

MISSION

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is to Protect the Public, the Employees, and the Offenders.

excellence



employment

safety

public

offenders

professionalism



protect

vision
integrity

prisons

capacity



health

stun

treatment



teamwork

probation

volunteers

restitution

budget

VISION

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will create a culture that empowers individuals, encourages teamwork, employs best practices, and embraces diversity.



growth

victim

population

parole

contracts

impact

challenge

employees

FISCAL YEAR 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

The State of Corrections in Oklahoma



Standing Proud

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Standing Proud

Professionalism ~ Rehabilitation ~ Integrity ~ Diversity ~ Excellence

Agency Vision

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will
Create a Culture that Empowers Individuals,
Encourages Teamwork, Employs Best Practices,
and Embraces Diversity.

Agency Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma Department
of Corrections is to Protect the Public, the
Employees, and the Offenders.

Foreword



The Oklahoma Department of Corrections Annual Report for FY 2009 is presented in an effort to provide basic data and operating information to assist in decision making and responding to constituents. This annual report is concise but is not intended to cover the exceptional complexity of our agency; which addresses public safety through secured confinement, modifications of human behavior, reentry and an array of other components. Our web site at www.doc.state.ok.us provides additional information on all aspects of operations and programming.

Our utilization of volunteers, community programs stakeholder collaborations and extensive networking with partnerships at the national, state and local level, enables the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to be a leader in transformation and transparency in government. This is especially crucial during these challenging economic times. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is nationally recognized as one of the most efficient and effective and even with budget reduction challenges, will continue to provide citizens of this great state exemplary correctional service.

If you have questions, concerns or require additional information, please contact the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

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Operating Environment

- Departmental services are organized into five distinct divisions:

Field Operations includes: Agri-Services; Classification, Population, and Sentence Administration; Female Offender Operations; Institutions; Oklahoma Correctional Industries; Private Prison and Jail Administration; and Procedures and Accreditation.

Administrative Services includes: Contracts and Acquisitions; Departmental Services; Evaluation and Analysis; Finance and Accounting; General Counsel; Grants Administration; Internal Affairs; Information Technology; Personnel; Quality Assurance; Safety Administration; and Training and Staff Development.

Community Corrections includes: Seven community corrections centers; fifteen community work centers; nine halfway house facilities; and six probation and parole districts.

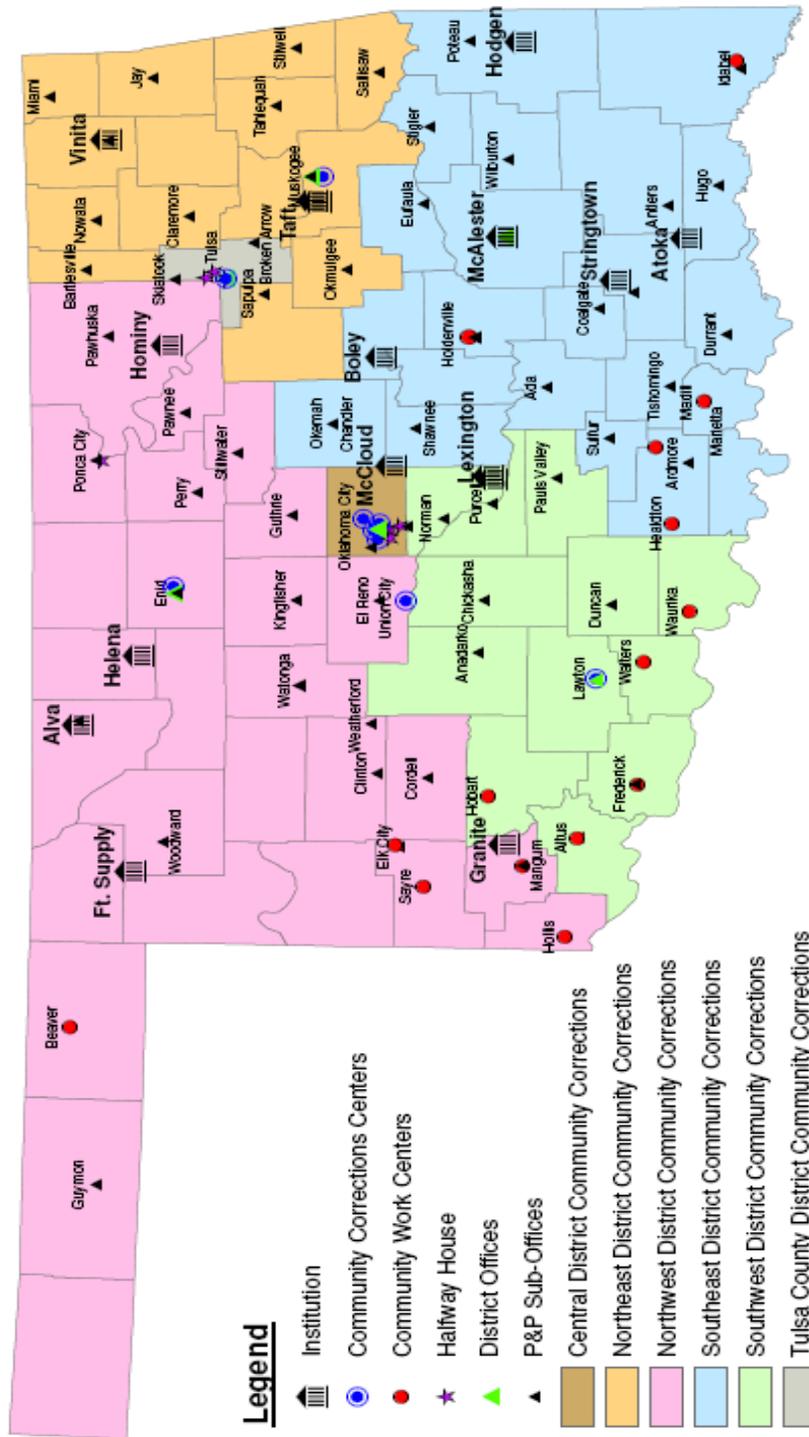
Community Sentencing and Offender Information Services includes: Community Sentencing and Correctional Offender Management Information Tracking (COMIT).

Treatment and Rehabilitative Services includes: Medical Services; Mental Health Services; Programs; Religious and Volunteer Services; and Victim Services.

Other administrative units include: Employee Rights and Relations; Executive Communications; and Internal Auditing.

- The following map provides a view of the geographic distribution of Oklahoma Department of Corrections work locations:

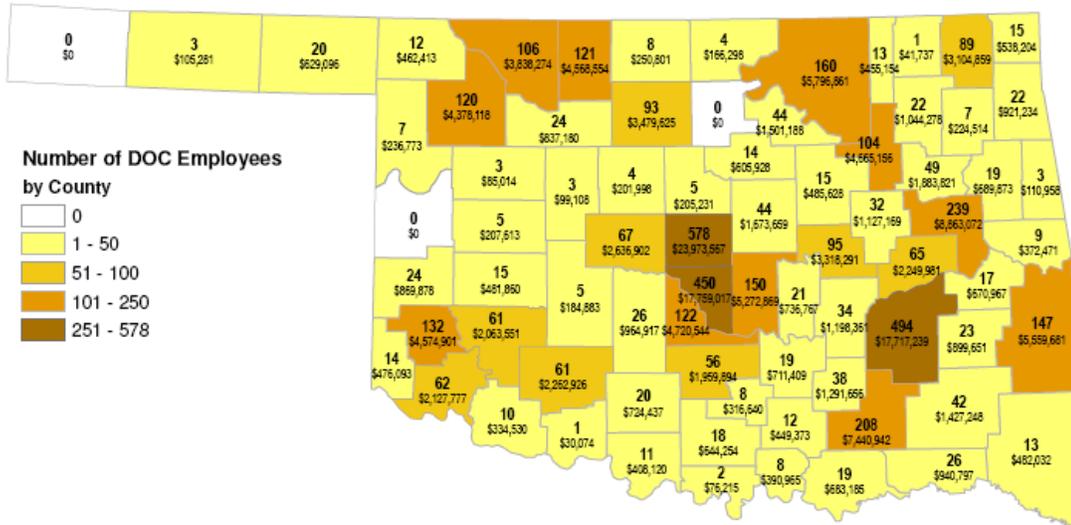
Oklahoma Department of Corrections Facility and Community Locations



Updated 09/01/2009

- The map below shows the economic impact of Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees in communities across the state of Oklahoma.

DOC Employees and Base Salary by Residence County Based on Zipcode

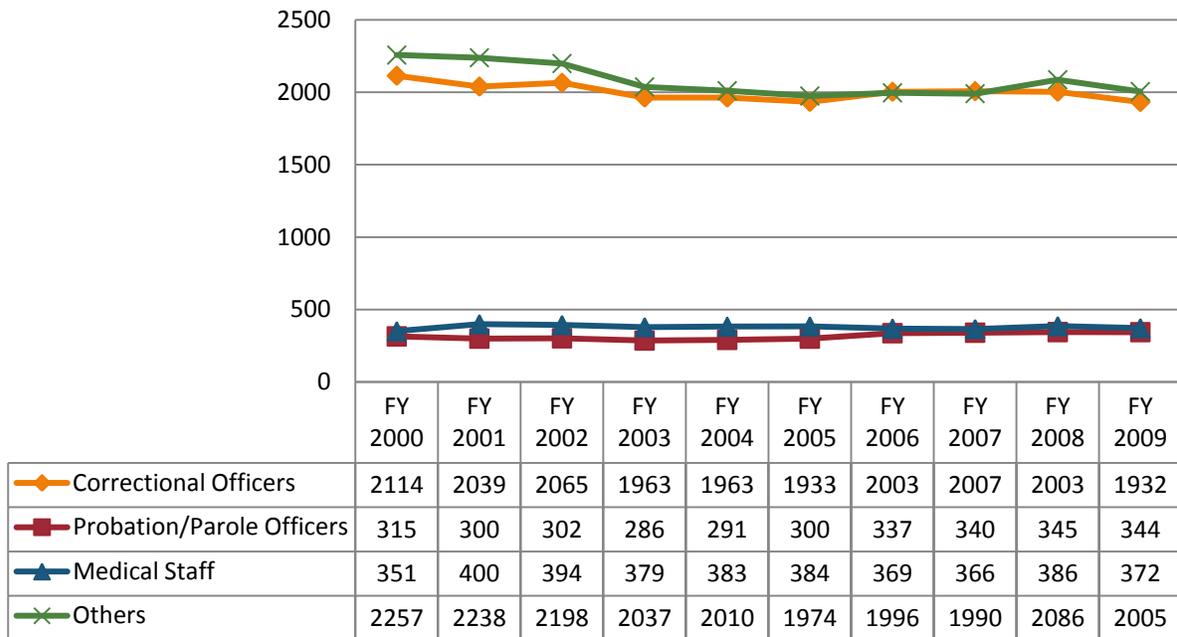


Total base salary of 4,641 employees is \$174,057,666.*

*Created September 13, 2009 from current employee data. Twelve employees list out-of-state addresses in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. 221 employee zipcodes were unmatched to a county using GIS software. Of these, 206 employee zipcodes were hand-matched by referencing the USPS website; 16 zipcodes were not valid and could not be geocoded.

- The chart below visually illustrates the changes in filled FTE since July 1, 2000.

Department of Corrections FTE History



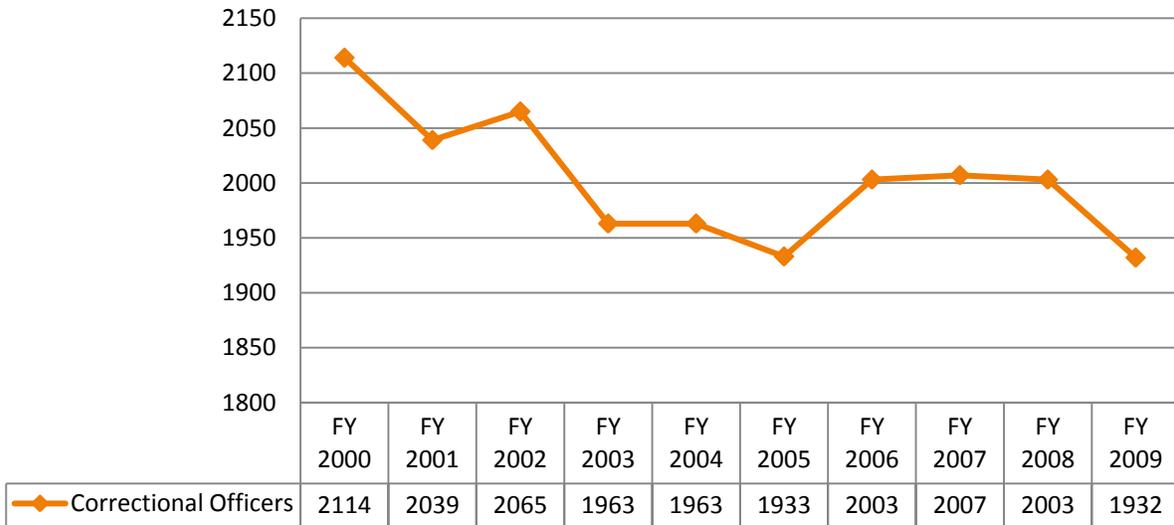
Note: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

- Correctional officers comprised the largest segment of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections workforce as of July 1, 2009. Uniformed staff were 79.72 percent male with an overall average age of 40.64. Nonuniformed staff were 54.94 percent female with an overall average age of 48.68.
- By race, the largest percentage of the agency's workforce is White (77.93%) followed by Black (9.69%), American Indian (9.37%), Hispanic (2.05%), and Asian (.97%) as of July 1, 2009.

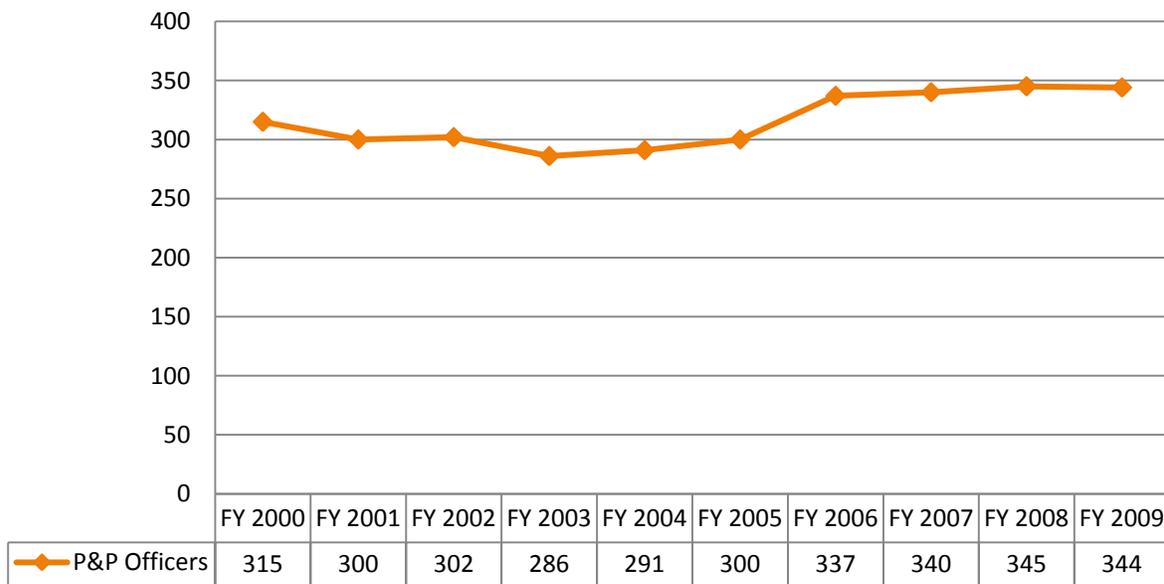
Overall, the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2009 (4,653.70) is over 384 positions less than the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2000 (5,037.35).

The number of correctional officers employed as of Fiscal Year 2009 is less than the number employed in Fiscal Year 2000.

Number Correctional Officers



Number Probation and Parole Officers



Note: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

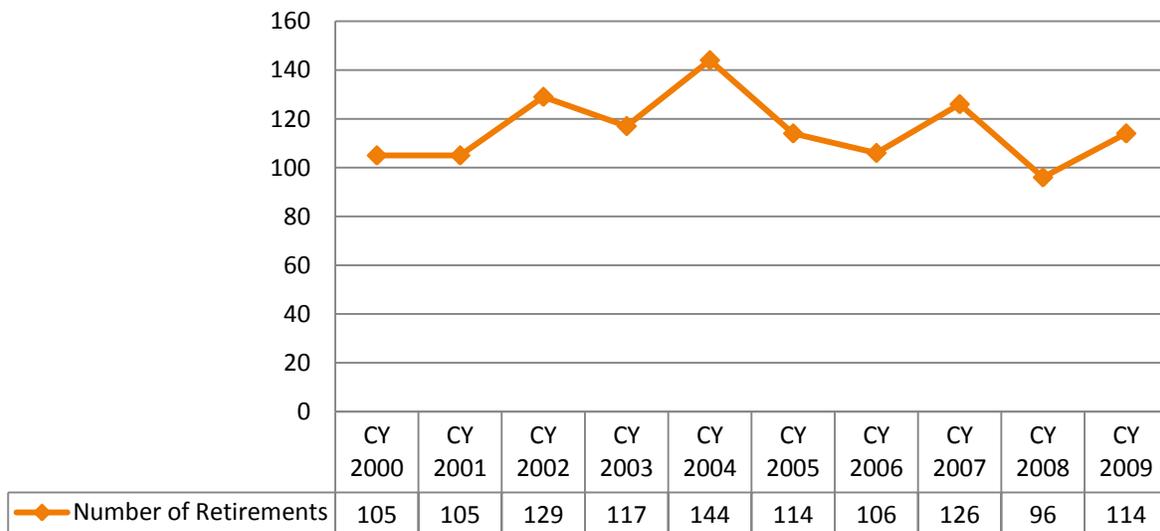
The number of Probation and Parole officers employed as of fiscal year 2009 is higher than the number employed in fiscal year 2000.

- Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees have an average 15.8 years to retirement eligibility according to the *Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report and Workforce Summary* issued by the Office of Personnel Management. The same report indicates that 16.2 percent of department employees are eligible to retire within three years. However, the number of actual retirements may be significantly reduced in light of recent economic events. Moreover, this demographic for corrections will be significantly different for next year's report because of recent voluntary retirement buyouts.

Selected Agency	Average Years of Service	Average Years to Retirement Eligibility	Percent Eligible to Retire Within Three Years
Corrections	9.7	15.8	16.2
General Safety, Security Inspections, and Investigations	8.9	12.7	26.3
Law Enforcement	11.6	15.3	20.5
Social Services	10.8	14.5	25.4
Classified Employees	11.3	12.6	29.0
Unclassified Employees	10.6	12.4	29.1

- The following chart provides a history of calendar year employee retirements:

Number of Retirements



Note: Calendar Year 2009 numbers are through August 31, 2009.

- The agency’s workforce is supplemented through the use of volunteers. These volunteers serve in many capacities and provide invaluable services to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Volunteer Services	
Number of Volunteer Hours Reported for Fiscal Year 2009	166,824

National Offender Population

In the latest of an ongoing series of reports on the national state of corrections by The Pew Center on the States, *One in 31: The Long Reach of American Corrections (March 2009)* provides a detailed look at the populations in the states’ corrections system as a whole and details which states have the highest populations of offenders behind bars and in the community.

The principle finding of the report is that 1 in 31 American adults are in prison or jail, or on probation or parole. Twenty-five years ago, the rate was 1 in 77.

Other key findings include:

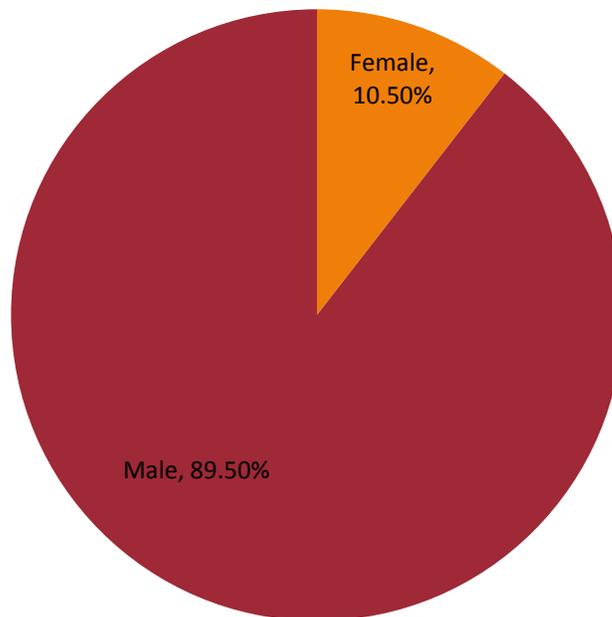
- Two-thirds of offenders are in community setting, not behind bars. The report also states 1 in 45 adults is on probation or parole and 1 in 100 is in prison or jail. The proportion of offenders behind bars versus in the community has changed very little over the past 25 years, despite the addition of 1.1 million prison beds.
- Who is under correctional control is highly concentrated by race and gender:
 - 1 in 11 black adults (9.2 percent of total)
 - 1 in 27 Hispanic adults (3.7 percent of total)
 - 1 in 45 white adults (2.2 percent of total)
 - 1 in 18 men (5.5 percent of total)
 - 1 in 89 women (1.1 percent of total)

Oklahoma Offender Population

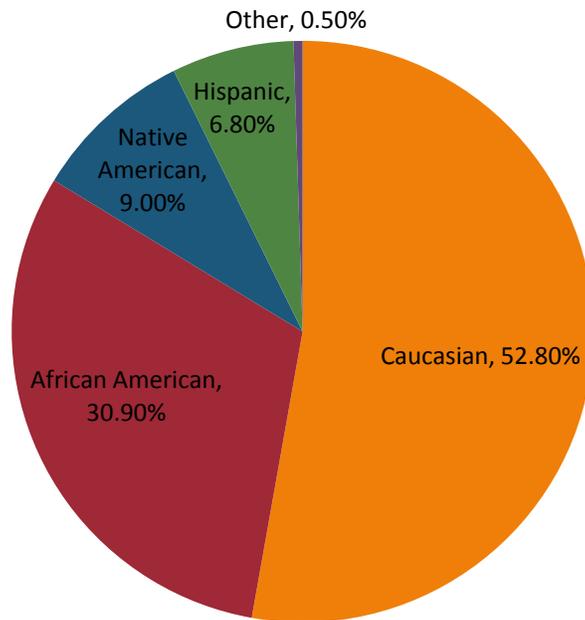
Demographics

- The majority of the state's 25,186 incarcerated offenders are primarily white males.
- The majority of incarcerated offenders are serving sentences for nonviolent crimes.
- The average age of incarcerated offenders is 37.

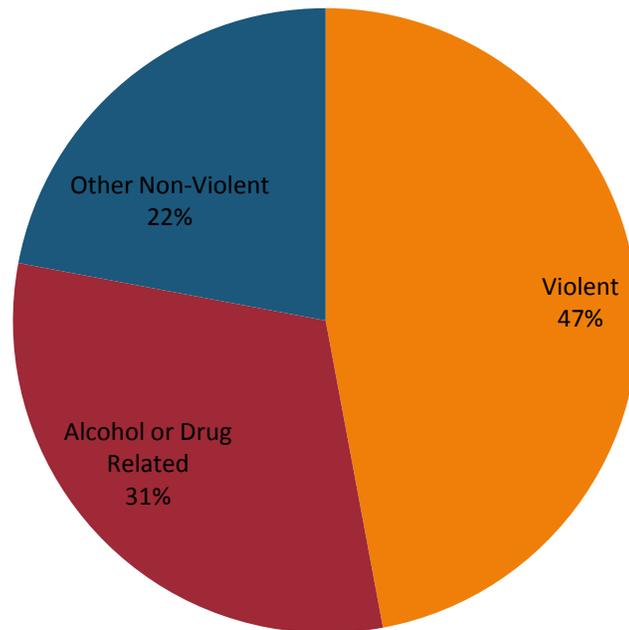
Gender of Incarcerated Offenders



Ethnicity of Incarcerated Offenders

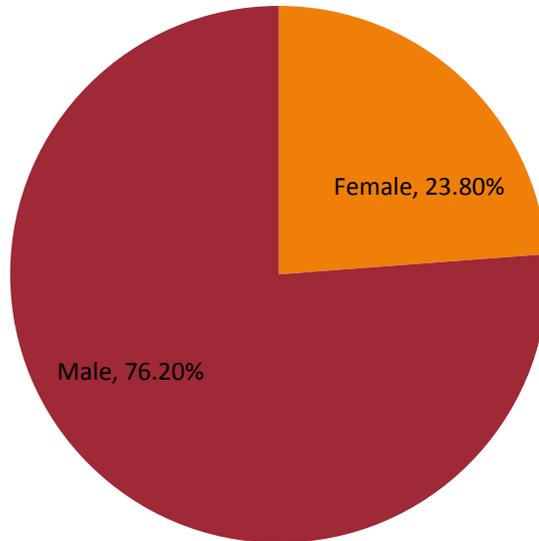


Crime Type of Incarcerated Offenders

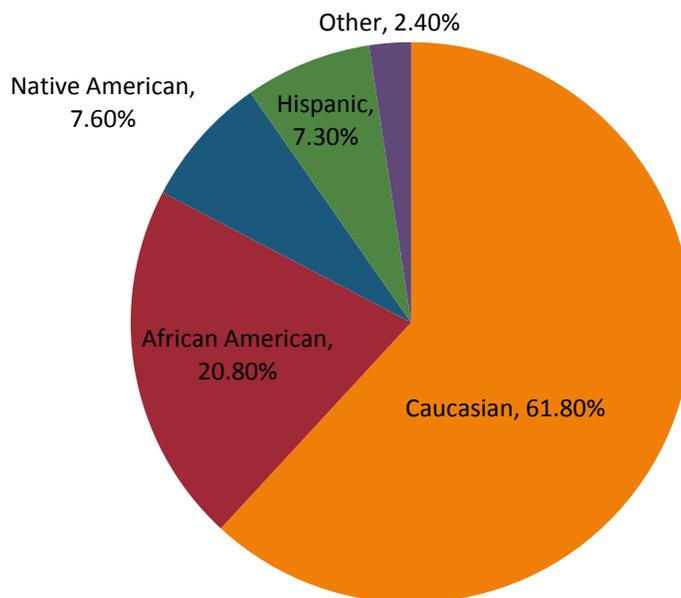


- The majority of the state's 27,464 probation clients are primarily white males.
- The majority of probation clients committed nonviolent crimes.
- The average age of parole clients is 35.3.

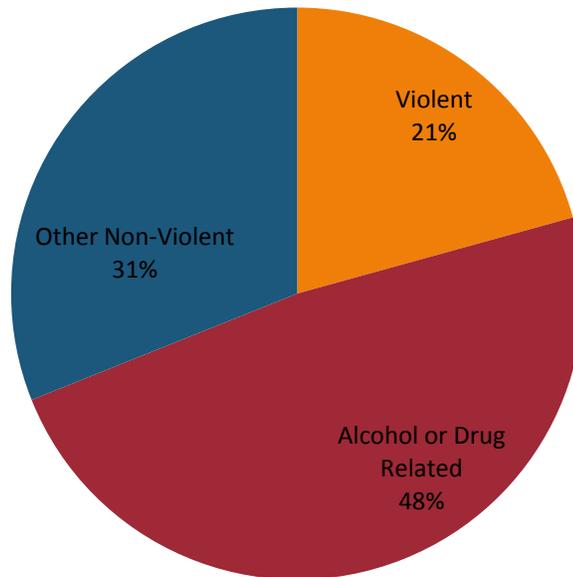
Gender of Probation Clients



Ethnicity of Probation Clients

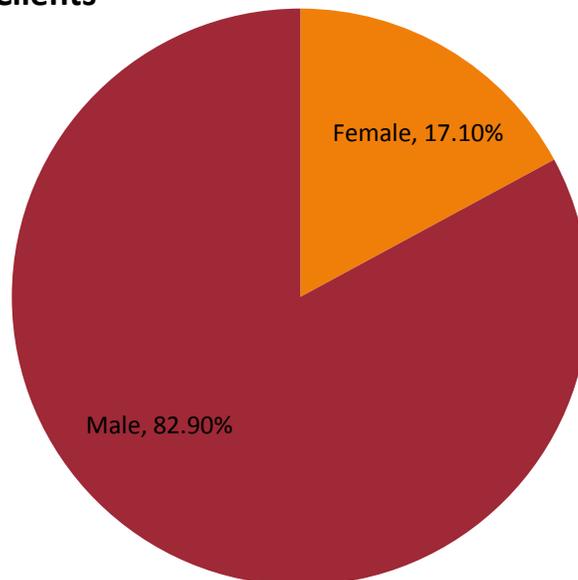


Crime Type of Probation Clients

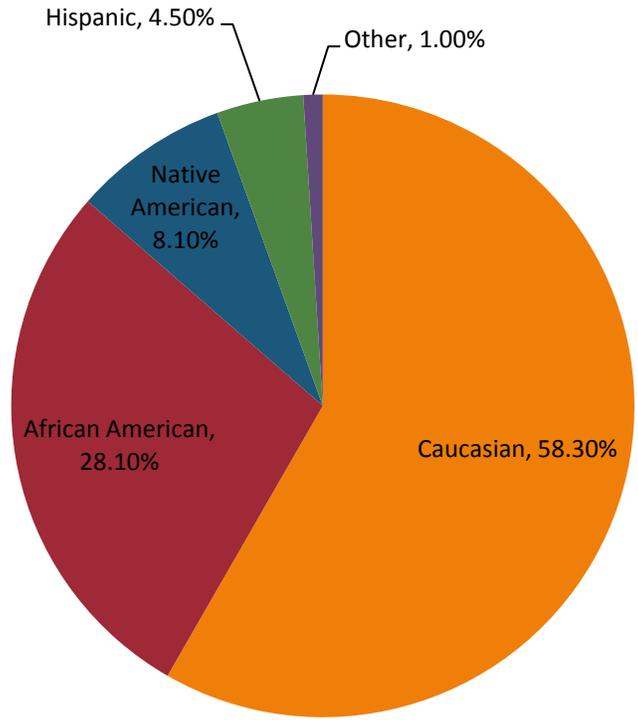


- The majority of the state's 3,706 parole clients are primarily white males.
- The majority of parole clients committed nonviolent crimes.
- The average age of parole clients is 42.1.

Gender of Parole Clients

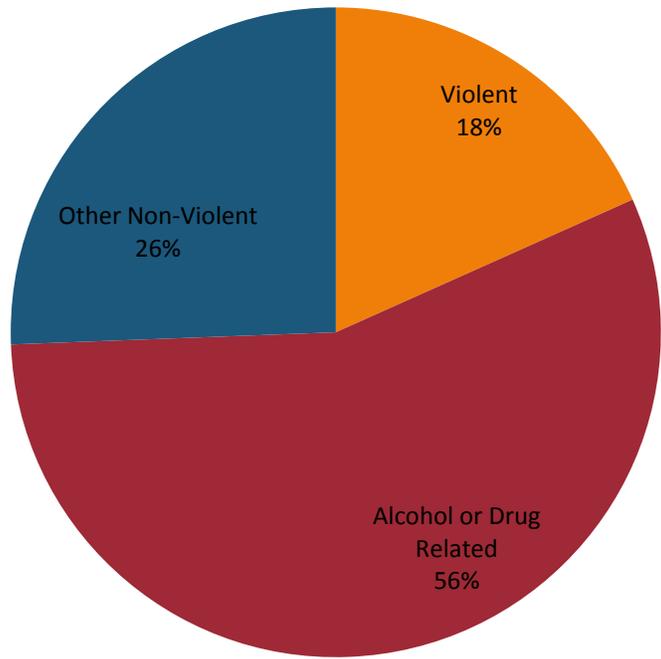


Ethnicity of Parole Clients



- Compared to the state’s general population, the U.S. Census Bureau reports Caucasians are 71.4% of the state’s population; African American represents 8.0% of the state’s population.

Crime Type of Parole Clients

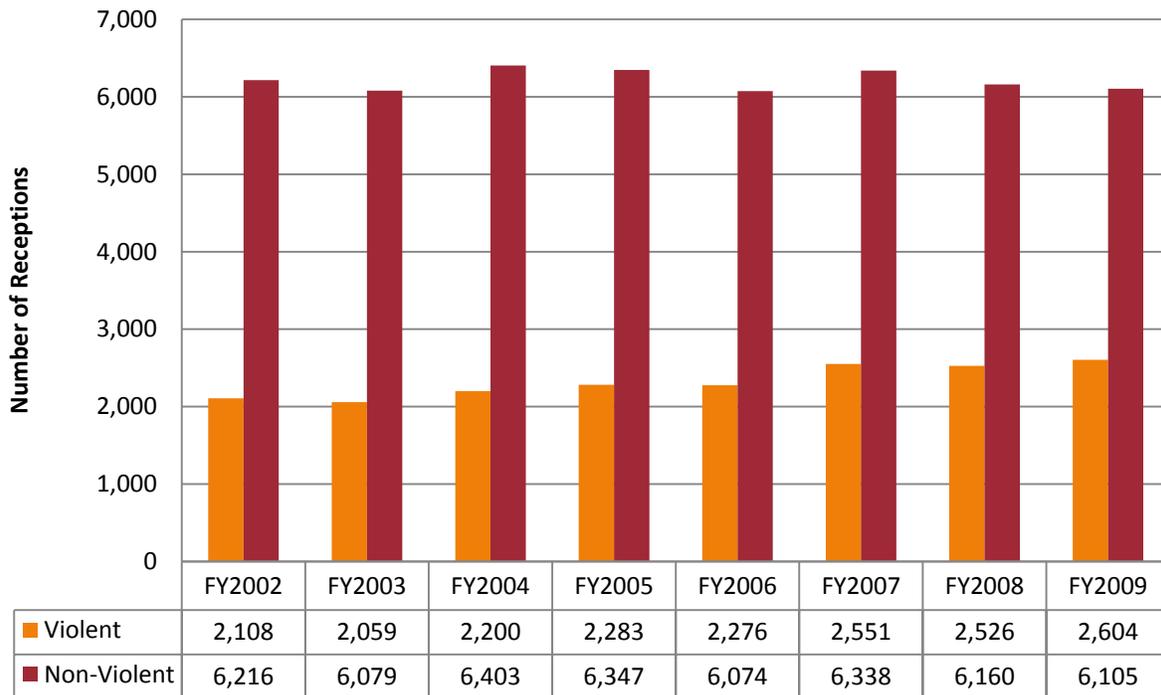


Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2002 - Fiscal Year 2009

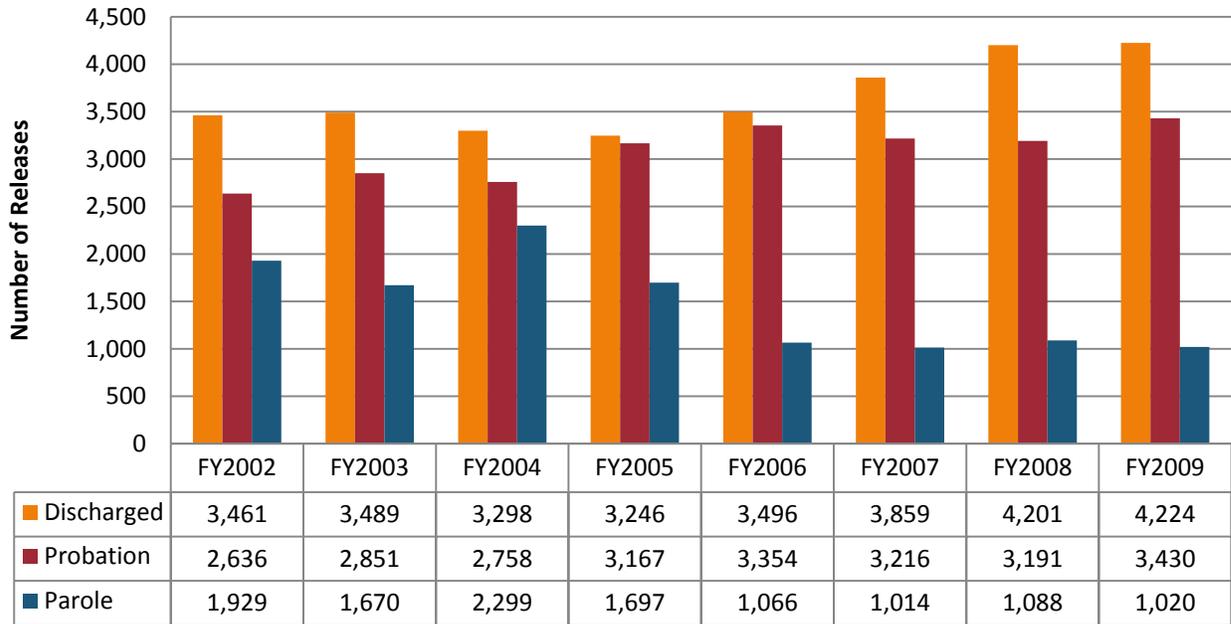
- The following charts show the seven year trend of offender receptions and releases. Receptions are convicted felons taken into custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Offender Prison Receptions by Violent vs. Non-Violent

Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2002 to FY 2009

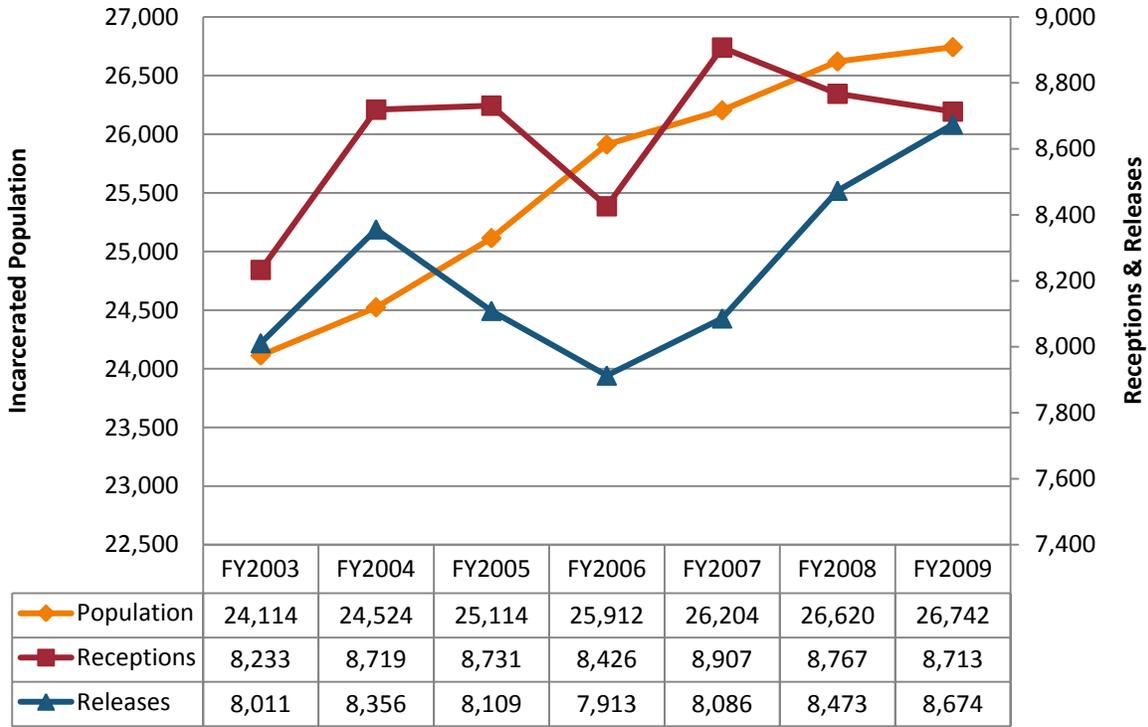


Offender Prison Releases by Release Type Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2002 to FY 2009



- The chart below shows the comparison of the state's offender population with receptions and releases.

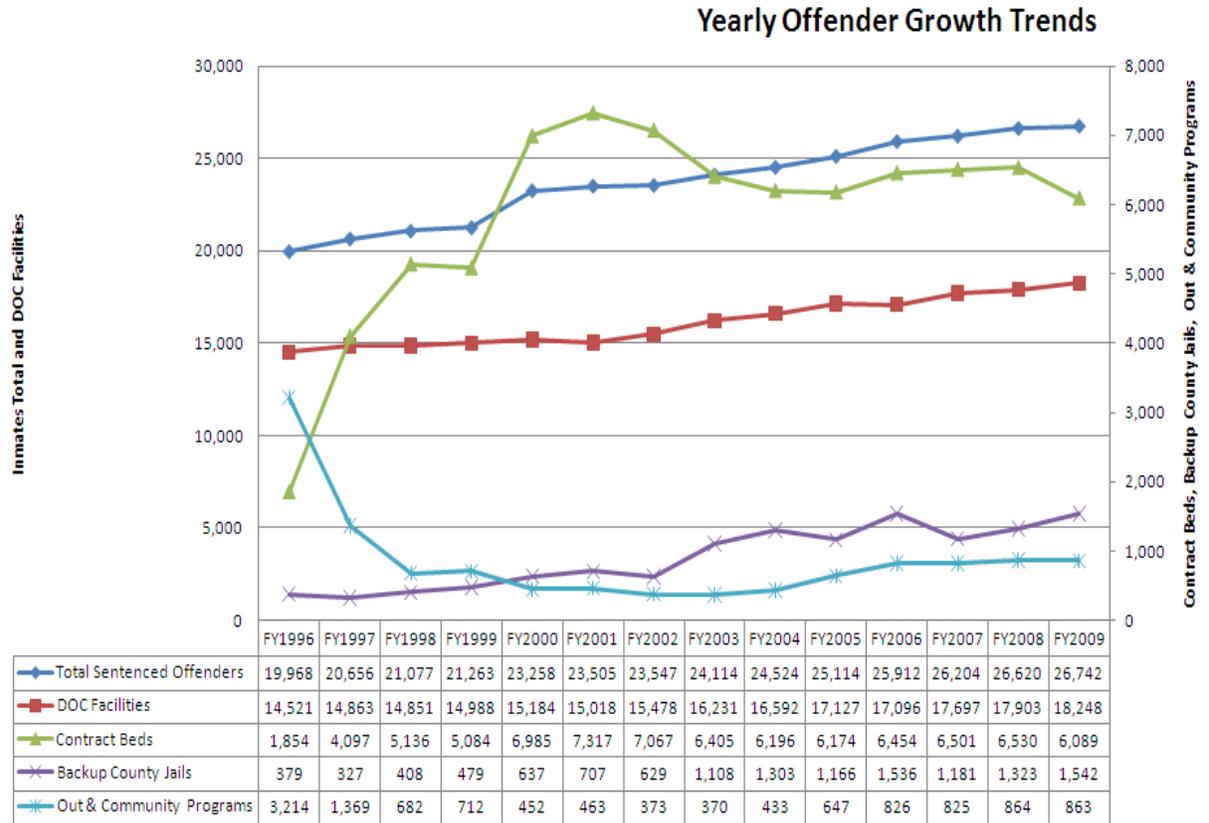
Offender Population: Incarcerated, Receptions and Releases - FY 2003 to FY 2009



Note: Population numbers are based on Department of Corrections Weekly Population Analysis, and the receptions and releases are based on data extracted from the Offender Management System.

- Despite the fact the number of receptions and releases are contributing to a decline in population, the overall increase in the population serving 85% minimum time served sentences is causing a general population increase.

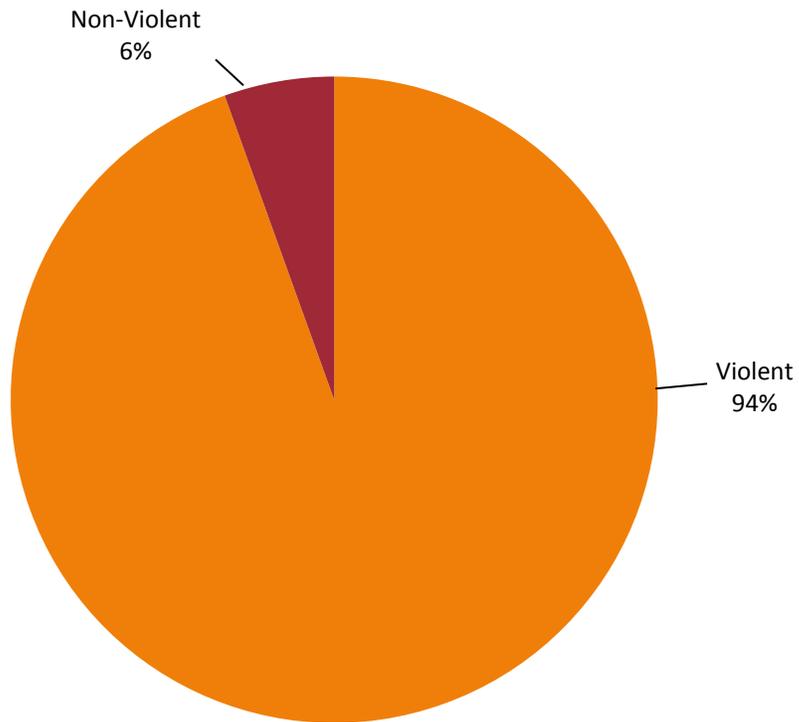
- The following graph illustrates yearly offender growth trends since July 1996.



Life without Parole

- Offenders sentenced to Life without Parole represent 2.7 percent of the total offender population.

FY 2009 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Without Parole Controlling Offense Types



Offense Type	Number
Violent	659
Non-Violent	43
Overall	702

Incarcerated Population Growth and Projections

- The Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center (OCJRC) was responsible for predicting incarcerated offender population trends up through the end of Fiscal Year 2009. The chart below provides a historical view of prison populations since 1980 as well as the OCJRC's projection through 2009.

Inmate Counts, End of Fiscal Years 1980-2009			
Fiscal Year-End	Total	Growth	Annual Growth Rate
1980	4,595	-	
1981	5,069	474	10.3%
1982	6,481	1,412	27.9%
1983	7,122	641	9.9%
1984	7,934	812	11.4%
1985	8,567	633	8.0%
1986	9,288	721	8.4%
1987	9,884	596	6.4%
1988	10,132	248	2.5%
1989	11,274	1,142	11.3%
1990	12,091	817	7.2%
1991	13,059	968	8.0%
1992	14,426	1,367	10.5%
1993	16,148	1,722	11.9%
1994	16,705	557	3.4%
1995	17,983	1,278	7.7%
1996	19,586	1,603	8.9%
1997	20,329	743	3.8%
1998	20,654	325	1.6%
1999	21,788	1,134	5.5%
2000	22,666	878	4.0%
2001	22,737	71	0.3%
2002	22,981	244	1.1%
2003	23,006	25	0.1%
2004	23,248	242	1.1%
2005	23,948	700	3.0%
2006	24,377	429	1.8%
2007	25,089	712	2.9%
2008	25,297	208	0.8%
2009	25,394	97	0.4%
Total Growth Rate	123.5%	Most Recent 20 Years of Growth (1989-2009)	
	15.7%	Most Recent 10 Years of Growth (1989-2009)	
	8.4%	Most Recent 5 Years of Growth (2004-2009)	

County Jail Backup

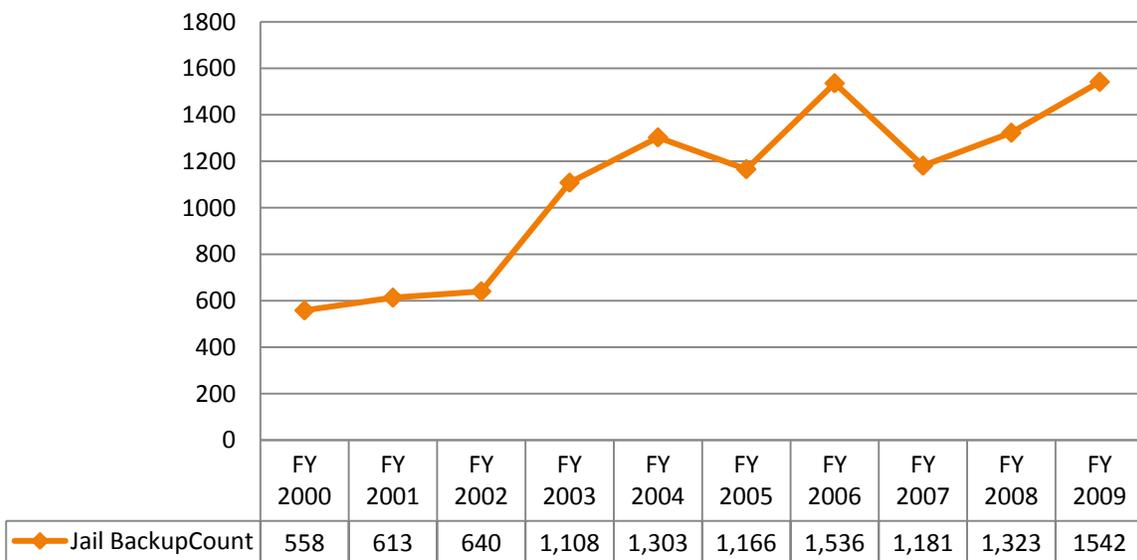
- Offenders sentenced by the court to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are housed in county jails until actual reception into department custody.

Financial responsibility for offender housing costs shifts from the county to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections upon court sentencing.

The daily charge to the Department by the counties for this service is set by statute and is currently set at \$27 and medical costs.

- The following table illustrates the jail backup bed growth since the end of FY 2000. The number of offenders as part of the county jail backup population has been trending upwards since FY 2000.

Jail Backup Count Population



Contract Bed Space

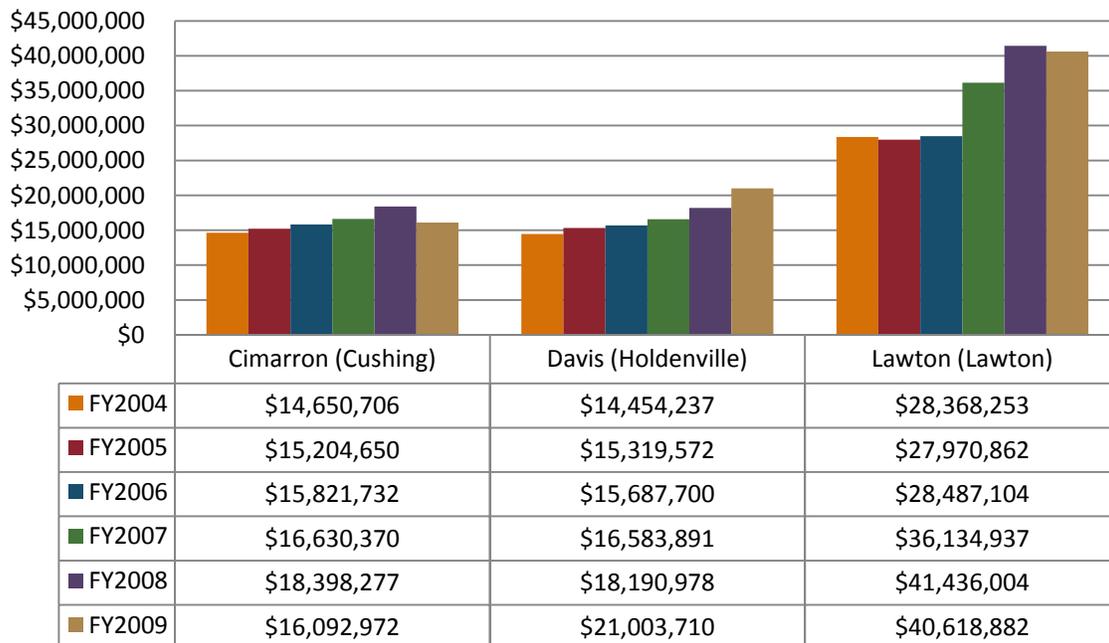
- Oklahoma began contracting for private prison bed space with Oklahoma private prison facilities in April 1996.

Currently three private facilities in this state have contracts to provide maximum and medium security beds to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

The state is dependent on these providers' facilities for population management.

- However, without building new public prisons, expanding current facilities, or expanding private prison bed contracts there is limited ability to manage increased offender populations or reduce the number of offenders backed up in county jails.
- The increased use of contract prison beds to accommodate net inmate growth has resulted in expenditure growth beyond the agency's appropriated resources. To meet this cost growth, numerous facility infrastructure, technology, vehicle replacements, programmatic and staffing needs have been chronically deferred, reduced in scope, or reallocated.

Private Prison Expenditures FY 2004 to FY 2009



Note: In April 2007, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was evicted from Great Plains Correctional Facility resulting in 804 offenders being moved elsewhere.

Offender Work Programs

- The Department of Corrections has two enterprise operations, Agri-Services and Oklahoma Correctional Industries, which employ incarcerated offenders.
- Agri-Services plays a vital role in enabling offenders to learn valuable job skills and work ethics that can benefit them upon release. Collectively, Department of Corrections Agri-Services farm operations total 25,000 acres where livestock production and management, along with farm management skills, are taught by qualified farm managers. Agri-Services farm operations maintain a herd of over 4,000 beef cattle and 360 head of dairy cattle for meat and milk production to support feeding of offenders. Agri-Services produces grass hay and alfalfa hay, wheat, and other small grains to supplement the winter-feeding of livestock.

Agri-Services total sales:

FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
\$8,106,967	\$8,572,415	\$10,345,533	\$10,172,154

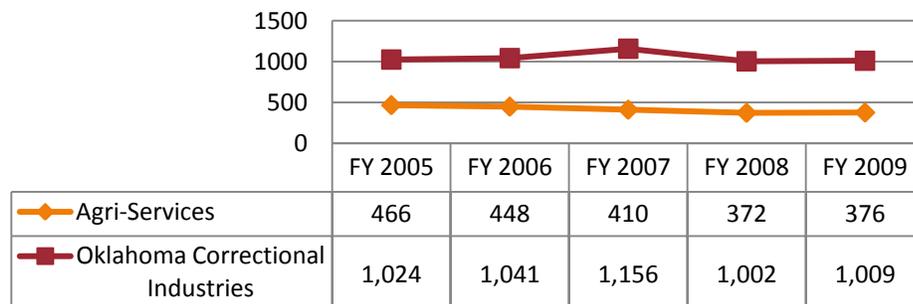
- Agri-Services also operate facilities to process meat and vegetables that are ultimately used for offender meals.
- Oklahoma Correctional Industries operates production facilities at a number of institutions, offering customers quality products at reasonable prices while reducing offender idleness and providing job skills training. This results in significant overall tax savings to the general public.

Correctional Industries total sales:

FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
\$15,733,376.32	\$19,167,296	\$16,165,452	\$19,741,891

- The chart shown below illustrates the number of offenders employed in these enterprise operations.

Number of Offenders Employed in Enterprise Operations



Offender Treatment Programs

- Research has shown that if offenders are taught new skills and behaviors before their discharge from the system, recidivism is reduced.
- Several types of programs are offered to offenders at all prisons in the system. The table below summarizes program participation.

FY 2009 Program Participation	
Program	Participants
Substance Abuse Treatment	1,764
Phase I	185
Sex Offender Treatment	57
Thinking for a Change	3,927
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	185
Literacy	2,506
Adult Basic Education	2,638
General Equivalency Diploma	2,040
Life Skills	1,441
Faith and Character Community*	622

*Note: Oklahoma State Reformatory and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center

- Substance abuse programs utilize cognitive behavioral modalities to address drug addiction and abuse behaviors. Programs last from four months to one year in duration based on facility location and individual progress in treatment.
- Sex Offender Treatment is offered at one minimum and one medium institution. The sex offender programs serve sex offenders who are discharging back into the community. The program also utilizes cognitive behavioral techniques to teach offenders how to recognize and correct inappropriate thoughts and behaviors with heavy focus on relapse prevention.
- Educational Services to include General Equivalency Diploma, Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and Life Skills classes are available across all levels of security.

- This survival analysis compares the percentage of offenders who have not returned to custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections within 36 months to a control group of released offenders who did not receive treatment.

Program Impact on Returning Offenders, FY 2002 to FY 2007			
Treatment Group	Return Rate for Treatment Group*	Return Rate for Matched Sample*	Percent Difference
Male Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	18.51	33.14	14.63
Female Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	13.51	26.30	12.79
Female Adult Basic Education Graduates**			
Female Adult Basic Education Graduates**	2.21	20.22	18.01
Male Adult Basic Education Graduates**			
Male Adult Basic Education Graduates**	10.12	32.59	22.47
Female Literacy Graduates**			
Female Literacy Graduates**	8.84	22.15	13.31
Male Literacy Graduates**			
Male Literacy Graduates**	10.21	31.89	20.65

*Note: Return Rate for Treatment Group is defined as the percentage of offenders who received the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections within 36 months of release. Return Rate for Matched Sample is defined as the percentage of offenders who did not receive the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections within 36 months of release.

**Note: Time period for these treatment groups is July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2007.

Probation and Parole

- The following tables present a statistical overview of offenders in probation and parole for Fiscal Year 2008 and fiscal year 2009

Revocations			
	FY 2008	FY 2009	Difference
Technical/Absconders (Offenders who have committed technical violations of their supervision)	546	443	(18.9%)
Law Violations	1,248	1,021	(18.2%)
Specialty Courts (Drug Court and Mental Health Court) *	246	241	(2.0%)
Total	2,040	1,705	(16.4%)

*Note: These figures reflect only those offenders supervised by the Department of Corrections.

Employment			
	FY 2008	FY 2009	Difference
Employment	80.8%	79.2%	(1.6%)

Absconders			
	FY 2008	FY 2009	Difference
Absconders (Offenders who refuse to report to an officer)	13.9%	10.6%	(3.3%)

Specific Populations

Medical

- A 2008 Urban Institute Report on Offender Re-entry Health has documented the poor health status of offenders entering prisons as compared with the general population. Offender populations are also aging due to longer prison sentences. This circumstance is often made worse by offender's tendency for unhealthy lifestyles, coupled with a history of substance abuse or other chronic medical conditions.
- The offender population 50 years and older in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 3,700 in Fiscal Year 2009.

Offender Population 50 Years of Age and Older			
Year	50 and Older	Total Population	Percentage of Total Offender Population
1980	85	1,746	4.9%
1994	879	13,689	6.4%
2009	3,764	26,742	14.1%

Note: Does not include out-count population. Data for 1980 and 1994 from Wheeler, et al., 1995. Data for 2009 from Oklahoma Department of Corrections Offender Management System.

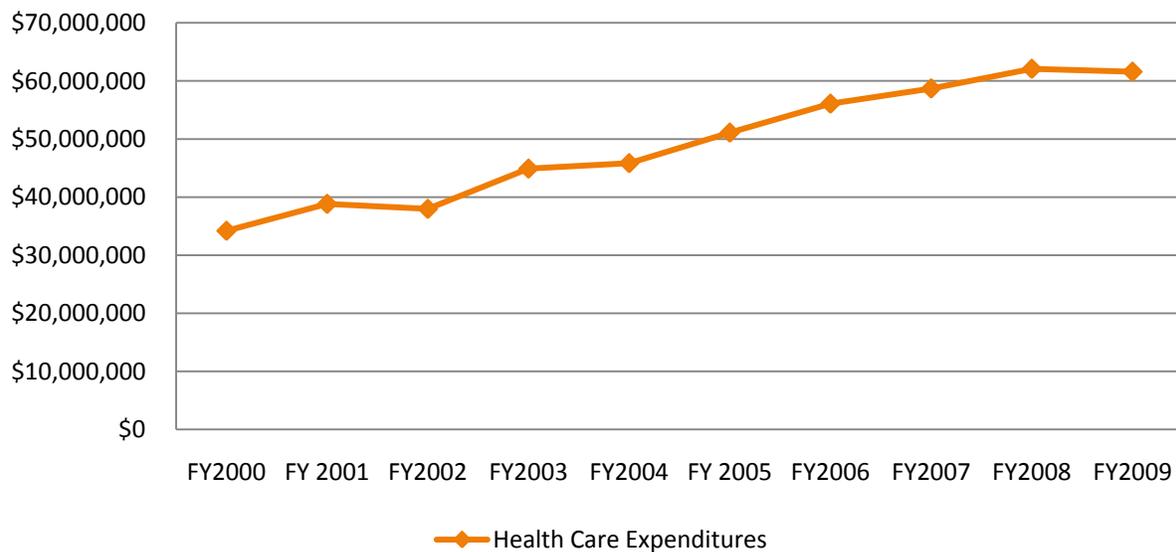
- The projected population aged 50 years or older is expected to be 5,254 by Fiscal Year 2013, a 48 percent increase, while the overall offender population is expected to grow 10 percent.
- According to the last national report on health care expenditures by the U.S. Bureau of Justice (2004), medical care costs totaled \$3.7 billion annually and accounted for about 12 percent of correctional spending in FY 2001. In FY 2008, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections healthcare spending was at 13.8% of total expenditures.
- Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures demonstrate consistent growth, reflecting the national trend.

- Factors increasing the cost of offender health care include: Increased offender population, increased average age of offenders, market-driven increases in salaries and benefits of health care personnel, and increased costs of non-Department of Corrections physician and hospital services.

Less tangible factors affecting costs include: Improved overall quality of care, compliance with community standards of care, and the evolution of medical technology.

The chart below illustrates Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures have increased from \$34,205,000 in Fiscal Year 2000 to over \$61,581,742 in Fiscal Year 2009, an increase of 80.0 %.

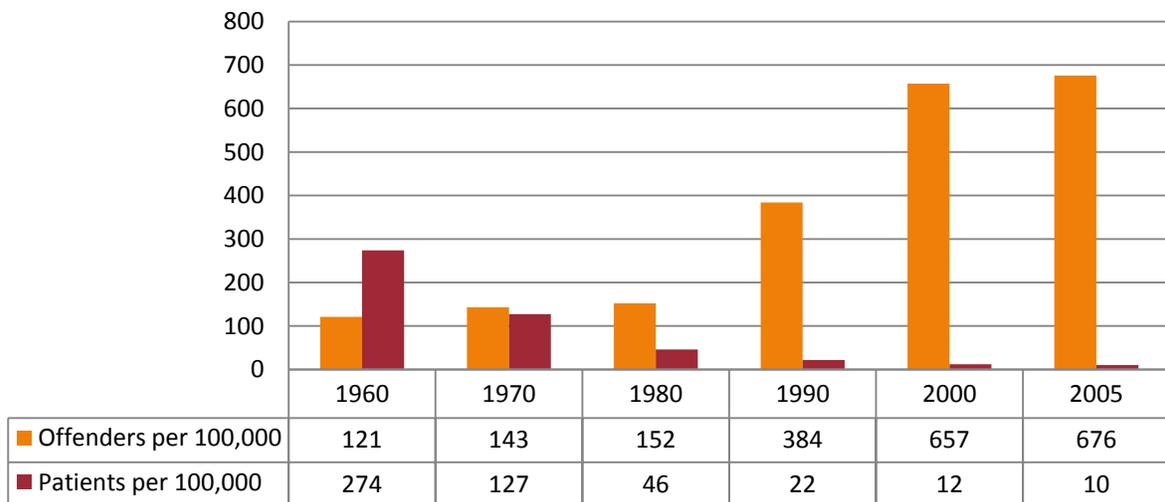
Offender Health Care Expenditures



Mental Health

- The closure of state mental health hospital beds continue to impact the increasing number and percentage of offenders with serious mental illness who enter the state prisons. The chart below is a dramatic picture of the fact that significant decreases in the rate of citizens committed to state mental health hospitals occurred at the same time the incarceration rate has significantly increased.

**Per-Capita Imprisonment Versus
Mental Hospital Commitment, 1960 to 2005**



Source: Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center

- Research literature indicates at least 50 percent of offenders with serious mental illness also suffer from a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

Mental Health Services (FY 2008 Actuals)	Offenders
Number of Offenders Discharged through Integrated Service Discharge Managers	200
Number of Offenders Provided Reentry	200
Number of Incarcerated Offenders Provided Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	150

Female Offenders

- Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the rate of female incarceration nationally, and projections for the female offender population through Fiscal Year 2013 indicate that ranking will remain high.
- The steady, small increases in female inmate numbers reflect reception and release patterns that have stayed consistent in recent years. Overall, the reception numbers have remained slightly larger than the releases in the period.
- The following chart illustrates the increasing number of female offenders:

FEMALE OFFENDER POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED THROUGH FY 2013								
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
2,557	2,608	2,701	2,721	2,649	2,678	2,708	2,738	2,768

Hispanic Offenders

- The Hispanic/Latino offender population in Oklahoma prisons is the fastest growing racial/ethnic population in the system. While the numbers are not a large proportion of the total offender population at this time, their growth and rate of increase pose definite issues for effective and efficient management of department institutions.
- The following chart illustrates the increasing number of Hispanic offenders:

HISPANIC OFFENDER POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED THROUGH FY 2013								
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1,185	1,357	1,511	1,721	1,704	1,869	2,050	2,249	2,467

- For 2009, the US Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in Oklahoma to be 8% of the total population. The DOC Hispanic offender population is slightly over 9% of the DOC population.
- The growth in the DOC Hispanic offender population has grown slightly faster than the growth of the Hispanic population in Oklahoma.

Funding and Expenditures

The National Association of State Budget Officers estimates that states spent a record \$51.7 billion on corrections in FY2008, or 1 in every 15 general fund dollars. Adding local, federal and other funding brings the national correctional spending total to \$68 billion.

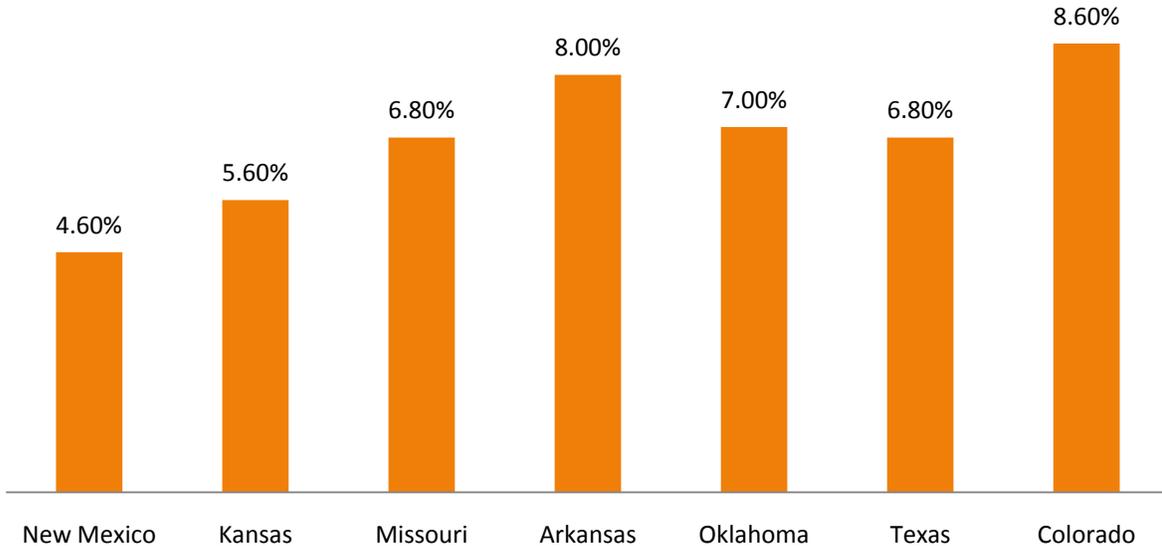
Similarly, the Pew Center for States Report entitled, *One in 31: the Long Reach of American Corrections (March 2009)* also provided the results of analysis on the cost of current corrections policies.

The Pew Center report states that over the past twenty years, states' general fund spending on corrections increased by more than 300 percent; a pace that is above the pace of other fundamental government services such as education, transportation, and public assistance. Only Medicaid spending has grown faster. Nevertheless recidivism rates have remained largely unchanged.

- The 33 states that provided specific spending data reported spending as much as 22 times more per day to manage offenders in prisons than to supervise offenders in the community. The reported average offender in prison cost was \$79 per day (\$29,000 annual). Whereas, the average cost of managing an offender in the community ranged from \$3.42 per day for probationers to \$7.47 per day for parolees (about \$1,250 to \$2,750 annually).

The Report went on to state that correctional research shows that strong community supervision programs for lower-risk, non-violent offenders cost significantly less than incarceration and can cut recidivism by as much as 30 percent, when appropriately resourced and managed. Diverting these offenders to community supervision programs also frees up prison bed space needed to house violent offenders. This in turn offers the opportunity to free up state spending for pressing public priorities such as transportation and education.

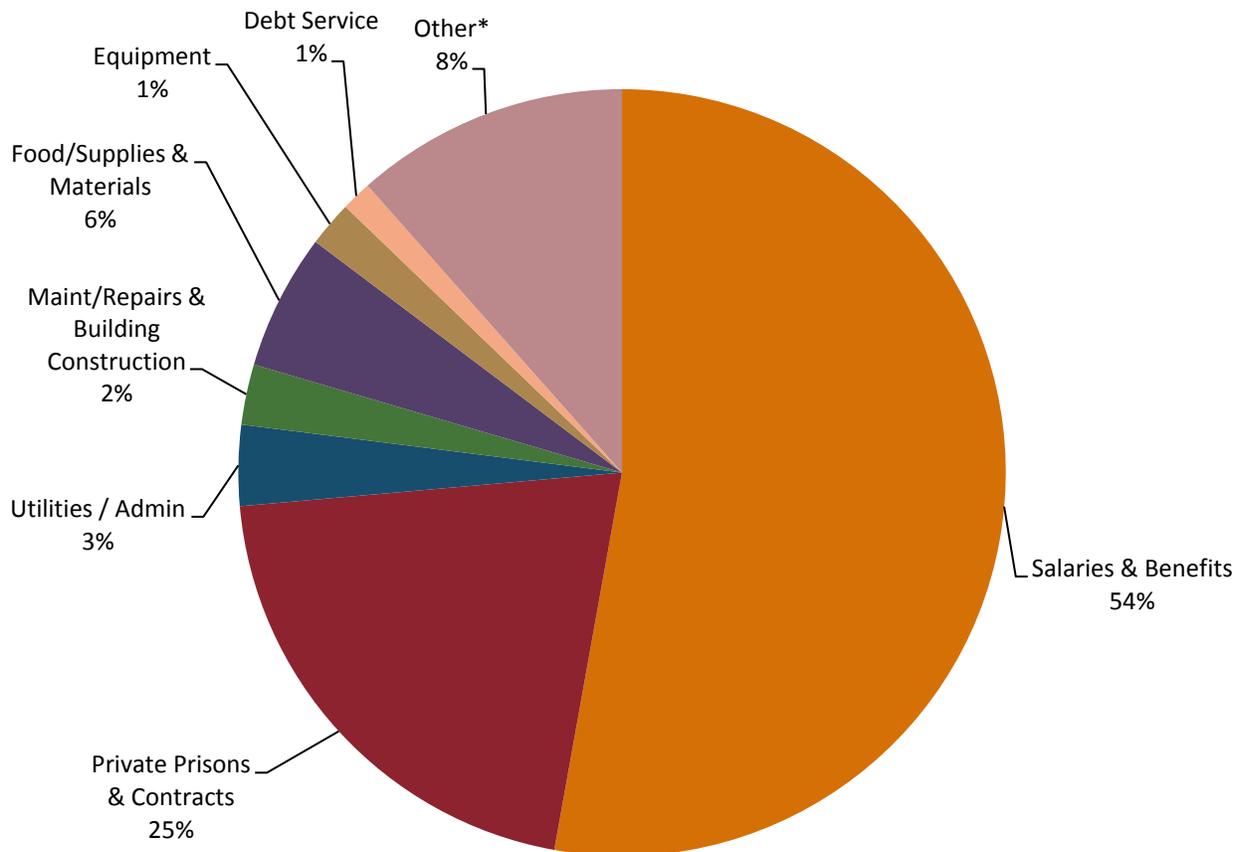
Corrections as Percentage of Total General Fund Expenditures, FY 2008



- The National Conference on State Legislature reports states spent on average 5.3 percent of their general revenue funds on corrections in fiscal year 2008.
- The fact Oklahoma spends 7% of its general revenue fund on Corrections is reflective of the high costs associated with a high rate of per capita incarceration.

- The following chart provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2009 Actual Expenditures by expenditure type for the Department of Corrections.

FY 2009 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type



Note: Other Expenditures-
Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Offender Pay; Rent Expense; Production, Safety & Security; Shop Expense; General Operating Expenses
Under 1 Million: Travel Agency Direct Payments; Incentive Payments; Travel reimbursements; Lease Purchasing; Library Equipment-Resources; Land; Livestock & Poultry; Employee reimbursements (Non-Travel); Payments to Local Government; Reimbursement

- The following table provides a breakdown of restitution fees paid to victims since fiscal year 2001.

Year	Restitution Paid to Victims
FY 2001	\$1,664,569
FY 2002	\$1,872,859
FY 2003	\$1,729,456
FY 2004	\$1,943,896
FY 2005	\$1,937,104
FY 2006	\$1,692,986
FY 2007	\$1,853,136
FY 2008	\$2,016,553
FY 2009	\$1,983,539
Total	\$16,694,098

Following is a summary of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2011 appropriation request.

Priority	Item	Total
A	Employee Compensation and Staffing	\$36.0 million
B	Infrastructure Improvements	\$18.7 million
C	Security Improvements	\$9.6 million
D	Operating Equipment	\$7.1 million
E	Population Growth	\$6.1 million
F	Mandatory Costs	\$7.7 million
G	Treatment Programs	\$2.8 million
TOTAL REQUESTED APPROPRIATION INCREASE		\$88.1 million
REQUESTED FY 2011 APPROPRIATION		\$591.1 million

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