

ANNUAL REPORT 2011



*Oklahoma*  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

# Standing Proud

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**P**rofessionalism  
**R**ehabilitation  
**I**ntegrity  
**D**iversity  
**E**xcellence

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## Vision

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

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## Mission

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

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## Foreword



The profession of Corrections continues to grow into areas of best practices that expand outcomes and objectives to enhance public safety. Most recently in December of 2011, for the first time ever, all fifty states' correctional directors were in Washington, DC, to explore and develop plans to reduce recidivism and establish measurable goals to do so. This symposium, sponsored in part by the Council of State Government's Justice Center, Bureau of Justice Assistance, PEW Center on the States, and the Public Welfare Foundation, demonstrated to congress the states' willingness to be proactive in providing enhanced public safety through recidivism reduction. Several congressmen and staff from Attorney General Holder's Office presented to the state teams, which included each state's reentry coordinator and policy maker leadership from the legislative and/or executive branches of state government. Applicable best practices on prevention coupled with reentry best practices will most assuredly leave our state and country safer for our children and grandchildren.

The aforementioned national process, united with the Oklahoma Justice Reinvestment Initiative this past year, positions our great state to be a vanguard in the application of data analysis, research and the subsequent usage of science-driven decision and policy making in the criminal justice system. Receiving one of very limited federal second chance act grants combined with national recognition for applying best practices throughout our policy and application thereof, has conveyed a national spotlight on Oklahoma Corrections as a bellwether state.

Even after all the above, quality of operations and outcomes do not manifest themselves without a highly productive professional workforce. Correctional employees in Oklahoma have risen to the occasion even with what, many times, seemed insurmountable odds. Through budget reductions, growing inmate population, antiquated facilities, furloughs, and reduction in staffing patterns, Oklahoma correctional employees have steadfastly maintained optimum mission compliance of protecting the public, employees and offenders. All key indicators of what defines an excellent correctional system have placed our organization in the forefront of the nation, as no amount of best practices, evaluations, or research is useful if you do not have the employees who can translate them into operations and immerse them into a paradigm shift of our culture.

This annual report is a slight sampling of all we, as correctional professionals, do for the great state of Oklahoma. Because the complexity of corrections is enormous, it would not be cost effective to include all in this report so please visit our web site or contact us for additional information.

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# Oklahoma Department of Corrections Facility and Community Locations

## Operating Environment

Departmental services are organized into five distinct divisions:

### Field Operations includes:

Agri-Services; Classification, Population, and Sentence Administration; Female Offender Operations; Institutions; two female community corrections centers; 3 female halfway house facilities; Oklahoma Correctional Industries; Private Prison and Jail Administration; Procedures and Accreditation; Safety Administration; Religious and Volunteer Services; and Central Transportation Unit.

### Administrative Services includes:

Contracts and Acquisitions; Departmental Services; Evaluation and Analysis; Finance and Accounting; Information Technology; Personnel; Quality Assurance; Training and Staff Development; Records Disposition; and Metro Affirmative Action.

### Community Corrections includes:

Five male community corrections centers; fifteen community work centers; eight male halfway house facilities; Parole and Interstate Services; and six probation and parole districts.

### Community Sentencing and Offender Information Services includes:

Community Sentencing; Correctional Offender Management Information Tracking (COMIT); and Grants Administration.

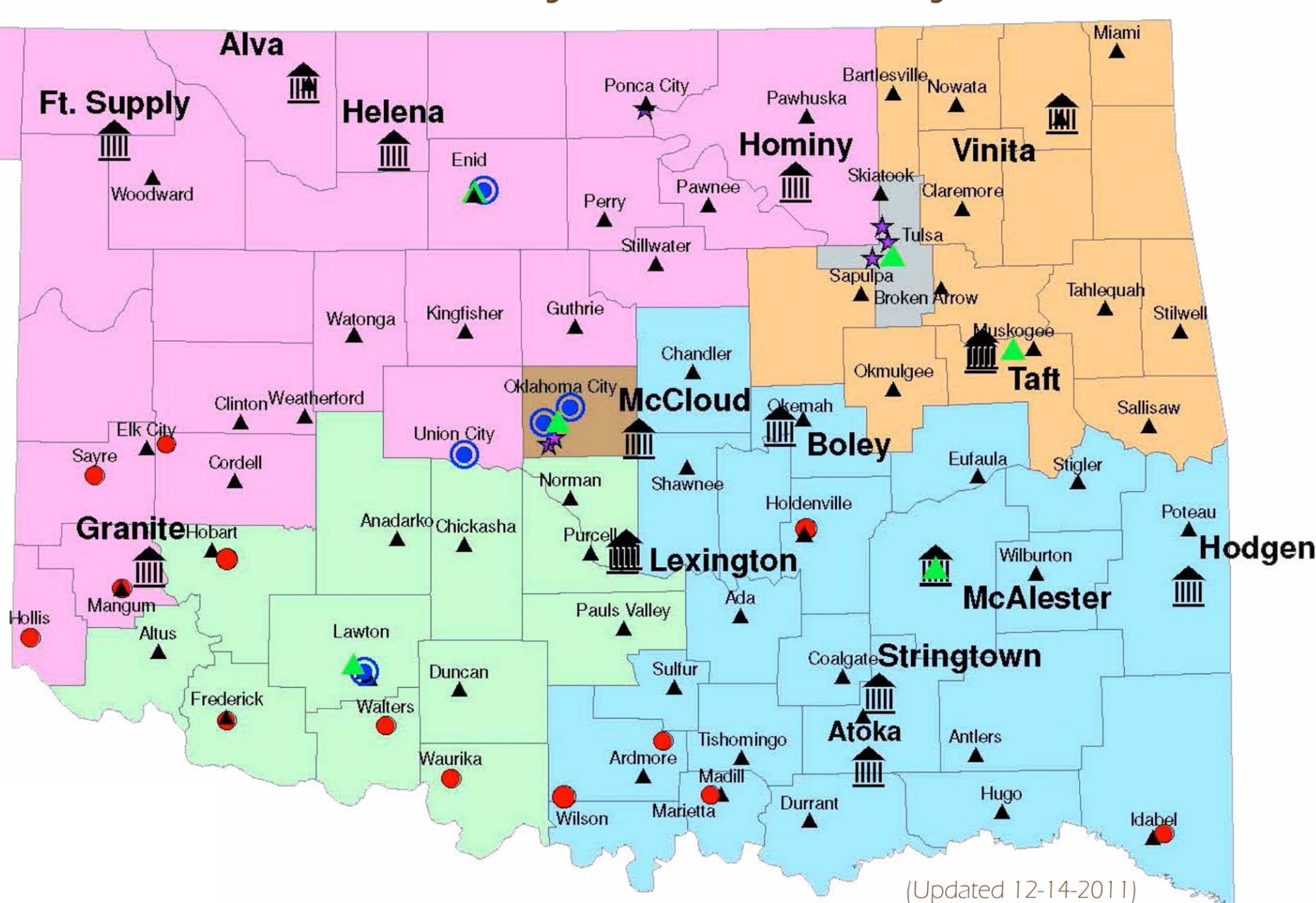
### Treatment and Rehabilitative Services includes:

Medical Services; Mental Health Services; Programs; and Victim Services.

### Other administrative units include:

Employee Rights and Relations; Executive Communications; Internal Affairs; and General Counsel.

This map provides a view of the geographic distribution of ODOC work locations.



### Legend

- Institution
- Community Corrections Centers
- Community Work Centers
- Halfway House
- District Offices
- P&P Sub-Offices
- Central District Community Corrections
- Northeast District Community Corrections
- Northwest District Community Corrections
- Southeast District Community Corrections
- Southwest District Community Corrections
- Tulsa County District Community Corrections

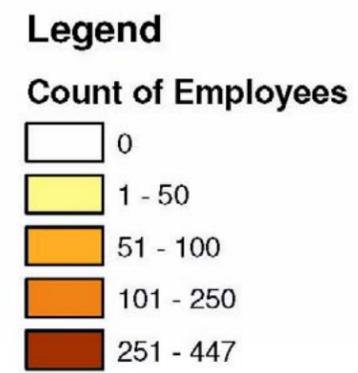
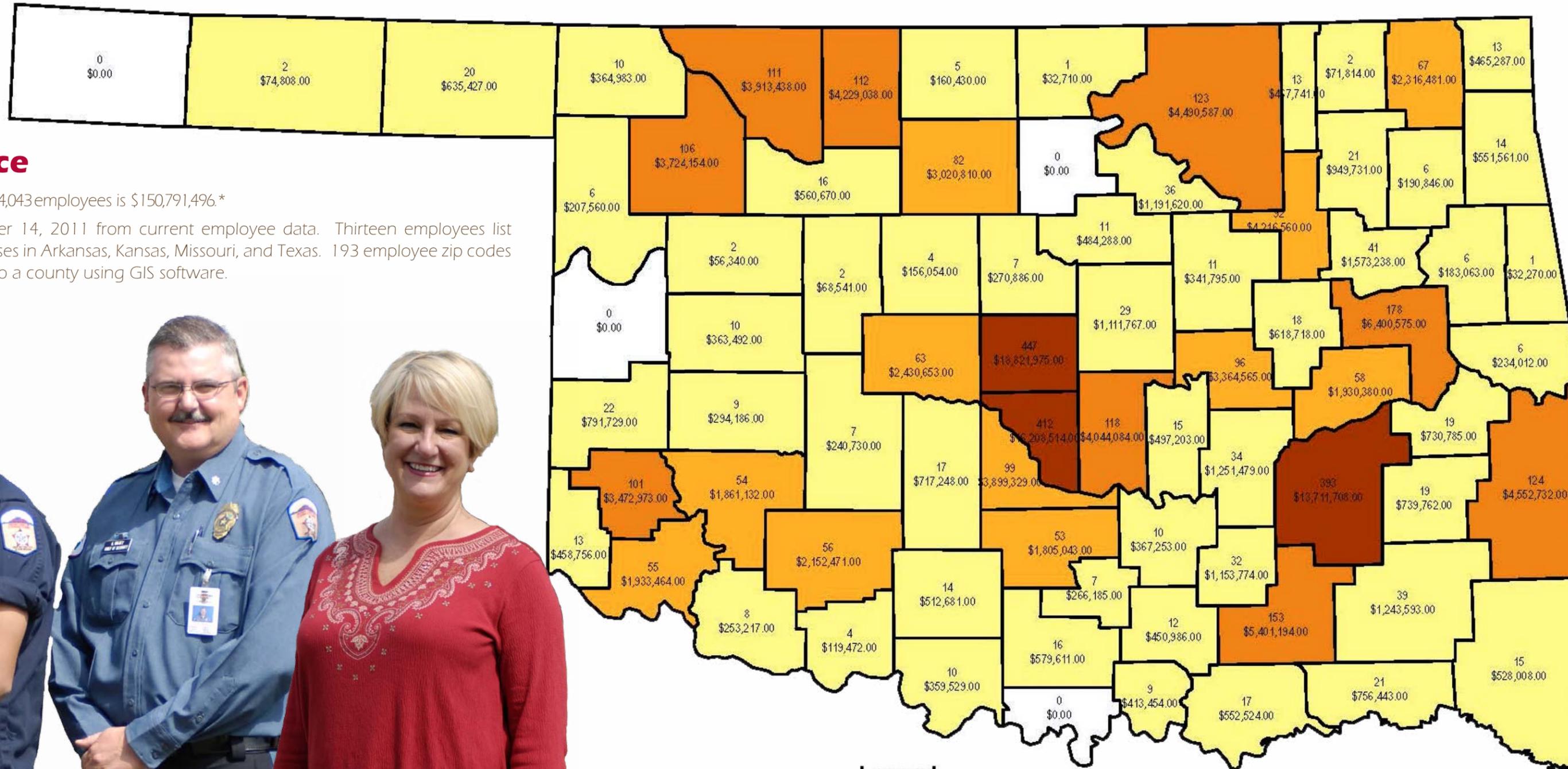
# Oklahoma Department of Corrections Employees and Base Salary by Residence County

(Based on Zipcode in HR System.)

## Workforce

Total base salary of 4,043 employees is \$150,791,496.\*

\*Created December 14, 2011 from current employee data. Thirteen employees list out-of-state addresses in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. 193 employee zip codes were unmatched to a county using GIS software.



This map shows the economic impact of ODOC employees in communities across the state of Oklahoma.



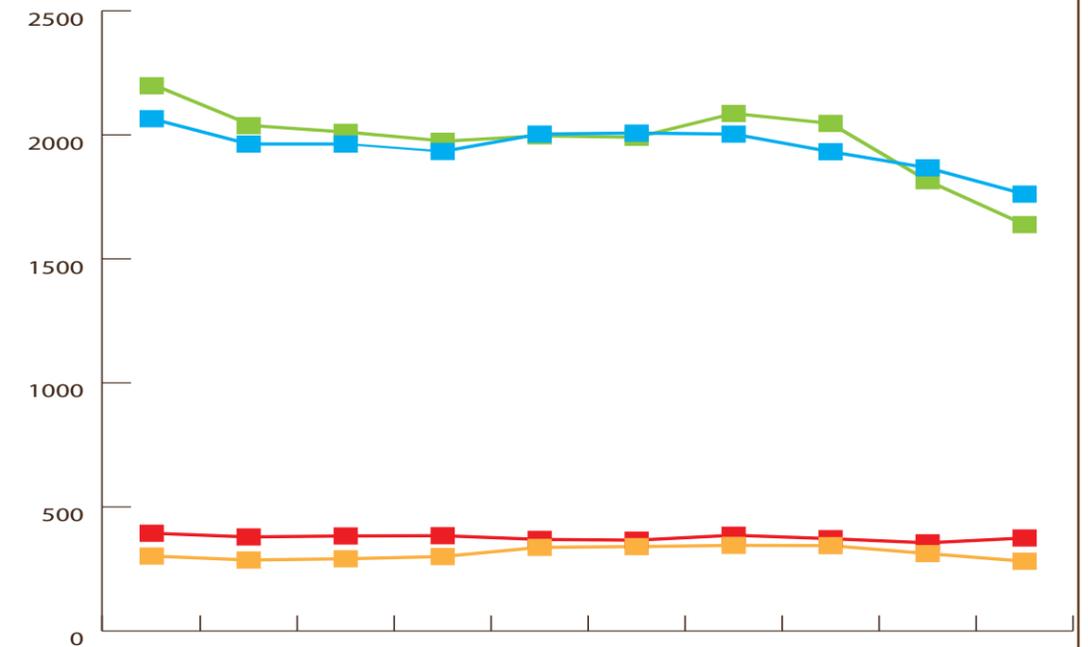


The number of **correctional officers** employed in FY2011 is less than the number employed in FY2002 while the offender count is 2,742 higher or 12.3%.

## Department of Corrections Filled FTE History

This chart visually illustrates the changes in filled FTE since July 1, 2002.

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



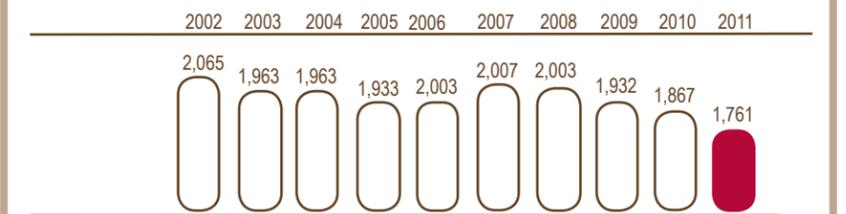
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Correctional Officers	2065	1963	1963	1933	2003	2007	2003	1932	1867	1761
Probation/Parole Officers	302	286	291	300	337	340	345	344	312	281
Medical Staff	394	379	383	384	369	366	386	372	355.3	374.8
Others	2198	2037	2010	1974	1996	1990	2086	2046	1815	1638

Correctional officers comprised the largest segment of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections workforce as of July 1, 2011. Uniformed staff were 80.7% male with an overall age of 40.8. Non-uniformed staff were 56.7% female with an overall average age of 50.1.

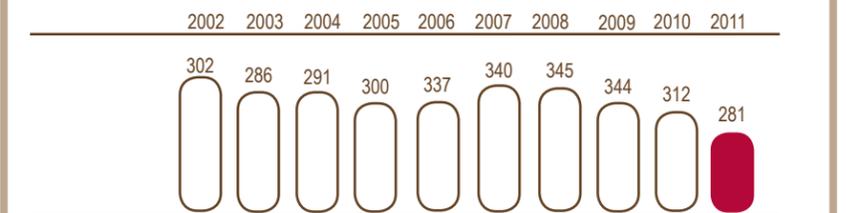
By race, the largest percentage of the agency's workforce is Caucasian (77.9%) followed by Black (9.6%), American Indian (9.2%), Hispanic (2.4%), and Asian (0.9%) as of July 1, 2011.

Overall, the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2011 (4,054) is 295 positions less than the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2010 (4,349).

### NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS



### NUMBER OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS



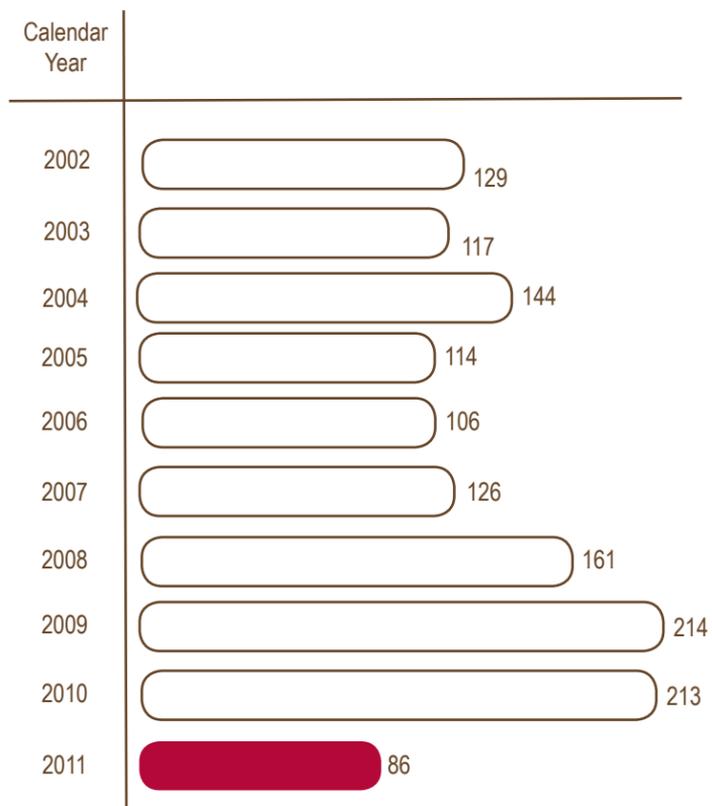
NOTE: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees have an average 13.2 years to retirement eligibility according to the Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report and Workforce Summary issued by the Office of Personnel Management.

Selected Agency	Average Years of Service	Average Years to Retirement Eligibility
Corrections	11.9	13.2
General Safety, Security Inspections, and Investigations	9.3	13.9
Law Enforcement	13.3	14.4
Social Services	11.4	14.5
Classified Employees	12.2	12.3
Unclassified Employees	11.8	11.4

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

### NUMBER OF RETIREMENTS



NOTE: Calendar Year 2011 numbers are through October 31, 2011.

The agency's workforce is supplemented through the use of **4,674 volunteers**. These volunteers serve in many capacities and provide invaluable services to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Average Number of Volunteer Hours Monthly, Fiscal Year 2011  
**12,391**

## National Offender Population

On December 15, 2011, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported on the number of adult offenders under adult correctional supervision for 2010. According to the report over 7 million people in the U. S. were under supervision by adult correctional systems. Of that number 4,888,000 were either under probation or parole and 1,518,000 were in prison. These numbers were down from 2009 by 1.3% and 0.4% respectively.

Approximately 7 out of 10 offenders were supervised in the community on probation or parole. Approximately 2 out of 10 were incarcerated in state or federal prison.

The rate of U.S. imprisonment dropped to 497 inmates per 100,000 residents, continuing a decline that started in 2007.

The national rate for males was 938 per 100,000 residents; for females the rate was 67 per 100,000 residents. About 1.3% of black males in the country are in state or federal prison, compared to slightly over 0.5% of white males and 1.3% of Hispanic males.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Population in the United States, 2010 (NCJ 236319)



Punch press operator Danny Joe Boomershine, #108531, sets up his machine "Big Chicago" for a day's work at Oklahoma Correctional Industries (OCI) Metal Fabrication shop, located at Dick Conner Correctional Center. Offender Boomershine, who was born with physical disabilities, has worked at OCI since 2004.

# Oklahoma Offender Population

## Demographics

## Crime Type

## Ethnicity

## Gender

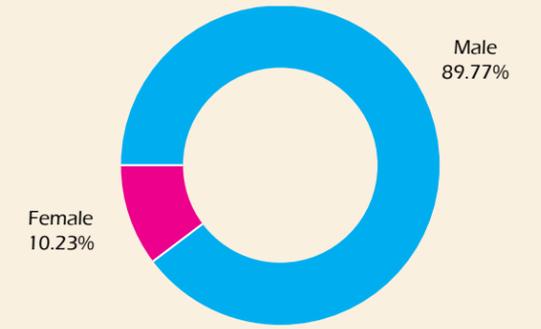
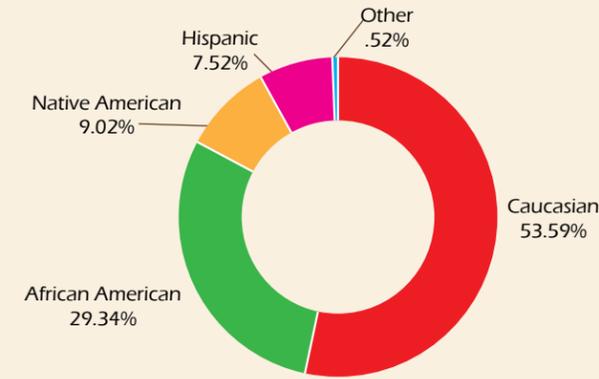
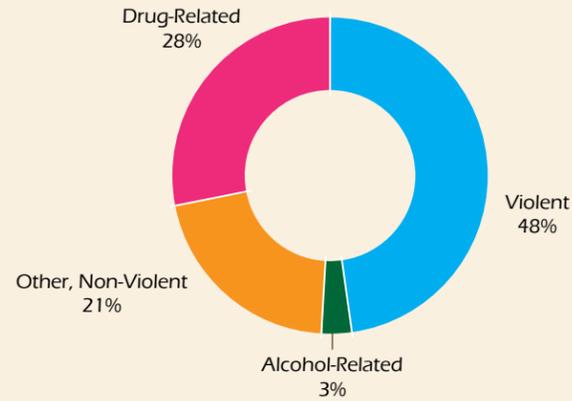
### INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Of the state's 25,478 incarcerated offenders (which excludes county jail backup), 53.6% are white and 46.8% are non-white.

The controlling or major offense of half of Oklahoma's incarcerated offenders is a non-violent crime.

The average age of incarcerated offenders is 37.6.

Compared to the state's general population, the U.S. Census Bureau reports Caucasians are 72.2% of the state's population; African Americans represents 7.4% of the state's population.

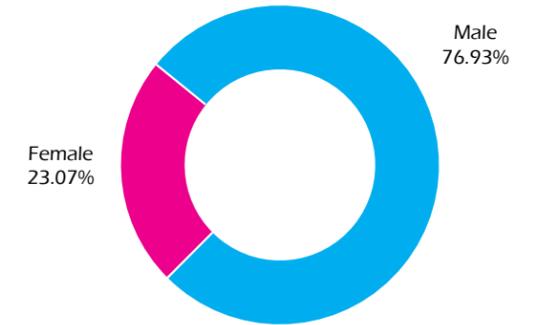
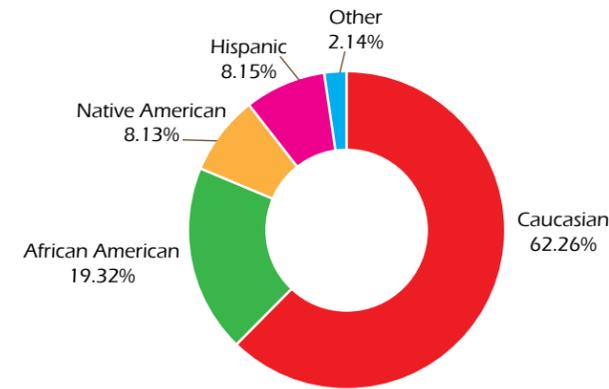
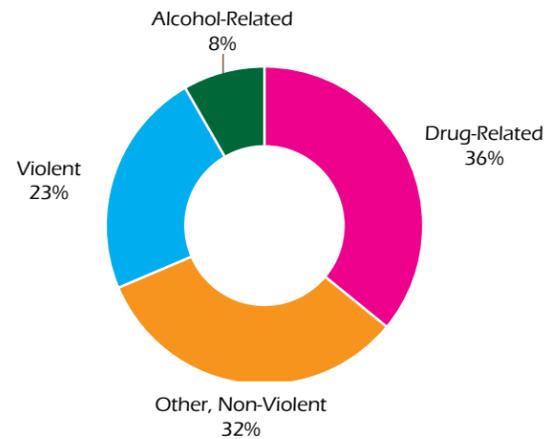


### PROBATION CLIENTS

The majority of the state's 21,629 probation clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of probation clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of probation clients is 35.8.

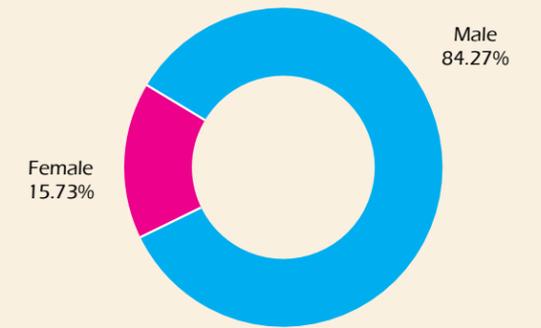
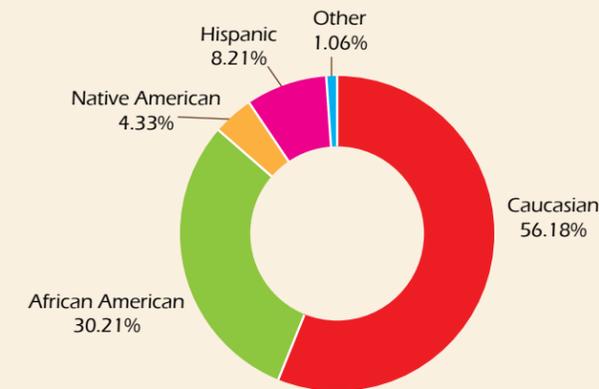
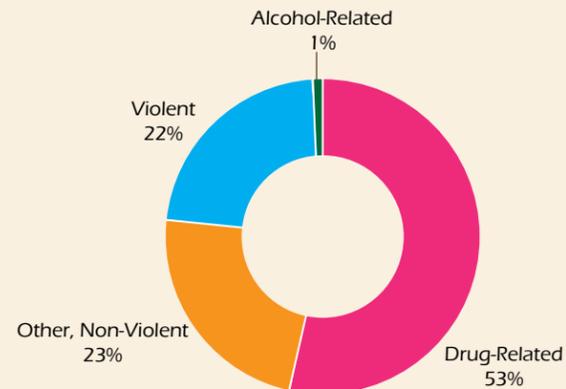


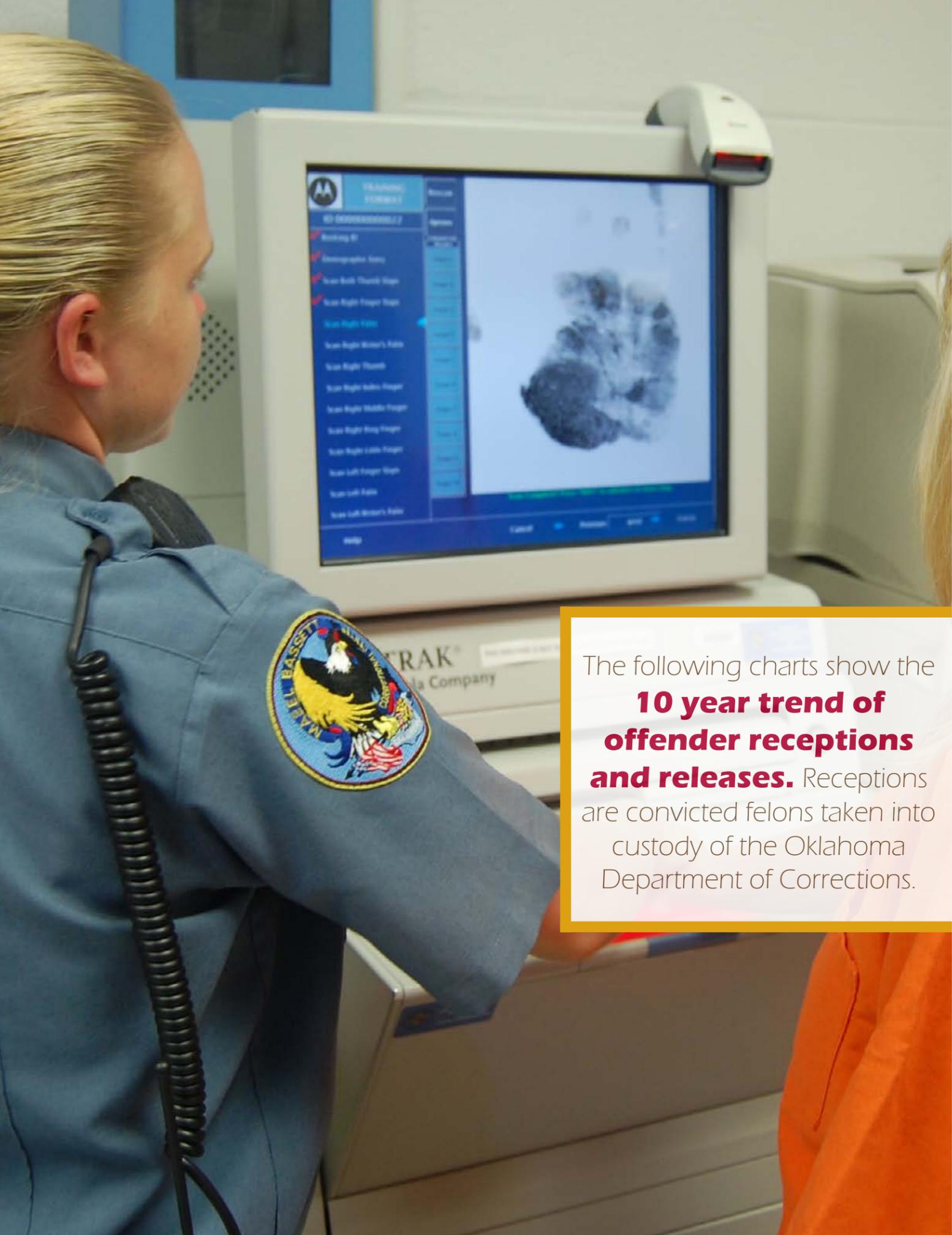
### PAROLE CLIENTS

The majority of the state's 3,300 parole clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of parole clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of parole clients is 44.5.

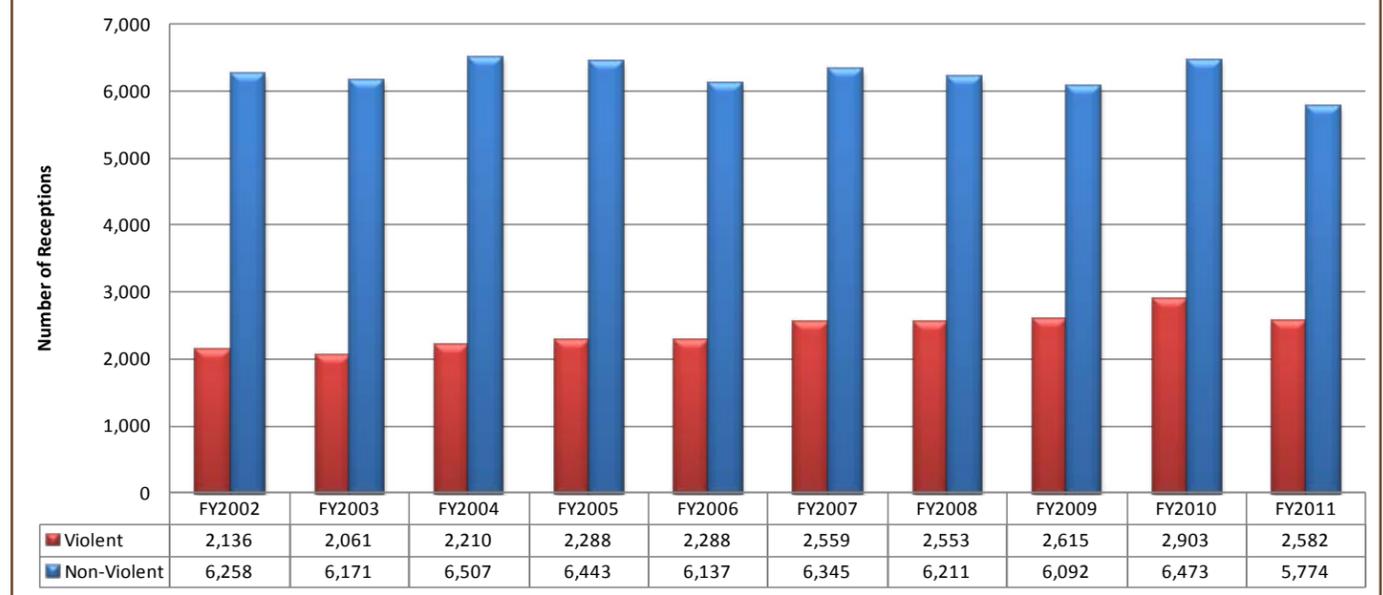




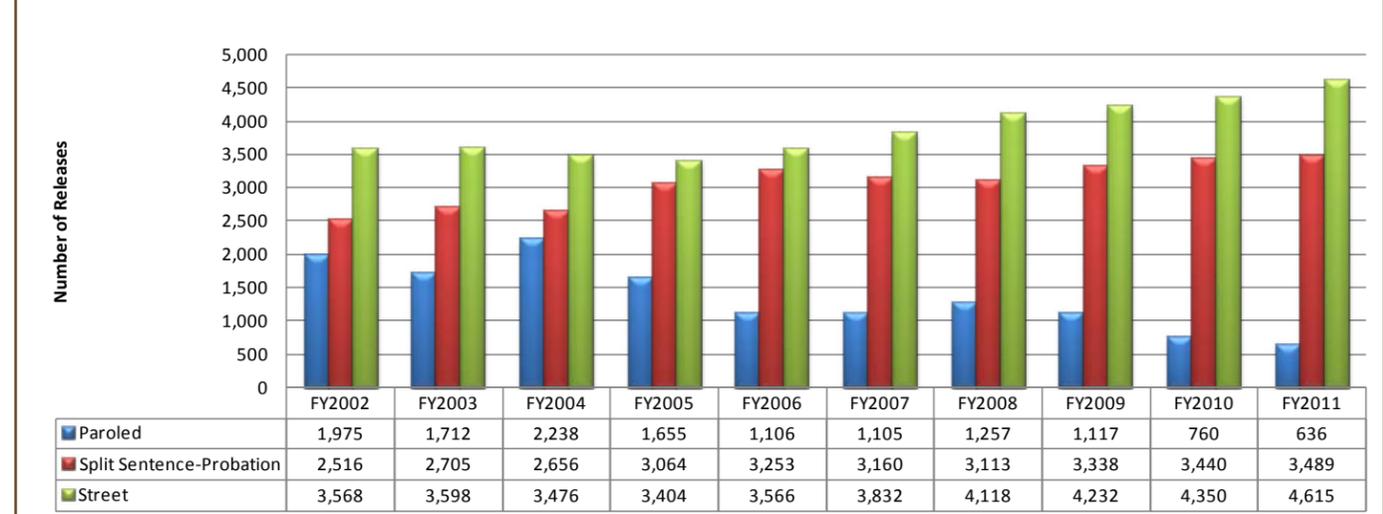
The following charts show the **10 year trend of offender receptions and releases.** Receptions are convicted felons taken into custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

### Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2002 – Fiscal Year 2011

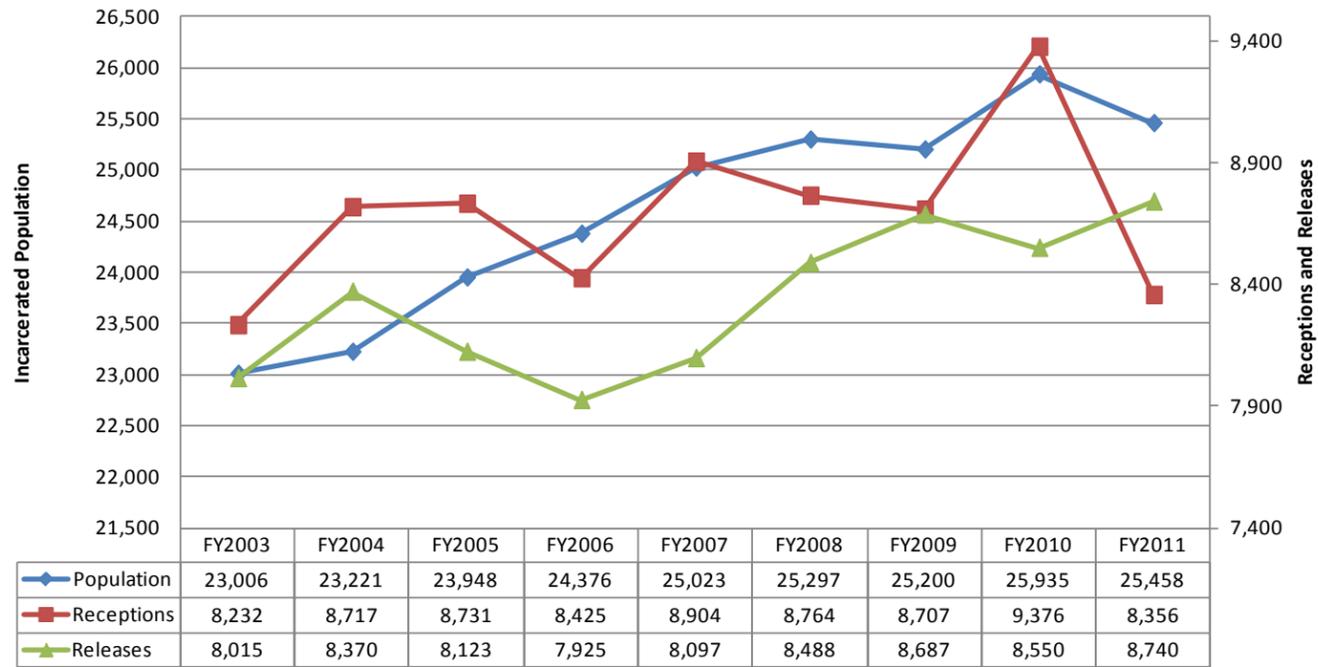
#### Offender Prison Receptions by Violent vs. Non-Violent Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2002 to FY2011



#### Offender Prison Releases by Type Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2002 to FY2011



## Offender Population: Incarcerated, Reception and Releases - FY 2003 to FY 2011



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.

## Yearly Offender Growth Trends



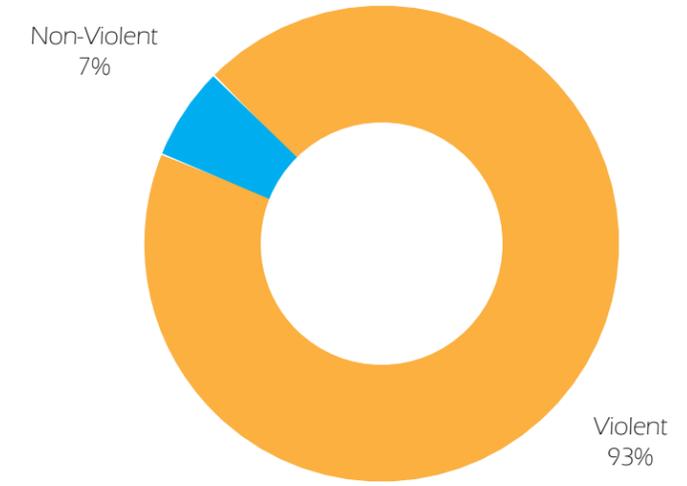
\*Out & Community Programs\* includes offenders in hospitals, in transit to courts, GPS and other electronic monitoring, and other community programs.

The chart (top left) shows the comparison of the state's offender population with receptions and releases.

The chart (bottom left) illustrates yearly offender incarceration growth trends since July 2002. It does not include offenders sentenced to probation or other sanctions.

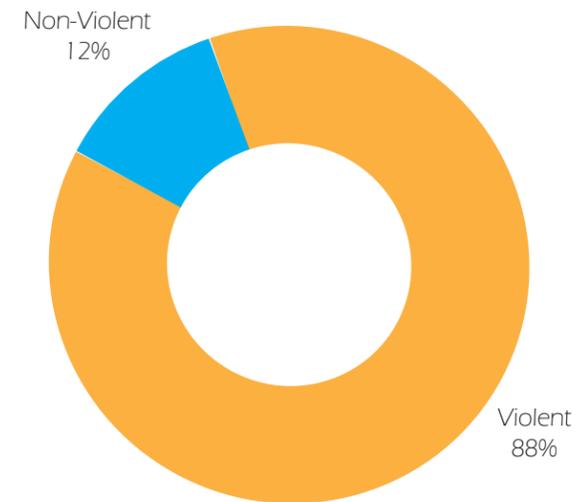
Offenders sentenced to Life Without Parole (see chart right) represent 2.9% of the total offender population.

## FY 2011 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Without Parole Controlling Offense Types



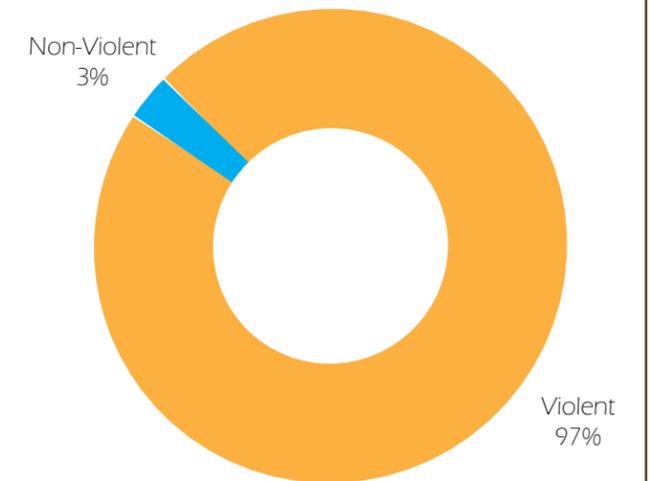
Controlling	#	%
Violent	706	93
Non-Violent	50	7
Overall	756	100

## FY 2011 Incarcerated Offenders Serving >50 Years for a Controlling Offense



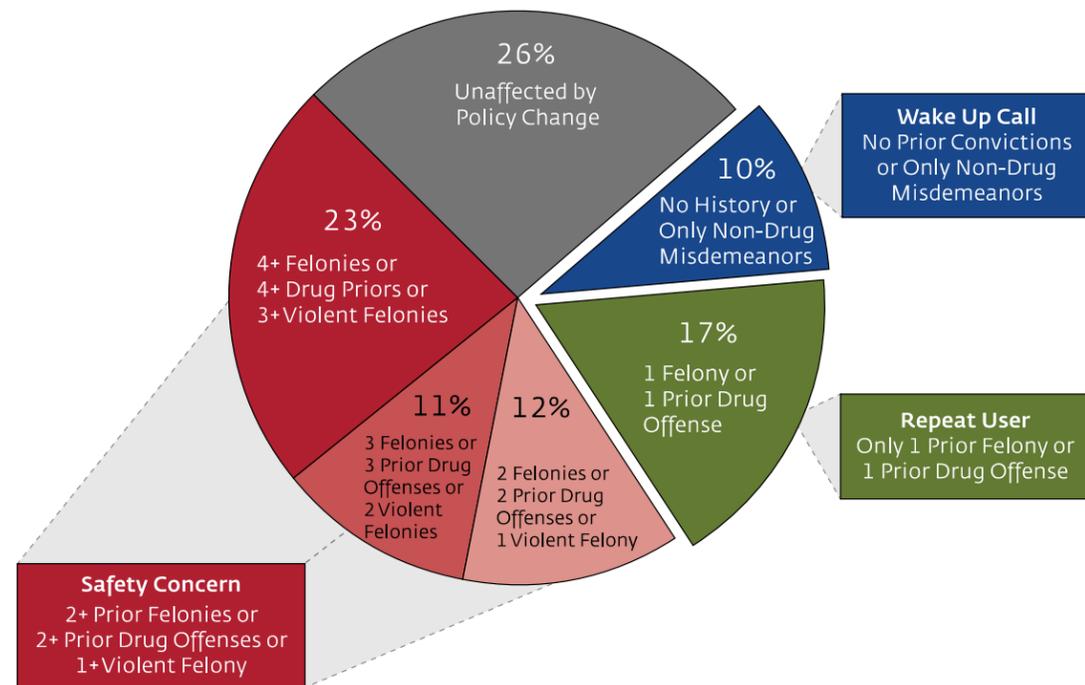
Controlling	#	%
Violent	463	88
Non-Violent	61	12
Overall	524	100

## FY 2011 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Controlling Offense Types



Controlling	#	%
Violent	1,592	97
Non-Violent	55	3
Overall	1,647	100

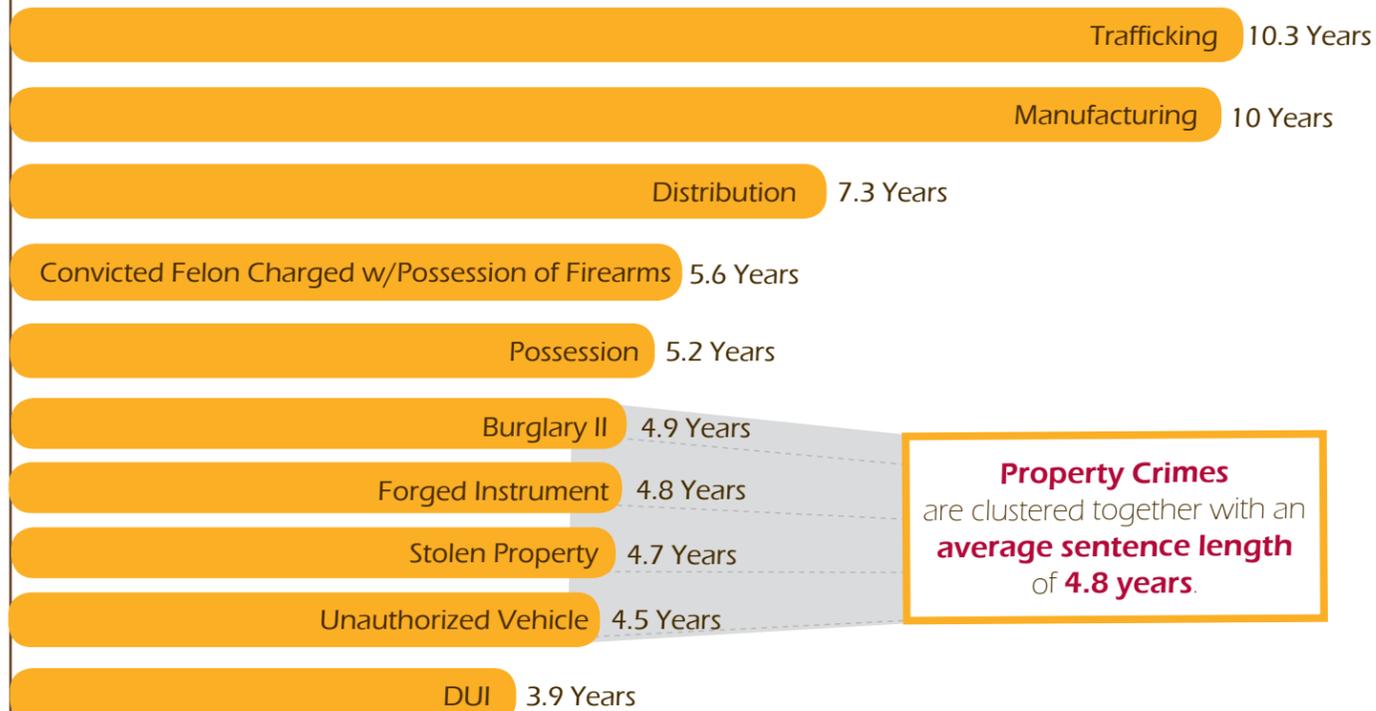
## Analysis of Drug Possession Offenders Admitted to Prison Between 2005 and 2010



OSBI Rap Sheets for Sample of Drug Possession Receptions

Council of State Governments Justice Center

## Average Sentences for Top "Nonviolent" Admissions

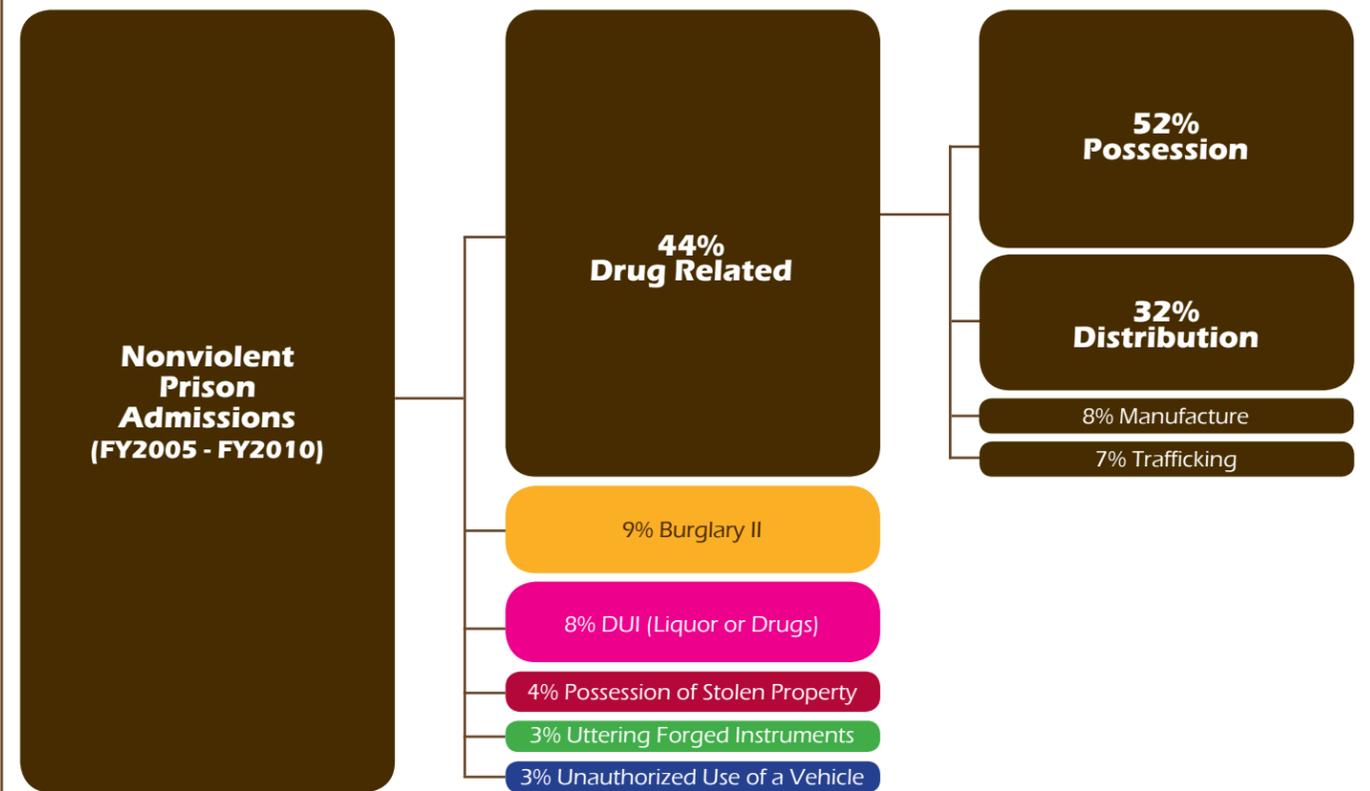


Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Receptions FY05-FY10

Council of State Governments Justice Center

## Top Nonviolent Prison Admissions (Cumulative FY05-FY10)



DOC Admissions FY05-FY10

Council of State Governments Justice Center



2011 annual report



The daily charge to the Department by the counties for offenders housed in county jails is set by statute and is currently set at **\$27 plus all medical costs.**

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

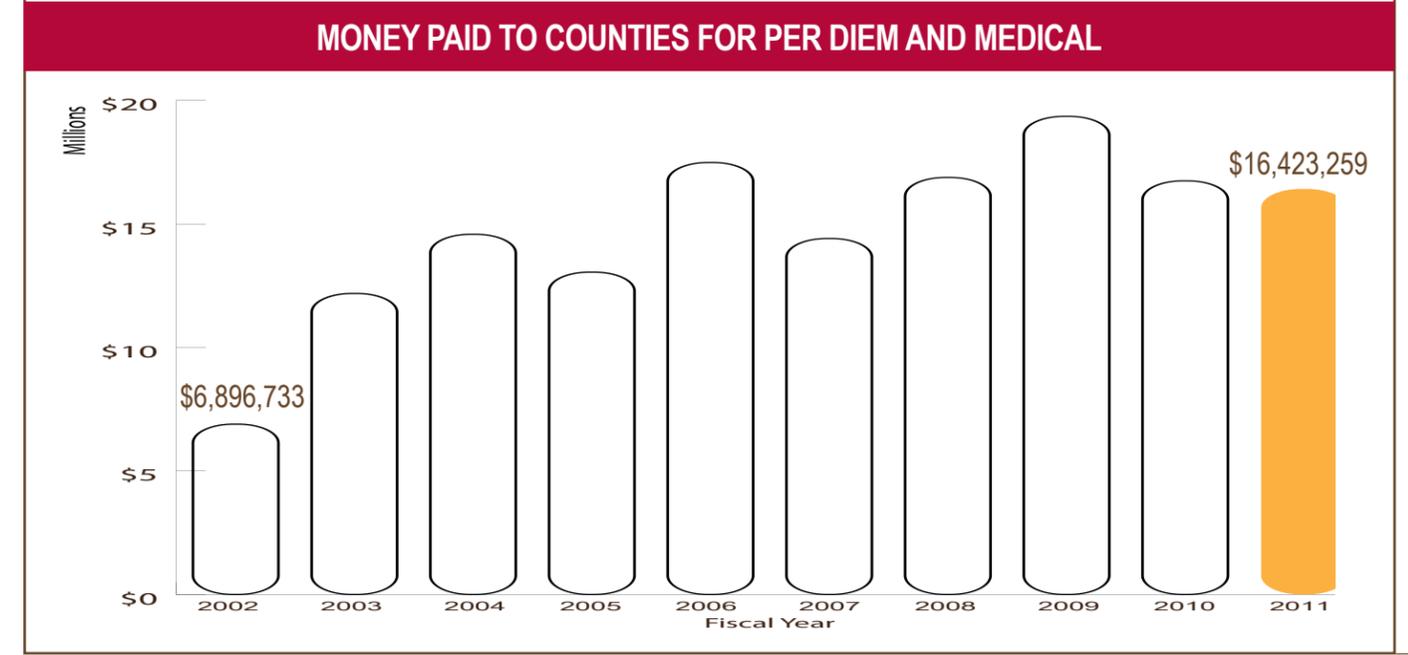
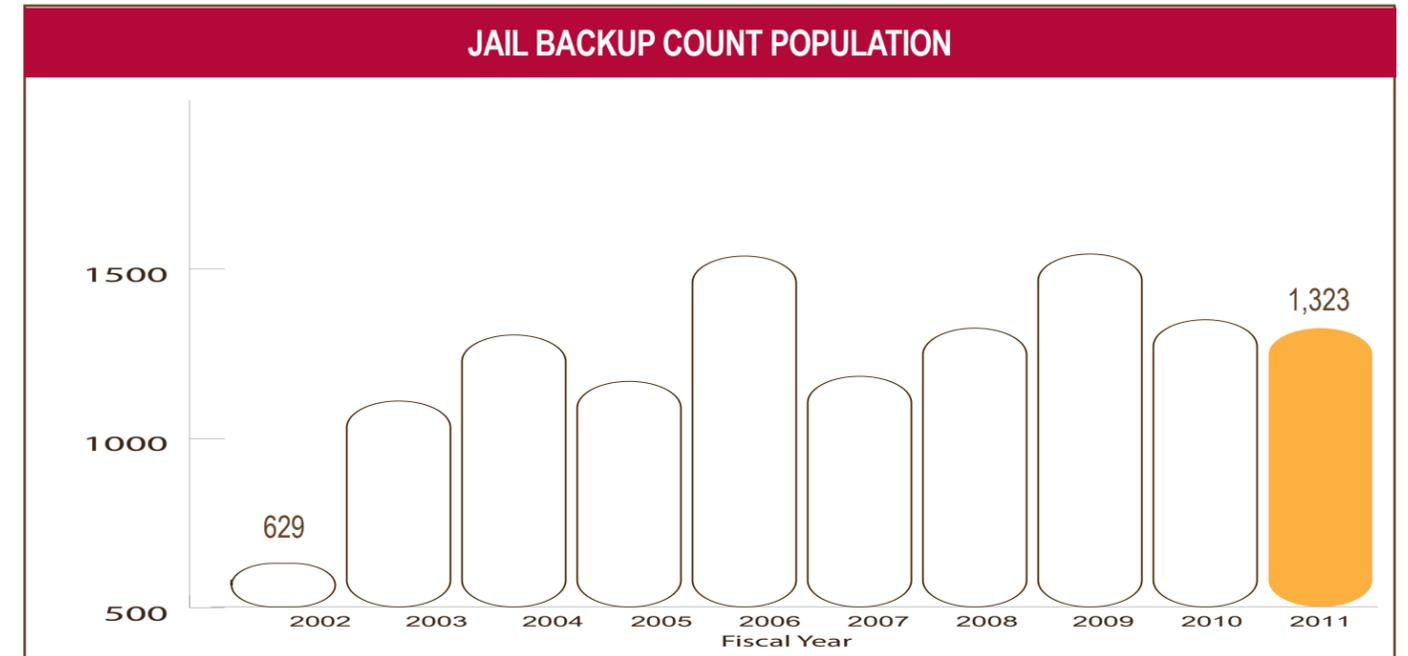
### County Jail Backup

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 plus all medical costs.

The tables below illustrate 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.



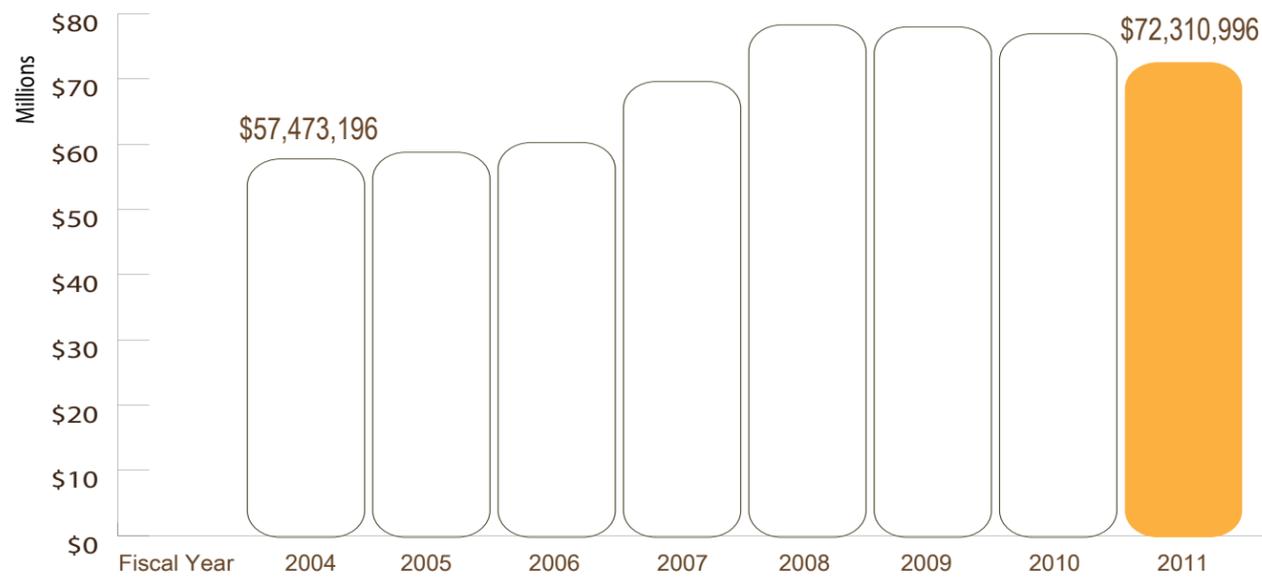
## Contract Bed Space

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.

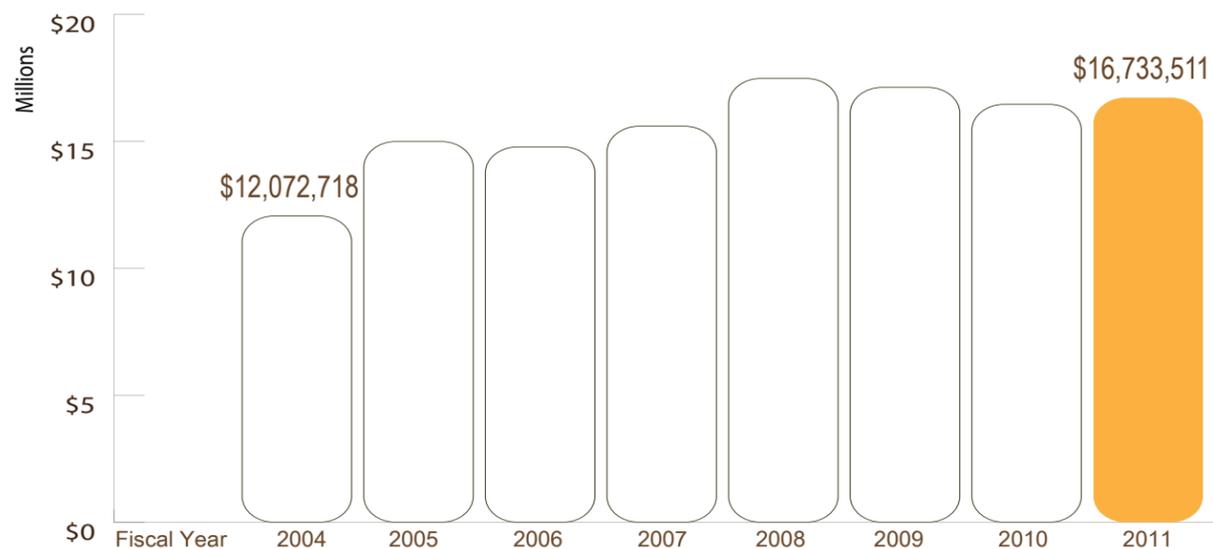
The increased use of contract prison beds to accommodate net offender growth has resulted in expenditure growth beyond the agency's appropriated resources. To meet this cost growth, numerous facility infrastructure, technology, vehicle replacements, programmatic and staffing needs have been chronically deferred, reduced in scope, or reallocated.

### PRIVATE PRISON EXPENDITURES (FY2004 TO FY2011)

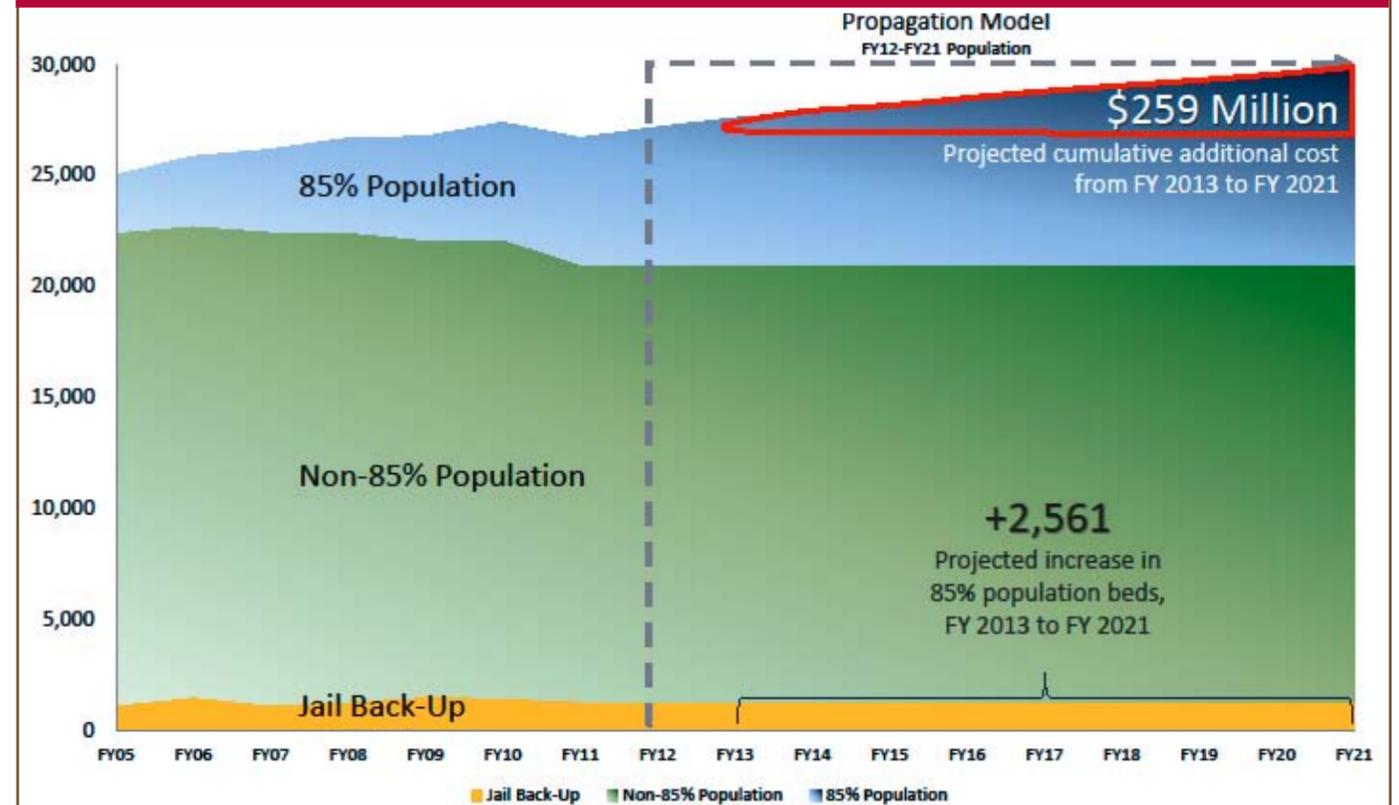


Note: In April 2007, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was evicted from Great Plains Correctional Facility (not shown above), resulting in 804 offenders being moved elsewhere.

### HALFWAY HOUSE EXPENDITURES (FY2004 TO FY2011)



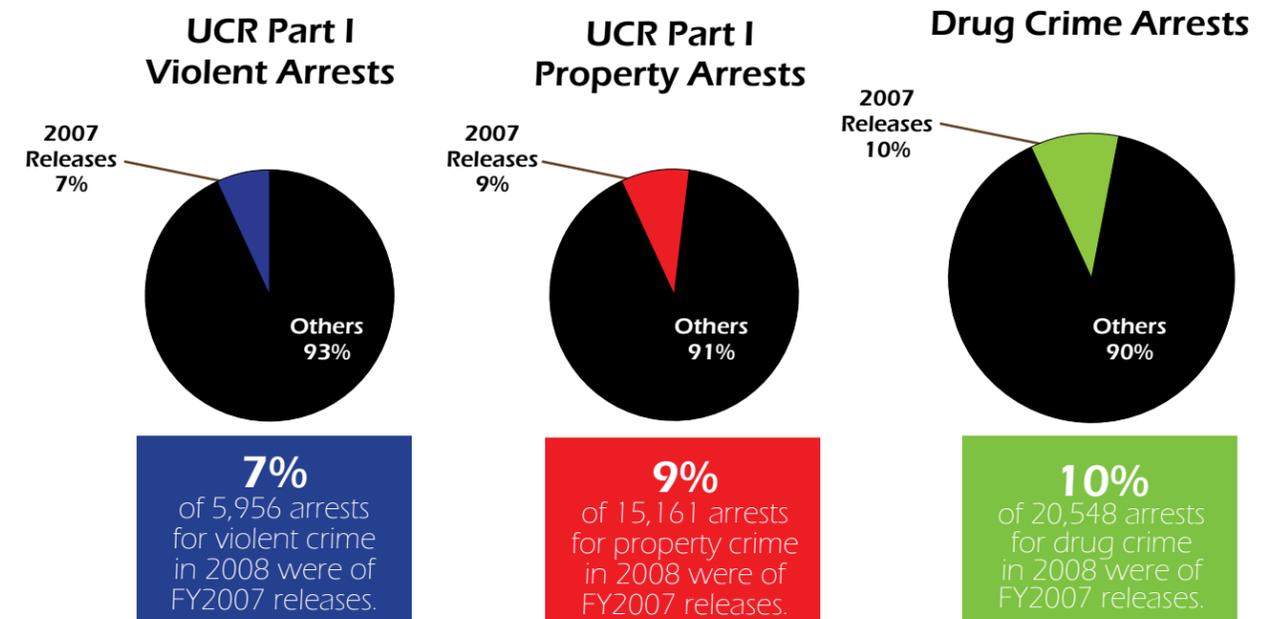
## ESTIMATE OF GROWTH IN PRISON POPULATION (Driven by Accumulation of 85% Offenders)



Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Entry and Exits, FY2005 to FY2011, and, "85% costs using 2011 COI.xls" from 29 November 2011 email "85% Offenders" from Tom James, OKDOC.

Council of State Governments Justice Center

## RECENT PRISON RELEASES ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 10% OF TOTAL STATE ARRESTS FOR NEW CRIMES



OSBI, 2007 Admit Cohort Crime History and OKDOC 2007 Admissions

Council of State Governments Justice Center



The Department of Corrections has two enterprise operations, **Agri-Services** and **Oklahoma Correctional Industries**, which employ incarcerated offenders.

## Offender Work Programs

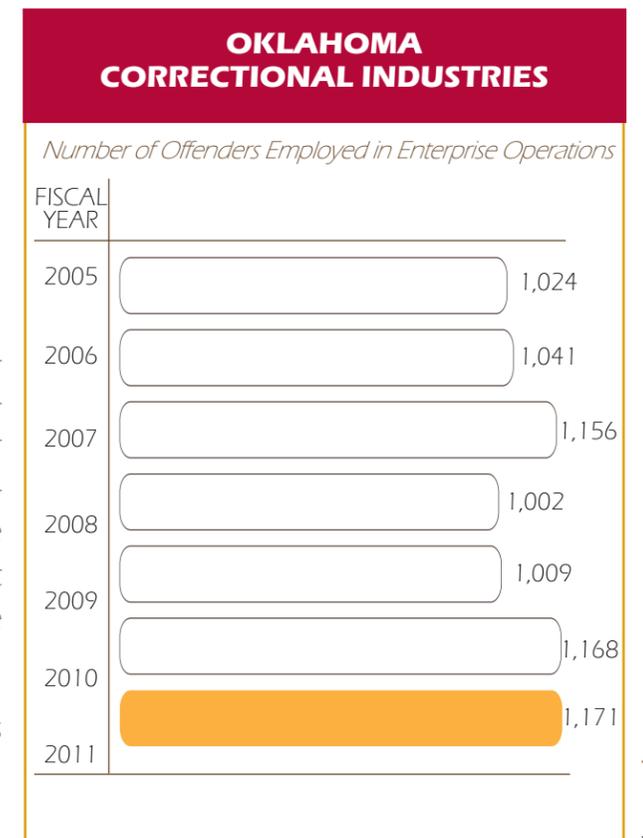
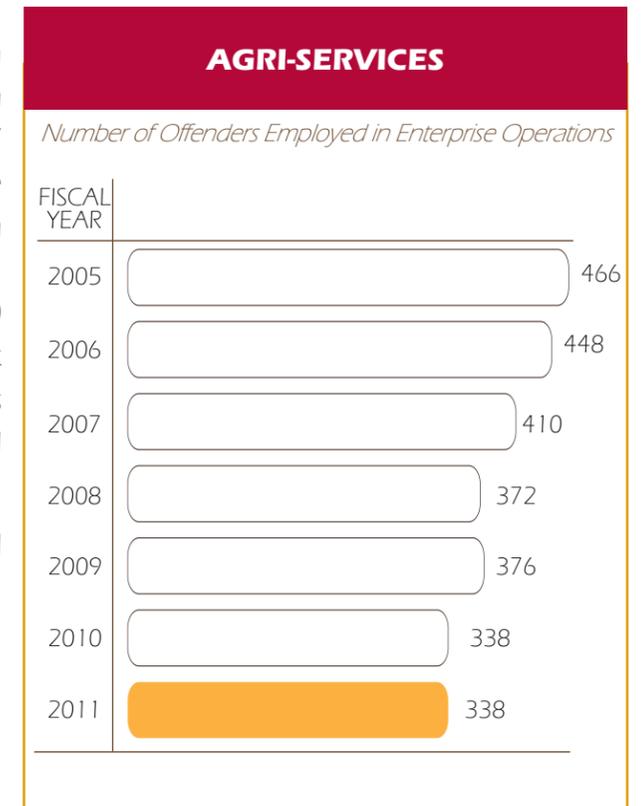
Agri-Services plays a vital role in enabling offenders to learn valuable job skills and work ethics that can benefit them upon release. Collectively, Department of Corrections' Agri-Services farm operations total 25,585 acres where livestock production and management, along with farm management skills, are taught by qualified farm managers. Agri-Services farm operations maintain a herd of over 3,200 beef cattle and 345 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 also operate facilities to process meat and vegetables that are ultimately used for offender meals.

AGRI-SERVICES TOTAL SALES		CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES TOTAL SALES	
FY 2006	\$8,106,967	FY 2006	\$15,733,376
FY 2007	\$8,572,415	FY 2007	\$19,167,296
FY 2008	\$10,345,533	FY 2008	\$16,165,452
FY 2009	\$10,172,154	FY 2009	\$19,741,891
FY 2010	\$9,490,614	FY 2010	\$14,810,400
FY 2011	\$8,790,758	FY 2011	\$13,619,588

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. The five largest product lines are license tags and plates, garment operations, modular office systems, upholstered furniture and metal fabrication.

The charts shown right illustrate the number of offenders employed in these enterprise operations.



## Offender Treatment Programs

- Substance abuse programs utilize cognitive behavioral modalities to address drug addiction and abuse behaviors. Program durations are from four months to one year in duration based on facility location and individual progress in treatment.
- The Sex Offender Psycho-Education Program (SOPEP) is offered to motivate offenders to seek treatment services upon release. SOPEP is offered by DOC mental health professionals.
- Educational Services to include General Equivalency Diploma, Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and Life Skills classes are available across all levels of security.
- Thinking for a Change classes are offered at multiple facilities and security levels. This curriculum teaches offenders how to restructure their thinking so their behavior is positively impacted.
- The state's current economic crisis has resulted in a reduction or elimination of several substance abuse treatment programs. To date, 295 male treatment slots and 40 female treatment slots have been eliminated (335 total). Both sex offender treatment programs ceased operation in March 2010.
- Based on recent survival analysis studies performed by the Evaluation and Analysis Unit, it was found that offenders who completed an approved substance abuse treatment program reduced their chances of returning to prison by 20% compared to a matched sample of offenders who did not complete the program. These findings are statistically significant and demonstrate that effective programming can reduce recidivism rates. Overall, the recidivism rate in FY 2010 for offenders released 36 months earlier was 23.4%.
- 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.

Research indicates that if **offenders** are **taught new skills and behaviors, recidivism is reduced.** The department only utilizes programs that are evidence-based in reducing recidivism.

Several types of programs are offered to offenders at all prisons in the system. The table below summarizes program participation.

FY 2011 Program Participation	
Program	Participants
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,205
Sex Offender Psycho-Educational Program	164
Thinking for a Change	3,181
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	107
Literacy	2,053
Adult Basic Education	2,268
General Equivalency Diploma	2,347
Life Skills	2,488
Faith and Character Community	429

### Program Impact on Returning Offenders, FY 2002 to FY 2007

Treatment Group	Return Rate for Treatment Group*	Return Rate for Matched Sample*	Percent Difference
Female - Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	13.51	26.30	12.79
Male - Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	18.51	33.14	14.63
Female - Adult Basic Education Graduates**	2.21	20.22	18.01
Male - Adult Basic Education Graduates**	10.12	32.59	22.47
Female - Literacy Graduates**	8.84	22.15	13.31
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.



**Parole violators** constituted **1.2%** of all FY 2010 receptions.

## Probation and Parole

The following tables present a statistical overview of offenders in probation and parole for Fiscal Year's 2009, 2010 and 2011.

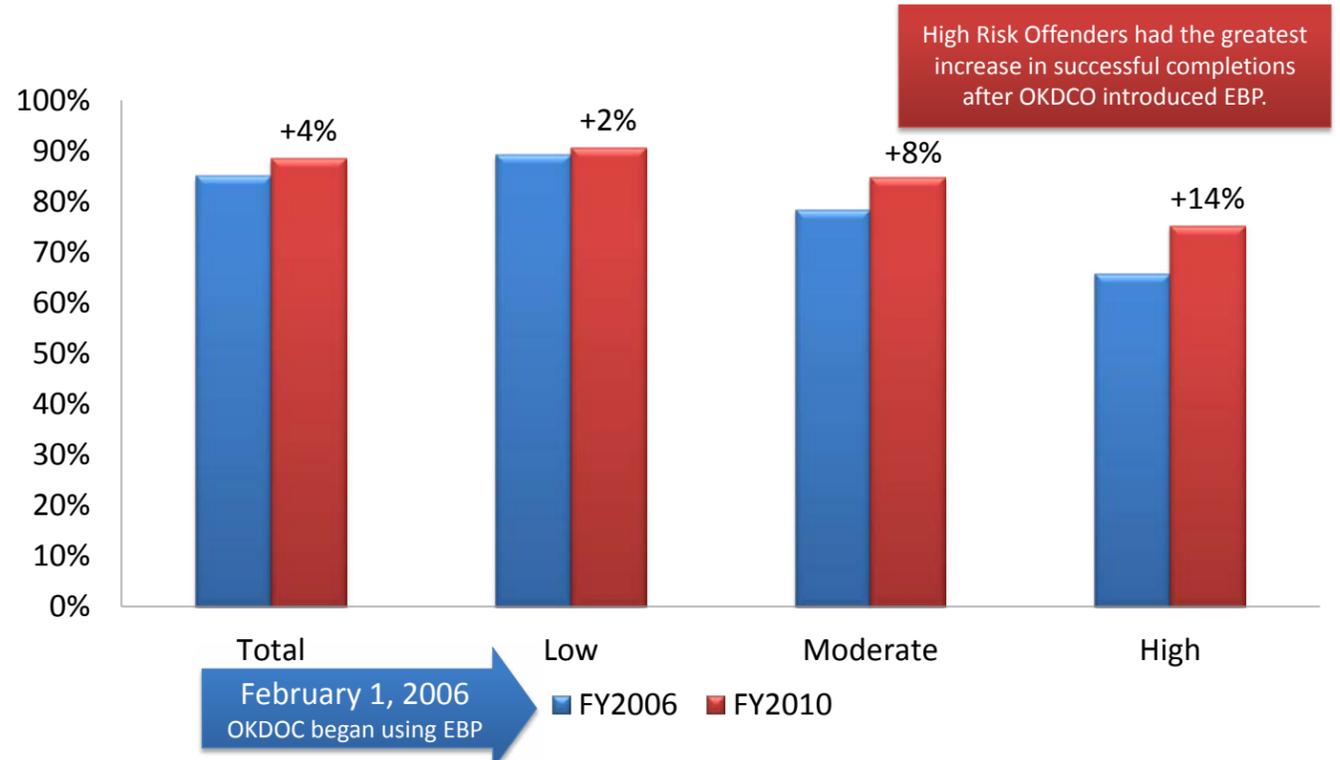
Probation revocations accounted for 25.0% of FY 2010 receptions. Of these, 12.8% were received without a new case and 12.2% were received into prison with a new case. Some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the department. Parole violators constituted 1.2% of all FY 2010 receptions.

Revocations					Employment	
	Technical/ Absconders (Offenders who have committed technical violations of their supervision)	Law Violations	Specialty Courts (Drug Court and Mental Health Court)*	Total		Employment
<b>FY 2009</b>	443	1,021	241	1,705	<b>FY 2009</b>	79%
<b>FY 2010</b>	309	1,028	142	1,479	<b>FY 2010</b>	78%
<b>FY 2011</b>	311	920	169	1,400	<b>FY 2011</b>	78%
<b>Difference</b>	-30.2%	+6%	-41.1%	-13.3%	<b>Difference</b>	-1.1%

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

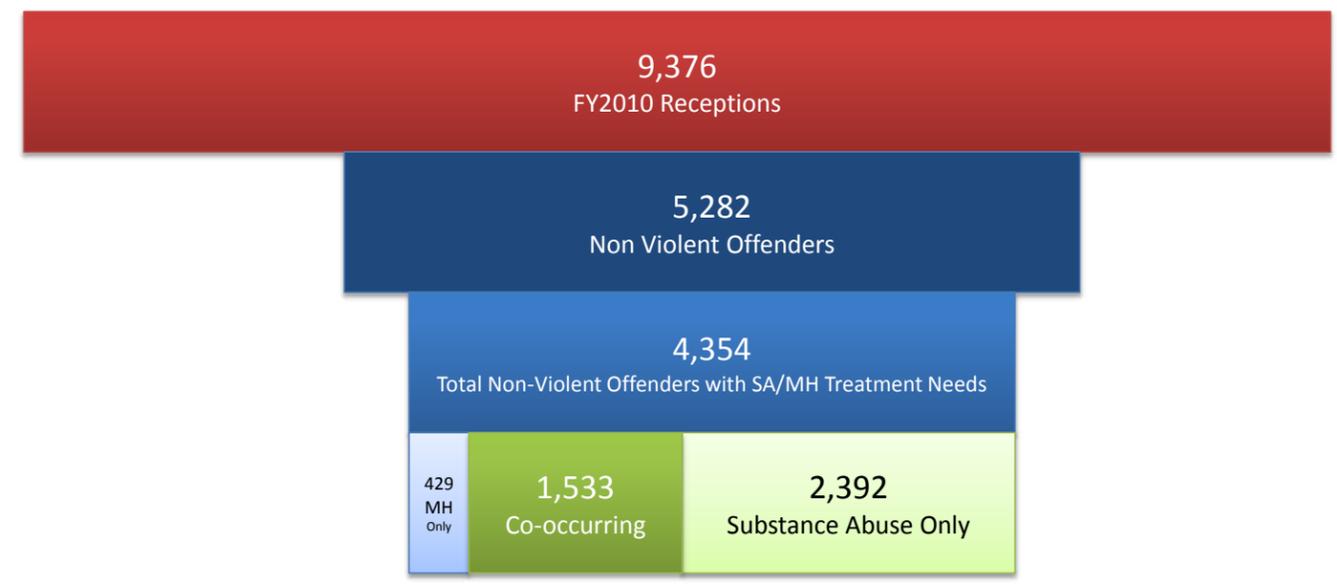


### Completion Rates for Probation Increased After OKDOC Implemented Evidence Based Practices



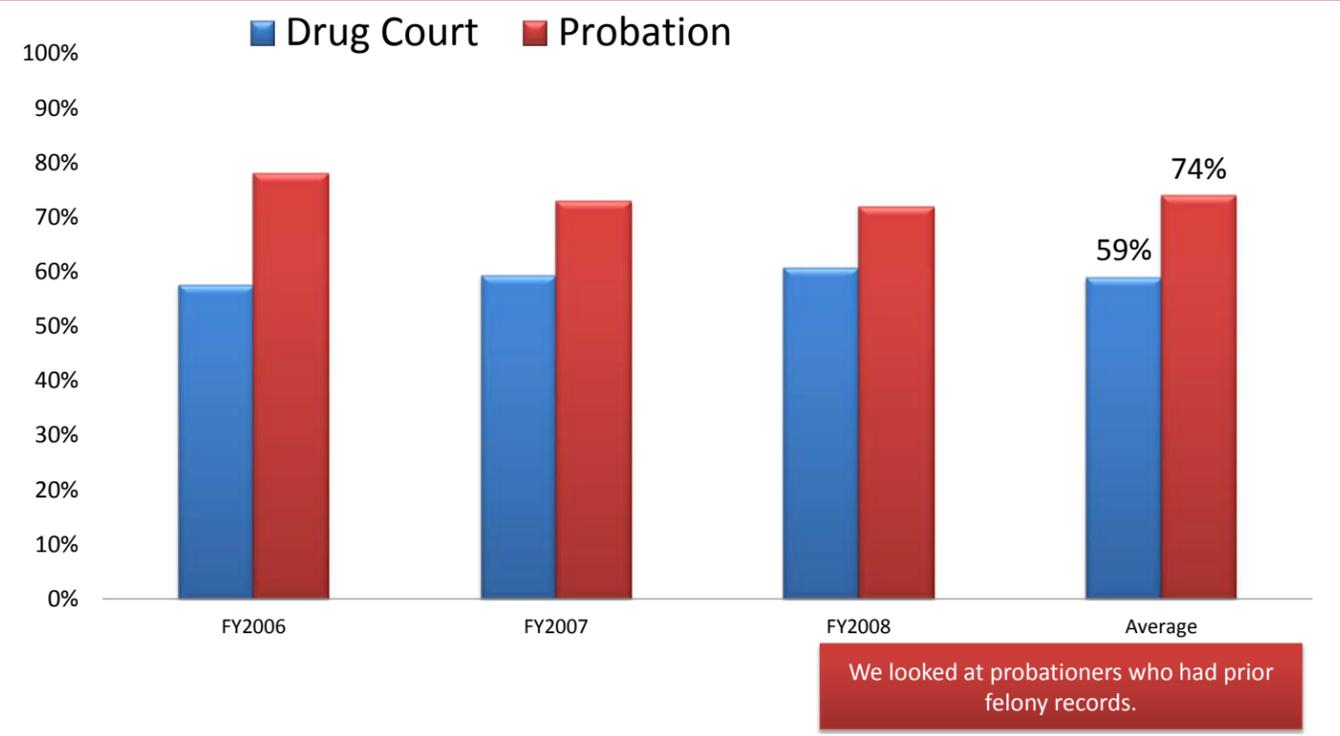
OKDOC P&P, 2006-2010 Exit Cohorts, Exit Cohort Less Deaths - This is a proportion of people who lived to complete probation. Council of State Governments Justice Center

### Four of Five Nonviolent Offenders Have a Treatment Need



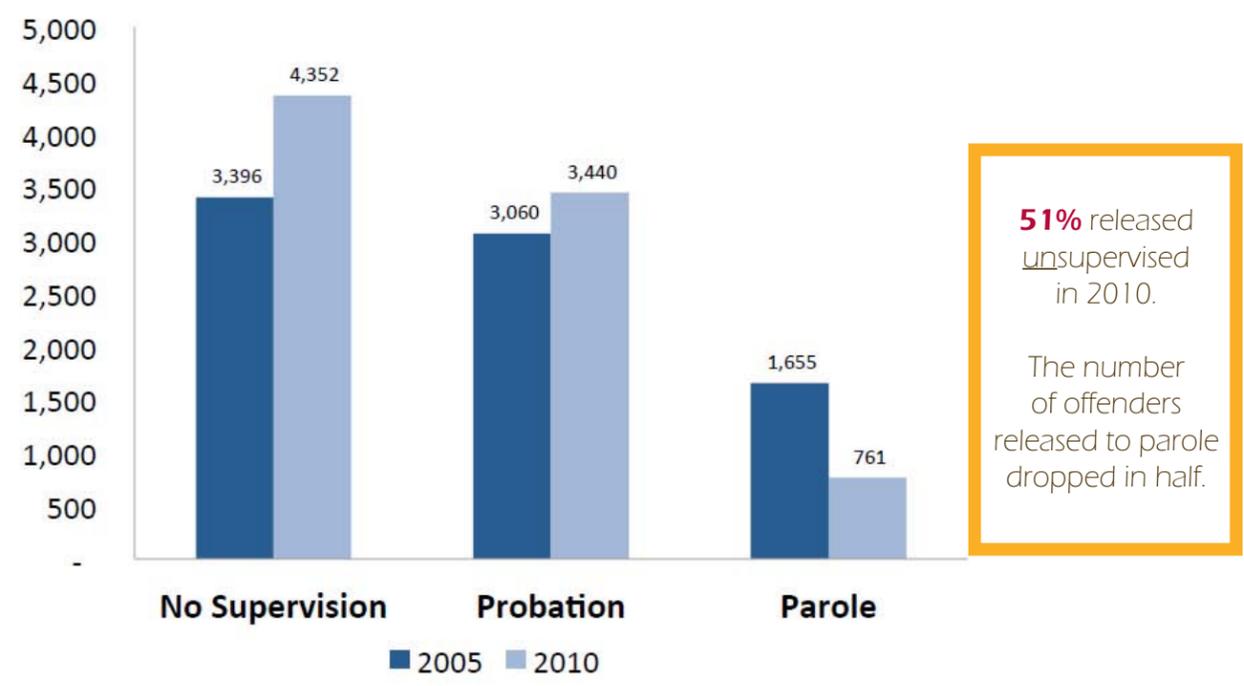
08 December 2011, David Wright Email. Council of State Governments Justice Center

### Completion Rates for Probation and Drug Court



Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; "Current Status" and Oklahoma Department of Probation and Parole FY2005 to FY2008 exits. Council of State Governments Justice Center

### More and More People are Being Released Unsupervised



Source: Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Evaluation and Analysis.(2011) The State of Corrections in Oklahoma; Fiscal Year, 2010 <http://www.doc.state.ok.us> Council of State Governments Justice Center

## 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.

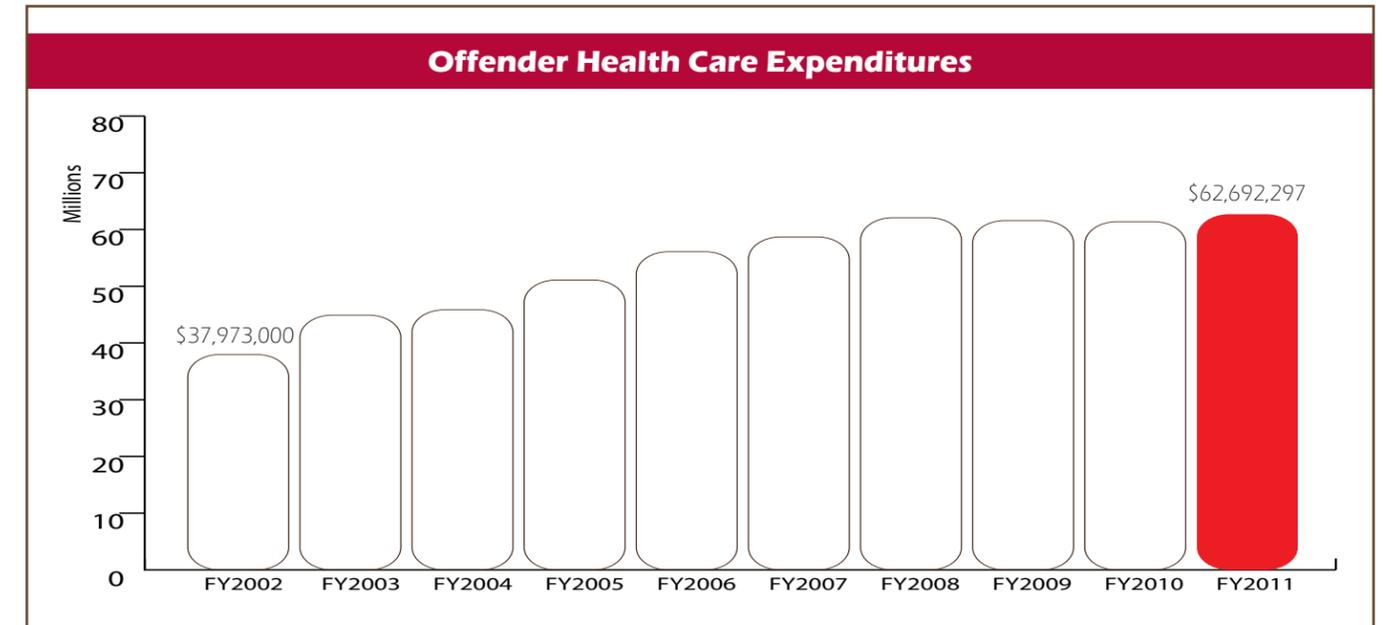
The offender population 50 years and older in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 3,800 in Fiscal Year 2011.

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%
2010	3,952	27,283	14.5%
2011	3,824	25,458	15.0%

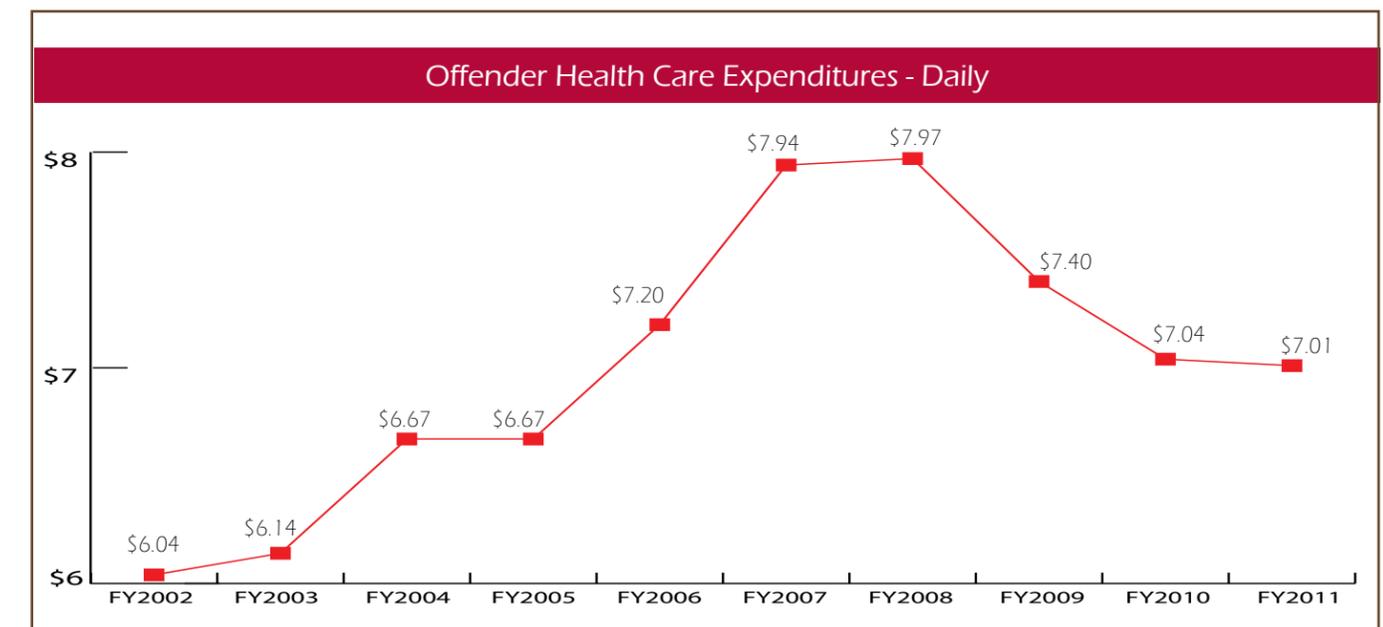
Note: Does not include out-count population. Data for 1980 and 1994 from Wheeler, et al., 1995. Data for 2011 from Oklahoma Department of Corrections Offender Management System.

- The projected population aged 50 years or older is expected to be 5,254 by Fiscal Year 2013, a 48% increase, while the overall offender population is expected to grow 10%.
- 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 above illustrates Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures have increased from \$37,973,000 in Fiscal Year 2002 to over \$62,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2011, an increase of 79.5%.

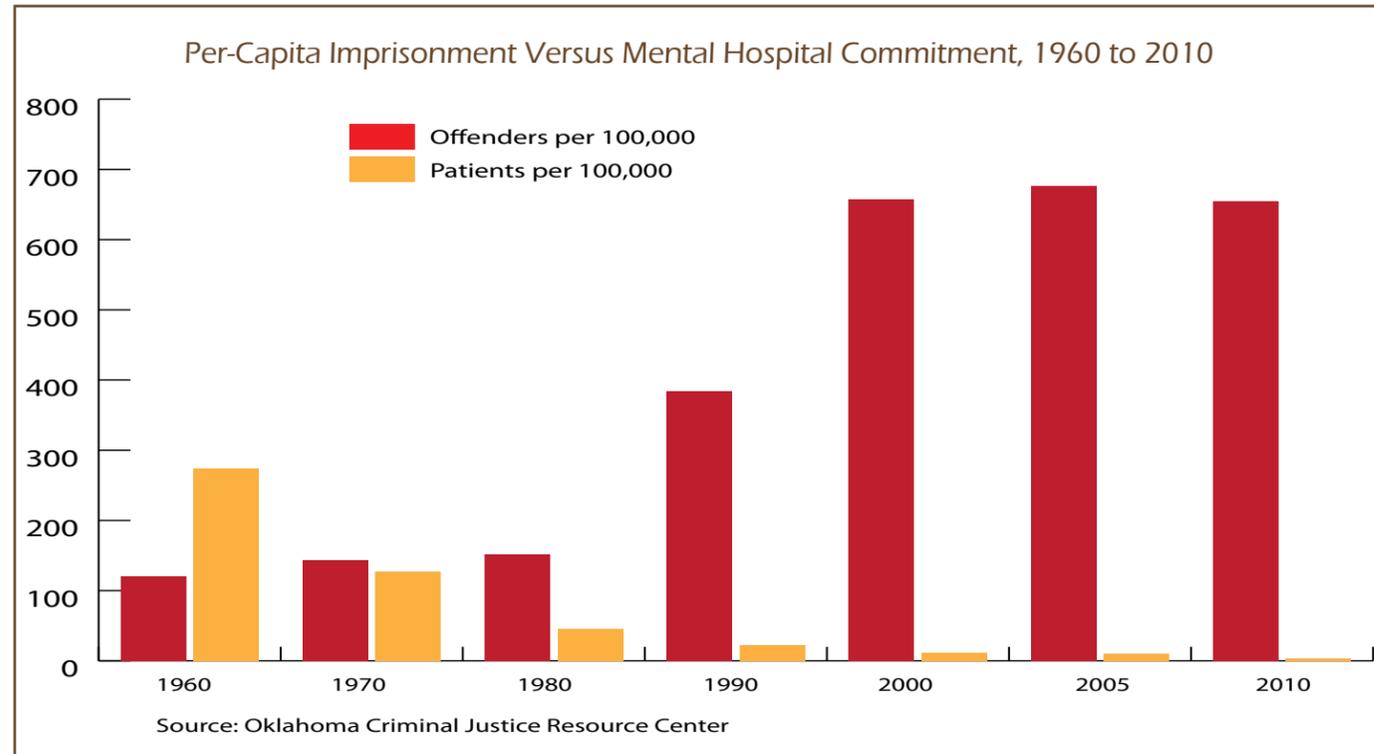


Despite the increase in Health Care expenditures, the agency has improved efficiency as evidenced by the drop in daily costs shown in the chart above.

### Mental Health

- The closure of state mental health hospital beds continues to impact the increasing number and percentage of offenders with serious mental illness who enter the state prisons. One indicator of this increase is the fact that the number of offenders incarcerated in DOC increased 20% from FY1998 to FY2010, while the number of incarcerated offenders requiring psychotropic medications increased 292%. Approximately 6,500 of the 25,949 incarcerated offenders have been diagnosed with a serious mental health problem and approximately 5,000 require and consent to psychotropic medications.

The chart below is another 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.

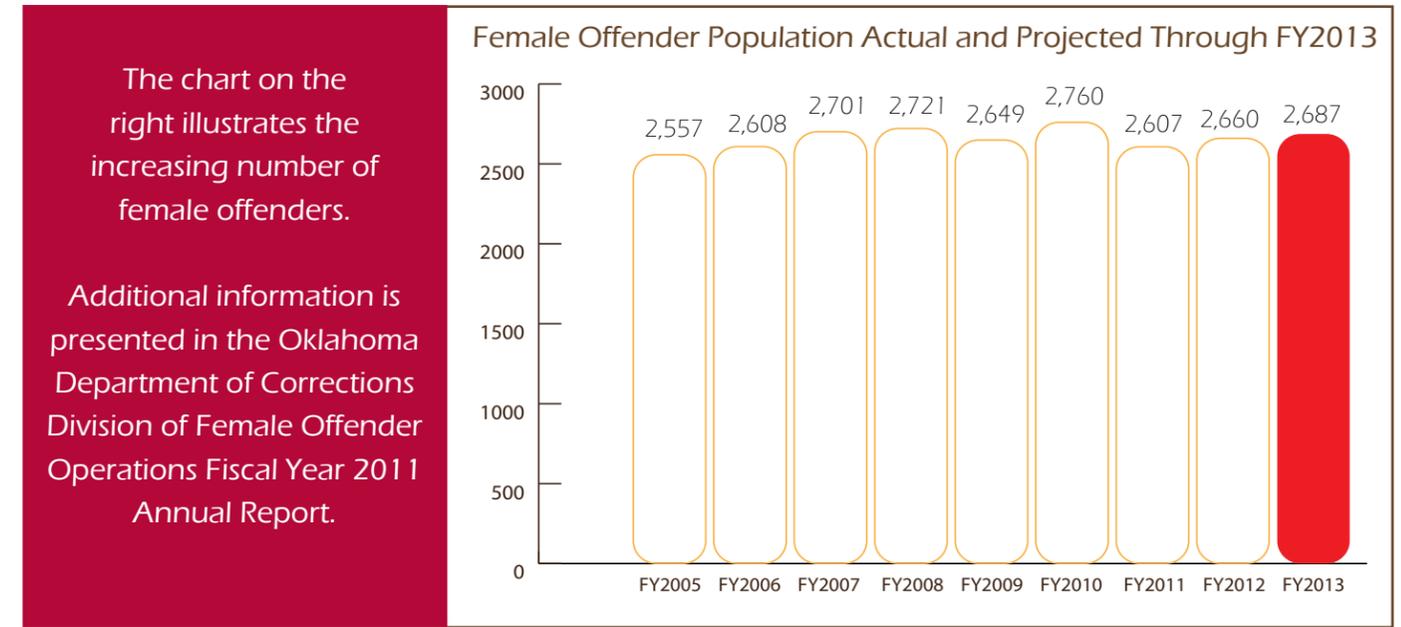


The Oklahoma Department of Corrections and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program transitions incarcerated offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community-based mental health services in the community. Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams (RICCTs) are under ODMHSAS contracts to be responsible for engaging with the offender with serious mental illness prior to discharge and then working with them in the community until they are fully participating in the appropriate community-based mental health and substance abuse services.

Mental Health Services (FY 2011 Actuals)	Offenders
Number of Offenders Discharged through Integrated Service Discharge Managers	264
Number of Offenders Provided Reentry through RICCTs	146
Number of Incarcerated Offenders Provided Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	575

### 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 offender 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.

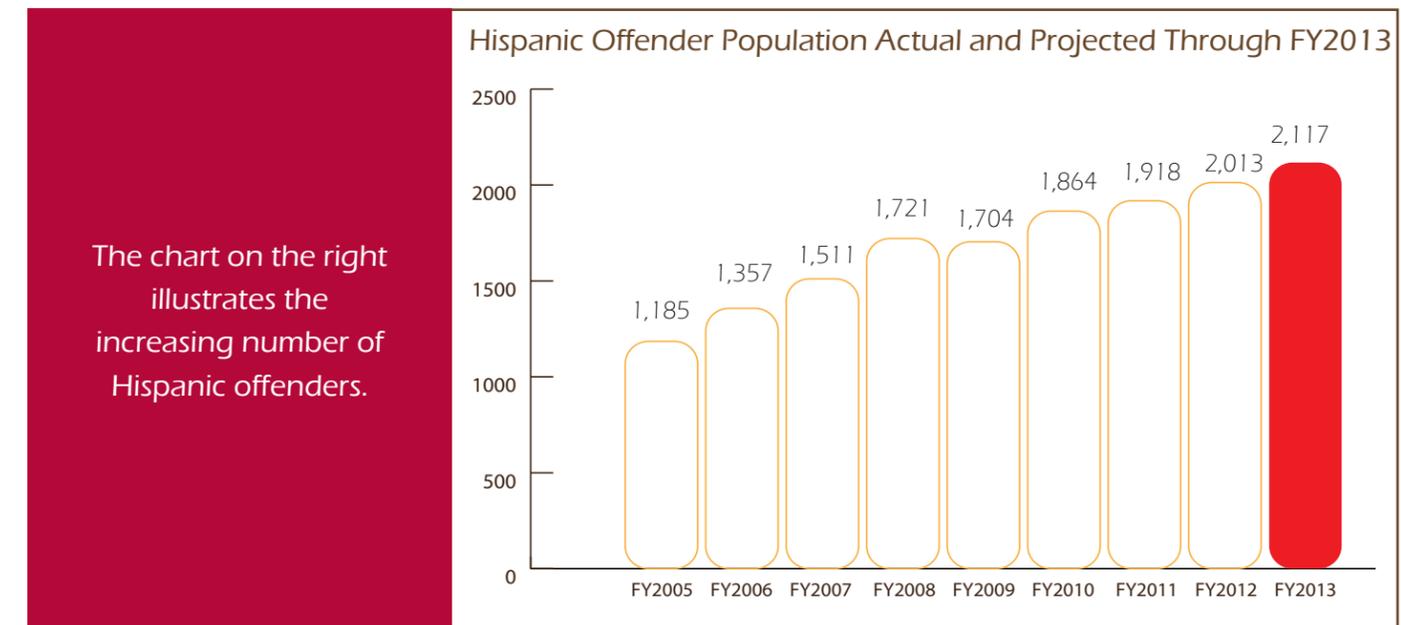


The chart on the right illustrates the increasing number of female offenders.

Additional information is presented in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report.

### 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 chart on the right illustrates the increasing number of Hispanic offenders.

For 2011, the US Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in Oklahoma to be 8.9% of the total population. The DOC Hispanic offender population is slightly over 7.5% of the DOC population.



The National Association of State Budget Officers estimated spending on corrections by all states totaled **\$51.1 billion** in **fiscal 2010**, a **3.2 percent decrease** compared to fiscal 2009.

The spending on corrections for Oklahoma totaled **\$476 million** in **fiscal 2010**, a **5.3 percent decrease** compared to fiscal 2009.

## National Funding and Expenditures Trends

The National Association of State Budget Officers estimated spending on corrections by all states totaled \$51.1 billion in fiscal 2010, a 3.2 percent decrease compared to fiscal 2009. State spending on corrections in fiscal 2011 is estimated to total \$51.7 billion, a 1.3 percent increase from fiscal 2010 but still below fiscal 2009 levels. As with other areas of the state budget, spending growth on corrections has slowed considerably due to widespread revenue shortfalls and limited resources; as recently as fiscal 2007; state spending on corrections grew by 10.1 percent.

Some of the actions states took to rein in corrections spending included closing prisons and other correctional facilities, the early release of prisoners, sentencing reform and employee furloughs.

In fiscal 2010, corrections spending represented 3.1 percent of the total of state spending and 7.3 percent of general fund spending. General fund dollars are used primarily to fund state corrections spending and account for \$45.5 billion, or 89.1 percent, of all fiscal 2010 state corrections spending. State funds (general funds and other state funds combined, but excluding bonds) accounted for 94 percent of total state corrections spending in fiscal 2010.

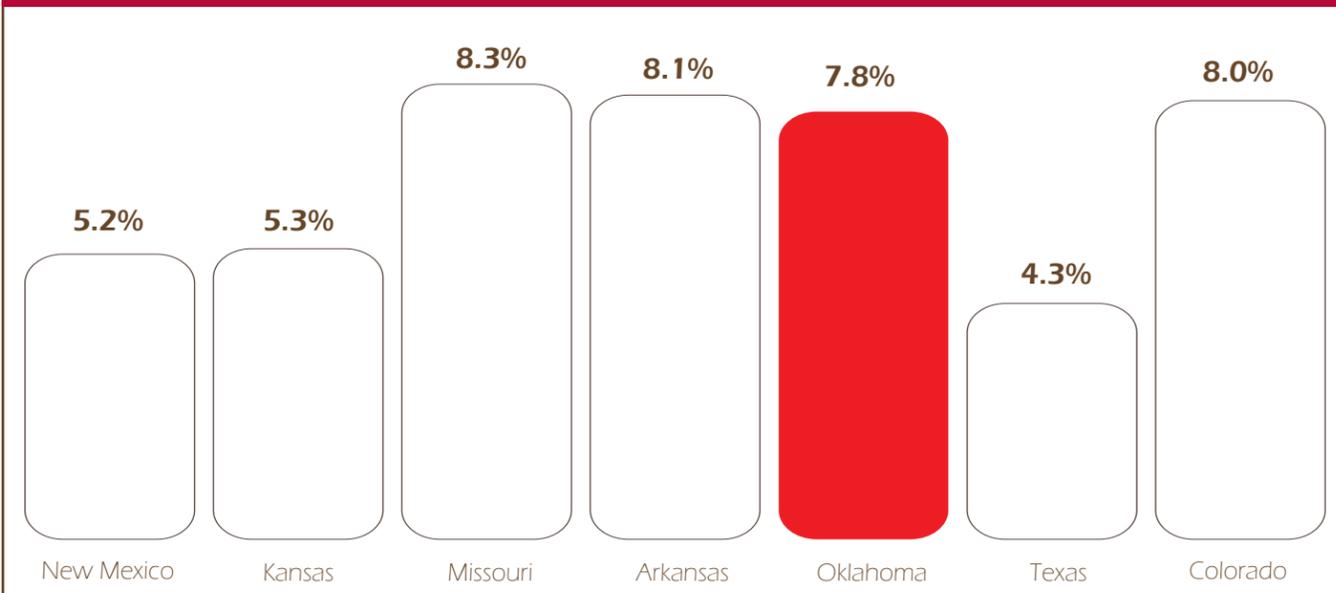
Federal funds accounted for 3.9 percent and bonds accounted for 2.1 percent. Overall federal funds grew sharply in fiscal 2010 by 37.5 percent, due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which provided \$1.7 billion in corrections funds. However, in fiscal 2011, federal funds are estimated to decline by 31.1 percent decrease as ARRA corrections spending slows to \$720 million. In contrast, state funds for corrections declined by 4.4 percent in fiscal 2010 but are estimated to grow by 3.4 percent in fiscal 2011 as states begin to deal with the wind down of Recovery Act fund

Oklahoma's high costs associated with a high rate of per capita incarceration are reflected in the percentage of general revenue fund expenditure.

Although Oklahoma corrections takes a larger share of general revenue funds, the state has one of the lowest incarceration per diem rates, the result of incarcerating higher percentages of state citizens compared to surrounding states.

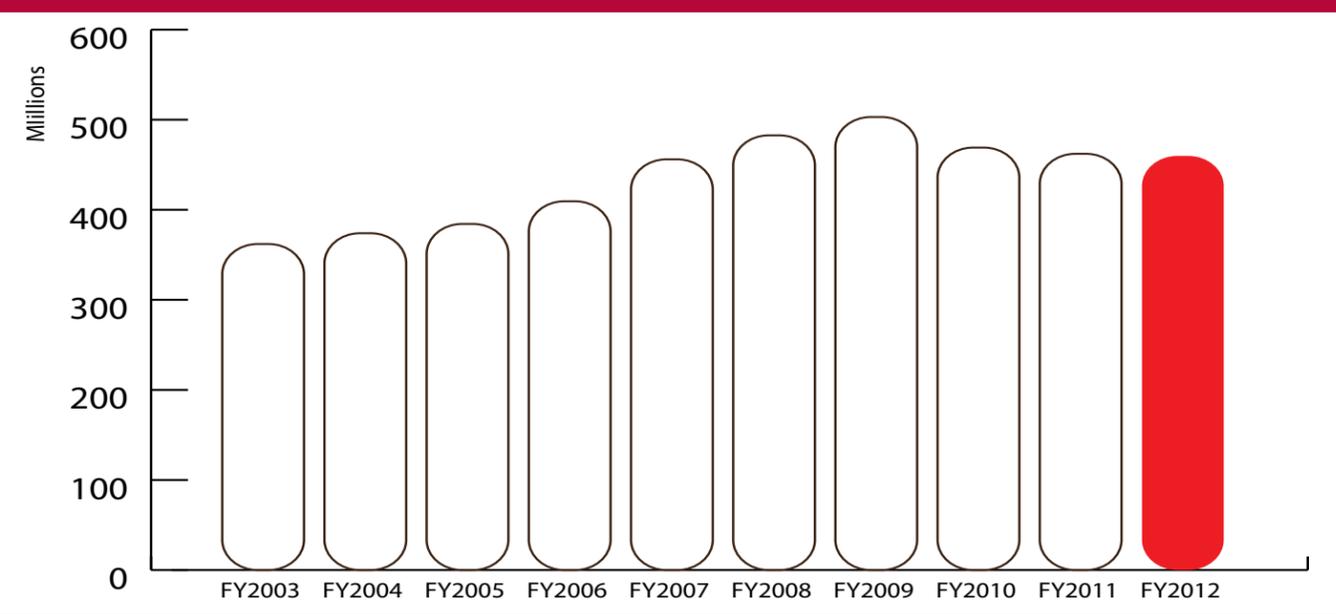


### Corrections as Percentage of Total General Fund Expenditures, FY 2010



Source: National Association of State Budget Officers: State Expenditure Report Fiscal Year 2010

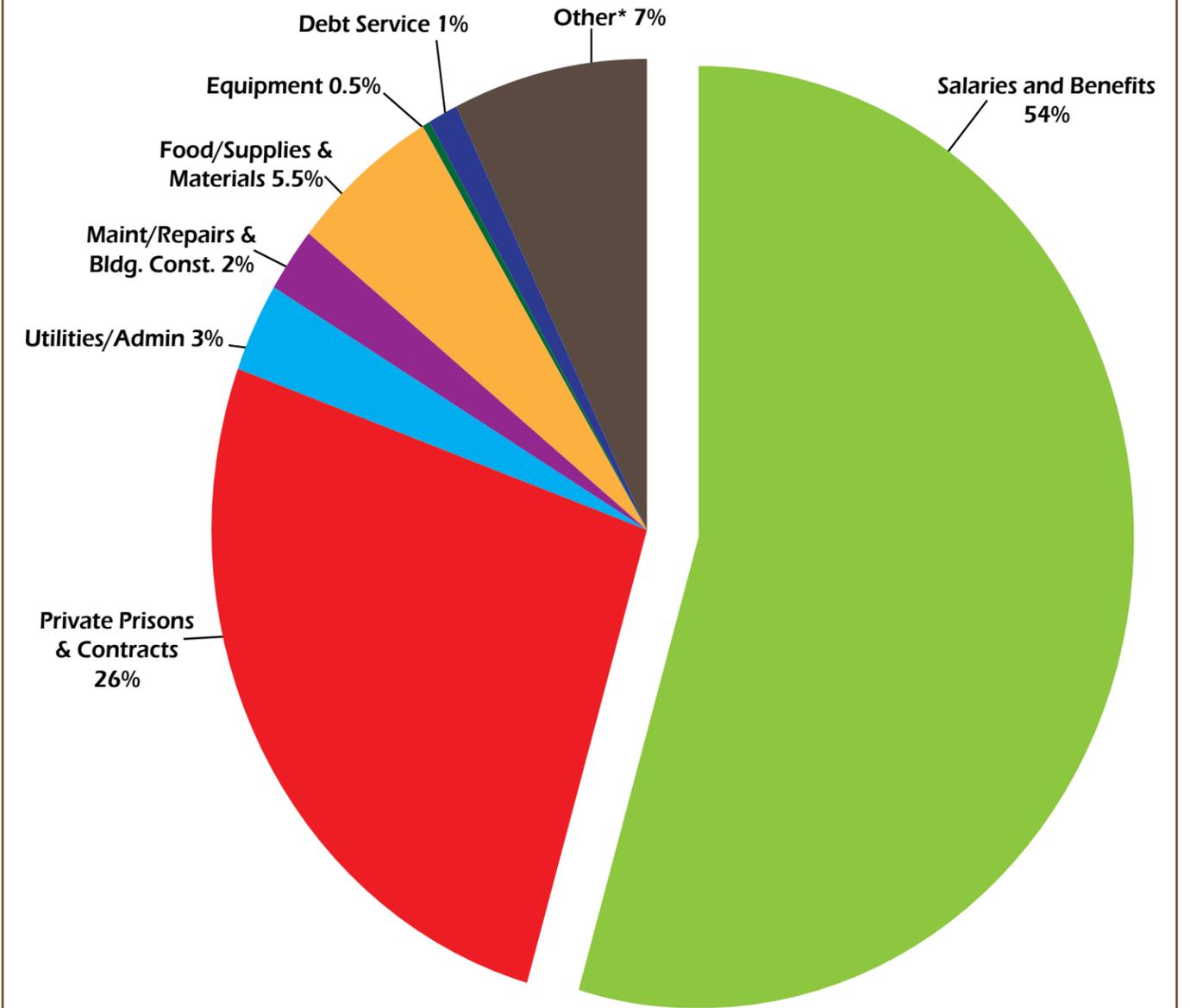
### Appropriations History, FY2003 TO FY2012



Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Appropriation	361,991,555	373,931,566	384,286,568	409,443,403	456,004,876	482,619,998	503,000,000	469,025,000	462,141,777	459,831,068
% Change prior year	-3.1	3.3	2.8	6.5	11.4	5.8	4.2	-6.8	-1.5	-0.5
Supplemental	18,800,000	5,000,000	17,924,000	24,000,000	32,664,573	24,000,000	0	7,200,000	0	
Total State Appropriations	5,532,095,223	5,106,597,024	5,358,101,676	6,038,003,816	6,738,268,544	7,048,169,281	7,089,333,227	6,999,468,194	6,691,837,225	

The following chart provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2011 Actual Expenditures by expenditure type for the Department of Corrections.

### FY 2011 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type

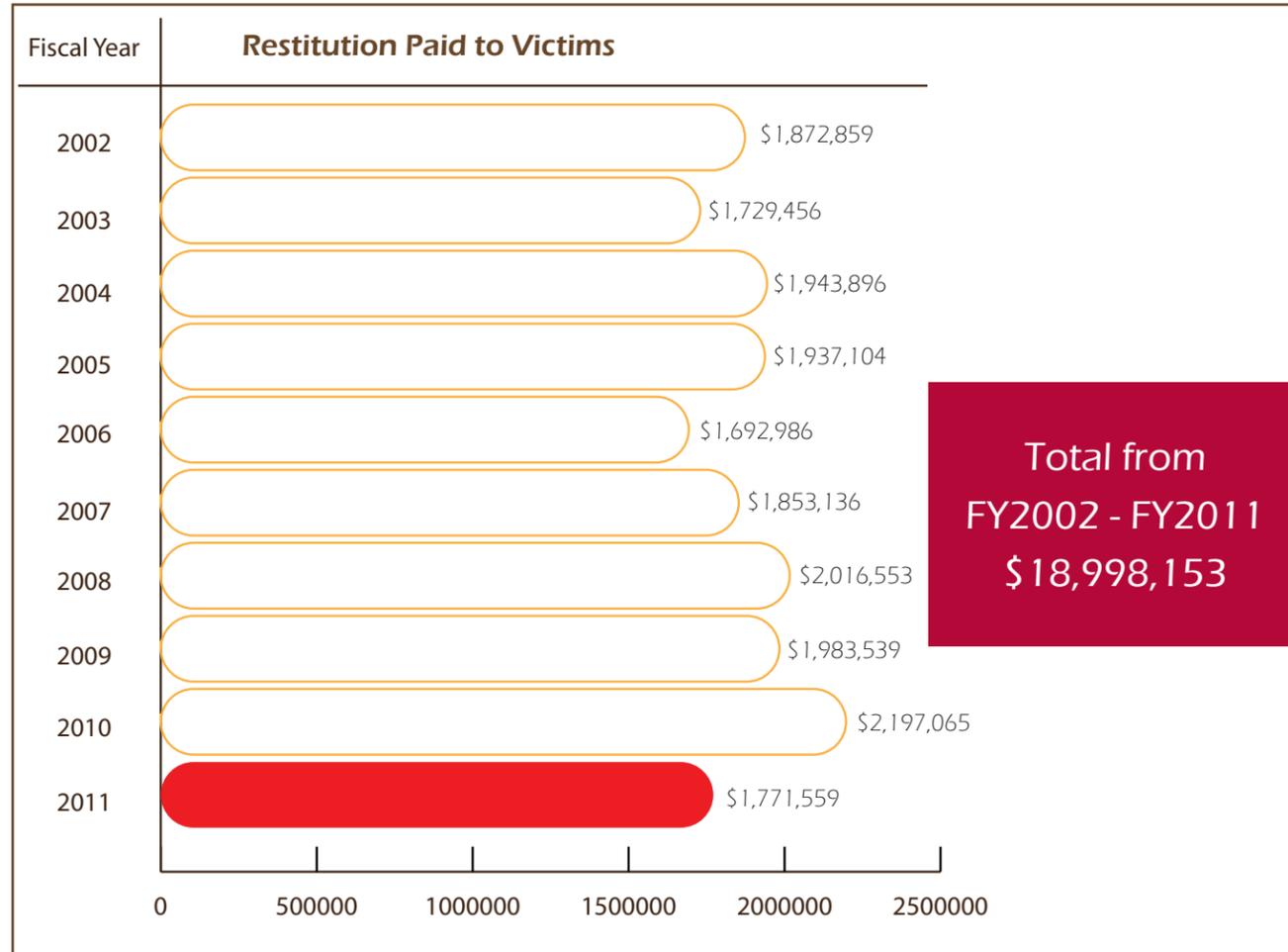


Note: \*Other Expenditures-  
 Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Offender Pay; Rent Expense; Production, Safety & Security; Shop Expense; General Operating Expenses  
 Under 1 Million: Travel Agency Direct Payments; Incentive Payments; Travel reimbursements;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

Source: DOC Finance and Accounting

## Restitution to Victims

The following table provides a breakdown of restitution fees paid to victims since Fiscal Year 2002.



Following is a summary of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2013 appropriation request.

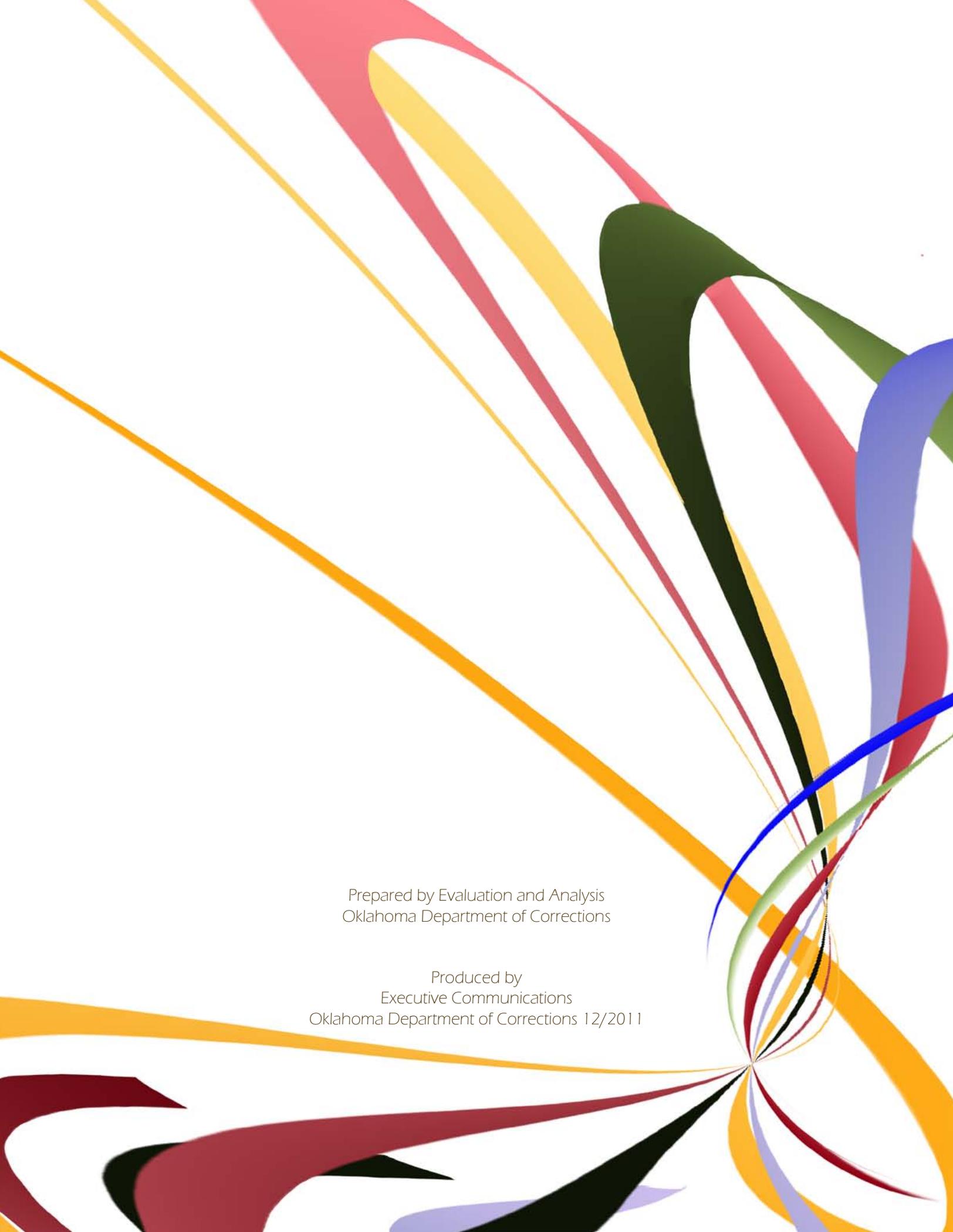
Priority	Item	Total
A	Pneumatic lock, control panel and electric lock replace	\$8,334,480
B	Offender Growth and Per Diem Restoration	\$4,423,310
C	Non-Discretionary Increases - Secure Facilities	\$2,811,665
D	Non-Discretionary Increases - Medical Services	\$4,045,000
E	Efficiency Improvements	\$3,410,000
F	Improvements to maintain or increase security	\$5,911,600
G	Information Technology/Other Technology Upgrades	\$2,115,000
<b>TOTAL REQUESTED APPROPRIATION INCREASE</b>		<b>\$31,051,055</b>
<b>REQUESTED FY 2013 APPROPRIATION</b>		<b>\$490,882,123</b>

## Department of Corrections 2012 Proposed Legislative Initiatives

1. Clarification of agency's authorization to sell seized contraband cell phones.
2. Delete electrocution as an option for carrying out an execution.
3. Enact legislation to amend process for obtaining or maintaining occupational licensure upon conviction of a felony.
4. Enact legislation to allow DOC to deduct costs of cremation from offender trust fund if family declines to accept offender remains.
5. Expand eligibility for medical parole to offenders serving sentences for 85% crimes.
6. Updating degree requirements for Director, Deputy Director, Warden, and Probation and Parole Officer.



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Prepared by Evaluation and Analysis  
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Produced by  
Executive Communications  
Oklahoma Department of Corrections 12/2011