Rhode Island Department of Corrections

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Anthony P. Travisono 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
Incarcerated Population
**Sentenced Commitment Types, FY14**

- **Sentenced Commitment Type**
  - Probation Violator: 51.7%
  - Newly Sentenced: 42.8%
  - Parole Violator: 4.8%
  - Other: 3.3%

- **Violation Type**
  - New Charge: 34.5%
  - Technical: 64.3%
  - Unknown: 1.2%
Sentenced Commitments by Most Serious Offense Type, FY14

- Violent: 46%
- Domestic Violence: 19%
- Sex: 12%
- B&E: 2%
- Drug: 5%
- Weapons: 2%
- Nonviolent: 13%
- Pending: 1%
Sentenced Commitments
Race by Most Serious Offense Type, FY14

Race

Black
White
Asian
Hispanic
Amer
Indian
Other

Number of Commitments

Pending
Nonviolent
Weapons
Drug
B&E
Sex
Domestic Violence
Violent
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*
Community Corrections
Rhode Island has the 4th Highest Rate of Community Corrections Supervision in the United States¹

¹http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf
Probation Population by Supervision Type, FY14

July '13 | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan '14 | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
14138 | 14032 | 14071 | 13999 | 13957 | 13949 | 13836 | 13850 | 13889 | 13922 | 13850 | 13757
1198 | 1190 | 1201 | 1128 | 1085 | 1065 | 1049 | 1098 | 1121 | 1138 | 1164 | 1173

Legend:
- Yellow: Banked
- Light Blue: Low Supervision
- Dark Blue: Active Supervision
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*
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

- CY10
  - 31% (1 Year)
  - 12% (2 Years)
  - 6% (3 Years)

- CY04
  - 32% (1 Year)
  - 14% (2 Years)
  - 8% (3 Years)
Sentenced Readmissions

- CY10: 49%
- CY04: 54%
Racial Breakdown, Recidivists

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

• **Risk Principle** – identifies **WHO** to target
  - 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\(^2\)
  - 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
Responsivity Principle – identifies **HOW** to target

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

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2 Ibid 6, Slide 29.
3 Ibid 6, Slide 34.