STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Department of Corrections
Wayne T. Salisbury, Jr., Director
40 Howard Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920

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February 28, 2025

Via email
President Dominick J. Ruggerio
President of the Senate
82 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02903

Dear President Ruggerio:

In accordance with the requirements set forth in H-7225, Substitute A as amended, or the FY 2025 Appropriations Act, the Department of Corrections hereby submits the following report on recidivism. The report requirements outlined in the bill are as follows:

"The department of corrections shall conduct a study to evaluate recidivism trends and outcomes of existing correctional programs intended to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. The report shall include, but not be limited to, historical recidivism rates including demographic data, and regional comparisons; prison population projections and driving factors; an inventory of evidence-based rehabilitative practices and programs; and a review of correctional industries and its alignment to workforce needs. On or before March 1, 2025, the department of corrections must submit a report to the governor, the speaker of the house and the president of the senate including a summary, relevant data and findings, and recommendations to reduce recidivism."

Should you require any further information regarding the contents of the report, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Wayne T. Salisbury Jr.

Wayne T. Salisbury, Jr.
Director

Enclosure
Cc: B. Brodeur
R. Crowley
N. DiLibero
Chairman Louis P. DiPalma, Senate Finance Committee

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
Department of Corrections
Planning & Research Unit
18 Wilma Schesler Lane
Cranston, RI 02920

February 28, 2025

Wayne T. Salisbury, Jr.
Director
Rhode Island Department of Corrections
40 Howard Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920

Dear Director Salisbury:

Enclosed please find information responsive to the requirements set forth in H-7225, Substitute A as amended, or the FY 2025 Appropriations Act. The included Attachments are as follows:

A. An evaluation of recidivism trends and outcomes of existing correctional programs, including demographic data and historical recidivism rates, conducted by Caitlin O'Connor, Senior Research Scientist and Data Analyst, at CGL Companies
B. Prison population projections and driving factors, prepared by CGL Companies as part of a contractual partnership with RIDOC
C. An inventory of evidence-based rehabilitative practices and programs
D. A summary of the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)
E. A review of Correctional Industries and its alignment to workforce needs

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the Planning and Research Unit.

Respectfully,
Jessica T Migliaccio
Jessica Trapassi Migliaccio

Enclosure
Cc: B. Brodeur
R. Crowley
R. Diniz
N. DiLibero
B. Weiner

Attachment A: Evaluation of Recidivism Trends

Rhode Island Department of Corrections Recidivism Report

TRENDS, OUTCOMES, AND INSIGHTS ON REENTRY AND REOFFENDING IN RHODE ISLAND

February 28, 2025

This document contains the report of findings and/or best opinion of the authors at the time of issue.

This Document is prepared by CGL Companies

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Executive Summary

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) operates a unified correctional system, providing a unique opportunity to comprehensively track recidivism trends across all incarcerated individuals in the state of Rhode Island. This study analyzes a rolling cohort from 2013 to 2023, capturing initial sentenced releases and all subsequent reoffending patterns. The study also looked at the relationship between re-offending and participation and completion of RIDOC-based programming. This analysis builds on annual recidivism briefs published by RIDOC, which look at a three-year cohort, to track long-term reoffending behavior to assess whether individuals eventually desist from criminal activity.

Key Findings:

- Recidivism Rates:
    - 43.3% of the 14,841 individuals released returned to sentenced status, totaling approximately 6,518 recidivists.
    - 55.7% returned to awaiting trial, with over 60% reoffending within six months.
    - By the one-year mark, 56% of recidivists had already reoffended, and by three years, 90% had done so, aligning with the standard three-year recidivism tracking period.
    - The first 12 months post-release are the highest-risk period for recidivism, with the majority of reoffending occurring within this timeframe. This underscores the need for targeted interventions and support services during this critical reintegration period to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.
- Impact of Program Participation:
    - Program completion was moderately associated with reduced recidivism.
    - Wellness and substance use disorder (SUD) treatment showed the strongest negative correlations with recidivism.
    - Education, vocational training, and anger management were less notably correlated with reductions in reoffending.
    - Faith-based and work release programs had minimal associations with recidivism outcomes.

- Risk Factors for Recidivism:
    - Age at sentence release had the strongest correlation with recidivism, with younger individuals more likely to reoffend.
    - Race had a weak negative correlation, suggesting racial disparities are not strongly associated with recidivism compared to other factors.

Recommendations:

1. Conduct a deeper analysis of specific programs using multivariate regression analyses to isolate the true impact of various types of interventions.
2. Link RIDOC data with arrest records to produce Rhode Island's first re-arrest recidivism rate, clarifying how correctional and law enforcement systems interact.
3. Leverage EOHHS Ecosystem Data to examine how access to healthcare, housing, and social services affects post-release outcomes.
4. Validate RIDOC's risk assessment tool (LS/CMI) to evaluate whether cutoff scores should be adjusted for improved risk prediction.
5. Conduct survival analysis to identify peak risk periods for reoffending and assess time-to-failure trends across demographics and program participation.

Introduction

Rhode Island operates a unified correctional system, with all incarcerated individuals under the jurisdiction of the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC). Unlike most states with separate state and county correctional systems, RIDOC oversees both sentenced and pretrial populations, housing all individuals within the Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI)—a network of five facilities located in Cranston, RI. These facilities span minimum to high security levels, with the Intake Service Center, Women's Facility, and High Security Center serving as the state's supermax facilities. In addition to incarceration, some individuals serve their sentences on home confinement, a judiciary-imposed sanction that allows for monitored release.

Rhode Island's centralized system presents a unique opportunity to track and analyze recidivism comprehensively, ensuring a holistic understanding of long-term reoffending patterns across different security levels and sentencing types.

The Rhode Island General Assembly has emphasized the importance of evaluating recidivism trends and the effectiveness of correctional programs aimed at rehabilitation and reducing reoffending. As mandated in the FY25 budget, RIDOC must conduct a comprehensive analysis that includes historical recidivism rates, demographic data, and regional comparisons. This study also aims to assess the impact of rehabilitative programs on reentry success. This report aligns with the state's commitment to data-driven policy decisions, ensuring that corrections strategies are informed by robust research and tailored to reduce recidivism effectively.

Recognizing the importance of this work, RIDOC engaged CGL Companies to conduct this analysis pro bono, given their long-standing partnership and expertise in correctional research. CGL has a history of providing population projections for Rhode Island, a role previously held by JFA, which CGL acquired in 2024. Leading this study is Caitlin O'Connor, who spent ten years at RIDOC and brings deep institutional knowledge to the analysis. This collaboration leverages CGL's expertise and RIDOC's operational insights, ensuring a rigorous and comprehensive approach to recidivism research.

Background

Recidivism, defined as a previously incarcerated individual reoffending, is a key metric for evaluating the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Traditionally, recidivism is measured over a three-year period post-release due to the high likelihood of reoffending during the initial years (Alper et al., 2018; U.S. Sentencing Commission, 2022). Studies indicate that nearly 44% of released prisoners are rearrested within the first year, with diminishing rates in subsequent years (Alper et al., 2018). This pattern suggests that the initial post-release period is the most critical for intervention and support (National Institute of Justice, 2016).

A three-year measurement period is also widely used because it aligns with policy cycles and program evaluations, providing an efficient timeframe for assessing the effectiveness

of rehabilitation programs (Council on Criminal Justice, 2020). However, while three-year recidivism rates offer useful insights, they fail to capture long-term desistance, the process by which individuals permanently cease engaging in criminal behavior over time (Laub & Sampson, 2001).

Although the majority of reoffending occurs within the first three years, long-term studies show that recidivism continues beyond this window for some individuals. The U.S. Sentencing Commission (2022) found that nearly 50% of recidivists reoffended within the first five years, while others continued to do so over a decade or more. Studies also indicate that after ten years of remaining offense-free, individuals with prior convictions have a recidivism risk comparable to that of the general population (Hanson, 2018; Fazel & Wolf, 2015). This supports the argument that longer-term tracking provides a more accurate picture of criminal behavior patterns.

Moreover, research suggests that desistance, rather than lifelong offending, is the norm for most individuals with criminal records (Harris & Hanson, 2004; Maruna, 2001). While certain individuals persist in criminal activity over time, most eventually age out of crime, particularly as they establish employment, relationships, and social stability (Sampson & Laub, 1993; Moffitt, 1993).

The number of times an individual reoffends throughout their life varies widely. Some individuals reoffend multiple times, while others recidivate only once before eventually desisting (Fazel & Wolf, 2015). Moffitt's (1993) developmental taxonomy differentiates between adolescence-limited offenders, who engage in crime primarily during their youth, and life-course persistent offenders, who continue engaging in criminal behavior over their lifetime. Studies have shown that while persistent offenders make up a small percentage of the formerly incarcerated population, they account for a disproportionate share of crimes (Moffitt, 1993; Sampson & Laub, 1993).

While three-year recidivism rates remain the standard measurement, a growing body of research suggests that long-term tracking provides a more comprehensive understanding of reoffending patterns. Individuals who do not recidivate within the first five to ten years post-release are increasingly unlikely to reoffend. Moreover, desistance from crime is the expected outcome for most individuals, highlighting the importance of supportive reentry programs, employment opportunities, and community interventions to facilitate successful reintegration. Future research should continue exploring lifetime offending patterns to refine risk assessments and develop more effective recidivism reduction strategies.

Methodology

A rolling cohort was compiled for the years 2013 to 2023, tracking individuals from their first release from sentenced status. Commitment data was layered into the analysis to determine when and if individuals reoffended, whether through awaiting trial or sentenced status. Releases from awaiting trial were also considered. The primary goal was to observe

how much time individuals spend in the community before reoffending over an extended period.

Recognizing the vital role of rehabilitative programming in reducing recidivism, the Rhode Island General Assembly has prioritized understanding the effectiveness of correctional interventions and their potential impact on reentry success. This analysis identifies the types of programs individuals participated in during incarceration to assess their relationship with recidivism outcomes. By examining these statistical relationships, the goal is to provide data-driven insights into which types of programs are most effective in reducing reoffending rates.

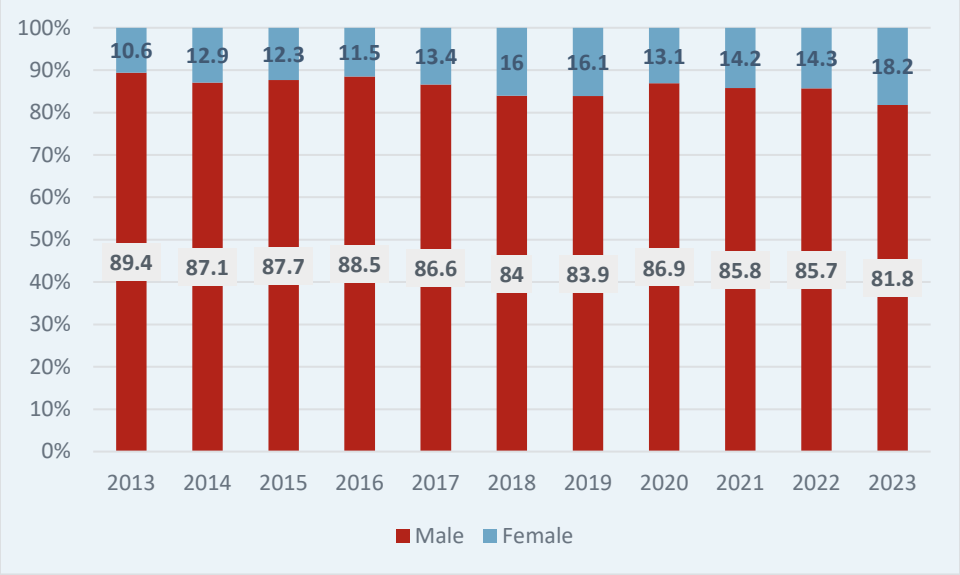
However, regional recidivism outcomes could not be assessed due to limitations in RIDOC's release data. Address information, including city of residence, is self-reported at admission and often not updated prior to release, making it unreliable for geographic analysis. To address this gap, CGL and RIDOC's Planning and Research Unit are actively exploring methods to improve the tracking of individuals returning to Rhode Island communities, ensuring future analyses can provide a clearer picture of regional recidivism trends.

Historically, Rhode Island calculated recidivism using a "one and done" approach with a cohort consisting of releases over a 12-month period, ceasing tracking after the first re-offense. This new method provides a more holistic understanding of recidivism by allowing for the assessment of long-term reoffending behavior.

Historic Rhode Island Release Demographic Trends

Figure I represents data on the percentage of males and females by cohort year from 2013 to 2023, highlighting some notable trends. Across all cohort years, males consistently make up the majority of those released, with their percentage ranging from 89.4% in 2013 to 81.8% in 2023. While males continue to dominate the population, there is a gradual decline in their representation over time. In contrast, the proportion of females has steadily increased, growing from 10.6% in 2013 to 18.2% by 2023. This shift indicates that while males still make up a significant majority, there is a slow yet observable increase in female representation within the cohort.

Figure 1: Sex by Release Year



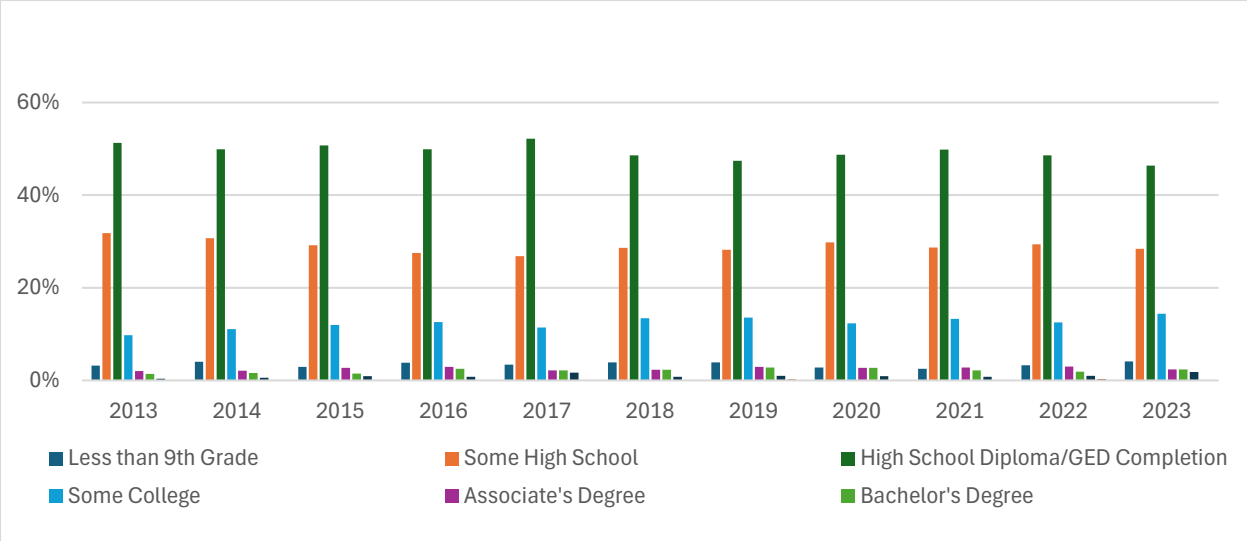
The most notable changes occur in 2018, when the male percentage drops to 84%, and female representation increases to 16%. This trend of growing female representation continues into 2023, marking the highest point of female involvement in the observed period at 18.2%. This gradual increase in female representation, alongside the corresponding decrease in males, may reflect broader societal changes or evolving criminal justice practices influencing the cohort's composition. Despite these shifts, males still remain the predominant group across all release years.

Analysis revealed that at the time of admission, the majority of individuals across all cohort years were single, with percentages consistently ranging from 71.1% to 77.2%. Married individuals represented a smaller but stable portion, generally between 10.0% and 14.1%, with a slight decrease in more recent years. The percentage of divorced individuals remained between 7.5% and 11.7%, showing a small decline over time. Widowed and remarried individuals made up a very minor portion of the population, while separated individuals accounted for a relatively stable 2.9% to 4.5% across the cohort years. Overall, there were no significant shifts in marital status trends over time.

The analysis of education levels by cohort year reveals that at the time of admission, the majority of individuals across all cohorts had a high school diploma or GED. This group consistently made up the largest percentage, although there was a slight decline over time, from 51.3% in 2013 to 46.4% in 2023. Meanwhile, the percentage of individuals with "Some High School" education remained stable but showed a modest decrease, dropping from 31.8% in 2013 to 28.4% in 2023. Additionally, the proportion of those with less than a 9th-grade education remained low but has slightly increased, rising from 3.2% in 2013 to 4.1% in 2023. These trends indicate that while the majority of the population has completed high school, a small but persistent segment continues to fall below this level of educational attainment.

There is a notable, albeit modest, increase in individuals pursuing higher education. The percentage of those with "Some College" at the time of admission rose from 9.8% in 2013 to 14.4% in 2023, and the share of individuals with an associate's degree fluctuated slightly but remained relatively stable between 2.0% and 3.0%. The proportion of individuals with a bachelor's degree or more than a bachelor's degree remained small, though there wa a slight increase in the "More than Bachelor's Degree" category, from 0.4% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2023. Overall, while higher education attainment gradually increased, the population was still largely composed of individuals with a high school education or less. Figure 2 shows the education level upon commitment of those released during a given cohort year.

Figure 2: Education Level by Cohort Year

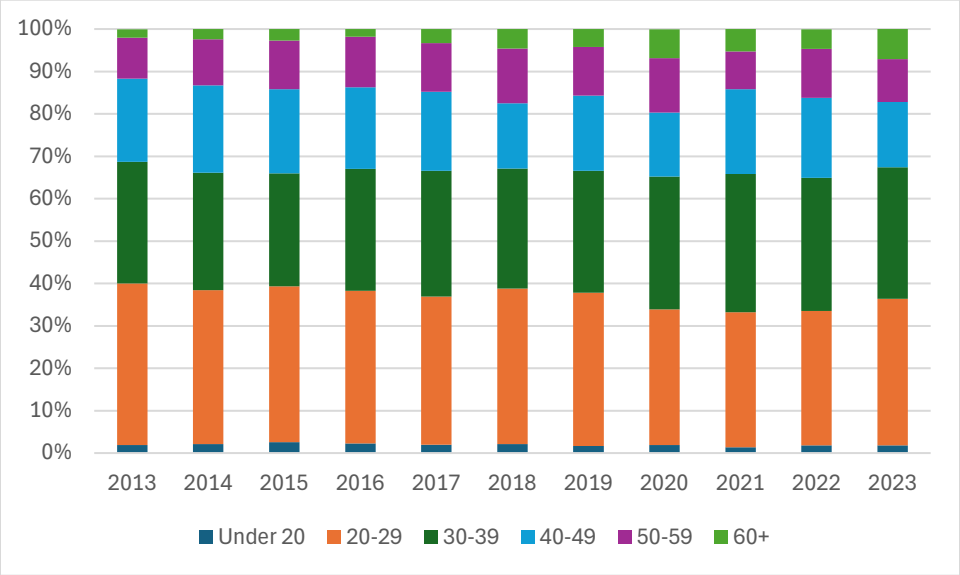


The analysis of age at sentenced release by cohort year reveals several notable trends. Across all cohort years, individuals aged 20-29 consistently made up the largest proportion of releases. Although this percentage fluctuated slightly, it remained significant, with 38.1% of individuals in the 20-29 age group in 2013 and 34.6% in 2023. This indicates that young adults form the majority of the released population, highlighting the prevalence of this age group in the justice system. Conversely, individuals under 20 years old accounted for a consistently small percentage of releases, decreasing slightly from 1.9% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2023. This suggests a lower release rate among younger individuals, possibly reflecting changes in sentencing practices or increased diversion programs for this age group.

Another significant trend is the gradual increase in the percentage of older adults (aged 60 and above) at release, rising from 1.9% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2023. Similarly, the proportion of individuals in the 50-59 age group has also grown, from 9.7% to 10.1% over the same period. This shift indicates a growing presence of older individuals in the system, likely due to longer sentences or an aging incarcerated population. Meanwhile, the 30-39 age group remained stable but increased slightly to 31% by 2023. In contrast, the 40-49 age group

experienced a decline from 19.6% in 2013 to 15.4% in 2023. Overall, the data reflects a steady presence of young adults being released while showing a notable rise in the number of older individuals re-entering society, pointing to an aging population within the criminal justice system. Figure 3 shows releases by age group and cohort year.

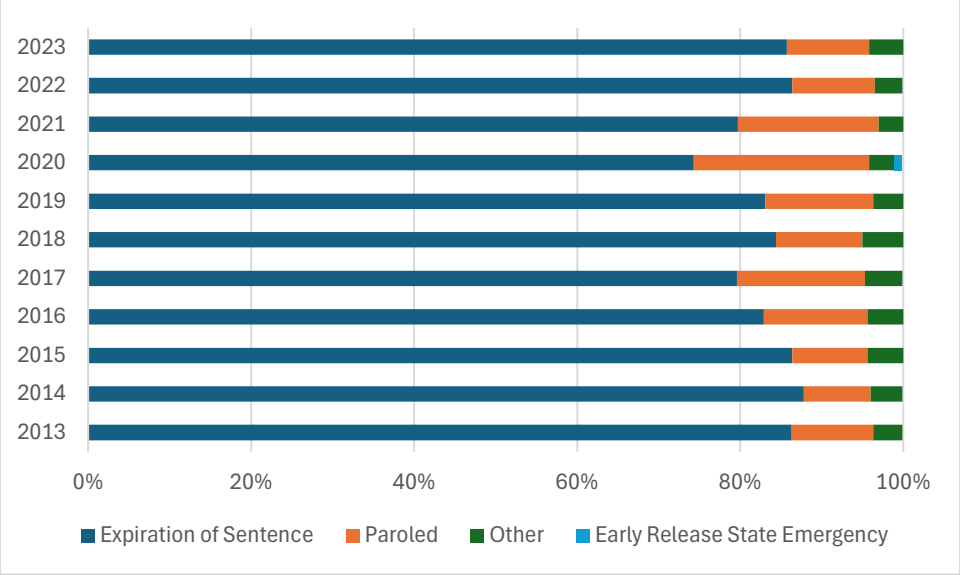
Figure 3: Age at Release by Cohort Year



The data on release type by cohort year reveals several key trends. Across all years, the expiration of sentence remained the primary release mechanism, consistently representing the majority of releases. While this category fluctuated slightly, it peaked at 87.8% in 2014 and dipped to 74.3% in 2020. This indicates that most individuals serve their full sentences before being released, though there has been some variation over time. In contrast, the paroled category shows a notable increase. In 2013, 10.0% of individuals were released on parole, but this figure rose significantly to 21.5% in 2020, before tapering back to 10.1% in 2022 and 2023. The peak in 2020 likely reflects policy changes or efforts to reduce prison populations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 'other' release category remains relatively small, ranging from 3.0% to 5.0% over the years, indicating that alternative release methods are infrequently used and remain stable. A new category, early release for state emergencies, appears in 2020, accounting for 1.0% of releases that year. This reflects emergency measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic to further reduce the incarcerated population. After 2020, this category disappears, indicating that it was a temporary response to the crisis. The notable dip in sentence expiration releases in 2020, paired with the rise in parole and early emergency releases, suggests that external factors, such as the pandemic, significantly influenced release practices that year. Overall, while sentence expiration remains the dominant release type, the data reflects an increasing use of parole in recent years, especially in response to exceptional circumstances like the pandemic. Figure 4 shows the release type by cohort year.

Figure 4: Release Type by Cohort Year



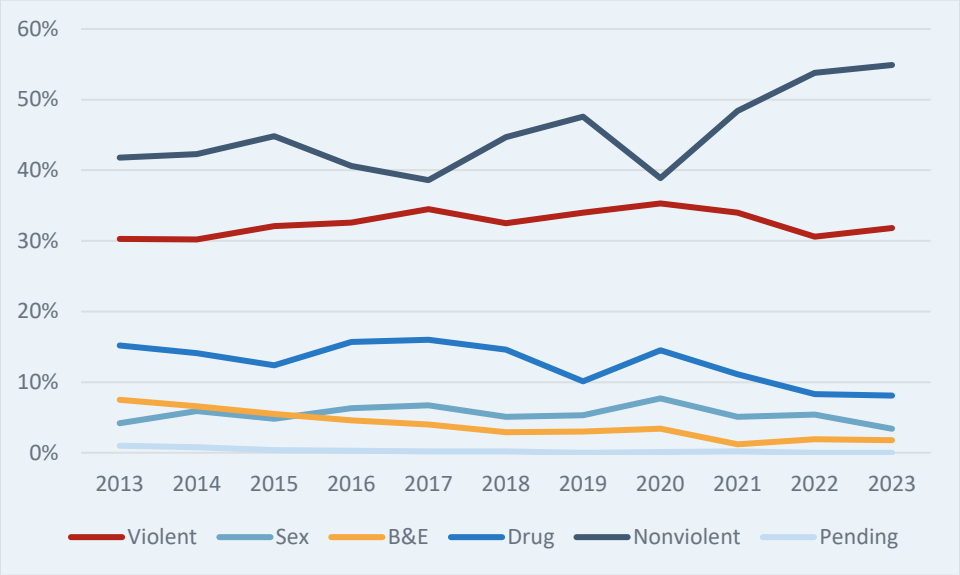
The data reveals a significant shift in the distribution of felony and misdemeanor releases over time. In earlier cohorts, felony cases consistently made up the majority of releases. For instance, in 2013, 72.3% of releases were felonies, while only 27.4% were misdemeanors. This trend persists through 2014 and 2015, although there is a gradual rise in misdemeanor releases. By 2016, the percentage of misdemeanors begins to climb more noticeably, with misdemeanors releases accounting for 42.0% of cases by 2018, and felony releases dropping to 57.1%. This upward trajectory for misdemeanors continues, resulting in a nearly equal split in 2021, where 49.8% of releases were misdemeanors, and 49.3% were felonies.

By 2022 and 2023, misdemeanor releases from RIDOC outpace felonies, with misdemeanors comprising 56.7% of releases from RIDOC in 2023, compared to 42.5% for felonies. This reflects a substantial shift from the earlier dominance of felony cases. The steady decline in felony releases, from 72.3% in 2013 to 42.5% in 2023, suggests changes in the nature of offenses, sentencing practices, or prosecutorial priorities over time. Meanwhile, out-of-state cases remain a consistently small portion of the total, fluctuating between 0.3% and 0.9% across all cohorts. Overall, the data indicates a significant increase in misdemeanor releases and a corresponding decline in felony cases in recent years.

The data on sex offenders across cohort years shows that non-sex offenders consistently make up the vast majority of the population, ranging from 92.3% to 96.6%. There is a notable fluctuation in the proportion of individuals flagged as sex offenders, with the percentage peaking in 2016 and 2017 at 6.3% and 6.7%, respectively. After 2017, this percentage steadily declines, dropping to 3.4% by 2023, the lowest in the 10-year period.

Overall, while sex offenders represent a small portion of the population, the trend reflects a rise between 2014 and 2017, followed by a gradual decrease in recent years.

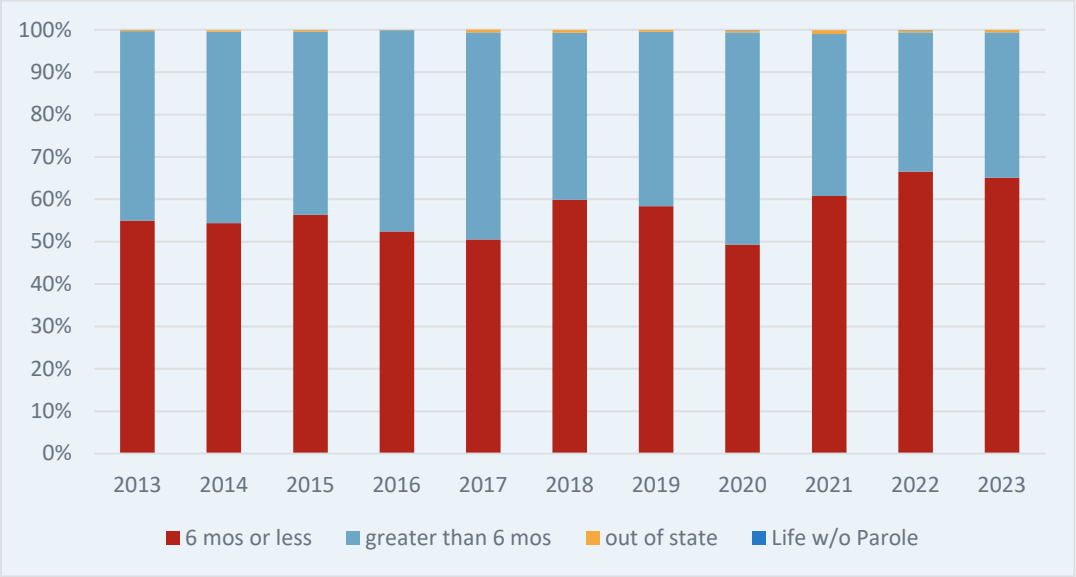
Figure 5: Offense Type by Cohort Year



The data on the type of offenses by cohort year reveals several notable trends. Over the years, nonviolent offenses have increasingly dominated the composition of offenses, with the percentage rising from 41.8% in 2013 to 54.9% in 2023. Conversely, the proportion of violent offenses has remained relatively consistent but shows a slight decline in more recent cohorts, moving from 30.3% in 2013 to 31.8% in 2023, peaking in 2017 at 34.5%.

Other notable trends include fluctuations in the proportion of releases for drug-related offenses, which saw an increase from 15.2% in 2013 to 16.0% in 2017, before gradually declining to 8.1% by 2023. Releases for sex offenses also peaked at 7.7% in 2020, but this percentage drops significantly to 3.4% by 2023, reflecting a potential decrease in such offenses in recent years. Additionally, burglary and entering (B&E) offenses have consistently represented a small portion of the total offenses, but their share has gradually decreased from 7.5% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2023. These trends suggest an overall shift toward less violent and property-related offenses, with a notable rise in releases for nonviolent crimes and a decline in releases for drug-related and sex offenses in recent cohorts.

Figure 6: Offense Length by Cohort Year



The trends in sentence type by cohort year highlight several key observations:

1. Increase in shorter sentences (6 months or less): Over time, there has been a noticeable increase in the percentage of individuals receiving sentences of 6 months or less. This percentage rose from 55.0% in 2013 to 66.5% in 2022, indicating a trend toward shorter sentences in recent years. The highest percentage was observed in 2022 at 66.5%, and it remains high at 65.1% in 2023. This suggests a shift in sentencing practices, potentially focusing more on shorter sentences or quicker resolutions and may have also have implications for probation supervision.
2. Decrease in longer sentences (greater than 6 months): Corresponding to the increase in shorter sentences, there has been a decrease in the percentage of individuals receiving sentences of greater than 6 months. In 2013, 44.7% of the cohort received longer sentences, but this percentage steadily decreased to 34.3% in 2023. This decline is particularly significant from 2021 onward, where the percentage of longer sentences dropped below 40%, reaching a low of 32.9% in 2022.
3. Out-of-state sentencing and life without parole: The proportion of individuals sentenced to out-of-state facilities or life without parole remains very small across all cohort years. Out-of-state sentences fluctuate slightly but never rise above 0.9%, and sentences of life without parole are rare, only appearing in a few cohort years at 0.1%. These categories represent a minimal portion of the total sentencing types.

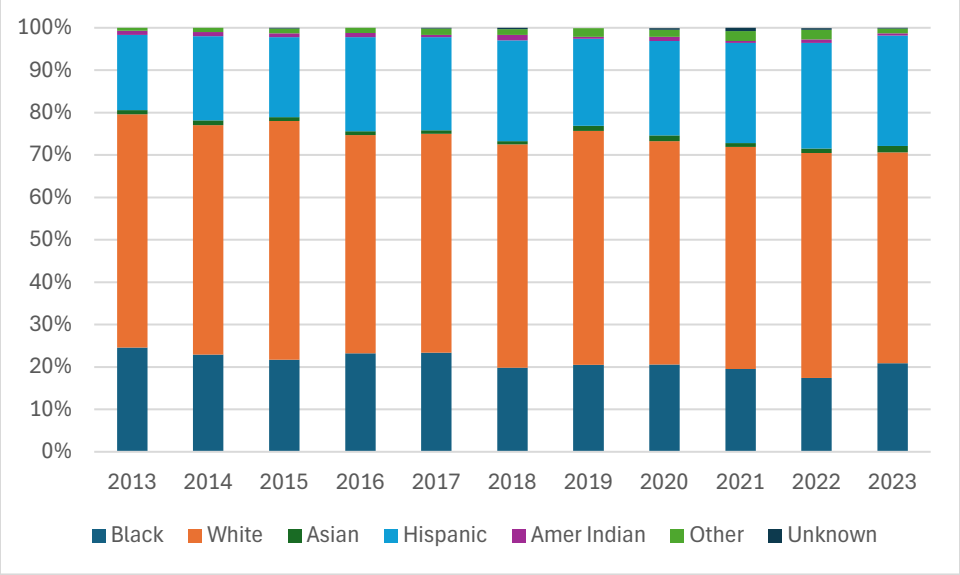
Overall, the trends suggest a significant shift toward shorter sentences (6 months or less), accompanied by a decline in longer sentences. This could indicate changes in sentencing policy or priorities, with a focus on reducing the length of time individuals spend incarcerated.

Looking at the trends in race by cohort year, we can see several notable patterns:

1. Black population: The percentage of Black individuals in the cohorts shows a slight decline over time, from 24.6% in 2013 to 20.9% in 2023. While there are some fluctuations, the overall trend is downward. This could suggest changes in either the population entering the system or shifts in racial demographics within the criminal justice context.
2. White population: The percentage of White individuals remains consistently the majority across all cohort years, although there is a gradual decrease. In 2013, White individuals accounted for 55.0%, and by 2023, this dropped to 49.7%. The trend suggests a slow but steady reduction in the proportion of White individuals across cohorts.
3. Hispanic population: The Hispanic population has seen an increasing trend over the years. Starting at 17.7% in 2013, this figure climbs to 26.1% by 2023. This steady increase may reflect demographic changes within the population, indicating a growing representation of Hispanic individuals in the system.
4. Other groups: The Asian population remains quite small but consistent, fluctuating between 0.8% and 1.5% over the years. Similarly, American Indian and Other categories show only minor variation, maintaining their relatively low percentages. However, the "Other" category has slightly increased in recent years, reflecting more diversity in reported racial categories.

These trends may reflect broader societal shifts in demographics or variations in the way racial groups are represented within the criminal justice system over time.

Figure 7: Race by Cohort Year



Cohort Demographics

The cohort consists of 14,841 individuals who were released from serving a sentence at RIDOC between 2013 and 2023, each counted only once, while all instances of reoffending were recorded. The majority of individuals in the cohort are male, though female representation has increased over time. Racial composition remains predominantly White, but there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of Hispanic individuals over the years.

Regarding offense types, nonviolent offenses make up the largest category, followed by violent and drug-related offenses, with sex offenses comprising a smaller portion of the cohort. Age at release skews younger, with the 20-29 age group making up the largest share, though there has been a notable increase in releases of individuals aged 50 and older over the last decade.

In terms of release mechanisms, most individuals expired their sentence, while a smaller percentage were paroled. Additionally, a significant portion of individuals participated in programming during incarceration, providing an opportunity to assess its impact on reoffending.

These demographic and offense trends offer critical context for understanding recidivism patterns and highlight areas where targeted interventions and policy adjustments could be most effective.

Table 1: Cohort Demographics

	Total Cohort	Percent
Total	**14,841**	**100%**
Gender		
Male	12,946	87%
Female	1,895	13%
Race		
Black	3,335	22%
White	7,864	53%
Hispanic	3,151	21%
Asian	146	1%
American Indian	129	1%
Other	194	1%
Unknown	22	0%
Age		
Under 20	293	2%
20-29	5,395	36%
30-39	4,309	29%
40-49	2,769	19%
50-59	1,598	11%
60+	477	3%
Most Serious Offense		
Violent	4,971	33%
Sex	711	5%
B&E	718	5%
Drug	1,981	13%
Nonviolent	6,407	43%
Pending	53	0%
Sex Offender		
Yes	772	5%
No	14,069	95%
Release Security		
Home Confinement	2,142	14%
High Security	142	1%
Intake Service Center	3,965	27%
Maximum Security	452	3%
Medium Security	2,949	20%
Minimum Security	3,605	24%
Womens Facility 1	1,022	7%
Womens Facility 2	332	2%
Other/Unknown	232	2%
Education		
Less than 9th Grade	518	3%
Some High School	4,417	30%
High School/GED Completion	7,420	50%
Some College	1,721	12%
Associate's Degree	352	2%
Bachelor's Degree	282	2%
More than Bachelor's Degree	117	1%
Unknown	114	1%

Recidivism Statistics

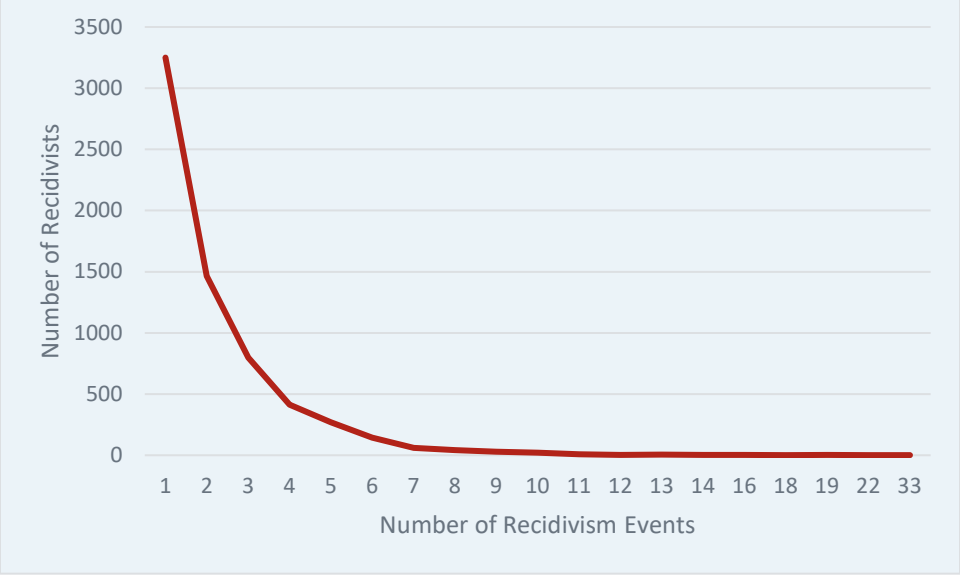
Since RIDOC has a unified system, we track both returns to sentenced status and to awaiting trial status. We track from initial release from sentenced status to return to either awaiting trial or sentenced status. Based on this, 43.3% of individuals return to sentenced status at least once post-release and 55.7% return to await trial.

Sentenced Readmissions

Of the 14,000+ individuals released, 43.3% returned to sentenced status at some point post-incarceration, totaling approximately 6,518 recidivists. Demographically, this population was 89.7% male and 10.3% female, with the majority identifying as White (50.3%), followed by Black (27.1%) and Hispanic (19.7%). Age distribution showed that 42.3% were between 20-29, 28.2% were 30-39, and 17.4% were 40-49, while only 3.3% were under 20 and 8.7% were over 50.

Regarding facility of release, individuals from the Intake Service Center had the highest recidivism rate (30.8%), followed by Minimum Security (25.1%) and Medium Security (21.4%). Among recidivists, nearly half (49.9%) had only one recorded recidivism event, while 22.5% had two, and 12.2% had three. As pictured in Figure 7, the number of times an individual reoffends drops steeply after the second incident.

Figure 7: Number of Recidivist Events by Number of Recidivists



Within the first six months of release, 30% of initial recidivism events occurred. By one year, 56% of those who would eventually reoffend had already done so. At the three-year mark, this figure rose to 90%, reinforcing the industry standard of measuring recidivism within three years post-release.

Program Participation and Recidivism

Program participation was analyzed in relation to reoffending to determine whether any statistical relationship exists. A correlation measures the strength and direction of the association between two variables, helping to identify patterns without establishing causation. In this analysis, a moderate negative correlation (-0.393, $p < .001$) was found between program participation and recidivism to sentenced status, meaning that individuals who participated in programs were less likely to reoffend. With a large sample size (N = 14,841), this finding is statistically significant, suggesting a meaningful relationship. However, while this supports the potential impact of programming on reducing recidivism, correlation does not imply causation, and other factors, such as individual risk levels or external support systems, may also influence these outcomes.

Completed programming was sorted into different types (e.g. education, substance use disorder, cognitive behavioral treatment, etc.). The correlation analysis reveals that certain program types are more strongly associated with lower recidivism rates than others. Among them, wellness programs demonstrated the strongest relationship, with individuals who completed these programs being the least likely to reoffend. Similarly, substance use disorder (SUD) treatment showed a significant negative correlation with recidivism, suggesting that addressing addiction during incarceration may play a crucial role in reducing reoffending.

Education-based programs also had notable associations with lower recidivism. Vocational training and general education programs, such as GED completion, were moderately linked to reduced recidivism, reinforcing the importance of equipping individuals with skills that improve post-release employment prospects. Anger management programs showed a similar effect, indicating that behavioral interventions may help mitigate risk factors for reoffending.

Conversely, some programs had weaker associations with recidivism outcomes. Faith-based programs and work release exhibited only minimal correlations with reduced reoffending, suggesting that while these initiatives may provide other benefits, they may not directly impact recidivism rates as strongly as educational or behavioral interventions. Sex offender treatment programs also showed a relatively weak relationship with overall recidivism, indicating that their impact may be more specific to certain types of offenses rather than general reoffending behavior.

Overall, these findings suggest that programs focusing on mental health, substance use treatment, education, and vocational training may be the most effective in reducing recidivism, while other interventions may serve more complementary roles. However, it is important to note that correlation does not imply causation, and additional factors likely contribute to these outcomes.

Table 2: Correlation Analysis of Program Completions to Sentenced Recidivism[1]

Program Type Completed	Correlation with Sentenced Recidivism	Significance Level
Adult Basic Education	-0.119	<0.001
Anger Management	-0.206	<0.001
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	-0.168	<0.001
Education	-0.2	<0.001
Faith	-0.042	<0.001
Pre-release[1]	-0.145	<0.001
Sex Offender	-0.044	<0.001
Substance Use Disorder	-0.238	<0.001
Vocational	-0.175	<0.001
Wellness	-0.277	<0.001
Work Release	-0.052	<0.001
Other[2]	-0.186	<0.001

Awaiting Trial Readmissions

Individuals returning to RIDOC to await trial amounted to 8,264 of the 14,841, or 55.7% of the population of sentenced releases. Similar to sentenced readmissions, 11.4% were female and 88.6% were males. Most were White (50.8%), followed by Black (25.9%) and Hispanic (20.1%). They had between 1 and 42 recidivism events.

For the first event, over 60% had already returned to await trial by 6 months. By 1 year, 76%. By three years 92% of all those who were going to reoffend did.

There is a moderate negative correlation (-0.207, $p < .001$) between age at sentenced release and recidivism, indicating that younger individuals at the time of release are more likely to recidivate. This finding aligns with prior research suggesting that younger

[1] Pre-release includes programs meant to equip individuals leaving incarceration with basic skills to succeed
[2] The "other" category includes, but is not limited to, programs such as parenting programs, SRG step-down (i.e., gang renunciation), poetry, creative writing, Prison Pups Partnership, and mentoring programs.

individuals may have fewer stabilizing factors, such as employment or community ties, which could contribute to higher rates of reoffending.

Additionally, race shows a very weak negative correlation (-0.025, p = .003) with recidivism. While statistically significant, the size effect is negligible, meaning that race alone is not a strong predictor of recidivism. Other socioeconomic and systemic factors likely play a more substantial role in post-release outcomes.

Table 3: Awaiting Trial Correlations

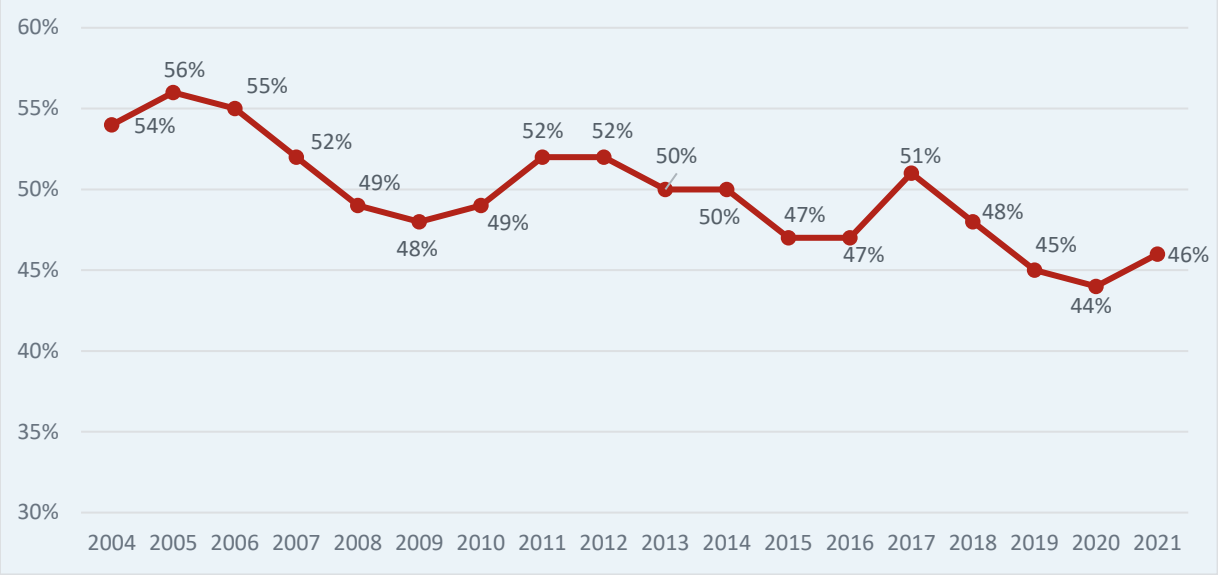
Variable	Correlation with Recidivism	Significance Level
Age at Sentenced Release	-0.207	<0.001
Race	-0.025	0.003

Historical Recidivism Rates

Since 2004, RIDOC has tracked the sentenced recidivism rate of its population. A one-year cohort of individuals released from sentenced status is monitored for three years post-release to assess their success in remaining in the community. Those who avoid reincarceration for 36 months are considered successful, as their likelihood of returning significantly decreases over time. For those who do return, it may be as an awaiting trial detainee, a newly sentenced individual, or a probation or parole violator.

As shown in the figure below, RIDOC's sentenced recidivism rate peaked at 56% in CY2005. Over the next 15 years, RIDOC leveraged Second Chance Act and Justice Reinvestment funds to implement evidence-based, data-driven strategies that played a critical role in reducing recidivism. By CY2020, the rate had dropped to 44%, the lowest ever recorded by the Department. As of the CY21 cohort, the sentenced recidivism rate stands at 46%.

Figure 8: Recidivism Rate by Cohort Year



Recommendations

To enhance Rhode Island's efforts in reducing recidivism and to provide stakeholders with an even more holistic assessment of the factors influencing recidivism, a Phase 2 analysis is crucial for a deeper exploration of the available data. Utilizing advanced analytical techniques and integrating external datasets, this next phase will help identify key factors driving reoffending, assess the effectiveness of interventions, and support data-driven policy enhancements aimed at improving long-term outcomes.

1. Conduct In-Depth Analysis on Program Effectiveness
   A deeper examination of specific programs is necessary to determine their relative impact on reducing recidivism. This should include a comparative analysis of recidivism rates among individuals who completed different types of programming (e.g., wellness, substance use treatment, vocational training). Further, conducting multivariate regression analyses could help control for demographic, sentencing, and criminal history factors, isolating the true impact of specific programs. Longitudinal tracking of program participants could also provide insights into the long-term sustainability of these interventions and whether certain programs have delayed or cumulative effects on recidivism reduction.
2. Integrate Recidivism Data with Arrest Records for Rhode Island
   Linking this dataset with statewide arrest records will allow, for the first time, calculation of a re-arrest recidivism rate, providing a more precise measure of

how soon individuals are re-engaging with the criminal justice system post-release. This analysis will serve as a baseline metric to evaluate the effectiveness of correctional interventions and their interaction with law enforcement. Additionally, breaking down re-arrest patterns by offense type, geographic location, and time-to-failure could provide valuable insights for targeted interventions.

3. Link Dataset with EOHHS Ecosystem for Community-Level Insights
   Connecting this dataset with Rhode Island's Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) Data Ecosystem would provide a more comprehensive view of the socioeconomic and healthcare factors influencing recidivism. This linkage would allow for an analysis access to community-based services and hospitals, substance use treatment, Medicaid enrollment, SNAP benefits, and other critical reentry supports. Understanding how access to these resources correlates with post-release outcomes could inform policy changes aimed at reducing systemic barriers to reentry.
4. Validate and Refine Risk Assessment Tools (LS/CMI) for Rhode Island's Population
   Incorporating risk assessment data, particularly the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), could provide an opportunity to validate its predictive accuracy for this population. By assessing how well LS/CMI scores align with actual recidivism outcomes, this analysis could lead to evidence-based modifications to cutoff scores or adjustments to risk classifications to improve decision-making. Further, identifying discrepancies between predicted and actual outcomes could highlight potential biases or gaps in the tool's applicability across different demographic groups.
5. Conduct Survival Analysis for More Nuanced Recidivism Patterns
   Performing a survival analysis will allow for a more detailed understanding of time-to-recidivism trends, beyond simple recidivism rates. This method can help identify risk periods for re-offending, determine hazard ratios for different subgroups, and analyze the effectiveness of interventions over time. Additionally, stratifying survival analysis by factors such as age, offense type, program participation, and supervision level could provide deeper insights into when and why individuals are most at risk of recidivating, enabling more proactive intervention strategies.

Conclusion

RIDOC has made significant strides in tracking and understanding recidivism trends, leveraging its unified correctional system to provide a comprehensive, data-driven analysis. By moving beyond the traditional "one and done" tracking method, this study offers a more nuanced and long-term perspective on reoffending, allowing for deeper insights into who reoffends, when, and why.

One of RIDOC's key strengths is its ability to collect and analyze detailed program participation data, offering valuable insight into the impact of rehabilitative interventions on recidivism reduction. The findings indicate that programs focusing on wellness, substance use disorder (SUD) treatment, and education show the strongest correlation with lower recidivism rates, reinforcing the importance of mental health support, addiction recovery, and vocational training to aid in successful reentry. Additionally, the availability of structured, evidence-based programming within RIDOC demonstrates a commitment to rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

Despite these successes, opportunities for improvement remain. The first 12 months post-release continue to be the highest-risk period for reoffending, underscoring the need for enhanced reentry services and transitional supports. Additionally, while program participation is associated with lower recidivism, further analysis is needed to isolate causal effects, ensuring that programming is effectively tailored to the needs of the incarcerated population.

Moving forward, Phase 2 of this analysis should focus on linking RIDOC data with statewide arrest records to establish Rhode Island's first re-arrest recidivism rate, providing a clearer picture of post-release interactions with the justice system. Additionally, integrating individual- and community-level data from the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) Data Ecosystem could offer deeper insights into the role of healthcare, housing, and social services in recidivism outcomes.

By continuing to enhance data integration, refine risk assessments, and expand program evaluations, RIDOC can build on its current successes while further strengthening its approach to reducing recidivism and improving public safety.

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Attachment B: Prison Population Projections

FY25 Projections Summary
Total Base Projections

Awaiting Trial					
Fiscal Year	Female Avg	Male Avg	Civil Purge	Total FY Average (without Civil Purge)*	Total FY Average (with Civil Purge)
2025	78	761	1	839	840
2026	80	785	1	865	866
2027	83	814	1	897	898
2028	85	829	1	914	915
2029	85	838	1	923	924
2030	87	848	1	935	936
2031	88	854	1	941	942
2032	89	864	1	952	953
2033	89	867	1	956	957
2034	89	869	1	958	958
2035	89	872	1	962	963

*Please note that the Total FY Average is not the sum of the Female Avg, Male Avg, and Civil Purge, but rather a separate figure that CGL calculates

Sentenced				
Fiscal Year	Female Avg	Male Avg		Total FY Average*
2025	60	1,539		1,600
2026	65	1,605		1,670
2027	70	1,677		1,747
2028	71	1,720		1,791
2029	72	1,763		1,835
2030	73	1,807		1,881
2031	75	1,843		1,917
2032	76	1,870		1,945
2033	77	1,900		1,978
2034	79	1,920		1,998
2035	81	1,942		2,023

*Please note that the Total FY Average is not the sum of the Female Avg and Male Avg, but rather a separate figure that CGL calculates

TOTAL				
Fiscal Year	**Female Avg**	**Male Avg**	**Civil Purge**	**Total Computed FY Average (including Civil Purge)****
2025	138	2,301	1	2,439
2026	145	2,390	1	2,536
2027	153	2,491	1	2,645
2028	156	2,549	1	2,705
2029	157	2,600	1	2,759
2030	160	2,655	1	2,816
2031	163	2,697	1	2,860
2032	165	2,733	1	2,899
2033	166	2,768	1	2,934
2034	168	2,788	1	2,958
2035	170	2,814	1	2,986

**This is the sum of Female and Male Sentenced and Awaiting Trial averages as well as the Civil Purge average for each FY. This is a number that RIDOC computes using the projected averages from CGL's Forecast Brief

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TEN-YEAR PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

FY 2025 – 2035

August 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- For over a decade, both the population awaiting trial and sentenced population have been declining. End-of-FY 2021 population counts for both populations were at or near their respective ten-year lowest levels, primarily due to mitigation actions taken by RIDOC in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Fiscal years 2022 and 2023 saw a reversal of this trend. Between fiscal year-end 2023 and 2024 the awaiting trial population increased by 9.3 percent and the sentenced population decreased by 2.7 percent.

- Two consecutive years of increases in both sentenced and awaiting trial admissions (FY 2023 and 2024) have contributed to the increases in the average awaiting trial population and end-of-year sentenced population.
  - Admissions to the awaiting trial population increased by 2.6 percent between FY 2023 and 2024.
  - Admissions to the sentenced population saw a 1.9 percent increase between FY 2023 and 2024.

- Sizeable increases in the average length of stay for awaiting trial populations seen in FY 2024 are forecasted to fuel a 14.7 percent growth in the awaiting trial population between FY 2025 and 2035 at an annual average rate of 1.4 percent per year.

- Increasing admissions coupled with increases in the average sentences for sentenced male admissions seen in FY 2023 result in the RIDOC sentenced population being projected to increase 25.7 percent between FY 2025 and 2035 at an annual average rate of 2.3 percent per year.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

CGL Management Services has been contracted by the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) to produce ten year secure criminally sentenced population and awaiting trial population projections. CGL, under the direction of Wendy Ware, utilized the Wizard simulation model to produce these projections. The contents of this briefing document present the model's methodology, analysis of trends in Rhode Island used to produce a simulation model of the Rhode Island prison system, and the projections it has generated. Note: this briefing document is limited to discussion of statistical analysis of data as it relates to trends in the correctional population. It does not factor in correctional capacity or any political narratives regarding public safety.

2. BACKGROUND

The forecast of correctional populations in Rhode Island was completed using Wizard projection software. Differing from a statistical model, this computerized simulation mimics the flow of offenders through the state's prison system over a ten-year forecast horizon and produces monthly projections of key inmate groups. The model constructed to forecast Rhode Island's correctional populations is "specific" to the state's sentencing structure. It also incorporates various assumptions about sentencing laws and admissions to prison unique to Rhode Island.

Because Wizard attempts to imitate the state's sentencing structure and the flow of prisoners to and from the RIDOC, it must look at a wide array of data that have both a direct and indirect impact on prison population growth. These data describe the factors that underpin a correctional system's long-term projection. These factors can be separated into two major categories – external and internal.

External factors reflect the interplay of demographic, socio-economic and crime trends that produce arrests, and offenders' initial entry into the criminal justice process. Criminologists have long noted that certain segments of the population have higher rates of possibility of becoming involved in crime, being arrested, and being incarcerated. This is known as the "at-risk" population, which generally consists of younger males. The highest arrest rate ages are 15-34, while the highest adult incarceration rate is between the ages of 20 and 44. When the at-risk population is expected to increase in a jurisdiction, one can also expect some additional pressure on criminal justice resources, all other factors being equal.

Internal factors reflect the various decision points within the criminal justice system that cumulatively determine prison admissions and length of stay (LOS). These decisions begin with police and end with correctional officials who, within the context of the court-imposed sentences, have the authority to release, recommit, give, and restore a wide array of good time credits, and offer programs that may reduce recidivism.

For example, one of the most difficult numbers to estimate is the number of prison admissions for the next five years. In general, people come to prison for three basic reasons: 1) they have been directly sentenced by the courts to a prison term (new court commitments); 2) they have failed to complete their term of probation and are now being sentenced to prison for a violation or new crime; or, 3) they have failed their term of post-release supervision (such as parole) and are being returned to prison for a new crime or a technical violation. Nationally, on average, almost two-thirds of all people who are admitted to prison are those who have failed to complete probation or parole. A projection model thus should have a "feedback loop" that captures the relative rate of probation and parole failures.

Since each state has a unique sentencing structure, the simulation model developed must consider the state's sentencing laws. Rhode Island has not adopted what are known as Truth in Sentencing laws (TIS). Rhode Island relies on indeterminate sentencing by the courts.

Because sentencing in Rhode Island is indeterminate, there are a wide range of possible sentences for both felony and misdemeanor convictions. What follows is a basic explanation of sentencing in Rhode Island.

2.1 SENTENCING IN RHODE ISLAND

Below is a brief description of Rhode Island's policies for criminal sentencing. The key factor in an indeterminate sentencing system, such as Rhode Island's, is parole eligibility. Parole boards, in effect, decide an inmate's length of stay.

Rhode Island has a centralized confinement system so even local convictions, which in most states would normally serve time in a county jail, are sent to RIDOC to serve a sentence. The JFA simulation model must account for all offense classes (felony or misdemeanor) to account for all the bed space utilized by the RIDOC.

Felonies:

Felony sentences are determined by the courts in Rhode Island. The JFA simulation model uses the most serious offense for which a person is convicted to determine their maximum (or longest) sentence. This maximum sentence is the baseline length of stay for all inmates in the simulation. This baseline is reduced in the model by release via parole and good time credits earned.

Felony prisoners sentenced to six months, or more are eligible for parole in Rhode Island after serving no less than one-third of their term of sentence. If a prisoner is confined upon more than one sentence, a parole permit may be issued whenever the person has served a term equal to one-third of the aggregate time which the person shall be liable to serve under the person's several sentences, unless the person has been sentenced to serve two (2) or more terms concurrently, in which case the permit shall be issued when the person has served a term equal to one-third of the maximum term the persons is required to serve.

Every inmate who has been sentenced to 30 days or more and less than life, and who is not currently serving as a sex offender, is eligible to receive credits reducing their maximum sentence. The grid below details these available credits.

Behavior Good Time	Industrial Good Time	Program Participation Time	Program Completion Time	Meritorious Good Time
10 days for each full calendar month they are discipline free.	2 days for working 15 days or more within a calendar month.	Up to 5 days per month for approved programs	Up to 30 days for approved programs	For sex offenders: Sentenced to 1 year or more and less than life, can earn up to 3 days per month for approved programs with a maximum of 36 days per year.

Misdemeanors:

A misdemeanor is any offense punishable by up to one year in jail. Typical misdemeanors are driving under the influence of alcohol / drunk driving (DUI / DWI), shoplifting, domestic assault, second (2nd) offense refusal to take the breathalyzer, driving on a suspended license, writing bad checks, domestic vandalism, simple assault and battery, domestic disorderly, reckless driving, disorderly conduct, etc. There are different rules that apply to driving with suspended licenses, discussion of which is beyond the scope of this document.

If a person is arrested for a criminal misdemeanor in Rhode Island there are two potential scenarios. The police may hold the accused and bring the accused to Court for an arraignment in District Court in the morning. The police may also call a Justice of the Peace/Bail Commissioner who can arraign the accused at the police station and release the person. The bail commissioner may also set bail for the person to be released.

At the arraignment in District Court, the person will typically be released on bail after the person pleads not guilty. A defendant released on personal recognizance must promise that they will attend court for future hearings and/or trial. Personal recognizance is designated as an amount of funds. The accused does not actually pay any money. However, if the person fails to attend court in the future, the accused will owe that amount of money to the State of Rhode Island. If the Rhode Island District Court judge orders cash bail, then the accused must pay that amount in cash to be released.

If the person is a repeat criminal offender, the allegations are particularly bad, the person has a history of not attending court, or for other reasons, then the court could set bail with surety. This means that the person must pay 10 percent of that amount or post property valued at full amount. If the person arrested was out on bail for a previous offense, is on probation, is amid a one-year filing, suspended sentence, or deferred sentence, then the judge can hold the person as a "violator" pending a hearing. The judge can refuse to set bail and hold a person as a violator for up to 14 days.

3 TRENDS IN POPULTION & CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND

Significant Finding: The estimated Rhode Island resident population has been updated via the 2020 census. The 2020 estimated resident population was 1,096,229. The calendar year 2022 saw a 0.2 percent decrease to 1,093,734. The estimated population increased in 2023 to 1,095,962.

Significant Finding: Rhode Island's reported property crime index decreased by an annual average of 5.8 percent between 2018 and 2022. Reported property crime in 2018 was 1,665 per 100,000 residents. In 2022, there were 1,285 reported property crimes per 100,000 residents.

Resident Population

Table 1 below details Rhode Island's population growth since 2019. Table 2 details reported crime in Rhode Island from 2018 through 2022 (the most recent five years of data available). As reported above, the property crime index in Rhode Island has fallen dramatically over the past few years. The violent crime index has also decreased over the past year. Violent reported crime per 100,000 residents decreased 14.1 percent between 2021 and 2022.

According to the US Census Bureau, between 1990 and 1999, the Rhode Island state population grew at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent. The population in 1990 of 1,003,464 residents grew to 1,040,402 in 1999; this represents a 3.7 percent overall increase. From 2000 to 2010, the state saw even slower growth than in the 1990s.

Between 2020 and 2023, the state's resident population decreased. Over the same timeframe, the state's arrest at-risk population also saw a decline. The state's population at-risk for incarceration grew by 1.7 percent.

TABLE 1

RHODE ISLAND RESIDENT POPULATION TRENDS 2019-2023

CY	Resident Population	Males Ages 15-34	Males Ages 20-44
2019	1,058,158	146,489	172,911
2020	1,096,229	152,490	182,908
2021	1,095,610	152,348	184,514
2022	1,093,734	152,577	186,978
2023	1,095,962	150,162	185,996
Percent Change 2019-2023	3.6%	2.5%	7.6%
Average Percent Change 2019-2023	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%
Percent Change 2022-2023	0.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%

Source: US Census Bureau; Note: Census Bureau estimates for the State changed significantly following the 2020 census.

Note: At the issuing of this report, the FBI has not released the regional, state based total UCR/NIBRS crime data. As such, CY 2022 data is the most recent available. As this data becomes available, this report will be updated.

TABLE 2

RHODE ISLAND REPORTED CRIME TRENDS 2018-2022

CY	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime Index	Property Crime Index
2018	1,885	219	1,665
2019	1,764	222	1,542
2020	1,476	230	1,246
2021	1,428	200	1,228
2022	1,457	172	1,285
Percent Change 2018-2022	-22.7%	-21.6%	-22.8%
Average Percent Change 2018-2022	-6.0%	-5.6%	-5.9%
Percent Change 2021-2022	2.0%	-14.1%	4.6%

Source: FBI Crime Data Explorer, fbi.gov

Crime

Note: when crime rates are mentioned in this brief, they are a reference to reported crime tracked by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) initiative. Although no statistical significance can be found between crime rates and prison admissions, observing these rates can provide some anecdotal evidence that allows insight into state prison admission trends. Observing historical levels of reported crime can also provide some guidance in projecting future admissions to prison.

During the 1990s, the level of the most serious reported violent and property crimes (defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Part I Crime category) in Rhode Island decreased sharply during the first part of the decade and subsequently, decreased a slower pace during the latter part. From 2000-2005, violent crime and property crime continued to decrease in Rhode Island but at levels on par with the rates of the early 1990s.

TABLE 3

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF UCR CRIMES REPORTED 1990-2020

CY Range	RI Total Reported Crime	RI Violent Crime	RI Property Crime
1990 – 1994	-23.0%	-13.1%	-23.9%
1995 – 1999	-15.6%	-22.1%	-15.0%
2000 – 2004	-9.9%	-16.9%	-9.2%
2005 – 2009	-3.6%	+0.6%	-4.0%
2010 – 2014	-19.4%	-14.6%	-15.0%
2015 – 2020	-31.1%	-5.0%	-34.4%
2020 - 2022	-1.3%	-25.3%	3.2%

Source: www.fbi.gov

From 2010 to 2014, UCR Part I violent crime decreased by 14.6 percent. This trend continued between 2015 and 2020 as violent crime declined by 5.0 percent overall. From 2015 to 2020, UCR Part I property crime decreased by 34.4 percent. Overall reported crime in Rhode Island is down since 2020, driven primarily by decreases in reported violent crimes and despite a small increase in property crime.

Comparison of Rhode Island and the United States

In the discussion above, the population and crime data are observed in terms of changes over time within Rhode Island. Table 4 presents Rhode Island's population and crime data compared to the national levels and trends. Over the past five years, Rhode Island's resident population grew by 2.9 percent while the national population grew by 2.0 percent overall.

In terms of crime rates in 2022, Rhode Island had violent and property crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants that were significantly lower than that of the nation. Rhode Island's violent crime rate in 2022 (the most recent year this data is available from the FBI) was 172.3 per 100,000 residents versus 380.7 per 100,000 residents for the US. Rhode Island's property crime rate in 2020 was 1,285.3 per 100,000 residents, 34.2 percent lower than the national index of 1,954.4.

In terms of sentenced state prison populations, Rhode Island has seen greater decreases than the nation overall. Rhode Island's sentenced prison population decreased an average of 5.2 percent per year over the past five years, while the US saw an average annual decrease of 5.3 percent. In the most recent years of data available, the US prison population saw a decrease of 2.1% percent between CY 2021 and CY 2022. Rhode Island's sentenced prison population saw a five-year decrease of 28.6%

between FY 2019 and 2024 which substantially outpaced the US decrease of 19.8% between CY 2018 and 2022.

When comparing incarceration rates (adults only) using 2022 data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rhode Island has a significantly lower rate of persons in prison per 100,000 residents. This has been the case for each of the past 10 years.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND RHODE ISLAND

ON KEY POPULATION, CRIME AND CORRECTIONS INDICATORS

	United States	Rhode Island
POPULATION[1]		
Total Population (7/1/23)	335,893,238	1,095,962
Change in Population		
1-year change (7/1/22 – 7/1/23)	0.5%	0.2%
5-year change (7/1/19 – 7/1/23)	2.0%	2.9%
CRIME RATE[2] (Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)		
UCR Part I Reported Crime Rates (2022)		
Total	2,335	1,458
Violent	381	172
Property	1,954	1,285
Change in Total Reported Crime Rate		
1-year change (2021-2022)	5.2%	1.6%
5-year change (2018-2022)	-11.1%	-39.3%
PRISON POPULATION[3]		
Total Sentenced Inmates (State Sentenced Prisons Only) FY 2022	1,070,834	1,493
1-year change (2021-2022)	-2.1%	-0.1%
5-year change (2018-2022)	-19.8%	-28.6%
Average annual change (2018-2022)	-5.3%	-5.2%
Adult Prison Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 residents) 2022	399	136

***Note: Year end 2022 is the latest data available for the US so is used for comparison purposes*

[1] Source: US Census Bureau estimates for July 1, 2023. Vintage 2023
[2] US & RI: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI Crime Data Explorer – www.fbi.gov.
[3] US: Prisoners in 2021 – Statistical Tables, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2022; (US excludes federal prisons); RI: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research.

4. ACCURACY OF FY 2023 SENTENCED AND AWAITING TRIAL FORECASTS

The previous forecast of the sentenced and awaiting trial populations for the Rhode Island Department of Corrections was released in September 2022. The accuracy of that forecast is analyzed here.

Significant Finding: Between July 2023 and August 2024, the projections for male sentenced were fairly accurate differing from actual counts by a monthly average of +2.2 percent while the forecast for female sentenced inmates differed from actual counts by a large average monthly difference of +14.5 percent.

Significant Finding: The total awaiting trial population projection was fairly accurate for FY 2024. The actual awaiting trial population grew slightly slower than the projected forecast creating an over forecast of 3 percent between July 2024 and August 2024. The slight over projection was driven relatively equally from both the male and female populations- over-projection by 3.0 for males and 4.3 percent for females.

Tables 5 through 8 present the accuracy of the FY 2024 projections of the sentenced and awaiting trial forecasts. Accuracy was tracked from July 2023 to June 2024.

- The accuracy of the total sentenced population forecast was an average of 2.7% or +41 inmates per month.
- The projected sentenced female population averaged a +14.5 percent difference from actual totals under the whole 12-month tracking period. The average monthly numerical difference was +8 inmates.
- The projected sentenced male population averaged a +2.2 percent difference from actual totals over the whole 12-month tracking period. On average, the simulation model averaged +34 more sentenced male inmates per month than actual counts.
- The projected awaiting trial female population averaged a +4.3 percent difference from actual totals over the whole 12-month tracking period. The projections averaged only 2 more awaiting trial female detainees per month than actual counts.

- The projected awaiting trial male population averaged a +3.0 percent difference from actual totals over the whole 12-month tracking period. On average, the forecast for this cohort averaged 21 more awaiting trial male detainees per month than actual counts.

TABLE 5

ACCURACY OF FY 2024 SENTENCED FORECAST BY GENDER

Month/Year	Males				Females			
	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference
July-23	1,512	1,515	-3	-0.2%	63	63	0	0.0%
August-23	1,513	1,510	3	0.2%	60	60	0	0.0%
September-23	1,519	1,505	14	0.9%	63	62	1	1.6%
October-23	1,520	1,501	19	1.3%	62	62	0	0.0%
November-23	1,526	1,489	37	2.5%	64	60	4	6.7%
December-23	1,531	1,494	37	2.5%	64	55	9	16.4%
January-24	1,539	1,481	58	3.9%	66	51	15	29.4%
February-24	1,542	1,498	44	2.9%	69	52	17	32.7%
March-24	1,549	1,492	57	3.8%	67	52	15	28.8%
April-24	1,552	1,517	35	2.3%	65	55	10	18.2%
May-24	1,552	1,505	47	3.1%	68	59	9	15.3%
June-24	1,553	1,498	55	3.7%	70	56	14	25.0%
Average	**1,534**	**1,500**	**34**	**2.2%**	**65**	**57**	**8**	**14.5%**

Source: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research, The JFA Institute FY 2023 Projections Report

TABLE 6

ACCURACY OF FY 2024 TOTAL SENTENCED FORECAST

Month/Year	Total			
	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference
July-23	1,575	1,579	-4	-0.3%
August-23	1,573	1,570	3	0.2%
September-23	1,582	1,567	15	1.0%
October-23	1,582	1,563	19	1.2%
November-23	1,590	1,549	41	2.6%
December-23	1,595	1,549	46	3.0%
January-24	1,605	1,532	73	4.8%
February-24	1,611	1,550	61	3.9%
March-24	1,616	1,544	72	4.7%
April-24	1,617	1,572	45	2.9%
May-24	1,620	1,565	55	3.5%
June-24	1,623	1,554	69	4.4%
Average	**1,599**	**1,558**	**41**	**2.7%**

Source: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research, The JFA Institute FY 2023 Projections Report

TABLE 7

ACCURACY OF FY 2024 AWAITING TRIAL FORECAST BY GENDER

Month/Year	Males				Females			
	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference
July-23	702	706	-4	-0.6%	65	64	1	1.6%
August-23	720	726	-6	-0.8%	68	68	0	0.0%
September-23	726	745	-19	-2.6%	71	76	-5	-6.6%
October-23	725	734	-9	-1.2%	69	63	6	9.5%
November-23	730	714	16	2.2%	65	60	5	8.3%
December-23	732	705	27	3.8%	66	57	9	15.8%
January-24	736	715	21	2.9%	58	62	-4	-6.5%
February-24	734	702	32	4.6%	62	54	8	14.8%
March-24	740	700	40	5.7%	72	55	17	30.9%
April-24	741	684	57	8.3%	65	65	0	0.0%
May-24	739	687	52	7.6%	65	71	-6	-8.5%
June-24	740	697	43	6.2%	67	73	-6	-8.2%
Average	**730**	**710**	**21**	**3.0%**	**66**	**64**	**2**	**4.3%**

Source: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research, The JFA Institute FY 2023 Projections Report

TABLE 8

ACCURACY OF FY 2024 TOTAL AWAITING TRIAL FORECAST

Month/Year	Total			
	Projected	Actual	Diff. (+/-)	% Difference
July-23	767	771	-4	-0.5%
August-23	788	794	-6	-0.8%
September-23	797	821	-24	-2.9%
October-23	794	797	-3	-0.4%
November-23	795	774	21	2.7%
December-23	798	762	36	4.7%
January-24	794	777	17	2.2%
February-24	796	756	40	5.3%
March-24	812	755	57	7.5%
April-24	806	748	58	7.8%
May-24	804	758	46	6.1%
June-24	807	770	37	4.8%
Average	**797**	**774**	**23**	**3.0%**

Source: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research, The JFA Institute' FY 2023 Projections Report

5. TRENDS IN AWAITING TRIAL AND SENTENCED POPULATIONS

Historical RIDOC Trends

Significant Finding: During COVID between FY 2019 and FY 2020 total sentenced admissions to prison decreased dramatically by -17.4 percent and an additional -24.3 in FY 2021. This trend reversed by FY 2022 increasing 8.9 percent then a 9.6% increase in 2023. The most recent year, FY 2024, saw a relatively moderate increase of 1.9 percent in total admissions.

Significant Finding: Like admissions, the previous downward trend related to COVID reversed itself with a +2.1 percent increase by 2022 followed by a larger 8.2% increase in FY 2023. The total RIDOC population continued to increase in FY 2024, albeit a more conservative rate of 1.0%

Table 9 presents historical admissions to the RIDOC for both sentenced and pre-trial populations between FY 2014 and 2024. Table 10 presents the male and female populations held by the RIDOC by legal status between FY 2014 and 2024.

Awaiting Trial and Sentenced Admissions

- Between FY 2019 and FY 2020 Awaiting Trial (AT) admissions fell 17.7 percent to 8,156, a ten-year low at the time. AT admissions fell a further 9.7 percent between 2020 and 2021 to a new decade spanning low of 7,366. Awaiting trial admissions increased to 7,991 in FY 2022 and then to 8,043 in FY 2023, an 8.5 percent and 0.7 percent increase respectively. In FY 2024, awaiting trial admissions increased once again by 2.6 percent to 8,250- highest than the lowest post COVID point but 16.5% lower than pre COVID admissions levels.

- Over the past ten fiscal years, awaiting trial admissions have decreased an average of 3.8 percent annually.

- In FY 2020, sentenced admissions fell 17.4 percent to 2,549. In FY 2021, sentenced admissions fell a further 24.3 percent to 1,930, a ten-year low. Like AT admissions, sentenced admissions increased in FY 2022, by 8.9 percent, and in FY 2023 by 9.6 percent. In FY 2024, sentenced admissions increased to 2,345, a 1.9 percent increase.

- The long-term trend in sentenced admissions shows an average -3.9 percent average annual change over the past ten years.

- When comparing FY 2014 admissions (awaiting trial and sentenced combined) to FY 2024 numbers there is an overall decrease of 34.8 percent from 16,252 in FY 2014 to 10,595 in FY 2024. The average annual decrease between FY 2014 and FY 2024 was 3.9 percent.

Historical Sentenced & Awaiting Trial Populations

Tables 9 and 10, and Figure 1 detail historical characteristics of the sentenced and awaiting trial populations.

Sentenced

- The end-of-fiscal year 2024 male sentenced population decreased by 2.3% percent compared to 2023 while the female population had a one-year decrease of 12.5 percent. While these

one-year changes may seem like a trend, it is important to note that both the male and female sentenced populations have hovered around the end of FY total since 2022.

- The male sentenced population decreased by 0.8 percent between FY 2021 and FY 2022 to a new ten-year low of 1,435. The end of FY 2022 marked the seventh consecutive year this population decreased. These decreases were due to both declining admissions and lower average lengths of stay in RIDOC. Dramatic declines in FY 2020 and 2021 were also due in part to COVID-19 mitigation factors implemented by RIDOC.

- Since FY June 2020, the male sentenced populations has stayed within an 100 inmate range from 1435-1533.

- The year-end female sentenced population has decreased by an average annual rate of 4.1 percent over the past ten years. Similar to males, since 2020 the female sentenced population has stayed within 15 inmate range from 47 - 64.

Awaiting Trial

- By the end of FY 2024, the long-term trend shows the awaiting trial population has increased by an average of 1.2 percent per year since FY 2014. It is important to note this statistic may be misleading as the average male AT population has seen some fluctuations during this time-period, not all associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The average male awaiting trial population for FY 2014 was 662. By FY 2024, an average of 710 pre-trial males were held in the RIDOC. This represents an increase of 1.0 percent for the ten-year period end-of-fiscal year 2024 male sentenced population decreased by 2.3% percent compared to 2023 while the female population had a one-year decrease of 12.5 percent.

- Over the past ten years the average female AT population has fluctuated greatly averaging an annual change of 4.1 percent

Total RIDOC Population

- Quantifying the long-term trend, the total RIDOC population (both average AT and sentenced) has averaged a 2.9 percent annual decrease between FY 2014 and 2024.

- The total sentenced population at FY end 2024 was 37.0 percent lower than the FY end population in 2013 while the awaiting trial population was 9.3 percent higher in 2024 than 2014.

- Both populations and genders in combination saw and overall marginal increase in 2024, however. One year growth averaged 1.0 percent for all groups.

TABLE 9

HISTORICAL TOTAL AWAITING TRIAL AND SENTENCED ADMISSIONS

FY	Awaiting Trial	Sentenced	Total
2014	12,506	3,746	16,252
2015	11,306	3,622	14,928
2016	10,578	3,375	13,953
2017	9,960	2,967	12,927
2018	9,790	3,238	13,028
2019	9,908	3,085	12,993
2020	8,156	2,549	10,705
2021	7,366	1,930	9,296
2022	7,991	2,101	10,092
2023	8,043	2,302	10,345
2024	8,250	2,345	10,595
Numeric Change 2014-2024	-4,256	-1,401	-5,657
Average Percent Change 2014-2024	-3.8%	-3.9%	-3.9%
Numeric Change 2023-2024	207	43	250
Percent Change 2023-2024	2.6%	1.9%	2.4%

Source: RIDOC Commit & Release reports Note: Civil Purges are included in Awaiting Trial totals

FIGURE 1

HISTORICAL RIDOC ADMISSIONS

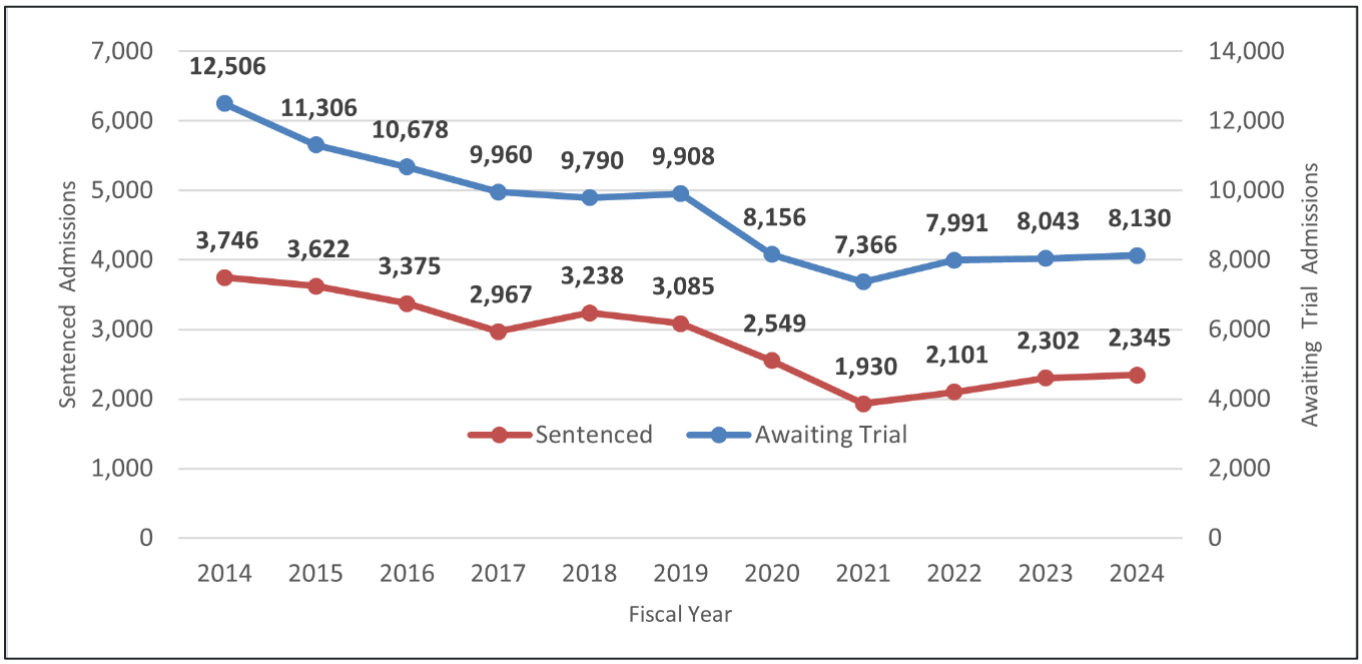


TABLE 10

HISTORICAL TOTAL AWAITING TRIAL AND SENTENCED POPULATIONS

FY	Awaiting Trial (Average)			Sentenced (End of FY)			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2014	662	46	708	2,370	97	2,467	3,032	143	**3,175**
2015	602	47	649	2,453	79	2,532	3,055	126	**3,181**
2016	529	44	573	2,355	84	2,439	2,884	128	**3,012**
2017	544	50	594	2,171	78	2,249	2,715	128	**2,843**
2018	554	52	606	2,003	88	2,091	2,557	140	**2,697**
2019	572	54	626	1,861	79	1,940	2,433	133	**2,566**
2020	575	48	623	1,559	59	1,618	2,134	107	**2,241**
2021	553	39	592	1,447	47	1,494	2,000	86	**2,086**
2022	590	47	637	1,435	58	1,493	2,025	105	**2,130**
2023	653	55	708	1,533	64	1,597	2,186	119	**2,305**
2024	710	64	774	1,498	56	1,554	2,208	120	**2,328**
Numeric Change 2014-2024	48	18	66	-872	-41	-913	-824	-23	-847
Average Percent Change 2014-2024	1.0%	4.1%	1.2%	-4.3%	-4.1%	-4.3%	-3.0%	-0.9%	-2.9%
Numeric Change 2023-2024	57	9	66	-35	-8	-43	22	1	23
Percent Change 2023-2024	8.7%	16.4%	9.3%	-2.3%	-12.5%	-2.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%

Source: RIDOC Department of Planning & Research

Trends in the FY 2024 Awaiting Trial Releases

Significant Finding: *The awaiting trial population averaged a length of stay (LOS) of 42 .2 days in FY 2024, a substantial 17.8 percent longer than FY 2023 which averaged 35.8 days.*

Significant Finding: *Non bailable individual charged with felony crimes overall had LOS longer than all other groups. On average non bonded felony males had a LOS 77% higher than the average for all males. Non Bonded females similarly has a LOS 118% higher than the average for all females.*

Tables 11 through 13 detail awaiting trial release data for FY 2024 including offense and length of stay information.

- Male awaiting trial releases averaged a LOS of 47.9 days in FY 2024, up from 39.3 days in FY 2023 while female awaiting trial releases averaged a LOS of 17.0 days in FY 2024 (down from an average of 19.1 days in FY 2023).

- Felony no-bond Males held in FY 2024 accounted for 31.3 percent of male releases and were held at RIDOC an average of 85.0 days. This group accounted for an estimated 472 awaiting trial beds each day during the year, 66 percent of the male average daily population (ADP).

- Males charged with felony drug sale crimes and held without bond averaged a LOS of 86.2 days before release. Males charged with felony drug possession and held without bond averaged a much lower LOS of 34.2 days before release.

- Males charged with felony violent crimes and held without bond averaged the longest LOS of 114.5 days before release. Males charged with felony property crimes and held without bond averaged 44.8 days before release.

- Male other non-violent felony detainees (a catch all group that includes weapons, DUI, and disorderly conduct among others) averaged a LOS of 34.8 days for non-bonded and 42.1 days for bonded.

- Failure to Appear/Failure to Pay (FTA/FTP) violators represented 16.1 percent of male awaiting trial releases. This group averaged a LOS of 10.7 days and numbered 1,041. This group accounted for an estimated 30 daily awaiting trial beds in FY 2024.

- FTA/FTP violators, accounting for 26.9 percent of all females awaiting trial releases, averaged a LOS of 7.2 days.

- Among female awaiting trial releases in FY 2023, no-bond misdemeanor cases averaged a LOS of 15.6 days while bonded misdemeanor cases averaged a LOS of 9.7 days.

- No-bond violent felony detainees averaged the longest stay in the RIDOC amongst female pre-trial releases: 46.8 days. This group comprised 9.1 percent of female AT releases in FY 2024.

TABLE 11

COMPARISON OF FY 2023 & 2024 AWAITING TRIAL RELEASES

Releases	2023			2024		
	Number	Percent	Average LOS (days)	Number	Percent	Average LOS (days)
Males	6,481	82.9%	39.3	6,476	81.7%	47.9
Females	1,334	17.1%	19.1	1,454	18.3%	17.0
Total	7,815	100.0%	35.8	7,930	100.0%	42.2

Source: RIDOC data extract files, may not match commitment and release reports exactly.

TABLE 12

FY 2024 MALE AWAITING TRIAL RELEASES

ID-Group	N	%	Average Stay (days)	Release Type			
				Bailed	Discharged	Sentenced	Other
No-Bond Misdemeanor	888	13.7%	24.4	0%	64%	34%	1%
Violent	450	6.9%	30.0	0%	60%	38%	1%
Drug	155	2.4%	22.4	0%	69%	30%	1%
Non-violent	283	4.4%	16.5	0%	68%	31%	2%
No-Bond Felony	2,027	31.3%	85.0	0%	53%	40%	7%
Violent	1,055	16.3%	114.5	0%	50%	48%	2%
Drug Sale	303	4.7%	86.2	0%	59%	40%	1%
Drug Possession	110	1.7%	34.2	0%	71%	28%	1%
Property	225	3.5%	44.8	0%	60%	39%	0%
Other non-violent	334	5.2%	34.8	0%	44%	21%	35%
Bonded Misdemeanor	791	12.2%	16.5	43%	42%	14%	2%
Violent	340	5.3%	26.2	41%	38%	20%	1%
Drug	137	2.1%	13.8	45%	41%	14%	1%
Non-violent	314	4.8%	7.2	45%	46%	7%	2%
Bonded Felony	1,607	24.8%	56.4	63%	22%	12%	2%
Violent	857	13.2%	57.6	61%	23%	15%	2%
Drug Sale	140	2.2%	71.6	61%	29%	9%	1%
Drug Possession	41	0.6%	14.1	68%	24%	5%	2%
Property	178	2.7%	80.1	56%	22%	20%	2%
Other non-violent	391	6.0%	42.1	72%	18%	6%	4%
FTA/FTP	1,041	16.1%	10.7	13%	79%	7%	1%
Civil Purge	115	1.8%	10.5	17%	81%	2%	0%
Pending/Unknown Charge	5	0.1%	1.4	20%	60%	20%	0%
Out of State	2	0.0%	6.0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total Males	6,476	100%	47.9	23%	50%	23%	3%

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 13

FY 2024 FEMALE AWAITING TRIAL RELEASES

ID-Group	N	%	Avg. Stay (days)	Release Type			
				Bailed	Discharged	Sentenced	Other
No-Bond Misdemeanor	280	19.3%	15.6	5%	73%	21%	2%
Bonded Misdemeanor	242	16.6%	9.7	43%	45%	10%	2%
No-Bond Felony	287	19.7%	37.1	4%	67%	23%	7%
Violent	132	9.1%	46.8	6%	67%	25%	2%
Drug	82	5.6%	37.8	1%	73%	24%	1%
Non-violent	73	5.0%	18.8	3%	59%	18%	21%
Bonded Felony	249	17.1%	18.1	61%	27%	7%	4%
Violent	136	9.4%	19.2	57%	30%	10%	3%
Drug	37	2.5%	34.5	62%	35%	3%	0%
Non-violent	76	5.2%	8.4	68%	17%	5%	9%
FTA/FTP	391	26.9%	7.2	8%	85%	5%	1%
Civil Purge	4	0.3%	1.5	0%	100%	0%	0%
Out of State	1	0.1%	3.0	0%	100%	0%	0%
Pending/Unknown charge	0	0.0%	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total Females	1,454	100%	17.0	21%	63%	13%	3%

Source: RIDOC data extract files

Trends in the FY 2024 Sentenced Population

Significant Finding: *The average prison term for sentenced male admissions in FY 2024 was 18.9 months or 1.6 years. This is up from 17.6 months or 1.5 years in FY 2023.*

Significant Finding: *In FY 2024, 38.0 percent of male sentenced admissions were sentenced to a prison term of greater than 6 months averaging 45.5 months or 3.8 years.*

Significant Finding: *Female sentenced admissions in FY 2024 averaged a prison term of 6.3 months, slightly down from 6.7 months in FY 2023.*

Table 14 shows historical average sentence at admission and LOS for the RIDOC sentenced populations. Table 15 presents a comparison of average sentences for admissions in FY 2023 versus FY 2024. Tables 16 and 17 detail FY 2024 admissions by offense groups for males and females, respectively. Tables 18 and 19 describe FY 2024 sentenced releases by gender.

FY 2024 Sentenced Admissions

- Among all male sentenced admissions, 26.0 percent were sentenced to prison terms of 1 month or less. Most of this group was sentenced for a misdemeanor non-violent crime (65 percent).

- Sentenced females admitted to RIDOC in FY 2024 to a prison sentence of 1 month or less accounted for 45.8 percent of all female admissions. The vast majority were convicted of misdemeanor crimes.

- Males sentenced to prison for a term of greater than 1 month to 6 months accounted for 35.0 percent of all male admissions in FY 2024. This group averaged a sentence of 3.1 months. A majority of this group was sentenced for misdemeanor non-violent crimes (40.8 percent) and misdemeanor violent crimes (20.1 percent).

- Females sentenced to prison for a term of greater than 1 month to 6 months accounted for 39.1 percent of all female sentenced admissions in FY 2023. This group averaged a sentence of 2.7 months.

- Males sentenced to a prison term of greater than 6 months accounted for 38.0 percent of all male admissions and averaged a sentence of 45.5 months. This group also averaged a wait to parole eligibility of 16.3 months.

- Male violent felony offenders sentenced to greater than six months accounted for 13.1 percent of all male admissions to RIDOC in FY 2024 and averaged a sentence of 70.8 months. Male felony drug sale admissions sentenced to a prison term greater than 6 months accounted for 6.8 percent of male sentenced admissions and averaged a prison term of 36.2 months.

- Technical parole violators accounted for 1.2 percent of male sentenced admissions and 1.0 percent of female sentenced admissions, a small portion when compared with national standards.

- Male felony non-violent offenders sentenced to greater than 6 months accounted for 12.0 percent of all male admissions. This group averaged a wait to parole eligibility of 9.5 months.

- Females admitted with a sentence greater than 6 months accounted for 15.2 percent of female admissions and averaged a prison term of 32.5 months.

- Male sentenced admissions in FY 2024 averaged a wait to parole eligibility of 16.3 months while female admissions averaged 11.0 months.

FY 2024 Sentenced Releases

- Male sentenced releases averaged a length of stay (LOS) of 8.2 months. Females averaged a LOS of 2.4 months.

- Males sentenced to a prison term greater than 6 months averaged a LOS of 18.8 months. Violent felony offenders in this group averaged the longest LOS (other than lifers), 27.8 months. Property offenders averaged 17.8 months while drug sale felony offenders averaged 13.4 months.

- Males and females sentenced to a prison term between 1 and 6 months both averaged a LOS of 1.5 and 1.4 months, respectively.

- Males admitted as technical parole violators with a sentence greater than 6 months averaged a LOS of 8.1 months upon release in FY 2024.

- Male misdemeanor offenders originally sentenced to terms in the RIDOC greater than 6 months averaged a LOS of 7.5 months in FY 2024. Females in the same group averaged a LOS of 7.3 months.

- Females sentenced to a prison term greater than 6 months averaged a LOS of 8.0 months in FY 2024. Violent felony offenders in this group averaged 6.9 months. Felony drug offenders averaged 7.8 months while non-violent felony offenders averaged 9.0 months.

TABLE 14

HISTORICAL SENTENCED POPULATION AVERAGE MAXIMUM SENTENCE & AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

FY	1 month or less		Greater than 1 month to 6 months		Greater than 6 months	
	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Avg. LOS (mos.)	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Avg. LOS (mos.)	Avg. Sent. (mos.)	Avg. LOS (mos.)
2014	0.8	0.8	3.4	2.7	40.7	19.7
2015	0.8	0.6	3.5	2.9	40.9	19.6
2016	0.8	0.8	3.2	2.7	42.5	22.2
2017	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.5	41.5	22.9
2018	0.8	0.6	3.2	2.0	42.3	22.1
2019	0.8	0.7	3.2	2.1	46.2	18.8
2020	0.8	0.6	3.2	2.0	45.1	21.5
2021	0.8	0.6	3.0	1.6	46.5	24.2
2022	0.7	0.6	3.3	1.8	42.8	26
2023	0.8	0.6	3.3	1.9	42.5	20.2
2024	0.7	0.5	3.0	1.5	44.8	14.2
Average	**0.8**	**0.7**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**43.1**	**20.8**

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 15

COMPARISON OF FY 2023 AND 2024 SENTENCED ADMISSIONS

Sentence Group		Number	Percent	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Wait to PED (mos.)	Jail Time Credits (days)	Number	Percent	Average Sentence (mos.)	Average Wait to PED (mos.)	Jail Time Credits (days)
		2023					2024				
Males	1 month or less	584	28.8%	0.8	-	5.4	539	26.0%	0.7	-	5.5
	1-6 months	701	34.5%	3.3	-	29.5	716	35.0%	3.1	-	29.5
	Greater than 6 months	742	36.6%	44.4	15.0	203.3	783	38.0%	45.5	16.3	203.3
	Out of State	3	0.1%	-	-	-	6	0.0%	1.0	-	-
	Total	2,030	100.0%	17.6	15.0	86.1	2,044	100.0%	18.9	16.3	94.6
Females	1 month or less	110	40.7%	0.7	-	5.1	136	45.8%	0.7	-	5.6
	1-6 months	95	35.2%	3.7	-	29	116	39.1%	2.7	-	26.9
	Greater than 6 months	65	24.1%	21.3	7.1	102.3	45	15.2%	32.5	11.0	138.2
	Out of State	0	0.0%	-	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	-
	Total	270	100.0%	6.7	7.1	36.9	297	100.0%	6.3	11.0	34

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 16

FY 2024 MALE SENTENCED ADMISSIONS

ID-Group	N	%	Avg. Sentence (mos.)	Avg. AWT days	Avg. time to PED (mos.)
1 month or less	539	26.4%	0.7	5.5	-
Misdemeanor violent	80	3.9%	0.8	8.5	-
Misdemeanor non-violent	350	17.1%	0.7	4.9	-
Misdemeanor drug	8	0.4%	0.8	11.9	-
Misdemeanor suspended license	36	1.8%	0.6	1.5	-
Technical parole violator	0	0.0%	-	-	-
Felony	65	3.2%	0.7	6.9	-
Greater than 1 month - 6 months	716	35.0%	3.0	31.6	-
Misdemeanor violent	144	7.0%	2.3	18.7	-
Misdemeanor non-violent	292	14.3%	2.6	22.3	-
Misdemeanor drug	27	1.3%	3.3	49.4	-
Misdemeanor suspended license	11	0.5%	3.1	14.2	-
Felony violent	71	3.5%	4.4	57.8	-
Felony property	21	1.0%	4.0	57.6	-
Felony non-violent	108	5.3%	3.8	39.8	-
Felony drug sale	25	1.2%	4.5	60.3	-
Felony drug possession	17	0.8%	4.3	45.9	-
Technical parole violator	0	0.0%	-	-	-
Greater than 6 months	783	38.3%	46.7	214.3	16.3
Misdemeanor	38	1.9%	15.0	78.6	5.0
Felony violent	267	13.1%	70.8	276.2	25.2
Felony property	22	1.1%	17.9	161.8	6.0
Felony non-violent	246	12.0%	28.3	144.0	9.5
Felony drug sale	138	6.8%	36.2	205.6	12.1
Felony drug possession	27	1.3%	19.2	152.7	6.4
Technical parole violator	25	1.2%	131.0	272.1	49.0
Lifer	20	1.0%	-	633.6	-
Out of State	6	0.3%	1.0	-	-
Total	2,044	100.0%	18.9	94.6	16.3

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 17

FY 2024 FEMALE SENTENCED ADMISSIONS

ID-Group	N	%	Avg. Sentence (mos.)	Avg. AWT days	Avg. time to PED (mos.)
1 month or less	136	45.8%	0.7	5.6	-
Misdemeanor	119	40.1%	0.7	5.5	-
Felony	17	5.7%	0.6	6.4	-
Technical parole violator	0	0.0%	-	-	-
Greater than 1 month - 6 months	116	39.1%	2.7	26.9	-
Misdemeanor	82	27.6%	2.4	18.9	-
Felony violent	7	2.4%	3.1	35.4	-
Felony non-violent	22	7.4%	3.2	51.5	-
Felony Drug	5	1.7%	4.4	38.0	-
Greater than 6 months	45	15.2%	32.5	138.2	11.0
Misdemeanor	3	1.0%	10.0	78.7	3.3
Felony violent	9	3.0%	77.8	193.0	26.7
Felony non-violent	19	6.4%	19.9	98.5	6.6
Felony Drug	11	3.7%	26.0	211.2	8.7
Technical parole violator	3	1.0%	23.0	16.3	7.7
Lifer	0	0.0%	-	-	-
Out of state	0	0.0%	-	-	-
Total	**297**	**100.0%**	**6.3**	**34.0**	**11.0**

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 18

FY 2024 MALE SENTENCED RELEASES

ID-Group	Number	Percent	FY 2024 Average LOS (mos.)	FY 2023 Average LOS (mos.)
1 month or less	541	26.5%	0.5	0.6
Misdemeanor violent	89	4.4%	0.5	0.6
Misdemeanor non-violent	380	18.6%	0.6	0.6
Misdemeanor drug	9	0.4%	0.5	0.3
Misdemeanor suspended license	38	1.9%	0.5	0.6
Felony	25	1.2%	0.5	0.4
Greater than 1 month - 6 months	700	34.2%	1.5	1.8
Misdemeanor violent	148	7.2%	1.5	1.7
Misdemeanor non-violent	298	14.6%	1.4	1.7
Misdemeanor drug	29	1.4%	1.0	1.1
Misdemeanor suspended license	10	0.5%	1.7	2.1
Felony violent	59	2.9%	1.7	1.8
Felony property	17	0.8%	1.6	2.7
Felony non-violent	97	4.7%	1.9	2.1
Felony drug sale	28	1.4%	2.0	2.0
Felony drug possession	14	0.7%	1.5	2.3
Greater than 6 months	798	39.0%	18.8	21.1
Misdemeanor	43	2.1%	7.5	5.9
Felony violent	321	15.7%	27.8	36.9
Felony property	11	0.5%	17.8	18.3
Felony non-violent	237	11.6%	12.9	12.9
Felony drug sale	140	6.8%	13.4	12.9
Felony drug possession	20	1.0%	5.9	9.4
Technical parole violator	24	1.2%	8.1	11.5
Lifer	2	0.1%	175.5	122.3
Out of State	5	0.2%	94.8	68.2
Total	2,044	100.0%	8.2	8.5

Source: RIDOC data extract files

TABLE 19

FY 2024 FEMALE SENTENCED RELEASES

ID-Group	N	%	FY 2024 Average LOS (mos.)	FY 2023 Average LOS (mos.)
1 month or less	137	43.6%	0.6	0.5
Misdemeanor	134	42.7%	0.6	0.5
Felony	3	1.0%	0.2	0.6
Greater than 1 month - 6 months	112	35.7%	1.4	2.1
Misdemeanor	75	23.9%	1.3	2.1
Felony violent	9	2.9%	1.6	1.8
Felony non-violent	22	7.0%	1.5	2.0
Felony Drug	6	1.9%	2.4	2.4
Greater than 6 months	65	20.7%	8.0	9.7
Misdemeanor	7	2.2%	7.3	6.0
Felony violent	9	2.9%	6.9	13.4
Felony non-violent	33	10.5%	9.0	10.3
Felony Drug	14	4.5%	7.8	4.8
Technical parole violator	2	0.6%	1.9	10.7
Lifer	0	0.0%	-	-
Out of State	0	0.0%	-	-
Total	314	100.0%	2.4	3.2

Source: RIDOC data extract files

6. KEY POPULATION PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

The key three "drivers" of the RIDOC sentenced prison population will be the number of prisoners sentenced by the courts, the types of crimes they have been sentenced for, and the length of the confinement times imposed by type of crime. For the awaiting trial populations, the key factors are the number of persons committed and the length of stay before release to prison or the community.

- **The composition of future new court commitments is assumed to be the same as the composition of admissions during the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.**

  Projections in this report are based on admission and release data provided to The JFA Institute by the Rhode Island Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 as well as monthly counts through June 2024. Future admissions over the next ten years are assumed to "look like" these admissions in terms of the proportion of admitting charges, confinement times received and serving times to release eligibility. Jail credit days earned and good time credit awards are also assumed to mimic 2024 averages. Summaries of these admissions characteristics are provided in the body of this briefing document.

- **Revocation and return to prison rates will remain at the levels reported in FY 2024.**

  According to the RIDOC extract files, at the end of June 2024 86.2 percent of sentenced persons were newly sentenced, 8.3 percent probation violators, 4.3 percent were parole supervision revocations with or without a new sentence, and 1.2 percent were a return from out of state. It is assumed these proportions will remain constant over the forecast period.

- **The average length of stay for awaiting trial releases will remain at the levels reported in FY 2024.**

  According to the RIDOC extract files, during FY 2024 the average length of stay for males awaiting trial was 47.9 days. For females awaiting trial the average length of stay was 17.0 days. It should be noted, male awaiting trial LOS in FY 2024 is an increase from FY 2023 and the main factor in a higher awaiting trial forecast for FY 2024.

7. SENTENCED POPULTIONS PROJECTIONS

This section contains the sentenced inmate population projections based on the assumptions set forth above. These numbers were independently derived by CGL with no knowledge of current capacity or prior projections. This allows CGL to produce an independent forecast with no outside influence. Projections are presented for male and female inmates and the total inmate population.

Table 20 presents the summary table of male, female, and total sentenced historical and projected populations from FY 2014 to FY 2035. More detailed projections tables are in the appendix of this document.

- On June 30, 2024, the total RIDOC male sentenced inmate population was 1,498. This population is projected to be 1,563 by fiscal year-end 2025. The total sentenced male inmate population is projected to be 1,828 in 2030 and 1,962 in 2035.

- On June 30, 2024, the total RIDOC female sentenced inmate population was 56. This population is projected to be 63 by fiscal year-end 2025. The total sentenced female inmate population is projected to be 71 in 2030 and 82 in 2035.

- The female sentenced inmate population is projected to grow by an average annual rate of 2.8 percent between FY 2025 and FY 2035 while the male sentenced population is projected to grow by an average of 2.4 percent.

- The simulation model projects the total sentenced population to increase 25.7 percent at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent between fiscal year-end 2025 and fiscal year-end 2035.

- Both male and female sentenced population projections for FY 2025 are slightly higher than estimates provided for FY 2024.

    - For the female sentenced forecast, slightly lower average sentences for FY 2024 over FY 2023 account for the decrease in forecasted estimates. Female projections from the current model average 6 inmates or 7.7 percent lower than the previous year's projections.

- Male projections slightly increased on average due to higher average sentences for FY 2024 over FY 2023. Male projections produced by the current model average 8 inmates or 0.4% higher than the previous year's projections.

TABLE 20

HISTORICAL & PROJECTED SENTENCED BASE POPULATIONS

Year	Historical End of FY			Projected End of FY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2014	2,370	97	2,467			
2015	2,453	79	2,532			
2016	2,355	84	2,439			
2017	2,171	78	2,249			
2018	2,003	88	2,091			
2019	1,861	79	1,940			
2020	1,559	59	1,618			
2021	1,447	47	1,494			
2022	1,435	58	1,493			
2023	1,533	64	1,597			
2024	1,498	56	1,554			
2025				1,563	63	1,626
2026				1,651	64	1,715
2027				1,704	73	1,777
2028				1,745	72	1,817
2029				1,785	72	1,857
2030				1,828	71	1,899
2031				1,852	78	1,930
2032				1,875	77	1,952
2033				1,903	74	1,977
2034				1,925	81	2,006
2035				1,962	82	2,034
Numeric Change 2014-2024	-872	-41	-913			
Percent Change 2014-2024	-36.8%	-42.3%	-37.0%			
Average Percent Change 2014-2024	-4.3%	-4.1%	-4.3%			
Numeric Change 2024-2034				399	19	418
Percent Change2024-2034				25.5%	30.2%	25.7%
Average Percent Change 2024-2034				2.3%	2.8%	2.3%

Source: CGL Simulation Model

8. AWAITING TRIAL POPULTIONS PROJECTIONS

Table 21 presents the summary table of male, female, and total awaiting trial historical and projected populations from FY 2014 to FY 2035. More detailed projections tables are in the appendix of this document.

- For FY 2024, the average total RIDOC awaiting trial population was 774. This population is projected to increase to an average of 839 in FY 2025. The total awaiting trial population is projected to average 935 in FY 2030 and 962 in FY 2035. The CGL simulation model projects the total awaiting trial population to increase by an average annual rate of 1.4 percent through FY 2035.

- The average male awaiting trial population is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent between FY 2025 and FY 2035. The average female awaiting trial population is projected to increase by an average annual rate of 1.3 percent.

- Both male and female awaiting trial population projections for FY 2025 are higher than estimates provided for FY 2024. The male and female higher estimates average approximately 7.6% and 16.7% respectively. The male higher estimate is fueled by the increase in average LOS of the awaiting trial population and increased intake.

TABLE 21

HISTORICAL & PROJECTED AWAITING TRIAL BASE POPULATIONS

Year	Historical FY Average			Projections FY Average with Peaking		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2014	662	46	708			
2015	602	47	649			
2016	529	44	573			
2017	544	50	594			
2018	554	52	606			
2019	572	54	626			
2020	575	48	623			
2021	553	39	592			
2022	590	47	637			
2023	653	55	708			
2024	710	64	774			
2025				761	78	839
2026				785	80	865
2027				814	83	897
2028				829	85	914
2029				838	85	923
2030				848	87	935
2031				854	88	941
2032				864	89	952
2033				867	89	956
2034				869	89	958
2035				872	89	962
Numeric Change 2014-2024	48	18	66			
Percent Change2014-2024	7.3%	39.1%	9.3%			
Average Percent Change2014-2024	1.0%	4.1%	1.2%			
Numeric Change 2025-2035				111	11	123
Percent Change2025-2035				14.6%	14.1%	14.7%
Average Percent Change 2025-2035				1.4%	1.3%	1.4%

Source: CGL Simulation Model

APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 22

TOTAL SENTENCED BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Total Sentenced												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	1,553	1,558	1,579	1,592	1,599	1,605	1,609	1,618	1,616	1,619	1,622	1,626	1,600
2026	1,631	1,635	1,630	1,645	1,654	1,663	1,679	1,690	1,690	1,699	1,707	1,715	1,670
2027	1,717	1,729	1,745	1,742	1,754	1,749	1,734	1,736	1,740	1,774	1,768	1,777	1,747
2028	1,778	1,771	1,780	1,774	1,780	1,782	1,803	1,797	1,805	1,799	1,804	1,817	1,791
2029	1,809	1,814	1,822	1,837	1,832	1,831	1,829	1,835	1,844	1,856	1,853	1,857	1,835
2030	1,872	1,866	1,858	1,863	1,878	1,887	1,878	1,886	1,874	1,901	1,906	1,899	1,881
2031	1,916	1,915	1,909	1,919	1,921	1,917	1,915	1,926	1,905	1,914	1,922	1,930	1,917
2032	1,922	1,924	1,926	1,941	1,943	1,952	1,954	1,958	1,965	1,956	1,952	1,952	1,945
2033	1,963	1,971	1,971	1,974	1,981	1,976	1,984	1,978	1,985	1,989	1,982	1,977	1,978
2034	1,989	1,995	1,996	1,996	2,004	2,006	1,997	2,000	2,001	1,997	1,993	2,006	1,998
2035	1,999	2,008	2,022	2,016	2,006	2,012	2,024	2,035	2,035	2,043	2,032	2,044	2,023

TABLE 23

TOTAL MALE SENTENCED BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Male Sentenced												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	1,498	1,500	1,519	1,533	1,537	1,545	1,548	1,555	1,556	1,558	1,560	1,563	1,539
2026	1,568	1,571	1,568	1,577	1,590	1,604	1,614	1,624	1,620	1,631	1,640	1,651	1,605
2027	1,652	1,662	1,679	1,673	1,684	1,679	1,661	1,665	1,670	1,698	1,697	1,704	1,677
2028	1,709	1,701	1,708	1,704	1,705	1,712	1,731	1,724	1,734	1,729	1,733	1,745	1,720
2029	1,737	1,742	1,749	1,763	1,760	1,761	1,756	1,763	1,770	1,785	1,783	1,785	1,763
2030	1,797	1,798	1,786	1,793	1,803	1,814	1,801	1,811	1,801	1,827	1,830	1,828	1,807
2031	1,839	1,840	1,836	1,845	1,848	1,842	1,842	1,849	1,831	1,843	1,848	1,852	1,843
2032	1,845	1,847	1,850	1,862	1,867	1,875	1,880	1,888	1,884	1,882	1,880	1,875	1,870
2033	1,887	1,892	1,898	1,898	1,901	1,897	1,902	1,901	1,912	1,909	1,905	1,903	1,900
2034	1,910	1,920	1,923	1,916	1,922	1,926	1,926	1,918	1,920	1,917	1,914	1,925	1,920
2035	1,920	1,925	1,938	1,932	1,930	1,929	1,942	1,951	1,957	1,958	1,960	1,962	1,942

TABLE 24

TOTAL FEMALE SENTENCED BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Female Sentenced												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	55	58	60	59	62	60	61	63	60	61	62	63	60
2026	63	64	62	68	64	59	65	66	70	68	67	64	65
2027	65	67	66	69	70	70	73	71	70	76	71	73	70
2028	69	70	72	70	75	70	72	73	71	70	71	72	71
2029	72	72	73	74	72	70	73	72	74	71	70	72	72
2030	75	68	72	70	75	73	77	75	73	74	76	71	73
2031	77	75	73	74	73	75	73	77	74	71	74	78	75
2032	77	77	76	79	76	77	74	70	81	74	72	77	76
2033	76	79	73	76	80	79	82	77	73	80	77	74	77
2034	79	75	73	80	82	80	71	82	81	80	79	81	79
2035	79	83	84	84	76	83	82	84	78	85	72	82	81

TABLE 25

TOTAL AWAITING TRAIL BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH (WITHOUT CIVIL PURGE)

FY	Total Awaiting Trial (without Civil Purge)												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	804	812	816	830	839	854	816	807	866	868	874	881	839
2026	877	880	805	887	911	841	808	795	853	897	910	914	865
2027	909	893	907	910	916	884	864	858	896	899	913	914	897
2028	918	888	919	914	919	919	902	895	913	919	929	931	914
2029	925	914	923	927	922	912	915	960	904	889	922	963	923
2030	935	915	945	917	942	904	911	982	903	907	968	989	935
2031	959	947	966	951	955	951	915	935	948	911	921	935	941
2032	951	958	971	985	966	941	921	902	959	953	959	959	952
2033	976	971	978	980	970	959	934	903	958	945	946	952	956
2034	979	948	984	984	953	935	944	896	929	967	997	977	958
2035	995	979	978	962	961	954	947	950	944	958	951	961	962

TABLE 26

TOTAL MALE AWAITING TRAIL BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Male Awaiting Trial												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	731	737	740	753	761	775	740	732	787	789	793	799	761
2026	795	799	731	805	829	762	733	721	774	814	826	829	785
2027	825	810	824	826	831	801	784	780	813	816	828	829	814
2028	832	807	834	829	834	833	819	811	828	834	843	845	829
2029	839	829	838	841	836	828	829	872	821	807	837	874	838
2030	848	830	858	831	854	819	827	891	819	822	879	897	848
2031	870	859	876	862	866	863	830	848	859	827	835	848	854
2032	862	868	881	894	876	854	835	819	870	864	870	870	864
2033	886	881	887	888	880	870	847	819	870	858	858	864	867
2034	887	860	892	892	865	848	857	813	842	877	905	886	869
2035	903	888	887	872	871	866	859	862	856	869	863	873	872

TABLE 27

TOTAL FEMALE AWAITING TRAIL BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Female Awaiting Trial												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	73	75	76	77	78	79	76	75	79	79	81	82	78
2026	82	81	74	82	82	79	75	74	79	83	84	85	80
2027	84	83	83	84	85	83	80	78	83	83	85	85	83
2028	86	81	85	85	85	86	83	84	85	85	86	86	85
2029	86	85	85	86	86	84	86	88	83	82	85	89	85
2030	87	85	87	86	88	85	84	91	84	85	89	92	87
2031	89	88	90	89	89	88	85	87	89	84	86	87	88
2032	89	90	90	91	90	87	86	83	89	89	89	89	89
2033	90	90	91	92	90	89	87	84	88	87	88	88	89
2034	92	88	92	92	88	87	87	83	87	90	92	91	89
2035	92	91	91	90	90	88	88	88	88	89	88	88	89

TABLE 28

TOTAL CIVIAL PURGE BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH

FY	Total Civil Purge												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	1
2026	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
2027	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
2028	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
2029	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
2030	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
2031	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
2032	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
2033	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
2034	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
2035	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1

TABLE 29

TOTAL AWAITING TRIAL BASE PROJECTIONS BY MONTH (WITH CIVIL PURGE)

FY	Total Awaiting Trial (with Civil Purge)												*FY*
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	*Average*
2025	806	813	816	831	840	855	816	808	868	870	875	881	840
2026	877	881	806	888	914	841	809	795	854	898	911	914	866
2027	910	894	909	911	917	884	865	860	897	900	913	915	898
2028	918	890	920	914	920	919	903	895	913	920	930	932	915
2029	926	915	925	928	922	913	915	962	906	890	923	964	924
2030	936	916	946	917	942	904	912	983	903	907	970	990	936
2031	960	948	966	951	955	952	916	935	948	912	921	936	942
2032	951	958	972	986	966	942	921	903	960	953	960	960	953
2033	977	972	979	980	971	960	934	903	960	946	947	953	957
2034	979	949	984	984	954	935	945	897	929	968	998	977	958
2035	996	980	979	962	961	955	948	951	944	959	952	963	963

Attachment C: Inventory of Evidence-Based Rehabilitative Practices and Programs

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Department of Corrections
Planning & Research Unit
18 Wilma Schesler Lane
Cranston, RI 02920

February 28, 2025

Wayne T. Salisbury, Jr.
Director
Rhode Island Department of Corrections
40 Howard Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920

Dear Director Salisbury:

Below is a summary of RIDOC's current evidence-based program offerings and practices:

- Batterers Intervention Program
- Building Futures (construction pre-apprenticeship program)
- Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)
- Cognitive restructuring/anger management
- Domestic Violence treatment
- First Step Program
- Genesis Initiative
- Houses of Healing (breaking the cycle of neglect, abuse, and violence)
- Learning to Live (changing harmful thought processes)
- Mindfulness
- Polaris MEP welding
- Post-secondary education (i.e., college academic courses)
- Secondary education (i.e., ABE, GED)
- Security Risk Group (SRG) Step-Down
- Sex offender treatment
- Substance use treatment (i.e., CODAC, The Providence Center)
- The Last Mile coding course
- Vocational education (i.e., barbering, ServSafe)
- Vantage Point Re-entry

As you know, eight (8) RIDOC staff are currently being trained in the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). A summary of that assessment can be found in Attachment D. This will allow staff to fulfill your directive to evaluate all of RIDOC's current program offerings.

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the Planning and Research Unit.

Respectfully,

Jessica T Migliaccio

Jessica Trapassi Migliaccio

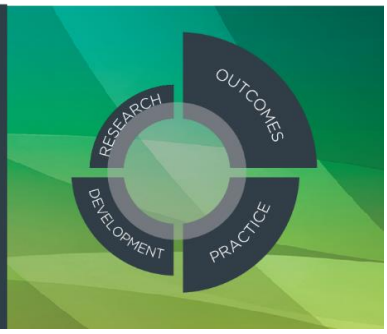
Enclosure

Cc: B. Brodeur
R. Crowley
R. Diniz
N. DiLibero
B. Weiner

Attachment D: Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Summary

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE

UCCI:CPC



CPC 2.1 ASSESSMENT DESCRIPTION

The Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) is a tool developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI)[i] for assessing correctional intervention programs.[ii] The CPC is designed to evaluate the extent to which correctional intervention programs adhere to evidence-based practices (EBP) including the principles of effective interventions. Data from four studies[iii] conducted by UCCI on both adult and youth programs were used to develop and validate the CPC indicators. These studies produced strong correlations between outcome (i.e., recidivism) and individual items, domains, areas, and overall score. Two additional studies[iv] have confirmed that CPC scores are correlated with recidivism and a large body of research exists that supports the indicators on the CPC.[v]

To continue to align with updates in the field of offender rehabilitation, the CPC has been revised twice. A substantial revision was released in 2015 (CPC 2.0) and in 2019, minor revisions were made (CPC 2.1). Throughout this document, all references to the CPC are a direct reference to the revised CPC 2.1 version of the assessment tool.

The CPC is divided into two basic areas: capacity and content. Capacity measures whether a correctional program has the capability to deliver evidence-based interventions and services for justice involved participants. There are three domains in the capacity area including: Program Leadership and Development, Staff Characteristics, and Quality Assurance. The content area includes the Offender Assessment and Treatment Characteristics domains. This area focuses on the extent to which the program meets certain elements of the principles of effective interventions. The CPC is comprised of a total of 73 indicators, worth up to 79 possible points. Each domain, each area, and the overall score are tallied and rated as either Very High Adherence to EBP (65% to 100%); High Adherence to EBP (55% to 64%); Moderate Adherence to EBP (46% to 54%); or Low Adherence to EBP (45% or less). It should be noted that not all of the five domains are given equal weight, and some items may be considered "not applicable" in the evaluation process.

The CPC assessment process requires a site visit to collect various program traces. These include, but are not limited to: interviews with executive staff (e.g., program director and clinical supervisor), direct service delivery staff, and key program staff; interviews with program participants; observation of direct services; and review of relevant program materials (e.g., participant files, program policies and procedures, treatment curricula, handbooks, etc.). Once the information is gathered and reviewed, assessors score the tool. When the program has met a CPC indicator, it is considered an area of strength for the program. When the program has not met an indicator, it is viewed as an area in need of improvement. For each area in need of improvement, the assessors craft a practical recommendation to help the program develop a plan to better align with current research.

University of CINCINNATI

All of the assessment results are compiled into a report where program scores are also compared to the average scores across all programs that have been assessed with the CPC. The report is first issued in draft form and feedback from the program is sought. Once feedback from the program is received and considered, a final report is submitted. Unless otherwise discussed, the scores and report are the property of the program/agency requesting the CPC and UCCI will not disseminate the results without prior program approval. The scores from each program assessed are added to our CPC database, which we use to update scoring norms.

There are several limitations to the CPC that should be noted. First, the instrument is based upon an "ideal" program; that is, the criteria have been developed from a large body of research and knowledge that combines the best practices from the empirical literature on "what works" in reducing recidivism. As such, no program will ever score 100% on the CPC. Second, as with any explorative process, objectivity and reliability are an issue. Although steps are taken to ensure that the information gathered is reliable and accurate, given the nature of the process, decisions about the information and data gathered are invariably made by the assessors. Third, the process is time-specific. The program may have plans for future changes or modifications; however, only those activities and processes in place at the time of the review are considered for scoring. Fourth, the process does not take into account all of the "systems" issues that can affect the integrity of the program. Finally, the process does not address the reasons why certain practices do or do not take place. Rather, the process is designed to determine the overall integrity of the program.

Despite these limitations, there are a number of advantages to this process. First, it is applicable to a wide range of programs.[vi] Second, all of the CPC indicators have been found to be correlated with reductions in recidivism. Third, the process provides a measure of program integrity and quality; it provides insight into the "black box" of a program, something an outcome study alone does not provide. Fourth, the results can be obtained relatively quickly; usually the site visit process takes a day or two and the report process described above is completed within three months of the assessment date. Fifth, it identifies the strengths and areas for improvement for a program as well as specific recommendations that will bring the program closer in adherence to EBP. Finally, it allows for benchmarking. Comparisons with other programs that have been assessed using the same criteria are provided. Since program integrity and quality can change over time, it also allows a program to reassess its adherence to EBP.

Finally, different versions of the CPC have been created for use in different types of correctional contexts, allowing for increased specification for commonly seen types of programs.[vii] The CPC-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) is geared toward stand-alone groups (e.g., Thinking for a Change©, Aggression Replacement Training©, outpatient substance abuse, etc.). The CPC-Drug Court (CPC-DC) is used to assess therapeutic courts, as well as the corresponding agencies providing treatment services for the court. The CPC-Community Supervision Agency (CPC-CSA) is used to assess probation and parole departments and corresponding agencies providing treatment services for the department. UCCI can conduct CPC assessments as well as train governmental agencies to conduct CPC assessments. Training in any of the variations requires an end user certification in the CPC.

CONTACT US

If you are interested in learning more or scheduling a CPC end user training, please contact the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute at corrections.institute@uc.edu.

[i] In the past, UCCI has been referred to as the University of Cincinnati (UC), UC School of Criminal Justice, or the UC Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR). We now use the UCCI designation.

[ii] The CPC is modeled after the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) developed by Drs. Paul Gendreau and Don Andrews. The CPC, however, includes a number of items not included in the CPAI. Further, items that were not positively correlated with recidivism in the UCCI studies were deleted.

[iii] A large component of this research involved the identification of program characteristics that were correlated with recidivism outcomes. References include:

1. Lowenkamp, C. T., & Latessa, E. J. (2002). Evaluation of Ohio's community-based correctional facilities and halfway house programs: Final report. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Justice.
2. Lowenkamp, C. T., & Latessa, E. J. (2005a). Evaluation of Ohio's CCA funded programs. Final report. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Justice.
3. Lowenkamp, C. T., & Latessa, E. J. (2005b). Evaluation of Ohio's RECLAIM funded programs, community corrections facilities, and DYS facilities. Final report. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Justice.
4. Latessa, E., Lovins, L. B., & Smith, P. (2010). Follow-up evaluation of Ohio's community-based correctional facility and halfway house programs—Outcome study. Final report. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, School of Criminal Justice.

[iv] Makarios, M., Lovins, L. B., Myer, A. J., & Latessa, E. (2019). Treatment Integrity and Recidivism among Sex Offenders: The Relationship between CPC Scores and Program Effectiveness. Corrections, 4(2), 112-125; and Ostermann, M., & Hyatt, J. M. (2018). When frontloading backfires: Exploring the impact of outsourcing correctional interventions on mechanisms of social control. Law & Social Inquiry, 43(4), 1308-1339.

[v] Upon request, UCCI can provide the CPC 2.1 Item Reference List which outlines the UCCI and independent research that supports the indicators on the CPC.

[vi] Programs assessed include: male and female programs; adult and youth programs; prison-based, jail-based, community-based, and school-based programs; residential and outpatient programs; programs that served prisoners, parolees, probationers, and diversion cases; programs in specialized settings such as boot camps, work release programs, case management programs, day reporting centers, group homes, half-way houses, and community-based correctional facilities; and specialized offender/youth settings/populations such as therapeutic communities, intensive supervision units, and individuals who have sexual offending, substance use, drunk driving, and domestic violence behaviors.

[vii] While the CPC-GA has been validated, the CPC-DC and CPC-CSA have not been validated. The CPC-DC and CPC-CSA combine elements from the CPC and CPC-GA and include findings from rigorous research and meta-analyses in corresponding topic areas. Training in any of the variations requires an end user certification in the CPC.

Attachment E: Review of Correctional Industries and its Alignment to Workforce Needs

Rhode Island Correctional Industries (RICI)

Mission: To produce quality salable goods and services for all state agencies, municipalities, and non-profits, while remaining financially self-supporting, and at the same time create a world of work atmosphere employing inmates in marketable skills.

RICI Overview

Correctional Industries operates under R.I.G.L. 13-7-1, Prison Made Goods, also referred to as the "State Use Law." This statute allows Prison Made Goods and Services to be sold to state agencies, cities, towns, and non-profit organizations.

Rhode Island Correctional Industries (RICI) is designated as a self-supporting unit within the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC). All RICI state employee civilian staff salaries (excludes Correctional Officer personnel costs), inmate worker wages, and the costs of production and manufacturing are paid from RICI's sales of goods and services and without using taxpayer funds. By law, RICI's customer base is limited to state agencies, cities, towns and non-profit organizations. The medium and maximum-security prison facilities both house various industry shops, including furniture/upholstery, print services, license plates, garment and auto body. RICI also offers service crews for delivery of RICI items, painting, moving furniture, assembling and disassembling of cubicle partitions, as well as specialized crews trained to read furniture/space planning blueprints to successfully facilitate power and data connections.

The vision of Correctional Industries is to change lives, reaching as many offenders as possible by increasing vital work opportunities. It is the responsibility of Correctional Industries to ensure participating offenders are properly equipped to return to the community with necessary skills.

Vision for the Future

It is necessary to pivot away from RICI's current focus of generating revenue and toward enhancing the skills of participants needed to find sustainable employment. The RIDOC is in the preliminary stages of restructuring and realigning RICI to enhance programming that reflects current industry needs, thereby equipping participants with marketable skills that are desired by employers ready and willing to hire upon one's release. The process has and will continue to include a review of current programming by industry experts to determine the vitality of existing programming, the merging and/or elimination of industries, the recruitment of industry partners to offer new trades, and potential incentives to increase inmate participation.

Staffing issues related to the number of correctional officers available to work posts requiring supervision sometimes result in the closing of industries in favor of other posts necessary for the security of facilities. The Department is exploring a potential solution which would utilize trained civilians hired specifically for inmate supervision in RICI shops and continues to engage the Rhode Island Brotherhood of Correctional Officers (RIBCO).

Program Revenue/Expenses

The below table reflects the year-to-date data for Fiscal Year 2024. Revenue/expenses for Upholstery at Medium Security include Furniture, Assembly Utility Crews at Minimum Security and Moving & Material Handler Crews

Correctional Industries Revenue and Expense by Shop

Year to date FY 2024

MONTH	PLATE SHOP #3		GARMENT SHOP		PRINT-MAX #4		QUICK-PRINT #21		UPH-MED # 7		AUTOBODY # 9		UPHOL-MAX # 5		TOTAL		
	Revenue	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**	**Difference**
July Beg Inv		$352,997				$54,046		$3,573		$75,111						$485,727	($485,727)
July	$1,276	$6,874	$0	$4,554	$0	$6,730	$0	$4,444	$414,371	$51,914	$0	$156	$0	$4,937	$415,647	$79,608	$336,039
August	$40,010	$35,659	$0	$9,107	$6,832	$14,351	$996	$8,755	$111,465	$382,828	$0	$138	$0	$9,874	$159,303	$460,713	($301,410)
September	$69,499	$21,265	$0	$13,661	$11,324	$32,522	$1,423	$13,358	$83,707	$46,028	$0	$0	$0	$14,810	$165,952	$141,645	$24,308
October	$31,014	$23,743	$0	$9,107	$10,988	$12,247	$889	$8,630	$32,274	$63,171	$0	$1,790	$0	$28,316	$75,165	$147,003	($71,838)
November	$26,792	$5,676	$0	$9,107	$17,566	$12,635	$1,257	$8,715	$73,675	$159,107	$0	$75	$0	$0	$119,290	$195,315	($76,026)
December	$11,115	$30,437	$0	$9,107	$2,818	$13,053	$633	$8,630	$243,816	$41,630	$0	$4,108	$0	$0	$258,381	$106,964	$151,417
January	$22,483	$12,342	$0	$2,277	$31,364	$19,958	$611	$8,630	$137,748	$12,678	$0	$66	$0	$0	$192,205	$55,951	$136,254
February	$3,091	$15,086	$0	$0	$8,228	$40,649	$1,327	$9,303	$231,688	$122,527	$5,800	$1,638	$0	$0	$250,134	$189,202	$60,931
March	$16,234	$27,771	$0	$0	$179,951	$21,620	$1,153	$13,870	$37,143	$125,816	$4,364	$69	$0	$0	$238,845	$189,146	$49,700
April	$17,427	$19,182	$0	$0	$16,539	$75,708	$2,157	$9,235	$144,624	$50,981	$0	$63	$0	$0	$180,746	$155,169	$25,578
May															$0	$0	$0
June															$0	$0	$0
															$0	$0	$0
YEAR TO DATE	$238,940	$551,032	$0	$56,921	$285,610	$303,517	$10,445	$97,143	$1,510,511	$1,131,791	$10,164	$8,103	$0	$57,937	$2,055,670	$2,206,443	($150,773)

Program Participants (The data reflected below represents the tabulation calculated for 30 days prior to the date the data was submitted in this report)

- Plate Shop (PLAT)
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants – 14
    - 6 serving 10+ years
    - 2 serving 5+ years
    - 5 serving 2-5 years
    - 1 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/24 Total Participants – 13
    - 6 serving 10+ years
    - 2 serving 5+ years
    - 3 serving 2-5 years
    - 2 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants – 15
    - 7 serving 10+ years
    - 3 serving 5+ years
    - 3 serving 2-5 years
    - 2 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 13
    - 7 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 3 serving 2-5 years
    - 2 serving less than 2 years

- Print (XPS)
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants – 8
    - 7 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/24 Total Participants – 3
    - 3 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants – 7
    - 6 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 2
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years

Program Participants (The data reflected below represents the tabulation calculated for 30 days prior to the date the data was submitted in this report

- Moving Utility & Material Handler Crews, Waterplace Park Crew (Minimum Security)
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants - 10
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 6 serving 2-5 years
    - 2 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/24 Total Participants - 12
    - 3 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 9 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants - 11
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 8 serving 2-5 years
    - 1 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 9
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 6 serving 2-5 years
    - 1 serving less than 2 years

- Upholstery (Medium Security)
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants - 11
    - 11 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/24 Total Participants - 10
    - 9 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants - 10
    - 10 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 8
    - 7 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years

Program Participants (The data reflected below represents the tabulation calculated for 30 days prior to the date the data was submitted in this report

- Assembly Utility Crews (Minimum Security)
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants - 7
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 1 serving 5+ years
    - 2 serving 2-5 years
    - 2 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/23 Total Participants - 10
    - 1 serving 10+ years
    - 5 serving 5+ years
    - 1 serving 2-5 years
    - 3 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants - 8
    - 3 serving 10+ years
    - 3 serving 5+ years
    - 2 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 3
    - 1 serving 10+ years
    - 2 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years

- Autobody Shop (AUTO) - *Participants are also supplementing work done in Upholstery*
  - 09/01/23 Total Participants - 2
    - 2 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 03/01/24 Total Participants - 1
    - 0 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 1 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 12/01/23 Total Participants - 2
    - 1 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 1 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years
  - 06/01/24 Total Participants – 0
    - 0 serving 10+ years
    - 0 serving 5+ years
    - 0 serving 2-5 years
    - 0 serving less than 2 years

Employment Status of Those Who Have Participated and Are Set to be Released (The data reflected below represents the tabulation calculated for 30 days prior to the date the data was submitted in this report)

09/01/23 – 32 Participants are serving 5 years or more (*excludes life without parole)
12/01/23 – 34 Participants are serving 5 years or more (*excludes life without parole)
03/01/24 – 29 Participants are serving 5 years or more (*excludes life without parole)
06/01/24 – 22 Participants are serving 5 years or more (*excludes life without parole)

09/01/23 – 10 Participants are serving 2 to 5 years
12/01/23 – 15 Participants are serving 2 to 5 years
03/01/24 – 14 Participants are serving 2 to 5 years
06/01/24 – 9 Participants are serving 2 to 5 years

09/01/23 – 5 Participants are serving less than 2 years
12/01/23 – 3 Participants are serving less than 2 years
03/01/24 – 5 Participants are serving less than 2 years
06/01/24 – 3 Participants are serving less than 2 years

09/01/23 – 5 Participants are eligible for release by 12/01/23. Of those 0 have secured employment upon release
12/01/23 – 2 Participants are eligible for release by 03/01/24. Of those 0 have secured employment upon release.
03/01/24 – 4 Participants are eligible for release by 05/01/24. Of those 0 have secured employment upon release.
06/01/24 – 2 Participants are eligible for release by 09/01/24. Of those 0 have secured employment upon release.

Programmatic Changes

- Legislation requested by the Department was introduced in both the House (H7668) and Senate (S2804) that would require customers of Correctional Industries to pay 50% of their order upfront to alleviate the fiscal impact of ordering supply items without collecting revenue to complete the order. The legislation would also enable Correctional Industries to conduct business with the nonprofit sector. The Senate passed this legislation on Tuesday, May 7.
- The Department's request for $500,000 to increase training for Correctional Industries was included and passed in full-year appropriations legislation as approved by the United States Senate Appropriations Committee and Congress. The formal request was made for "equipment to be purchased and/or upgraded to work closely with businesses to offer work programs through collaboration with Building Futures, RI DLT, RI Building and Construction Trades Council and other partners to certificate programs. It is assumed that these funds will be available July 1, 2025 and the Department is currently determining the equipment needs for the intended new programs/shops. Initiatives being explored include a traffic signage shop, embroidery, laser engraving and updates to the print shop.
- Included within the Department's Constrained FY 2024 budget is a request for $1.0M for digital plate printing machine. The RFPs received are being reviewed by the technical review committee and demonstrations will be requested to be held within the next few weeks.
- Included in the Department's FY 2025 Capital Improvement Plan is $750K ($250K per year from FY 2025 – FY2027) for any infrastructure changes and/or equipment that may be required as RIDOC moves towards to these new industries. The Governor's Office requested $4.1M in Asset Protection each year. The Department included $250K in FY 25 through FY 27 for industries renovations. Pending legislative approval.

New or Terminated Partnerships with Employers, Nonprofits, and Advocacy Groups

- RIDOC met with representatives from GEM Plumbing to discuss potential opportunities to either offer programming inside the ACI or potential collaboration relative to external classes eligible inmates and those reentering the community could attend to earn certification in relevant fields. Awaiting feedback and potential actionable suggestions.
- The Last Mile, a one-year curriculum delivered in two, 6-month sessions: Web Development Fundamentals and MERN Development, launched on April 29 with 15 students registered in the first cohort offered at Medium Security. (*Note this update is separate from specific industries)