

# Female Offender Management Annual Report

Oklahoma Department of Corrections  
Division of Female Offender Operations  
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## Acknowledgements

The following persons served as members or designees of the Female Offender Management Group in accordance with Oklahoma Department of Corrections Operations Memorandum OP-090501 entitled "Female Offender Management," and contributed to the Fiscal Year 2008 Work Summary:

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Earnest Ware, Chair, Board of Corrections.  
Karen White, District Supervisor, Central District Community Corrections.  
Mike Woolridge, Investigator, Internal Affairs.  
Beverly Young, Former Board of Corrections Member.

## Historical Perspective

In 1998, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections issued Operations Memorandum No. OP-090501 establishing the Female Offender Task Force 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 re-titled, "Female Offender Management," and established the Female Offender Management Group to ensure policies and procedures that affect or impact female offenders provide or ensure a level of parity to avoid discriminatory impact.

The Female Offender Management Group, largely composed of executive staff representatives, oversees subcommittees to address specific areas of concern, offer proposed amendments to policy, ensure parity in programs, keep abreast of legislative action, and monitor trends related to female offenders.

The Female Offender Management Group, at a minimum, initially focused 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; and
- . Community Sentencing.

In coordination with the National Institute of Corrections, an Oklahoma Female Offenders Systems Map was developed to identify the points of interception at which an intervention can be made to prevent individuals from entering or progressing deeper into the criminal justice system.

As a result of the development of the systems map, sub-committees were established to study issues identified in the following areas:

- . Arrest, Pre-Trial, and Specialty Courts;
- . Community Sentencing and Probation;
- . Medical and Mental Health;
- . Intake and Classification;
- . Sexual Misconduct, Legal Issues, and Training;
- . Releases, Transition, and Reentry;
- . Community Residential;
- . Programs; and
- . Legislation.

Members of the Board of Corrections Women Offenders Committee and private and public entities that share in the vision of the Female Offender Management Group also attend meetings, and their participation has proven to be invaluable.

Our Vision:

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will create a Culture that:

Empowers Individuals,

Encourages Teamwork,

Employs Best Practices, and

Embraces Diversity.

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

Our Values:

Professionalism;

Rehabilitation;

Integrity;

Diversity;

Excellence.

Our Slogan: Standing Proud.

## **Fiscal Year 2008 Highlights**

Following is a list of notable accomplishments during Fiscal Year 2008:

Several evidence-based practice female offender programs were refunded during Fiscal Year 2008 including:

- The Helping Women Recover Program received \$170,000 to refund current efforts and expand programming to provide additional curriculum and in-depth therapeutic opportunities facilitated by full-time, on-site master's level therapists at Eddie Warrior and Mabel Bassett Correctional Centers. The Helping Women Recover program is specific to women involved in the criminal justice system and also exists part-time at Hillside Community Corrections Center, Turley Residential Center, and Center Point, Inc. Helping Women Recover, based on women's

developmental theory, was developed by Dr. Stephanie Covington and is outcome evaluated by the United States Department of Justice.

- The George Kaiser Family Foundation and the Tom Ward Foundation provided \$50,000 for Early Childhood Development courses at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, Hillside Community Corrections Center, Turley Residential Center, and Center Point, Inc. As part of the program, 2,000 early childhood manuals were distributed to offenders.
- The Women to Women Inside/Out Program, which is based on a comprehensive health education curriculum offered by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Women's Health, received \$6,000 in funding for program continuation.
- The HIV Peer Education Program for Incarcerated Women received state and national recognition due in large part to a documentary film entitled, "Empowering the Yard," filmed at Eddie Warrior Correctional Center. The HIV Peer Education Program provides an opportunity for offenders to teach each other about the issues they face including safe sex, sexually transmitted infections, drugs, and violence. During 2008, the Peer Education Program provided a 32-hour intervention to 1,174 female offenders. The program is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Tulsa Community AIDS Partnership.
- Pre- and post-assessments are conducted for each of the above programs to assess knowledge, attitude, beliefs and behavior changes. Based on analytical and focus group findings, curricula modifications are made to constantly improve programming.

Through a grant from the George Kaiser Family Foundation, 12 women at Turley Residential Services are attending welding classes through CareerTech. Additionally, they are also involved in the Helping Women Recover Program. Upon completion of the classes, these offenders will be employable as welders.

With a grant provided by the Tulsa Women's Foundation, Oklahoma State University, and the Tulsa Community AIDS Partnership, a reentry book was published listing services available upon reentry. All women leaving prisons, community corrections centers, and probation and parole are provided a manual.

The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services was awarded an \$11.9 million grant from the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to fund the Oklahoma Access to Recovery program and provide substance abuse treatment and recovery support services to individuals involved with or at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system. The Oklahoma Access to Recovery program is part of a Presidential initiative to implement a voucher program designed to provide client choice among substance abuse services and recovery support service providers. The key elements of the Oklahoma Access to Recovery program include independent assessment, participant choice of service providers, service linkages with faith-based and community organizations, and an electronic voucher method of payment. Female offenders were identified as a high priority focus for this effort.

The Girl Scouts Beyond Bars program expanded to Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. While decreasing the negative impact of parental separation is the primary goal, Girl Scouts Beyond Bars also aims to nurture, and in some cases reestablish, mother-daughter relationships. By helping mothers and daughters develop their strengths, the program encourages them to make positive decisions in the future.

Members of the Oklahoma State Legislature coordinated efforts with Oklahoma Department of Corrections staff and other partners for legislation to establish a mental health task force to address the coordination of services for women who have been incarcerated. Senate Bill 1725, authored by Senator Constance Johnson and Representative Sue Tibbs, was signed by the Governor on June 3, 2008.

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Aging Services Division participated in the planning of two Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Conferences. Male and female offenders and their relatives participated in the conferences to inform the public of the challenges offenders face and the impact of incarceration on their children. Staff from the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services joined the offenders in providing workshop information. Grandparent workshops were conducted at Hillside Community Corrections Center.

Additionally, during Fiscal Year 2008, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections continued to carefully examine female offender issues and needs, and on December 15, 2008, established the Division of Female Offender Operations.

This new division is responsible for the oversight of female offenders from reception through reentry and is charged with developing strategies for reducing Oklahoma's female incarceration rate to the national average and reducing female offender recidivism through effective preparation of female offenders for successful reentry into society.

## Introduction

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections Female Offender Management Annual Report is provided in an effort to increase the understanding and awareness of internal and external stakeholders regarding:

- Female offender incarceration rates and how those rates compare county-by-county within the state of Oklahoma, as well as how they compare to the national average;
- Characteristics of female offenders;
- Unique issues related to managing female offenders;
- Programs and services provided to female offenders during incarceration;
- The importance of volunteers in programmatic delivery;
- Characteristics of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections female offender population including facility capacity and cost, population trends, female offender growth, receptions, and releases;
- Female offender needs upon reentry and reentry services provided; and
- Diversionary efforts.

Oklahoma is first in the nation in female incarceration, incarcerating 131 women per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 69.

This chart provides the incarceration rate of female offenders per 100,000 female population. The average incarceration rate nationally was 69. The incarceration rate was 131 for Oklahoma; 97 for Texas; 96 for Colorado; 83 for Missouri; 73 for Arkansas; 54 for New Mexico; and 44 for Kansas.

Source: Comparisons per 100,000 population; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Prisoners in 2007, December 2008.

As the map below illustrates, of Oklahoma's 77 counties, 12 counties incarcerate females at 300 percent above the national average (rate per 100,000 female population); 26 counties incarcerate between 151 percent and 300 percent above the national average; 15 counties incarcerate between 101 percent and 150 percent of the national average; and 24 counties incarcerate at or below the national average.

This map provides the Oklahoma female incarceration rate by county of conviction per 100,000 female population. Of Oklahoma's 77 counties, 12 counties incarcerate females at over 300% above the national average; 26 counties incarcerate between 151% to 300%; 15 counties incarcerate between 101% and 150% above the national average; and 24 counties incarcerate at or below the national average.

Oklahoma Female Incarceration Rate by County of Conviction per 100,000 Female Population Based on county of controlling offense for the June 29, 2007 prison population.\*

\*Does not include Interstate compact IN and GPS. Fifty-two female offenders were removed from the sample because their total prison term was one year or less. An additional seven female offenders were removed from the sample due to incomplete data. Census Data from Federal 2006 Population Estimates.

U.S. Female Incarceration Rate, 2006: 69 per 100,000. Oklahoma Female Incarceration Rate: 132 per 100,000. The number listed after the county name reflects the number of female offenders incarcerated from that county, based on controlling offense, as of the June 29, 2007 prison population.

Osage:9; Texas: 16; Beaver: 1; Ellis: 0; Cimarron: 1; McCurtain: 20; Le Flore: 25; Woods: 0; Kay: 20; Caddo: 29; Grant: 0; Major: 0; Grady: 56; Harper: 0; Dewey: 0; Pittsburg: 47; Blaine: 9; Kiowa: 10; Atoka: 14; Creek: 46; Alfalfa: 0; Bryan: 28; Custer: 33; Washita: 5; Pushmataha: 5; Craig: 4; Woodward: 4; Tillman: 6; Garvin: 7; Garfield: 59; Lincoln: 25; Carter: 28; Roger Mills: 4; Greer: 5; Noble: 11; Adair: 1; Logan: 27; Comanche: 79; Latimer: 2; Kingfisher: 6; Coal: 6; Cotton: 8; Love: 4; Choctaw: 7; Hughes: 17; Payne: 34; Beckham: 26; Jackson: 21; Canadian: 23; Stephens: 61; Rogers: 30; Mayes: 15; Cherokee: 7; Jefferson: 10; Delaware: 18; Muskogee: 40; Nowata: 4; Tulsa: 446; Pontotoc: 28; Haskell: 10; Sequoyah: 6; Johnston: 3; McIntosh: 16; Pawnee: 3; McClain: 7; Okfuskee: 3; Harmon: 5; Okmulgee: 15; Wagoner: 14; Murray: 2, Oklahoma: 706; Ottawa: 21; Cleveland: 32; Marshall: 9; Washington: 23; Pottawatomie: 47; Seminole: 20.

Since the prison population and census data are not from the same year, the listed female incarceration rate may be slightly higher or lower than the actual rate. For example, the latest BJS report lists Oklahoma's statewide female incarceration rate at 131 per 100,000 (see US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Prisoners in 2007, December 2008.) National incarceration rate from BJS, Prisoners in 2007.

## ***Characteristics of Female Offenders***

Female offenders have common characteristics:

- History of trauma and violence;
- History of substance abuse and addiction;
- Economic marginalization and poverty;
- Race and ethnicity;
- Medical issues and mental health issues;
- Women offenders as mothers; and

- Relationships.

## **History of Trauma and Violence**

Following is a breakdown of the trauma and violence experienced by female offenders:

Trauma and Violence in Childhood:

Child Physical and/or Sexual Abuse 67.1%;  
Parental Divorce 63.7%;  
Lived with Someone with Alcohol Problem 62.0%;  
Ran Away 56.0%;  
Lived with Someone with Drug Program 50.9%;  
Father was Violent 41.5%;  
Mental Illness in the Home 35.5%;  
Mother Was Violent 23.5%;  
Family Member Went to Prison 22.2%;  
Raped by Peers 19.2%.

Trauma and Violence in Adulthood:

Domestic Violence Victim 70.9%;  
Rape Victim 44.0%;  
Victim of Domestic Violence and Rape 37.6%.

Source: Marcus-Mendoza and Sharp, August 24, 2007.

## **History of Substance Abuse and Addiction**

During Fiscal Year 2008, 1,401 female offenders were received by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Of those offenders, 64 percent (N=897) were assessed with a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment.

## **Economic Marginalization and Poverty**

According to a Briefing Paper issued in December 2006 by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, women in Oklahoma rank in the bottom third for:

- . Employment and earnings;
- . Participation in the labor force;
- . Completion of higher education degree;
- . Percentage of women-owned businesses;
- . Percentage living above the poverty line; and
- . Having health insurance.

Of the 1,401 female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2008, 68 percent (N=947) had a need for education.

## **Race and Ethnicity**

Minority populations are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system.

This chart provides a comparison of the race and ethnicity of female offenders based on the end of fiscal year 2008 population with the July 2007 Oklahoma Census estimate for females. White was 72.4% in the 2007 census and 56.5% in the 2008 inmate population; Black was 7.7% in the 2007 census and 25.7% in the 2008 inmate population; Native American was 7.7% in the 2007 census and 13% in the 2008 inmate population; Hispanic was 6.6% in the 2007 census and 4.5% in the 2008 inmate population; and Asian was 1.7% in the 2007 census and 0.3% in the 2008 inmate population.

\*Note: July 2007 Oklahoma Census Other\* includes Pacific Islander and two or more races.

## **Medical and Mental Health Issues**

Female offenders are treated for a variety of medical and mental health issues.

Of the 2,690 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 68 percent (N=1,835) had a history of mental illness or were currently being treated for mental illness such as psychotic disorders, major mood disorders (i.e., depression, bipolar disorders), or post-traumatic stress disorder.

## **Female Offenders as Mothers**

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in August 2000, entitled, "Incarcerated Parents and Their Children," 65 percent of incarcerated women nationally have at least one child under the age of 18, and 65 percent of incarcerated mothers had minor children living with them prior to incarceration.

That same report indicates that the majority of the children, 52.9 percent, reside with a grandparent. Twenty-eight percent reside with the other parent; 25.7 percent reside with other relatives; 10.4 percent reside with friends or others; and 9.6 percent reside with foster homes and agencies.

## **Relationships**

The critical issues outlined above ultimately impact female offenders' ability to successfully maintain healthy relationships with children, family, and significant others.

According to a report issued in January 2004 by the State of Oklahoma Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma, "Incarceration of a female typically has more substantial destructive impact on families than incarceration of a male."

## Addressing the Challenges

Oklahoma is first in the nation in female incarceration, incarcerating 131 women per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 69.

Female offenders have common characteristics including: History of trauma and violence during childhood and adulthood; history of substance abuse and addiction; economic marginalization and poverty; race and ethnicity; medical and mental health issues; women offenders as mothers; and relationship issues.

All of these characteristics impact female offenders' ability to successfully maintain healthy relationships with children, family, and significant others.

There are opportunities to impact the female incarceration rate in the state of Oklahoma through:

- . Prevention and intervention;
- . Diversion prior to incarceration;
- . Gender responsive and refined assessment of custody classification, strengths, and needs;
- . Specialized training for staff working with female offenders;
- . Gender responsive and effective programs;
- . Partnerships with external stakeholders; and
- . Support and resources for successful reentry.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations will partner with internal and external stakeholders to:

- . Educate others regarding female incarceration in Oklahoma and the critical issues impacting female offenders;
- . Support efforts for reducing the rate of female incarceration to the national average; and
- . Provide critical support and resources necessary for female offenders' successful reentry into society.

## Managing Female Offenders

## ***Sexual Misconduct and Privacy Issues***

In an effort to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Office of Internal Affairs conducted 36 investigations involving allegations of offender-to-offender nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual acts, staff-to-offender sexual misconduct, staff-to-offender sexual harassment, and inappropriate staff/offender relationships with female offenders during Fiscal Year 2008.

Of the 36 investigations conducted:

- . Six were unfounded or found to be consensual;
- . Seven were substantiated;
- . 23 were unsubstantiated (evidence was insufficient to make a final determination that the event occurred);
- . 15 investigations cited staff policy violations;
- . 14 investigations cited offender policy violations; and
- . 1 investigation resulted in criminal charges being filed by the district attorney.

The table below provides a summary of these investigations:

Mabel Bassett Correctional Center:

Eight male staff with eleven female offenders.

Ten female offenders with sixteen female offenders.

One male county jail employee in conjunction with one female offender and one female offender.

Eddie Warrior Correctional Center:

Five male staff with five female offenders.

One female staff with one female offender.

Hillside Community Corrections Center:

Three male staff with six female offenders.

One civilian male employer with one female offender.

One male offender with one female offender.

Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center:

One male staff with three female offenders.

Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center

One civilian male employer with one female offender.

One male staff with one female offender.

Altus Community Work Center:

Four county male staff with four female offenders.

Center Point, Inc.:

One male staff with one female offender.

Probation and Parole:

One male staff with one female offender.

## ***Specialized Training***

In light of the characteristics of female offenders, as well as the differences between male and female communication styles, strengths, and needs, it is important that specialized training be provided to Oklahoma Department of Corrections staff.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 supports the elimination, reduction, and prevention of sexual assault within the corrections systems.

The law was designed and passed to establish a zero-tolerance standard for the incidence of rape in prisons in the United States; make the prevention of prison rape a top priority in each prison system; develop and implement national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape; increase available data and information on the incidence of prison rape; and increase the accountability of prison officials who fail to detect, prevent, reduce, and punish prison rape.

Since the passage of the act, agency staff have studied the provisions of the act and taken steps to ensure the agency's compliance with the act. A task force was established to develop a comprehensive operations memorandum, and OP-030601 entitled, "Oklahoma Prison Rape Elimination Act," became effective November 1, 2008.

During Fiscal Year 2008, 306 employees completed in-service training on Prisoner Rape Elimination Act.

Additionally, 2,170 employees completed a one-hour training course entitled, "Mental Illness: A Guide for Correctional Employees," during Fiscal Year 2008.

One hundred seventy employees completed a two-hour course entitled, "Working Successfully with Female Offenders."

A course entitled, "Staff/Offender Relationships," was completed by 1,970 employees, and 759 employees completed a course entitled, "Awareness and Prevention of Sexual Harassment."

## **Female Offender Programs**

Female offenders are assessed and screened at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center Assessment and Reception Center for medical, mental health, and programmatic needs. Assessed program needs are identified on a case plan. Case managers monitor the offenders' needs and place them in the appropriate program at the appropriate time.

Primary among the programs available to female offenders are substance abuse treatment and educational services.

The tables below represent unique program participation by program type for Fiscal Year 2008.

## ***Substance Abuse***

Sixty-five percent (N=911) of female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2008 had an assessed need for substance abuse treatment.

Of the 2,690 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 65 percent (N=1,739) had an assessed need for substance abuse treatment.

Substance abuse programs utilize cognitive behavioral strategies to address drug addiction and abuse behaviors.

Substance Abuse Program Participation:  
Substance Abuse Treatment:518.

## ***Education***

Sixty-nine percent (N=965) of female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2008 had an assessed need for basic education.

Of the 2,690 females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 51.4 percent (N=1,383) has an assessed need for basic education.

Educational services include Literacy, Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma, college courses, and Life Skills classes.

Education Program Participation- Females:  
Education\* 1,238;  
Literacy 383;  
Adult Basic Education 366;  
College Courses 381;  
Title I 31;  
General Equivalency Diploma 348.

\*Notes: The educational information in the table above does not limit offenders to one education program only during the fiscal year timeframe. For example, an offender completing Adult Basic Education and participating in General Equivalency Diploma classes would be counted under each heading.

Research has shown that quality programming reduces recidivism by teaching offenders new skills and behaviors prior to their return to society.

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

Survival Analysis of Program Participants

Female Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates:  
Return Rate for Treatment Group\* 13.51;  
Return Rate for Matched Sample\* 26.30;  
Percent Difference 12.79.

Female Adult Basic Education Graduates:  
Return Rate for Treatment Group\* 2.21;  
Return Rate for Matched Sample\* 20.22;  
Percent Difference 18.01.

Female Literacy Graduates:  
Return Rate for Treatment Group\* 8.84;  
Return Rate for Matched Sample\* 22.15;  
Percent Difference 13.31.

\*Note: Return rate for treatment group is defined as the percentage of female offenders who received the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections within 36 months of release. Return rate for matched sample is defined as the percentage of offenders who did not receive the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections within 36 months of release.

## ***Career Technology***

The following table provides a summary of career technology skill center activities at female offender facilities during Fiscal Year 2008:

Mabel Bassett Skills Center:

Career Development Assessment:  
Served 8;  
Completed 8;  
Retained 0;  
Non Completion 0.

Computer Fundamentals:  
Served 41;  
Completed 35;  
Retained 0;  
Non Completion 6.

Licensed Trades:  
Served 16;  
Completed 7;  
Retained 7;  
Non Completion 2.

Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics:  
Served 30;

Completed 17;  
Retained 11;  
Non Completion 2.

Eddie Warrior Skills Center:

Business and Information Technology Academy:  
Served 78;  
Completed 37;  
Retained 32;  
Non Completion 9.

TOTAL:  
Served 173;  
Completed 104;  
Retained 50;  
Non Completion 19.

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

## Medical Services

Medical services at facilities for females vary based on the location and population served.

Generally, medical issues are more prevalent as security level increases.

The following information excludes medical, dental, and mental health information for the Altus Community Work Center and Turley Residential Center (Tulsa).

During this reporting period, the host facility that provided medical services for women residing at the Altus Community Work Center was the Lawton Community Corrections Center, and the host facility for Turley Residential Center was Riverside. These host facilities house male offenders and do not report health information separately for female offenders.

Medical services for women housed at Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center were provided by staff at the Hillside Community Corrections Center.

During FY 2008, Medical Services received 15,684 "Request for Medical Services." Not all request forms submitted by offenders are requests to be seen by the medical provider. Some requests are for appointment information, medication refills, etc. A written response is provided to these requests.

As the table below indicates, there were 13,015 scheduled medical appointments reported by the Medical Units at Hillside Community Corrections Center, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. This number does not reflect the number of scheduled medical appointments in which the offender was seen by nurses utilizing Nursing Protocols.

#### Medical Services - Medical Services Activity

##### Scheduled Appointments:

HCCC 1,542;  
EWCC 4,064;  
MBCC 7,409;  
Total 13,015.

##### Request for Medical Services:

HCCC 4,668;  
EWCC 4,851;  
MBCC 6,165;  
Total 15,684.

## ***Medications***

For FY 2008, a monthly average of 1,390 offenders received prescription medications.

The following table provides information by facility regarding medications for female offenders:

##### Medications - Average number of offenders on medications monthly:

HCCC 278;  
EWCC 438;  
MBCC 674;  
Total 1,390.

Average number of medications per offender per month is 4.14.

## ***Emergencies and After Hours Activities***

Medical units handle health issues even when their clinics are not open. Therefore, after-hours callbacks and emergency clinic visits are not rare. Many emergencies are critical enough to require a visit to the emergency room at the local hospital or at OU Medical Center. During FY 2008, the three facilities reported 136 visits to the emergency room. Sixty of these visits resulted in hospital admissions.

## Emergency and After Hours Activities

ER Clinic:  
HCCC 55;  
EWCC 4;  
MBCC 178;  
Total 237.

After Hours Callback:  
HCCC 36;  
EWCC 48;  
MBCC 138;  
Total 222.

Emergency Room Visits:  
HCCC 32;  
EWCC 6;  
MBCC 98;  
Total 136.

Hospital Admissions From ER Visits:  
HCCC 8;  
EWCC 1;  
MBCC 51;  
Total 60.

Hospital Admissions From Non-ER Visits (Direct Admit):  
HCCC 13;  
EWCC 13;  
MBCC 40;  
Total 66.

## ***Specialty Care***

Each year, Oklahoma Department of Corrections medical units monitor female offenders' pregnancies and births. During FY 2008, there were 31 births to offenders at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. On the average, there are 16 females who are pregnant.

When an offender gives birth, guardianship is normally given to an immediate family member (most of the time a grandmother.) If none of those options are available, the child is placed in foster care. In a few rare instances, the child is placed for adoption.

If the offender is placing the baby with a guardian, the offender completes the required paperwork at the facility law library. If the offender does not have a guardian to care for the baby, placements are arranged through a case manager at the hospital.

Mabel Bassett Correctional Center does allow children/babies to visit their mothers more often than just regular visiting days.

Female offenders also receive well women services that include mammograms and gynecological exams.

Additionally, female offenders receive health care outside of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. During FY 2008, there were 2,987 specialty care visits (i.e., to the Breast Care Center, Breast Institute, etc.) from Hillside Community Corrections Center, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center.

#### Specialty Care for Females

##### Contracted Provider:

HCCC 248;  
EWCC 396;  
MBCC 736;  
Total 1,407.

##### Lindsay Hospital:

HCCC 76;  
EWCC 109;  
MBCC 143;  
Total 328.

##### OU Medical Center:

HCCC 152;  
EWCC 230;  
MBCC 870;  
Total 1,252.

##### TOTAL:

HCCC 476;  
EWCC 735;  
MBCC 1,776;  
Total 2,987.

### ***Chronic Illness and Special Needs***

In addition to providing comprehensive care for female offenders, there are special groups who need monitoring due to their chronic illnesses or special needs.

The following tables provide a breakdown of these groups. Numbers are based on a monthly average.

#### Chronic Illness and Special Needs

Note: Some offenders may fall into more than one group. Therefore, these numbers are not cumulative.

##### Walkers, Canes, Crutches:

HCCC 2;  
EWCC 1;  
MBCC 19;  
Total 22.

##### Wheelchair:

HCCC 1;  
EWCC 1;  
MBCC 20;  
Total 22.

Hearing Impaired:  
HCCC 0;  
EWCC 1;  
MBCC 8;  
Total 9.

Prostheses:  
HCCC 2;  
EWCC 0;  
MBCC 6;  
Total 8.

Vision Impaired:  
HCCC 1;  
EWCC 1;  
MBCC 2;  
Total 4.

TOTAL:  
HCCC 6;  
EWCC 4;  
MBCC 55;  
Total 65.

#### Chronic Illness

Note: Some offenders may fall into more than one group. Therefore, these numbers are not cumulative.

AIDS HIV:  
HCCC 3;  
EWCC 2;  
MBCC 7.

Asthma:  
HCCC 60;  
EWCC 93;  
MBCC 120.

Cancer:  
HCCC 1;  
EWCC 0;  
MBCC 9.

Cardiovascular:  
HCCC 3;  
EWCC 8;  
MBCC 10.

Diabetes:  
HCCC 19;  
EWCC 30;  
MBCC 45.

Endocrine:  
HCCC 4;  
EWCC 14;  
MBCC 23.

Hepatitis C:  
HCCC 9;  
EWCC 28;  
MBCC 13.

Hypertension:  
HCCC 52;  
EWCC 103;  
MBCC 149.

Pulmonary:  
HCCC 3;  
EWCC 15;  
MBCC 18 .

Seizures:  
HCCC 18;  
EWCC 20;  
MBCC 42.

Total:  
HCCC 172;  
EWCC 313;  
MBCC 436.

## ***Dental Care***

Female offenders also receive dental care at the facilities. During FY 2008, there were 5,611 dental clinic visits.

For routine dental care Altus Community Work Center utilizes Lawton Community Corrections Center, and Turley Residential Center utilizes Northeast Oklahoma Correctional Center. Male and female offenders requiring oral surgery receive treatment at the Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center.

### Dental Visits and Services

Routine Visits:  
HCCC 835;  
EWCC 2,476;

MBCC 2,300;  
Total 5,611.

Sick Call Requests:  
HCCC 970;  
EWCC 983;  
MBCC 1,873;  
Total 3,826.

Unscheduled Visits/ Emergency Visits:  
HCCC 24;  
EWCC 44;  
MBCC 107;  
Total 175.

Oral Surgery Referrals:  
HCCC 30;  
EWCC 15;  
MBCC 4;  
Total 49.

## **Mental Health Services**

Generally, mental health issues are more prevalent as security level increases. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections utilizes a mental health level system as a means of determining the appropriate level of service for each offender based on need and severity of illness.

Of the 2,690 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 68 percent (N=1,835) had a history of mental illness or were currently being treated for mental illness.

Mental health services provided to Hillside Community Corrections Center, Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center female offenders include crisis intervention, suicide prevention, individual and group therapy, illness/medication management training and monitoring, and various psycho-educational programs (parenting classes, coping skills classes, assertiveness training, problem-solving skills, etc.).

The following table provides a summary of psychotropic medications prescribed monthly:

Average number of offenders prescribed psychotropic medications monthly:

HCCC 141;  
EWCC 220;  
MBCC 392;  
Total 753.

Average number of psychotropic medications per offender per month: 2.14.

Offenders whose mental health needs increase to a level which requires more intensive treatment are referred to Mabel Bassett Correctional Center Mental Health Unit. The mental health unit has 71 beds and averages 5 admissions per month.

## Importance of Volunteers

Volunteers provide critical services for female offenders including serving as positive role models and providing invaluable programmatic services and opportunities for skill building, support, and self-improvement.

Opportunities for skill building include overcoming experiences of grief, loss, and abuse through classes such as Domestic Violence, Conquering Co-dependency, Healed to Rebuild Sexual Abuse Recovery, Recovery from the Losses of Life, and Shelter from the Storm.

Character development opportunities include Search for Significance, Women of Character, Faith Based Community Program, and Character Based Community Program.

Opportunities for supports to promote recovery from addictions include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Breaking Free, Medicine Wheel Sobriety Class, and Meth Addiction Recovery Class, and Overcomers.

Opportunities for self-improvement include parenting and family relations such as Parenting Older Children, Parenting Younger Children, Tales for the Rising Moon, Children of Promise/Mentors of Hope, Children and Mothers Program, Prevention Relationship Enhancement Program, Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, Genesis One, New Life Behavior, Boundaries, and Handling Anger God's Way.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections neither endorses one religious belief over another nor endorses religion over non-religion.

Female offenders are provided opportunities for religious services and faith-based programs.

Religious services are primarily worship or religious education.

Faith-based programs are offered by volunteers and address specific criminogenic issues such as cognitive behavior skills, family relationships, or substance abuse from a faith perspective.

Within community corrections, offenders are transported to local churches or religious groups for services.

Volunteer hours and estimated dollar value of those hours is reported in the table on the following page for female facilities.

Mabel Bassett Correctional Center:  
10,091 Volunteer Hours valued at \$196,875.41.

Eddie Warrior Correctional Center:  
7,537 Volunteer Hours valued at \$147,046.87.

Hillside Community Corrections Center:  
13,295 Volunteer Hours valued at \$259,385.45.

Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center:  
7,630 Volunteer Hours valued at \$148,861.30.

Altus Community Work Center:  
8,201 Volunteer Hours valued at \$160,001.51.

Turley Residential Center:  
11,900 Volunteer Hours valued at \$232,169.00.

Oklahoma Halfway House:  
None Reported.

Center Point, Inc.:  
24 Volunteer Hours valued at \$468.24.

TOTAL:  
58,678 Volunteer Hours valued at \$1,144,807.78.

Note: Monetary value is calculated on the 2007 dollar value of \$19.51 per volunteer hour for Oklahoma provided by the independent sector.

## **Female Facilities - Capacity and Cost**

The following table provides information regarding female facilities including security level, location, capacity, and total cost per offender per day based on Fiscal Year 2008 actual expenditures.

Death Row/Medium/Minimum:  
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, McLoud, 1,043 Capacity - \$61.28.

Maximum:  
Mabel Bassett Assessment and Reception Center, McLoud, 93 Capacity - \$61.28.

Minimum:  
Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, Taft, 783 Capacity - \$48.61.

Community:  
Hillside Community Corrections Center, Oklahoma City, 250 Capacity - \$45.33.  
Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center, Oklahoma City, 164 Capacity - \$62.07.  
Altus Community Work Center, Altus, 110 Capacity - \$37.03.

Halfway House:  
Turley Residential Center, Tulsa, 150 Capacity - \$41.60.  
Oklahoma Halfway House, Oklahoma City, 12 Capacity - \$41.60.  
Center Point, Inc., Tulsa, 32 Capacity - \$41.60.

Source: Finance and Accounting Statement of Operating Cost per Inmate Based on Fiscal Year 2008 Actual Expenditures.

## Female Offender Population Overview

At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, there were 2,690 incarcerated female offenders.

The following table provides a snapshot of incarcerated female offender demographics as of June 30, 2008:

### Incarcerated Female Offender Demographics

Ethnicity:

Caucasian 56.5%; African American 25.7%; Native American 13.0%; Hispanic 4.5%; Asian 0.3%; and Other 0.1%.

Average Age is 36.7.

Breakdown by Age Group:

20 and Under 2%;  
21-25 12%;  
26-30 17%;  
31-35 15%;  
36-40 17%;  
41-45 17%;  
46-50 11%;  
51-55 6%;  
56 and Older 3%.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, of the 2,690 incarcerated female offenders, 121 were incarcerated for a life sentence; 47 were incarcerated for life without parole, and one was sentenced to death.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, of the 2,690 incarcerated female offenders, 848 female offenders had an active violent offense; 373 had an active 85 percent offense\*; 57 had an active sex offense; and 1,370 had an active drug offense (offenders may be counted in multiple categories. For example, an offender may have an 85 percent offense that was considered violent.).

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

The affected crimes include: Murder I; Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon; Rape I; Arson I; Burglary I; Bombs and Explosives Violations; Child Abuse; Forcible Sodomy; Child Pornography; Parental Consent to Child Pornography; Child Prostitution; and Lewd Molestation of a Child.

Effective July 1, 2001, state statute was amended to include Murder II; Manslaughter I; Poisoning with Intent to Kill; Shooting with Intent to Kill; Assault and Battery with a Deadly Weapon; Use of a Vehicle to Facilitate Use of a Firearm, Crossbow, or Other Weapon; Assault with Intent to Kill; Conjoint Robbery; Robbery I; and Aggravated Manufacture of Controlled Dangerous Substance.

Effective March 8, 2002, Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult Who Is a Resident of a Nursing Facility was added to the list of 85 percent crimes, and effective November 1, 2007, Aggravated Trafficking was added.

The chart on the following page illustrates these offense breakdowns.

The female end-of-fiscal-year 2008 population for any active offense by offense type. With respect to 85% offenses, effective March 1, 2000, offenders who commit certain crimes on or after such date must serve 85% of their subsequent sentence of imprisonment day-for-day before becoming eligible for parole consideration or to earn or accrue any type of credit that might reduce the length of the sentence to less than 85%.

32% are violent offenses; 68% are non-violent. 14% are under the 85% rule; 86% are not. 2% are sex offenses and 98% are not. 51% are drug offenses and 49% are not.

\*Note: Offenders may be counted in multiple categories. For example, an offender may have an 85 percent offense that was considered violent.

The following chart provides the end of Fiscal Year 2008 top five controlling offense categories for the female offender population:

Top Five Controlling Offense Categories for Female Offender Population:

Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance 19.7% (N=531);  
Possession, Obtaining Controlled Dangerous Substance 19.1% (N=513);  
Forgery 7.6% (N=204);  
Larceny 7.1% (N=190);  
and Assault 6.7% (N=181).

## Female Offender Population Trends

The following graph illustrates the end-of-fiscal-year trend for the female offender population. It is important to note that the graph below excludes offenders temporarily out to the hospital, court, county jail, etc.

End of fiscal year female offender population comparison:

FY2000=2289;  
FY2001=2256;  
FY2002=2285;  
FY2003=2332;  
FY2004=2292;

FY2005=2475;  
FY2006=2458;  
FY2007=2512;  
FY2008=2652.

The following graph illustrates the halfway house population trend for Oklahoma Department of Corrections female offenders:

End of fiscal year female offender Halfway House population comparison:

FY2000=259;  
FY2001=333;  
FY2002=230;  
FY2003=205;  
FY2004=252;  
FY2005=182;  
FY2006=133;  
FY2007=138;  
FY2008=137.

## Female Offender Growth

Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the nation in the rate of female incarceration for the majority of the past decade.

Without significant intervention, it is projected the female offender population in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections will reach 3,028 by Fiscal Year 2013, which is an 11 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2008, compared to the 10 percent increase expected for the total offender population in the same time period at current rates.

The following chart illustrates the projected increase in the number of female offenders:

### Female Offender Growth

FY 2005: 2,557 Female Offenders, 10.7% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2006: 2,608 Female Offenders, 10.7% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2007: 2,701 Female Offenders, 10.8% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2008: 2,721 Female Offenders, 10.8% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2009: 2,780 Female Offenders, 10.8% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2010: 2,840 Female Offenders, 10.9% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2011: 2,901 Female Offenders, 11.0% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2012: 2,924 Female Offenders, 11.0% of Total Inmate Population.  
FY 2013: 3,028 Female Offenders, 11.2% of Total Inmate Population.

Source: Oklahoma Department of Corrections White Paper entitled, "Managing Increasing Female Inmate Populations," October 2008.

## Female Offender Receptions

Three counties top the list for the largest number of receptions during Fiscal Year 2008 - Oklahoma, Tulsa, and Comanche.

The following table provides a breakdown of female offender receptions by county during Fiscal Year 2008:

Adair 1;  
Atoka 3;  
Beaver 3;  
Beckham 5;  
Blaine 8;  
Bryan 10;  
Caddo 20;  
Canadian 13;  
Carter 19;  
Cherokee 8;  
Choctaw 5;  
Cimarron 1;  
Cleveland 23;  
Coal 6;  
Comanche 77;  
Cotton 7;  
Craig 1;  
Creek 24;  
Custer 24;  
Delaware 20;  
Ellis 2;  
Garfield 36;  
Garvin 4;  
Grady 40;  
Greer 2;  
Haskell 2;  
Hughes 4;  
Jackson 18;  
Jefferson 4;  
Johnston 4;  
Kay 13;  
Kingfisher 2;  
Kiowa 4;  
Latimer 3;  
LeFlore 9;  
Lincoln 6;  
Logan 8;  
Love 3;  
Marshall 6;  
Mayes 3;  
McClain 1;  
McCurtain 18;  
McIntosh 5;  
Murray 6;

Muskogee 20;  
Okfuskee 1;  
Oklahoma 330;  
Okmulgee 13;  
Osage 3;  
Ottawa 9;  
Pawnee 3;  
Payne 10;  
Pittsburg 31;  
Pontotoc 13;  
Pottawatomie 46;  
Roger Mills 1;  
Rogers 16;  
Seminole 19;  
Sequoyah 9;  
Stephens 26;  
Texas 11;  
Tillman 2;  
Tulsa 330;  
Wagoner 10;  
Washington 13;  
Woodward 2;  
Out of State 1.

The following table shows the top five controlling offense categories for female offender receptions during Fiscal Year 2008:

Top Five Controlling Offense Categories for Female Offender Receptions:  
Possession, Obtaining a Controlled Dangerous Substance 24.8% (N=347);  
Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance 17.2% (N=241);  
Forgery 9.6% (N=134);  
Larceny 9.5% (N=133);  
Assault 7.1% (N=99).

The following table provides a snapshot of female offender receptions for Fiscal Year 2008 by age group:

20 and Under 8%;  
21-25 15%;  
26-30 19%;  
31-35 15%;  
36-40 14%;  
41-45 16%;  
46-50 9%;  
51-55 3%;  
56 and Older 2%.

During Fiscal Year 2008, 1,400 female offenders were received into the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Of these receptions, 1,093 were new court admissions; 271 were probation violators; and 36 were parole violators.

Female Offenders Received for Parole Revocation:  
July 2007 19% (N=7);  
August 2007 25% (N=9);

September 2007 6% (N=2);  
October 2007 0%;  
November 2007 8% (N=3);  
December 2007 8% (N=3);  
January 2008 6% (N=2);  
February 2008 3% (N=1);  
March 2008 6% (N=2);  
April 2008 14%(N=5);  
May 2008 3% (N=1);  
June 3008 3% (N=1).

## Female Offender Releases and Reentry

There were 2,690 females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2008 (June 30). It is important to note that this number includes the out-count (offenders out to court, hospital, county jails, etc.).

During Fiscal Year 2008, 1,272 female offenders were released. Of these 1,272 offenders, 60 percent (N=768) were released to probation and parole, and 40 percent (N=504) were released without a requirement for continued supervision.

Based on a five year average of female offenders who have exited the Oklahoma Department of Corrections prison system, the average length of stay per female offender is 1.8 years.

Forty-two percent of female offenders released in the past five years served less than a year in prison.

Female offenders have significant needs upon reentry to society. These needs include:

- . Safe and affordable housing;
- . Transitional income;
- . Employment (living expenses, court costs, fines, restitution, child support);
- . Transportation;
- . Childcare;
- . Medical care;
- . Mental health care;
- . Substance abuse treatment;
- . Community support (family, friends, spiritual); and
- . Positive relationships/role models.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections addresses these needs through transition coordinators who provide wraparound services upon reentry; integrated services discharge managers, co-occurring treatment specialists, and four Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams funded by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Mental health, substance abuse, case management, and reentry planning are addressed based on identified needs.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is fortunate to have a variety of partnerships in the community that provide critical support and assistance (i.e., housing, food, clothing, transportation, preparation for employment, etc.) to female offenders in an effort to ensure successful reentry to society. Following are some examples of these partnerships. Our most sincere apologies to those we have missed.

. AA/NA/CA

- . Acres of Diamonds
- . ACT
- . Ambassador House
- . Anchors of Hope
- . Anointed Sisters Acts, Inc.
- . Associated Centers for Therapy
- . Auto Pawn
- . Betty Colclazier
- . Calvary Temple Church
- . Care for Change, Inc.
- . Carver Center
- . Catalyst Behavioral Services
- . Catholic Charities
- . Celebrate Recovery
- . Chickasaw Nation
- . Choctaw Nation
- . Community Youth Outreach
- . COPE
- . County Court Clerks Offices
- . Covenant House
- . Criminal Justice and Mercy Ministries
- . Crisis Control Center
- . Day Spring
- . Divine Wisdom/Another Chance Ministry Trinity House
- . Domestic Violence Intervention Services
- . Dominion House
- . Drug Recovery, Inc.
- . Eagle Ridge Institute
- . Exodus House/Foundation, Inc.
- . Extended Family Services Inc.
- . Fairview Baptist Church
- . Faith House
- . Family and Children Services
- . Family Crisis Center
- . Fitting Back In
- . First Step Woman's Recovery
- . Four County Mental Health
- . Freedom Restoration
- . Full Gospel Baptist Ministry
- . Girl Scouts
- . Glory House
- . Goodwill Industries
- . Gospel Rescue Mission
- . Grand Lake Mental Health
- . Greater Mt. Olive Church
- . Green County Behavioral Health
- . Hand Up Ministries
- . Helping Hand
- . Holy Temple Baptist Church
- . HOPE Community Services, Inc.
- . Indian Health Resource Center of Tulsa, Inc.
- . Jordan's Crossing
- . KI BOIS Community Action Services
- . Kiamichi Council
- . Last Daze
- . Love for Life Unlimited

- . Margaret Hudson
- . Mecca House
- . Muskogee Nation Reintegration Program
- . Muskogee County Health Department
- . Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
- . Oklahoma Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
- . Oklahoma Families First
- . Oklahoma Health Care Authority
- . Oklahoma Housing Authority
- . Oklahoma Victory Transformation Center
- . Open Skies Ministry
- . Operation Hope
- . Oxford House
- . Pershing House
- . Program for Assertive Treatment
- . Promises, Inc.
- . Quapaw Counseling Services
- . Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Team
- . Resonance Program
- . Restore Hope
- . Road to Victory
- . Salvation Army
- . Serenity Outreach Recovery Ministries
- . Sober Living
- . Social Security Administration
- . Southeast Oklahoma Social Services, Inc.
- . Specialized Outpatient Services
- . St. John CME Church
- . St. Luke Baptist Church
- . St. Luke United Methodist Church
- . The Haven
- . The Safe House
- . Tri-Cities Substance Abuse
- . Trinity Full Gospel Ministries
- . Tulsa Dream Center
- . Turning Point
- . Valliant House
- . Victory Christian Church
- . Wings of Freedom
- . Women's Crisis Center
- . Workforce Oklahoma
- . YMCA

At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, the recidivism rate for females released in Fiscal Year 2005 and returning within 3 years was 19.04 percent and the recidivism rate for males was 25.64 percent.

## Diversions Efforts

### *Community Sentencing*

As the table below indicates, there were 656 female offenders sentenced to Community Sentencing during Fiscal Year 2008.

Total Sentenced to Community Sentencing:

Females 33% (656);

Total Sentenced (Males and Females) 1,986.

The district attorney may consent to eligibility for an offender who has a mental illness or a developmental disability or a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder and who scores outside the moderate range on the LSI or another assessment instrument, provided the offender is not otherwise prohibited from Community Sentencing by law.

Mental health exceptions are provided in the following table:

Females 40% (N=81);

Total Sentenced (Males and Females) 204.

The LSI-R is a scoring instrument used to assess the risk of someone continuing criminal behavior if criminogenic needs are not addressed. A score of 0-18 is low risk; a score of 19-28 is moderate risk, and a score of 29-54 is high risk.

The average score for female offenders, 24.72, falls within the moderate risk category. Total Average Score (Males and Females) is 24.36.

As you can see from the comparison charts below, a larger percentage of female offenders are sentenced to Community Sentencing for drug related offenses.

FY2008 offense categories for males:

Drugs=48%;

Property=24%;

D.U.I.=16%;

Assaults=6%;

Other=6%.

FY2008 offense categories for females:

Drugs=61%;

Property=25%;

Assault=6%;

D.U.I.=5%;

Other=3%.

## ***Drug Courts***

According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, "Drug courts represent the combined efforts of justice and treatment professionals to actively intervene and break the cycle of substance abuse, addiction, crime, delinquency, and child maltreatment." Once sentenced to drug court, participants complete an intensive regimen of substance abuse treatment, case management, and drug testing with monitoring, sanctions, incentives, and reporting. Drug courts provide an effective alternative to incarceration for drug offenders. Treatment is funded by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

The table below provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2008 drug court admissions of females by county:

Beckham 5;  
Bryan 9;  
Caddo 7;  
Carter/Love 17;  
Cherokee 13;  
Cleveland 12;  
Comanche/Cotton 2;  
Craig 2;  
Creek 21;  
Delaware 5;  
Garfield 8;  
Garvin/McClain 2;  
Grady 12;  
Hughes 7;  
Jackson 10;  
Johnston/Marshall/Murray 5;  
Kay 4;  
LeFlore/Haskell/Latimer 35;  
Lincoln 9;  
Logan 9;  
Mayes 7;  
McCurtain 11;  
McIntosh 2;  
Muskogee 13;  
Okfuskee 5;  
Oklahoma 103;  
Oklahoma DUI 8;  
Okmulgee 8;  
Osage 3;  
Ottawa 2;  
Payne 12;  
Pittsburg 16;  
Pontotoc 25;  
Pottawatomie 10;  
Rogers 17;  
Seminole 26;  
Sequoyah 8;  
Stephens/Jefferson 9;  
Tulsa Drug 90;  
Tulsa DUI 5;  
Wagoner 14;  
Washington 13;  
Washita/Custer 7;

Woodward/Woods/Dewey/Major/Alfalfa 2;  
Statewide 610.

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

## ***Mental Health Courts***

Mental health courts represent collaboration from practitioners in both the criminal justice and mental health fields. Mental health courts generally deal with nonviolent offenders who have been diagnosed with a mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. These courts provide an effective alternative to incarceration for these offenders. Treatment is funded by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

The table below provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2008 mental health court admissions of females by county:

Cherokee: 5;  
Cleveland: 15;  
Craig: 3;  
Hughes: 0;  
Oklahoma: 48;  
Rogers: 1;  
Seminole: 9;  
Tulsa: 43;  
Wagoner: 7;  
Statewide: 131.

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

## **Further Information**

Please contact the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations Division if you need further information or you would like to partner with the department to:

Educate others regarding female incarceration in Oklahoma and the critical issues impacting female offenders;  
Support efforts for reducing the rate of female incarceration to the national average; and Provide critical support and resources necessary for female offenders' successful reentry into society.

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