

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Fiscal Year 2011
Annual Report

Institutions-Division I, Female Offender Operations

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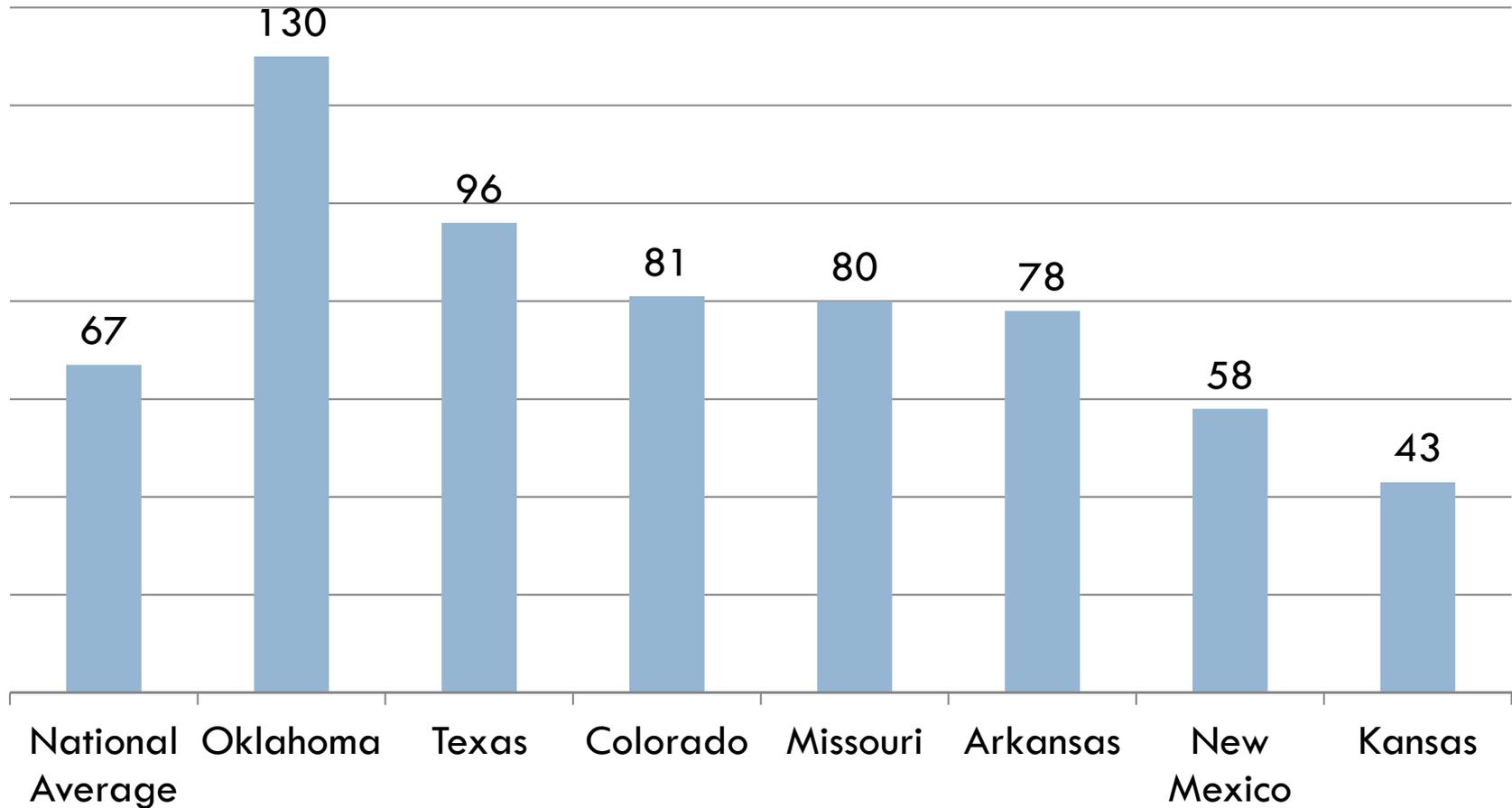
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Female Incarceration Rates-Contiguous States

End of Calendar Year 2010



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2010-Statistical Tables, Table 9. Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2009 and 2010.

Oklahoma Female Incarceration Rate by County of Conviction

per 100,000 Female Population

County Name	Incarcerated
Adair	2
Alfalfa	0
Atoka	10
Beaver	2
Beckham	20
Blaine	11
Bryan	36
Caddo	20
Canadian	21
Carter	35
Cherokee	8
Choctaw	6
Cimarron	0
Cleveland	44
Coal	11
Comanche	65
Cotton	8
Craig	3
Creek	79
Custer	29
Delaware	24
Dewey	1
Ellis	2
Garfield	60
Garvin	5
Grady	66
Grant	2
Greer	6
Harmon	4
Harper	1
Haskell	4
Hughes	14

County Name	Incarcerated
Jackson	29
Jefferson	6
Johnston	4
Kay	38
Kingfisher	9
Kiowa	7
Latimer	6
Le Flore	25
Lincoln	13
Logan	18
Love	4
Major	0
Marshall	6
Mayes	14
McClain	10
McCurtain	11
McIntosh	11
Murray	14
Muskogee	39
Noble	3
Nowata	2
Okfuskee	10
Oklahoma	663
Okmulgee	31
Osage	13
Ottawa	35
Pawnee	7
Payne	38
Pittsburg	42
Pontotoc	29
Pottawatomie	55
Pushmataha	1

County Name	Incarcerated
Roger Mills	2
Rogers	39
Seminole	33
Sequoyah	10
Stephens	59
Texas	22
Tillman	5
Tulsa	520
Wagoner	11
Washington	21
Washita	8
Woods	0
Woodward	7

Legend
At or below U.S. Average
Between 101% and 200% of U.S. Average
Between 201% and 300% of U.S. Average
Above 300% U.S. Average

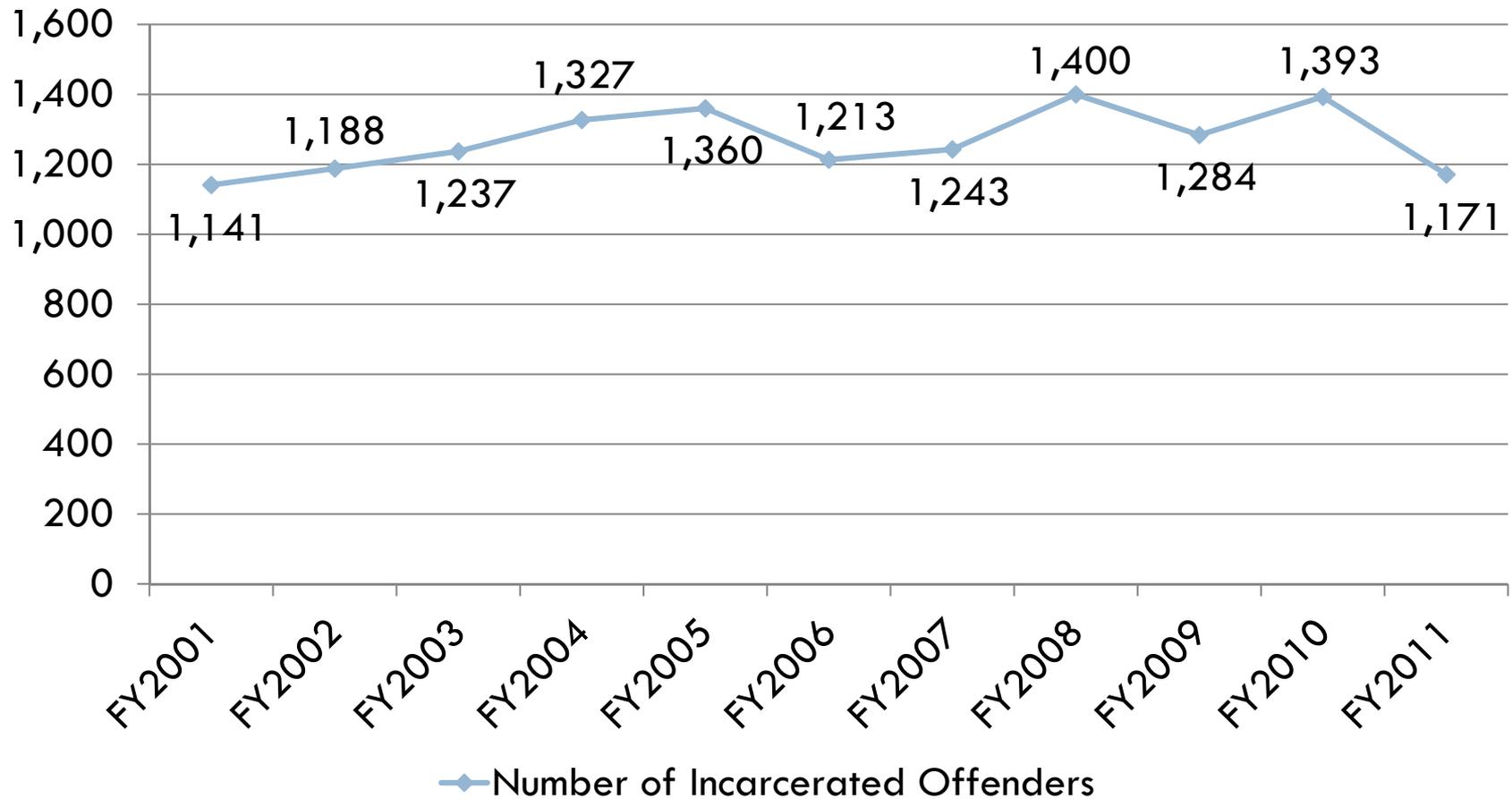
Note: Does not include - GPS/EMP (158) or Interstate Compact IN (3). Incarceration rate calculations provided by the Bureau of Justice do not include offenders whose total prison term was one year or less. Sixty-eight (68) female offenders with total prison terms of one year or less were removed from the sample for comparison purposes. An additional two (2) female offenders were removed from the sample due to incomplete data. All removed offenders N=231. Total female prison population on June 30, 2010, was 2,760. Sample is 2,529.

Source: Census data from Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex for Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011. National incarceration rates from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2010. Due to the suspension of Prison Inmates at Midyear series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the county incarceration rates based on the June 30, 2010 prison population are compared to the national incarceration average on December 31, 2010.

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Receptions

End of Fiscal Year Female Receptions



Receptions

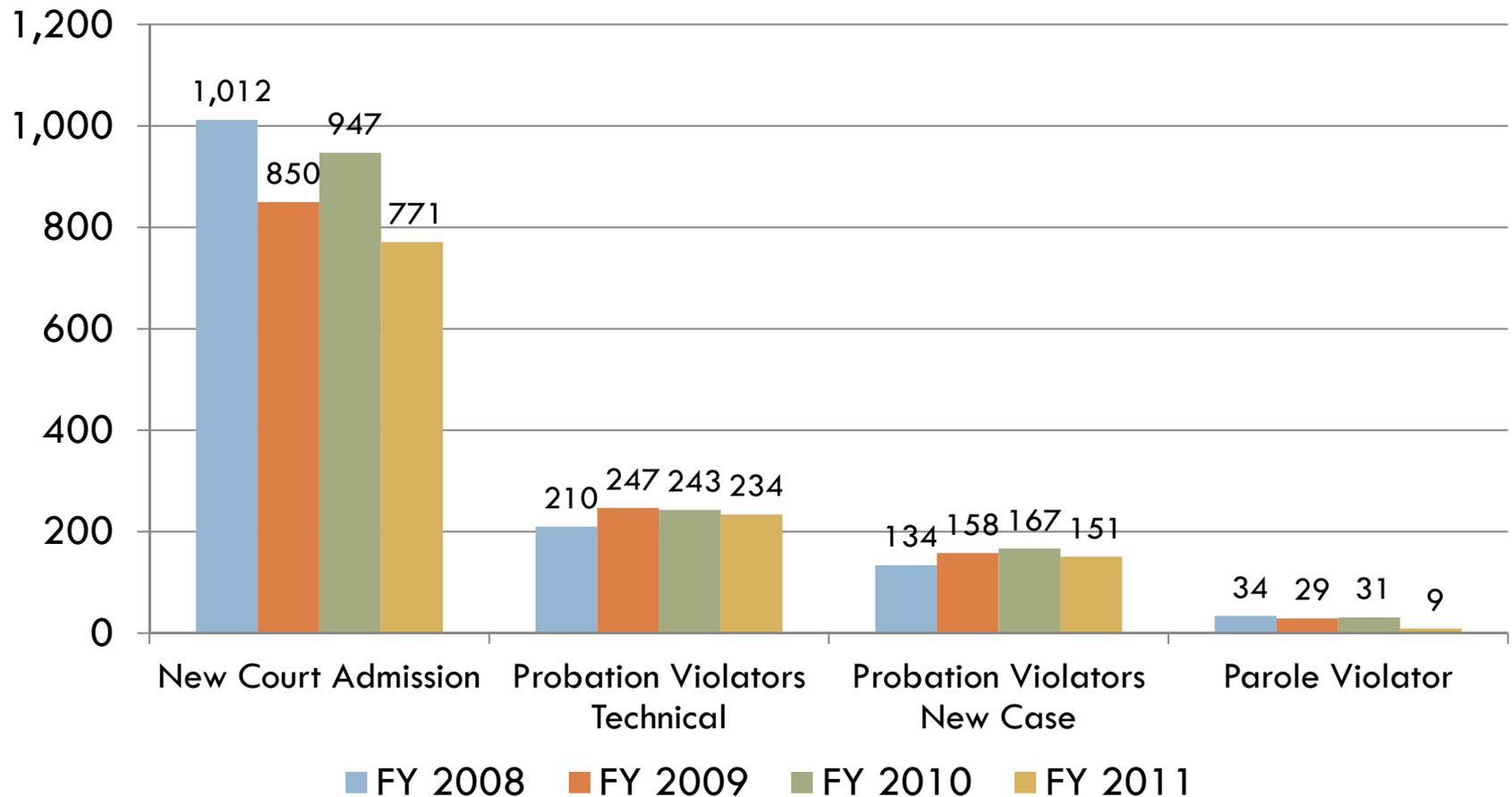
- During Fiscal Year 2011, 1,171 female offenders were received into the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. This is a decrease of 222 from Fiscal Year 2010.
- Unlike most states, which require sentences of one or two years to be served in county jails, offenders in Oklahoma can be sentenced to serve any length of time in state prisons. As of April 5, 2012, of the women received in Fiscal Year 2011, 560 had completed their sentence and were released. Most of the 560 women discharged (336 or 60 percent) were not required to serve a period of community supervision after incarceration. Four hundred and twenty eight (76 percent) of these women served less than one year in prison. Four were released on the same day as admission.

Fiscal Year 2011 Female Offender Receptions by County of Controlling Offense

County	Number of Receptions	County	Number of Receptions	County	Number of Receptions
Adair	2	Grant	1	Nowata	1
Alfalfa	1	Greer	4	Okfuskee	3
Atoka	8	Harmon	2	Oklahoma	234
Beaver	3	Haskell	7	Okmulgee	15
Beckham	9	Hughes	5	Osage	4
Blaine	4	Jackson	24	Ottawa	17
Bryan	9	Jefferson	3	Payne	24
Caddo	19	Johnston	6	Pittsburg	20
Canadian	20	Kay	9	Pontotoc	10
Carter	24	Kingfisher	5	Pottawatomie	30
Cherokee	1	Kiowa	1	Pushmataha	1
Choctaw	4	Latimer	1	Rogers	25
Cimarron	1	Le Flore	19	Seminole	16
Cleveland	19	Lincoln	7	Sequoyah	4
Coal	1	Logan	5	Stephens	23
Comanche	53	Love	4	Texas	10
Cotton	2	Marshall	5	Tillman	1
Craig	1	Mayes	7	Tulsa	216
Creek	41	McClain	9	Wagoner	6
Custer	26	McCurtain	11	Washington	14
Delaware	9	McIntosh	6	Washita	6
Garfield	40	Murray	8	Woodward	4
Garvin	1	Muskogee	16		
Grady	22	Noble	2	Total	1,171

The number of receptions at Tulsa County decreased from Fiscal Year 2010 to Fiscal Year 2011 by 99, as did receptions in Oklahoma County by 90.

Female Receptions by Type



Fiscal Year 2011 Female Receptions by Total LSI-R Score

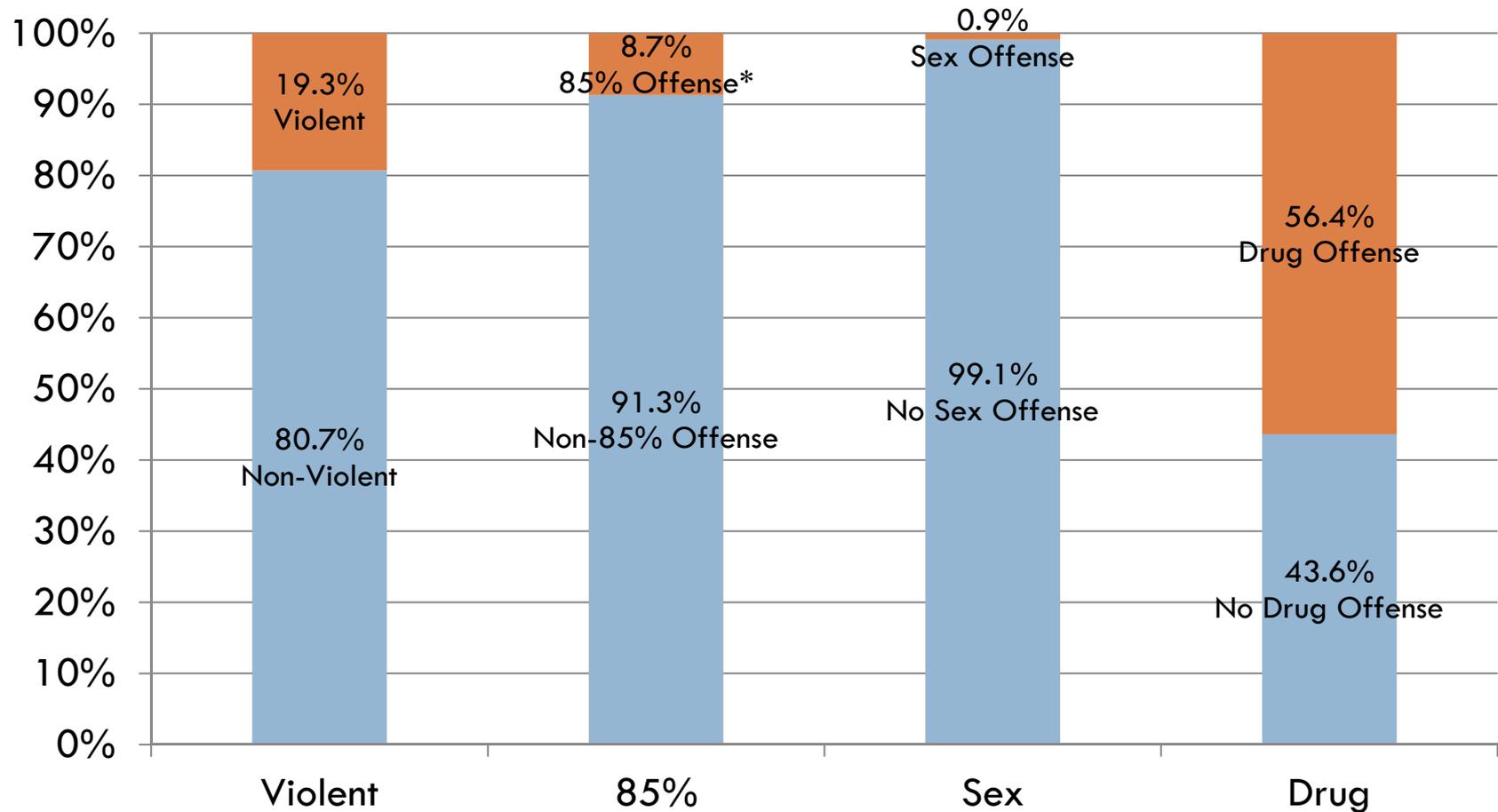
Score	Number	Percentage
High	540	46.1%
Moderate	511	43.6%
Low	103	8.8%
No LSI-R	17	1.5%
Total	1,171	100.0%

The LSI-R is a scoring instrument used to assess offender risk and needs. A score of 0-18 is low risk and needs; a score of 19-28 is moderate risk and needs; and a score of 29-54 is high risk and needs. The average score for female offenders, 27.7, falls within the moderate risk category.

Top Five Controlling Offense Categories for Fiscal Year 2011 Female Receptions

Controlling Offense Category	Percent
Possession, Obtaining a Controlled Dangerous Substance	23.6% (N=276)
Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance	20.1% (N=235)
Larceny	10.6% (N=124)
Forgery	7.9% (N=92)
Assault	6.9% (N=81)

Fiscal Year 2011 Female Receptions by Offense Type



*Effective March 1, 2000, 21 O.S., Section 13.1, provides that offenders who commit certain crimes on or after such date must serve 85 percent of their subsequent sentence of imprisonment day-for-day before becoming eligible for parole consideration or to earn or accrue any type of credit that might reduce the length of the sentence to less than 85 percent.

Fiscal Year 2011 Female Offender Receptions Demographics

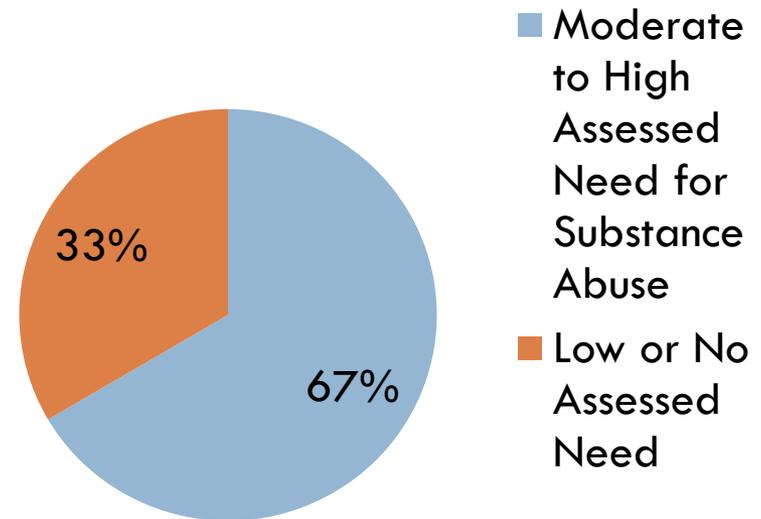
Race/Ethnicity	%
African American	21.7%
Asian	0.2%
Caucasian	62.0%
Hispanic	3.6%
Native American	12.2%
Other	0.3%

Age Group	%
20 and Under	4.8%
21 - 25	16.7%
26 - 30	21.0%
31 - 35	17.0%
36 - 40	15.1%
41 - 45	9.3%
46 - 50	9.3%
51 - 55	4.8%
56 and Older	2.0%

History of Substance Abuse and Addiction

- During Fiscal Year 2011, 1,171 female offenders were received by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Of these, 67 percent (N=779) were assessed with a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment.

Need for Substance Abuse Treatment



Economic Marginalization and Poverty

- Of the 1,171 female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2011, 1,154 were administered a Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) at the time of reception. The LSI-R assesses attributes relevant to level of supervision and treatment decisions.
- LSI-R results pertinent to economic marginalization and poverty include:
 - ▣ 89.4 percent (N=1,032) were unemployed at the time of arrest;
 - ▣ 76.5 percent (N=883) were frequently unemployed when in the labor market;
 - ▣ 74.6 percent (N=862) reported difficulty managing their finances at the time of arrest; and
 - ▣ 62.3 percent (N=719) reported a reliance on social assistance at the time of arrest.
- Of the 1,171 female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2011, 82 percent (N=959) had a need for education (e.g., Literacy, Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma).

Medical and Mental Health Issues

- Female offenders are treated for a variety of medical and mental health issues. Of the 1,171 female offenders received during Fiscal Year 2011, 69 percent (N=809) had a history of or were currently being treated for a mental disorder such as post-traumatic stress disorder, major mood disorders (i.e., depression, bipolar disorder), or psychotic disorders.



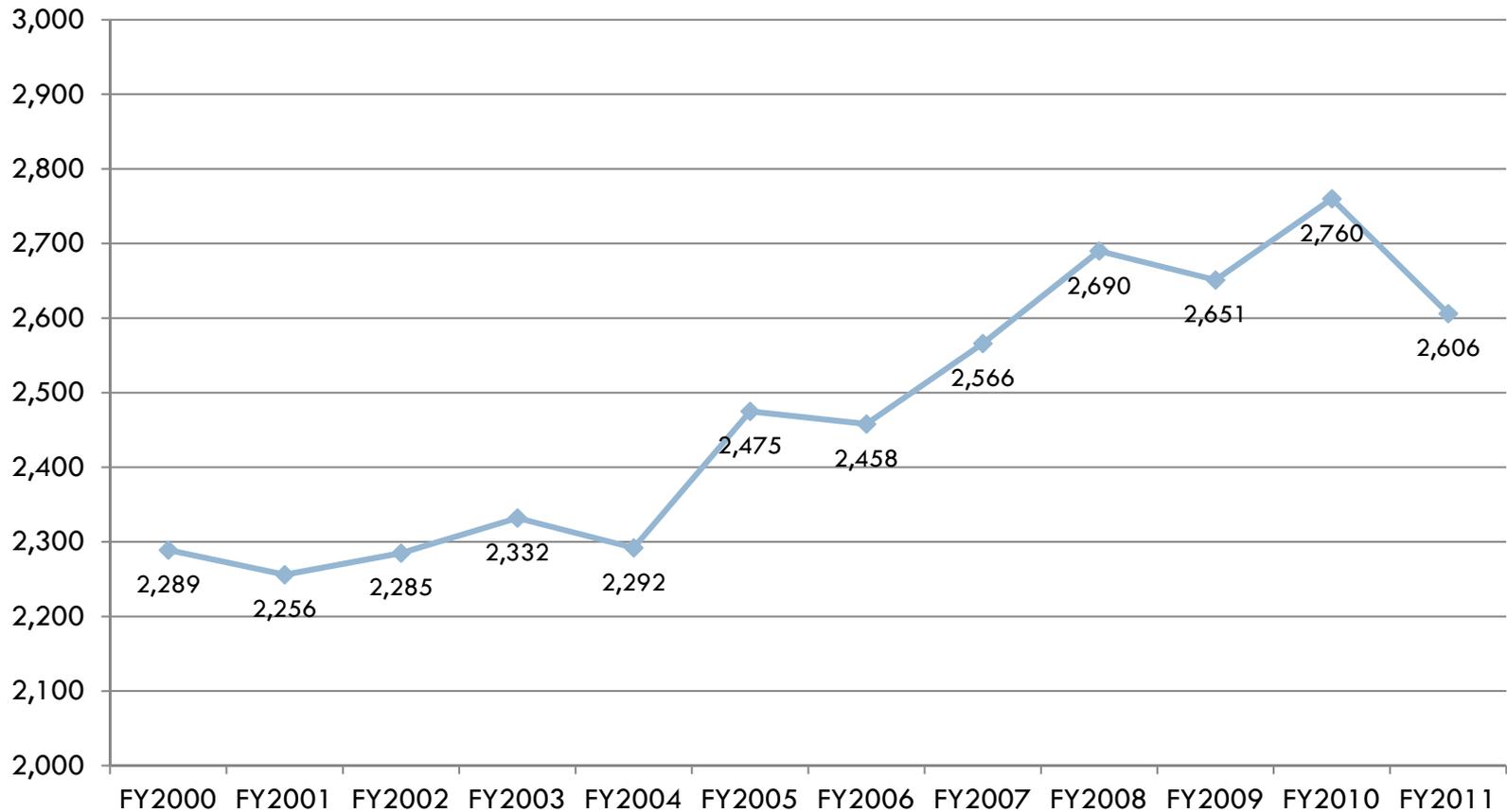
Incarcerated Population

Female Facilities: Custody Level, Location, Staffing, Capacity and Cost

CUSTODY LEVEL	FACILITY/ LOCATION	STAFFING AS OF JUNE 30, 2011	CAPACITY	DAILY DIRECT COST PER OFFENDER	ANNUAL DIRECT COST PER OFFENDER
Death Row/ Maximum/ Medium/ Minimum	Mabel Bassett Correctional Center (McCloud)	Authorized: 216 Filled: 124	1,043 93 (A&R)	\$35.83	\$13,079
Minimum	Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center (Taft)	Authorized: 148 Filled: 103	783	\$34.20	\$12,482
Community	Hillside Community Corrections Center (Oklahoma City)	Authorized: 33 Filled: 20	249	\$32.98	\$12,036
Community	Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center (Oklahoma City)	Authorized: 26 Filled: 16	160	\$42.68	\$15,578
Halfway House	Turley Residential Center (Tulsa)	Contract Facility	180	\$33.75*	\$12,319
Halfway House	Center Point, Inc. (Tulsa)	Contract Facility	32	\$39.32*	\$14,352

Source: Oklahoma Department of Corrections Total Cost to State, Statement of Operating Cost per Inmate Based on FY 2011 Actuals. *Halfway house daily costs are based on contract rates and do not include medical, overhead and administrative costs.

Female End of Fiscal Year Offender Population Comparison



For FY2000 to FY2006, the closest population analysis report to the end of each fiscal year with complete information was used for the end of fiscal year counts. End of year counts include all DOC facilities, contract halfway houses, and incarcerated offenders under Probation and Parole Supervision (i.e. GPS). Numbers exclude offenders temporarily out (hospital, court, jail, etc). For FY2007 to FY 2011, the end of fiscal year prison population number was generated from the Offender Management System (OMS) and includes all DOC facilities, contract halfway houses, and incarcerated offenders under Probation and Parole Supervision (i.e. GPS). It also includes offenders temporarily out (hospital, court, jail, etc).

Incarcerated Population

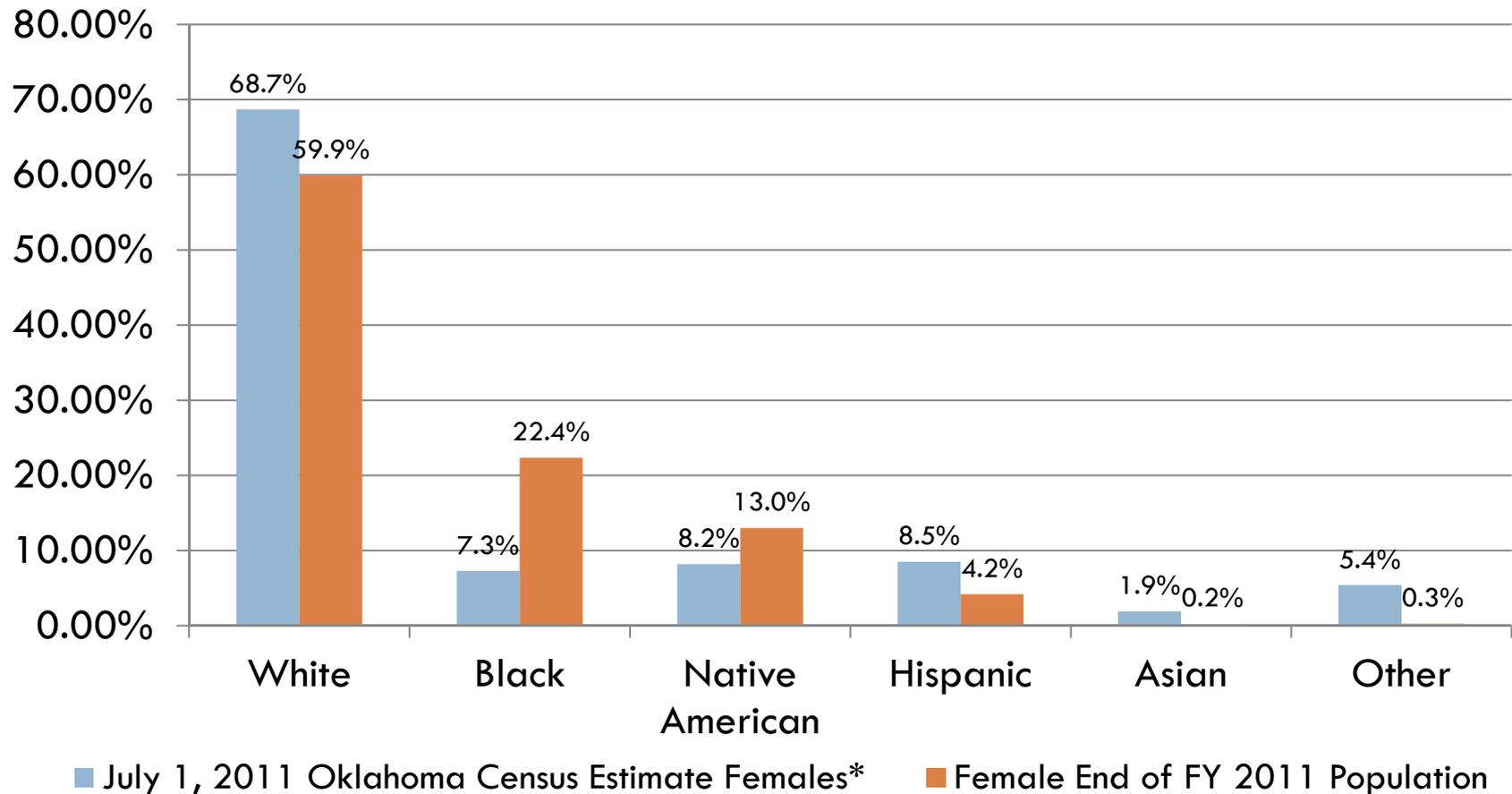
- At the end of Fiscal Year 2011, there were 2,606 incarcerated female offenders.
- Of the 2,606 incarcerated female offenders, 124 were incarcerated for a life sentence (3 for nonviolent offenses); 55 were incarcerated for life without parole (7 for nonviolent offenses); and one was sentenced to death.

Fiscal Year 2011 Incarcerated Female Offender Demographics

Ethnicity	
African American	22.4%
Asian	0.2%
Caucasian	59.9%
Hispanic	4.2%
Native American	13.0%
Other	0.3%

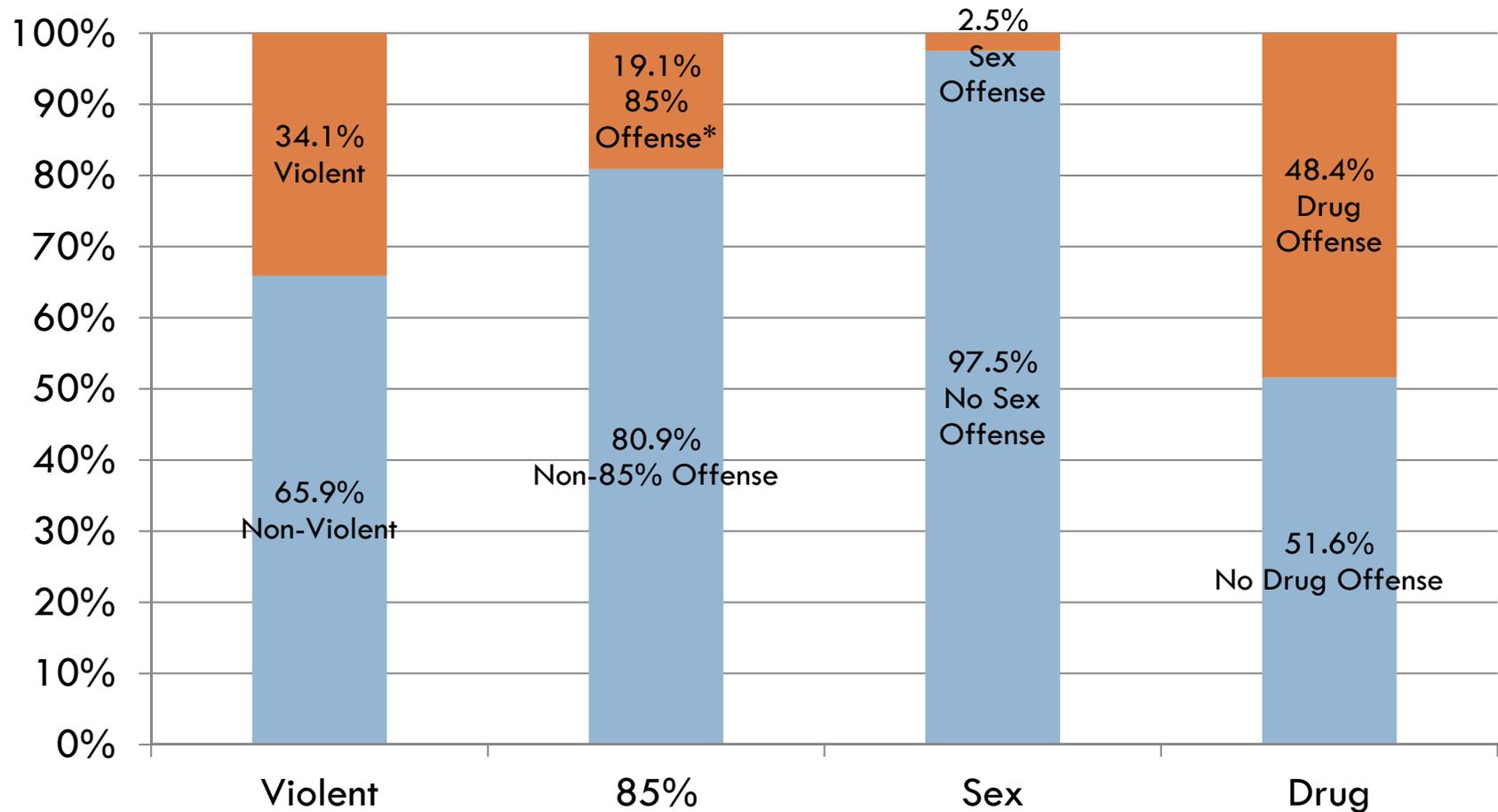
Age Group	
20 and Under	2.0%
21 - 25	12.0%
26 - 30	18.4%
31 - 35	19.0%
36 - 40	15.1%
41 - 45	11.8%
46 - 50	11.5%
51 - 55	6.1%
56 and Older	4.0%
Average Age	
36.6	

Race and Ethnicity of Female Offenders



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table 3. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Oklahoma: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (ST-EST2011-03-40). Release Date: May 2012.

End of Fiscal Year 2011 Female Incarcerated Population by Any Active Offense Type



*Effective March 1, 2000, 21 O.S., Section 13.1, provides that offenders who commit certain crimes on or after such date must serve 85 percent of their subsequent sentence of imprisonment day-for-day before becoming eligible for parole consideration or to earn or accrue any type of credit that might reduce the length of the sentence to less than 85 percent.

Top Five Controlling Offense Categories for Fiscal Year 2011 Female Offender Population

Controlling Offense Category	Percent
Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance	20.5% (N=535)
Possession, Obtaining Controlled Dangerous Substance	21.8% (N=567)
Larceny	7.3% (N=189)
Forgery	7.0% (N=183)
Assault	6.2% (N=161)

Substance Abuse

- The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has 166 substance abuse beds available for women.
- Of the 2,606 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2011, 75 percent (N=1,944) had an assessed need for substance abuse treatment.
- During Fiscal Year 2011, 915 female offenders who discharged or completed their sentences had a need for substance abuse treatment. Of these, 284 (31 percent) completed treatment prior to release, and 631 (69 percent) did not.

Education

- Of the 2,606 females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2011, 63 percent (N=1,642) had an assessed need for education (e.g. Literacy, Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma and Life Skills classes).
- During Fiscal Year 2011, 1,023 female offenders who discharged their sentences had a case plan need for basic education. Of these, 338 (33 percent) completed some form of education prior to release, and 685 (67 percent) did not complete some form of education.
- College courses are available; however, these courses are not funded with agency operating funds and are dependent on private pay, private grants or tribal grants.

Fiscal Year 2011 Education Program Participation

Program	# of Female Participants
Title I**	122
Education	1,870
Literacy	198
Adult Basic Education	332
General Equivalency Diploma	288
College	430
Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center (CIMC) Life Skills	252

Note: An offender may complete more than one educational program during a fiscal year and would be included in the count for all programs completed.

**Title I includes offenders in education that, at the time of service, were 21 years old or younger.

Career Technology

Fiscal Year 2011 CareerTech Skill Center Activity

Sites	Served	Completed	Retained	Non-Completion
Mabel Bassett Skills Center (Electrical Trades, Computer Literacy, and Transportation, Distribution and Logistics)	115	71	30	14
Dr. Eddie Warrior Skills Center (Business Information Technology, Manufacturing, and Transportation, Distribution and Logistics)	243	154	57	32
TOTAL	358	225	87	46

Offenders do not complete CareerTech for a variety of reasons including disciplinary, discharge, parole, transfer, etc.

Medical Services

- Medical services at female facilities vary based on the location and population served. Information presented in the “Medical Services Summary” table on the following page excludes medical, dental, and mental health information for the Turley Residential Center (Tulsa) and Center Point, Inc. (Tulsa) which are provided by host facilities. The host facility for women residing Turley Residential Center is Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center. Center Point, Inc., accessed services in the community.
- Offenders complete a “Request for Medical Services” to be seen by a medical provider, obtain appointment information, and refill medications, etc. Appointments are scheduled with physicians and mid-level medical providers at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Hillside Community Corrections Center.
- Medical units handle health issues even when their clinics are not open. After-hours callbacks and emergency clinic visits are not rare. Many emergencies are critical enough to require a visit to the emergency room at a local hospital or at Oklahoma University/Oklahoma State University Medical Center.
- Female offenders receive “well-women” preventative services that include mammograms and gynecological exams. In addition to care provided at facility medical clinics, female offenders receive health care outside of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. During Fiscal Year 2011, there were 2,561 specialty care visits from Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Hillside Community Corrections Center.

Medical Services

continued

- Each year, Oklahoma Department of Corrections medical units monitor female offenders' pregnancies and births. During Fiscal Year 2011, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center offenders gave birth to 25 babies. Most were delivered at Oklahoma University Medical Center. On average, there are 9 females who are pregnant. When an offender gives birth, guardianship is normally given to an immediate family member (most of the time a grandmother). If this is not possible, the child is placed in foster care. In a few rare instances, the child is placed for adoption. If the offender is placing the baby with a guardian, the offender completes the required paperwork at the facility law library. If the offender does not have a guardian to care for the baby, placements are arranged through a case manager at the hospital. Mabel Bassett Correctional Center does allow children/babies to visit their mothers more often than just regular visiting days.
- In addition to providing comprehensive care for female offenders, there are special groups who require monitoring due to chronic illnesses such as asthma, hypertension, diabetes, seizures, etc.
- Female offenders also receive necessary dental care at the facilities.

Fiscal Year 2011 Medical Services Summary

Fiscal Year 2011 Medical Services Summary		MBCC	EWCC	HCCC	TOTAL
Medical Services	Scheduled Appointments	6,465	2,776	1,252	10,493
	Requests for Medical Services	7,216	3,865	3,291	14,372
	Nursing Protocols	1,532	2,894	960	5,386
Medications	Average Number of Offenders on Medications Per Month	823	500	304	542
	Average Number of Offenders Prescribed Psychotropic Medications Monthly	440	277	126	281
Emergency and After Hours Activities	ER Clinic (Facility)	84	16	24	124
	After Hours Callbacks	18	63	10	91
	Emergency Room Visits (includes OUMC and local)	80	18	28	126
	Hospital Admissions From ER Visits	71	6	7	84
	Hospital Admissions From Non-ER Visits (Direct Admit)	54	20	4	78
Specialty Care	Contracted Provider	197	530	203	930
	Lindsay Hospital	247	198	27	472
	OU Medical Center	724	264	171	1,159
Chronic Illness *Some offenders fall into more than one group. Therefore, these numbers are not cumulative.	Asthma	174	99	52	325
	Hypertension	225	96	56	377
	Diabetes	68	32	18	117
	Seizures	63	23	11	96
	Hepatitis C	48	72	34	154
	Pulmonary	28	14	8	50
	Endocrine	31	24	0	55
	Cardiovascular	31	5	3	39
	Cancer	10	0	1	12
	AIDS HIV	6	3	2	11
Dental Visits and Services	Routine Visits	3,279	1,342	877	5,498
	Sick Call Requests	1,794	598	1,240	3,632
	Unscheduled Visits/Emergency Visits	160	92	30	282

Mental Health Services

- Generally, mental health issues are more prevalent as security level increases. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections utilizes a mental health level system as a means of determining the appropriate level of service for each offender based on need and severity of illness.
- Of the 2,606 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2011, 76 percent (N=1,986) had a history of or were currently being treated for mental disorder.
- Mental health services provided to Hillside Community Corrections Center, Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center female offenders include crisis intervention, suicide prevention, individual and group therapy, illness/medication management training and monitoring, and various psycho-educational programs (parenting classes, coping skills classes, assertiveness training, problem-solving skills, etc.).
- Offenders whose mental health needs require more intensive treatment are referred to Mabel Bassett Correctional Center Mental Health Unit. The mental health unit has 45 beds and two safe cells.

Volunteer Services

- Volunteers provide critical services for female offenders including serving as positive role models and providing invaluable programmatic services and skill-building opportunities related to overcoming experiences of grief, loss, and abuse; character development opportunities; support opportunities to promote recovery from addictions; and self-improvement opportunities including parenting and family relations.
- Additionally, volunteers provide transportation to and from work and outside medical appointments for community corrections offenders. They also provide transportation to and from religious services and activities.
- The Oklahoma Department of Corrections neither endorses one religious belief over another nor endorses religion over non-religion. Female offenders are provided opportunities for religious services and faith-based programs. Religious services are primarily worship or religious education.
- It is the many selfless acts of service performed by volunteers that assist the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in meeting the agency's mission on a daily basis. The monetary value of hours is calculated at \$17.49 per hour (estimate for Oklahoma provided by the "Independent Sector" at www.independentsector.org).

Fiscal Year 2011 Average Volunteer Hours

Facility	Hours	Value
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center	6,501	\$113,706.86
Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center	7,634	\$133,518.66
Hillside Community Corrections Center	5,426	\$94,900.74
Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center	7,723	\$135,075.27
Turley Residential Center	7,767	\$135,844.83
Center Point, Inc.	172	\$3,008.28
TOTAL	35,223	\$616,054.64

Releases, Reentry and Recidivism

Releases

- Approximately 93 percent of Oklahoma's incarcerated women will eventually be released. The remaining 7 percent (N=174) are serving sentences of Death, Life, and Life Without Parole.
- In the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 2,606 were females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2011.
- During Fiscal Year 2011, 1,318 female offenders were released. Of these, 61 percent (N=806) were released to probation and parole or another type of community supervision, and 39 percent (N=512) were released without a requirement for continued supervision.
- Based on a five year average of female offenders who have exited the Oklahoma Department of Corrections prison system, the average length of stay per female offender is 1.9 years.
- Forty-one percent of female offenders released in the past five years served less than a year in prison.

Reentry

- Female offenders have significant needs upon reentry to society. These needs include:
 - Safe and affordable housing;
 - Transitional income (living expenses, court costs, fines, restitution, child support);
 - Employment;
 - Transportation;
 - Childcare;
 - Medical care;
 - Mental health care;
 - Substance abuse treatment;
 - Community support (family, friends, spiritual); and
 - Positive relationships/role models.
- According to a report issued January 2005 entitled, “Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community,” issued by the Re-Entry Policy Council, Council of State Governments, *“Ensuring successful reentry means both safer communities and the improved use of tax dollars. But realizing better outcomes for people released from prison and jail requires efforts that address their myriad needs.”*

Reentry

continued

- The report provided the following strategies to assist with offenders' successful reentry:
 - **Housing—Facilitate an offender's access to stable housing upon reentry to the community.**
 - **Planned Continuity of Care—Prepare community-based health and treatment providers**, prior to the release of an individual, to receive that person and to ensure uninterrupted services and support upon return to the community.
 - **Creation of Employment Opportunities—Promote, where appropriate, the employment** of people released from prison and jail and facilitate the creation of job opportunities for this population that will benefit communities.
 - **Workforce Development and the Transition Plan—Connect offenders to employment**, including supportive employment and employment services, before release.
 - **Victims, Families, and Communities—Prepare family members, victims, and relevant** community members for the released individual's return to the community and provide them with protection, counsel, services and support, as needed and appropriate.
 - **Identification and Benefits—Ensure that individuals exit prison and jail with appropriate** forms of identification and that those eligible for public benefits receive them immediately upon their release.
- The Oklahoma Department of Corrections addresses reentry needs through case management that begins upon reception. Additionally, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is fortunate to have a variety of partnerships in the community that provide critical support and assistance (e.g., housing, food, clothing, transportation, preparation for employment).

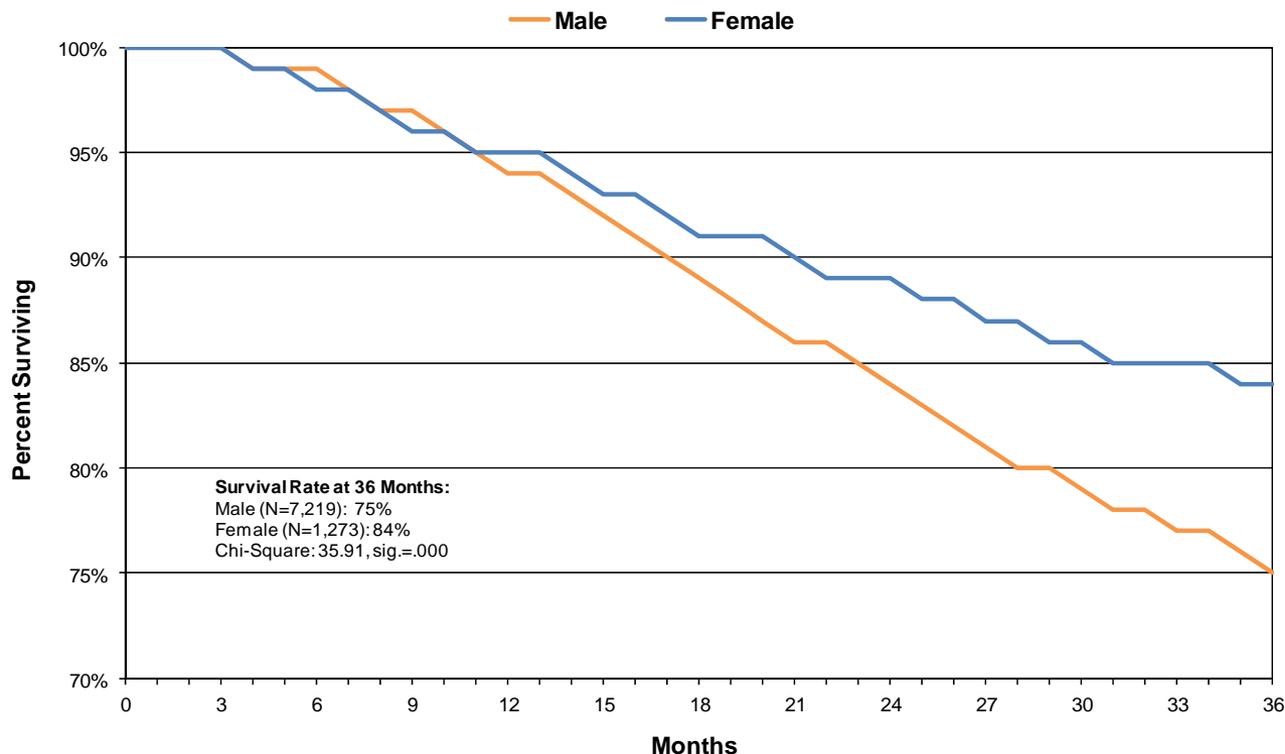
Recidivism

- At the end of Fiscal Year 2011, the recidivism rate for females released in Fiscal Year 2008 and returning within 3 years was 16.1 percent.

LSI Risk Score	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Low	7.8%	8.7%	10.3%
Moderate	13.2%	12.2%	14.3%
High	22.4%	18.8%	20.8%
Missing LSI Score	13.4%	17.7%	9.2%
TOTAL	15.3%	14.6%	16.1%

Survival Analysis of FY2008 Releases* by Gender Followed for 36 Months

Survival Analysis of FY2008 Prison Releases* by Gender Followed for 36 Months



*Offenders recorded in the Offender Management Systems having exited prison between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008. Each offender was followed for 36 months after prison release.

Recidivism Rates from Contiguous States

State	Description	Return Rate
Oklahoma	36 Month Ret. Rate for Females Rel. in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)	16.1%
Colorado	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in CY 2007 (January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007)	43.9%
Missouri	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)	35.3%
New Mexico	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)	42.9%
Kansas	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in CY 2008 (January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008)	20.3%
Texas	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in FY 2007 (September 1, 2006 through August 31, 2007)	17.9%
Arkansas	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in CY 2008 (January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008)	28.7%

Sources: (1) Colorado Department of Corrections-Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2011. Three-Year Return to Prison Rates, CY 2006 and 2007. (2) Missouri Department of Corrections: A Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population on June 30, 2011. Female Recidivism Rates, First Released FY2002 to FY2011, First Returned. (3) New Mexico Department of Corrections: E-mail from Linda Underwood, Budget Analyst, dated May 3, 2012. (4) Kansas Department of Corrections: E-mail from Ashley Dickinson, Director of Research/Evaluation Administrator, dated May 3, 2012. (5) Texas Department of Criminal Justice: Email from Karen Hall, Research Coordinator, Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Executive Services; May 2, 2012. (6) Arkansas Department of Correction-Arkansas Recidivism Study. Recidivism Rates by Gender, FY1999-FY2008 from Tiffanye Compton, Administrator, Research and Planning, May 2, 2012.

Alternatives to Incarceration

Alternatives to Incarceration

□ Probation

- *Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$2.81*
- Courts may sentence offenders to a period of supervised probation as an alternative to incarceration in an effort to facilitate pro-social adjustment, prevent further criminal behavior, and ensure successful completion of the terms and conditions established by the court. Probation officers utilize evidence-based practices to increase successful offender outcomes, thereby reducing recidivism. Success is measured by decreasing the number of offenders accelerated or revoked to prison while under supervision.

Alternatives to Incarceration

Continued

□ **Community Sentencing**

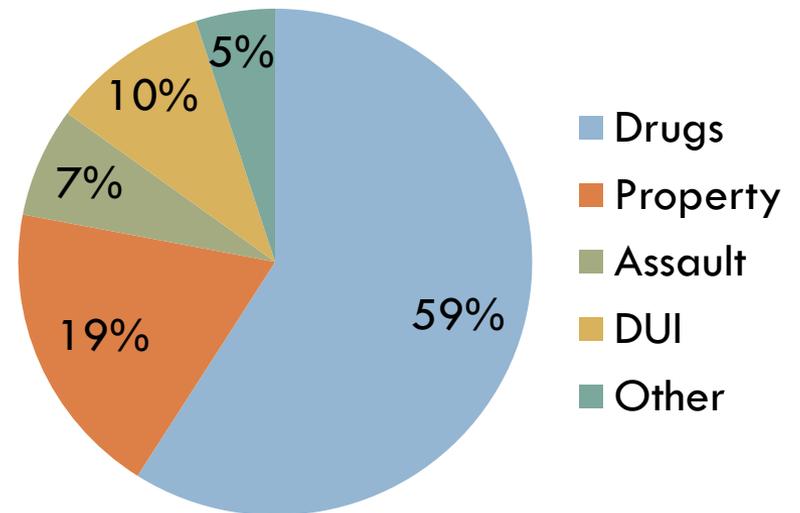
- *Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$2.59*
- The Community Sentencing Act authorizes a sentencing option for nonviolent offenders positioned between probation and prison in the criminal justice continuum. Participating offenders remain in the community, work to support their families, and receive mandatory treatment to address issues such as substance abuse and mental illness. There were 408 female offenders sentenced to Community Sentencing during Fiscal Year 2011. Community Sentencing is a strategy that diverts offenders from incarceration. Community sentencing is administered by the Department of Corrections and is characterized by partnerships among the Department of Corrections, local community sentencing systems, and contractors providing services for participating offenders.
- The district attorney may consent to eligibility for an offender who has a mental illness, developmental disability, or a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder and who scores outside the moderate range on the LSI, provided the offender is not otherwise prohibited from Community Sentencing by law. These exceptions are identified in the table below. The LSI-R is a scoring instrument used to assess the risk of someone continuing criminal behavior if identified needs are not addressed. A score of 0-18 is low risk; a score of 19-28 is moderate risk; and a score of 29-54 is high risk. The average score for female offenders, 27.35, falls within the moderate risk category.

Community Sentencing

continued

Fiscal Year 2011 Community Sentencing Summary	
Total Sentenced	31% (N=408) Females
Mental Health Exceptions	14% (N=58) Females
Average LSI-R Scores	27.35 Females

Fiscal Year 2011 Offense Categories Females



Mental Health and Drug Courts

- *Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$25.00 and \$15.00 Respectively**
- *Source: David Wright, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Females, Fiscal Year 2011
- Mental health courts represent collaboration from practitioners in both the criminal justice and mental health fields. Mental health courts generally deal with nonviolent offenders who have been diagnosed with a mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Mental health courts provide an effective alternative to incarceration for these offenders. Treatment is funded by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.
- According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, “Drug courts represent the combined efforts of justice and treatment professionals to actively intervene and break the cycle of substance abuse, addiction, crime, delinquency, and child maltreatment.” Once sentenced to drug court, participants complete an intensive regimen of substance abuse treatment, case management, and drug testing with monitoring, sanctions, incentives, and reporting. Drug courts provide an effective alternative to incarceration for drug offenders. Treatment is funded by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

Mental Health Court

Female Mental Health Court Participants Active as of June 30, 2011

Cherokee County	0	Okmulgee County	9
Cleveland County	17	Pontotoc County	5
Comanche/Cotton Counties	2	Rogers County	13
Craig County	3	Seminole County	13
Creek/Okfuskee County	15	Tulsa County	31
Hughes County	6	Wagoner County	7
Oklahoma County	29	Statewide	150

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Drug Court

Female Drug Court Participants as of June 30, 2011

Atoka/Coal Counties	18	Hughes County	15	Ottawa County	17
Beckham/Roger Mills Counties	13	Jackson/Harmon/Kiowa/Greer/Tillman Counties	25	Payne County	22
Bryan County	30	Johnston/Marshall/Murray Counties	19	Pittsburg County	26
Caddo County	13	Kay County	13	Pontotoc County	56
Canadian County	1	Kingfisher/Blaine Counties	3	Pottawatomie County	21
Carter/Love Counties	15	LeFlore/Haskell/Latimer Counties	63	Rogers County	33
Cherokee/Wagoner Counties	36	Lincoln County	12	Seminole County	45
Choctaw/Pushmataha Counties	4	Logan County	13	Sequoyah County	19
Cleveland County	29	Mayes County	15	Stephens/Jefferson Counties	10
Comanche/Cotton Counties	14	McCurtain County	31	Tulsa County	194
Craig County	5	McIntosh County	11	Washington County	21
Creek County	55	Muskogee County	31	Washita/Custer Counties	19
Delaware County	25	Okfuskee County	10	Woodward/Woods/Dewey/Major/Alfalfa/ Ellis Counties	5
Garfield County	24	Oklahoma County	170	Statewide	1270
Garvin/McClain Counties	18	Okmulgee County	21		
Grady County	20	Osage County	10		

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Female Offender Diversion Programs

- For a third year, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was awarded \$350,000 through a Justice Assistance Grant awarded by the District Attorney's Council. This funding supports the Female Offender Intervention & Diversion program in both Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. The Justice Assistance Grant funded program remains strong – 246 offenders have been received into the program since inception. This 12-month community based program supports women who would have otherwise been incarcerated. They are offered case management, individual and group therapy, medications, and access to health care services all at no cost to the offender. The diversion program was highlighted as a promising practice by the National Criminal Justice Association.
- The Female Offender Diversion Program is designed to target female offenders with multiple needs and varying degrees of involvement in the criminal justice system. Offenders are assigned to a caseload supervised by probation and parole officers and include: (1) those who are moderate to high risk and given a term of probation in lieu of incarceration; (2) those who have been noncompliant with their terms of community supervision but do not pose a threat to the community; and (3) those who have been court-ordered to the Female Diversion Program either as a delayed sentence or sentenced to participate in the program as part of their probation requirements. The Female Offender Diversion Program provides funding for substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and co-occurring disorders. The Female Offender Diversion Program began January 4, 2010, and as of June 30, 2011, there were 137 participating in the program. To date:
 - Accepted: 246
 - Completions:71
 - Non- Completions: 38
- In November 2010, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was awarded the Second Chance Act Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Demonstration Project Competitive Grant by the Department of Justice. In support of Representative Kris Steele's HB 2998, DOC with private matching funding support from the George Kaiser Family Foundation (GKFF) and in collaboration with Resonance Center for Women and Tulsa area community partners began this reentry program on June 8, 2011. Resonance case managers work with female offenders returning to the Tulsa area from Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center and Turley Residential Center while they are still incarcerated to develop individualized reentry plans. Services include: employment, access to safe housing, family reunification, health care, and mentoring. Referrals are also made for substance abuse and mental health treatment, education and vocational training. The program is committed to serving 100 offenders.

Women in Recovery

- Women in Recovery, funded by the George Kaiser Family Foundation, offers a cost-effective and holistic approach to diverting female offenders from incarceration in Tulsa County. Women in Recovery has served 127 nonviolent women offenders who together have 200 children. The Program is a true wraparound model, changing the way traditional services are delivered, allowing women the maximum potential to succeed by providing them the necessary tools to regain their independence financially and exit the criminal justice system. Focusing primarily on substance abuse and mental health treatment, and providing safe housing and transportation from the beginning, each woman's total needs are met.

Further Information

Please contact the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Institutions-Division I, if you need further information or you would like to partner with the department to educate others regarding female incarceration in Oklahoma and the critical issues facing female offenders, reduce the incarceration rate of female offenders and/or provide critical support and resources necessary for female offenders' successful reentry into society.

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