

The following report focuses on those offenders released from and committed to the Rhode Island Department of Corrections' (RIDOC) custody in calendar year 2010. The visual analysis is based on GIS mapping with address information self reported by offenders.



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Planning & Research Unit

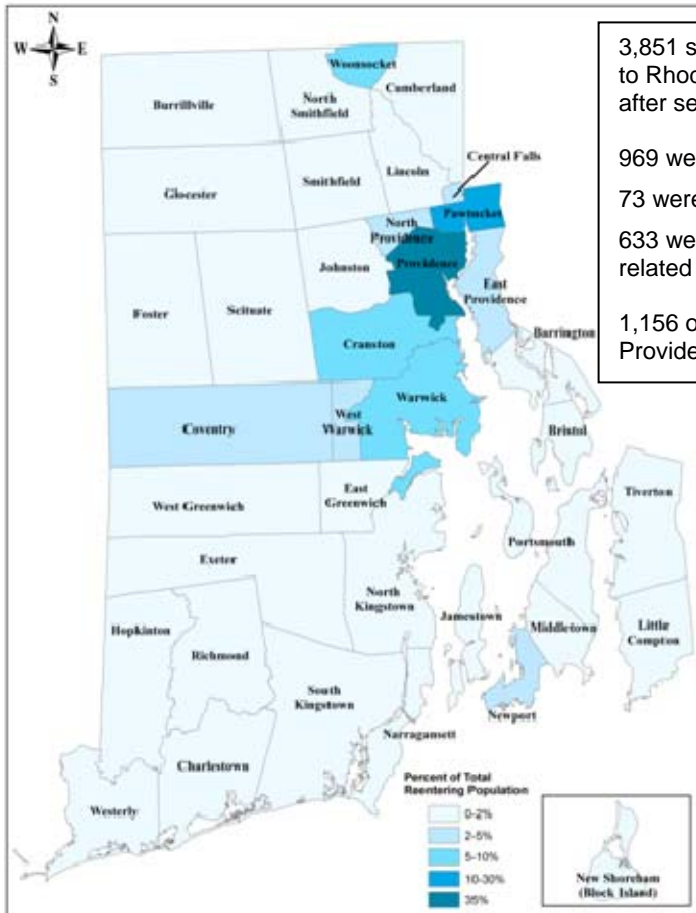
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Reentry Analysis 2010

Distribution by Municipality of Rhode Island Offenders Released¹ from Serving a Sentence, 2010



3,851 sentenced releases returned to Rhode Island communities in 2010 after serving a sentence at the ACI.

969 were violent offenders (25%).

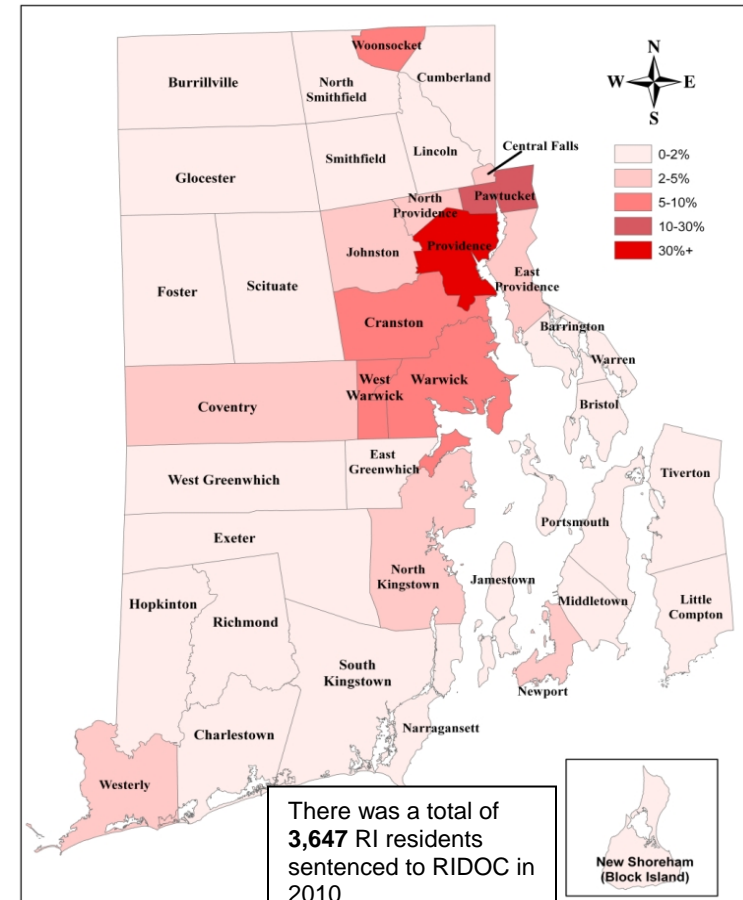
73 were sexual offenders (2%).

633 were convicted of a drug related crime (16%).

1,156 offenders were released to Providence in 2010 (35%).

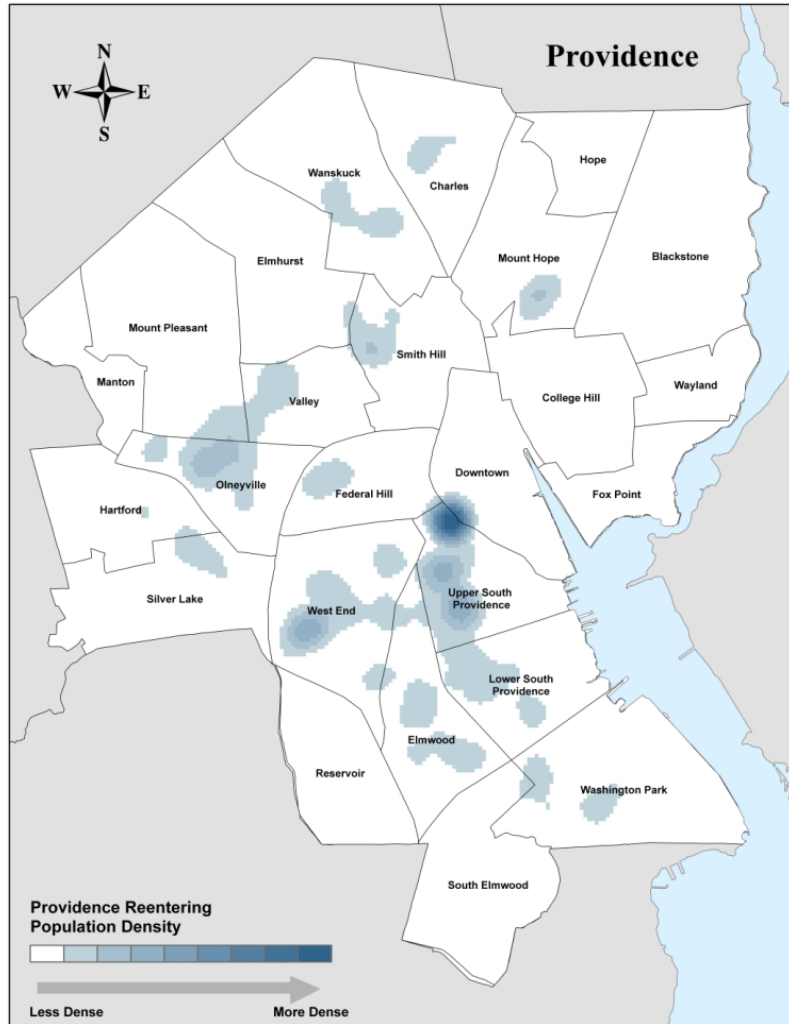
The population of Rhode Island is 1,052,567 according to the 2010 US Census.

Distribution of Rhode Island's Sentenced Commitments² by Municipality, 2010



There was a total of **3,647** RI residents sentenced to RIDOC in 2010

The following maps illustrate density clusters, or the areas where the population volume of those released is highest. The darkest areas indicate the highest number of released offenders per square mile.



Providence Sentenced Population

The average age of a released offender was 33.

1,156 offenders were released to Providence in 2010 accounting for 35% of all releases for the year.

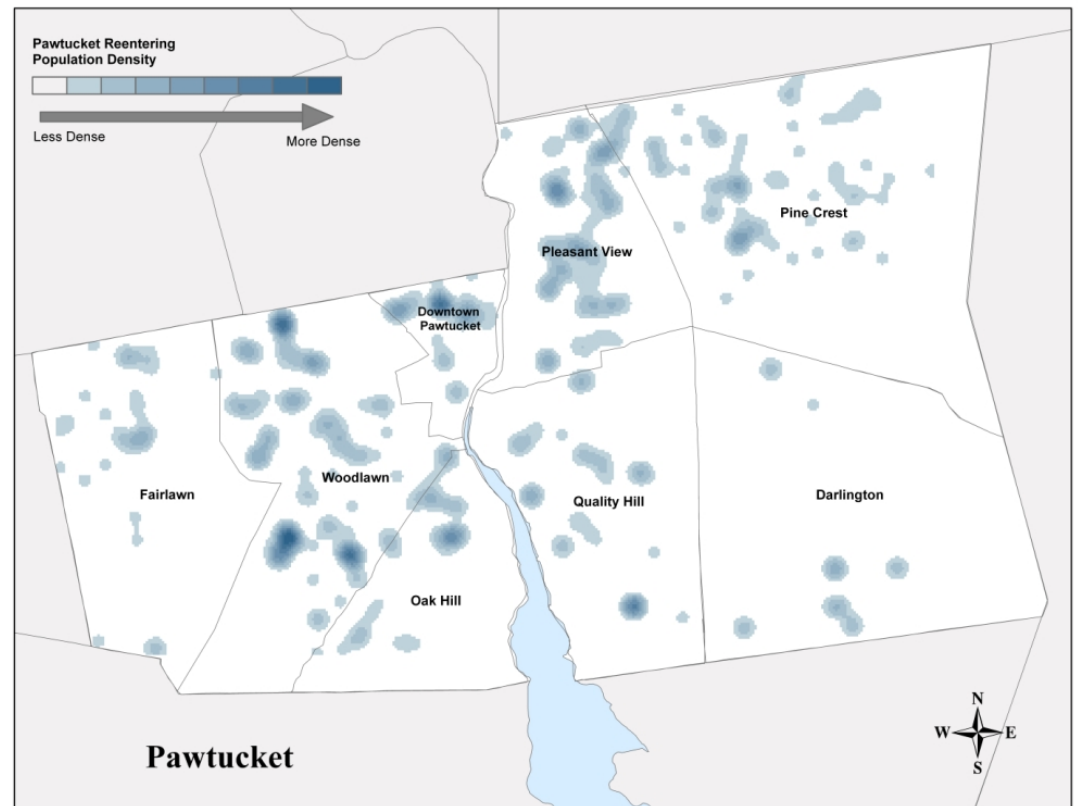
The three neighborhoods with the highest density are Downtown, Upper South Providence, and the West End.

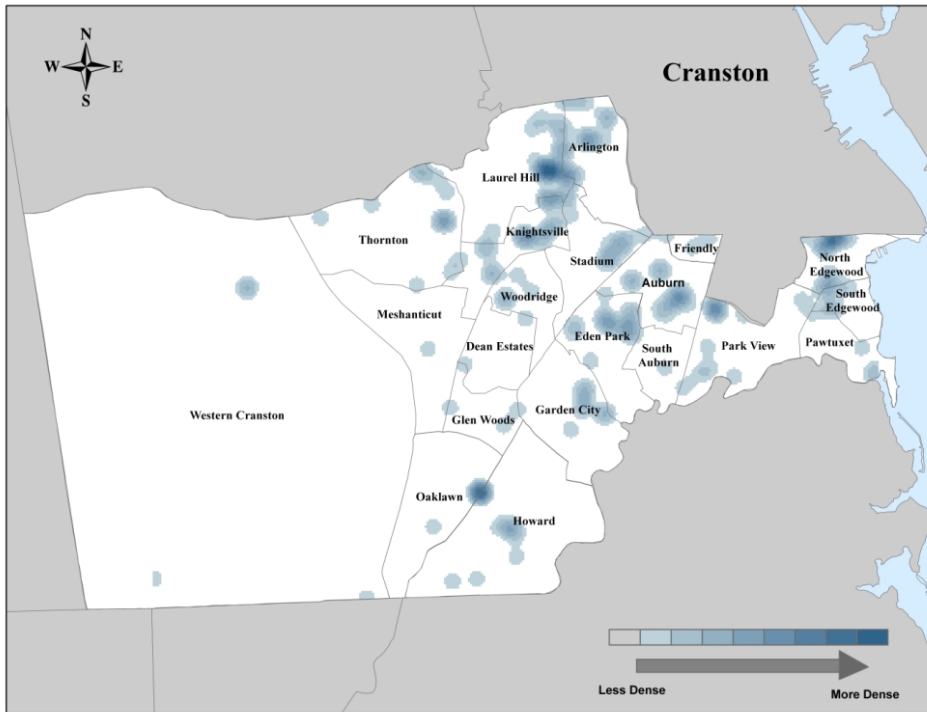
Pawtucket Sentenced Population

Pawtucket absorbed the second greatest number of sentenced offenders in Rhode Island, 11% (345) of the total released population.

The average age of a released offender was 33 years old.

The density of offenders is spread throughout the city in all neighborhoods with notable clusters in Woodlawn, Downtown Pawtucket, and Pleasant View.





Cranston Sentenced Population

5% (174) of offenders were released to Cranston in 2010.

The average age of a released offender was 36 years old.

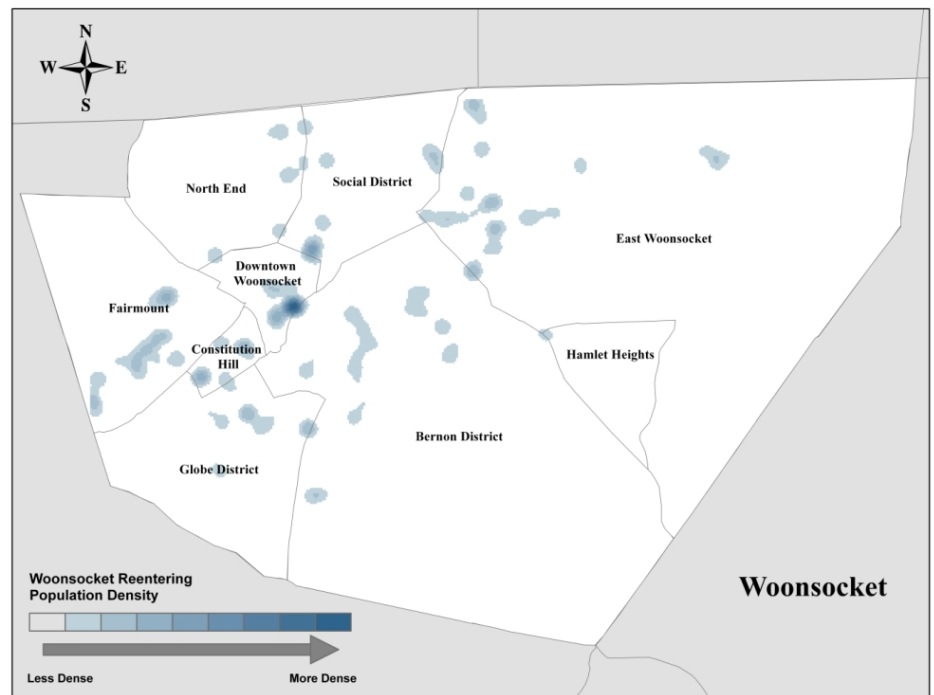
The density of offenders is spread throughout the city in all neighborhoods with notable clusters in all neighborhoods except Western Cranston, Dean Estates, and Pawtuxet.

Woonsocket Sentenced Population

7% (238) of offenders were released to Woonsocket in 2010.

The average age of a released offender was 32 years old.

The density of offenders is spread throughout the city in all neighborhoods with notable clusters in Downtown Woonsocket, Fairmount, and Constitution Hill.

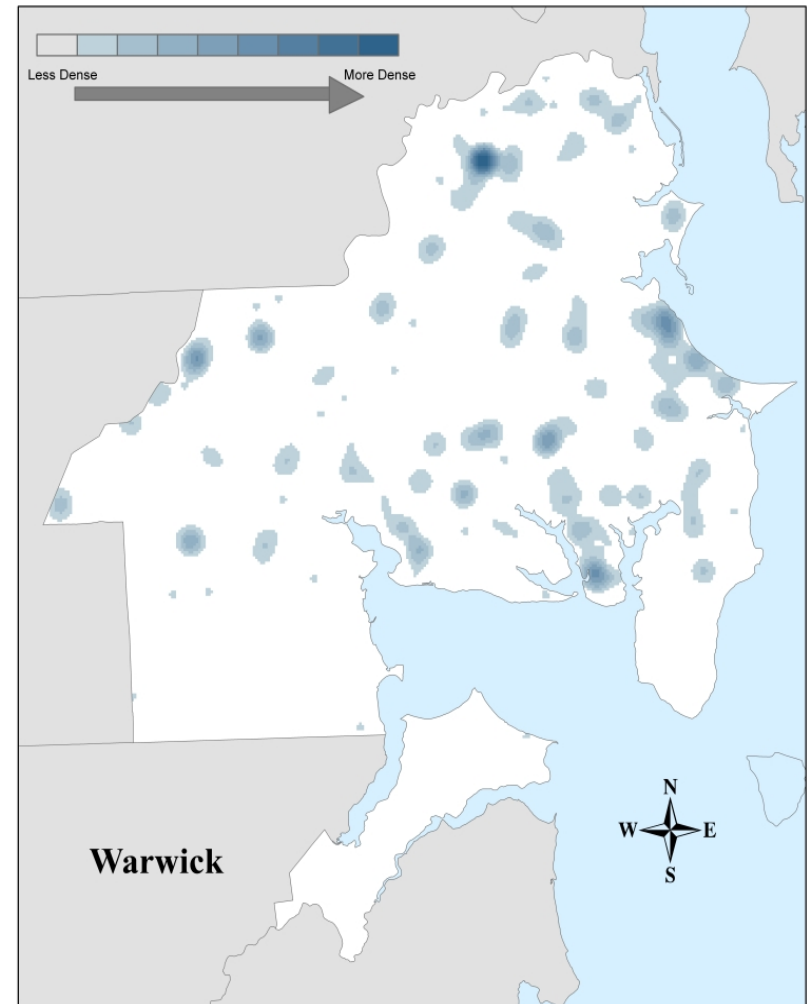
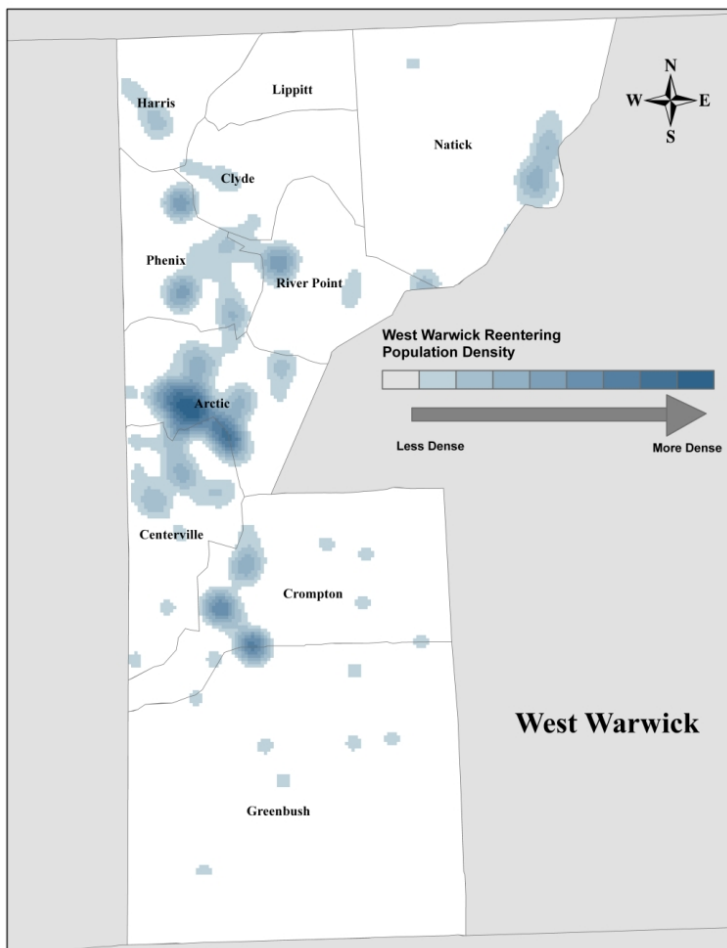


West Warwick Sentenced Population

4% (143) of offenders were released to West Warwick in 2010.

The average age of a released offender was 34 years old.

The density of offenders is spread throughout the city in all neighborhoods with notable clusters in Arctic, Centerville, and Phenix.

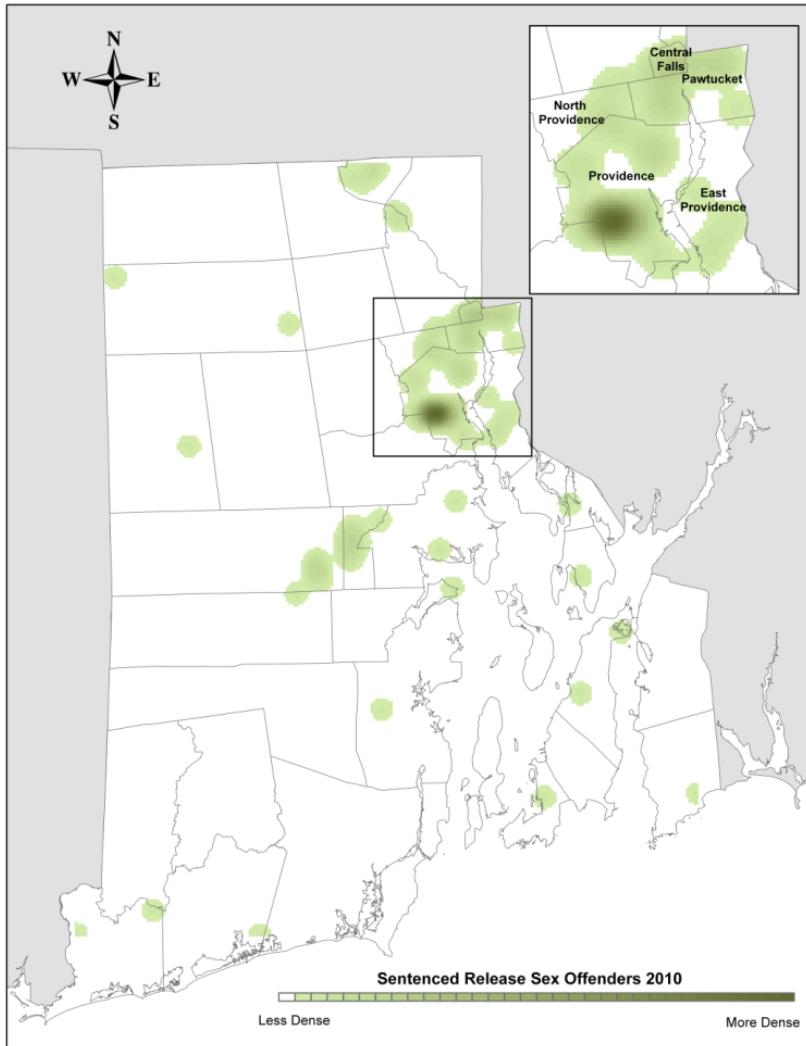


Warwick Sentenced Population

4% (143) of offenders were released to Warwick in 2010.

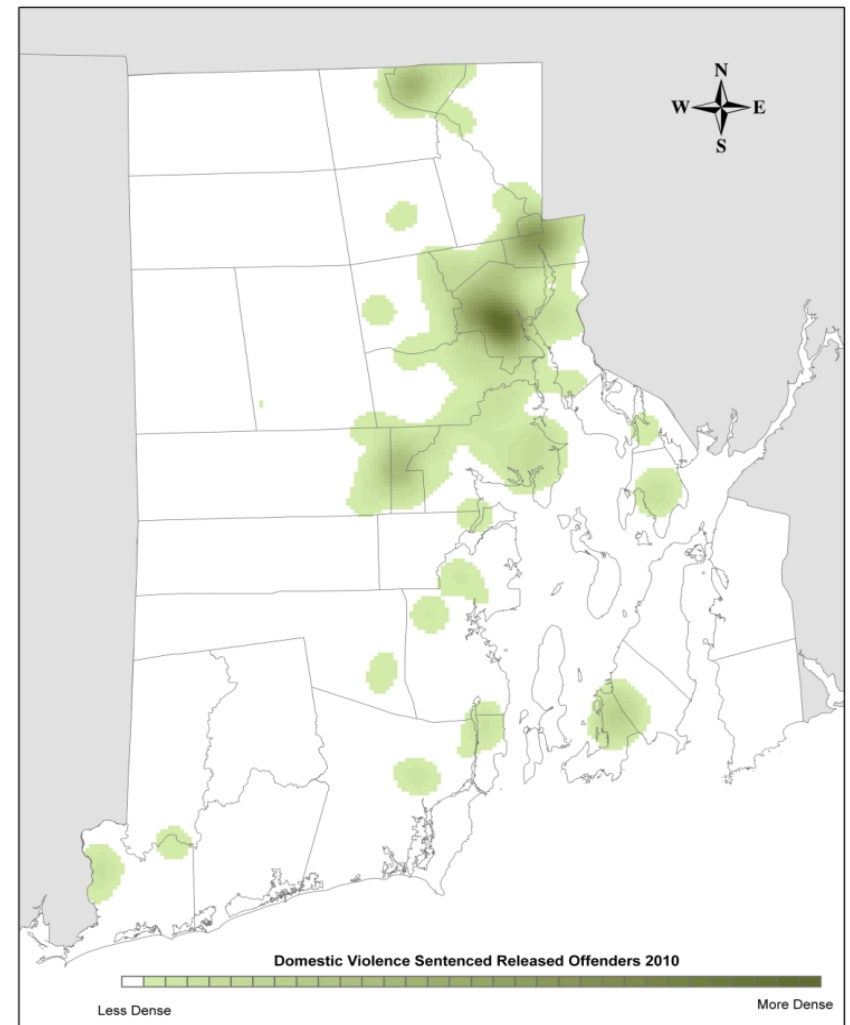
The average age of a released offender was 34 years old.

Special Populations



Sex Offenders

85 Male Sex Offenders were released into Rhode Island during 2010.



Domestic Violence

35 Female and 489 Male Domestic Violence Offenders were released back into Rhode Island during 2010. 11% of DV Offenders were unmappable. Of the 11%, the vast majority reported having no permanent address upon release.

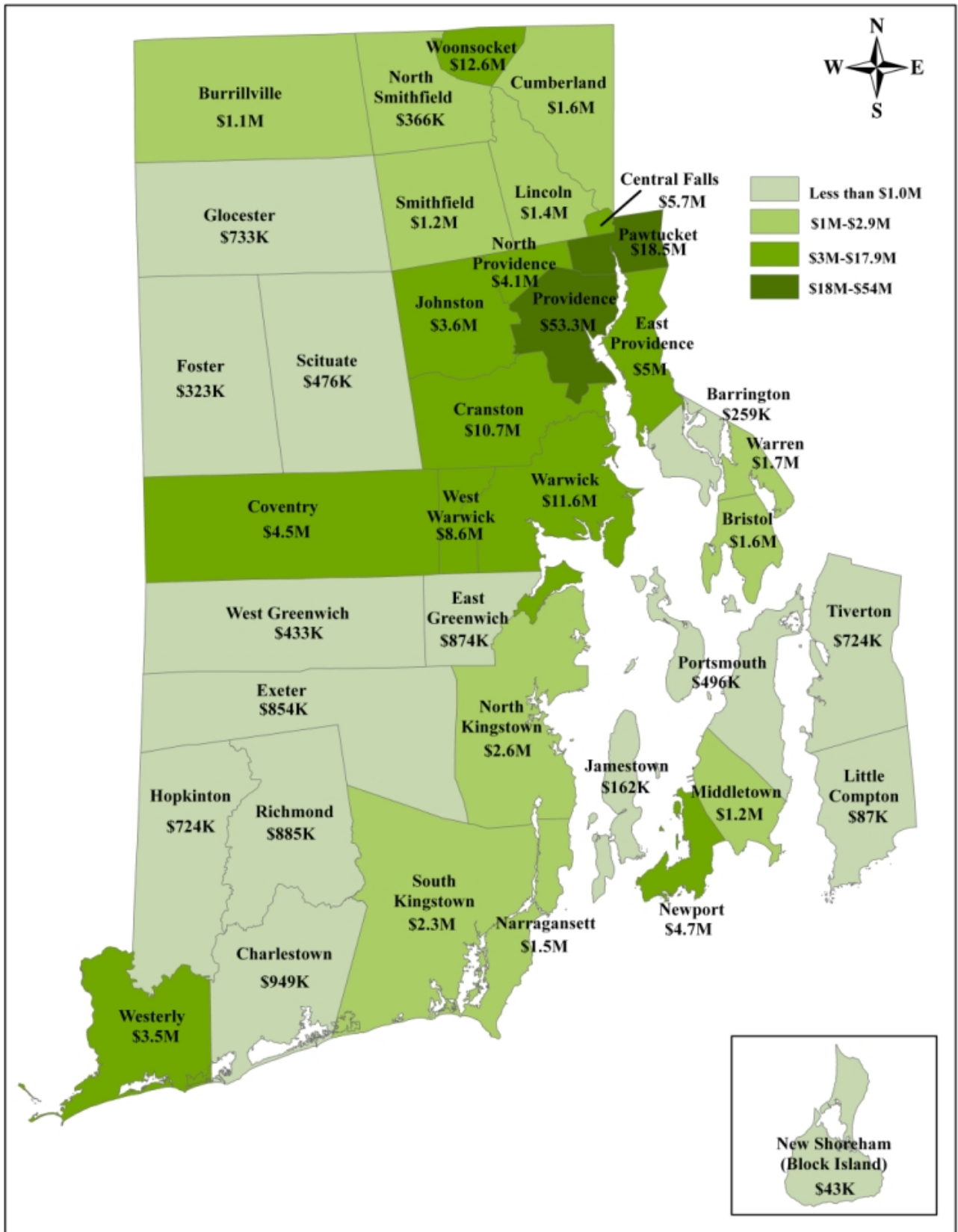
According to the *Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence in 2009*:

7,421 domestic violence calls received police response
5,018 domestic violence arrests were made

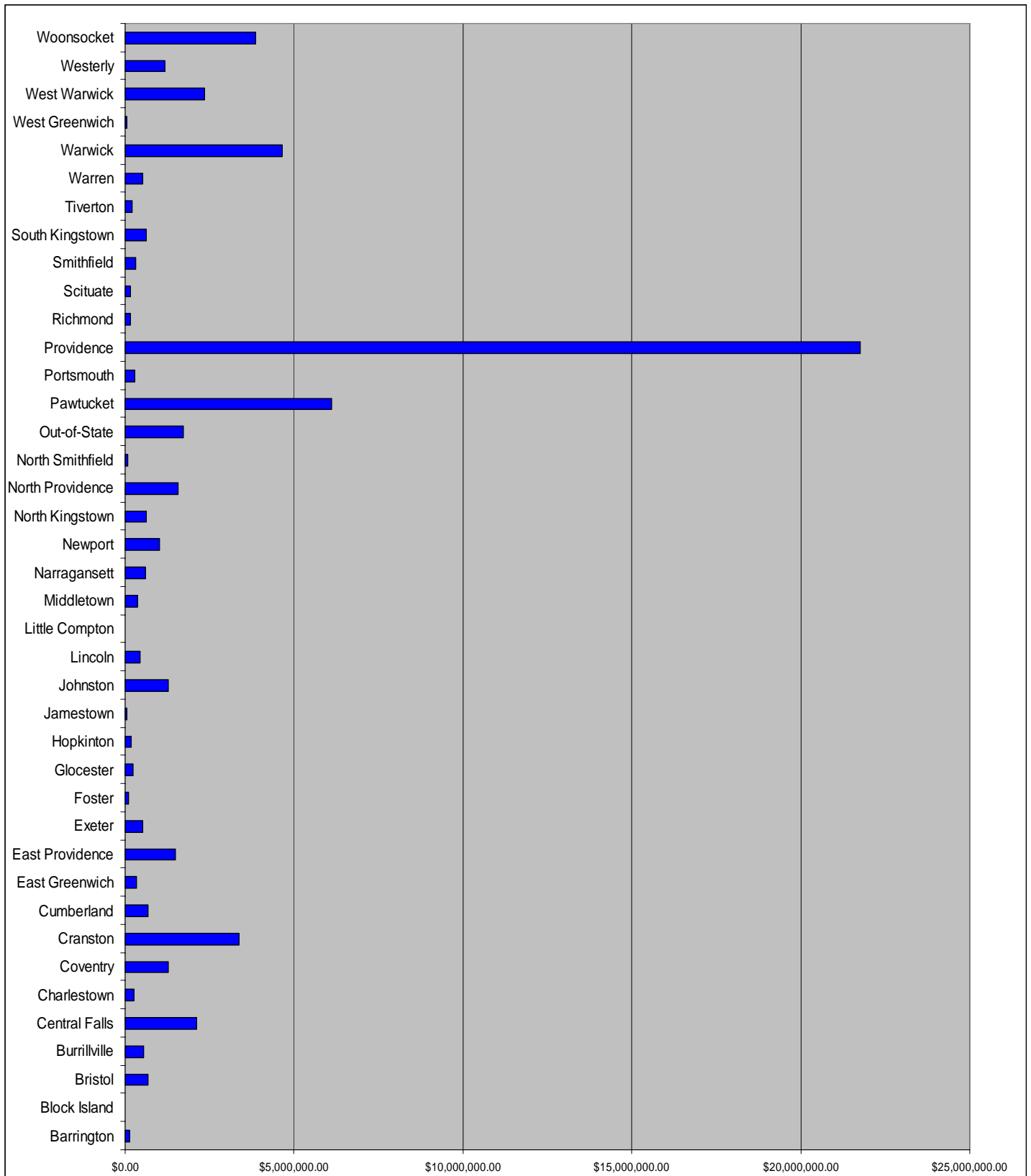
<http://www.ricadv.org/>

Cost³ in 2010 to Incarcerate Rhode Island's Sentenced Offenders By Municipality

It cost over \$60,000,000.00 to incarcerate 3,851 offenders

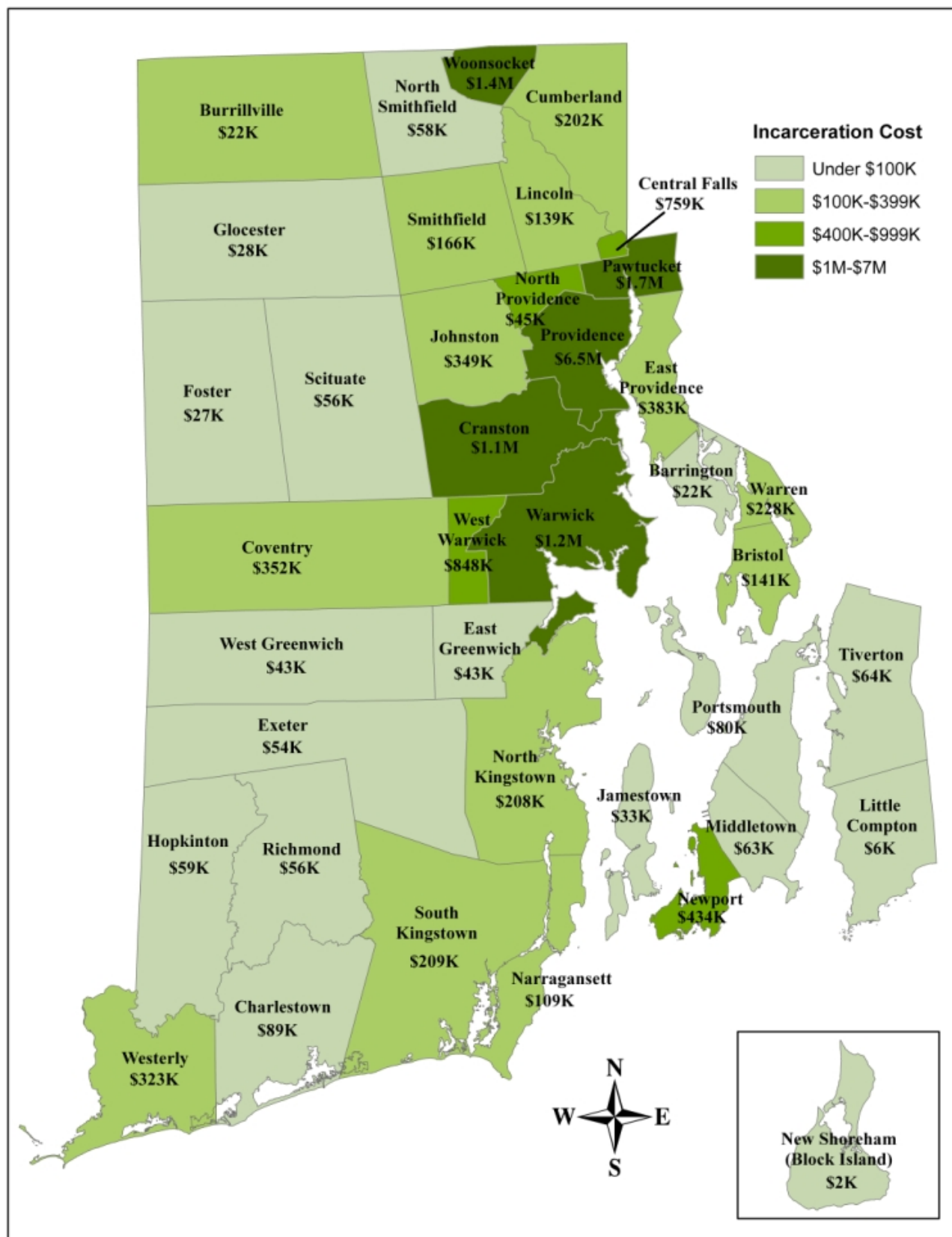


Cost to Incarcerate Rhode Island's Sentenced Offenders in 2010

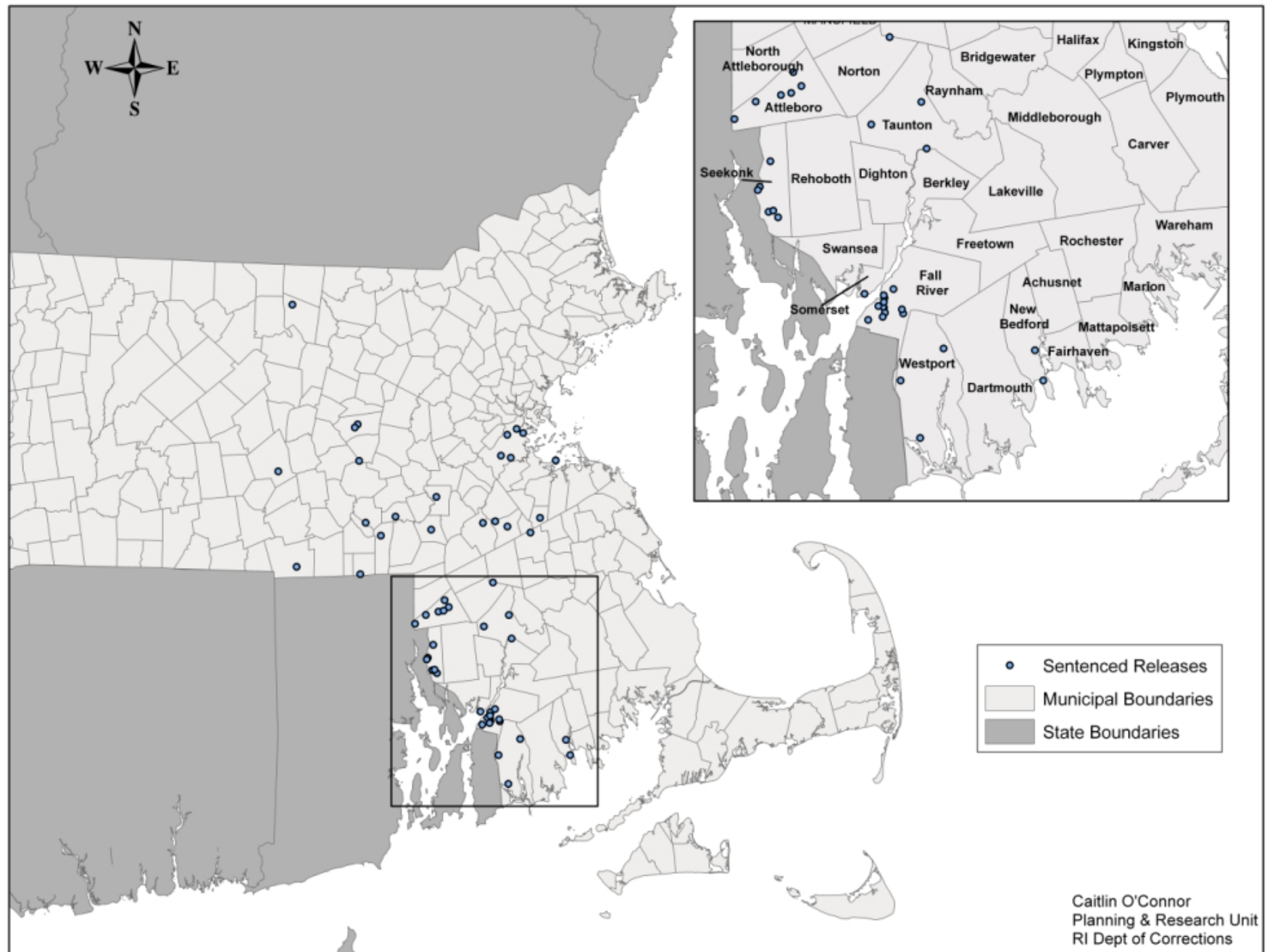


Cost⁴ in 2010 to Incarcerate Rhode Island's Awaiting Trial Offenders By Municipality

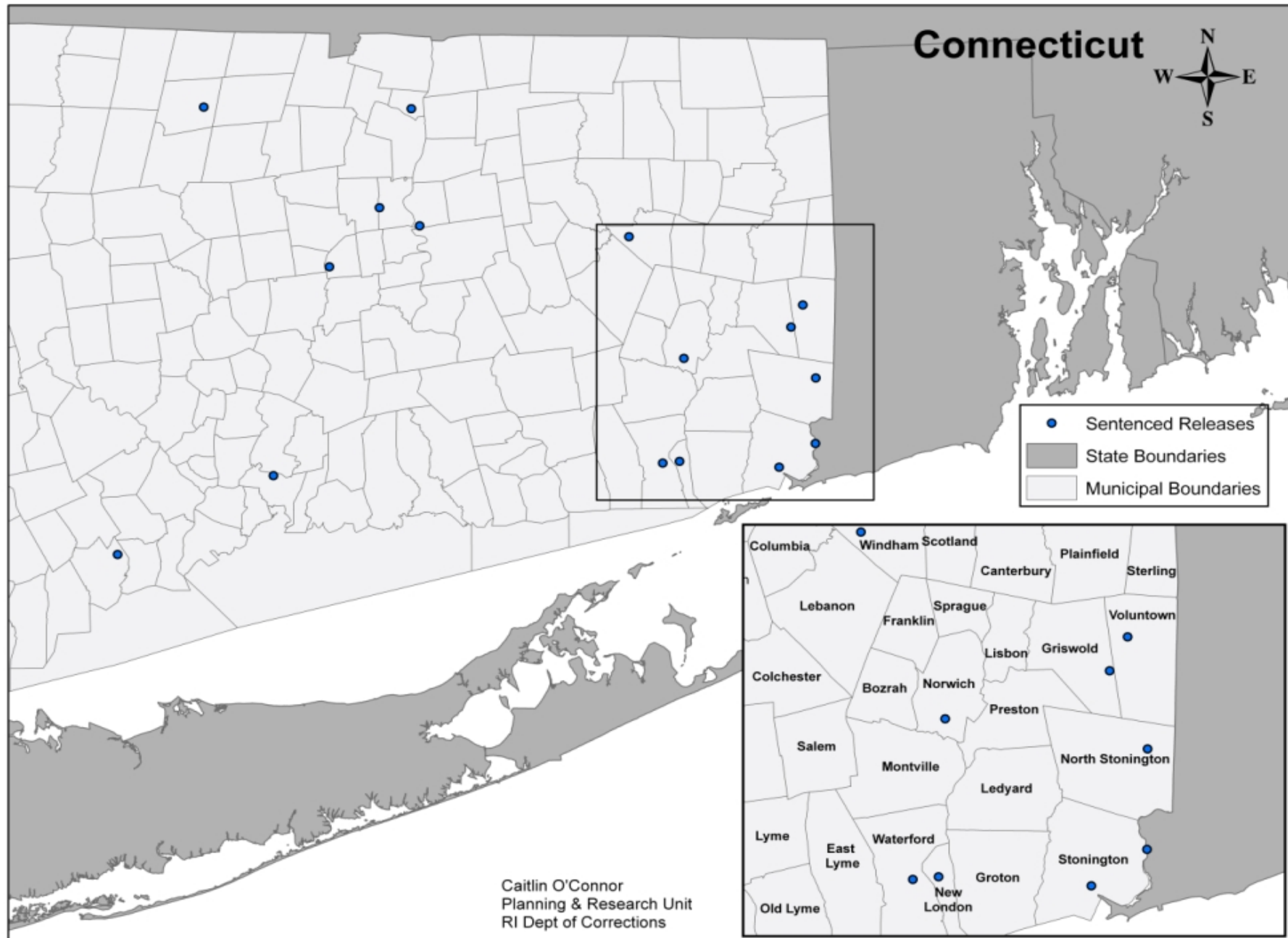
It cost over \$18,000,000.00 to incarcerate 9,083⁵ offenders.



Massachusetts saw 59 releases into their state from the ACI during 2010. The vast majority reported were Fall River residents.



29 Connecticut Residents were released back into their state during 2010.



General Notes

The data used spans from January 2010 to December 2010

Address data is self reported by the incarcerated offender.

The analysis took into consideration the number of releases and admissions during the 2010 calendar year. If an offender was admitted and/or released multiple times within the year, they were counted multiple times for each respective admission or release.

The density maps depict areas where certain populations (whether released or sentenced offenders) is highest per square mile. The white areas do not mean there are zero offenders in that area, but that the volume is low. The maps use Kernel Density, an estimation of fundamental data smoothing problem where inferences about the population are made, based on a finite data sample.

The four cities/towns with density maps were chosen due to the high number of offenders returned to or sentenced from those areas.

Any offender who reported an address is West Kingston, RI or Wakefield, RI was added into the population of South Kingston, RI.

For any further questions please contact Caitlin O'Connor, Principal Research Technician at caitlin.o'connor@doc.ri.gov or 401-462-3925.

¹ The actual number of sentenced offenders released from the ACI during 2010 was 4,124, only 3,851 reported to have a Rhode Island address. Since the focus of the report is cost and population distribution for Rhode Island, the focus was only on the 3,851 releases.

² The actual total number of sentenced commitments for 2010 is 3,911 the report only focuses on the 3,647 with self reported Rhode Island addresses.

³ The cost of incarceration for the Sentenced population was calculated per each admission. The length of stay for 2010 was multiplied by the overall cost per offender rate for both males and females. These calculations are estimates. The cost per offender rate is comprised of food, inmate clothing and linens, education supplies, janitorial and kitchen supplies, medical, and staffing costs. Staffing of prisons is the major component of the cost per offender and can vary depending on the facility, housing module, and the occupancy rate of the facility; a standard formula was utilized to distribute the cost. If the offender's admission date was prior to 2010 it was changed to 1/1/10.

⁴ The cost of the Awaiting Trial population was calculated per each admission. The length of stay for 2010 was multiplied by the overall cost per offender rate for both males and females. These calculations are estimates. The cost per offender rate is comprised of food, inmate clothing and linens, education supplies, janitorial and kitchen supplies, medical, and staffing costs. Staffing of prisons is the major component of the cost per offender and can vary depending on the facility, housing module, and the occupancy rate of the facility; a standard formula was utilized to distribute the cost. If the offender's admission date was prior to 2010 it was changed to 1/1/10.

⁵ Though there were a total of 11,340 Awaiting Trial Releases during CY2010, the number of reported releases with an RI address was 9,083. The cost was calculated for only those 9,083 offenders for only the time they spent at the ACI during 2010. If an admission date was prior to January 1, 2010 it was converted to January 1, 2010 and the length of stay was calculated only for the year 2010.