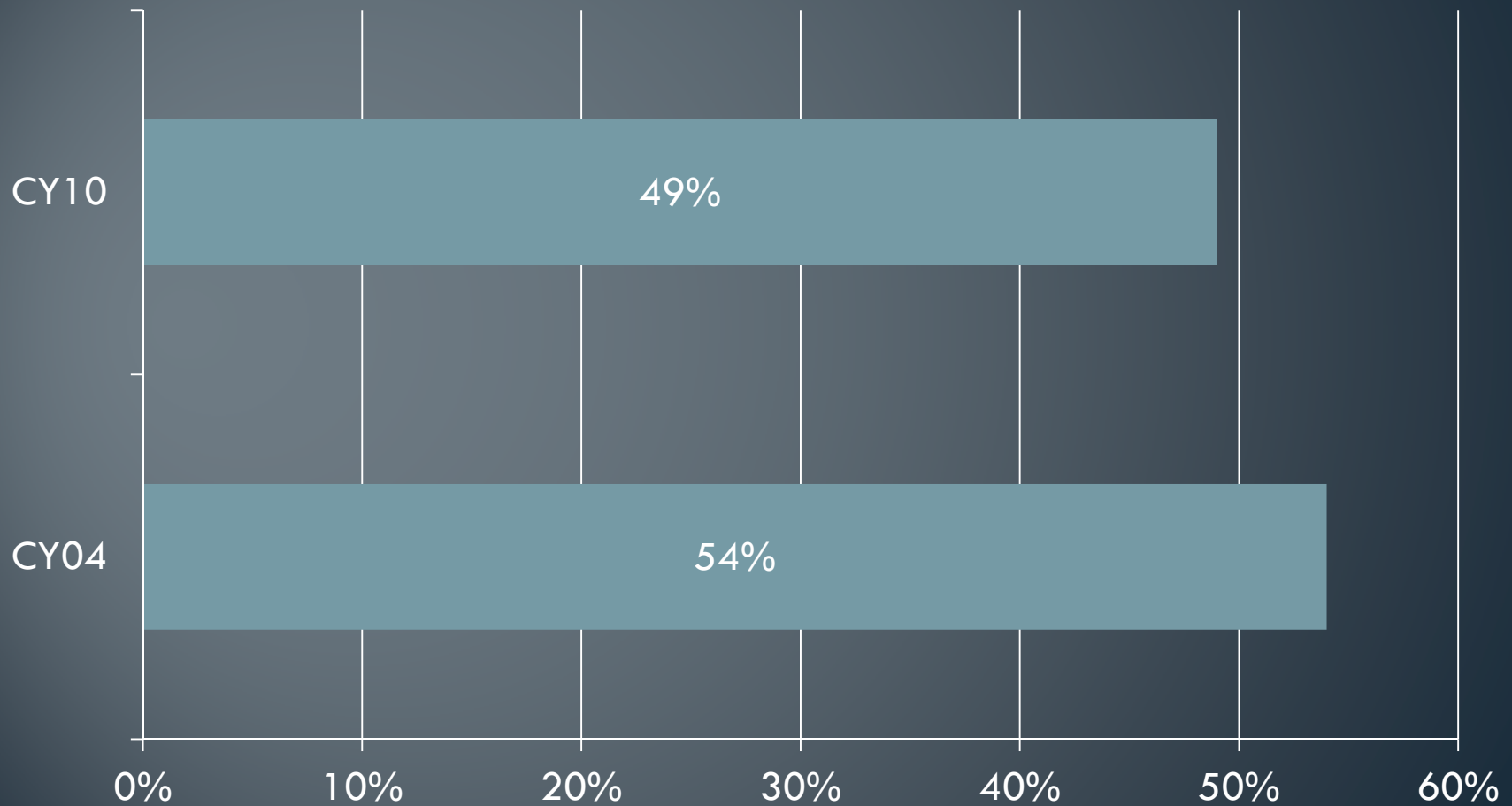
- A recidivist is defined as:
  1. An offender who was released from sentence at RIDOC within a specific period of time (cohort), and
  2. Who was returned to RIDOC as a sentenced inmate
- In 2010, RIDOC pulled a cohort of 3,593 distinct release events and tracked them for 3 years
  - White (56%), male (89%), and averaged 34 years of age
  - Released from a nonviolent (39%) or violent (31%) offense
  - Average sentence length of 20 months



# Sentenced Readmissions



# Sentenced Readmissions





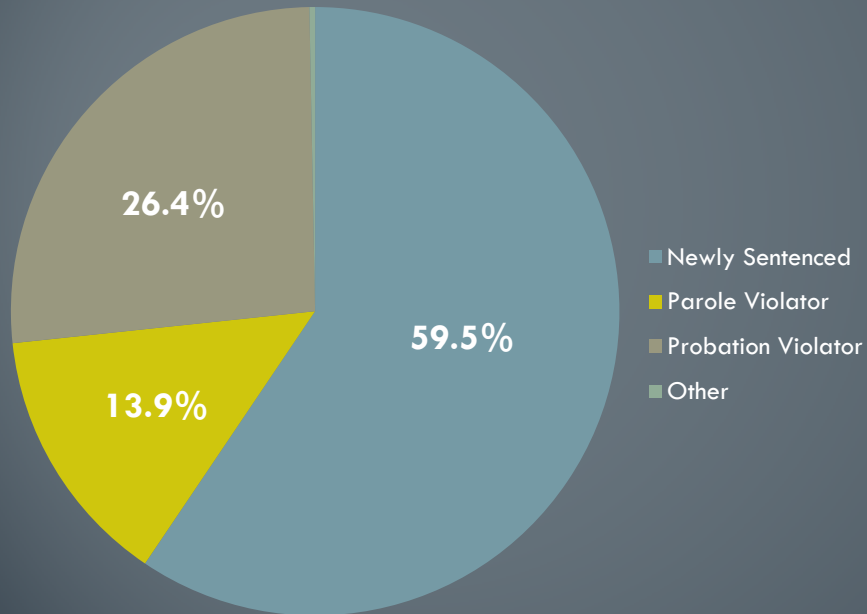
# Racial Breakdown, Recidivists

Whites, blacks and Hispanics were equally likely to reoffend. **One in 2** recidivated within 3 years of release in 2010.

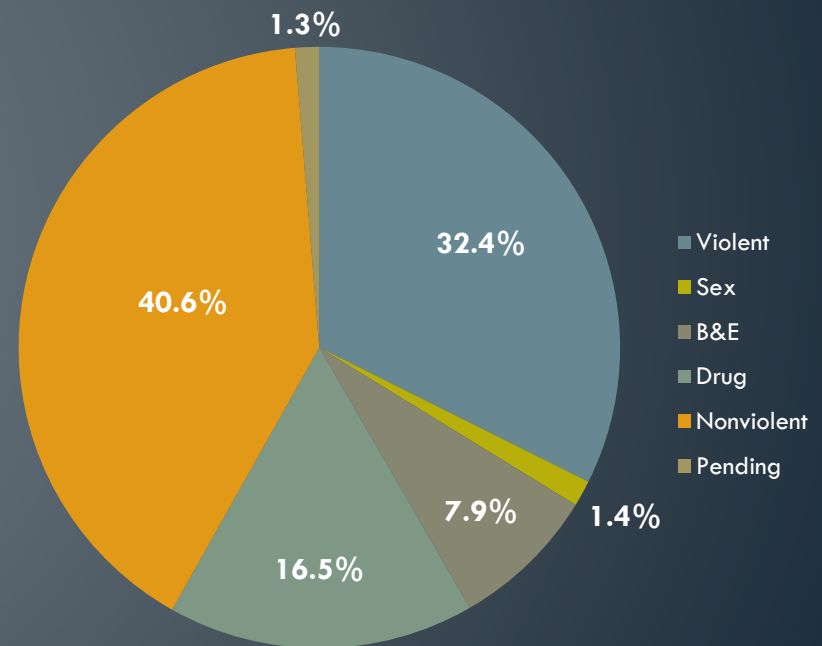


# Sentenced Readmissions

## Admission Type



## Returning Offense Type



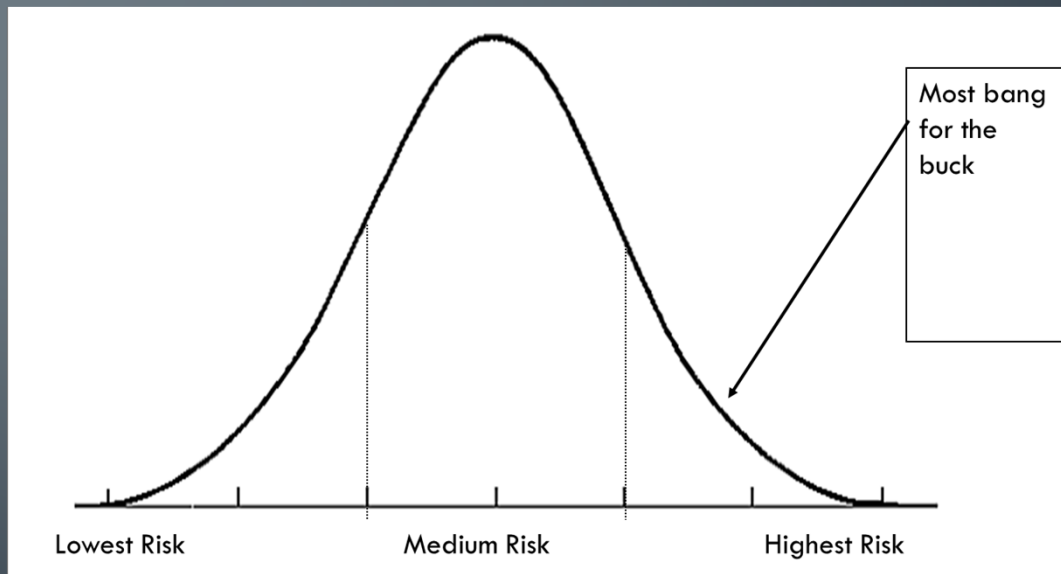


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# Risk-Need-Responsivity

# Risk-Need-Responsivity

- **Risk Principle** – identifies **WHO** to target<sup>1</sup>
  - The risk principle states that the level of service provided to an offender should match their risk of reoffending. As a result, supervision and treatment should be reserved for higher risk offenders, while low risk offenders require little to no intervention. In fact, research has found that too much treatment, or the wrong type of treatment, may be detrimental to a low risk offender.
- **Validated Risk/Needs Assessments**
  - Institution: Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R)
  - Probation: LSI-R Screening Version (LSI-R SV)



# Risk-Need-Responsivity

- **Need Principle** – identifies **WHAT** to target<sup>2</sup>

- The need principle indicates that treatment should focus on an offender's dynamic criminogenic needs (the factors most likely to lead to crime) and prioritize treatment accordingly.

- Criminogenic Needs

- Pro-criminal attitudes
- Criminal associates
- Antisocial personality
- Education
- Substance abuse
- Leisure time

- Non-Criminogenic Needs

- Low self-esteem
- Anxiety
- Medical needs
- Psychological discomfort
- Lack of physical activity
- Neighborhood improvement



# Risk-Need-Responsivity

- **Responsivity Principle** – identifies **HOW** to target<sup>3</sup>
  - The responsivity principle attempts to remove barriers to success. *General* responsivity suggests staff should use interventions known to be effective with offenders.
    - General responsivity
      - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
  - *Individual/Specific* responsivity indicates staff should tailor interventions to the individual strengths, style, culture and personality of the offender. Both general and individual responsivity should be considered when working with offenders.
    - Individual responsivity examples:
      - Language barriers
      - Motivation to change
      - Mental health status

<sup>1</sup> Koetzle, D. & Skinner, B. (2014.) "Recidivism Reduction Training: Strategies for Promoting Staff Safety and Public Safety in Rhode Island." Presentation at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections Recidivism Reduction Training, Cranston, RI, June 3 & 4, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid 6, Slide 29.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid 6, Slide 34.



[www.doc.ri.gov](http://www.doc.ri.gov)

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