



On the Cover . . .

While it may seem unusual to depict children on the cover, research demonstrates that the pathways to incarceration for many Oklahoma women begin early in childhood. Childhood experiences of physical and sexual abuse, chaotic home environments, and poverty present hurdles to educational attainment and transform into later substance abuse and addiction and problems with mental illness. Adult victimization and experiences of domestic violence are the adult parallels of childhood experiences. Children who live in environments such as these today have a significantly increased risk of being incarcerated tomorrow. Without intervention, the cycle continues.

With Special Acknowledgement and Appreciation

Institutions – Division I acknowledges and expresses sincere appreciation to the staff of the Mabel Bassett and Eddie Warrior Correctional Centers and Hillside and Kate Barnard Community Corrections Centers who work tirelessly 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to ensure the agency's mission of "Protecting the Public, the Employees, and the Offenders," is fulfilled in an exemplary manner.



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Introduction

The vision of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is to create a culture that empowers individuals, encourages teamwork, employs best practices, and embraces diversity. The mission of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is to Protect the Public, the Employees, and the Offenders. The department values professionalism, rehabilitation, integrity, diversity, and excellence.

Over-incarceration is an Oklahoma issue. By consistently using imprisonment for low risk, non-violent offenders with short sentences, the state is paying a premium for public safety. For the majority of incarcerated women, evidence-based strategies can be implemented to protect public safety, maintain accountability, and provide improved outcomes for future generations at substantially lower social and economic costs. It will take everyone, working together, to effectively address the causes of incarceration.

Developing strategies to reduce both incarceration and recidivism rates requires an in-depth understanding of female offenders including:

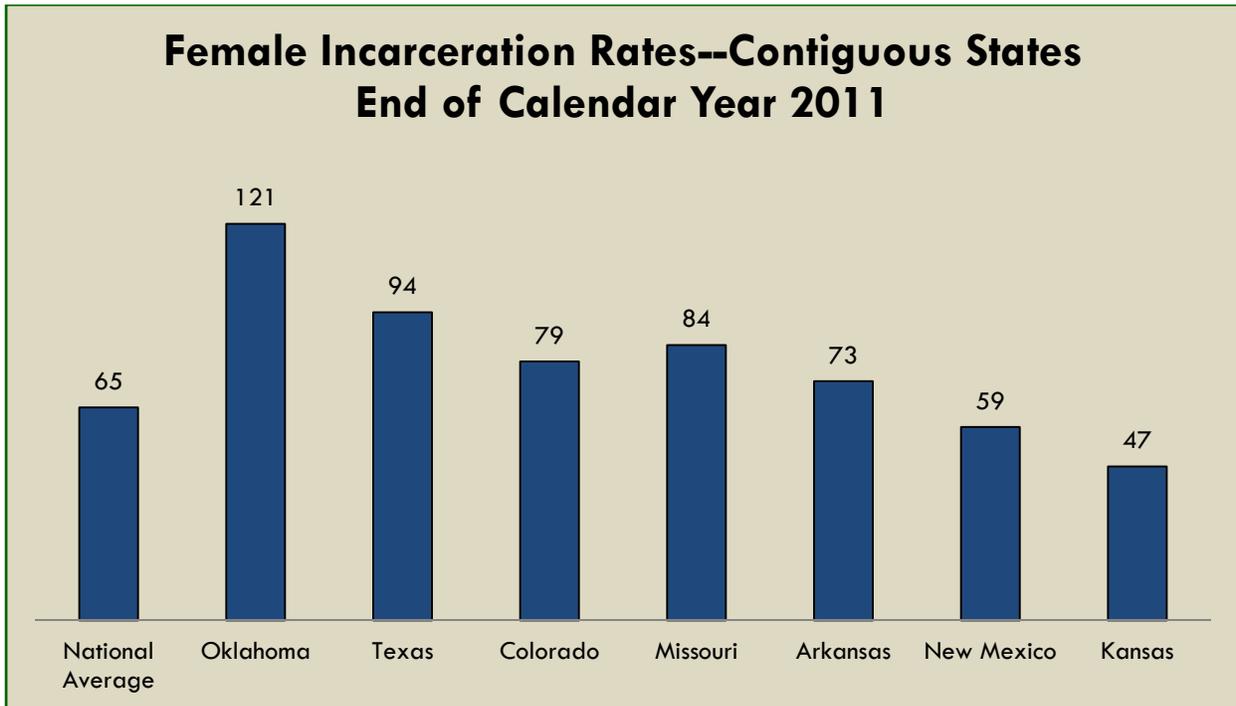
- Female offender incarceration rates nationally, in the state of Oklahoma and contiguous states, as well as how those states compare county-by-county within Oklahoma;
- Characteristics of female offenders and their pathways to incarceration;
- Characteristics of female offenders receptions and the incarcerated population;
- Programs and services delivered during incarceration;
- Needs of female offenders upon reentry to society;
- Alternatives to incarceration; and
- Opportunities to intervene at critical points prior to incarceration.





Incarceration Rates

Oklahoma currently incarcerates 121 women per 100,000 population compared to the national average of 65.



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2011—Statistical Tables, Table 3. Imprisonment Rates of Sentenced Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State and Federal Correctional Authorities, by Sex and Jurisdiction, December 31, 2010 and 2011.





Pathways to Incarceration

Women share common pathways to incarceration:

- History of family dysfunction and instability;
- 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 Family Dysfunction and Instability

History of Family Dysfunction/Instability	
Someone in Home With Drinking Problem	61.1%
Someone in Home With Drug Problem	46.8%
Mental Illness in the Home	47.2%
Parents Divorced	61.1%
Father Incarcerated	18.3%
Mother Incarcerated	9.3%
Both Parents Incarcerated	4.0%
Ran Away From Home Before Age 18	52.5%
Often or Very Often Did Not Have Enough to Eat	14.9%
Nobody to Take Them to Doctor When Sick	7.0%

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, January 22, 2010; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Emily Pain, and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth. Note: Sample size was 301 female offenders and was representative of the incarcerated population.



History of Trauma and Violence

Trauma and Violence in Childhood	
Child Physical and/or Sexual Abuse	66.4%
Father Violent in Home	42.9%
Mother Violent in Home	28.6%
Trauma and Violence in Adulthood	
Domestic Violence	71.1%
Rape Past the Age of 18	36.2%
Received Abuse Counseling	39.5%

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children January 22, 2010; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Emily Pain, and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.

History of Substance Abuse and Addiction

During Fiscal Year 2012, 1,197 female offenders were received by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Of these, 57 percent (N=686) were assessed with a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment.

Education

Additionally, of the 1,197 female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2012, 75.1 percent (N=900) had a need for education (e.g., Literacy, Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma).

Economic Marginalization and Poverty

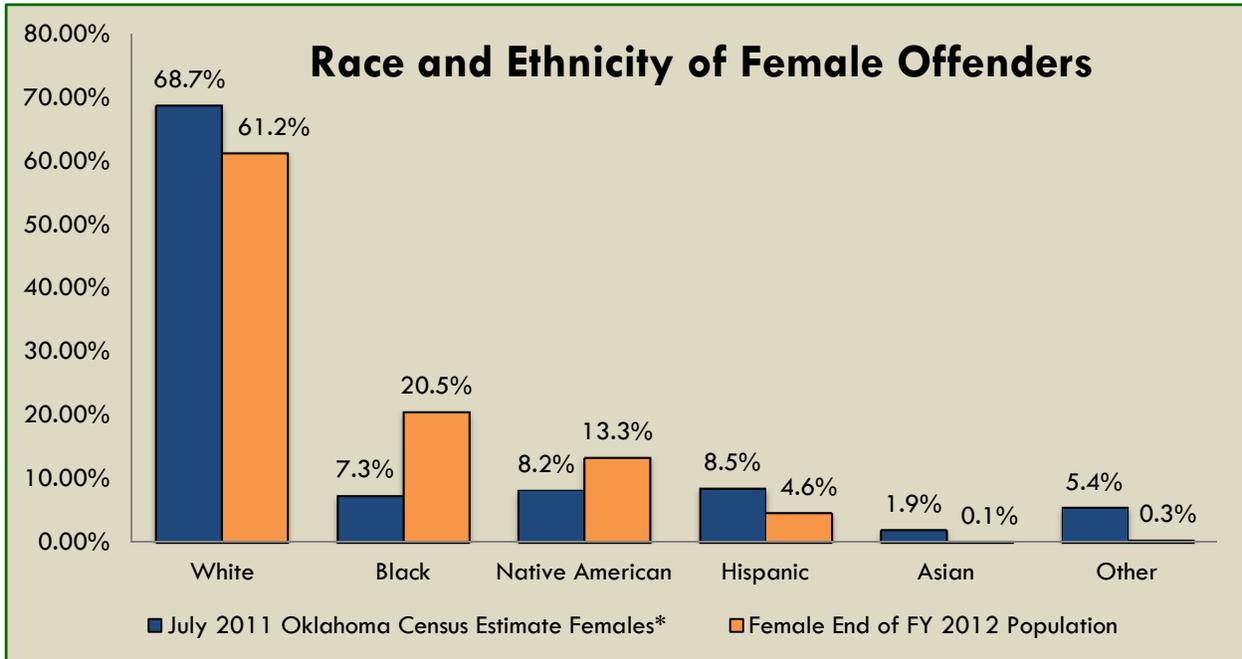
Of the 1,197 female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2012, 1,062 were administered a Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) at the time of reception. The LSI-R is a quantifiable survey of offender attributes relevant to level of supervision and treatment decisions.

LSI-R results relevant to economic marginalization and poverty include:

- 92.7 percent (N=985) were unemployed at the time of arrest;
- 76.2 percent (N=810) were frequently unemployed when in the labor market;
- 81 percent (N=861) reported difficulty managing their finances at the time of arrest; and
- 64.2 percent (N=682) reported a reliance on social assistance at the time of arrest.

Race and Ethnicity

Black and Native American women are disproportionately represented in the Oklahoma prison system.



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

Medical and Mental Health Issues

Female offenders are treated for a variety of medical and mental health issues. Of the 1,197 female offenders received during Fiscal Year 2012, 75 percent (N=898) had a history of or were currently being treated for a mental disorder such as post-traumatic stress disorder, major mood disorders (i.e., depression, bipolar disorder), or psychotic disorders.

Female Offenders as Mothers

“There is now a growing awareness that parents who go to prison do not suffer the consequences alone; the children of incarcerated parents often lose contact with their parents and visits are sometimes rare. Children of incarcerated parents are more likely to drop out of school, engage in delinquency, and subsequently be incarcerated themselves.” (“Incarcerated Parents and Their Children: Trends 1991-2007,” The Sentencing Project, February 2009)

Children of Incarcerated Mothers	
Of the 301 Female Offenders Surveyed . . .	Extrapolated for Entire Population of 2,760 Female Offenders
257 Had At Least One Child	2,357 With Children
257 Offenders Had 760 Children (3 Children Per Offender)	7,071 Children
65.39 Percent of the 760 Children Were Under the Age of 18	4,624 Children Under Age of 18
45.5 Percent (N=137) of Female Offenders Lived With Minor Child Prior to Incarceration (265 Children)	

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, January 22, 2010; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Emily Pain, and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.

Placement of Oklahoma Children of Incarcerated Mothers Living With Mother At Time of Incarceration	
Placement of Child	As Percentage of Known Placements (N=187)
Child's Other Parent	31.0%
Offender's Mother	28.3%
Offender's Sibling	8.0%
Offender's Other Relatives	8.0%
Partner's Mother	5.9%
Foster Care	5.9%

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, January 22, 2010; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Emily Pain, and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.



Children Experiencing Problems Before and Since Mother's Incarceration As Reported by Mothers			
Problem	Before Mother's Incarceration	Since Mother's Incarceration	Both Before and Since Mother's Incarceration
Bad Grades	18	35	16
Expelled	6	12	7
Dropped Out	8	12	--
Trouble With Guardian	10	33	11
Ran Away	2	10	5
Arrested	3	8	5
Drug Problem	4	11	5
Depression	10	47	16
Suicidal	3	14	6

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, January 22, 2010; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Emily Pain, and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.

Contact with Children Among Women Living With Children Prior to Incarceration		
Visitation	Have Never Visited Mother in Prison	55%
	Visit Less Than Once a Month, But Have Visited	25%
	Visit Once a Month or More	20%
Telephone Contact	Have Never Had Phone Contact With Mother in Prison	40%
	Have Phone Contact Less Than Once a Month, But Have Had Phone Contact	16%
	Have Phone Contact Once a Month or More	44%

Source: In January 2012, ODOC and GKFF conducted a survey of the 2,333 women incarcerated on that date. 2,028 surveys were completed – a response rate of 86.9 percent.

Relationships

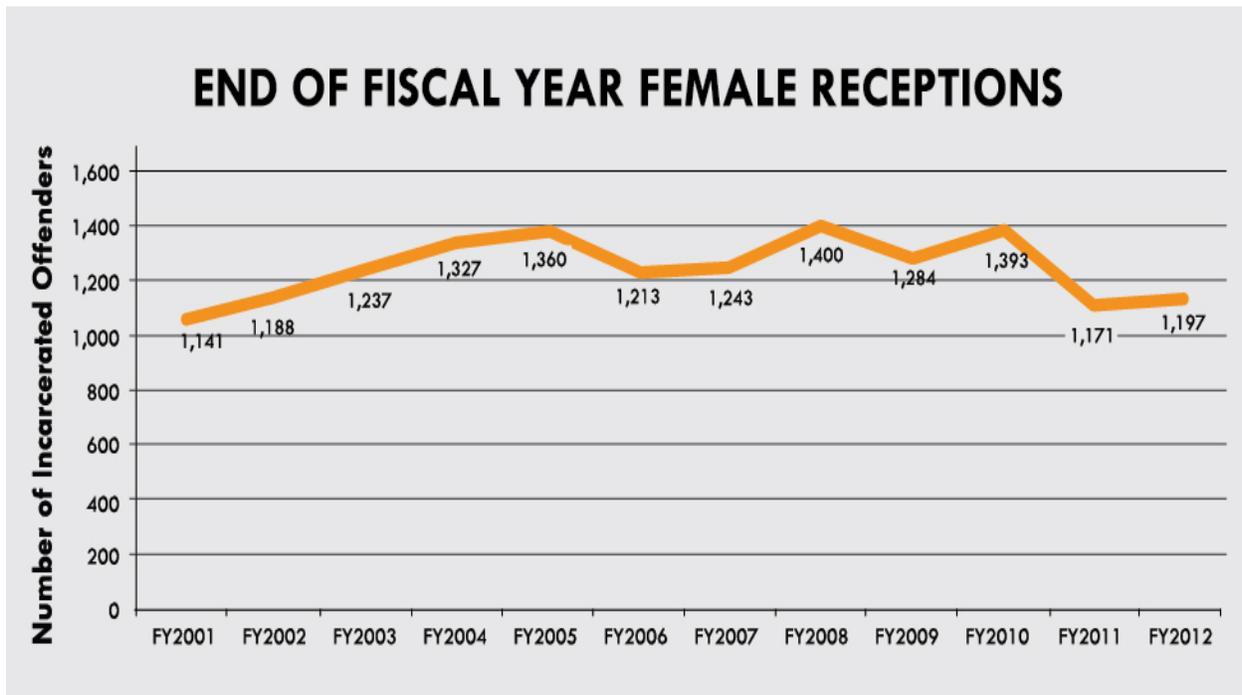
The critical issues outlined above ultimately impact female offenders' ability to feel safe in the world, trust others, handle stress, and rebound from disappointment thus making it difficult to successfully maintain healthy relationships with children, family, and significant others.



Receptions

The Mabel Bassett Correctional Center houses the Assessment and Reception Center for females incarcerated in the state of Oklahoma. During the reception period, which ranges from 10-30 days, female offenders complete a series of assessments that determine custody status, facility placement, and identify needs the offenders will work to address during incarceration.

During Fiscal Year 2012, 1,197 female offenders were received into the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. This is an increase of 26 over Fiscal Year 2011.



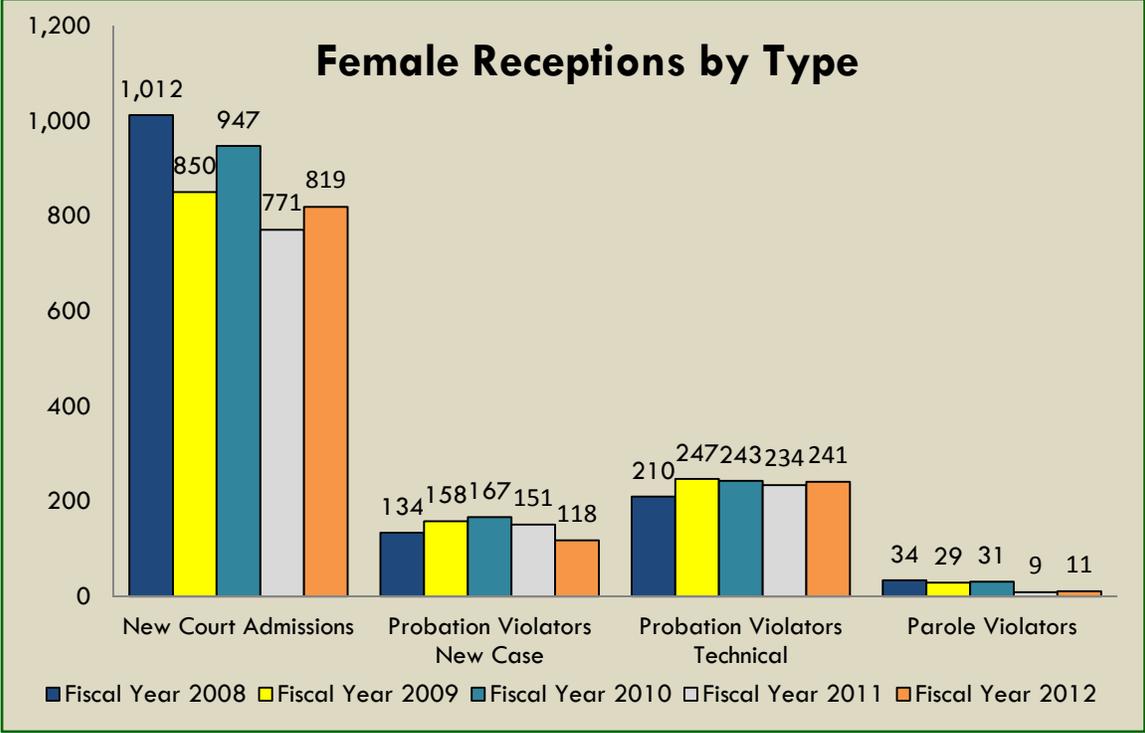
The largest numbers of receptions during Fiscal Year 2012 were from Oklahoma, Tulsa, Comanche, Stephens, Cleveland, and Washington.

Fiscal Year 2012 Female Offender Receptions by County of Controlling Offense					
County	Number of Receptions	County	Number of Receptions	County	Number of Receptions
Adair	2	Grant	0	Nowata	3
Alfalfa	0	Greer	5	Okfuskee	5
Atoka	7	Harmon	3	Oklahoma	226
Beaver	1	Harper	0	Okmulgee	20
Beckham	5	Haskell	6	Osage	14
Blaine	6	Hughes	4	Ottawa	20
Bryan	15	Jackson	14	Pawnee	2
Caddo	12	Jefferson	5	Payne	19
Canadian	12	Johnston	3	Pittsburg	8
Carter	26	Kay	9	Pontotoc	27
Cherokee	6	Kingfisher	2	Pottawatomie	26
Choctaw	7	Kiowa	1	Pushmataha	4
Cimarron	1	Latimer	2	Roger Mills	0
Cleveland	31	LeFlore	13	Rogers	17
Coal	2	Lincoln	6	Seminole	10
Comanche	38	Logan	8	Sequoyah	4
Cotton	8	Love	3	Stephens	37
Craig	6	Major	0	Texas	7
Creek	27	Marshall	5	Tillman	5
Custer	24	Mayes	19	Tulsa	225
Delaware	21	McClain	13	Wagoner	7
Ellis	0	McCurtain	12	Washington	29
Dewey	1	McIntosh	6	Washita	4
Garfield	28	Murray	4	Woods	0
Garvin	2	Muskogee	26	Woodward	3
Grady	18	Noble	0	TOTAL	1,197

Fiscal Year 2012 Female Offender Receptions Demographics			
Ethnicity		Breakdown by Age Group	
Caucasian	63.9%	20 and Under	4.7%
African American	16.8%	21-25	15.1%
Native American	14.2%	26-30	21.5%
Hispanic	4.8%	31-35	16.7%
Asian	0.1%	36-40	13.5%
Other	0.2%	41-45	11.9%
		46-50	9.5%
		51-55	5.3%
		56 and Older	1.8%

Of the 1,197 Fiscal Year 2012 receptions, 819 were new court admissions (not on probation or parole); 118 were probation violators (new cases); 241 were probation violators (technical violations); and 11 were parole violators. Parole violators include offenders with new cases and those receiving technical violations. Five were recaptured escapees. Three were interstate compact.

Most of the increase (N=26) in receptions from Fiscal Year 2011 to Fiscal Year 2012 can be attributed to new court admissions.



Based on the Initial Custody Assessment completed at the Assessment and Reception Center, 913 (76.3 percent) of the 1,197 receptions were identified as presenting a minimal threat to public safety and as requiring minimum security or community corrections facility placement.

Of the 1,197 women admitted to prison in Fiscal Year 2012, the majority were assessed with a high LSI-R score (44.5 percent). The LSI-R is a scoring instrument used to assess offender risk and needs. A score of 0-18 is low risk and needs; a score of 19-28 is moderate risk and needs; and a score of 29-54 is high risk and needs. The average score for female offenders, 28.1, falls within the moderate risk category.

Fiscal Year 2012 Female Receptions by Total LSI-R Score	
LSI Total Score – Low	76 (6.3%)
LSI Total Score – Moderate	453 (37.8%)
LSI Total Score – High	533 (44.5%)
Total	1,062 (88.7%)
No LSI	135 (11.3%)
Total	1,197 (100%)

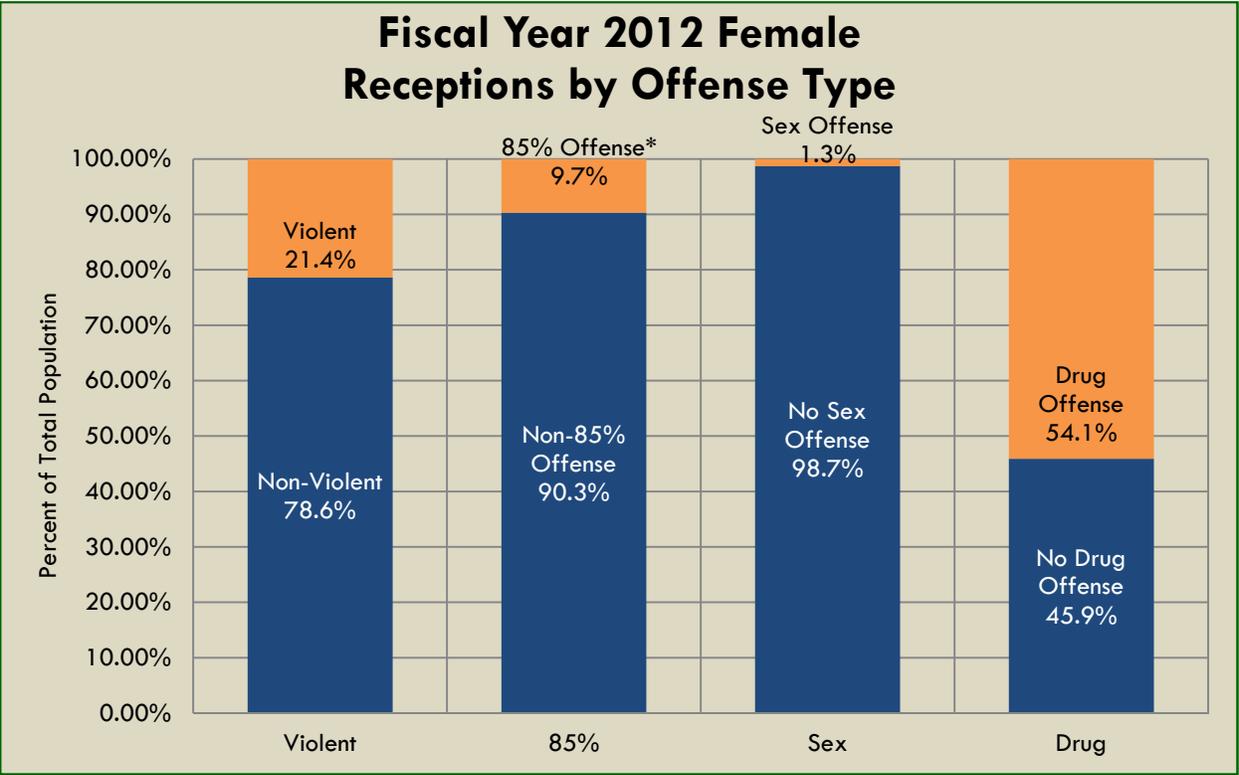
Offenders who did not have the LSI-R administered at reception had either very short sentences (generally 30 days or less) or very long sentences (Life, Life Without Parole, Death).

As of September 12, 2012, 953 of the 1,197 female offenders received during Fiscal Year 2012, remain incarcerated. The average number of projected days remaining is 1,110 or three years.

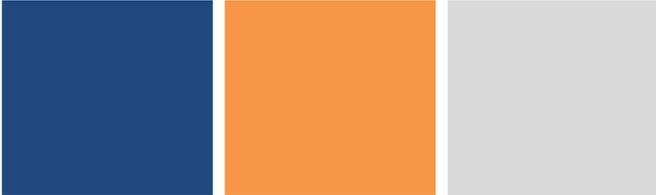
Unlike most states, which require sentences of one or two years to be served in county jails, offenders in Oklahoma can be sentenced to serve any length of time in state prisons. As of September 12, 2012, of the women received in FY 2012, 244 had completed their sentences and were released. 238 of the 244 served less than one year in prison. Three were released on the same day as admission.

Of the 244 women that discharged (88 or 36.10 percent) were required to undergo a period of community supervision and (156 or 63.9 percent) were not.

Top Three Controlling Offense Categories for Fiscal Year 2012 Female Receptions	
Controlling Offense Category	Percent
Possession, Obtaining a Controlled Dangerous Substance	24.1%
Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance	19.8%
Larceny	7.9%



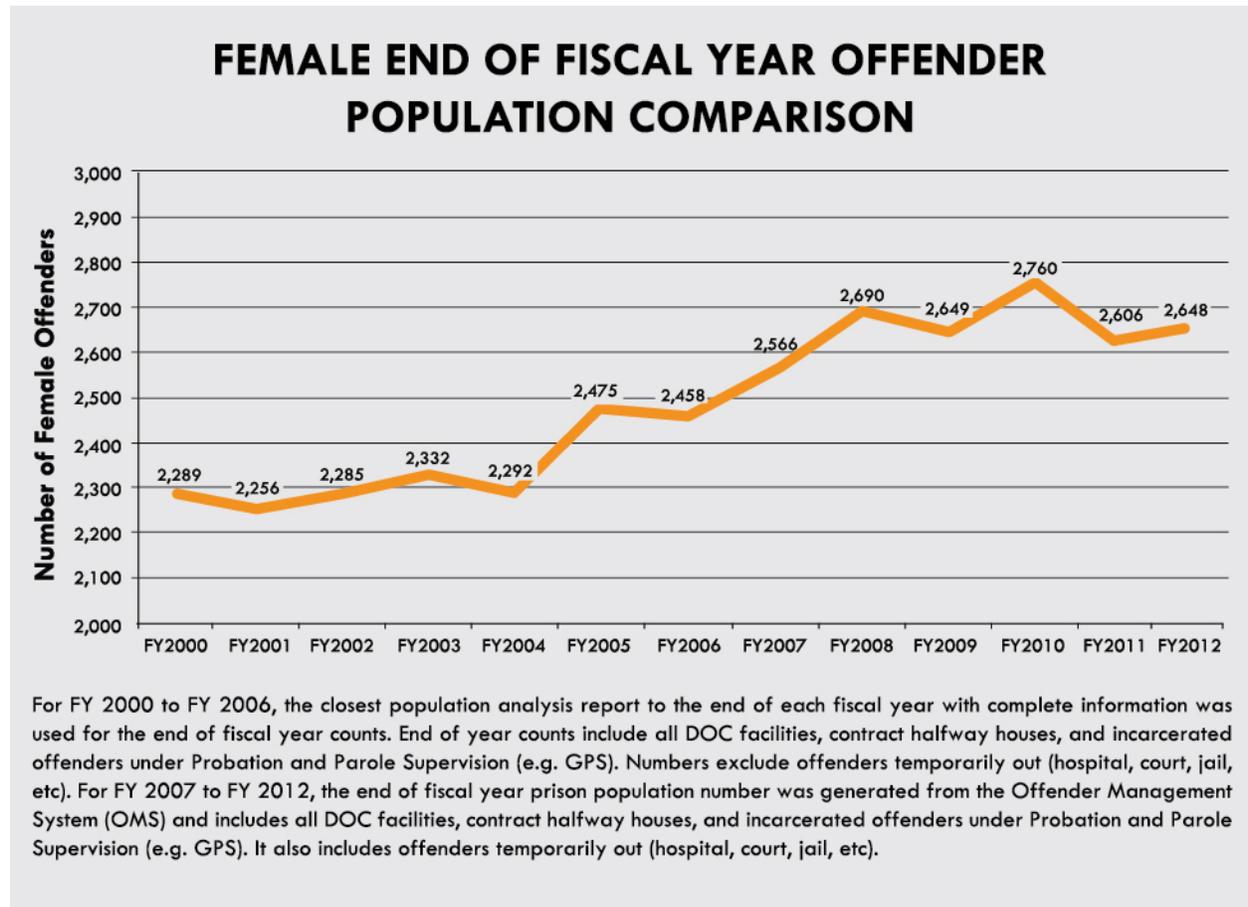
*Effective March 1, 2000, 21 O.S., Section 13.1, provides that offenders who commit certain crimes on or after such date must serve 85 percent of their subsequent sentence of imprisonment day-for-day before becoming eligible for parole consideration or to earn or accrue any type of credit that might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





Incarcerated Population

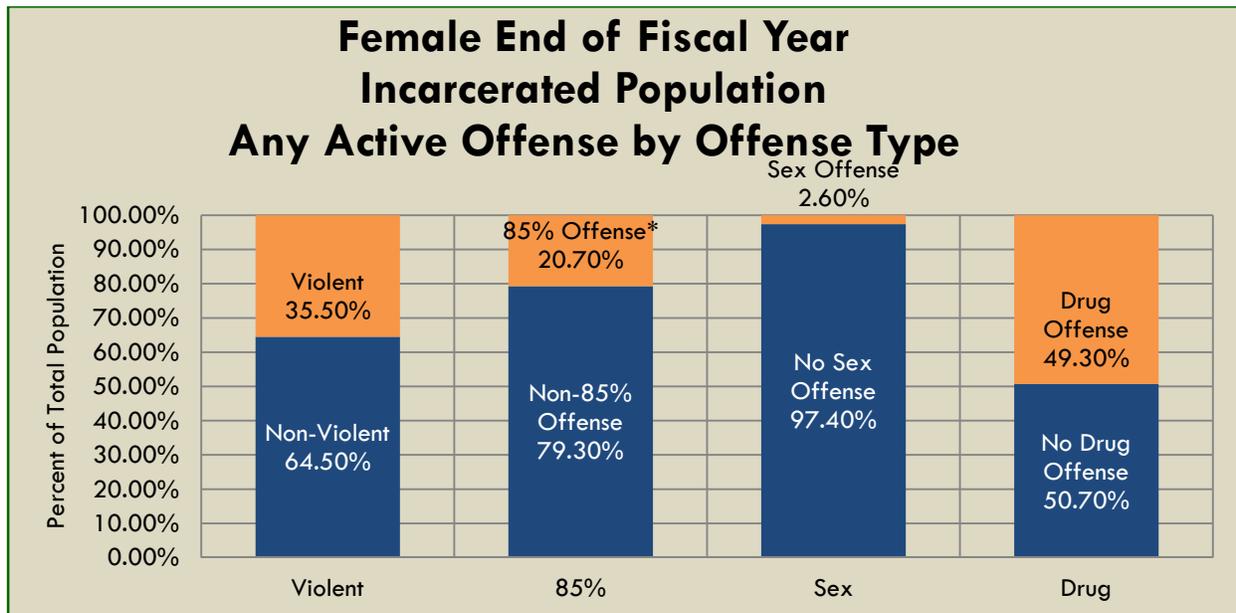
The following chart illustrates the increasing female offender population across time.



At the end of Fiscal Year 2012, there were 2,648 incarcerated female offenders.

Fiscal Year 2012 Incarcerated Female Offender Demographics			
Ethnicity		Breakdown by Age Group	
Caucasian	61.2%	20 and Under	1.5%
African American	20.5%	21-25	11.1%
Native American	13.3%	26-30	18.2%
Hispanic	4.6%	31-35	19.2%
Asian	0.1%	36-40	15.1%
Other	0.3%	41-45	12.0%
		46-50	12.1%
Average Age		51-55	6.5%
	37	56 and Older	4.3%

Of the 2,648 incarcerated female offenders, 130 were incarcerated for a life sentence (3 were for nonviolent offenses); 54 were incarcerated for life without parole (6 were for nonviolent offenses); and one was sentenced to death.



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

**Top Three Controlling Offense Categories for Fiscal Year 2012
Female Offender Population**

Controlling Offense Category	Percent
Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance	21.4% (N=567)
Possession, Obtaining Controlled Dangerous Substance	17.7% (N=470)
Larceny	6.4% (N=170)

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

Custody Level	Facility/ Location	Staffing as of June 30, 2012	Capacity	Daily Direct Cost Per Offender	Annual Direct Cost Per Offender
Death Row/ Medium/ Minimum	Mabel Bassett Correctional Center (McCloud)	Authorized: 216 Filled: 124	1,043 93 (A&R)	\$36.50	\$13,322
Minimum	Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center (Taft)	Authorized: 148 Filled: 95	783	\$36.76	\$13,416
Community	Hillside Community Corrections Center (Oklahoma City)	Authorized: 33 Filled: 20	249	\$34.38	\$12,549
Community	Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center (Oklahoma City)	Authorized: 26 Filled: 15	160	\$51.13	\$18,662
Halfway House	Turley Residential Center (Tulsa)	Contract Facility	180	\$33.75*	\$12,319
Halfway House	Catalyst-Enid	Contract Facility	60	\$33.75*	\$12,319
Halfway House	Center Point, Inc. (Tulsa)	Contract Facility	32	\$39.32*	\$14,352

Source: Oklahoma Department of Corrections Total Cost to State, Statement of Operating Cost per Inmate Based on FY 2012 Actuals. *Halfway house daily costs are based on contract rates and do not include medical, overhead and administrative costs.



Programs and Services During Incarceration

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 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 2012.

Substance Abuse

Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Programs are facilitated by qualified staff utilizing approved curriculum. While the structure and physical activities are different, Substance Abuse Treatment also encompasses Regimented Treatment Programs (RTP) and Therapeutic Communities (TC). Treatment itself focuses on the use of role play and journaling exercises to address triggers that lead to substance abusing behaviors, and the learning of alternative behaviors. Problem solving skills are also addressed within treatment, as well as relapse prevention. Aftercare planning is addressed during the final phases of treatment in an attempt to network offenders completing programs with services within the community to which they are returning. Length of treatment varies from four to twelve months. All SAT programs adhere to strict admission criteria. The need must be determined through an established assessment instrument approved by the programs administrator. An individualized case plan is developed to address the needs identified by the assessment instrument(s).

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections has 186 substance abuse beds available for women.

57.3 percent (N=686) of female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2012 were assessed with a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment. Of the 2,648 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2012, 57 percent (N=1,511) had an assessed need for substance abuse treatment.

During Fiscal Year 2012, 787 female offenders who discharged or completed their sentences had a need for substance abuse treatment. Of these, 222 (28 percent) completed treatment prior to release, and 565 (72 percent) did not.

Fiscal Year 2012 Substance Abuse Program Participation	
Program	Females
Substance Abuse Treatment	129
Regimented Treatment Program	214
Helping Women Recover	224
Total	567

Helping Women Recover (HWR)

This program is offered through a grant from the George Kaiser Family Foundation. It is a cognitive behavioral, gender responsive program designed to meet the substance abuse and trauma treatment needs of female offenders at Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. The program offers evidence-based trauma-informed substance abuse treatment, cognitive processing therapy, domestic violence and relapse prevention group interactions. Drawing on the expertise of ably led licensed therapists, female offenders obtain 11 hours of group therapy a week and a minimum of three hours of individual therapy sessions during four months of treatment.

Regimented Treatment Program (RTP)

The Regimented Treatment Program offered at Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center is funded through a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant. It is a 12-month military-style program with substance abuse and domestic violence components added to address addiction and family violence issues.

Substance Abuse Treatment Program (SAT)

The Substance Abuse Treatment Program offered at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center is funded through a federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant. All participants must meet pre-determined criteria. Assessment tools such as the Level of Service Inventory, Adult Substance Use Survey, and Addiction Severity Inventory help to identify offender needs. This is an intensive six-to-nine month treatment program that provides in-depth substance abuse recovery in a manner that is effective and productive for the incarcerated female. The program is a three phase (Substance Abuse Education, Recovery Group, and Strengthening Group) multi-group program confronting and reducing recidivism through changing thinking and behavior. Correcting both criminal and addictive behavior is emphasized. Treatment is provided by contract providers with oversight from a staff program director.

Education

75.1 percent (N=900) of female offenders received in Fiscal Year 2012 had an assessed need for basic education. Of the 2,648 females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2012, 70 percent (N=1,853) had an assessed need for basic education.

During Fiscal Year 2012, 955 female offenders who discharged their sentences had a case plan need for basic education. Of these, 291 (30.5 percent) completed some form of education prior to release, and 664 (69.5 percent) did not complete some form of education. Educational services include Literacy, Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma, college courses (not funded with agency operating funds/tax dollars), and Life Skills classes.

Fiscal Year 2012 Education Program Participation	
Education	FY2012 Females Participation
Literacy	166
Adult Basic Education	304
*General Educational Development	253
**College	350
***Total	1,073

*General Educational Development (GED) completion = obtaining of a GED Certificate

**College Completion constitutes obtaining of an associate or bachelor degree. The significant reduction of college participation is a result of lost grant funding in 2012

***Offenders may be represented in all education categories depending on education level or an offender may complete more than one educational program during a fiscal year and would be included in the count for all programs completed.

Cognitive Restructuring & Life Skills	Participation
Thinking for a Change	258
Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center Life Skills	159
Total	417

Career Technology

Fiscal Year 2012 CareerTech Skill Center Activity				
Sites	Served	Completed	Retained	Non-Completion
Mabel Bassett Skills Center (Computer Fundamentals, Licensed Trades, Transportation, Distribution & Logistics)	130	89	29	12
Dr. Eddie Warrior Skills Center (Business Information Technology, Career Tech Light, Manufacturing Academy, and Transportation, Distribution and Logistics)	178	103	48	27
TOTAL	308	192	77	39

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

Employment

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections recognizes that stable employment and making a livable wage is a key component to the successful reentry of offenders. The department provides opportunities for offenders to work during incarceration. Employment opportunities include facility support, work release, Prisoner Public Works Programs, Oklahoma Correctional Industries/Agri-Services, and facility maintenance.

Facility support jobs include grounds keeping, kitchen, facility gardens, custodial, etc.

The Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center houses work release eligible female offenders. These offenders work in the community for a variety of employers including food service, lodging, hospitality, clothing, publishing, etc.

Division I also contracts with other agencies such as the Department of Central Services (fleet management and Oklahoma State Capitol services such as custodial, building maintenance, event set-up, etc.), Oklahoma City Food Bank, Department of Tourism, and the Department of Public Safety to provide Prisoner Public Work crews.

Oklahoma Correctional Industries employs offenders in business services operations. Offenders are also employed by Prison Industry Enhancement enterprises (PIE) such as the Citadel telemarketing operation at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center and the Jacobs Trading Company repackaging operation at Eddie Warrior Correctional Center.

Facility maintenance jobs include plumbing, electrical, construction trades, and general maintenance.

Medical Services

Medical services at facilities for females vary based on the location and population served. Information presented in the “Medical Services Summary” table on the following page excludes medical, dental, and mental health information for the Turley Residential Center (Tulsa) and Center Point, Inc. (Tulsa) which accessed services in the community. Offenders residing at Catalyst-Enid Halfway House were provided services through their host facility, Hillside Community Corrections Center.

Offenders complete a “Request for Medical Services” to be seen by a medical provider, obtain appointment information, and refill medications, etc. Appointments are scheduled with physicians and mid-level medical providers at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Hillside Community Corrections Center.

Emergencies and After Hours Activities: Medical units handle health issues even when their clinics are not open. After-hours callbacks and emergency clinic visits are not rare. Many emergencies are critical enough to require a visit to the emergency room at the local hospital or at Oklahoma University/Hillcrest Hospital (Turley Residential Center and Center Point, Inc.)/Bass Baptist Health Center (Catalyst-Enid Halfway House).

Specialty Care: Female offenders receive “well-women” preventative services that include mammograms and gynecological exams. In addition to care provided at facility medical clinics, female offenders receive health care outside of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. During Fiscal Year 2012, there were 2,492 specialty care visits from Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center, and Hillside Community Corrections Center.

Pregnancy: Each year, Oklahoma Department of Corrections medical units monitor female offenders’ pregnancies and births. During Fiscal Year 2012, Mabel Bassett Correctional Center offenders gave birth to 31 babies. Most were delivered at Oklahoma University Medical Center. On average, there are 11 females who are pregnant. When an offender gives birth, guardianship is normally given to an immediate family member. If this is not possible, the child may be 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.

Chronic Illness: In addition to providing comprehensive care for female offenders, there are special groups who require monitoring due to chronic illnesses such as asthma, hypertension, diabetes, seizures, etc.

Health Education: The Woman to Woman 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. 108 female offenders participated during FY 2012.

Additionally, the HIV Peer Education Program for Incarcerated Women received funding from the Tulsa Community AIDS Partnership and the Robert Woods Johnson Foundation to continue peer education services. Peer educators provided prevention education to 536 incarcerated women. The Robert Woods Johnson Foundation also provided funding for a health and reentry fair which was conducted at Eddie Warrior Correctional Center.

Dental Care: Female offenders also receive necessary dental care at the facilities.



	Fiscal Year 2012 Medical Services Summary	MBCC	EWCC	HCCC	Total
Medical Services	Scheduled Appointments	7,015	4,279	1,354	12,648
	Requests for Medical Services	8,135	4,574	3,451	16,160
	Nursing Protocols	2,002	3,146	999	6,147
Medications (Not Including Psychotropic Medications)	Average Number of Offenders on Medications Per Month	865	517	278	1,660
	Average Number of Medications Per Offender Per Month				4.16
Emergency and After Hours Activities	ER Clinic (Facility)	88	28	58	174
	After Hours Callbacks	13	18	25	56
	Emergency Room Visits (includes OUMC and local)	94	13	31	138
	Hospital Admissions From ER Visits	73	9	7	89
	Hospital Admissions From Non-ER Visits (Direct Admit)	50	17	3	70
Specialty Care	Contracted Provider	289	467	173	929
	Lindsay Hospital	192	194	43	429
	OU Medical Center	610	352	172	1,134
Chronic Illness	Asthma	146	96	49	291
	Hypertension	191	113	66	370
	Diabetes	63	33	16	112
	Seizures	55	17	13	85
	Hepatitis C	86	79	46	211
	Pulmonary	20	15	4	39
	Endocrine	22	24	0	46
	Cardiovascular	15	7	6	28
	Cancer	10	1	1	12
	Liver Disease	5	79	46	130
	AIDS HIV	3	2	3	8
Dental Visits and Services	Routine Visits	3,812	2,258	655	6,725
	Sick Call Requests	1,935	817	641	3,393
	Unscheduled Visits/ Emergency Visits	135	107	8	250

**Some offenders fall into more than one group. Therefore, these numbers are not cumulative as of June 2013.*

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 2,648 female offenders incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2012, 82 percent (N=2,195) had a history of or were currently being treated for mental disorder.

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

Fiscal Year 2012 Psychotropic Medications				
	MBCC	EWCC	HCCC/KBCCC	Total
Average number of offenders prescribed psychotropic medications monthly	472	293	131	896
Average number of psychotropic medications per offender per month				1.79

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 45 beds and two safe cells and averages three admissions per month.



Volunteer Services

Volunteers provide critical services for female offenders including serving as positive role models and providing invaluable programmatic services and skill-building opportunities related to overcoming experiences of grief, loss, and abuse; character development opportunities; support opportunities to promote recovery from addictions; and self-improvement opportunities including parenting and family relations.

Additionally, volunteers provide transportation to and from work and outside medical appointments for community corrections offenders. They also provide transportation to and from religious services and activities.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections neither endorses one religious belief over another nor endorses religion over non-religion. Female offenders are provided opportunities for religious services and faith-based programs. Religious services are primarily worship or religious education. Faith-based programs are offered by volunteers and may address specific criminogenic issues such as cognitive behavior skills, family relationships, or substance abuse from a faith perspective. Within community corrections, eligible offenders are transported to local churches or religious groups for services.

It is the many selfless acts of service performed by volunteers that assist the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in meeting the agency’s mission on a daily basis. The monetary value of hours is calculated at \$17.49 per hour (estimate for Oklahoma provided by the “Independent Sector” at www.independentsector.org).

Fiscal Year 2012 Average Annual Volunteer Hours		
Facility	Hours	Value
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center	6,947	\$121,503.03
Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center	8,270	\$144,642.30
Hillside Community Corrections Center	8,547	\$149,487.03
Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center	11,987	\$209,652.63
Turley Residential Center	12,259	\$214,409.91
Center Point, Inc.	1,350	\$23,611.50
TOTAL	49,360	\$863,306.40





Releases, Reentry, and Recidivism

Releases

Approximately 94 percent of Oklahoma's incarcerated women will eventually be released. The remaining 6 percent (N=179) are serving sentences of Death, Life, and Life Without Parole.

In the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 2,648 were females incarcerated at the end of Fiscal Year 2012.

During Fiscal Year 2012, 1,162 female offenders were released. Of these, 49.6 percent (N=576) were released to probation and parole or another type of community supervision, and 50.4 percent (N=586) were released without a requirement for continued supervision.

Those female offenders who exited the Oklahoma Department of Corrections prison system in FY2012 the average length of stay per female offender is 2.03 years.

37 percent of female offenders released in FY2012 served less than a year in prison.

Reentry

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

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

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections addresses reentry needs through case management that begins upon reception; 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.

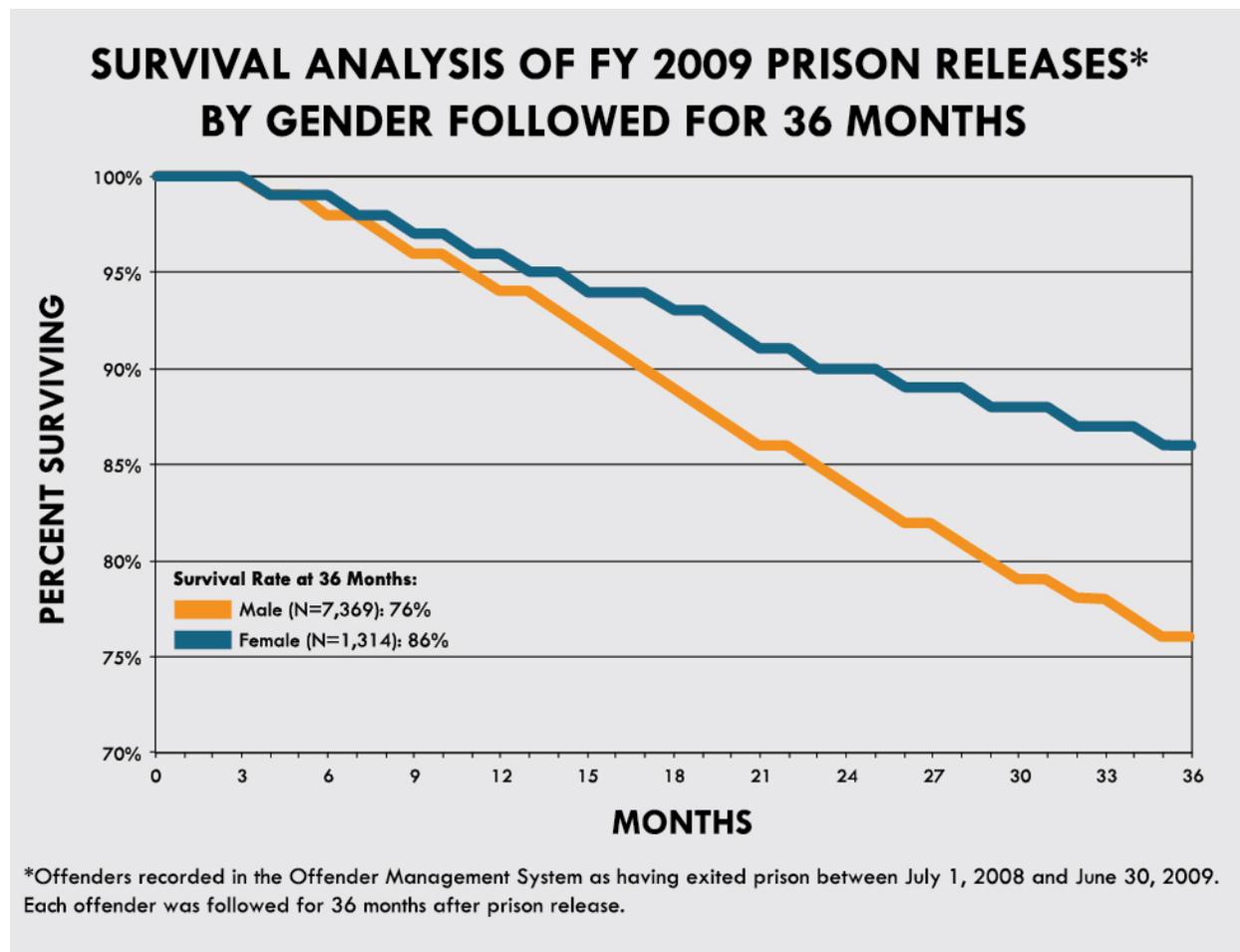
Additionally, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections is fortunate to have a variety of partnerships in the community that provide critical support and assistance (e.g., housing, food, clothing, transportation, preparation for employment).

Recidivism

At the end of Fiscal Year 2012, the recidivism rate for females released in Fiscal Year 2009 and returning within 3 years was 14.0 percent.

Female Recidivism By Admit LSI-R Risk Score					
LSI Risk Score	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Low	7.5%	7.8%	8.7%	10.3%	5.8%
Moderate	16.7%	13.2%	12.2%	14.3%	12.6%
High	29.7%	22.4%	18.8%	20.8%	17.5%
Not Assessed	19.7%	13.4%	17.7%	9.2%	14.3%
Total	19.2%	15.3%	14.6%	16.1%	14.0%

Note: FY08 recidivism rate based on FY05 prison releases, etc.



**Recidivism Rates from
Contiguous States**

State	Description	Return Rate	Source
Oklahoma	36 Month Ret. Rate for Females Rel. in FY 2009 (July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009)	14.0%	Evaluation and Analysis
Colorado	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in CY 2007 (January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007)	43.9%	Colorado Department of Corrections - Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 2010. Three-Year Return to Prison Rates, CY 2006 and 2007.
Missouri	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)	35.3%	Missouri Department of Corrections: A Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population on June 30, 2011. Female Recidivism Rates, First Released FY2002 to FY2011, First Returned
New Mexico	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in FY 2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008)	42.9%	New Mexico Department of Corrections: E-mail from Linda Underwood, Budget Analyst, dated May 3, 2012.
Kansas	36 Month Return Rate for Females Released in CY 2008 (January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008)	20.3%	Kansas Department of Corrections: E-mail from Ashley Dickinson, Director of Research/Evaluation Administrator, dated May 3, 2012.
Texas	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in FY 2007 (September 1, 2006 through August 31, 2007)	17.9%	Texas Department of Criminal Justice: Email from Karen Hall, Research Coordinator, Texas Department of Criminal Justice--Executive Services; May 2, 2012.
Arkansas	36 Month Return Rate for Females released in CY 2008 (January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008)	28.7%	Arkansas Department of Correction - Arkansas Recidivism Study. Recidivism Rates by Gender, FY 1999 - FY 2008 from Tiffanye Compton, Administrator, Research and Planning, May 2, 2012.

Sources: (1) Colorado Department of Corrections: "Recidivism and Cumulative Return Rates Calendar Year Released from 1998 through 2005," Kristi Rosten, Bonnie Barr, Kim Mersman; Office of Planning & Analysis; November 2007
 Missouri Department of Corrections: "A Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population on June 30, 2008"; George Lombardi, Director; April 22, 2009; (2) New Mexico Department of Corrections: E-Mail report entitled, "Recidivism Analysis Report: Female," from Kathryn Torcivia-Zwicke, Budget Analyst, June 23, 2009; (3) Kansas Department of Corrections: E-Mail entitled, "Female Offender Recidivism Rate," from Ken Shirley, Research Analyst, dated June 24, 2009; (4) Texas Department of Criminal Justice: Letter from Alicia Frezia Nash, Open Records Act Coordinator, Texas Department of Criminal Justice--Executive Services; June 9, 2009; (5) Arkansas Department of Corrections: E-Mail entitled, "Female Offender Recidivism Rate," from George Brewer, Administrator, Research and Planning, June 11, 2009.



Rethinking Punishment

Women in our state continue to be incarcerated in record numbers. For many of the non-violent, low-risk women serving short terms of incarceration, the resources they need are simply not available within our prison system. The result is that these women return to Oklahoma communities requiring the same services needed when they arrived at the Assessment and Reception Center.

In a perfect world, the pathways leading to incarceration (e.g., childhood physical and sexual abuse, family dysfunction and instability, poverty, substance abuse, domestic violence and rape, low educational attainment) would be addressed. Early identification, intervention and treatment would precede contact with law enforcement. Alternative programs that address pathways to incarceration and emphasize accountability would come before incarceration. Taking on these pathways through prevention, intervention and treatment and diversion would ultimately protect public safety and prove far more cost-effective than the current strategy of incarceration.

There is support for evidence-based and cost-effective alternatives rooted in the communities they are intended to serve. Over time, investment in these alternatives can free up funds to reinvest at other points in the continuum, thus making our communities stronger, healthier and safer. Implementation of other strategies to reduce the number of incarcerated, non-violent female offenders also have the potential to free up monies to reinvest. Measures such as these will ensure continued public safety while more effective long-term solutions are put in place.

Current alternatives to incarceration are presented in the following pages. The final section of this report presents additional opportunities to intervene.



Probation

Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$2.92

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

Community Sentencing

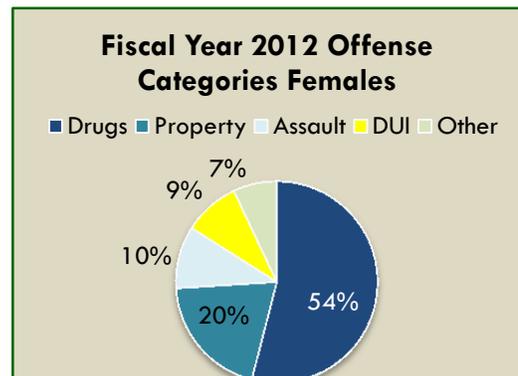
Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$2.53

The Community Sentencing Act authorizes a sentencing option for nonviolent offenders positioned between probation and prison in the criminal justice continuum. Participating offenders remain in the community, work to support their families, and receive mandatory treatment to address issues such as substance abuse and mental illness. There were 309 female offenders sentenced to Community Sentencing during Fiscal Year 2012. Community Sentencing is a strategy that diverts offenders from incarceration. Community sentencing is administered by the Department of Corrections and is characterized by partnerships among the Department of Corrections, local community sentencing systems, and contractors providing services for participating offenders.

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

The LSI-R is a scoring instrument used to assess the risk of someone continuing criminal behavior if identified needs are not addressed. A score of 0-18 is low risk; a score of 19-28 is moderate risk; and a score of 29-54 is high risk. The average score for female offenders, 26.88, falls within the moderate risk category.

Fiscal Year 2012 Community Sentencing Summary	
Total Sentenced	26% (N=309) Females
Mental Health Exceptions	2% (N=5) Females
Average LSI-R Scores	26.88 Females



Mental Health and Drug Courts

Cost Per Offender Per Day ~ \$25.00 and \$15.00 Respectively*

*Source: David Wright, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Females, Fiscal Year 2012

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

Female Mental Health Court Participants Active as of June 30, 2012			
Cherokee	8	Okmulgee	10
Cleveland	24	Pontotoc	12
Comanche/Cotton	3	Rogers	6
Craig	6	Seminole	15
Creek/Okfuskee	16	Tulsa	37
Hughes	6	Wagoner	7
Oklahoma	24	Statewide	174

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

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



Female Drug Court Participants Active as of June 30, 2012			
Atoka/Coal	24	Logan	10
Beckham/Roger Mills	12	Mayes	25
Bryan	35	McCurtain	36
Caddo	8	McIntosh	6
Canadian	5	Muskogee	25
Carter/Love	16	Okfuskee	11
Cherokee/Wagoner/Adair	36	Oklahoma	143
Choctaw/Pushmataha	10	Okmulgee	29
Cleveland	22	Osage	11
Comanche/Cotton	15	Ottawa	19
Craig	10	Payne	21
Creek	38	Pittsburg	26
Delaware	23	Pontotoc	42
Garfield	20	Pottawatomie	23
Garvin/McClain	9	Rogers	32
Grady	24	Seminole	56
Hughes	11	Sequoyah	19
Jackson/Kiowa/Harmon/ Greer/Tillman	27	Stephens/Jefferson	11
Johnston/Marshall/Murray	19	Tulsa	196
Kay	12	Washington	19
Kingfisher/Blaine	12	Washita/Custer	15
LeFlore/Haskell/Latimer	71	Woodward/Woods/ Dewey/Major/Alfalfa/Ellis/ Harper	6
Lincoln	11		
STATEWIDE			1,251

Source: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services





Female Offender Diversion Programs

Courtney Jones, Program Coordinator
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Hope, Empowerment, Recovery and Support (HERS) Program

Funded via Justice Assistance Grants, programs were established in 2008 to divert women in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties into treatment and supervision in lieu of incarceration. Partners in these programs include: the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; NorthCare, Family & Children Services, Offices of the District Attorneys, Public Defenders, and Sheriffs for Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties; Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, dedicated probation officers from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, and representatives from community based treatment and program providers.

The program targets women who were assessed with moderate to high risk/needs per the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and:

1. Probation offenders who are on existing probation caseloads who have become non-compliant with treatment goals, and
2. Probation offenders who are pending new cases and revocations but are not a risk to public safety
3. Court defendants who are sentenced to the program

All participants must have a prevailing substance abuse and/or mental health need.

ReMerge of Oklahoma County

Terri Woodland, Program Director
United Way of Central Oklahoma

House Bill 2998, signed into law in 2010, allowed public and private partnerships to provide rehabilitative services through community-based services to nonviolent offenders who were primary caregivers in lieu of incarceration while remaining in contact with their children. As a result, the Oklahoma County Collaborative was formed and initiated the ReMerge of Oklahoma County program to address the high incarceration rate of females in Oklahoma. The first participant was accepted in September 2011.

The program has four phases: Assessment and Stabilization; Treatment and Education; Employment, Demonstration of Skills and Recovery; and Preparation for Graduation and Maintenance of Acquired Skills. Treatment components include: individual therapy, substance abuse treatment, 12-step recovery model, Thinking for a Change, cognitive behavioral therapy,

trauma-informed care, dialectical behavioral therapy, substance abuse process of change, and family and parenting education and skill building. The program also provides aftercare.

Key funders include the Inasmuch Foundation, SandRidge Energy, Chesapeake Energy, the George Kaiser Family Foundation, Tom Ward, NorthCare, United Way of Central Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, and the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Key partners include the Oklahoma County Public Defender's Office, the Oklahoma County District Attorney's Office and Sunbeam Family Services, Inc.

Women in Recovery (WIR)

Mimi Tarrasch, Program Director
Family & Children's Services

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

Since June 2009, Women in Recovery has worked to reunify participants with their children and families through its work in positive parenting, child trauma services, supervised visitation and linkage to community resources.

The program provides gender-responsive treatment and services to include: trauma intervention, housing, comprehensive case management, health and wellness, employment and educational services, volunteer services, aftercare, public safety, and family reunification.





Further Information?

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

- Educate others regarding female incarceration in Oklahoma and the critical issues facing female offenders;
- Reduce the incarceration rate of female offenders; and
- Provide critical support and resources necessary for female offenders' successful reentry into society.

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