

Oklahoma Department of Corrections

DOC

"Protect the Public, The Employees, The Offenders"



Female Offender Management

Work Summary For Fiscal Year 2007

Submitted by the Office of the
Deputy Director of Treatment and Rehabilitative Services
to the Board of Corrections
January 10, 2008

Justin Jones, Director

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Members of the Female Offender Management Group

The following persons served as members or designees per OP-090501 "Female Offender Management" and contributed to the FY2007 Work Summary.

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Mr. Earnest Ware, Board of Corrections.

Ms. Beverly Young, Former Board of Corrections member.

Debbie Mahaffey, Deputy Director Treatment & Rehabilitative Services, Chair.

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Melanie Spector, Ed. D, Health Education Research and Development Specialist.

Mary Smith, Administrator, Programs.

Ann Tandy, Contract Administrator, Community Corrections.

Etta Thomas, Training Compliance Specialist, Training and Staff Development.

Ebony Tyler, Senior Probation and Parole Officer, Community Corrections.

Deardi Wabaunsee, Nurse Manager, Medical Services

Mike Wooldridge, Investigator, Internal Affairs.

INTRODUCTION

In 1998, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections issued Operations Memorandum 090501 establishing the **Female Offender Task Force**. The task force was established to review and offer recommendations in all programmatic and operational areas provided in department policies and procedures that may affect or impact female offenders.

Effective January 4, 2002, OP-090501 was changed to **Female Offender Management**. The purpose of this group is to ensure policies and procedures that affect or impact female offenders provide or ensure a level of parity to avoid discriminatory impact. Programmatic opportunities and operational goals are based on the objective needs of the individual offender, whenever possible. Additionally, the Female Offender Management Group will be consulted during the planning phase of all proposals involving female offenders.

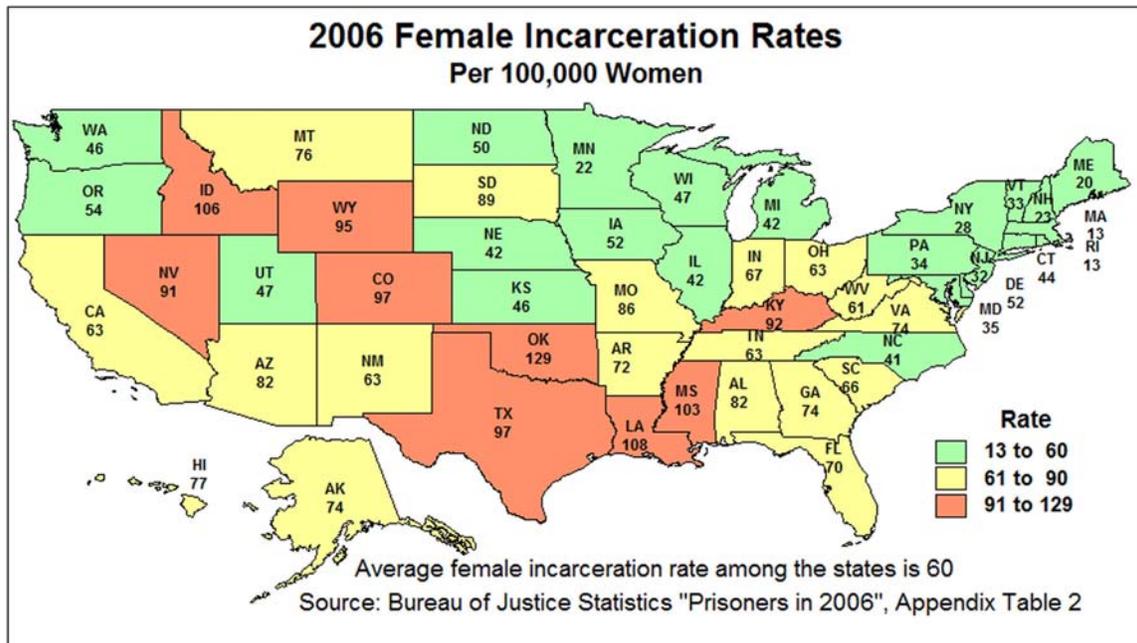
The management group, largely comprised of Executive Staff representatives, oversees subcommittees to address specific areas of concern. These appointees are representatives for meetings, boards, and task forces dealing with female offenders. The committees are charged with offering proposed amendments to policy, ensuring parity in programs, keeping abreast of legislative action and monitoring trends pertaining to female offenders.

Members of the Board of Corrections Women Offenders Committee and private and public entities that share in the vision of the management group also attended meetings. Their participation has proven to be invaluable.

Female Offender Management, at a minimum, focuses on these major areas:

- ⌚ Training of correctional staff who manage female offenders
- ⌚ Sexual misconduct and privacy issues of female offenders
- ⌚ Parity in work and programs
- ⌚ Medical
- ⌚ Mental Health
- ⌚ Classification and custody levels
- ⌚ Contract beds
- ⌚ Re-Entry programs
- ⌚ Community Sentencing

Updates to the recommendations addressed in the Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma per Senate Bill 810 of the 1st Session of the 49th Oklahoma Legislature 2003 are noted in this document as (STF). The content also includes female offender information from July 2006 through June 2007.



Oklahoma ranks #1 per capita in the incarceration of women.

The average length of stay for women offenders sentenced to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is 22 months; 45% of the women are released at one-third of their sentence or earlier.

(Based on an analysis of 5,724 female prison releases from Fiscal Year 2002 to 2007. Information extracted from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) Offender Management System (OMS) on October 17, 2007).

Critical Issues for Women Offenders

- 1. History of Abuse and Trauma**
- 2. Substance Abuse**
- 3. Economic Marginalization and Poverty**
- 4. Race and Culture**
- 5. Incarcerated mothers and their children**

(Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, Women Offenders: Developing an Agency-wide Approach FY2006).

1. History of Childhood Trauma and Violence

Oklahoma women offenders experienced considerable violence and abuse, both as children and adults. Almost half of the women had experienced physical or sexual abuse before the age of eighteen. (Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, Susan F. Sharp, November 2005).

2. History of Substance Abuse/Addiction

In FY 2007 there were 907 female offenders who were assessed and identified with a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment at the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center (LARC).

3. Economic Marginalization and Poverty

The ratio of female-to-male earnings for full-time year round workers was 77 cents on the dollar in 2005. (U.S. Census Bureau News released August 2006).

4. Race and Culture

June 2007 Female Offender Incarcerate Data per the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Offender Management System (OMS).

Caucasian	59.1%
African American	25.5%
Native American	11.2%
Hispanic	3.7%
Other	0.5%

The 2000 U.S. Census indicates that Oklahoma Females comprise 50.9% of the total population.

5. Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children

The children of incarcerated women in Oklahoma primarily resided with a grandparent (44.2%) according to the 2003 DOC Female Offender Survey Results.

FEMALE OFFENDER FISCAL YEAR 2007 HIGHLIGHTS

- As of June 31, 2007 there were 2,561 incarcerated women in Oklahoma using Offender Management Statistical data (OMS). A total of 5,847 were on Probation and 585 on Parole and a total of fourteen women were on escape status.
- The United States Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reported that Oklahoma ranks #1 per capita in the incarceration of women. The incarceration rate is 129 women per every 100,000 of Oklahoma women residents. (Reference BJS Bulletin December 2007 Prisoners in 2006).
- The Female Offender Committee was approved by the Board of Corrections as a standing committee in FY2007.
- The Governor's Executive Order 2005-34 established the Governor's Transformation Advisory Board to "advise the state as it develops a Comprehensive Mental Health Plan" intended to "enhance services, minimize fragmentation and support a preventative and public health approach to mental health and substance abuse services in Oklahoma." Department of Corrections Director Justin Jones was elected by the membership to serve as Vice Chairperson of this advisory board.
- The Oklahoma Legislature appropriated funding for FY2007 to support expansion of mental health courts and related jail diversion activities for men and women. It is anticipated that as many as ten additional jurisdictions will be developed from this funding. (STF A-1-1 Diverting Women from Becoming Offenders, Part One Mental Illness).
- The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) received funding from the Legislature to hire three Integrated Services Discharge Managers to facilitate re-entry planning and coordination of services for seriously mentally ill offenders into the community. One of the Integrated Services Discharge Managers is assigned to the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center.
- The ODMHSAS also received funding for three Co-Occurring Treatment Specialists to be located within Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities for the purpose of providing additional mental health services to offenders with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders. One of these positions is located on the Mental Health Unit at MBCC and one provides services to female offenders located at both Hillside Community Corrections Center and Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center.

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

- The Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth continued to address the status of the incarcerated women and their children in Oklahoma per Senate Joint Resolution 48 (2004). A follow-up study was conducted with the results available to the legislature in 2008. Additional information regarding the conclusions and recommendations of the studies are available at www.okkids.org
- Efforts were increased statewide by federally funded grantees to offer mentoring services to children of incarcerated persons in Oklahoma for the third consecutive year.
- A request for Technical Assistance from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was approved for a review of all aspects of incarceration of women by "System Mapping" the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System.
- Federal legislation was introduced to address the threshold for crack and powder cocaine. (STF-2b Strategies to Broaden Probation Sentences).
- Health and Re-entry fairs were held in Community Corrections facilities. Resource manuals were produced with grant monies for the Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma areas. Re-Entry Manuals were given to 600 women.
- Over 900 women completed HIV Peer Education and 72 women completed a college education course on Early Childhood Development. The Early Childhood Program is funded by the George Kaiser Family Foundation.
- HIV/STD Prevention Manuals and Alcohol and Drug Education Manuals were distributed to 2,400 incarcerated women. Early Childhood Education Manuals were distributed to 500 incarcerated women.
- An Oklahoma Department of Corrections Re-Entry Handbook for male and female offenders is scheduled for publication in Fiscal Year 2008.
- Mabel Bassett Correctional Center (MBCC) in McLoud, Oklahoma continued the major renovation of the facility with completion of the female Assessment and Reception Center scheduled for December 2007.
- Phase I Sex Offender Treatment was implemented by mental health staff at MBCC utilizing a gender-specific, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. At the end of the fiscal year, six female offenders were enrolled in Phase I.

FISCAL YEAR 2007 HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

- Recognizing the need for effective programs that contribute to the development of pro-social behaviors the faith and character based program was implemented at MBCC in March 2007. The housing unit was renamed the Beverly Young Faith and Character Unit because of her dedication to female offenders during her 12 year tenure as a Member of the Oklahoma Board of Corrections.
- A transition coordinator was assigned to work with female offenders at MBCC through the wraparound model. This is an intensive reentry effort designed to create support systems for high risk offenders immediately prior to release and after release from prison.
- Women from MBCC and Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center (EWCC) competed in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary Rodeo on August 18th and 19th, 2006 for the first time.
- The transition coordinator located at the Taft Unit continues to work with offenders at EWCC. The staff member located at Hillside Community Corrections Center works with female offenders that volunteer for assistance through a modified version of the wraparound model. (SFT D-1 Reintegration after Incarceration).
- Twenty seven EWCC inmates completed the sixteen hour Woman to Woman comprehensive health education course. The curriculum "Woman to Woman" was made possible by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Women's Health. In kind funding was supported by the University of Oklahoma, College of Public Health who provided an intern to facilitate the curriculum. In concert, the intern, and a staff member from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections delivered the curriculum.
- There continues to be evidence of intergenerational imprisonment in Oklahoma. (Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, Susan Sharp, November 2005).
- The United States Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey ranks Oklahoma as #6 in the percentage of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren. A pilot "Grandparent Advocacy" class was created for relatives raising the children of incarcerated women.

- Data was collected for the pilot study using the Relational Inquiry Tool at HCCC with technical assistance provided by Family Justice.
- Women continued to be placed on the Global Positioning System (GPS) program. Probation and Parole continued to operate an all female caseload.
- Added the Community Sentencing and Offender Information Services Division to OP-090501 as a member of Female Offender Management.
- Attempts to introduce legislation supporting funding for long-term intensive treatment placements for women and their children did not pass in 2007. Alternative avenues were pursued and the agency contracted with a non-profit organization whereby the DOC does not provide funding for the children. (STF Part Two B-2-1 Methamphetamines and Intensive Treatment).
- Scholarships were awarded to female offenders from a variety of entities to include Native American tribes within the state while incarcerated. Several women continued their education at the college level after their release from confinement.
- Revised policy to remove the words "emotional need" from the female classification instrument. OP-60103(F)
- According to the DOC Mental Health Unit, 65% of Oklahoma incarcerated women have a history of or are currently being treated for mental illness.
- Revised policy to allow pregnant women who are classified as Community eligible, to reside in a Community Corrections Center with approval of Medical Services.
- The DOC and ODMHSAS have Interagency Agreements to establish aftercare for offenders leaving substance abuse treatment programs funded through the RSAT grant. The collaboration continues through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant and funds from the ODMHSAS that are dedicated to providing assessments at Assessment and Reception, in-prison treatment programs, and substance abuse treatment for offenders on probation. (STF C-1 Rehabilitative Efforts).
- In FY 2007 a total of 733 female offenders received at the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center (LARC) had a need for education with the average reading level of females entering the system of 9.1. A total of 155 women passed the GED with a pass rate of 79%.

Oklahoma Female Facilities

Facility and location	Capacity	Total FY07 cost per day per offender
Lexington Assessment and Reception Center, Lexington. (LARC)	39	\$56.34
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, McLoud. (MBCC)	1144	\$57.01
Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, Taft. (EWCC)	783	\$47.18
Hillside Community Corrections Center, Oklahoma City. (HCCC)	250	\$41.15
Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center, Oklahoma City. (KBCCC)	164	\$50.73
Altus Work Center, Altus.	110	\$34.24
Turley Correctional Center House, Tulsa.	150	\$39.93
Oklahoma Halfway House, Oklahoma.	12	\$39.93
Center Point, Inc. Halfway House, Tulsa.	Proposed 32 bed treatment facility to open in FY2008	Not applicable for Fiscal Year 2007

Note: The Probation and Parole total cost per day per client is \$2.58.

FEMALE OFFENDER FOCUS AREA FY2007 REPORTS

TRAINING OF STAFF

Working Successfully with Female Offenders FY2007 Training Report
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MENTAL ILLNESS TRAINING:		2,355	
Number of Employees who have completed the 1 hour CD-ROM course on <i>“Mental Illness: A Guide for Correctional Employees”</i> from July 1, 2006 thru June 30, 2007			
IN-SERVICE TRAINING:		117	
Number of Employees at a female facility/pre-service who have completed the <u>revised 2 hour course</u> on <i>Working Successfully with Female Offenders</i> from (OP-110701/OP-100101) July 1, 2006 thru June 30, 2007			
Number of Employees who completed the in-service course on <i>Staff/Offender Relationships (CD-Rom course)</i> from July 1, 2006 thru June 30, 2007 (OP-110701/OP-100101)		1,953	
Number of Employees who completed the in-service course on <i>Awareness and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (Online course)</i> from July 1, 2006 thru June 30, 2007		2,863	
OP’s Reference			
OP’s Reference:	Course Title	Staff Required	
Requirement			
OP-100101 “Staff Development Training”	Working Successfully With Female Offenders	All new Staff	Pre-Service-New Hire
		All staff working with female offenders	In-Service- <i>Annual</i>
OP-110701 “Sexual Misconduct with Offenders”	Sexual Misconduct with Offenders	All staff in offender contact positions or with access to offenders will receive pre-service and annual in-service training in staff/offender sexual misconduct. Volunteers will receive training during orientation and annual in-service training.	Pre-Service-New Hire
			In-Service- <i>Annual</i>
OP-100101 “Staff Development Training”			Volunteers Ref: The Handbook for Citizen Involvement in Corrections. Section-Regulations For Volunteers/Student Interns (DOC Web Page)

*This data is based on information entered in the ORACLE training system.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND PRIVACY ISSUES

The Office of Internal Affairs conducted 20 investigations involving allegations of sexual assaults/inappropriate relationships with female offenders in FY2007.

MABEL BASSETT CC (7) Five male staff members with Five female inmates Two female inmates with Two female inmates	Dr. Eddie Warrior CC (4) One male employee with One female inmate One Male volunteer with One female inmate Two Female inmates/Two female inmates
Hillside CCC (3) Two male inmates/Two female inmates One male staff member/One female inmate	Kate Barnard CCC (2) One male staff with One female inmate One male inmate with One female inmate
Tulsa County District CC (1) One female staff/One female inmate	Turley CC (1) One male staff/One female inmate
PROBATION AND PAROLE (1) One male staff with one female inmate	DOC ADMINISTRATION (1) One male staff with one female inmate

Total unfounded	2	Total not substantiated	7
Total admitted consensual	3	Total policy violations	4
Total under investigation	3	Total criminal charges filed	1

PARITY IN WORK AND PROGRAMS

Female Parity in Program Participation

During FY 2007, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections supervised 29,554 (89%) males and 3759 (11%) females for a total population of 33,313 offenders. The numbers and percentages reflect participation during FY 2007, and are compared with the total numbers and percentages of offenders supervised throughout the fiscal year.

PROGRAM	Males		Females	
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,616	(9 %)	452	(12%)
Education	6,333	(21%)	1,087	(29%)
Thinking for a Change	4,892	(16.5%)	700	(18.6%)
RE-ENTRY				
PROTECT	80	(.2%)	29	(0.7%)
Wraparound	220	(.7%)	18	(0.4%)

Female Education

In Fiscal Year 2007 female offenders were enrolled in the following courses:

- 413 in Literacy Classes
- 544 in Adult Basic Education
- 464 in College Courses
- 53 in Title I

Career and Technical Education Training:

A total of 225 females participated in the CareerTech Skills Centers in FY 2007.

- 50 completed Computer Fundamentals
- 96 completed Business and Information Technology
- 18 completed Culinary Arts
- 19 completed Transportation, Distribution, Logistics
- 13 completed Licensed Electrical Trades
- 29 completed Adult Cooperative Education
- 148 females completed the Entrepreneur Program/Life Skills
- 9 female offender scholarships were available for Truck Driving
- 15 female offenders were employed at the Saddle Shop

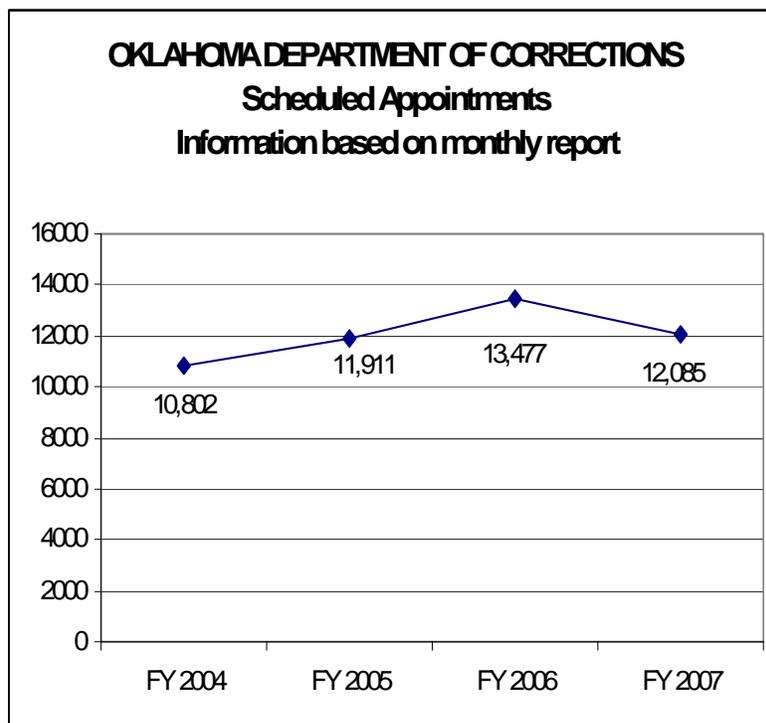
Medical Services

Medical Services for Female Offenders in FY 2007

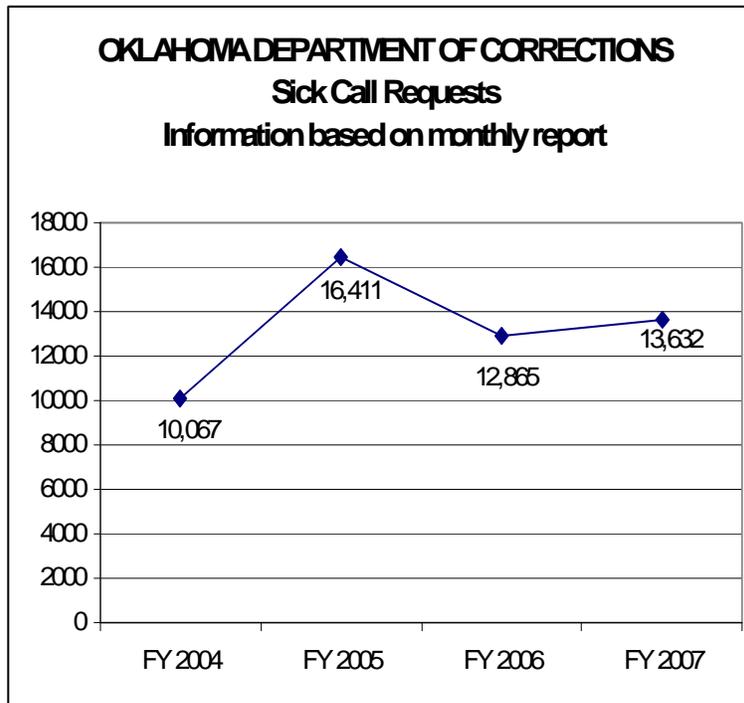
FACILITY RESONSIBILITIES

Health services at facilities for females vary based on the location and population served. The following information excludes medical, dental and mental health information regarding the Altus Work Center and Turley Correctional Center (TCCC).

Medical Trend Analysis

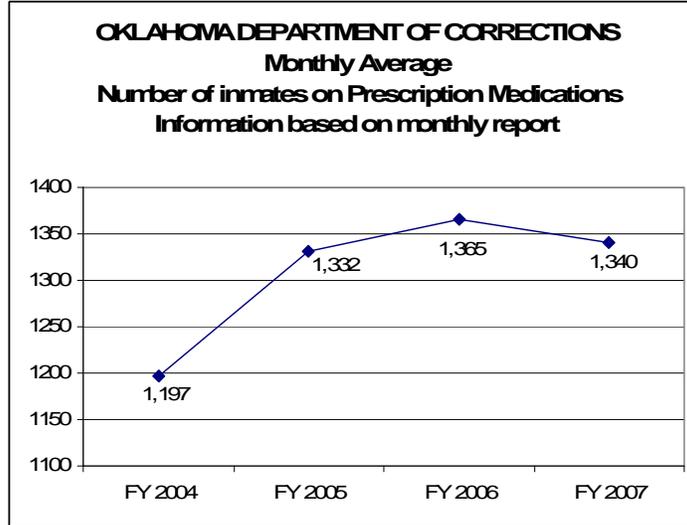


Medical Trend Analysis

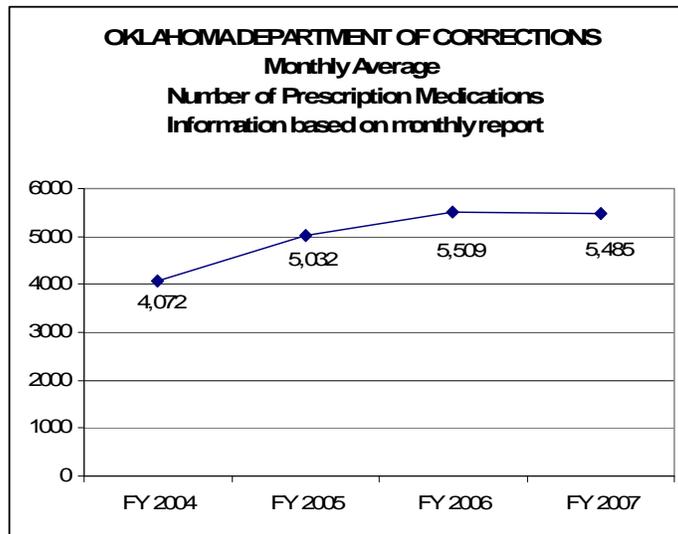


FY2007 Summary: Monthly Average of Prescriptions				
Heath Services Activity	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	TOTAL
Prescriptions (includes psychotropic medications)	1,224	988	3,273	5,485
Number of inmates on medications	398	266	676	1340
Prescriptions are renewed every month. The numbers reflect every prescription delivered including changes in medications and refills. The average number of medications per inmate is 4.09 per month.				

Trend Analysis



Trend Analysis



Summary of Emergency and After Hours Activities				
Activity	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	Grand Total
ER Clinic (facility)	145	65	298	508
After Hours Callback	26	88	163	277
Emergency Room Visits	17	26	116	159
Hospital Admissions From ER Visits	4	10	71	85
Hospital Admissions From Non-ER Visits (direct admit)	10	8	53	71

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE

Each year, DOC medical units monitor female inmates' pregnancies and births. During FY 2007, there were 44 births to inmates. On the average, there are 18 females who are pregnant. Female inmates also receive well women services that include mammograms and gynecological exams.

Female offenders also receive health care outside of DOC. During FY 2007, there were 202 specialty care visits to the Breast Care Center, 58 visits to the Breast Institute, and 251 gynecological visits.

CHRONIC ILLNESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS

In addition to providing comprehensive care for female inmates, there are special groups who need monitoring due to their chronic illnesses or special needs. A breakdown of these groups is in the following tables. Numbers are based on a monthly average.

FY2007 Summary Special Needs *				
Special Needs	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	Grand Total
Hearing Impaired	1	1	7	9
Prostheses	1	41	4	46
Vision Impaired	1	0	1	2
Walkers, Canes, Crutches	2	3	2	7
Wheelchair	1	1	19	21
Grand Total	6	46	33	85

FY07 Chronic Illness	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	TOTAL
AIDS HIV	1	2	5	8
Asthma	114	46	119	279
Cancer	0	1	8	9
Cardiovascular	7	4	10	21
Diabetes	23	10	45	78
Endocrine	16	0	26	42
Hepatitis C	17	2	6	25
Hypertension	101	43	163	307
Pulmonary	9	4	16	29
Seizures	28	13	45	86

Please note that some inmates may fall into more than two groups.

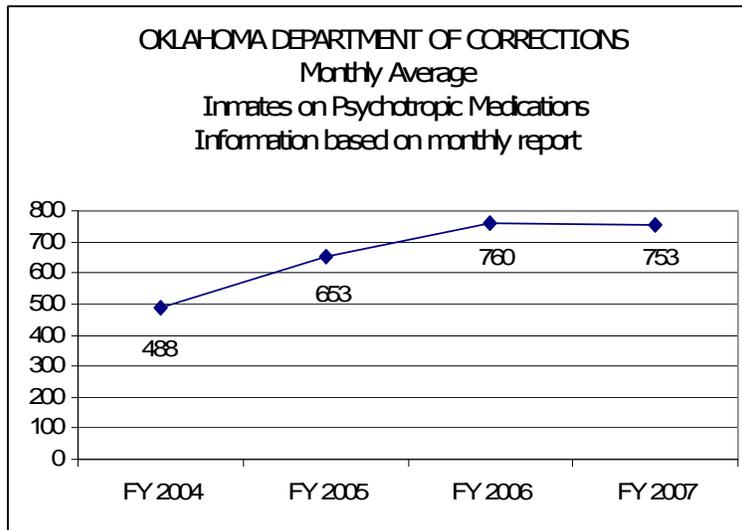
DENTAL CARE FOR FEMALE INMATES

FY2007 Summary of Dental Visits and Services at Female Facilities				
Dental Visits and Services	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	Grand Total
Complete Exams	1001	65	937	2003
Clinic Visits	1519	385	962	2866
Routine Visits	2235	511	964	3710
Sick Call Requests	986	728	1605	3319
Unscheduled Visits Emergency Visits	23	38	183	244
Visits Failed Cancelled By Clinic	599	140	367	1106
Visits Rescheduled	189	16	45	250

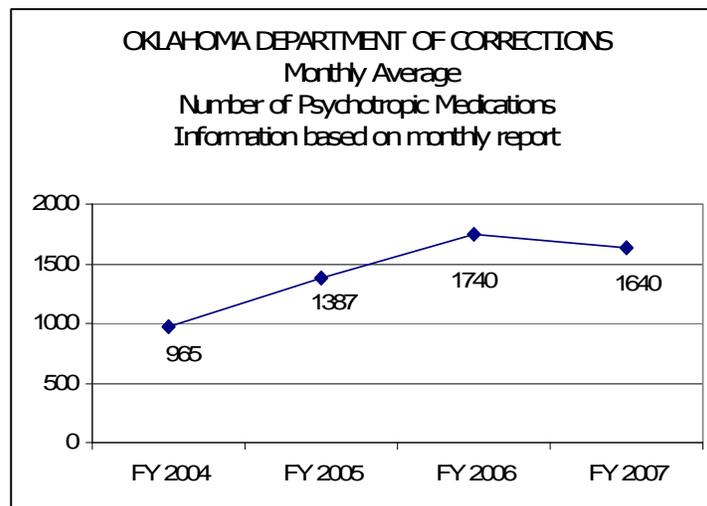
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to psychiatric services, Mental Health Services provided to MBCC, EWCC, HCCC and KBCCC female offenders include crisis intervention, suicide prevention, individual and group therapy, illness/medication management training and monitoring, and various psychoeducational classes and therapy groups (e.g., medication management, trauma treatment, anger management, problem-solving skills, etc.)

FY2007 Trend Analysis



FY2007 Trend Analysis



Summary of FY2007 Mental Health Activities				
Mental Health Activities	EWCC	HCCC	MBCC	TOTAL
Number of individuals in therapy/counseling	65	57	515	637
Number of inmates seen for crisis intervention	5	4	82	91
Number of inmates that attend group sessions	33	29	250	312
Number of group sessions	6	4	75	85
Number of inmates seen for psychotropic medication management	90	112	273	475

Inmates whose mental health needs require intensive treatment are referred to the MBCC Mental Health Unit. The mental health unit has seventy-one beds and averages three admissions per month.

TREND ANALYSIS

INMATE PROFILE FOR END OF MONTH POPULATION FOR JUNE 2007

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUM.	PERCENT	NUM.	PERCENT	NUM.	PERCENT
GENDER	22528	89.8	2561	10.2	25089	100.0
AGE						
UNKNOWN	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
<= 20	336	1.5	32	1.2	368	1.5
21 - 25	2755	12.2	274	10.7	3029	12.1
26 - 30	3944	17.5	421	16.4	4365	17.4
31 - 35	3456	15.3	426	16.6	3882	15.5
36 - 40	3231	14.3	448	17.5	3679	14.7
41 - 45	3197	14.2	442	17.3	3639	14.5
46 - 50	2636	11.7	299	11.7	2935	11.7
51 - 55	1533	6.8	138	5.4	1671	6.7
>= 56	1440	6.4	80	3.1	1520	6.1
TOTAL	22528	100.0	2561	100.0	25089	100.0
AVERAGE	37.8		37.2		37.7	
RACE						
WHITE	12319	54.7	1514	59.1	13833	55.1
BLACK	6755	30.0	654	25.5	7409	29.5
INDIAN	1909	8.5	286	11.2	2195	8.7
HISPANIC	1414	6.3	95	3.7	1509	6.0
OTHER	131	0.6	12	0.5	143	0.6
TOTAL	22528	100.0	2561	100.0	25089	100.0
CONTROLLING OFFENSE						
BURGLARY II	1176	5.2	52	2.0	1228	4.9
LARCENY	1226	5.4	138	5.4	1364	5.4
BOGUS CHECK/CARD	111	0.5	40	1.6	151	0.6
FORGERY	363	1.6	199	7.8	562	2.2
FRAUD	256	1.1	65	2.5	321	1.3
EMBEZZLEMENT	44	0.2	22	0.9	66	0.3
UNA. USE MOTOR VEH.	370	1.6	31	1.2	401	1.6
ALCOHOL RELATED	766	3.4	71	2.8	837	3.3
POSS./OBTAIN. DRUGS	2876	12.8	595	23.2	3471	13.8
DISTRIBUTING CDS	3925	17.4	537	21.0	4462	17.8
ESCAPE	395	1.8	33	1.3	428	1.7
BURGLARY I	424	1.9	10	0.4	434	1.7
MURDER I	1550	6.9	122	4.8	1672	6.7
MURDER II	384	1.7	57	2.2	441	1.8
MANSLAUGHTER	356	1.6	44	1.7	400	1.6
KIDNAPPING	168	0.7	4	0.2	172	0.7
RAPE	1558	6.9	9	0.4	1567	6.2
ROBBERY	1726	7.7	125	4.9	1851	7.4
ASSAULT	1783	7.9	129	5.0	1912	7.6
ARSON	139	0.6	19	0.7	158	0.6
SEX (NOT RAPE)	1465	6.5	111	4.3	1576	6.3
EXPLOSIVES	31	0.1	0	0.0	31	0.1
WEAPONS	721	3.2	32	1.2	753	3.0
MISC. NON-VIOLENT	333	1.5	44	1.7	377	1.5
MISC. VIOLENT	207	0.9	44	1.7	251	1.0
UNCLASSIFIED	175	0.8	28	1.1	203	0.8
TOTAL	22528	100.0	2561	100.0	25089	100.0

TOTAL NON-VIOLENT = 14765 (58.9 %) TOTAL VIOLENT = 10324 (41.1 %)

NOTE: TOTALS REPRESENT THE JURISDICTIONAL POPULATION.

PROFILE OF RELEASES DURING FY 2007

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUM.	PERCENT	NUM.	PERCENT	NUM.	PERCENT
GENDER	6974	85.5	1187	14.5	8161	100.0
AGE AT RELEASE						
UNKNOWN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<= 20	277	4.0	25	2.1	302	3.7
21 - 25	1232	17.7	163	13.7	1395	17.1
26 - 30	1266	18.2	197	16.6	1463	17.9
31 - 35	997	14.3	184	15.5	1181	14.5
36 - 40	937	13.4	179	15.1	1116	13.7
41 - 45	874	12.5	209	17.6	1083	13.3
46 - 50	737	10.6	144	12.1	881	10.8
51 - 55	390	5.6	56	4.7	446	5.5
>= 56	264	3.8	30	2.5	294	3.6
TOTAL	6974	100.0	1187	100.0	8161	100.0
AVERAGE	35.4		36.5		35.6	
RACE						
WHITE	4023	57.7	727	61.2	4750	58.2
BLACK	1834	26.3	302	25.4	2136	26.2
INDIAN	596	8.5	123	10.4	719	8.8
HISPANIC	492	7.1	33	2.8	525	6.4
OTHER	29	0.4	2	0.2	31	0.4
TOTAL	6974	100.0	1187	100.0	8161	100.0
CONTROLLING OFFENSE						
BURGLARY II	491	7.0	24	2.0	515	6.3
LARCENY	504	7.2	92	7.8	596	7.3
BOGUS CHECK/CARD	42	0.6	26	2.2	68	0.8
FORGERY	146	2.1	130	11.0	276	3.4
FRAUD	132	1.9	34	2.9	166	2.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	23	0.3	7	0.6	30	0.4
UNA. USE MOTOR VEH.	132	1.9	18	1.5	150	1.8
ALCOHOL RELATED	578	8.3	51	4.3	629	7.7
POSS./OBTAIN. DRUGS	1294	18.6	357	30.1	1651	20.2
DISTRIBUTING CDS	1226	17.6	219	18.4	1445	17.7
ESCAPE	128	1.8	22	1.9	150	1.8
BURGLARY I	68	1.0	5	0.4	73	0.9
MURDER I	8	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.1
MURDER II	20	0.3	2	0.2	22	0.3
MANSLAUGHTER	39	0.6	6	0.5	45	0.6
KIDNAPPING	19	0.3	5	0.4	24	0.3
RAPE	181	2.6	2	0.2	183	2.2
ROBBERY	215	3.1	19	1.6	234	2.9
ASSAULT	547	7.8	50	4.2	597	7.3
ARSON	44	0.6	4	0.3	48	0.6
SEX (NOT RAPE)	271	3.9	18	1.5	289	3.5
EXPLOSIVES	21	0.3	0	0.0	21	0.3
WEAPONS	228	3.3	22	1.9	250	3.1
MISC. NON-VIOLENT	163	2.3	21	1.8	184	2.3
MISC. VIOLENT	26	0.4	7	0.6	33	0.4
UNCLASSIFIED	428	6.1	45	3.8	473	5.8
TOTAL	6974	100.0	1187	100.0	8161	100.0

TOTAL NON-VIOLENT = 6652 (81.5 %) TOTAL VIOLENT = 1509 (18.5 %)

RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON BY COUNTY AND GENDER FOR FY 2007

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	*****		*****		*****	
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
	NUMB.	TOTAL	NUMB.	TOTAL	NUMB.	TOTAL
ADAIR	9	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.1
ALFALFA	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
ATOKA	28	0.4	3	0.2	31	0.3
BEAVER	27	0.4	1	0.1	28	0.3
BECKHAM	77	1.0	9	0.7	86	1.0
BLAINE	25	0.3	4	0.3	29	0.3
BRYAN	82	1.1	10	0.8	92	1.0
CADDO	54	0.7	17	1.4	71	0.8
CANADIAN	93	1.2	16	1.3	109	1.2
CARTER	122	1.6	21	1.7	143	1.6
CHEROKEE	24	0.3	3	0.2	27	0.3
CHOCTAW	40	0.5	5	0.4	45	0.5
CIMMARON	9	0.1	2	0.2	11	0.1
CLEVELAND	173	2.3	15	1.2	188	2.1
COAL	21	0.3	3	0.2	24	0.3
COMANCHE	299	3.9	59	4.7	358	4.0
COTTON	26	0.3	9	0.7	35	0.4
CRAIG	6	0.1	1	0.1	7	0.1
CREEK	122	1.6	24	1.9	146	1.6
CUSTER	108	1.4	17	1.4	125	1.4
DELAWARE	83	1.1	10	0.8	93	1.0
DEWEY	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
ELLIS	10	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1
GARFIELD	128	1.7	19	1.5	147	1.6
GARVIN	19	0.2	2	0.2	21	0.2
GRADY	103	1.3	13	1.0	116	1.3
GRANT	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0
GREER	15	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.2
HARMON	7	0.1	2	0.2	9	0.1
HARPER	5	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
HASKELL	18	0.2	4	0.3	22	0.2
HUGHES	30	0.4	9	0.7	39	0.4
JACKSON	43	0.6	8	0.6	51	0.6
JEFFERSON	17	0.2	6	0.5	23	0.3
JOHNSTON	11	0.1	3	0.2	14	0.2
KAY	76	1.0	7	0.6	83	0.9
KINGFISHER	20	0.3	6	0.5	26	0.3
KIOWA	29	0.4	6	0.5	35	0.4
LATIMER	5	0.1	2	0.2	7	0.1
LE FLORE	40	0.5	12	1.0	52	0.6
LINCOLN	54	0.7	9	0.7	63	0.7
LOGAN	40	0.5	11	0.9	51	0.6
LOVE	13	0.2	3	0.2	16	0.2
MCLAIN	25	0.3	2	0.2	27	0.3
MCCURTAIN	68	0.9	11	0.9	79	0.9
MCINTOSH	47	0.6	4	0.3	51	0.6
MAJOR	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
MARSHALL	28	0.4	8	0.6	36	0.4

RECEPTIONS INTO PRISON BY COUNTY AND GENDER FOR FY 2007

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	*****		*****		*****	
	NUMB.	PERCENT	NUMB.	PERCENT	NUMB.	PERCENT
MAYES	42	0.5	3	0.2	45	0.5
MURRAY	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0
MUSKOGEE	72	0.9	18	1.4	90	1.0
NOBLE	6	0.1	5	0.4	11	0.1
NOWATA	11	0.1	3	0.2	14	0.2
OKFUSKEE	19	0.2	0	0.0	19	0.2
OKLAHOMA	2221	29.0	333	26.7	2554	28.6
OKMULGEE	45	0.6	8	0.6	53	0.6
OSAGE	18	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.2
OTTAWA	94	1.2	10	0.8	104	1.2
PAWNEE	16	0.2	2	0.2	18	0.2
PAYNE	69	0.9	15	1.2	84	0.9
PITTSBURG	118	1.5	20	1.6	138	1.5
PONTOTOC	57	0.7	9	0.7	66	0.7
POTTAWATOMIE	137	1.8	34	2.7	171	1.9
PUSHMATAHA	13	0.2	5	0.4	18	0.2
ROGER MILLS	10	0.1	3	0.2	13	0.1
ROGERS	110	1.4	20	1.6	130	1.5
SEMINOLE	66	0.9	15	1.2	81	0.9
SEQUOYAH	37	0.5	5	0.4	42	0.5
STEPHENS	109	1.4	34	2.7	143	1.6
TEXAS	76	1.0	7	0.6	83	0.9
TILLMAN	11	0.1	3	0.2	14	0.2
TULSA	1644	21.4	274	22.0	1918	21.5
WAGONER	41	0.5	9	0.7	50	0.6
WASHINGTON	88	1.1	11	0.9	99	1.1
WASHITA	21	0.3	2	0.2	23	0.3
WOODS	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
WOODWARD	22	0.3	3	0.2	25	0.3
OUT OF STATE	5	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.1
UNKNOWN COUNTY COURT	193	2.5	17	1.4	210	2.4
TOTAL	7671	100.0	1247	100.0	8918	100.0

NOTE: DATA FROM RECEPTION FILE EXTRACTED WEEKLY BY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FROM THE OMS.

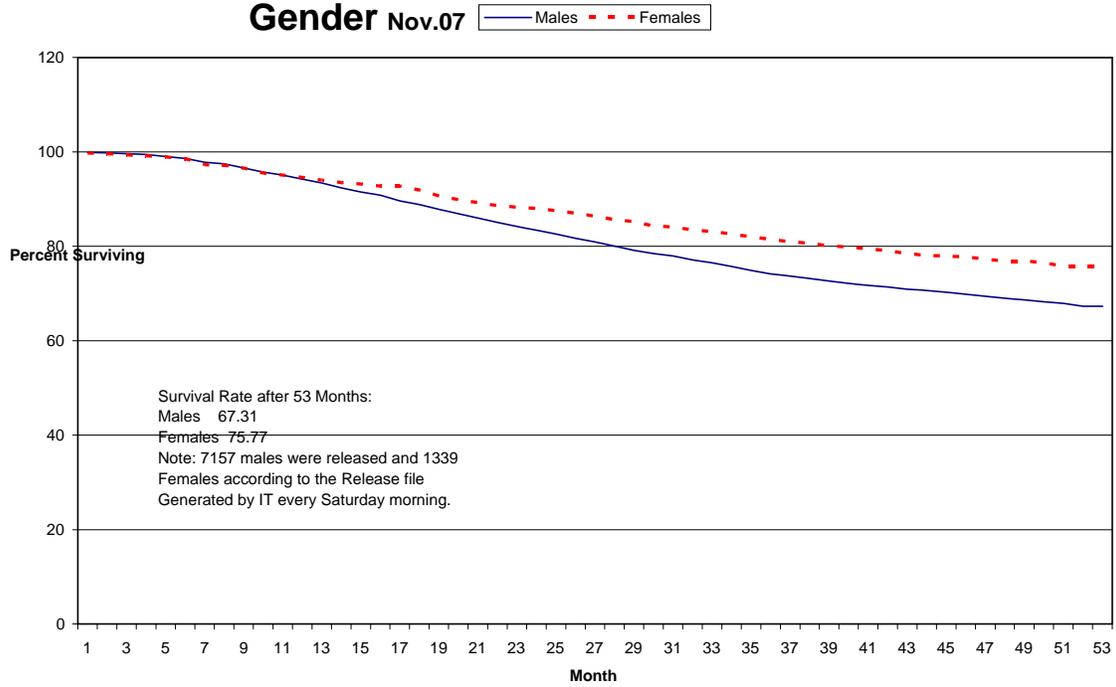
**Parole Revocations Received at LARC by Month and Gender
during FY 2007**

Month/Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent Total	Number	Percent Total
7/2006	12	7.07	1	8.62
8/2006	15	11.62	3	12.07
9/2006	13	10.10	2	10.34
10/2006	9	7.58	4	8.62
11/2006	10	11.11	2	1.72
12/2006	7	6.06	0	12.07
1/2007	8	9.09	1	3.45
2/2007	14	9.60	3	5.17
3/2007	8	10.10	5	10.34
4/2007	3	4.55	8	3.45
5/2007	13	5.56	1	8.62
6/2007	16	7.58	3	15.52
Total	128	100.00	33	100.00

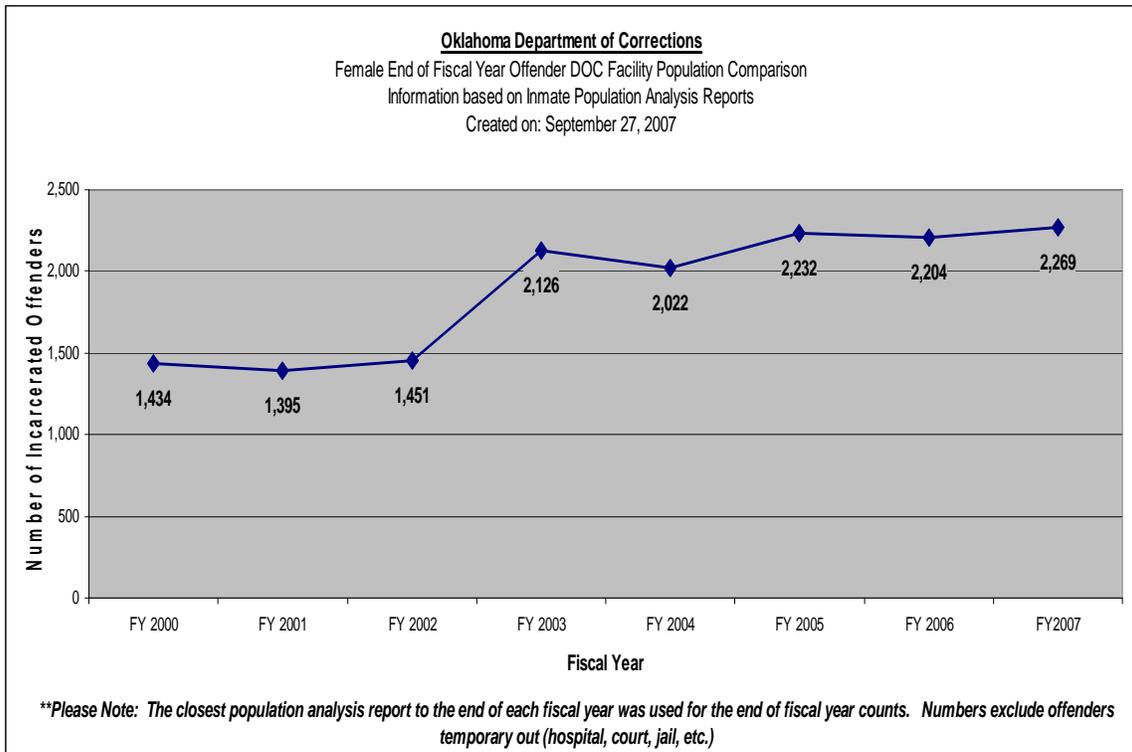
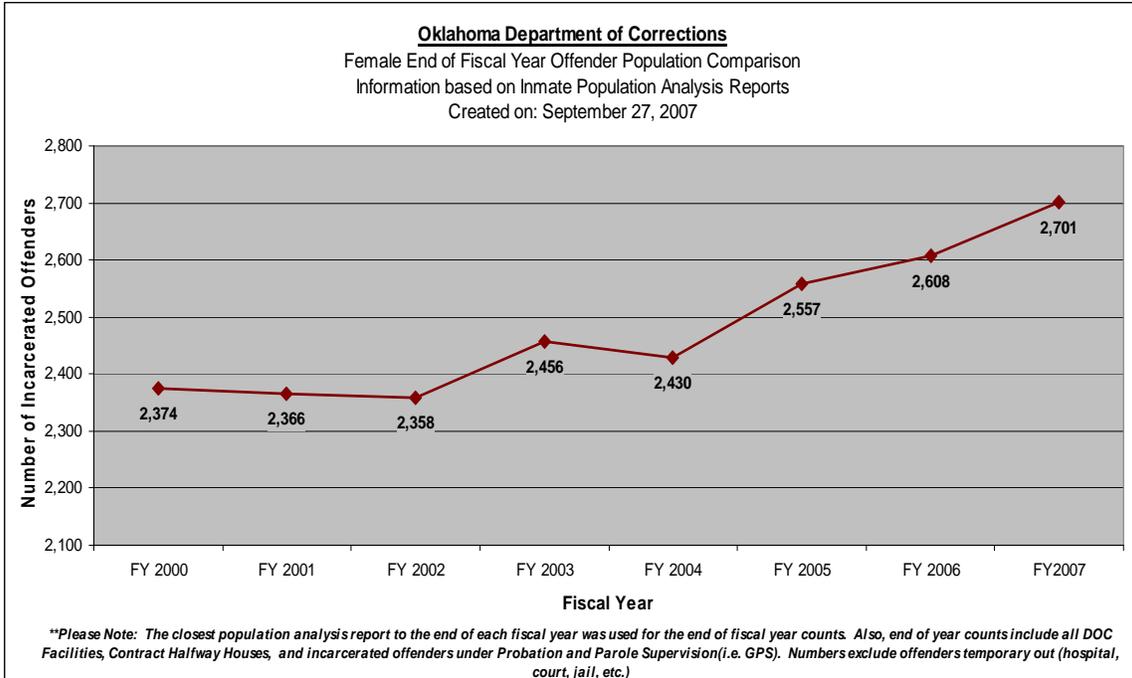
Based on OMS A&R Receptions for July 2006 through June 2007 reports.

FY2007 POPULATION ANALYSIS

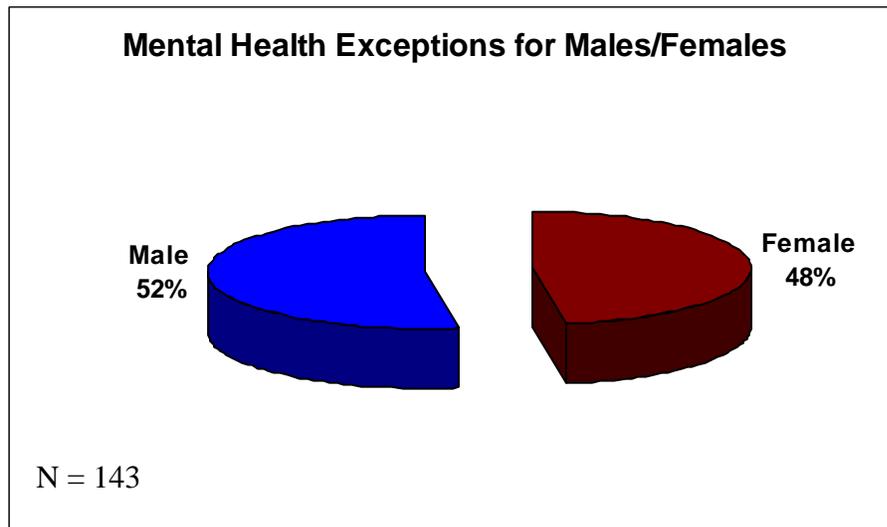
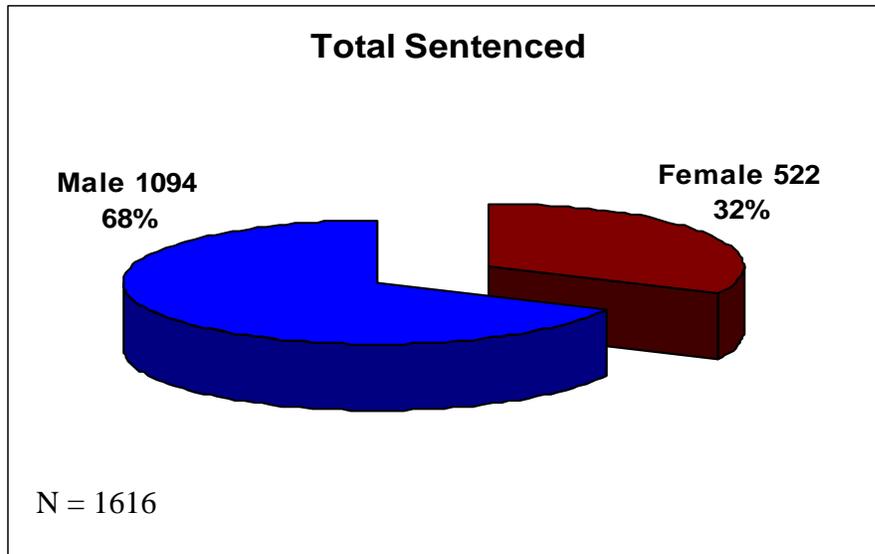
Survival Analysis for FY 2004 Releases by Gender Nov.07



(Based on an analysis of 1,339 female prison releases after 53 months. Information extracted from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) Offender Management System (OMS) in November 2007).



Community Sentencing FY07

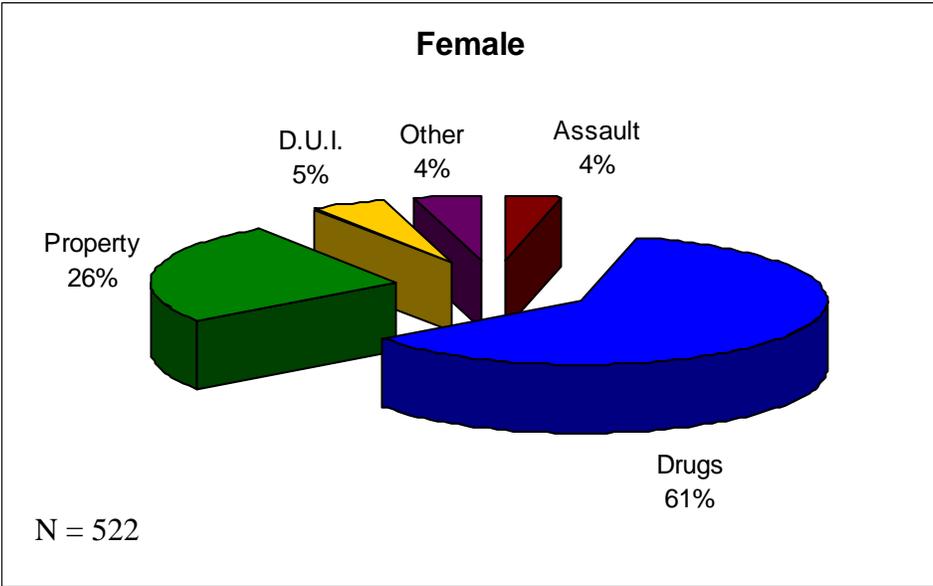
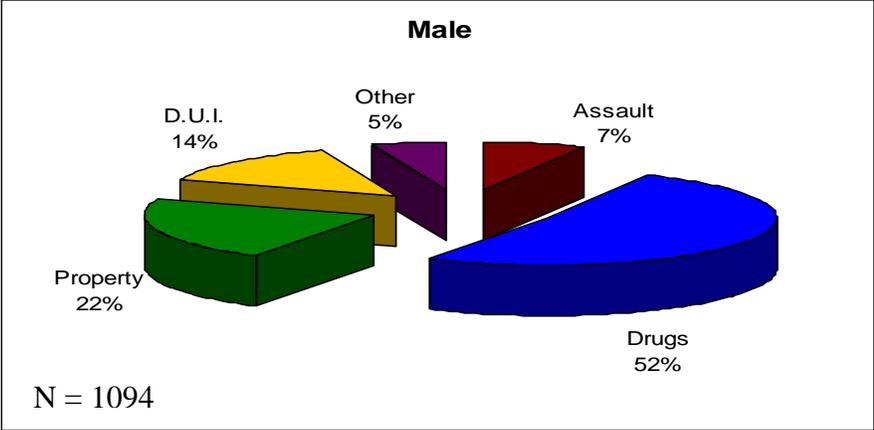


Average LSI-R Score

Total Avg. Score	Male	Female
24.29	23.99	24.93

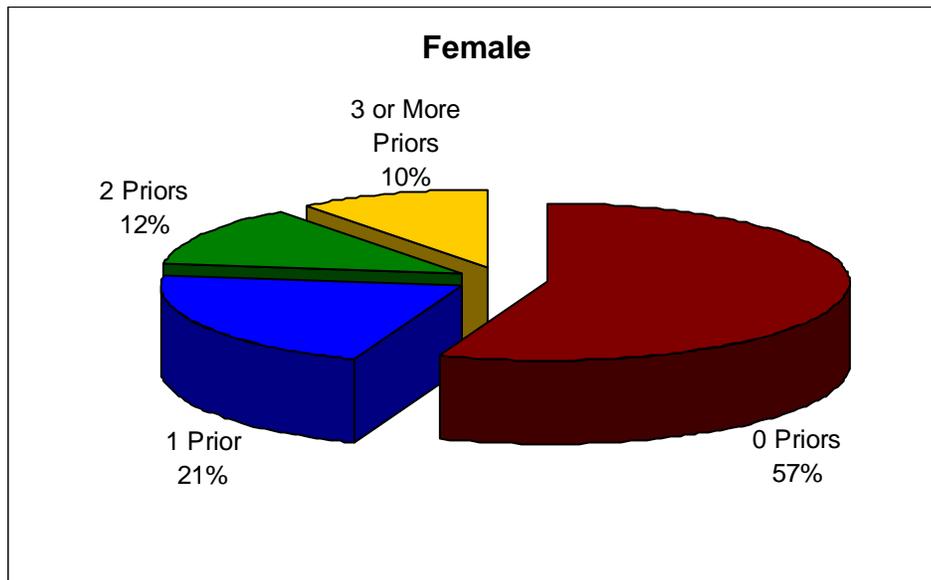
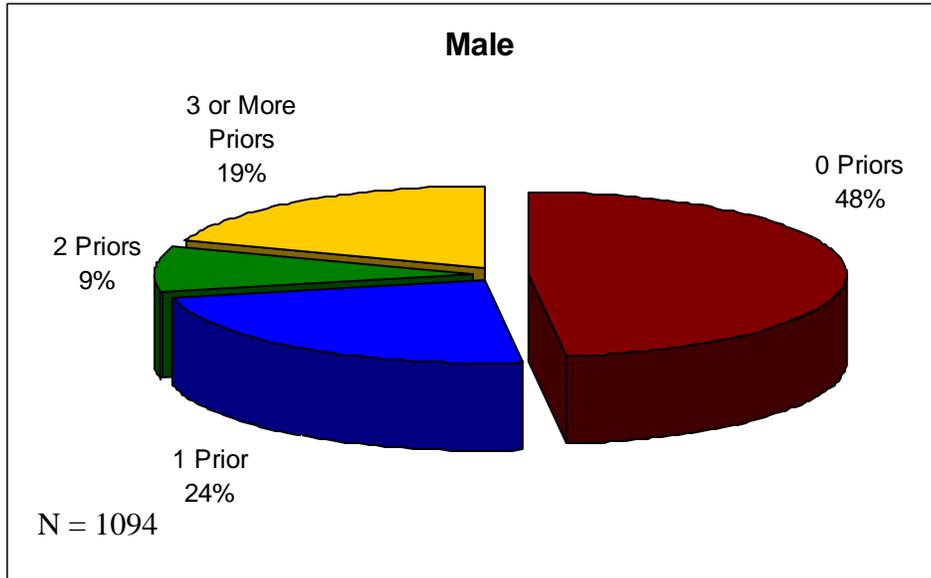
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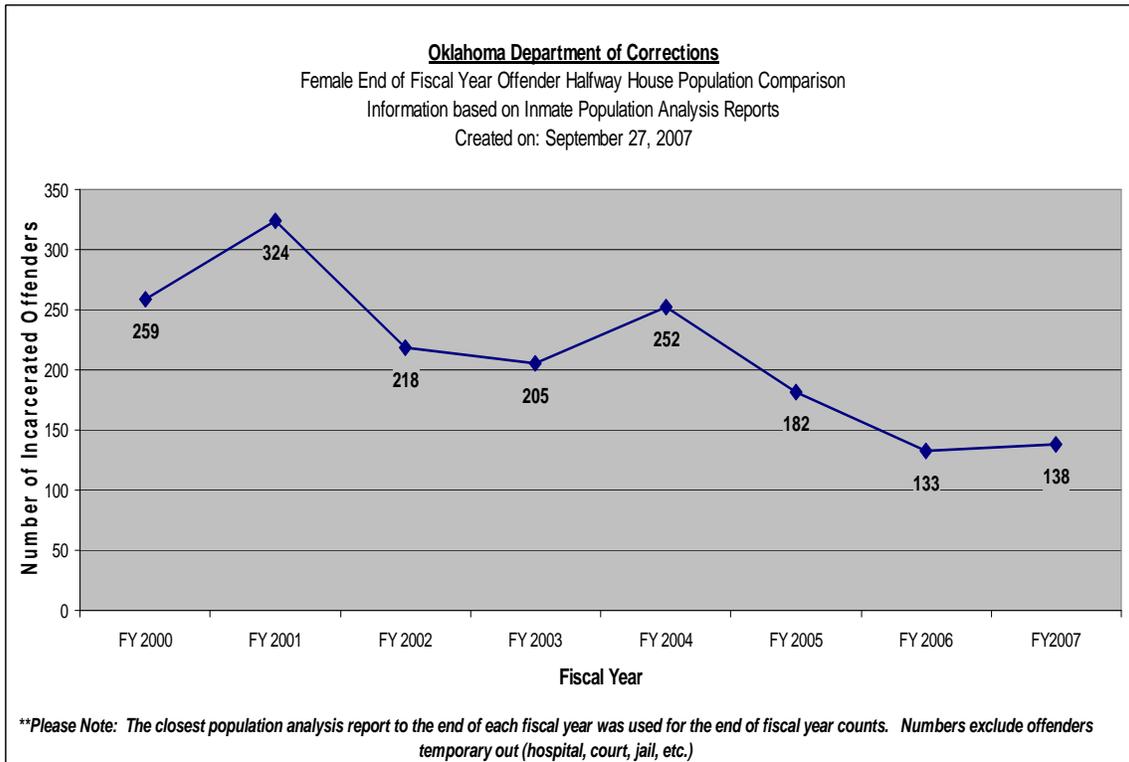
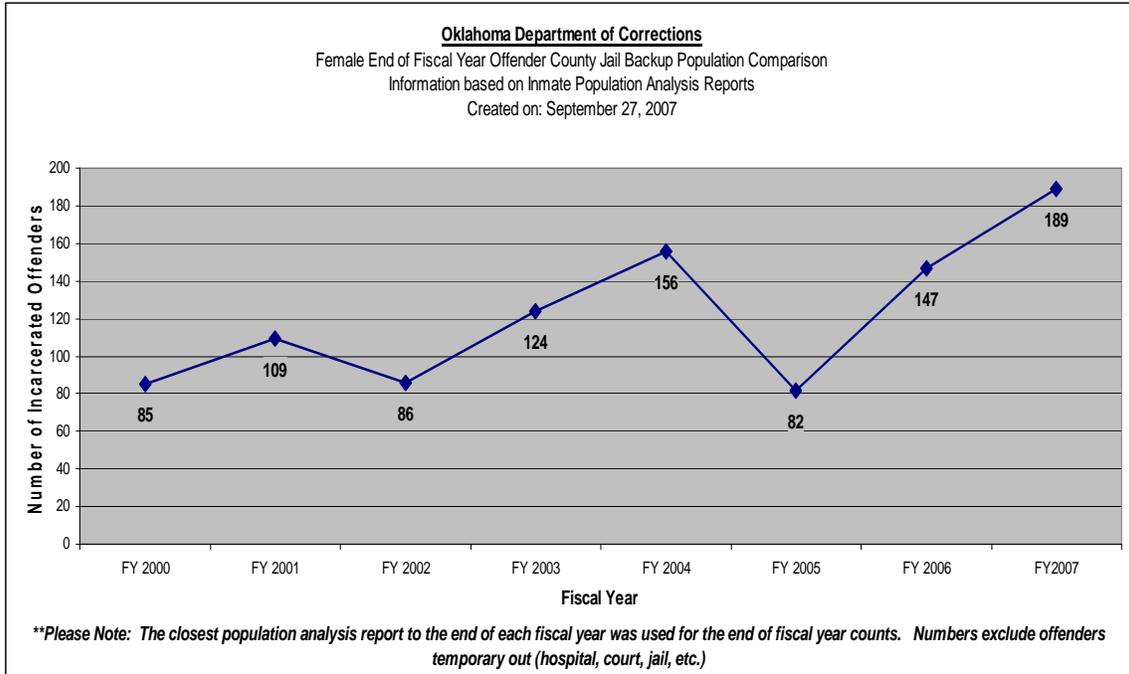
FY 2007 Offense Categories



Source: Community Sentencing November 2007

FY2007 Prior Felony Convictions
Source: Community Sentencing November 2007





**REPORT TO THE
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

*Technical Assistance Provided to
Prepare and Conduct a 1 ½ Day Session to Map the Flow of Women
Offenders through the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System on August 1-2,
2007
NIC Technical Assistance #07B7005*

**National Institute of Corrections Consultant
Becki Ney, Principal
Center for Effective Public Policy**

(Oklahoma Dept. of Corrections OMS Data added in Nov. 2007)

DISCLAIMER

RE: NIC Technical Assistance No. 07B7005

This technical assistance activity was funded by the National Institute of Corrections. The Institute is a Federal agency established to provide assistance to strengthen state and local correctional agencies by creating more effective, humane, safe and just correctional services.

The resource person who provided the onsite technical assistance did so through a cooperative agreement, at the request of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, and through the coordination of the National Institute of Corrections. The direct onsite assistance and the subsequent report are intended to provide assistance to Oklahoma stakeholders as they consider the implementation of gender responsive strategies to respond to the needs of women and reduce the number of women in Oklahoma prisons.

The contents of this document reflect the views of Rebecca Ney. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the National Institute of Corrections.

Nature of the Request

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (OK DOC) requested assistance from the National Institute of Corrections to map the flow of women through the criminal justice system. The request for technical assistance was a follow up to Oklahoma's participation in the 2006 *Women Offenders: Developing an Agency Approach* program.

Person Who Contacted Me; Overview of TA Activities

I was originally contacted by Maureen Buell, Program Specialist for the National Institute of Corrections. Subsequent to speaking with Ms. Buell, I also spoke to Debbie Mahaffey, Deputy Director for Treatment and Rehabilitative Services for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections about the nature of the assistance to be provided. Two documents were provided to Ms. Mahaffey for distribution to participants prior to the mapping session:

- Chapter 13: Mapping from McGarry and Ney's *Getting it Right: Collaborative Problem Solving for Criminal Justice* (2007)
- A summary description of the purpose, structure and intended outcomes of the day (attached)

The 1 ½ day mapping session was structured to address several key decision points in the criminal justice system: arrest, pretrial release and detention, jail booking and arraignment, diversion, adjudication and sentencing, prison intake and classification, prison transition and reentry, parole release, probation and parole supervision, violations and revocations.

Those most knowledgeable about each point in the criminal justice system and those who worked with women involved in the criminal justice system were invited to participate. Members of the OK Female Offender Management Committee participated in the mapping session along with other state and local criminal justice policymakers and practitioners, including:

June Elkins-Baker, Coordinator of Women Specific Services, ODMHSAS
Philip Brandon, Asst. District Supervisor, SW District, Altus Work Center, DOC*
Dr. Stan Basler, Oklahoma Partnership for a Successful Re-entry
Vashina Butler, designee Oklahoma Chief of Police Association
Bill Broiles, Photographer, Public Information Unit, OK DOC
Lovie Davidson Byrd, Transition Coordinator, T&RS Unit, OK DOC
Wayland Cubit, Sergeant, OK City Police Department
Sherry Carrier, Director Pretrial Services, Tulsa County
Ronnie Carrico, Treatment and Rehabilitative Services, OK DOC
Courtney Charish, Evaluation & Analysis Unit, OK DOC*
Vickie Champion, Parole Process, OK DOC

Rita Cooksey, Female Offender Management, Treatment & Reb. Services, DOC*
 Ruby Cooper, District Supervisor, OK County Residential Services, OK DOC*
 Patty Davis, Administrator, Classification, OK DOC*
 Millicent Newton-Embry, Warden, Mabel Bassett Correctional Ctr., OK DOC*
 Milt Gilliam, Administrator, Parole and Interstate Services, OK DOC
 Lois Johnson, PPO SWDCC, Norman, Oklahoma
 Richard Kirby, Associate District Judge, OK Juvenile Justice Center
 Mary Langley, PPO Central District Probation and Parole
 John Larsen, Case Manager, Hillside Community Corrections Center
 Becky Lawmaster, Local Administrator, OK DOC Community Sentencing, Tulsa
 Tracy Leeper, ODMHSAS
 Mark Leister, Chief of Altus Work Center, OK DOC
 Ron Lock, Community Sentencing, Oklahoma County
 Ted Logan, Board of Corrections/Chairperson Female Offender Committee
 Debbie Mahaffey, Deputy Director, Treatment & Rehabilitative Services, DOC*
 Carson Marshall, Chief Deputy Sheriff of Oklahoma County
 Randy May, Director of Community Based Services, ODMHSAS
 Leisa Miser, Offender Population Office, OK DOC
 Debbie Morton, OK DOC, Administrative Review Authority, Legal, OK DOC*
 Michelle Miniotta, Attorney, Legal Division, OK DOC*
 Sharon Neumann, Deputy Director, Community Sentencing, OK DOC
 Lamont Nguyen, Criminal Dept. Coordinator, Oklahoma County Court Clerk
 Wendy Normandin, Transformation Agent, ODMHSAS
 Rick Parrish, District Supervisor, Tulsa County, OK DOC
 Dr. Laura Pitman, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, OK DOC*
 Angela Reagan, DW, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, OK DOC*
 James Reed, PPO Norman, Oklahoma, OK DOC
 Emily Redman, Oklahoma District Attorney, District 19
 Hope Robertson, Jail Mental Health provider, Tulsa County
 Shola Shopeyin, Unit Manager, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, OK DOC
 Mary Smith, Program Administrator, Treatment & Rehabilitative Services, DOC*
 Ann Tandy, Contract Administrator, Community Sentencing, OK DOC*
 Donna Thompson, Oklahoma Baptist Prison Ministry
 Wayne Thompson, Executive Director, All of Us or None
 Etta Thomas, Training Development, OK DOC*
 Ebony Tyler, Probation and Parole Officer, Central District, OK DOC*
 Deidra Upchurch, PPO, Central District, Oklahoma DOC
 Sharon Warrior, Case Manager, OK DOC Eddie Warrior Correctional Center
 Sandrel Jones Webster, Education & Family Support Coordinator, NAMI Inc.
 Karen White, District Supervisor, Central District, OK DOC*
 Deardi Wabaunsee, Medical Services, OK DOC*
 Beverly Young, former Board of Corrections Member, OK DOC

*Female Offender Management designees

General Comments, Recommendations, and Next Steps

The OK DOC has been working for many years to incorporate gender responsiveness into all aspects of their work with women offenders. They have made great progress in their efforts in the areas over which they have some control (for example, security classification and assessment, prison programming, transition and reentry, and community sentencing). Generally, there are many issues that effect women (and men) in the OK criminal justice system, however, that are largely outside the control of the OK DOC: Lengthy sentences that require offenders to serve at least 85% of their sentences, an antiquated parole system with one of the lowest paroling rates in the country, and legislative mandates that dictate narrow program eligibility. Despite some of these overwhelming challenges, the OK DOC continues to push forward on those things they do have control over and have expressed interest in examining strategies for working with others in the state that are also concerned and interested in positively effecting the lives of women offenders and their families. The following narrative summarizes the discussion during the mapping session, and highlights key issues and recommendations for further consideration.

Generally, the map should be displayed prominently and used ongoing as a planning tool. It should be referred to it at each meeting of the Female Offender Management Committee meetings and in discussions about the female offender population that may occur in other venues. The map should be updated at regular intervals to reflect the implementation of new strategies. Over time, if the map is used as an ongoing planning tool, it will establish baseline information about the women offenders in the OK criminal justice system and help the Female Offender Management Committee and OK DOC to:

- Educate others about women offenders in the criminal justice system;
- Assess the impact of new or proposed changes;
- Assess points in the system that are duplicated, needlessly long, or not working at peak potential; and
- Identify gaps in information at key decision points that could be addressed.

A flowchart mapping the flow of women offenders through the OK criminal justice system accompanies this report. The Female Offender Management Committee should review it to determine its accuracy and make whatever changes it feels are needed.

ARREST AND PRETRIAL RELEASE

32,493, or 24%, of all arrests in 2005 were women. Of these, the most frequent arrest type was for nonviolent offenses, including drug possession and sales, DUI and drunkenness, larceny and theft, fraud, embezzlement, and other traffic offenses (OK SBI, 2005). Possession of marijuana comprised 47% of all drug arrests. An analysis of

women offenders conducted by the OK Criminal Justice Resource Center for the Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in OK (STF, 2003) reported that OK's total female arrest rate had increased by 25% since 1990, while the U.S. total female arrest rate had decreased by 15% over the same time period.

Pretrial release criteria is stipulated by the legislature, is very stringent and typically favors bail bonding as the most common form of pretrial release in OK.

There are few pretrial services agencies in the state. Two notable exceptions are OK and Tulsa Counties. In both counties, pretrial service workers operate conditional release programs with the agreement of the courts and provide pretrial release supervision for eligible individuals. In addition, Tulsa County has implemented some additional pretrial programs as a result of their participation in NIC's *Improving Community Responses for Women Offenders (ICRWO)*:

- A female mental health screener conducts mental health assessments of the female population in the jail and makes referrals to appropriate mental health services.
- The LSI Proxy is conducted on all offenders booked into the jail to determine potential eligibility for community sentencing; those found eligible are recommended for community sentencing and referred if they plead guilty. This program has been found to reduce 6-8 potential court appearances for offenders, gets them out of jail if they have not made bail, and immediately gets them into community programming and services.

There were many questions that arose during the discussion about arrest and pretrial release at the mapping session:

- Have women become more dangerous over time? Are they being arrested for more serious offenses?
- Do fewer women make bail than men? (This was certainly one of the findings of the ICRWO Project in Tulsa.) Are there differences in bail amounts for men and women?
- What is the impact on the children of the women who are arrested and held in jail? It was reported that 4,000 children are in foster care in Oklahoma County alone.
- What portion of the women arrested present with mental illness and/or co-occurring disorders at time of arrest?

Recommendations regarding arrest and pretrial release

- Explore with law enforcement whether citation in lieu of arrest can be expanded, especially for offenders with low level offenses.
- Explore the possibility of expanding detoxification and treatment programs that police can utilize rather than jail for offenders they arrest for possession of drugs and alcohol.
- Determine if more can be done to expand pretrial services throughout the state to create a range of pretrial release options in addition to bail.
- Determine if there are strategies to address the issues that women present with at the time of arrest and jail intake. (For example, in a past study of arrests in OK

County, up to 75% of women interviewed in the OK County Jail in a special survey of domestic violence were found to have past histories of trauma and/or sexual and physical abuse and/or neglect).

- Review the Tulsa County pretrial program and mental health assessment for women to determine if this should be emulated throughout the state. Determine if more women are receiving mental health services as a result of this program and what impact it may have on the incarcerated population.

DIVERSION

Diversion is typically recommended by the district attorney and is primarily used for first time, nonviolent offenders. There is not much known about diversion statewide, however, drug and alcohol as well as property offenses are among the top five offenses for which women are arrested and for which diversion programs exist.

Recommendations regarding diversion

- The Female Offender Management Committee may consider gathering data about the use of diversion for women involved in the criminal justice system to gain a greater understanding of the extent of its use.
- Engage prosecutors in conversations about the potential to expand diversion (beyond first time offenders) for women who use drugs and alcohol and/or commit low level property offenses. Those counties who have pretrial services could also be enlisted to provide additional support and supervision for these offenders.

SPECIALITY COURTS, PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, AND SENTENCING

Drug courts and mental health courts exist throughout OK, and are used as a sentencing option for offenders who present with these issues. More recently, DUI Courts have been authorized by the legislature. Typically, eligibility for these courts is very restrictive: Offenders must be first time offenders; and those with mental illness cannot be violent or acting out in any way. Offenders who fail to complete drug or mental health court programs are not allowed to participate again unless the district attorney agrees. Mapping participants reported the disparate use of specialty courts throughout the state. The legislature recently authorized the use of DUI courts and they are just beginning to be implemented in those counties that are interested.

A new program (and sentencing option) in OK County is the North Care Day Reporting Center. The program has been opened for more than a year, is a collaborative endeavor between the county and mental health community, and was originally established to address the growing mentally ill offender population in the county and to serve as an additional sentencing option for judges. In FY07, there were 137 new cases sentenced to the Day Reporting Center. Of these 85, or 62% were women. Almost 78% of the women successfully completed the program. Program staff observed that those women who have a support network in the community (from family, friends, or mentor) are those who are most likely to succeed

Presentence investigations (PSI) are conducted only when the judge orders it. PSI's typically take from two to six weeks to complete, but because they are rarely ordered on a regular statewide basis, judges make sentencing decisions without the benefit of additional information that could impact the disposition. As a result, more extensive assessments and evaluations do not occur until after sentencing.

Attempts at past sentencing reform in the state have failed and sentences in OK are typically very long. In addition, judges can provide for a term of probation after a period of incarceration. Incarceration followed by a term of probation is becoming more and more common for offenders whom judges feel need a period of community supervision, especially given the low paroling rate and the high number of offenders who max out on their sentences with no community supervision. Judges in OK also retain jurisdiction over cases they sentence for up to 364 days. This means that judges can reduce the sentence and/or "rescind" incarceration for offenders if they choose, as long as it occurs within the first year of the sentence. There was much discussion at the mapping session about the use of this judicial option. OK DOC participants noted that they used to have court liaison positions that had the responsibility of informing judges about offenders they felt would benefit from being released within the first year of incarceration, but because of budget cuts, these positions were eliminated.

- According to the Special Task Force on Incarcerated Women 2003 report, male felons made up a higher percentage of prison sentences, while probation sentences made up the largest percentage of female sentences. With respect to women sentenced to the OK DOC, it was noted that the *average length of stay* for women offenders sentenced to the OK DOC is 22 months; 45% of women are released at one-third of their sentence or earlier per OMS data from based on an analysis of 5,724 female prison releases from FY2002 to FY2007. On June 30, 2007 the average incarceration sentence for incarcerated women was 111 months.

Early parole is also an option, but not often used. Because so many women serve shorter sentences, the OK DOC is challenged to provide adequate assessments and programming as well as effective transition and reentry programming.

Recommendations regarding specialty courts, PSI's and sentencing

- Explore what it would take to expand eligibility criteria for Drug, DUI and Mental Health Courts.
- Determine, if possible, what percentage of cases have PSI's prepared? What is the content of the PSI and how does/could it influence sentencing? Are there marked differences in sentences for males and females (and for those who have PSI's prepared versus those who do not)?
- Determine if court liaison positions can be reinstated and/or other mechanisms can be implemented to inform the courts about offenders who may benefit from release from incarceration within the first year of their sentence (see Transition and Reentry below for further discussion).
- Assure that judges ask about the children of women for whom they incarcerate at time of sentencing.

- Determine if Day Reporting Centers represent a viable sentencing option that should be expanded in the state, and if so, what it would take to do this.

PRISON INTAKE, CLASSIFICATION AND PROGRAMMING; PAROLE RELEASE; TRANSITION AND REENTRY

As of June 2006, there were 2,511 women incarcerated in OK prisons representing 10.3% of the total inmate population. According to the Special Task Force 2003 report, Oklahoma's percentage of drug possession receptions to prison was twice the national average in 2001. Both men and women experienced a significant increase in the number of prison receptions for drug crimes from 1990-2002, but for women the increase was more than 124% and for men it was 108%. Further, as a percentage of all prison receptions, drug crimes grew from 34.8% in 1990 to 52.4% in 2002, representing a 50% increase. Additional things known about the female offender population and the OK DOC with respect to gender responsiveness that seem relevant to this report:

- Women are a growing population for the OK DOC;
- 80% of the women incarcerated are classified as low risk: From January-June 2007, 30% of the women were work center eligible, 50% were minimum security, 18% were medium security and 1% were maximum security;
- As stated above the average incarceration sentence for women is 22 months which presents some challenges to the OK DOC in terms of being able to conduct adequate assessments and effective transition and reentry planning;
- All offenders, including women stay at Assessment and Reception for 5 days to 1 week which is only enough time to conduct basic medical and assessment and classification;
- The OK DOC utilizes a gender specific classification tool that was validated by Patricia Hardyman;
- Most OK DOC programs report to be evidence-based and gender responsive.

The OK DOC Female Offender Management Committee grew out of the efforts of the Female Offender Task Force and was established via OK DOC Operations Memorandum OP-090501 in 2002. The Committee ensures that OK DOC policies and procedures that impact women offenders provide parity and are nondiscriminatory. The Committee focuses on staff training, sexual misconduct, medical and mental health services, prison programming, classification and custody, contract beds, and reentry programming. A summary of their activities and accomplishments dated January 2007 provides the highlights of their efforts. Some of their accomplishments include:

- Creation of a full time women offender management specialist position in the OK DOC;
- A link on the OK DOC website to acknowledge Female Offender Management;
- Establishment of a pilot gender specific probation and parole caseload in Central District (see Supervision below);
- Expansion of the Girl Scouts Beyond Bars Project MEND to additional Community Corrections Centers and the Eddie Warrior Correctional Center; and

- Training of more than 2,000 OK DOC staff on mental illness, staff/offender relationships, awareness and prevention of sexual harassment and working successfully with female offenders.

The Female Offender Management Committee meets regularly to enhance and improve OK DOC operations with respect to women and assures that gender responsiveness remains a visible and important issue in OK. They anticipate the opening of a separate assessment and reception center for women to be housed at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Facility in December 2007 and hope that this will be an opportunity to more successfully link assessment with case management and programming in the institutions, the community corrections centers and community supervision and aftercare. The Committee should be commended for their efforts and the significant progress they have made to be most responsive to the needs of women offenders and their families.

Recommendations regarding prison intake, classification and programming, parole release and transition and reentry

- There are many opportunities to plan for and implement an effective transition and reentry program for women, especially when the new Assessment and Reception Center is opened in December. The Female Offender Management Committee should immediately begin to review the current process for assessment, classification, treatment and programming, and transition and reentry to determine how/if this system could be improved. Is a dynamic risk and needs assessment (LSI) coupled with gender responsive assessment and other assessments (medical, mental health, substance abuse, family, etc.) conducted? Are there programs and treatment in place to respond to the top criminogenic needs of women, and are they gender responsive? Is there a unified case management plan that essentially follows the woman from intake through incarceration and onto parole or probation? Do transition teams and/or parole agents meet with the women prior to release? Are community and aftercare programs linked with institutional programs (so that they are not duplicated and are as seamless as possible)?

One resource is *Women Offender Transition and Reentry: Gender Responsive Approaches to Transitioning Women Offenders from Prison to the Community* (2006) by Judy Berman available through the NIC.

- Work with the judges to determine if they are willing to consider releasing women within the first year of their sentence for those that have viable and workable reentry plans prepared at reception. Given the short time that many women serve, transition and reentry planning may well have to occur quickly and be developed at reception. It is possible to think about a 3-6 month reentry plan that may include early release in the first year of the sentence and judges may be amenable to this if they can see that a realistic and workable plan is in place that includes treatment and supervision in the community.
- Contact Maureen Buell or Phyllis Modley at NIC to determine if the newly created gender-responsive assessment trailer would be appropriate to use in addition to the LSI and other assessments currently being utilized.

- Assure that all staff that deal with women offenders are trained in motivational interviewing and gender responsiveness.
- Incorporate gender responsiveness as a fundamental module in training for all new employees of the OK DOC; update in-service training.
- If possible, send key staff to the 12th National Workshop on Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders to be held on October 20-24, 2007 in Baltimore, MD.
- Continue to talk to the Parole Board and the Governor to determine if there are strategies for increasing the paroling rate of women.
- There were many questions raised during the mapping session and a plan should be made to begin to address them:
 - How long are women on waiting lists awaiting community beds?
 - Is the rate of misconducts different for men and women?
 - What is the average rate of reception for females statewide? For those counties above the average, can programs and/or collaborative efforts be developed to reduce the rate of incarceration for women in these counties? Receptions into prison by county for FY06 show that Comanche, Oklahoma, Tulsa, and Rogers Counties commit more than 53% of the total number of women received to state prisons that fiscal year.
 - Are there strategies for working with the Native American population; especially for Native American offenders transitioning back to communities?
 - Confirm the percentage of women released onto GPS, parole, discharge with supervision, and discharge without supervision.

COMMUNITY SENTENCING, PROBATION/PAROLE SUPERVISION AND COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS

As of June 2006 there were 6,933 women on probation and 752 on parole. The recidivism rate for women was 18.6% compared to 26% for men. The Central District is currently piloting a gender specific probation/parole caseload, but there is no information yet as to whether this is affecting outcomes for women. Parole officers report that they wait up to six months to receive case management information from the prison and that the transition and reentry process is not seamless. Probation and parole report high caseload sizes and the general lack of available resources in the community.

Community sentencing is a probationary sentence for medium risk offenders (via LSI assessment) and is an alternative to prison for those offenders found to be eligible. Higher risk offenders are ineligible for community sentencing. There is at least one gender specific community sentencing program in OK County called FOG (Female Opportunity Group) that was developed to respond to the substance abuse/mental health needs of women and addresses and utilizes a treatment model developed by Dr. Stephanie Covington.

There is some gender responsive programming in the community; notably Resonance in Tulsa, approximately 10 private halfway houses that cater to women (and some allow children as well), the recent Female Opportunity Group (FOG) for mental

health/substance abuse treatment program in OK County, and others. Again, community providers report a lack of resources in the community to respond to the needs of women.

Some questions were raised during the mapping session:

- Are there ways to assure that case management information arrives at parole offices from prison along with the offender?
- Are there differences in the revocation rates for males versus females (in terms of type(s) of violations, length of time on supervision prior to revocation)?
- Are there any outcome studies for community sentencing?

Recommendations regarding community sentencing, probation/parole supervision and community interventions

- Catalogue and assess community programs to ascertain their level of gender responsiveness.
- Contact Julie Boehm (Julie.Boehm@doc.mo.gov) of the MO DOC to get examples of gender responsive service contracts that can be incorporated into provider contracts in OK.
- Continue to work with the legislature as you can to expand eligibility criteria for community sentencing to include high risk offenders.
- Review the pilot gender specific caseloads in Central District to determine their impact; expand gender specific caseloads if warranted.
- Contact NIC to obtain the new *Women Offender Case Management model* developed by Marilyn Van Deiten (when available).

OTHER ISSUES

- ***Juveniles:*** While the mapping was to focus on juvenile issues as well, we really did not have all of the appropriate folks at the mapping session, nor did we have the time to really focus on this issue in much detail. The OK Female Offender Management Committee may want to come back to this issue at a later date.
- ***Collaboration:*** There are many opportunities to build more effective collaboration with “natural allies.” For example, there are many community organizations in the state interested in women offender issues who I think would be willing to work more closely with the OK DOC. Some of them were represented at the mapping session. It was noted that there is a lack of collaboration between OK DOC and some other state agencies. Again, there are many opportunities to establish effective working relationships with these agencies.
- ***Build on the work already completed:*** Past efforts focused on women offenders include the STF and the NIC ICRWO in Tulsa in addition to the fine work of the Female Offender Management Committee. There were many excellent recommendations and data and information that were developed by these two efforts that should be utilized and shared. The Female Offender Management Committee may want to review the work of these two groups (and others?) to determine if there are strategies, data and information and the like that could be moved forward by the Committee.

- ***Data and Information:*** It was noted at the mapping session that gender, race and other demographics are not broken down in key reports developed by the OK DOC. This should be added to these reports. Also, the Female Offender Management Committee may want to consider producing an annual “state of women offenders” report that has wide distribution to continue to draw attention to this important issue.
- ***Education:*** Mapping participants noted the general lack of knowledge about gender responsiveness within the OK DOC and the community. A strategy should be developed to continue to raise the level of awareness about these issues in the state.

Attachments to this report include:

- MAP: Flow of Women Offenders through the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System
- Mapping preparation materials: A summary description of the purpose, structure and intended outcomes of the day.

MAPPING WOMEN OFFENDERS IN THE OKLAHOMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

On August 1-2, 2007, The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will be conducting a series of “mapping” meetings with policymakers and practitioners to develop a flowchart of how women offenders flow through the criminal justice system from point of arrest through the time of termination. When completed, the map will illustrate (in some detail) how this process works. Ultimately, the map will become an invaluable planning tool for the state. If used as an ongoing tool, the map will establish baseline information about women who become involved in the criminal justice system, and help the state to:

- Assess points in the system that are duplicated, needlessly long, or not working at peak potential.
- Identify gaps in processing and information—quantitative and qualitative.
- Assess the impact of new or proposed changes.
- Educate others about women offenders and their involvement in the criminal justice process.

The Mapping Process

The August 1-2 mapping meetings will engage participants in an interactive process designed to articulate a complete “picture” of how critical decisions are made at each decision point in the criminal justice system:

1. Arrest
2. Pretrial Release and Detention
3. Prosecution and Diversion
4. Adjudication and Disposition
5. Sentencing and Sentence Modification
6. Intake, Classification and Programming for those Sentenced to Jail, Probation or Prison
7. Parole Release, Transition and Reentry
8. Termination from the Criminal Justice System

Practitioners and policymakers with knowledge and experience in day-to-day decisionmaking have been invited to participate. Meetings are as follows:

Wednesday, August 1, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 a.m.	Arrest, Pretrial Release and Detention, Jail Booking Decisions, Bail, Pretrial Release and Detention, Charging, and Arraignment Decisions
Wednesday, August 1, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	Adjudication and Sentencing Decisions (Community Punishment, Pre-sentencing and Sentencing, Violations/Revocations, Jail and Probation Programming)
Wednesday, August 1, 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Intake, Classification and Programming, Transition and Reentry

Thursday, August 2
9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Parole Release and Supervision, Violations
and Revocation, Termination

All mapping meetings will be held at _____

A particular focus of the mapping meetings will be on gaining a more complete understanding of the impact of criminal justice decisions on women offenders and strategies for reducing the high incarceration rate of women in Oklahoma.

Preparations for Mapping Meetings

There is little preparation involved. For those who are interested, *Chapter 13: Map the System* from McGarry and Ney (2006) *Getting it Right: Collaborative Problem Solving for Criminal Justice* is attached. The Chapter provides a more detailed overview of the mapping process and what to expect during the meetings. Discussions during the mapping meetings will revolve around issues raised by the following kinds of questions:

- a. Who is involved in decisionmaking at this decision point?
- b. What formal procedures or policies are followed?
- c. What information is needed to make decisions?
- d. What other factors are considered?
- e. How long does it take to make a decision?
- f. How efficient is the decisionmaking process?
- g. What are the challenges and/or barriers to more efficient decisionmaking?

What to Bring to the Mapping Meetings

- Most importantly, participants are asked to come to the mapping meetings prepared to talk about how they participate in decisions that effect women who come in contact with the criminal justice system. In this regard, participants' candid perspectives and insights about criminal justice processing and decisionmaking will be invaluable to the completion of the map.
- Participants are asked to consider bringing any *EASILY* attainable written policies, procedures, statistical data and the like that would better inform the discussion.

Lastly, participants are asked to bring any existing criminal justice system maps or flowcharts they know of from similar mapping sessions they may have participated in the past that could also inform the discussion.