

FY 2010
RECEPTIONS, INCARCERATED, AND RELEASES

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

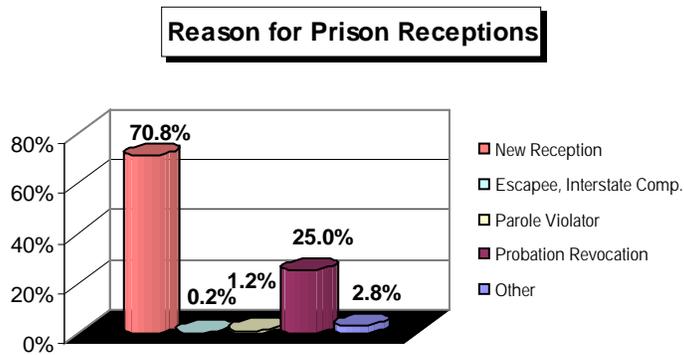
Evaluation and Analysis

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 2010 RECEPTIONS, INCARCERATED, AND RELEASES

At the end of FY 2010, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections held 25,949 incarcerated offenders under its jurisdiction. It received into its prisons 9,378 offenders and released 8,550 offenders. Details specific to the prison receptions, incarcerated population, and prison releases include: basic offender demographics, education, offense and sentence information, as well as other offender data when applicable. Data for this report come from the Offender Management System.

FY 2010 Prison Receptions

In FY 2010 the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC) received 9,378 offenders who were sentenced to a term of incarceration as a result of their felony offense(s). The majority of the



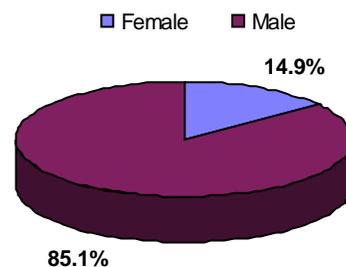
prison receptions for this fiscal year - 6,639 (70.8%) - were receptions for new offenses.

Probation revocations accounted for 2,343 (25.0%) of the receptions. Of these, 1202 (12.8%) were received without a new case and 1,141 (12.2%) were received into prison with

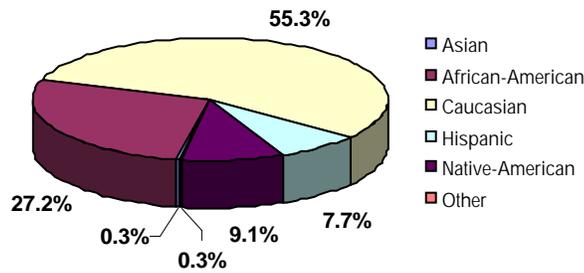
a new case. Please note that some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the ODOC. Parole violators constituted 110 (1.2%) of all FY 2010 receptions, and Escapees returned to prison, Interstate Compact receptions, and offenders otherwise assigned ('Other') made up the remaining 286 (3.0%) of FY 2010 receptions.

Males represented the majority of the offenders received into prison during the fiscal year - 7,985 (85.1%). The female population is much smaller as they only comprise approximately 15% of the prison admissions for FY10 - 1,393.

Prison Receptions by Gender



Prison Receptions by Race

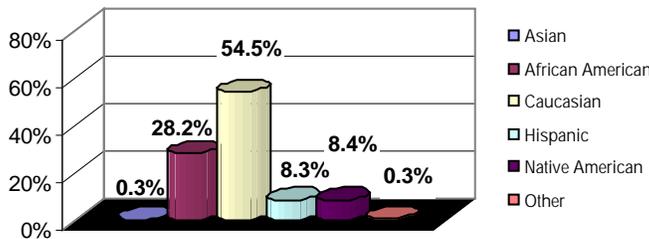


By race, Caucasians accounted for 55.3% (5,188) of all FY 2010 prison receptions. African-Americans made up the second largest race category of offenders with 27.2% (2,555) of the total, while Native-Americans represented 9.1% (857). The number of Hispanics received in FY 2010 was

724 (7.7%), and the remaining offenders (i.e., Asian, Pacific-Islander, Alaskan-Native, and Other) are categorized as 'Other' and constituted 54 (0.6%) of the total prison reception population.

Examining race trends by gender for the prison reception population, both sexes held similar distributions as depicted in the following charts. Caucasians comprised the majority of both male

Male Prison Receptions by Race

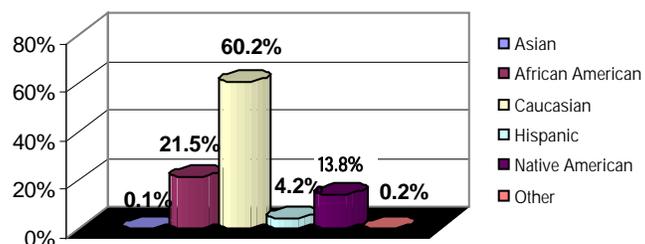


and female offenders, with a slightly higher representation in the female category (approximately 55.0% to 60.0%, respectively). The next largest category is African American, comprising approximately 28.0% of the male reception population

and 22.0% of the female reception population. Native Americans were the third largest race in front of Hispanics by a clear difference in the female category (approximately 14.0% to 4.0%), and a minimal difference in the male

category (8.4% to 8.3%). The Asian reception population is relatively small, comprising only 0.3% of the male population and 0.1% of the female population. All other races noted above are classified

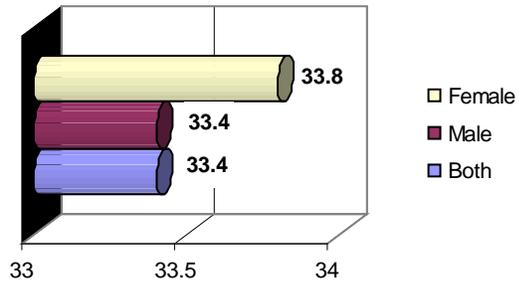
Female Prison Receptions by Race



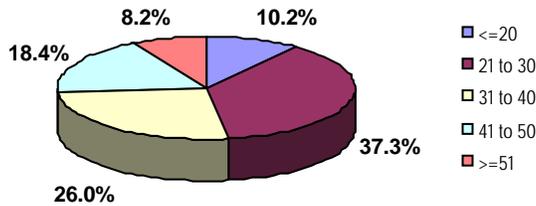
as 'Other' and make up far less than 1.0% of both the male and female reception populations.

The average age of all FY 2010 prison receptions was 33.4 years. The average age for males was 33.4 and the average age for females was 33.8 years. Due to the majority of incoming incarcerates being male and because there is such a slight difference in ages between the two sexes, the greater average age of the females does not increase the average age when both groups are combined.

Average Age of Prison Receptions



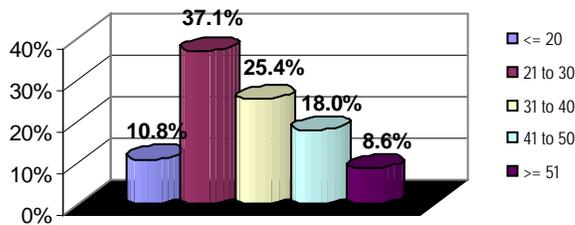
Prison Receptions by Age



By age, 956 (10.2%) of the 9,378 receptions were 20 years of age (YOA) or younger, 3,495 (37.3%) were between the ages of 21-30, 2,435 (26.0%) were between the ages of 31-40, 1,724 (18.4%) were between the ages of 41-50, and 68 (8.2%) were 51 YOA or older.

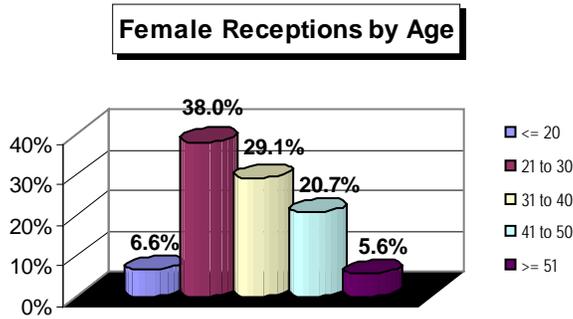
Regarding receptions by gender and age, the percentages for both groups followed a general trend. There is a sharp increase in receptions from the ages of 21 to 30 with a gradual decline as age increases.

Male Receptions by Age



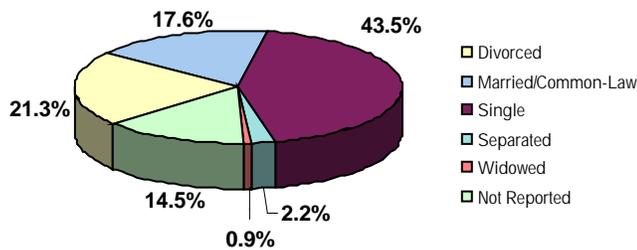
Focusing on the percentages more specifically, about 11.0% of male receptions were 20 years of age or younger, while only 6.6% of female receptions were in this age bracket. Approximately 37.0% of male receptions

were between 21 and 30 years old, compared to 38% of females. The percentage of female receptions in the '31-40' age group was also higher than males (29.1% of female versus 25.4% of males). The same was true for the '41-50' age group (20.7% of females versus 18.0% of males). For the 51 YOA and older group, males comprised a greater percentage of this category than females (8.6% versus 5.6%, respectively).



Marital status information collected from the offenders is oftentimes unknown due to the offender's unwillingness to disclose this type of information. Based on self-report data provided

Prison Receptions by Marital Status

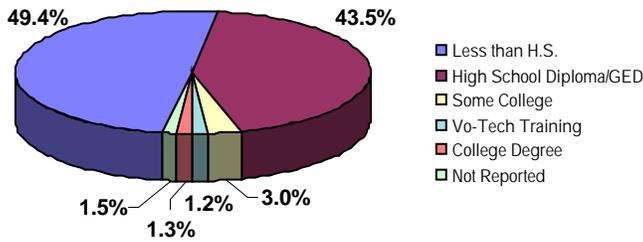


at the time of prison admission, the majority of FY10 prison receptions reported Single status (4,079, 43.5%); Divorced offenders accounted for 21.3% (1,996) of the reception population; Married or Common-law offenders made up 17.6%

(1,652); Separated was 2.2% (211); Widowed was less than 1.0% (81). Please keep in mind that a large percentage (14.5%) did not report this information and this lacking information, if otherwise known, could significantly change the distributions.

Similar to marital status, an offender's education level is based on self-report and in some cases the offender does not report (1.5%). Approximately 50.0% of the incoming offenders reported having less than a high school education. Of those who fell into this category, 32.0% reported an 11th grade education, 28.0% reported a 10th grade education, 22.0% reported a 9th grade education, and 19.0% reported having an 8th grade or lower level of education. The next largest category makes up 43.5% of the population - those with a High School Diploma or who have passed the

Prison Receptions by Education

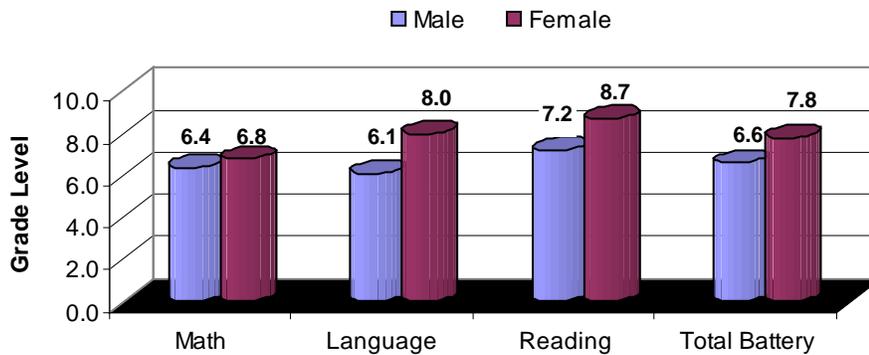


General Education Development (GED) examination. The remaining six percent reported training in or completion of education at a higher level than high school. When broken down by gender, self-reported education levels varied slightly.

Approximately 51.0% of males reported less than a high school education compared to only 41.0% of females, and females reported a higher percentage of participating in some college than males (8% versus 2%, respectively). Other education categories held minimal differences between males and females.

In an effort to better gauge the offender’s aptitudes, the ODOC uses TABE (Test of Adult Basic Education). It is usually administered when an offender is admitted into prison; however, an offender may be tested again at some point during his/her incarceration. There are several components of this examination that aim to identify an offender’s grade level in several subjects. We report on the following: mathematics, language, and reading. A total battery score is also

Prison Receptions TABE Scores by Gender

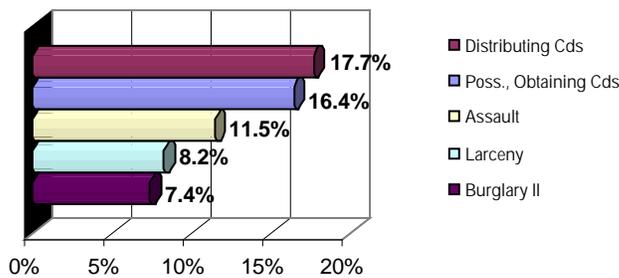


produced from these subsections and all results indicate the grade level (ranging from 0.0 to 13.0) at which the offender is functioning. For example, if an offender scored a 5.9 in mathematics, then this indicates he/she is functioning at the fifth grade, ninth month level in this subject. The TABE table above depicts the average scores by gender for each subject just discussed and for the test administered near the time of prison admission. Overall, FY10 male prison receptions scored

at the six grade, sixth month level on the total battery; females scored at the seventh grade, eighth month. Within the gender category, individual grade scores for mathematics, language and reading varied slightly from each total battery score.

The offense categories reported below refer the offender’s controlling offense at prison admission. If an offender is sentenced to prison on more than one offense (e.g., Child

Total Receptions by Offense Category

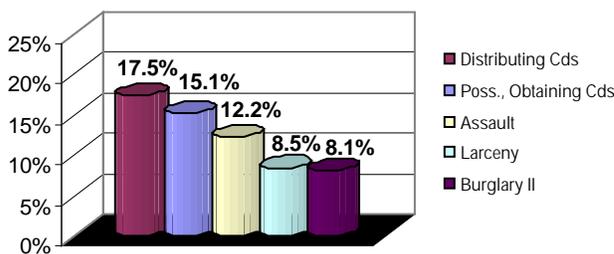


Endangerment and Possession of a Controlled Dangerous Substance) and the sentences for each offense are to be served concurrently, then the controlling offense is determined by the offense with the greatest sentence length followed by the seriousness of the offense.

The five most frequent controlling offenses of the receptions were: Distributing a Controlled Dangerous Substance (CDS) (17.7%), Possessing or Obtaining a CDS (16.4%), Assault (11.5%), Larceny (8.2%), and Burglary II (7.4%).

The five most frequent controlling

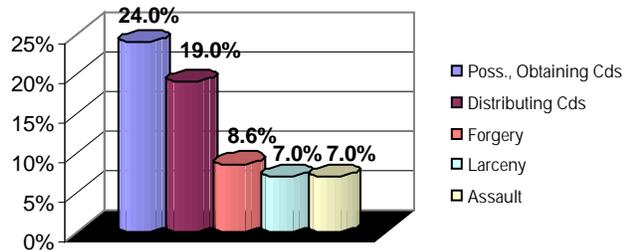
Male Receptions by Offense Category



Males and females tend to differ in the offense categories for which they are received into prison. By gender, the most frequent controlling offenses committed by male offenders received in FY 2010 are as follows: 17.5% were

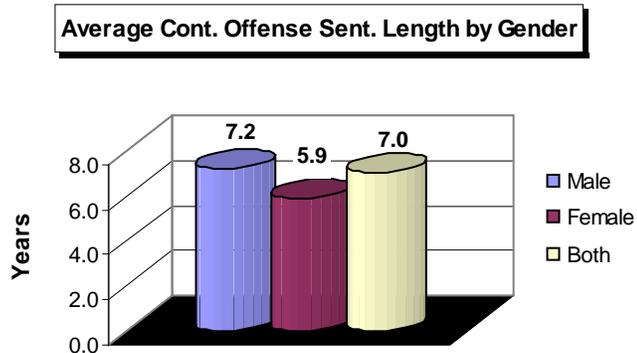
incarcerated for Distributing CDS, 15.1% Possessing or Obtaining CDS, 12.2% for Assault, 8.5% for Larceny, and 8.1% for Burglary II. The most frequent controlling offenses for females were: Possessing or Obtaining CDS (24.0%), Distributing CDS

Female Receptions by Offense Category



(19.0%), Forgery (8.6%), Larceny (7.0%), and Assault (7.0%). The dominating offense category for both males and females is drug-related; however, males ranked higher in distribution of drugs versus mere possession of drugs.

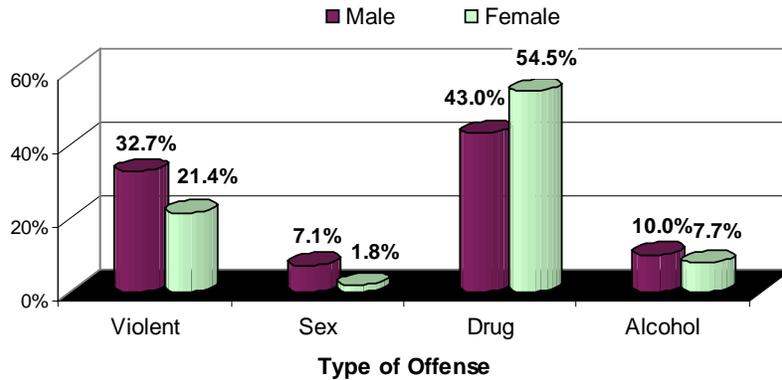
Sentence lengths offenders receive vary depending on the type of offenses committed, among other factors. Excluding Delayed, Life, Life without Parole, or Death sentences as these sentence types can greatly affect the overall averages due to their abnormally short/long terms, the overall average controlling offense sentence length is 7.0 years; females received 5.9 years and males received 7.2 years. Further statistics related to average sentence lengths for controlling offenses



with the above noted sentence types removed are as follows: 85% crimes averaged 13.8 years, violent offenses averaged 9.5 years, and non-violent offenses averaged 6.0 years.

As stated briefly above, offenders may be admitted into prison on more than one offense. Though the offense categories previously reported refer the offender's controlling offense at prison admission, the table on the following page focuses on all active offenses for incoming FY10 prisoners. It depicts the percentage of offenders by gender that had an active offense type that is violent, sex-related, drug, or alcohol-related. Keep in mind that these categories are not mutually

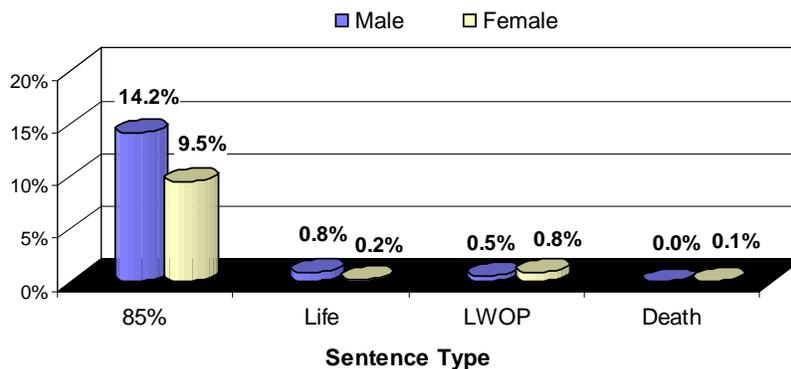
Prison Receptions by Gender and Type of Offense



exclusive, meaning categories may overlap (e.g., first-degree rape is both Sex-related and Violent). Females were more represented in the drug offense type than males (54.5% to 43.0%, respectively), where as males were more represented in the violent offense type than females (32.7% to 21.4%, respectively). Sex-related offenses are more represented by the male population. The differences between males and females alcohol-related offenses are minimal.

Regarding sentence types, those admitted into prison in FY10 varied from delayed incarcerations to death sentences. The table below shows the percentage of offenders who were received on offenses categorized as 85% crimes, and those in which the offender received Life, Life

Prison Receptions by Gender and Sentence Type

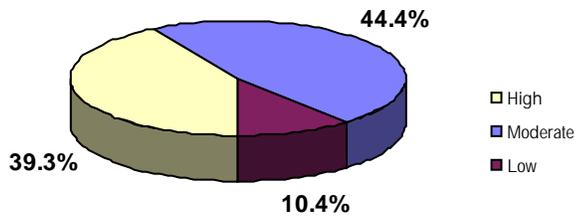


without Parole, and Death sentences. Eight-five percent crimes, requiring the offender to serve at least 85% of the sentence before he/she is eligible to received earned credits or be considered for parole, accounted for 13.5% of the total reception population (14.2%

of males and 9.5% of females). Female prison receptions with Life, Life without Parole, and Death sentences made up approximately 1.0% of all female prison admission; males in the same category comprised just over 1.0% of all male receptions.

At prison admission, offenders are assessed using the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) to determine their risk of reoffending. This risk is based on responses throughout a

Prison Receptions by LSI-R Risk Level



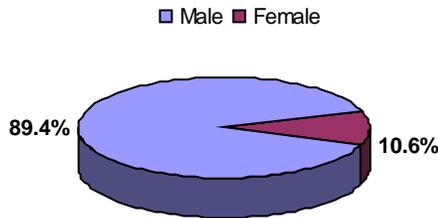
motivational interviewing process tapping into various topics such as criminal history, substance abuse, employment, attitudes, companions, etc., and an overall risk level is determined. The risk levels are: High, Moderate and Low. For prison receptions

in FY10, approximately 96% were assessed using this tool. The majority scored as a Moderate risk (44%); approximately 40% were High risk and 10% were Low risk.

FY 2010 Incarcerated Population

At the end of FY 2010, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was supervising 25,949 offenders in its incarcerated population (this number does not include those in county jail back-

Incarcerated Population by Gender



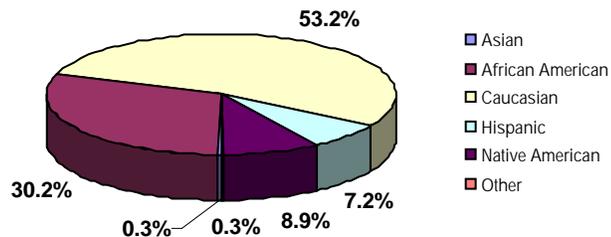
up awaiting reception into an ODOC prison). Males made up 23,189 (89.4%) of the incarcerated population in FY 2010, while females represented a smaller number of this population with a total of 2,760 (10.6%). When comparing the incarcerated population to the reception

population, the distribution of males to females is similar with the males comprising the majority of the population. Female offenders tend have a greater turn over rate (time from admission to release), however, due to the types of offenses committed and the sentences received.

Regarding the racial makeup of the FY10 incarcerated population, Caucasians constituted 13,803 (53.2%) of all incarcerated offenders, African-Americans made up 7,842 (30.2%), Native-Americans represented 2,305

(8.9%), and Hispanics made up 1,864 (7.2%). Asians represented 69 (0.3%) and 'Other' which includes those reporting Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan, constituted 66 (0.3%) of this population.

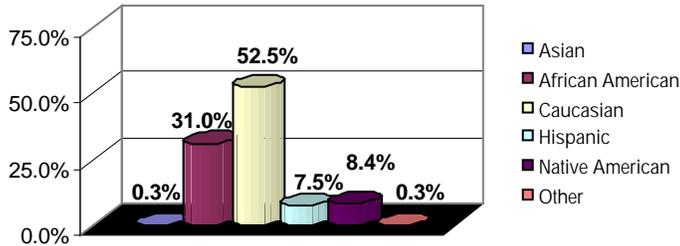
Incarcerated Population by Race



This distribution is similar to the race distribution of offenders who were received into prison during FY10, with only a couple of categories differing but by no more than three percentage points (African American and Caucasian). The other differences among race categories were minimal and not worthy of reporting.

The race trends broken down by gender for the incarcerated population are depicted below. Both sexes held similar distributions. Caucasians comprised the majority of both male and female

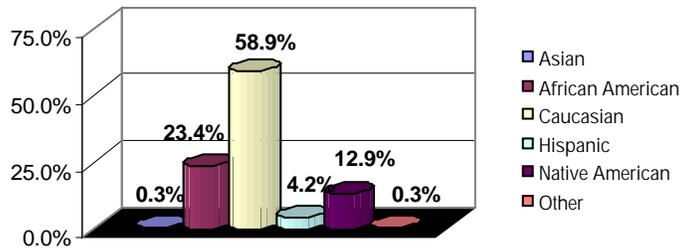
Incarcerated Male Population by Race



offenders, with a slightly higher representation in the female category (53.0% to 59.0%, respectively). The next largest category belongs to African American incarcerates who comprised approximately 31.0% of the male population and 23.0% of the female

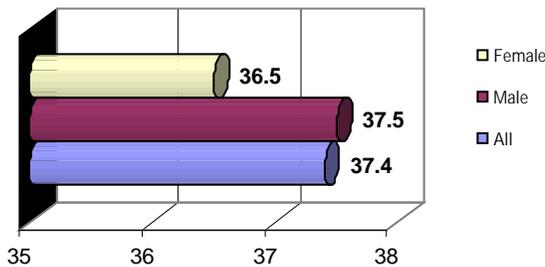
population. Native Americans were the third largest race in front of Hispanics by a clear difference in the female category (approximately 13.0% to 4.0%), and only slightly in the male category (8.4% to 7.5%). The Asian population was relatively small, comprising only 0.3% of the male population and 0.3% of the female population. All other

Incarcerated Female Population by Race



racers (i.e., Pacific Islander, Alaskan Native, Other) are classified as 'Other' and make up far less than 1.0% of both the male and female incarcerated populations. These trends are similar to the FY10 prison receptions.

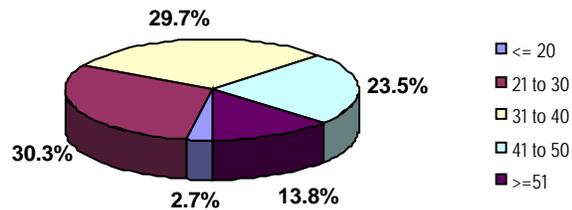
Average Age of Incarcerated Population



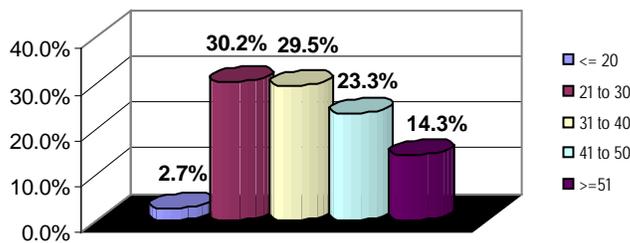
Examining the average age of the incarcerated population, there is a slight increase from the average age of the prison receptions. The average age of all FY 2010 incarcerates was 37.4 years which is approximately four years older than the receptions. Males incarcerates were, on average, 37.5 YOY; females were 36.5 YOY.

The incarcerated population, categorized into age groups is distributed as so: 2.7% of incarcerates were 20 years of age or younger, 30.3% were 21-30 years of age, 29.7% were 31-40 years of age, 23.5% were 41-50 years of age, and 13.8% were 51 years of age or older. It is interesting to note that the percentage of offenders falling into the 51 and older category is rising slightly each year (an increase by nearly three percentage points since FY06).

Incarcerated Population by Age



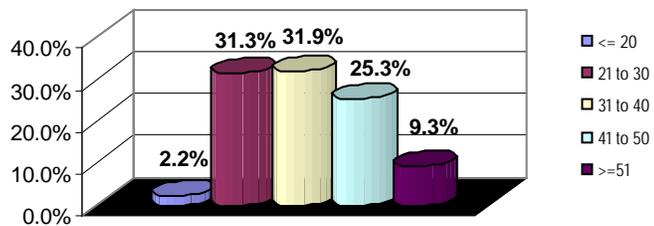
Incarcerated Male Population by Age



Regarding incarcerates by gender and age, the percentages differed somewhat for certain age brackets. For both male and female prisoners, approximately 2% were 20 YOA or younger. Regarding the 21 to 30 YOA age bracket, 30.2% of males and

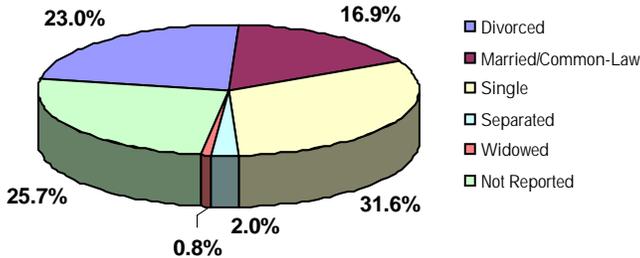
31.3% of females were in this age category. The percentages of female incarcerated offenders became higher in the 31-40 age groups (31.9% females versus 29.5% male) and in the 41-50 age groups (25.3% female versus 23.3% male). However, 14.3% of male inmates were in the 51 years and older age range while females constituted only 9.3%.

Incarcerated Female Population by Age



Please keep in mind, as noted in the 'FY 2010 Prison Receptions' section of this report, marital status information collected from the offenders is oftentimes unknown due to the offender's

Incarcerated Population by Marital Status



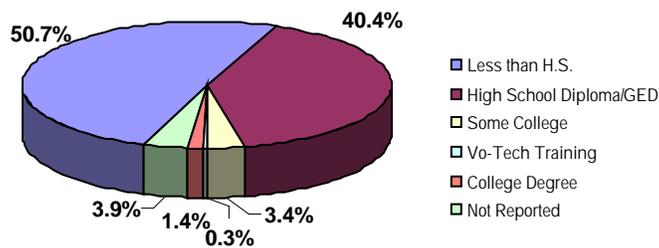
unwillingness to disclose this type of information. For the incarcerated population at the end of fiscal year 2010, the majority of offenders reported Single status (8,199, 31.6%); Divorced offenders accounted for 23.0% (5,972) of the population; Married or

Common-law offenders made up 16.9% (4,375); Separated was 2.0% (530); Widowed was less than 1.0% (214). Once again, a large percentage (25.7%) did not report this information and this information, if known, could significantly change the distributions.

Self-reported education level of the incarcerated population at the end of FY10 is similar to, if not the same as, the reception population. This is primarily due to self-reported education data being collected at prison admission. Approximately 50.0% of the incoming offenders reported having

less than a high school education. Of those who fell into this category, 30.0% reported an 11th grade education, 28.0% reported a 10th grade education, 22.0% reported a 9th grade education, and 19.0% reported having an 8th

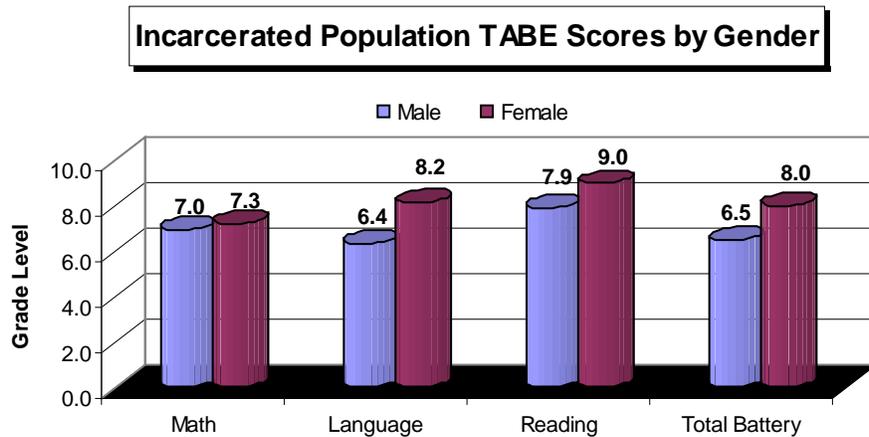
Incarcerated Population by Education



grade or lower level of education. The next largest category makes up 40.4% of the population - those with a High School Diploma (HSD) or who have passed the General Education Development (GED) examination. Five percent reported training in or completion of higher education and the remaining 4.0% is unknown. When broken down by gender, self-reported education levels, again, varied slightly. Approximately 51.0% of males reported less than a high school education compared to only 45% of females, and females reported a higher percentage of

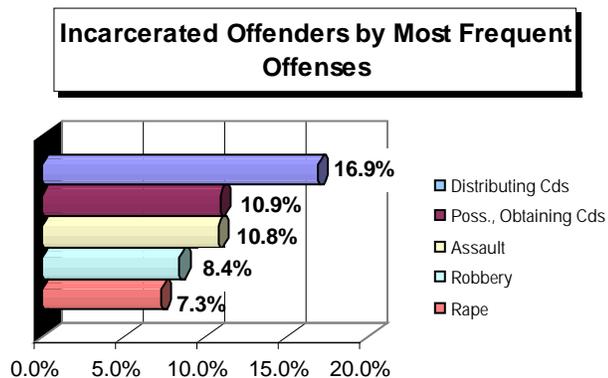
participating in some college than males (6.0% versus 3.0%, respectively). Also, females reported more completions of a HSD/GED than males (45.0% versus 40.0%, respectively). Other categories of education held minimal differences.

The TABE scores listed below are representative of the offender’s most recent test that is recorded on file, not necessarily the test closest to prison admission as reported with the prison receptions in the last section of this report. Again, we report on the following subjects: mathematics, language, and reading. A total battery score is also produced from these subsections and all



results indicate the grade level (ranging from 0.0 to 13.0) at which the offender is functioning. Please reference the above table for a comparison of grade scores by subject for males and females. Overall, the FY10 male incarcerated population scored at the sixth grade, fifth month level on the total battery; females scored at the eighth grade, zero month. Comparing these results to the FY10 prison reception population, there is a slight increase in grade level functioning for both sexes in all subjects with the exception of the total battery score for males. Though not a significant decline, their total battery score dropped by one tenth of a grade level.

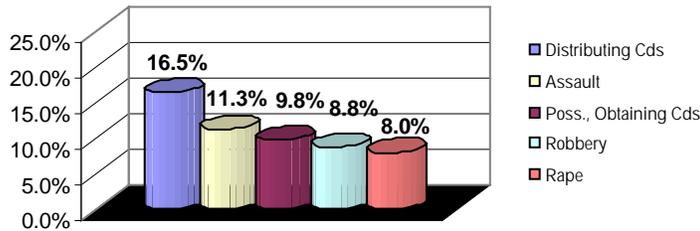
The next chart depicts the top five most frequent offense categories for which the incarcerated offenders were actively serving time. These offense categories are representative of the offenders active controlling offense at the time and are distributed in the



following manner: Distributing CDS (16.9%), Possessing or Obtaining CDS (10.9%), Assault (10.8%), Robbery (8.4%), and Rape (7.3%). This distribution differs from the reception population in that the fourth and fifth most frequent offenses for which the incarcerated population is serving time is Robbery and Rape; the fourth and fifth most frequent offenses of the reception population were Larceny and Burglary II. The others remained unchanged, though the percentages varied.

Next, the five most frequent controlling offense categories are broken down by gender. Of male incarcerates in FY 2010, 16.5% were serving time for Distributing CDS, 11.3% for Assault, 9.8% for

Incarcerated Males by Most Frequent Offenses

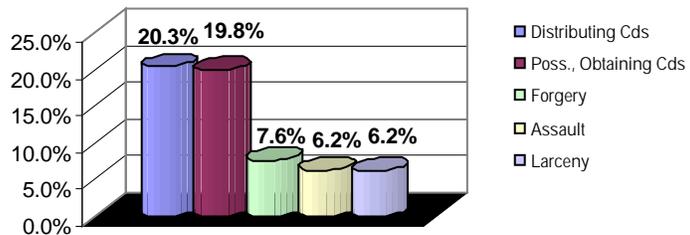


Possessing or Obtaining a CDS, 8.8% for Robbery, and 8.0% for Rape. The five most frequent controlling offense categories for females in FY 2010 were: Distributing CDS (20.3%), Possessing or Obtaining a CDS (19.8%), Forgery (7.6%), Assault (6.2%), and Larceny (6.2%).

In general, females when compared to males were less likely serving time for violent offenses and more likely serving time for drug offenses. When

comparing the female incarcerates to the female receptions, and even though the top controlling offense remains in the drug category, it does change from possessing or obtaining a controlled dangerous substance to distributing a controlled

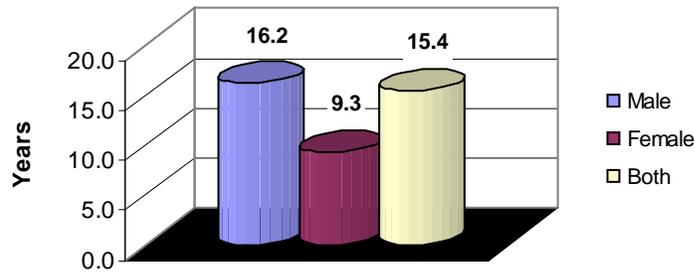
Incarcerated Females by Most Frequent Offenses



dangerous substance. For males incarcerates, the drug offense categories did not dominate the top two most frequent offenses as seen with the prison receptions. Instead, Assault was the second most frequent offense.

Sentence lengths offenders receive tend to vary depending on the type of offenses committed, among other factors. Excluding Delayed, Life, Life without Parole, or Death sentences, the overall average controlling offense sentence length of FY10 incarcerated

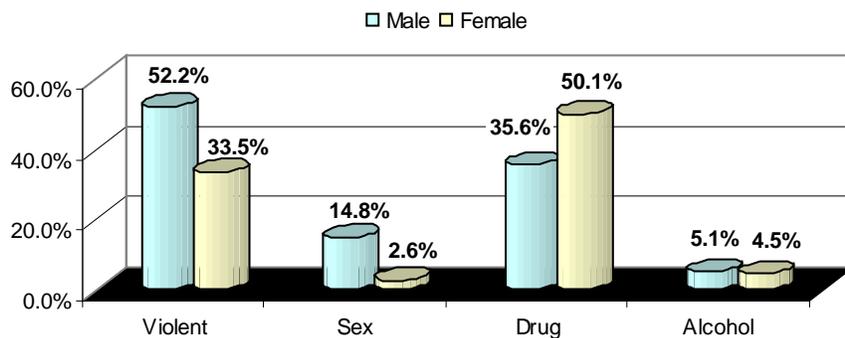
Average Cont. Offense Sent. Length by Gender



offenders is 15.4 years; females received 9.3 years and males received 16.2 years. Further statistics related to average sentence lengths for controlling offenses with the above noted sentence types removed are as follows: violent is 22.7 years; non-violent is 10.1 years.

As stated briefly above, offenders may be admitted into prison on more than one offense. Though the offense categories reported above refer the offender’s controlling offense at prison admission, the table below focuses on all active offenses for the FY10 incarcerated population at the end of the fiscal year. It depicts the percentage of offenders by gender that had an active offense categorized as either violent, sex-related, drug, or alcohol. As noted for the receptions population, these categories are not mutually exclusive. Females were more represented

Incarcerated Offenders by Offense Type and Gender

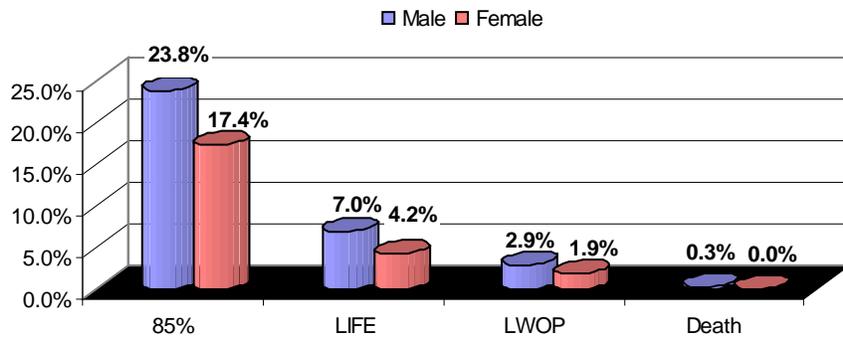


in the drug offense type than males (50.1% to 35.6%, respectively), where as males were more represented in the violent offense type than females (52.2% to 33.5%, respectively). Sex-related offenses were more represented by the male population as well. The differences between males

and females in alcohol-related offenses were minimal. Comparing the receptions to the incarcerated population, there was a higher prevalence of violent and sex-related offenders.

The sentence types of the incarcerated population, once again, varied from delayed incarcerations to death sentences. The table below shows the percentage of incarcerated offenders who were serving time for active offense(s) categorized as 85% crimes, and those in which the offender received Life, Life without Parole, and Death sentences. Approximately 23.0% of the incarcerated

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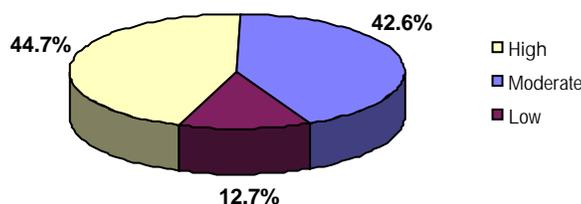


population was actively serving time on an 85% crime (23.8% of males and approximately 17.0% of females). LIFE sentences accounted for just below 7.0% of the incarcerated population (7.0% of males and 4.2% of females). Life without Parole made up slightly less than 3.0% of the population with 2.9% of males and 1.9% of females serving time on this type of sentence. Death sentences represented the smallest category with just 76 males and one female accounting for 0.3% of the FY10 incarcerated population.

The Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) reported for the incarcerated population refers to the offender's most recent assessment, not necessarily the assessment at

prison admission. Please reference the previous section on LSI-R risk levels of prison receptions for a more detailed explanation of this assessment tool. The risk levels for the FY10 incarcerated population are: High (44.7%), Moderate (42.6%)

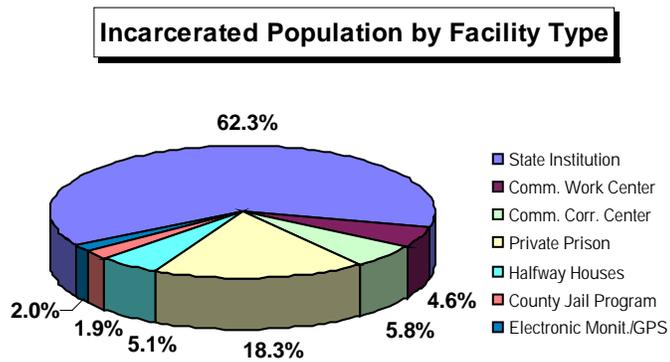
Incarcerated Population by Risk Level



and Low (12.7%). The incarcerated population had a higher representation in the 'High' risk level category with 44.7% versus only 39.3% for the FY10 reception population. This is potentially due to the greater number of high risk offenders who are serving time in prison currently than are admitted each fiscal year.

The ODOC houses its incarcerated offenders in both state-run facilities as well as contract facilities (e.g., private prisons and halfway houses). Approximately 73.0% of offenders ordered to incarcerated supervision are housed at state-run facilities while approximately 25.0% are at contract facilities. The remaining 2.0% are monitored through a form of electronic. As depicted in the chart to right, 62.3% of the FY10 incarcerated population were located in a State Institution;

4.6% at a Community Work Center; 5.8% at a Community Corrections Center. All three of these facilities are considered to be state-run. The contract facilities include Private Prisons which account for 18.3% of the incarcerated population, Halfway Houses which hold 5.1% of the population, and county jails

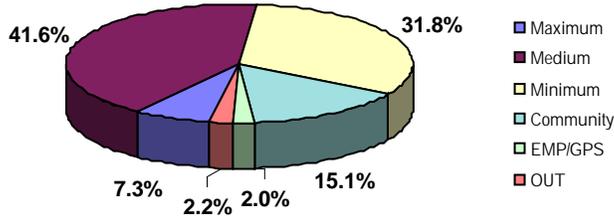


participating in the County Jail Program which monitor 1.9% of the incarcerated population. For the purpose of statistical reporting and not intended for making direct comparisons, the following is a breakdown by gender of the location of the incarcerated population. It is difficult to make comparisons between males and females regarding the facility types where each is housed as some facility types exist for males and not for females. For example, some males are housed in private prisons, but the ODOC does not currently have a contract to house female offenders in private prisons. The majority of both males and females are housed at State Institutions (61.0% and 70.0%, respectively). Approximately 18.0% of females are housed at Community Corrections Centers or Community Work Centers, while only 9.0% of males are housed at these types of facilities. Twenty-one percent of males are housed at Private Prisons while no females are housed at this type of facility, and approximately the same percentage of males and females are housed at Halfway Houses (about 5.0%). The County Jail Program houses 2.0% of male offenders and no female offenders. The remaining category, Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP)/Global Positioning System (GPS), supervises slightly more females than males (6.0% versus 2.0%, respectively).

Within the facility types discussed above are different security levels requiring different types of supervision and privileges. Some facilities may have multiple levels (i.e., Maximum, Medium,

and Minimum) while others only house one level of offender (i.e., Minimum). By assigned security level grouping in FY 2010 (from highest to lowest), 7.3% of incarcerated offenders were held at Maximum security; 41.6% at Medium security; 31.8% at Minimum security; 15.1% in Community; 2.0% assigned to EMP/GPS.

Incarcerated Offenders by Security



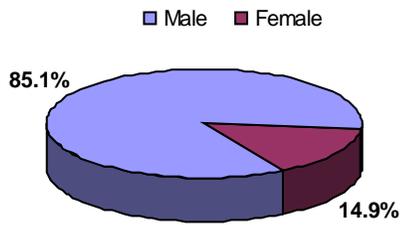
The remaining category 'OUT' refers to offenders admitted to the hospital, attending court, escapees, etc. and accounts for 2.2% of the incarcerated population. Next is a breakdown by gender, but please be cautious of making direct comparison by gender due to the issues noted above regarding facility types. By gender, the majority of males were housed at Medium Security (43.0%) with the next largest category being Minimum Security (31.0%). For females, the largest category was Minimum Security (38.0%) and the second largest was Medium Security (28.0%).

FY 2010 Releases of DOC-Supervised Prison Population

In FY 2010, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections released 8,550 offenders from its incarcerated population. Males made up 7,279 (85.1%) of the released population in FY 2010, and

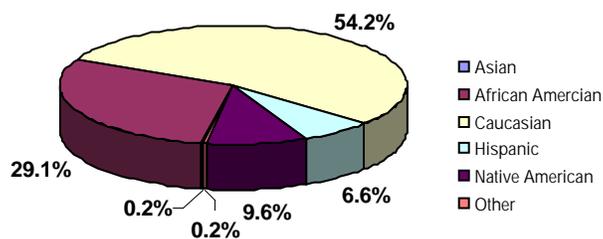
females constituted 1,271 (14.9%) of this total. As the total number of prison receptions for this fiscal year was 9,378 and the total count of prison releases was only 8,550, this yields a net growth in the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of the fiscal year compared to the previous end of fiscal year incarcerated population.

Prison Releases by Gender



By race, Caucasians, the largest race category among FY 2010 prison releases, constituted 4,636 (54.2%). African Americans made up 2,487 (29.1%) and Native Americans represented 820 (9.6%). Hispanic made up 566 (6.6%), Asians only 21 (0.2%), and all remaining offenders (Pacific Islander, Alaskan-Native, other) constituted 20 (0.2%). These race distributions are similar to both the FY10 prison receptions and incarcerated offender population.

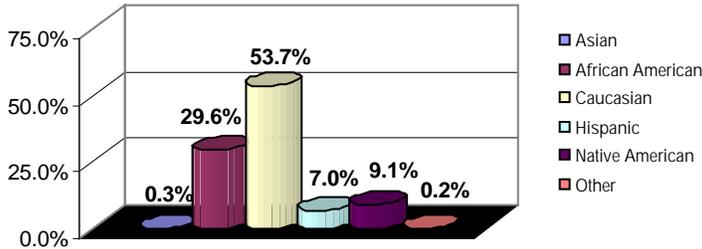
Prison Releases by Race



In comparing the race distributions of males to females for the FY10 prison release population, there is a general trend, a trend that also hold consistent for the prison receptions and

incarcerated offenders of the same fiscal year. The largest race category is Caucasians, followed by African American, Native American, and Hispanics. Asian and 'Other' continue to represent the smallest percentage of all offenders. Specifically, of the

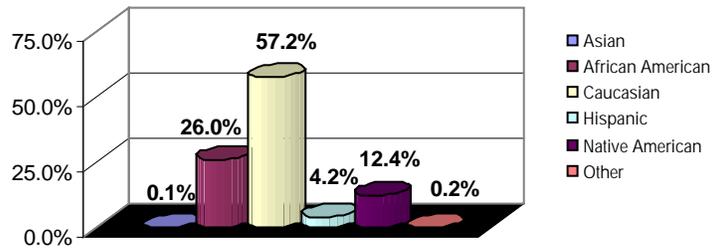
Male Prison Releases by Race



male prison releases in FY 2010, 53.7% were Caucasian; 29.6% African American; 9.1% Native American; 7.0% Hispanic; 0.3% were Asian; 0.2% 'Other.' Regarding the female prison releases in FY 2010, Caucasians accounted for 57.2% of the population , African American females made up 26.0% of the population,

Native Americans represented 12.4% of the population, Hispanics constituted 4.2%, Asians were less than 1.0%, and under 1.0% were categorized as 'Other.'

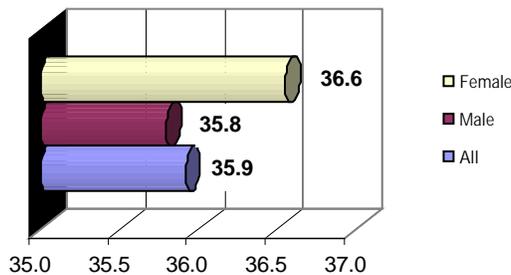
Female Prison Releases by Race



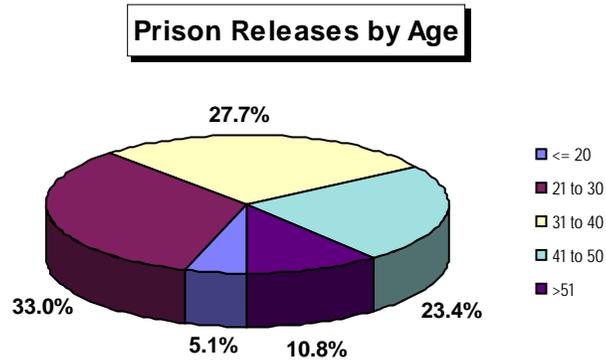
The average age of all FY 2010 releases was 35.9 years. Males were on average 35.8 years of age

and females were on average 36.6 years of age. Referencing the overall average age of prison releases, they tend to be slightly older than the prison receptions by approximately two years, but younger than the incarcerated offenders by approximately two years.

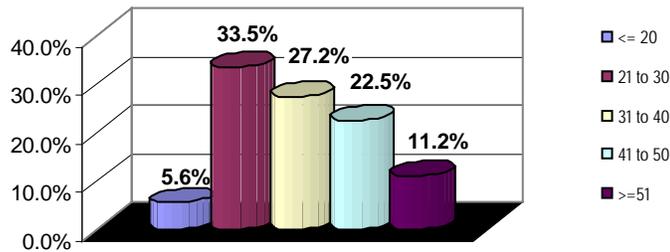
Average Age of Releases



As the average age of the FY10 prison releases is less than the incarcerated offenders but greater than the receptions, this trend is also visible in the age category distributions for the release population. As depicted in the chart to the left, 437 (5.1%) releases were 20 YOA or younger, 2,821 (33%) were 21-30 YOA, 2,372 (27.7%) were 31-40 YOA, 1,999 (23.4%) were 41-50 YOA, and 921 (10.8%) were 51 YOA or older.



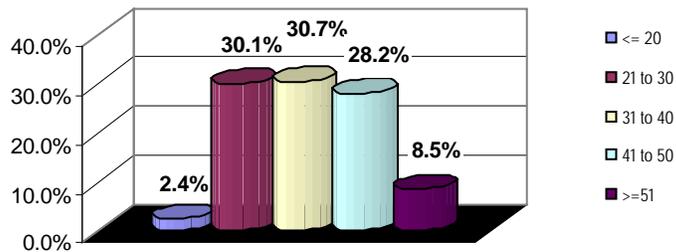
Male Prison Releases by Age



Regarding prison releases during the 2010 fiscal year, when examining the differences in ages between males and females, there were some slight differences. Approximately 6.0% of male releases were 20 or younger; only 2.4% of female releases were in this age bracket. Thirty-four percent of male releases were between 21 and 30 years of age (YOA), but only 30.1% of females were in this category. The percentages of female releases were higher in the 31-40 age group (30.7% of females versus 27.2% of males) as well as the 41-50 age group (28.2% of females versus 22.5% of males). However, 11.2% of male releases were in the 51 YOA and older range, while females constituted only 8.5%.

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Female Prison Releases by Age

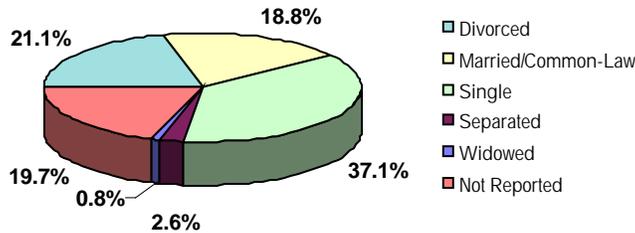


Marital status information is generally collected at the time of prison admission and is rarely updated throughout the prison term if one's status does change. However, reporting on it for the releasing population is still valuable as there may be differences in the status distribution when compared to those received or currently incarcerated. For the prison release population during

Fiscal Year 2010, the majority of offenders reported Single status (37.1%); Divorced offenders accounted for 21.1% of the population; Married or Common-law offenders made up 18.8%; Separated was 2.6%; Widowed was less than 1.0%. Once again, a large percentage (19.7%) did not report

this information and this information, if known, could significantly change the distributions. Though there are differences in all categories of marital statuses for those received and those currently incarcerated when compared to the prison releases, only those who reported 'Single' status had the greatest variability among the three categories of offenders. More specifically, prison receptions held 43.5%, incarcerated offenders held 31.6%, and prison releases held 37.1%.

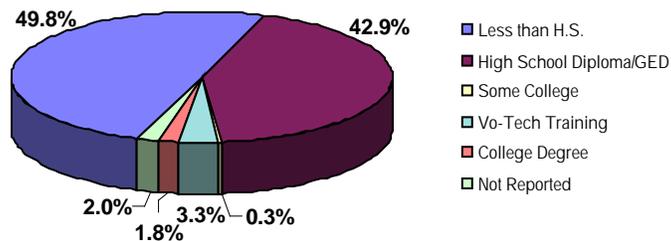
Prison Releases by Marital Status



Self-reported education level of the prison release population is similar to the education levels of the prison receptions and incarcerated population. Approximately 50.0% of the incoming offenders reported having less than a high school education. Of those who fell into this category, 33.0% reported an

11th grade education, 27.0% reported a 10th grade education, 22.0% reported a 9th grade education, and 18.0% reported having an 8th grade or lower level of education. The next largest category makes up 42.9% of

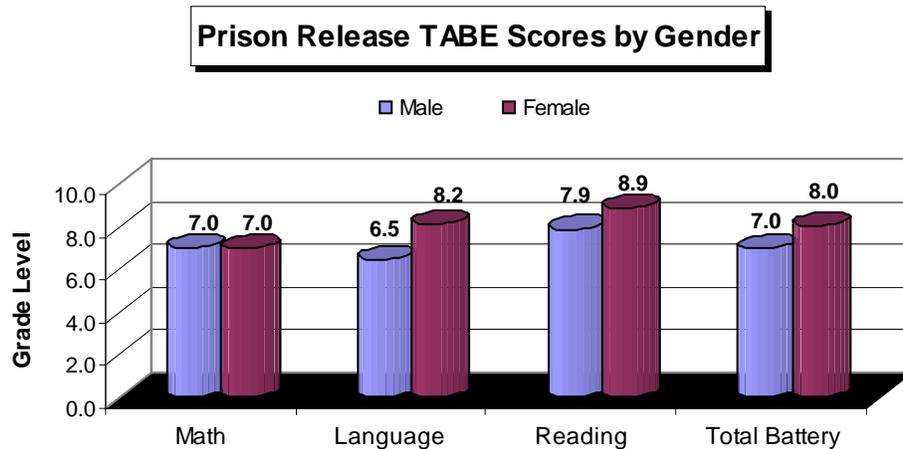
Prison Releases by Education



the population - those with a High School Diploma (HSD) or who have passed the General Education Development (GED) examination. Five percent reported training in or completion of higher education and the remaining 2.0% is unknown. When broken down by gender, self-

reported education levels, again, varied slightly. Approximately 51.0% of males reported less than a high school education compared to only 46.0% of females, and females reported a higher percentage of participating in some college than males (6.0% versus 3.0%, respectively). Males and females fared the same in regards to the completion of a HSD or GED (43.0% versus 44.0%, respectively). Other categories of education also held minimal differences.

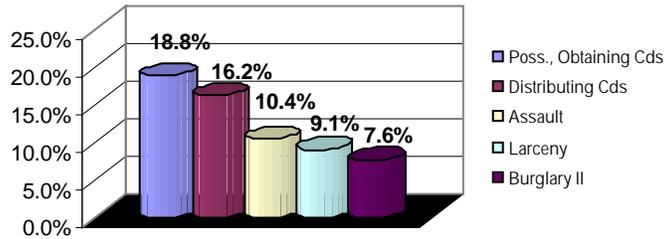
The TABE scores listed below are representative of the offender's most recent test prior to prison discharge. All results indicate the grade level (ranging from 0.0 to 13.0) at which the offender is functioning. Please reference the table below for a comparison of grade scores by subject for males and female prison releases. Overall, the FY10 male prison release population scored at the



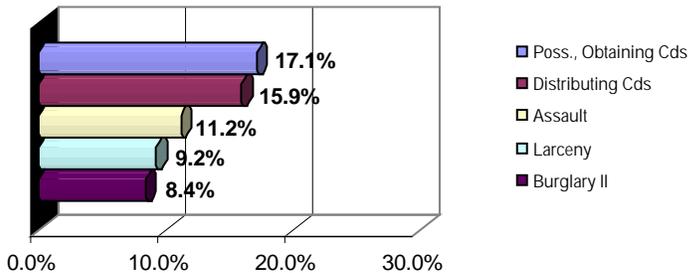
seventh grade, zero month level on the total battery; females scored at the eighth grade, zero month. Comparing these results to the FY10 prison reception and incarcerated populations, male prison releases scored either the same or slightly higher in the subject areas, yielding a higher total battery. Among females, there is a little more variation in the grade level scores. Female prison releases scored slightly lower than incarcerates, but higher than receptions in Math and Reading. In Language and Total Battery, the females scored at the same level as the incarcerates and slightly higher than the receptions.

Offense information for the prison release population is reflective of the controlling offense at prison admission. In some cases an offender may be sentenced to consecutive terms, meaning that he/she is to serve the sentence on offense number one before he/she can begin serving time of offense number two, and this might result in an offender exiting prison on a controlling offense which is different than the admit controlling offense. However, this only accounts for a small percentage of the population (4% of the FY10 reception population). For the prison release population, the most frequent controlling offenses were: Possessing or Obtaining CDS (18.8%), Distributing CDS (16.2%), Assault (10.4%), Larceny (9.1%), and Burglary II (7.6%).

Prison Releases by Most Frequent Offenses



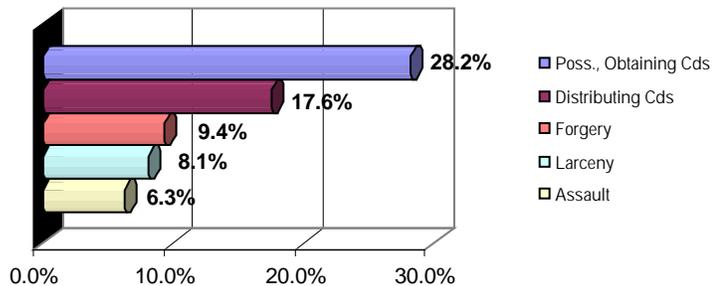
Male Releases by Most Frequent Offenses



(17.1% of males and 28.2% of females) and Distributing CDS (15.9% of males and 17.6% of females). The percentage of females who exited represented higher in the drug crime category than both the receptions and the incarcerated, but only slightly. Males were

Next is an examination of the most frequent offense categories of the prison release population by gender. Both males and females releases were most frequently serving time in prison for drug category crimes - Possession or Obtaining CDS

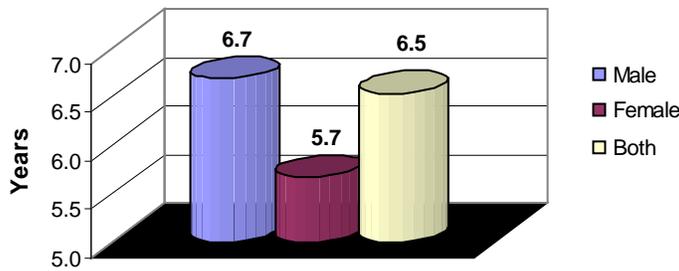
Female Releases by Most Frequent Offenses



fairly steady in this category across the three categories (receptions, incarcerates and releases). The next most frequent offense category for males was Assault (11.2%) followed by Larceny (9.2%) and Burglary II (8.4%). Females also ranked in Assault (6.3%), but not as high as males as it was the fifth most frequent offense after Forgery (9.4%) and Larceny (8.1%).

The controlling offense sentence lengths of the prison releases are somewhat shorter than the prison receptions for the same fiscal year, and are considerably shorter than those who are

Average Cont. Offense Sent. Lengths by Gender

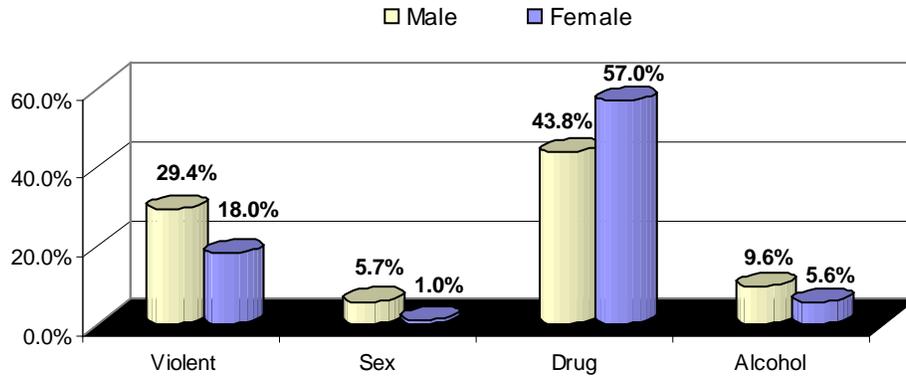


included in the incarcerated offender category. Excluding Delayed, Life, Life without Parole, or Death sentences, the overall average sentence length of controlling offenses for prison releases was 6.5 years; 6.7 years for males and 5.7 years for females. Focusing on solely the

overall average, this is approximately six months shorter than prison receptions and nine years shorter than the incarcerated population. It is interesting to note that though the overall average controlling offense sentence length was 6.5 years, offenders served, on average, 3.0 years. The shorter time can be attributed to credits earned and paroles. Further statistics related to average sentence lengths for controlling offenses with the above noted sentence types removed are as follows: violent is 8.6 years; non-violent is 5.8 years; 85% crimes is 7.6 years.

The table below focuses on all active offenses for the FY10 prison release population, not solely the offender's controlling offense. It depicts the percentage of offenders by gender that had an active offense categorized as either violent, sex-related, drug, or alcohol. Please keep in mind that these categories are not mutually exclusive. Females were more represented in the drug offense type than males (57.0% to 43.8%, respectively), where as males were more represented in the violent offense type than females (29.4% to 18.0%, respectively). Sex-related offenses are more represented by the male population as well. The differences between males and females in alcohol-related offenses are also notable with males having 9.6% of their population

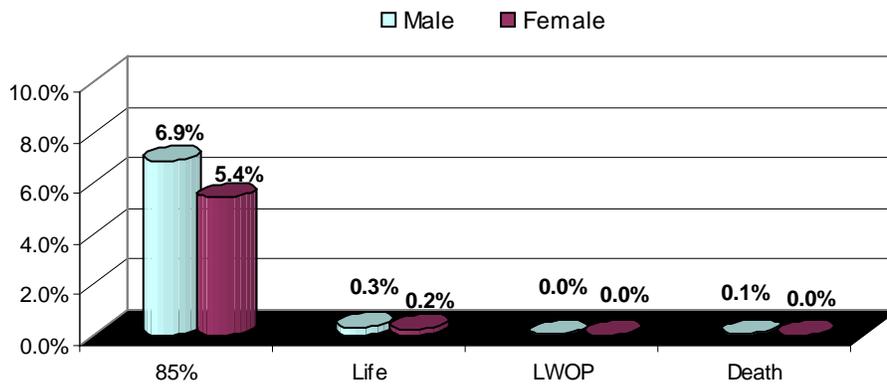
Prison Releases by Offense Type and Gender



with this type of offense; females are only 5.6%. Comparing the prison release population to the receptions to the incarcerated population, it is clear that drug offenses represent at a higher percentage. Alcohol-related offenses also are higher, but by a smaller margin.

The table below shows the percentage of offenders who were received on offenses categorized as 85% crimes, and those in which the offender received Life, Life without Parole, and Death sentences. Eight-five percent crimes accounted for 6.7% of all prison releases (6.9% of males and

Prison Releases by Sentence Type and Gender

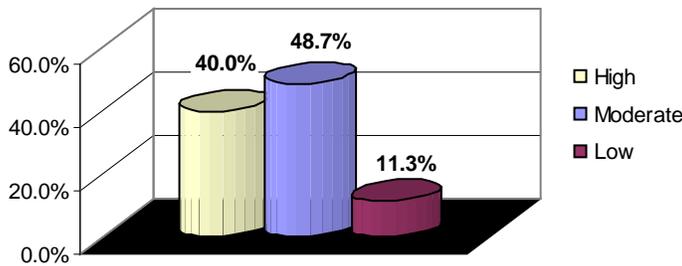


approximately 5.4% of females). Life sentences accounted for less than 1.0% of the incarcerated population (0.3% of males and 0.2% of females). Life without Parole and Death sentences were very minimal among this group of offenders, those releasing from prison. Of those sentenced to Life without Parole, none released from prison in FY10. There were very few offenders with

Death sentences who released (four males and no females) accounting for 0.1% of the release population. These offenders discharged from prison supervision due to their sentences being overturned or due to a later dismissal of the case.

The Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) reported for the prison release population refers to the offender's assessment at the time of prison admission. For those assessed in the FY10 prison release population, the risk levels are: High (40.0%), Moderate (48.7%) and Low (11.3%).

LSI-R Risk Score of Prison Releases



The distribution of LSI-R risk levels among the prison release population more closely align with the prison reception population than with the incarcerated population as the majority of offenders were Moderate risk as opposed to High risk.

As the majority of the incarcerated offenders in this report were housed in State Institutions, it is understandable that this is the location of the most prison releases. For FY10 prison releases, 54.0% exited from ODOC

State Institutions.

Community Corrections

Centers and Halfway

Houses each separately

accounted for

approximately 14.0% of

the prison releases

followed by the next

largest category Electronic

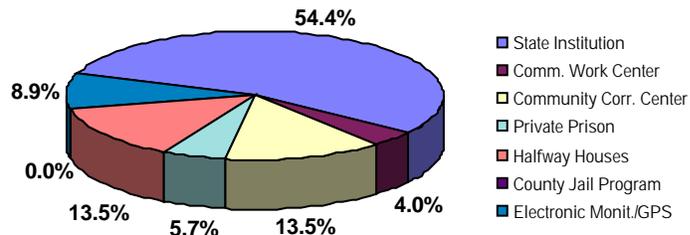
Monitoring/GPS, which constituted about 9.0% of the prison release population. Six percent of

the releases come from Private Prisons and 4.0% come from the Community Work Centers.

The smallest category of releases is the County Jail Program, understandably so as

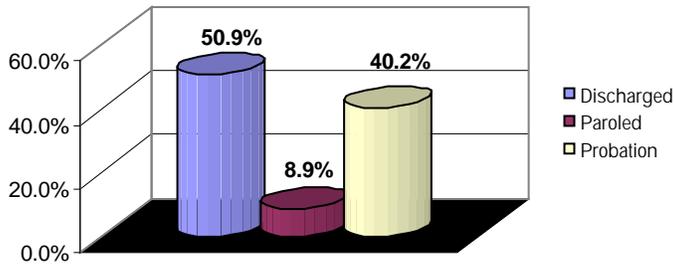
this facility type only houses a small percentage of the overall incarcerated population.

Prison Releases by Facility Type



Offenders exiting an ODOC institution are grouped into three categories: Discharged, Paroled, Probation. Offenders who have completed their incarceration term and require no further supervision by the ODOC are labeled as Discharged and make up approximately 51.0% of all

Prison Releases by Supervision Type



FY10 prison releases. A much smaller percentage of offenders are released from prison early onto parole status and are required to serve the remainder of their incarceration sentence in the community under the supervision of a parole officer. This special status is reviewed

by the Parole Board and ultimately granted or denied by the Governor of Oklahoma. Those exiting prison to Parole supervision account for nearly 9.0% of the release population. The remaining 40.0% of offenders released from prison to Probation supervision. These are offenders who received split sentences, meaning that he/she is to serve time in an institution as well as under supervision while in the community under the supervision of a probation officer. For example, an offender may receive a 10-year sentence with only five years to be served in an ODOC institution with the other five years to be suspended and served under probation supervision in the community.