



Rhode Island Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Population Report



RIDOC Goals

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

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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 provide a range of custodial options, supervision, and rehabilitative services in order to facilitate successful offender reentry into the community upon release.

Director's Message



From RIDOC Director Patricia A. Coyne-Fague, Esq.

I am pleased to present the Rhode Island Department of Corrections' Annual Population Report for Fiscal Year 2022. This report contains a wealth of interesting and useful information related to the mission and work of the Department. In addition to a thorough analysis of population-related data, you will find descriptions of each of the Adult Correctional Institutions' facilities, an organizational chart, and a description of a typical sentenced offender.

This year, the report highlights the Department's Healthcare Services Unit in addition to the ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Thanks to the efforts of Health Services and all RIDOC staff and volunteers, the Department boasts one of the lowest fatality rates, in addition to having a high vaccination rate among offenders and staff. Despite pandemic restrictions, the Department has continued to deliver rehabilitative services for offenders, which provide opportunities for offenders to succeed upon release. Our educational and workforce development partners work hand-in-hand with RIDOC institutional and rehabilitative staff to ensure offenders have the ability to work toward their goals and effect positive change in their lives.

Other features of this year's report include:

- How COVID-19 has affected RIDOC's Population.
- RIDOC's total average population is at the lowest levels seen in at least eighteen years.
- How RIDOC's programming has affected overall sentence reduction over the last decade.
- Going forward, RIDOC will continue to take innovative steps to foster successful offender rehabilitation and community reintegration.

I hope you enjoy this informative report!

Thank you.

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 six (6) 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: The RIDOC Annual Report historically only includes open inmate facilities. The Donald Price Building has been omitted since its closure in November of 2011. The Women’s Facility used to house awaiting trial & sentenced offenders. This Facility was comprised of the Gloria McDonald Building & the Bernadette Building. Please note that the Bernadette building does not house female offenders at this time.

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 INFACETS (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, 2022.

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, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (FY2022).

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, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (FY2022).

Operational Capacity: Refers to the number of offenders that RIDOC can safely accommodate based on a facility’s staff, existing programs, and services (BJS, 2020). 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.

Facilities

The Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI) at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) are comprised of 6 inmate facilities (5 male, 1 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:

Anthony P. Trivisono Facility

Opened: 1982 -Expanded: 1992

Renovated: 1995

Average Facility Population: 763 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 1,120 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$81,584

Minimum Security:

Opened: 1978 - Expanded: 1989 & 1992

Average Facility Population: 123 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 692 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$157,267

The Minimum Security facility (MIN) was opened

Medium Security:

John J. Moran Facility

Opened: 1992

Average Facility Population: 753 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 1,126 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$82,236



The Anthony P. Trivisono 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 8,477 commitments in FY22, approximately 706 commitments per month. The ISC has a total inmate bed capacity of 1,148. The length of time an inmate remains housed in awaiting trial status at the ISC is approximately 31 days (see graph on p.13 for further details); this translates into a constant turnover of the inmate population. In comparison to FY21, the average facility population at the ISC has increased by just over 7% through the close of FY22.

in 1978 in a converted hospital building on Howard Avenue in Cranston. In 1989, Minimum Security 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, work release, or are seeking employment. In comparison to FY21, the average facility population in Minimum Security has increased by just over 14% through the close of FY22.

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. The Medium Security facility has the highest inmate bed capacity figure of any RIDOC facility, with 1,186 available beds. Extensive programming is provided with the goal of preparing inmates for successful return to their communities. In comparison to FY21, the average facility population in Medium Security has increased by just under 6% through the close of FY22.

Facilities

Maximum Security:

Opened: 1878

Average Facility Population: 312 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 422 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$100,909



The Maximum Security facility (MAX) is the state's oldest operational prison. The facility was opened during 1878 and is modeled on the Auburn style construction, which consolidates all inmate cells into one main building.

Maximum Security 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, the Maximum Security facility has an inmate bed capacity of 466. 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. In comparison to FY21, the average facility population in Maximum Security decreased by over 12% through the close of FY22.

High Security:

Opened: 1981

Average Facility Population: 80 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 96 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$225,259

The High Security Center (HSC) is a supermax facility, which houses inmates who require close custody and control, including protective custody



inmates. The facility contains a Rehabilitation Treatment Unit (RTU), which provides inmates with programming, treatment, and structure as an alternative to more restrictive housing units.

The inmate population has access to a legal and recreational library, a classification board room, a classroom, barber shop, and a

chapel. The HSC has an inmate bed capacity of 166. In comparison to FY21, the inmate population decreased by under 1% through the close of FY22.

Women's Facility:

Gloria McDonald Building

Average Women's Facility Population: 101 (FY22)

Operational Capacity: 187 (FY22)

Annual Cost per Offender: \$170,296

The Women's Facility (WF) houses awaiting trial offenders and three



classification levels (medium, minimum, and work release) that used to be housed 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

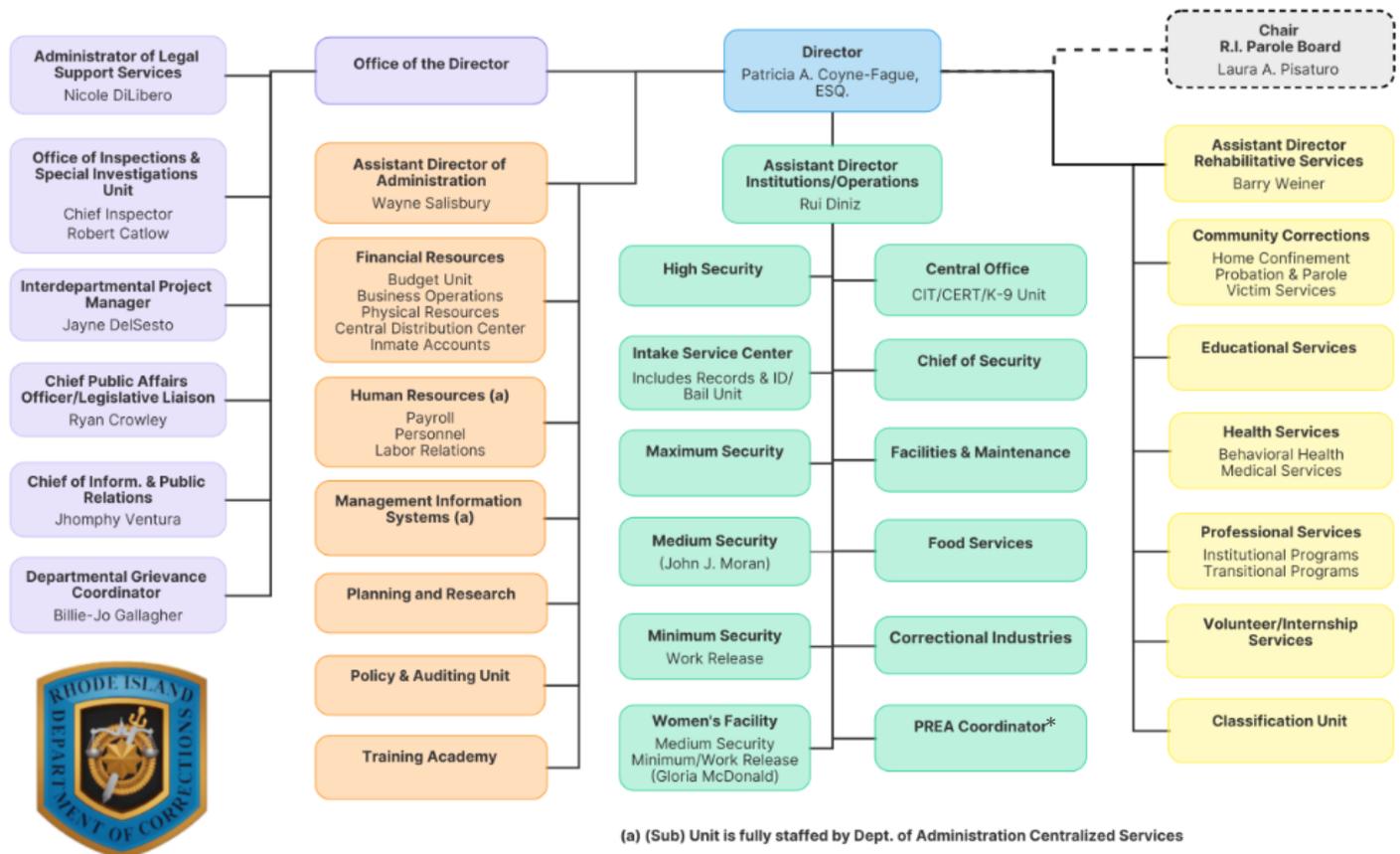
awaiting trial and medium-security women were moved to WFI which was later re-dedicated as the Gloria McDonald Building (GM) while the minimum security/work-release offenders were housed in Women's Facility II (WFII), also known as the Bernadette Building. GM is a converted and expanded hospital building 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 mid FY20, RIDOC utilized the Bernadette Building to house sentenced offenders. The Gloria McDonald Building is now the main female facility and has an inmate bed capacity of 213. In comparison to FY21, the average facility population in the Women's Facility increased by

almost 36% through the close of FY22.



RIDOC Organizational Chart

Organizational Chart



(a)(Sub) Unit is fully staffed by Dept. of Administration Centralized Services

RIDOC is divided into three 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.

**The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was signed into federal law in 2003 and in 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ) finalized national PREA Standards. The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) is committed to adhering to the PREA Standards in order to continue to prevent, detect and respond to all incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment alleged to have occurred in its facilities. In addition to a designated PREA coordinator, Deputy Wardens are the designated PREA facility monitors. For more information please visit : doc.ri.gov/more-resources/prison-rape-elimination-act-prea*



Administration Division

Assistant Director

Wayne T. Salisbury Jr.

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

Rui A. Diniz

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*, *Correctional Industries*, 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

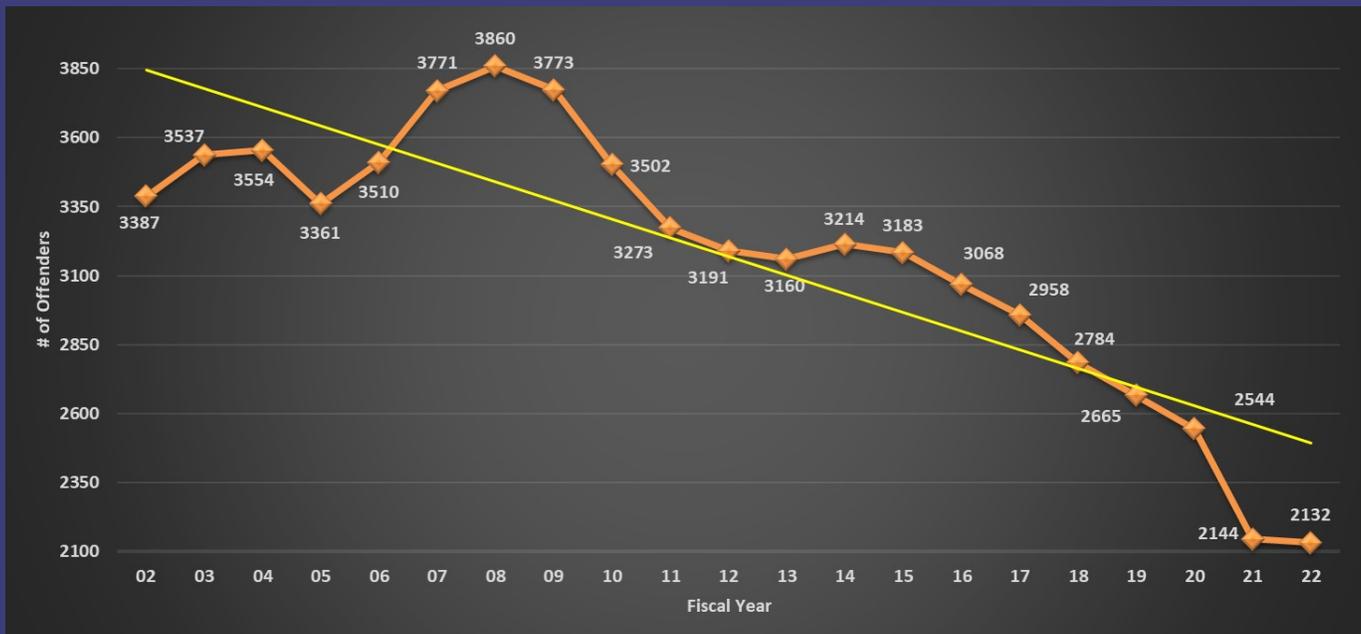
Barry J. Weiner

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 services offered to the offender during incarceration, such as *Health Services*, *Educational Services*, *Institutional Programs*, *Classification*, *Adult Counseling*, and *Volunteer/ Internship Services*. Community Corrections refers to units such as *Probation and Parole*, *Community Confinement*, *Reentry Services*, and *Victim Services*. Not only does Rehabilitative Services work with offenders to end criminal and anti-social behavior while incarcerated, but it also strives to make it possible for ex-offenders to successfully reintegrate back into the community upon release.

Population Trends



Total RIDOC Population FY02 to FY22



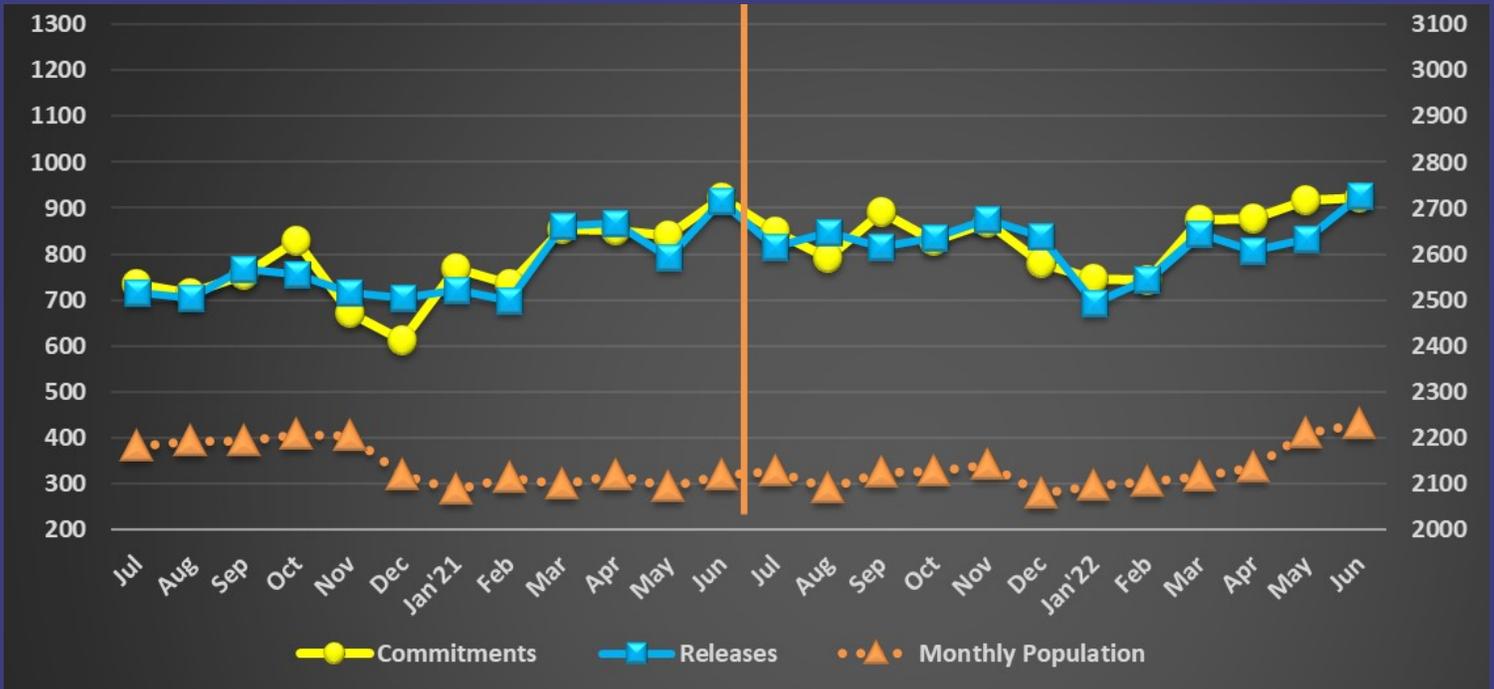
As was the trend nationally, Rhode Island continued marked growth in its total prison population between 2002 and 2008. The most recent sharp increase was between FY05 and FY08, when the population grew 14.8%. However, since FY08, the population has seen a steady decline and fell by nearly 45% through the end of FY22. In RI, 131 out of every 100,000 residents are imprisoned, while nationally 358 out of 100,000 US residents are incarcerated (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2020*), which makes Rhode Island third lowest in the nation in terms of the rate of incarceration.

In addition to legislative changes to statutes that govern time off sentence for good behavior and program participation, the implementation evidence-based practices aimed at addressing an offender's unique criminogenic-risk factors pre-release played a critical role in reducing RIDOC's total population. The programs and services are tailored to promote successful offender outcomes by diagnosing and treating offenders with mental illness, serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI), as well as chronic underlying substance/drug abuse. Rehabilitative efforts work seamlessly across the Department to provide a transformative offender experience.

For an historical look at the RIDOC population, please see the Report of the RI Correctional Population FY76-FY21, available on RIDOC's website at www.doc.ri.gov.

Commitments & Releases

Effect of Commitments/Releases on Total Population



The graph above demonstrates that the changes in the level of commitments are linked to changes in the total population numbers. The prison population is influenced by the number of new commitments and length of stay.

In RI, commitments were fairly steady from July 2018 through February of 2020, with seasonal fluctuations resulting in an increase in commitments in the summer months and a decrease in the winter months. The COVID-19 Pandemic resulted in a significant decline in commitments to RIDOC, reaching a historic low of 279 in April 2020. Since then, commitments to RIDOC have been steadily climbing.

- From July 2021 to June 2022, commitments increased by 9%.
- There was no significant change in the number of commitments from the end of FY21 (924) to FY22 (923).

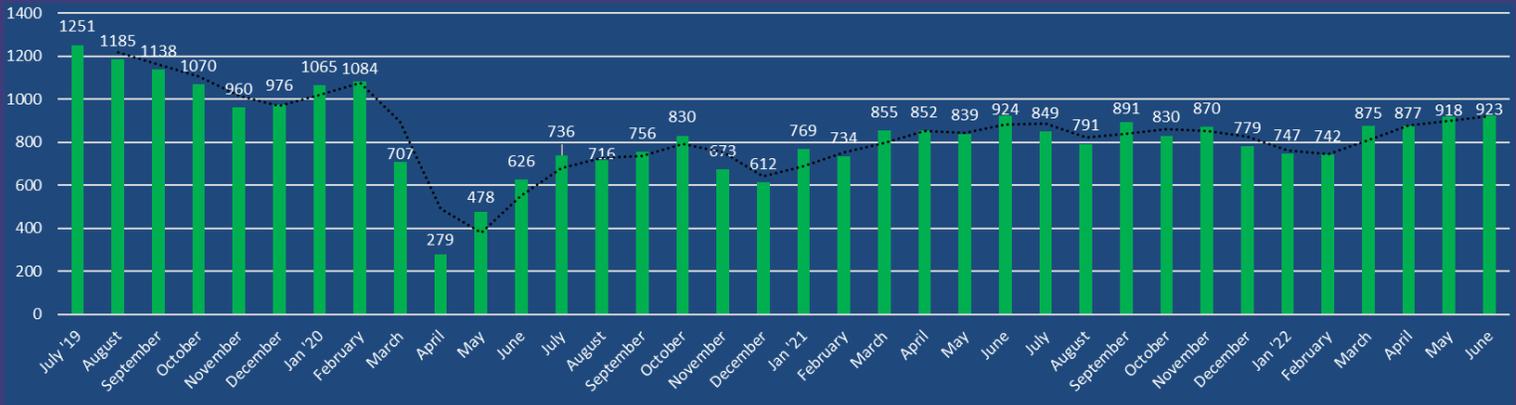
RIDOC’s commitments have increased by 25% from FY21 through FY22.

Fiscal Year 2022	# Commitments	+/- Change
Jul	849	-8.12%
Aug	791	-6.83%
Sep	891	12.64%
Oct	830	-6.85%
Nov	870	4.82%
Dec	779	-10.46%
Jan	747	-4.11%
Feb	742	-0.67%
Mar	875	17.92%
Apr	877	0.23%
May	918	4.68%
Jun	923	0.54%

Covid-19's Effect on RIDOC and The Judiciary

During the most recent pre-Covid period of time, in July to February of FY20, RIDOC's average monthly commitment stream was about 1,091. As the bar graph (shown below) highlights, the first wave of COVID-19 had a significant impact on RIDOC's commitments during the second half of FY20, where from March to June, average monthly commitments fell to just 523. In FY21, RIDOC's average monthly commitment stream was nearly 771, which was about 29.3% lower than the first half of FY20 (pre-Covid) but 47.4% higher than the second half of FY20. In FY22, RIDOC's average monthly commitment stream increased 9.1% to 841. At the close of FY22, RIDOC's commitment stream continues to move toward levels that are similar to those recorded in prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Total RIDOC Commitments FY20-FY22

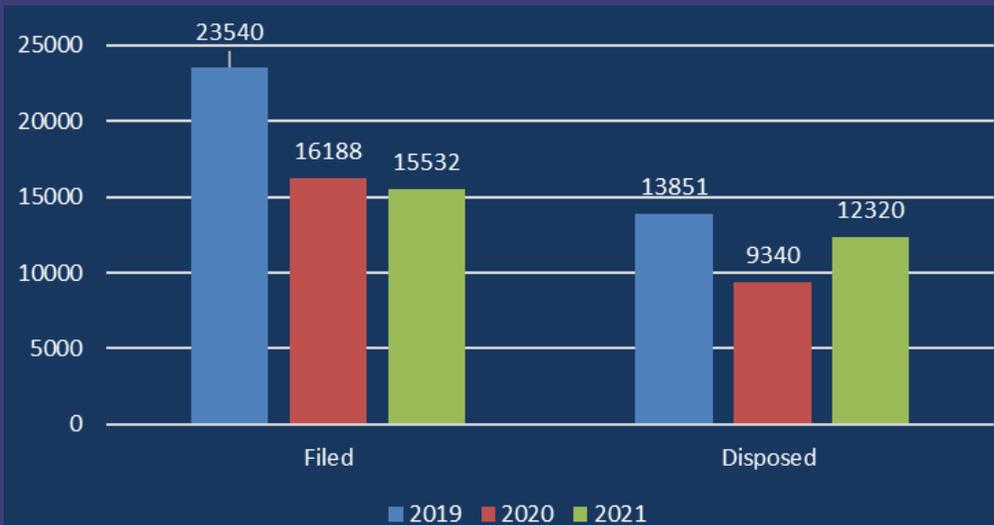


Rhode Island Judiciary District Court Cases 2019-2021



In Rhode Island, District Court is primarily responsible for misdemeanor criminal cases. This has a direct impact on RIDOC's offender population (specifically those held awaiting trial). The Superior Court primarily deals with felonies, which most greatly impacts RIDOC's sentenced population.

Rhode Island Judiciary Superior Court Cases 2019-2021



*"Court caseloads began a slow return toward normal levels in 2021, increasing by 18 percent from the lows experienced in 2020, the peak pandemic year when case filings dropped by 26 percent. Still, at 157,787, the filings for 2021 were about 20,000 less than had been recorded in the years immediately prior to the COVID-19 emergency."*¹ (Rhode Island Judiciary Annual Report, 2021)

Offender Characteristics

Characteristics of a Typical RIDOC Commitment in FY22

Awaiting Trial Commitment

- ◆ Fifty-one (51%) entered RIDOC as a new commitment, while twenty-two percent (22%) were for failure to appear, and nearly 17% entered as a probation violator in FY22.
- ◆ The majority are white (50%) & single (79%).
- ◆ About half (51%) have a high school diploma or GED, 33% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 11% have completed some college.
- ◆ The average number of children is 2 per commitment.
- ◆ Forty-four percent (44%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- ◆ The average age was 36 years old, while the median was 34 years old.
- ◆ Nearly ninety-six percent (96%) were from North America, while about two percent (2%) were from Africa, and the remaining two percent (2%) were from Asia, Europe, Oceania, or South America.
- ◆ Eighty-nine percent (89%) were from the U.S., nearly four percent (4%) were from Puerto Rico, about two percent (2%) were from Dominican Republic, and one percent (1%) from Guatemala.

Sentenced Commitment

- ◆ Ninety-two (92%) entered RIDOC as newly sentenced, while nearly four percent (4%) were committed as a probation or a parole violator in FY22.
- ◆ The majority are white (51%) & single (80%).
- ◆ Fifty-two percent (52%) have a high school diploma or GED, 35% have less than a 12th grade education; and an additional 10% have completed some college.
- ◆ The average number of children is 2 per commitment.
- ◆ Forty-five percent (45%) were unemployed at the time they were committed.
- ◆ The average age was 36 years old, while the median was 34 years old.
- ◆ About ninety-eight (98%) were from North America, while the remaining two percent (2%) were from Africa, Asia, Europe, or South America.
- ◆ Ninety percent (90%) were from the U.S., nearly five percent (5%) were from Puerto Rico, about two percent (2%) were from Dominican Republic, and one percent (1%) from Guatemala.

Offender Characteristics

The charts on the following pages* contain: commitments, who include all offenders committed to RIDOC (sentenced & pre-trial) over FY22; awaiting trial and sentenced offenders represent the stock population on June 30, 2022.

Offender Sex by Status



Males make up most (84%) of the RIDOC commitments while women account for only 16%. Males also make up the majority (91.8%) of RIDOC's awaiting trial population, while females make up just 8.2%. Males account for 95.8% of RIDOC's sentenced population, while females make up only 4.2%.

The majority of commitments and sentenced offenders are white, followed by black and Hispanic. The majority of awaiting trial offenders are white, followed by Hispanic and black. 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.

Offender Race by Status



Offender Age by Status

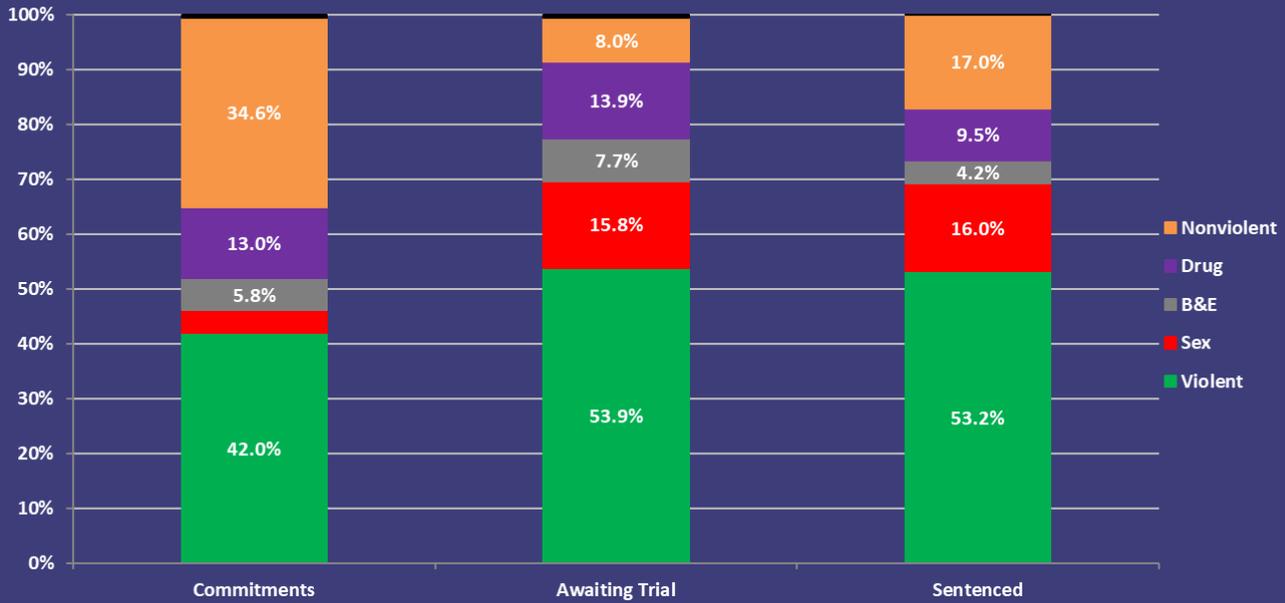


Nearly two-thirds of all RIDOC offenders are between the ages of 20-39. The median age of RIDOC sentenced offenders for males is 37, and 36 for females. For pre-trial offenders, males have a median age of 33 and females have a median age of 33.

*Please note any value less than 5% will not be labeled in the graphs on pages 13-17.

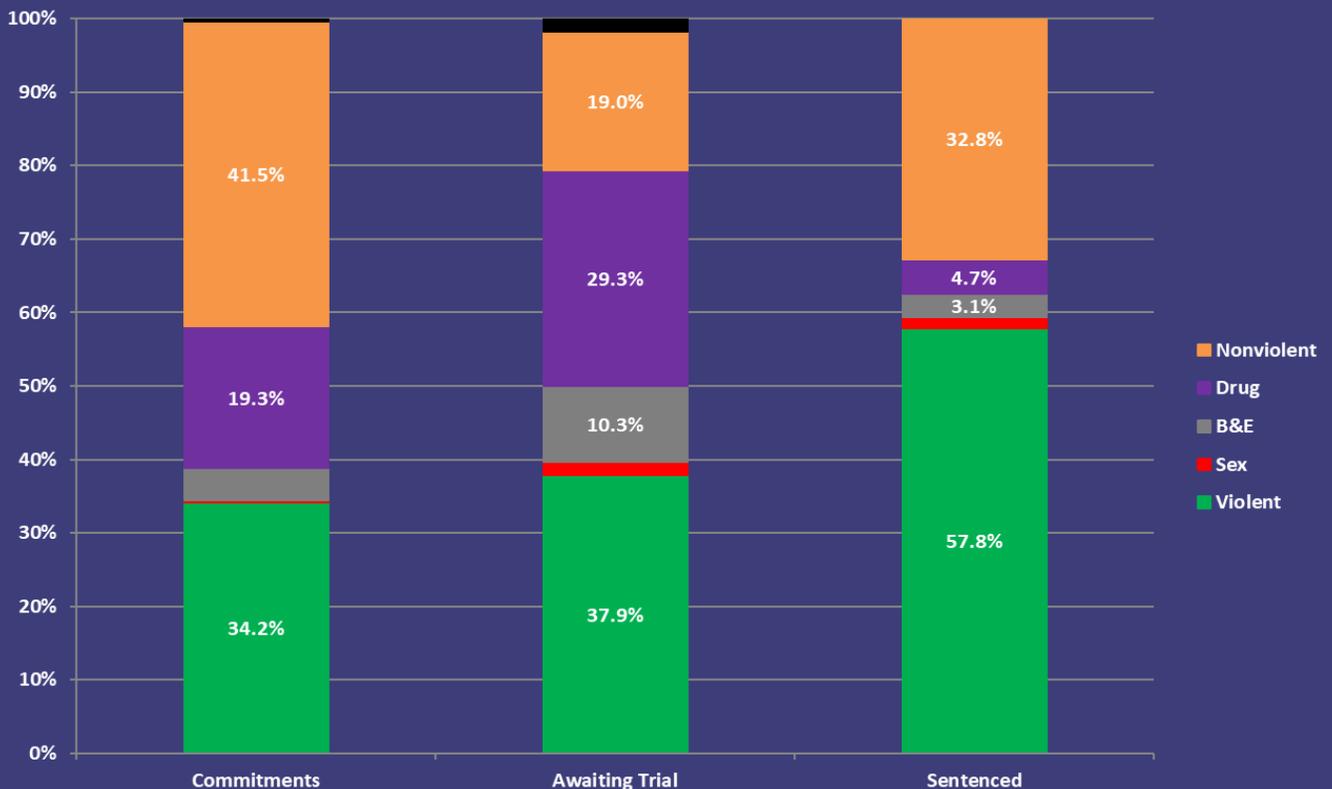
Offender Characteristics

Offense Type by Status - Male Population



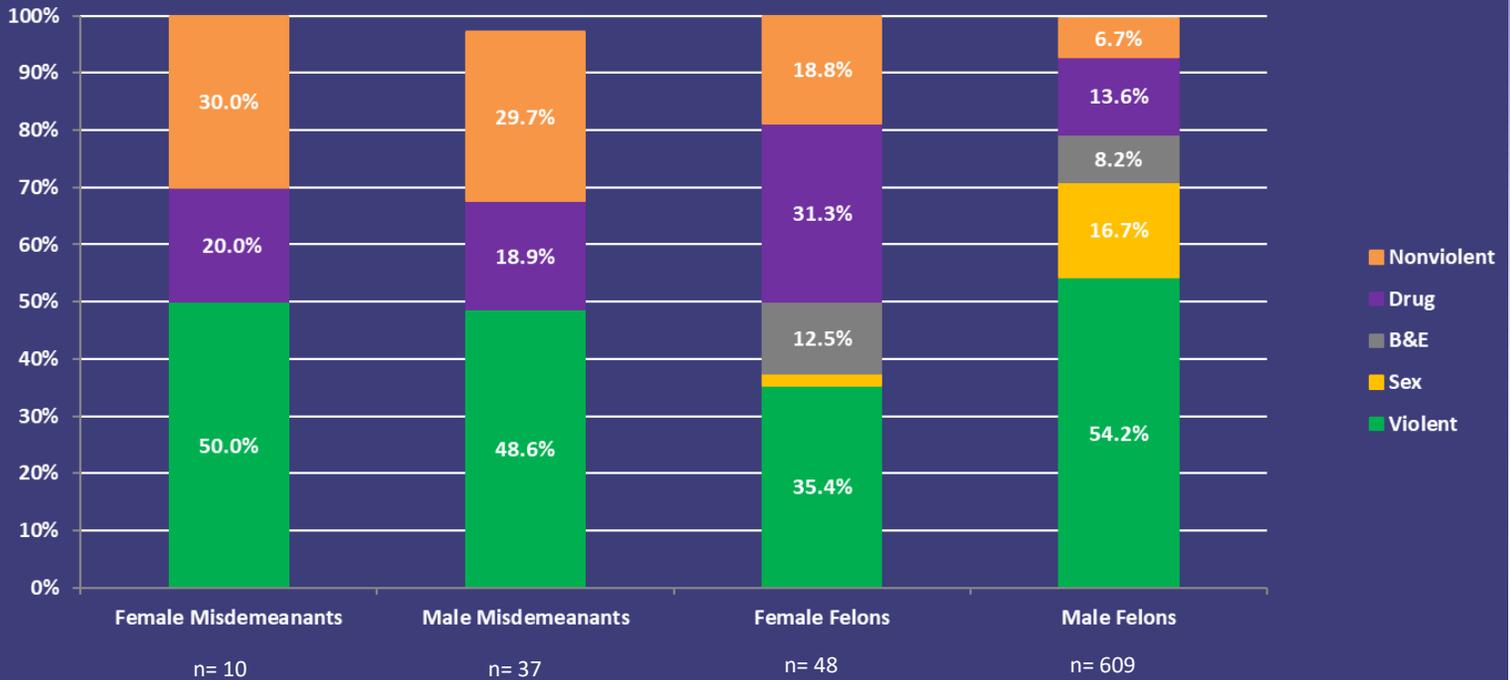
As literature suggests, males and females tend to be involved in different crimes. Nearly thirty-five percent (34.6%) of male commitments are incarcerated for non-violent crimes, while nearly forty-two percent (41.5%) of the female commitments are incarcerated for similar offenses. Around half of the awaiting trial male population (53.9%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes, while about 37.9% of females are incarcerated for similar violent crimes. The reverse trend is evident in the sentenced population, where more than half of males (53.2%) and females (57.8%) have been imprisoned for violent crimes. Offenders serving life sentences tend to accumulate over time, which leads to a greater portion of the sentenced population incarcerated for violent offenses.

Offense Type by Status-Female Population



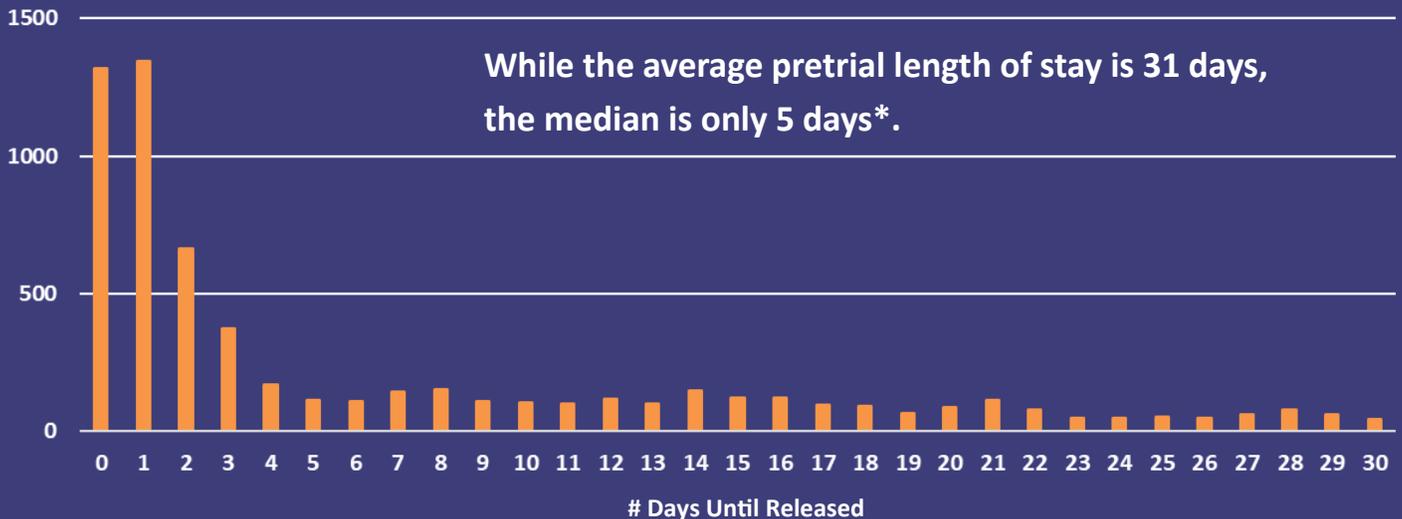
Pre-trial Statistics

Pre-Trial Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type
Stock Data - June 30, 2022 (N=704)



The most common offenses for male and female misdemeanants in the awaiting trial population was domestic assault. Male felons were imprisoned most commonly for first degree child molestation, manufacturing/delivery of a controlled substance, and felony assault. Female felons were imprisoned most commonly for possession, manufacturing and delivery of a controlled substance.

Average Length of Stay for FY22

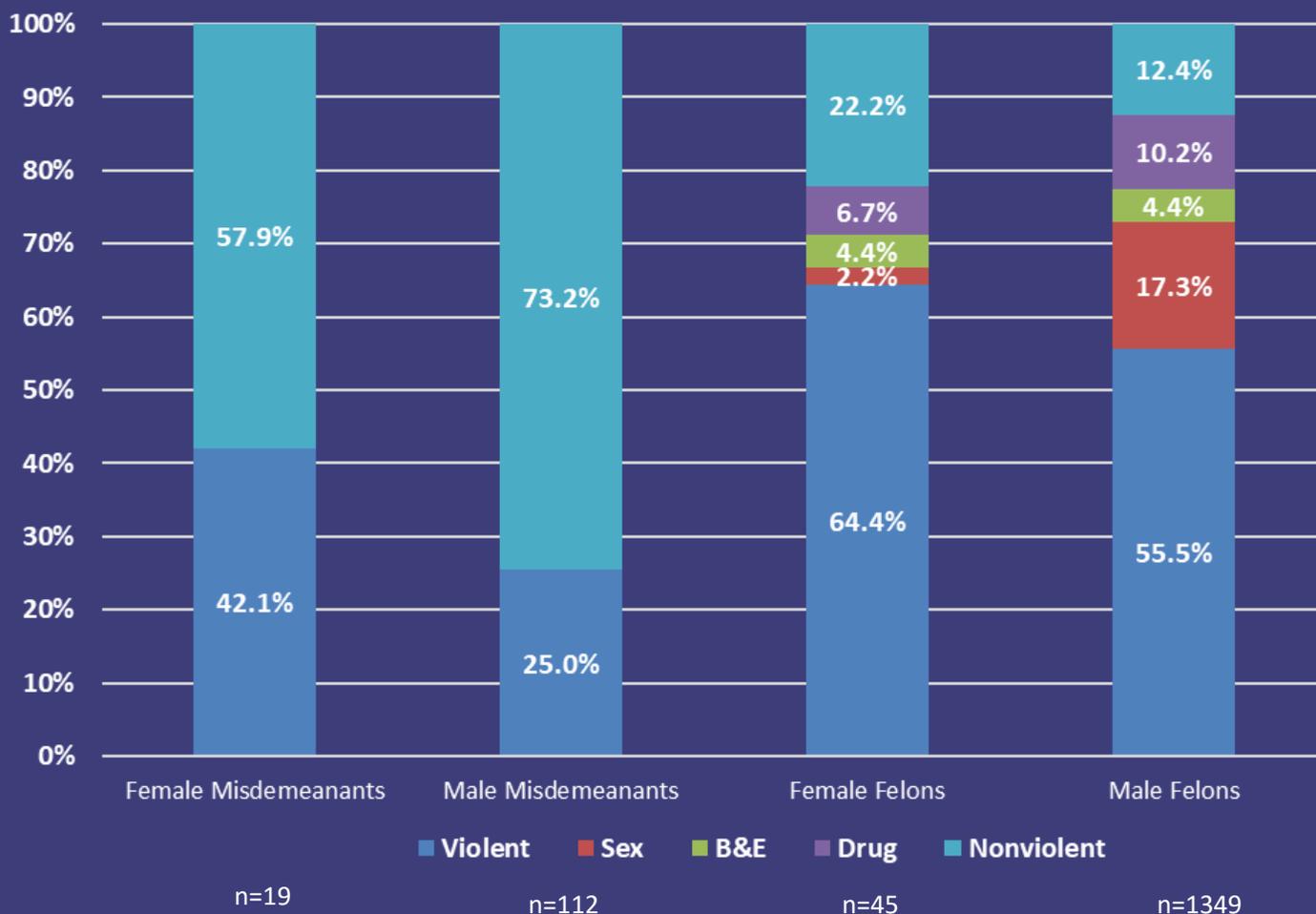


*Please note that mean & median average length of stay statistics incorporate data beyond the first 30 days that is highlighted in the graph (above).

0 Indicates a pretrial offender was released on the same day. In addition, pre-trial stock data only includes offenders who are held in RIDOC Facilities.

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Offenders: Crime Type by Offense Type



RIDOC’s sentenced stock population has declined by slightly over 2% (32 offenders) from this same time last year (June 30, 2021).

The most common offenses for female misdemeanants were:

- Simple assault/battery (26.3%)
- Shoplifting (21.1%)

The most common offenses for female felons were:

- Second degree murder (11.1%)
- Felony assault (8.9%)
- Violation of a no contact order (6.7%)

The most common offenses for male misdemeanants were:

- Domestic assault (13.4%)
- Violation of a no contact order (13.4%)

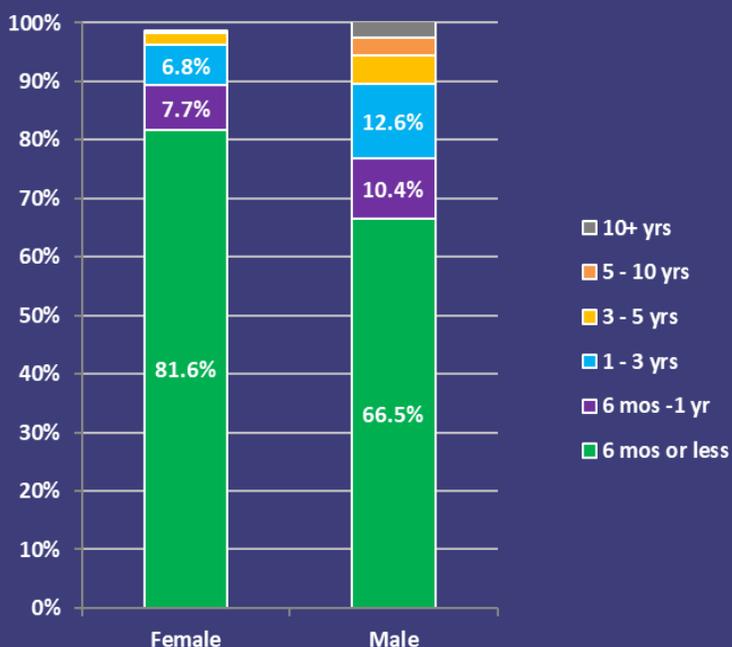
The most common offenses for male felons were:

- First degree murder (11.0%),
- Felony assault (9.7%)
- First degree child molestation (7.6%)

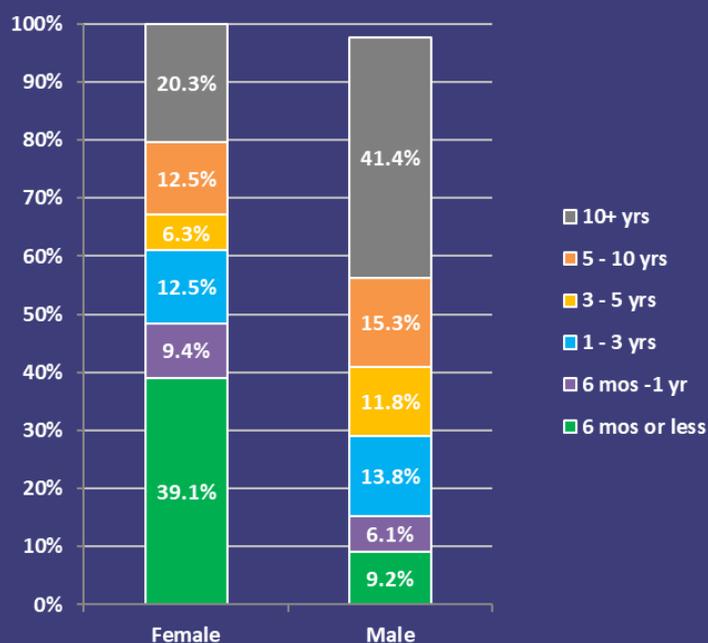
**Please note that sentenced stock data only includes those offenders who are held in RIDOC Facilities. It excludes those who are serving a R.I. sentence out-of-state according to interstate compact, at the Eleanor Slater Hospital Forensic Unit, or who are on home confinement. In addition, sentenced offender populations of less than one percent are not represented on the above table.*

Sentenced Statistics

Sentenced Commitments
Sentence Length by Sex
FY2022



Sentenced Stock Population
Sentence Length by Sex
June 30, 2022



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, 2022.¹ For example, even though only about 89.5% of the male population is *committed* to sentences of 3 years or less, over time, this group of offenders represents 29% 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	2.18	60.42	2.29	60.64	2.19	60.43
Sex	3.89	59.82	0.00	0.00	3.89	59.82
B&E	3.62	58.07	5.98	32.80	3.85	56.26
Drug	3.82	29.79	3.06	13.78	3.68	29.16
Nonviolent	2.03	24.00	1.73	18.04	1.99	23.35
Subtotal	2.17	44.45	1.95	32.79	2.14	43.70
Average Total Sentence Length = 15.2 Months						

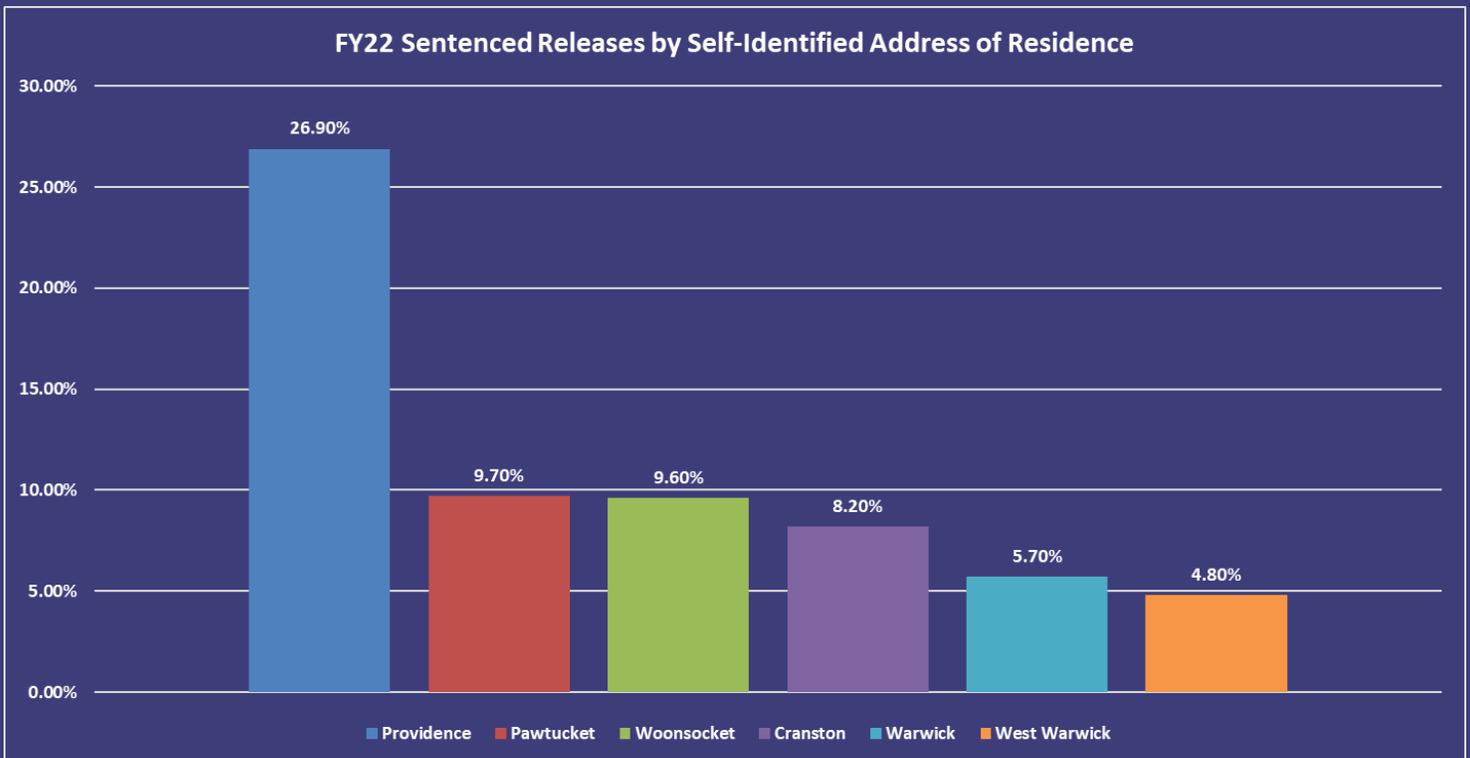
The above table displays the average total sentence imposed on sentenced commitments in FY2022. The actual amount of time offenders stay in prison is almost always shorter than the full sentence imposed, due to factors such as statutory good time (i.e., credit earned for good or industrious behavior) and earned time for program participation and completion (time deducted from sentence).

¹ Please note that "Male" column of the Sentence Stock Population graph does not add to 100% because it excludes 2.4% of males who were out-of-state offenders.

Release Data

Sentenced Releases: During FY22 RIDOC processed a total of 2,067 releases. 88% of all releases expired their sentences while 10% were paroled. Nearly 4% of sentenced releases self-reported that they were homeless or had no permanent address.

About 37% of males were released from Minimum or Medium Security. An additional 48% were released from the Intake Service Center, while just over 5% were released from Maximum or High Security. 79% of females were released from the Women’s Facility. An additional 21% were released from Home Confinement.

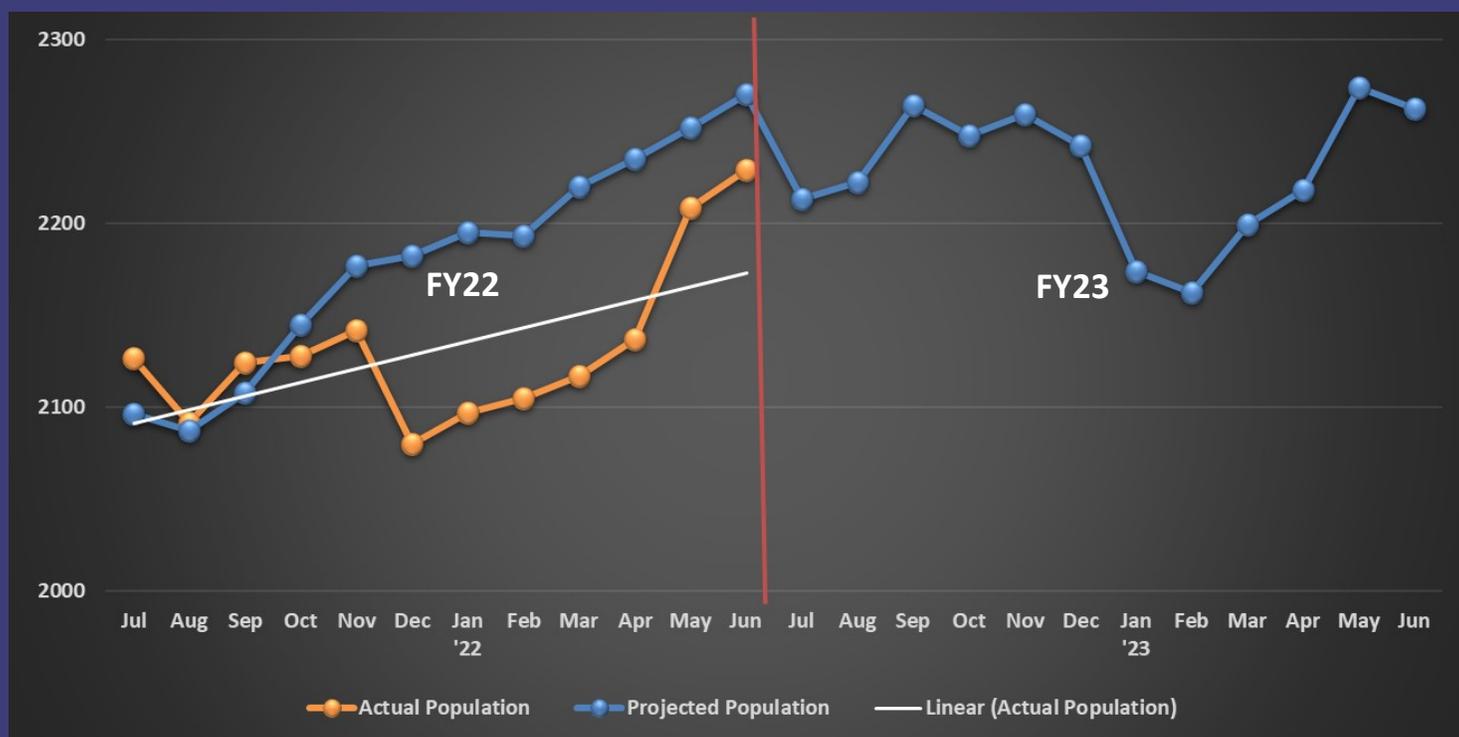


Of sentenced releases to Rhode Island (shown above) 26.9% reported returning to Providence, with an additional 9.7% returning to Pawtucket, and 9.6% returning to Woonsocket.¹ An estimated 19% reported returning to either Cranston, Warwick, or West Warwick.

Awaiting Trial Releases: During FY22, there were a total of 7,757 awaiting trial releases. Nearly two-thirds of offenders were discharged at court (37%) or bailed (28%), while an additional 13% were discharged per court order. An additional 17% were sentenced to serve time on their charges.

¹Please note that the bar chart (shown above) only includes data on offenders who reside in a city/town within Rhode Island (it excludes those who live out-of-state and those who do not have a valid address). In addition, sentenced release data on cities/towns that yielded four percent or less have been excluded.

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 FY23 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 sentenced offender population to increase 12.3 percent (approx. 279 offenders) at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent between fiscal year-end 2022 and fiscal year-end 2033. This projected increase would continue to allow R.I. to remain below both the operational* (3,805) and federal** (3,989) capacities throughout the 10-year forecast.

Historically, JFA's projection has been very accurate and often predicts the offender population for the following fiscal year within a three to four percent threshold. This projection incorporates current internal factors, statutes, and practices at RIDOC (e.g., good time and program participation awards) have an impact on prison admissions and length of stay. 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 FY2023—2033 which will soon be available on RIDOC's website at www.doc.ri.gov.

Institutional Capacities

Average FY22 Population vs. Capacities



***Operational Capacity:** RIDOC's Operational Capacity is calculated utilizing the following formula: All Beds—(Hospital Beds + 1/3 of Segregation Beds).

****Palmigiano Capacity:** RIDOC's Palmigiano Capacity is calculated with a formula that utilizes the total number of available beds.

Total RIDOC FY 2022

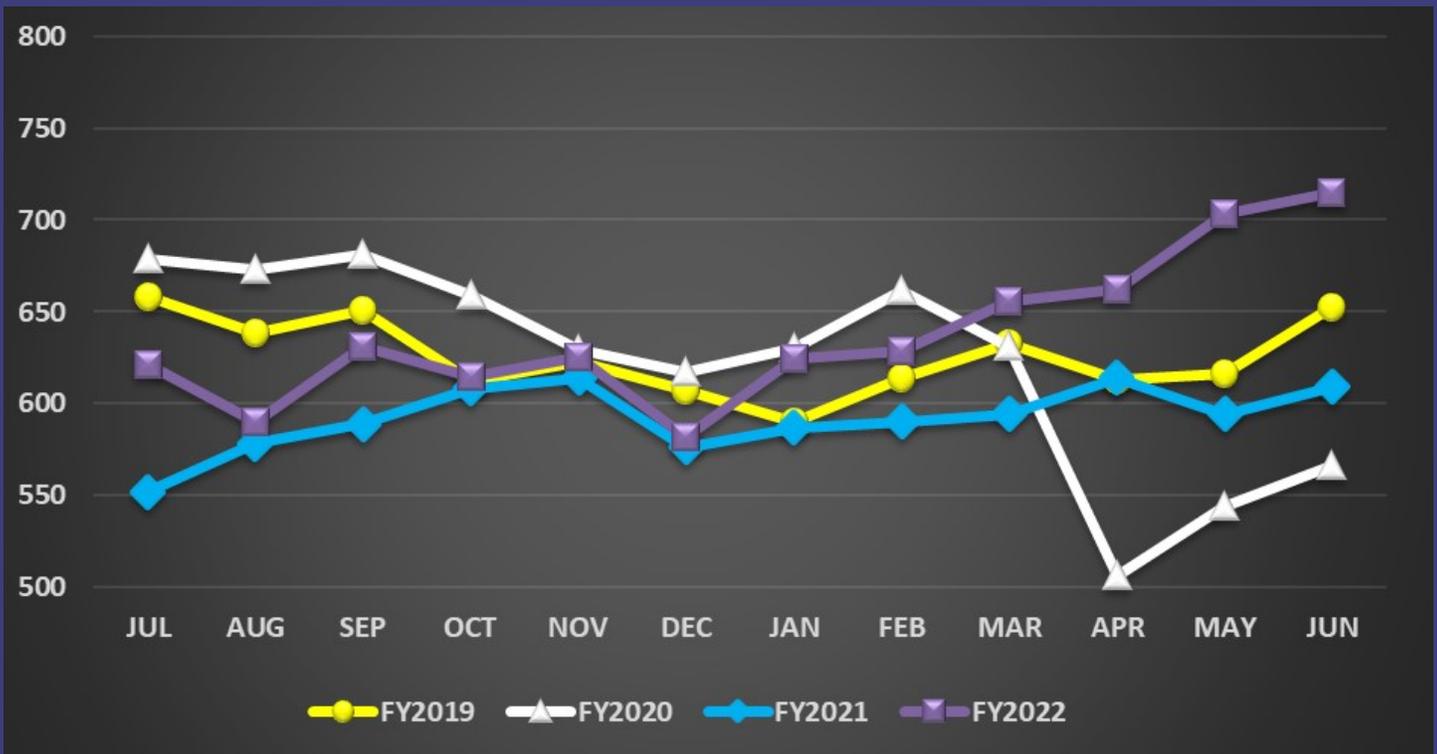
*Operational Capacity = 3743

**Palmigiano Capacity = 3989

Average FY22 Population = 2132

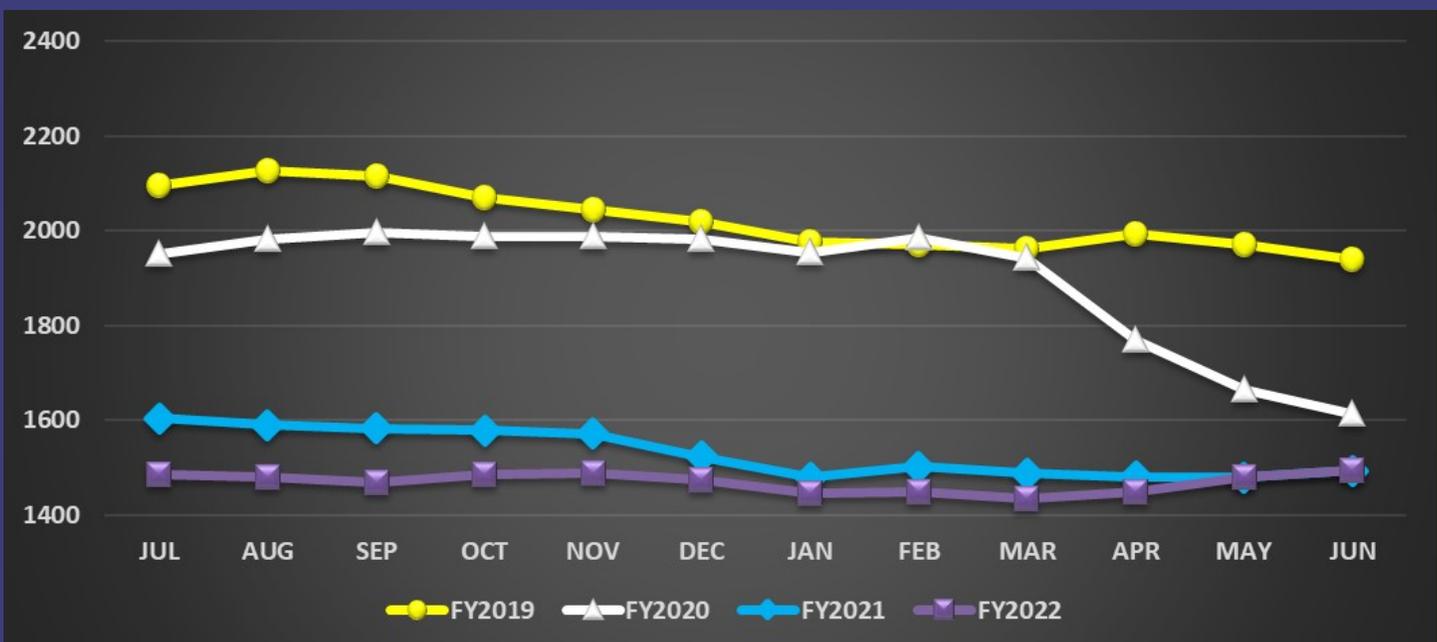
Fiscal Year Population Trends FY2019-FY2022

Awaiting Trial Population



RIDOC's pre-pandemic to current Awaiting Trial Population has increased by 8.6% (FY19 to FY22). The Awaiting Trial Population has decreased by 3.1% between FY19 and FY20, by 18.7% between FY20 and FY21. The population increased by 29.5% between FY21-FY22. RIDOC's pre-pandemic to current Sentenced Population has dropped by 6.8% from FY19 to FY22. The Sentenced Population has decreased by 23% between FY19 and FY20, 23.4% between FY20 and FY21, and 7% between FY21 to FY22.

Sentenced Population



Community Corrections Population

RIDOC's FY22 Probation and Parole Population



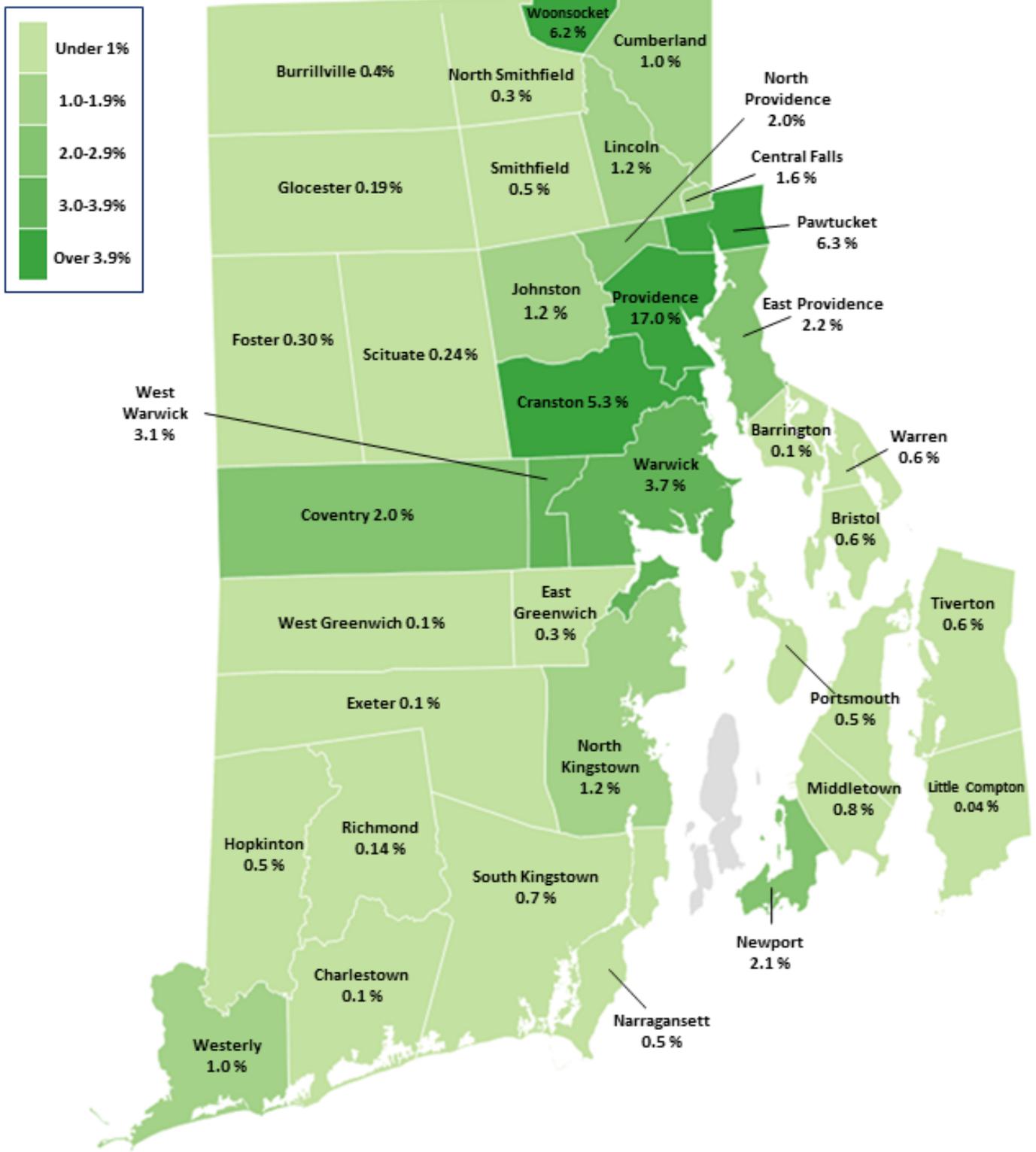
The overall Probation and Parole (P&P) population at RIDOC has fallen by 3% since the start of FY22. In the past 10 years, RIDOC's P&P population has decreased by 28%. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2020, Rhode Island has the fifth highest rate of Community Corrections supervision in the nation; 2,152 per 100,000 residents (*Probation and Parole in the United States, 2020*). In addition, R.I. has the third highest rate of probation supervision in the nation; 2,080 per 100,000 residents (*Probation and Parole in the United States, 2020*).

RIDOC has recorded an approximate 3% reduction in the number of offenders in Home Confinement from the start to the close of FY22. There has been an overall 10% decrease in the Home Confinement population over the past 10 years.

RIDOC's FY22 Home Confinement Population



Sentenced Offenders Released to RI Cities & Towns



The map (shown above) represents the percentage of Sentenced Releases within each Rhode Island City/Town as of June 30th, 2022, based on the overall percentage of offenders who are released from sentenced status in FY22. For example: 17% of sentenced releases presided in Providence during FY22. In Rhode Island, offenders who are released after serving a sentence account for only 0.2% of the population, or 1 in 602 people. City or town of residence is self-identified by offenders upon commitment to RIDOC.

RIDOC'S Response to COVID-19

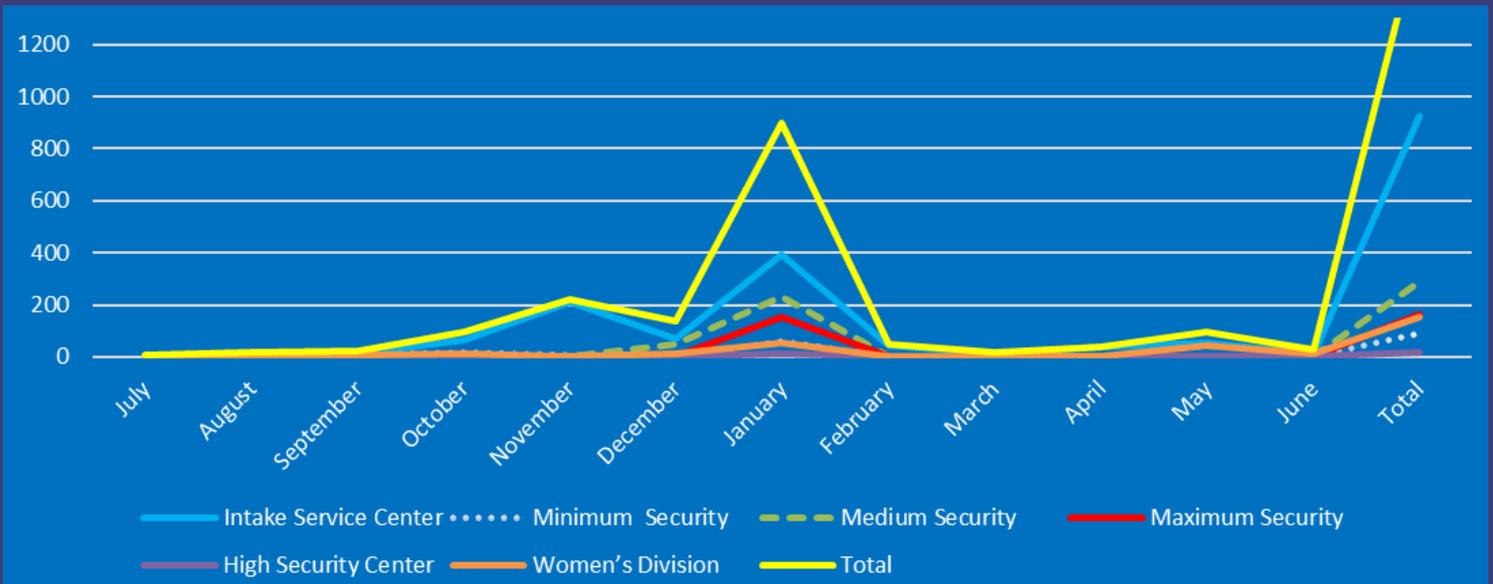
In March of 2020, Rhode Island reported its first COVID-19 case, and RIDOC began implementing new safety procedures to mitigate the spread. The Rhode Island Department of Corrections has become a leader in COVID-19 prevention and treatment. The Department boasts some of the lowest infection and death rates in the country, while also having the highest vaccination rates¹. As of the close of FY22, approximately 40% of offenders are fully vaccinated with a booster.

¹National overview. COVID Prison Project. (2021, May 19). Retrieved September 14, 2021, from <https://covidprisonproject.com/data/national-overview/>.

Covid Deaths

Facility	Offender Deaths	Staff Deaths
Intake Service Center	0	0
Minimum Security	0	0
Medium Security	1	1
Maximum Security	1	0
High Security Center	0	0
Women's Facility	0	1
Total Facilities	2	2

FY22 COVID-19 Cases by Facility



Covid cases	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Intake Service Center	3	15	13	63	211	71	392	43	12	38	52	12	925
Minimum Security	1	1	6	18	5	0	57	0	1	0	0	0	89
Medium Security	3	1	0	1	0	51	230	2	2	0	0	0	290
Maximum Security	0	0	0	0	0	4	153	1	0	0	2	2	162
High Security Center	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	2	16
Women's Facility	0	3	5	14	4	12	53	4	3	1	43	13	155
Total	7	20	24	96	220	139	896	50	20	39	97	29	1,637

¹National overview. COVID Prison Project. (2021, May 19). Retrieved September 14, 2021, from <https://covidprisonproject.com/data/national-overview/>.

Looking Towards the Future—Reducing Recidivism

One of the vital aspects of the Department of Corrections' mission is to facilitate successful reentry into the community. For this reason, one of RIDOCs primary goals is to reduce recidivism, which the Department defines as a person released from a sentence who either returns as a sentenced offender or an awaiting trial detainee within 36 months of release.¹

To achieve this goal, RIDOC utilizes Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) theory in its programming.



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.



Need Principle Identifies WHAT to Target

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.

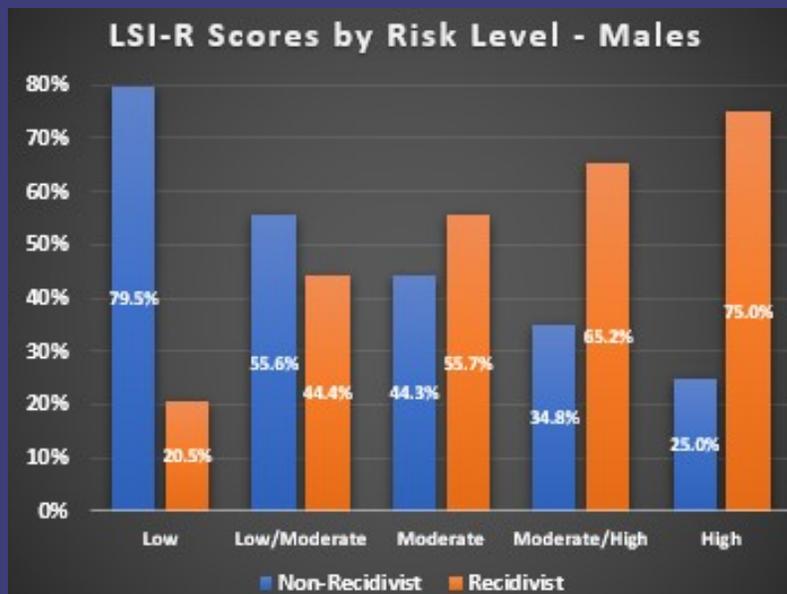


Responsivity Identifies HOW to Target

The responsivity principle attempts to remove barriers to success. *General* responsivity suggests staff should use interventions known to be effective with offenders.

How is RIDOC implementing RNR?

The Department of Corrections implements the RNR principle by using validated risk assessment tools to guide individual case management. Case managers use their discretion and the institutional tools at their disposal to address an offender's unique criminogenic needs. The "Level of Service Case Management Inventory" (LS/CMI) is an empirically-supported risk/needs assessment that quantifies an offender's likelihood of reoffending across 11 domains; criminal history, education/employment, financial, family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol/drug problem(s), emotional/personal, attitudes/orientation, and antisocial patterns. On average, the higher the LS/CMI score, the more likely an offender is to recidivate. Please note that up until very recently, RIDOC used an older version of the LS/CMI called "Level of Service Inventory-Revised" (LSI-R) which that data below is based on.



¹ RIDOC tracks offenders 36 months post-release as is standard in the criminal justice system. After 3 years, the likelihood of recidivating greatly diminishes.

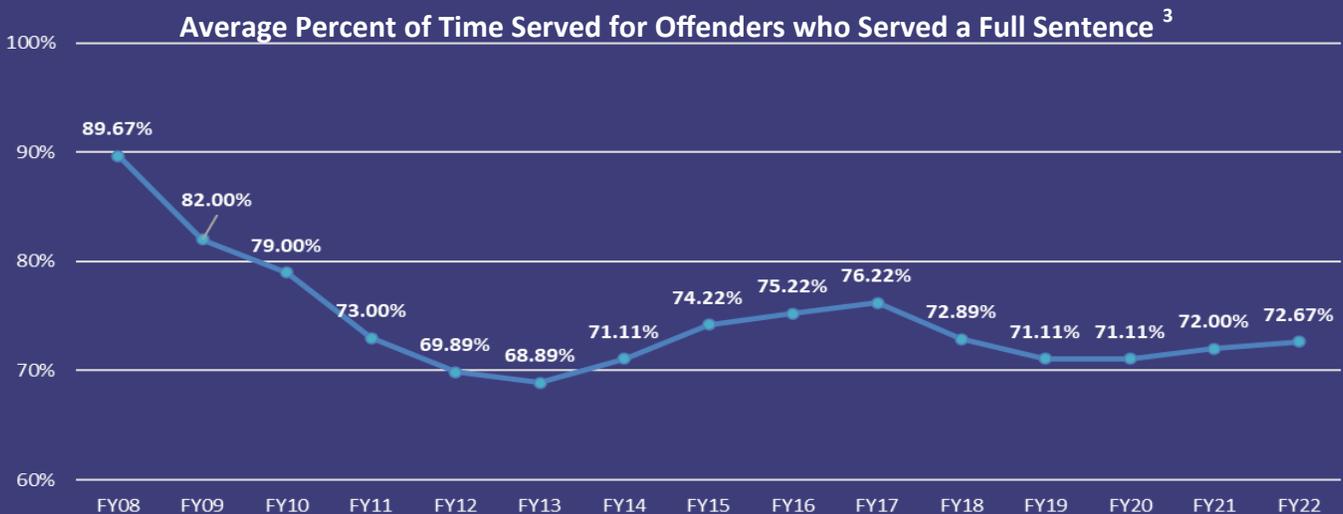
Looking Towards the Future-Sentence Reduction

RIDOC programming aims to reduce recidivism, rehabilitate offenders, and teach valuable skills to help them succeed upon release. In order to incentivize program enrollment and completion, offenders are given sentence reduction credits when they engage in Department programming. This allows offenders to become eligible for early release. In addition to earning Program Earned Time for participating and completing educational, treatment, and workforce development programming, sentence reduction credits can also be earned for good behavior. The chart below outlines the guidelines for which credits

Offender Status ¹	Behavior	Industrial	Program Participation	Program Completion	Meritorious
Offenders Serving for: 1 st /2 nd degree Murder, 1st-degree sexual assault, kidnapping of a minor, and 1 st /2 nd -degree child molestation (RIGL 42-56-24 subsection A)	Not eligible for "Behavior Good Time"	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	Not eligible for "Program Good Time"	Not eligible for "Program Completion Good Time"	Those who are sentenced to 1 year or more and less than life, can earn <u>up to</u> 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
Offenders Serving for: 2 nd /3 rd -degree sexual assault, assault w/intent to commit 1 st -degree sexual assault (RIGL 42-56-24 subsection B)	One day for each year is sentenced to a maximum of 10 days per month, for each month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	Not eligible for "Program Good Time"	Not eligible for "Program Completion Good Time"	Those who are sentenced to 1 year or more and less than life, can earn <u>up to</u> 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.
All Remaining Offenders not serving Life Sentences	10 days for each <u>full</u> calendar month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	<u>Up to</u> 5 days per month for approved programs	<u>Up to</u> 30 days for approved programs	Not eligible for "Meritorious Program Good Time"

Length of Sentence	Average % of Offenders who Served Full Sentence ²
3 months or less	93%
3 - 6 months	82%
6 - 9 months	80%
9 months - 1 year	77%
1 - 3 years	74%
3 - 5 years	69%
5 - 7 years	69%
7 - 10 years	64%
10+ years	64%

Since FY08, RIDOC has seen a 19% decline in the number of offenders serving their full sentence. In addition, as sentence length increases, the likelihood of serving a full term decreases. This can be attributed to having more time and resources to enroll in programming and become eligible for sentence reduction credits.



¹Release data reflects the average percentage of time served by sentence lengths for offenders who expired their sentence.

²Please note that the computation for "Average Percent of Offenders" chart is done by subtracting the percentage of time served in FY22, from FY08.

³Offenders who committed second-degree murder prior to August 2012 are not subject to the special guidelines laid out above due to a policy change.