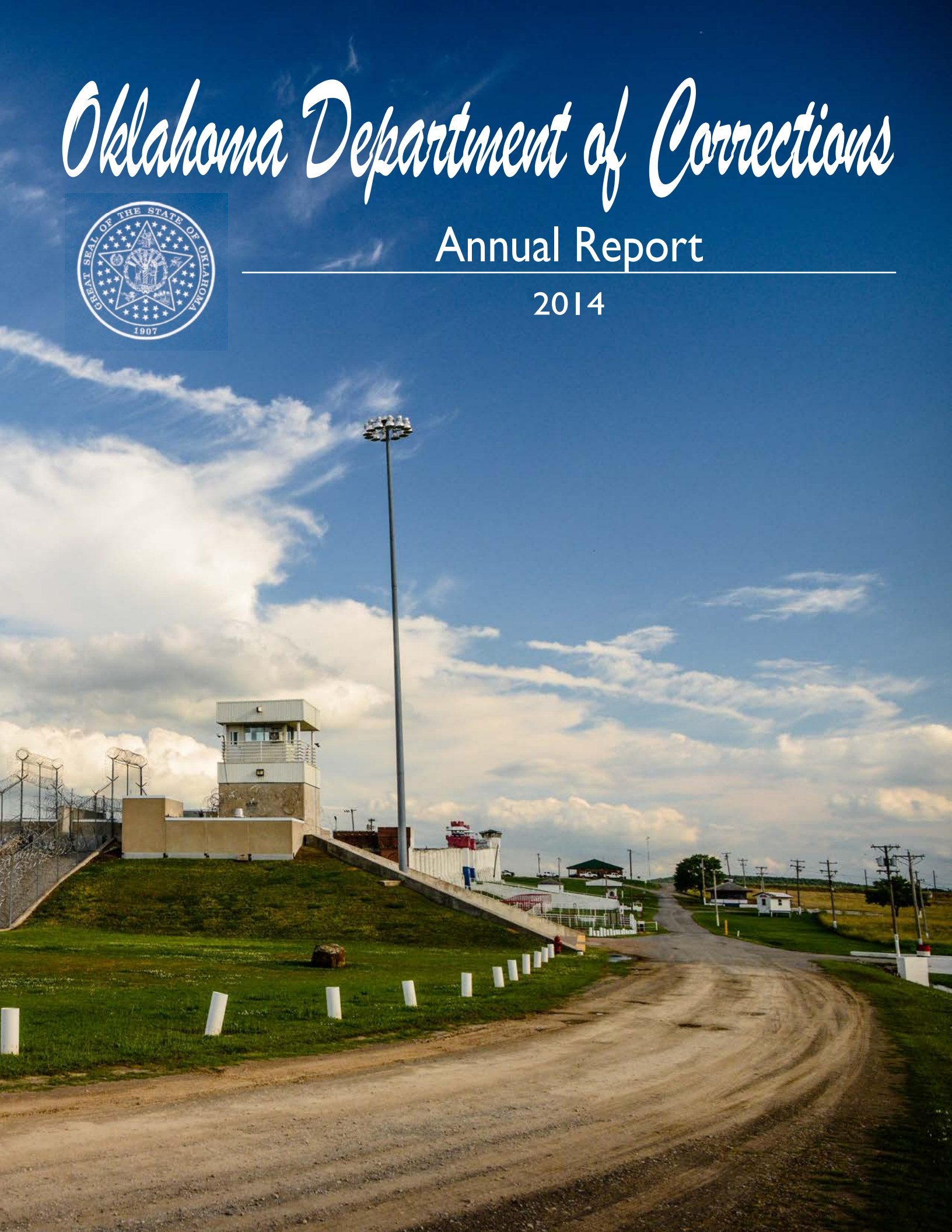
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Annual Report

2014



Mission Statement

THE MISSION OF THE OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC, THE EMPLOYEES AND THE OFFENDERS.

Cover photo courtesy of Patricia Isbell Photography.

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ROBERT PATTON
Director

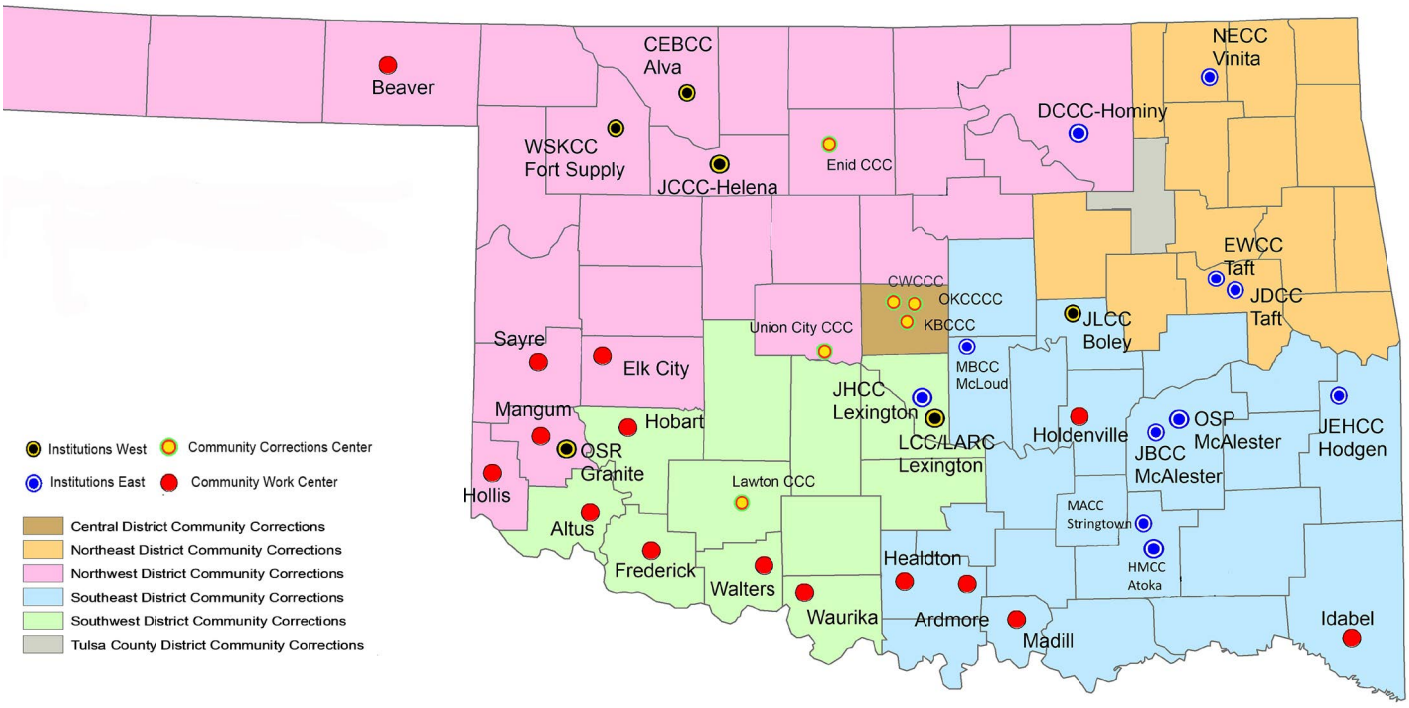
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC) is an agency of the state of Oklahoma. ODOC is responsible for the administration of the state prison system. It has its headquarters in Oklahoma City.

The ODOC is governed by the seven-member Board of Corrections. All members are appointed by the Governor of Oklahoma, with the approval of the Oklahoma Senate, to serve six-year terms. Each of Oklahoma's five Congressional districts is represented by at least one member on the Board, with the remaining two members being appointed from the State at-large. The Board is responsible for setting the policies of the ODOC, approving the annual budget request and for appointing the director of Corrections. The Director, Mr. Robert Patton, who serves at the pleasure of the Board, is the chief executive of the ODOC.

The ODOC was established in 1967.

Facility and Community Locations



Workforce

Correctional officers comprised the largest segment of the ODOC workforce as of June 30, 2014. Correctional officer staff were 80.28% male with an average age of 39.7. Non-correctional officer staff were 59.2% female with an average age of 48.6.

By race, the largest percentage of the agency's workforce is Caucasian (77.57%), followed by Black (9.94%), American Indian (9.07%), Hispanic (2.45%) and Asian (0.97%) as of June 30, 2014.

Overall, the total number of filled positions at the end of Fiscal Year 2014 (3,924) was 27 positions more than the total number of filled positions at year end Fiscal Year 2013 (3,897).

Department of Corrections Filled FTE History

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Correctional Officers	1,933	2,003	2,007	2,003	1,932	1,867	1,761	1,673	1,596	1,590
Probation/ Parole Officers	300	337	340	345	344	312	281	276	281	283
Medical Staff	384	369	366	386	372	355	374	383	376	369
Others	1,974	1,996	1,990	2,086	2,046	1,815	1,638	1,617	1,644	1,682

The table below provides a history of fiscal year employee retirements.

Number of Retirements

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010*	FY2011*	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
	92	150	155	221	255	103	145	135

**Included Voluntary Buyouts*

The agency's workforce is supplemented through the use of volunteers. These volunteers serve in many capacities and provide invaluable services to the Department.

Religious Services and Volunteer-Led Activities

	FY2013	FY2014
Number of religious services *(average per month)*	1,699	1,835
Number of volunteer hours provided for religious services *(average per month)*	7,817	8,504
Number of volunteer activities, other than religious services *(average per month)*	478	639
Number of volunteer hours provided for volunteer activities other than religious services *(average per month)*	2,353	2,582

Oklahoma Offender Population

DEMOGRAPHICS *as of June 30, 2014*

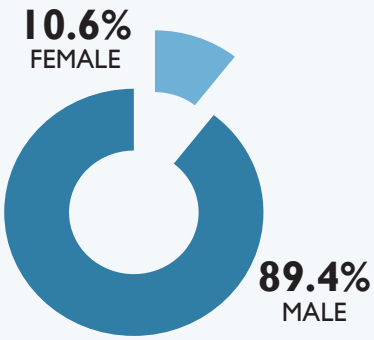
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

Of the state's 28,182 incarcerated offenders (which excludes county jail backup), 54.6% are white and 45.4% are non-white.

The controlling or major offense of half of Oklahoma's incarcerated offenders is a non-violent crime.

The average age of incarcerated offenders is 38.1.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	**#**	**%**
Violent	13,607	48.3
Alcohol Related	698	2.5
Other Non-Violent	6,515	23.1
Drug Related	7,362	26.1
Overall	**28,182**	



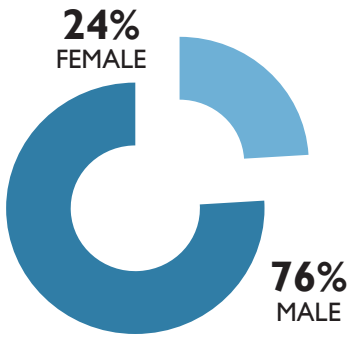
RACE		
	#	**%**
African American	7,477	26.5
Caucasian	15,384	54.6
Hispanic	2,153	7.6
Native American	3,009	10.7
Other	159	0.6
Overall	**28,182**	

PROBATION CLIENTS

The majority of the state's 21,586 probation clients are primarily white and male. The majority of probation clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of probation clients is 36.1.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	**#**	**%**
Violent	5,258	24.4
Alcohol Related	1,582	7.3
Other Non-Violent	7,387	34.2
Drug Related	7,359	34.1
Overall	**21,586**	



RACE		
	#	**%**
African American	4,005	18.6
Caucasian	13,287	61.5
Hispanic	1,794	8.3
Native American	1,792	8.3
Other	708	3.3
Overall	**21,586**	

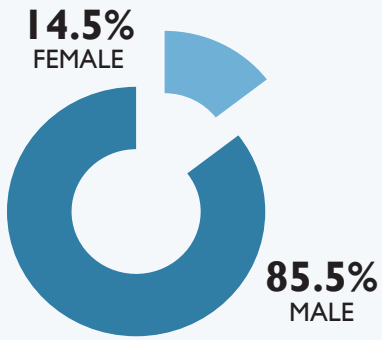
PAROLE CLIENTS

The majority of the state's 3,204 parole clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of parole clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of parole clients is 45.1.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	**#**	**%**
Violent	597	18.6
Alcohol Related	39	1.2
Other Non-Violent	679	21.2
Drug Related	1,889	59
Overall	**3,204**	



RACE		
	#	**%**
African American	1,018	31.8
Caucasian	1,652	51.6
Hispanic	286	8.9
Native American	191	5.9
Other	57	1.8
Overall	**3,204**	

Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2005 – Fiscal Year 2014

The following tables show the 10 year trend of offender receptions and releases. Receptions are convicted felons taken into custody of the ODOC.

Prison Reception for a Controlling Violent vs. Non-Violent Crime										
Controlling Offense	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Violent	2,030	2,042	2,260	2,278	2,334	2,607	2,342	2,355	2,277	3,064
Non-Violent	6,701	6,383	6,644	6,486	6,373	6,769	6,014	6,259	6,132	7,656
Overall	8,731	8,425	8,904	8,764	8,707	9,376	8,356	8,614	8,409	10,720

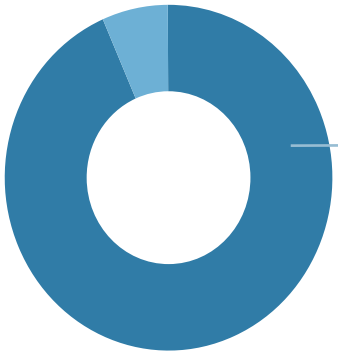
Offender Prison Releases by Release Type										
Release Location	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Paroled	1,655	1,106	1,105	1,257	1,117	760	636	497	576	1,039
Probation	3,064	3,253	3,160	3,113	3,338	3,440	3,489	3,371	3,040	3,450
Street	3,404	3,566	3,832	4,118	4,232	4,350	4,615	4,257	4,025	4,469
Overall	8,123	7,925	8,097	8,488	8,687	8,550	8,740	8,125	7,641	8,958

Offender Population: Incarcerated, Receptions and Releases										
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Population	23,948	24,376	25,023	25,297	25,200	25,935	25,458	25,869	26,553	28,161
Receptions	8,731	8,425	8,904	8,764	8,707	9,376	8,356	8,614	8,409	10,720
Releases	8,123	7,925	8,097	8,488	8,687	8,550	8,740	8,125	7,641	8,958

The table below illustrates yearly offender incarceration growth trends since July 2004. It does not include offenders sentenced to probation or other non-incarceration sentences.

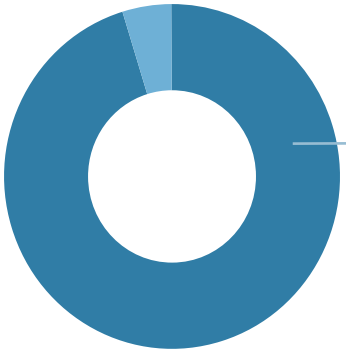
Yearly Offender Growth Trends										
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Total Sentenced Offenders	23,948	24,376	25,023	25,297	25,200	25,935	25,458	25,869	26,553	28,161
ODOC Facilities	17,127	17,096	17,697	17,903	18,248	18,336	18,027	18,106	17,902	19,198
Contract Beds	6,174	6,454	6,501	6,530	6,089	6,534	6,324	6,420	7,312	7,676
Backup County Jails	1,166	1,536	1,181	1,323	1,542	1,348	1,323	1,561	1,646	163
Out Count & Community Programs	647	826	825	864	863	1,065	1,107	1,343	1,339	1,287

Offenders sentenced to Life Without Parole represent 2.9% of the total offender population.



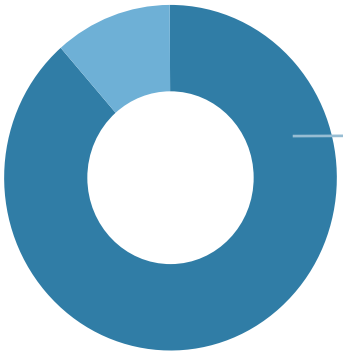
LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE

- 777 - 93.5% Violent
- 54 - 6.5% Non-Violent



LIFE

- 1,788 - 95.3% Violent
- 88 - 4.7% Non-Violent



SERVING >50 YEARS FOR CONTROLLING OFFENSE

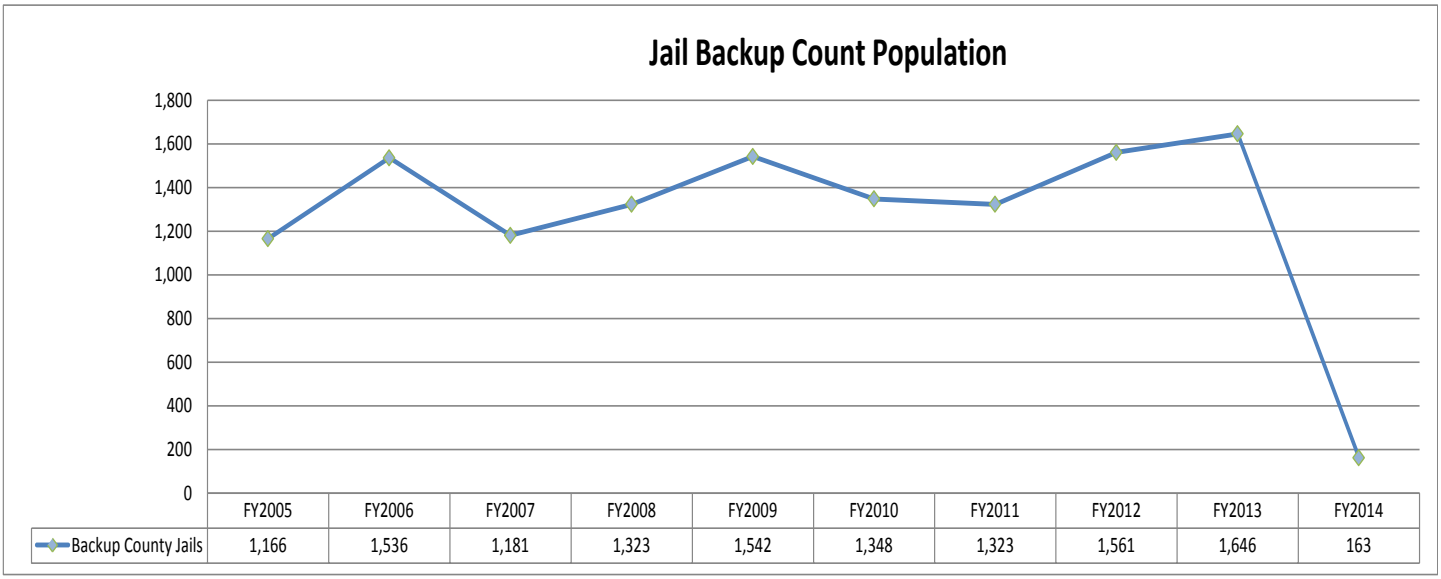
- 434 - 88.6% Violent
- 56 - 11.4% Non-Violent

County Jail Backup

Offenders sentenced by the court to the ODOC are housed in county jails until reception into ODOC custody.

Financial responsibility for offender housing costs shifts from the county to the ODOC upon court sentencing.

The daily charge to the Department by the counties for offenders housed in county jails is set by statute and is currently set at $27 per day.



	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Backup County Jails	1,166	1,536	1,181	1,323	1,542	1,348	1,323	1,561	1,646	163

Contract Bed Space

Oklahoma began contracting for private prison bed space in April 1996.

Currently three private facilities in this state have contracts to provide maximum and medium security beds to the ODOC. The agency has contracts with 11 halfway houses for residential services.

The increased use of contract prison beds to accommodate net offender growth has resulted in expenditure growth beyond the agency's appropriated resources. To meet this cost growth, numerous facility infrastructure, technology, vehicle replacements, programmatic and staffing needs have been chronically deferred, reduced in scope or reallocated.

PRIVATE PRISON EXPENDITURES (FY2005 - FY2014)	
FY2005	$71,073,507
FY2006	$72,673,043
FY2007	$77,082,338
FY2008	$78,246,556
FY2009	$77,715,501
FY2010	$74,693,152
FY2011	$72,310,996
FY2012	$72,889,227
FY2013	$79,285,938
FY2014	$92,211,827

HALFWAY HOUSE EXPENDITURES (FY2005 - FY2014)	
FY2005	$15,002,233
FY2006	$14,789,952
FY2007	$15,604,734
FY2008	$17,486,676
FY2009	$17,138,799
FY2010	$16,465,865
FY2011	$16,733,511
FY2012	$14,941,393
FY2013	$15,574,689
FY2014	$15,459,472

NOTE: Expenditures reflect actual amounts billed and paid to the vendors.

Offender Treatment Programs

The Program Services Unit oversees the delivery of quality programs that address offender needs in an effort to prepare offenders for reentry and ultimately reduce recidivism. The Program Services Unit coordinates delivery of education, vocational training, cognitive restructuring, and substance abuse programming.

Educational opportunities are available at all levels of security and offer Literacy for offenders who are assessed with an overall accomplishment below the sixth grade level; Adult Basic Education for those who indicate an overall accomplishment between the sixth and ninth grade levels; and General Educational Development to prepare offenders indicating an overall accomplishment at or above the ninth grade level with no high school diploma. A total of 1,670 GED certificates were obtained by offenders in FY2014.

Substance abuse treatment programs utilize a cognitive behavioral modality of delivery to address addiction and abuse. Treatment programs are from four to twelve months in duration depending on the individualized needs of the offender. Participation data is collected and analyzed to ensure the effectiveness of treatment programming. Participants totaled 1,993 in treatment with 931 successfully completing in FY2014.

Cognitive Restructuring programs address criminal thought processes and are designed to instill values and promote positive changes in behavior. These programs are available at most facilities and offer participants the opportunity to scrutinize their behavior patterns through identifying thinking errors and triggers to criminal behavior.

Several forms of programming is offered to offenders at all facilities within the agency. The table below summarizes program participation.

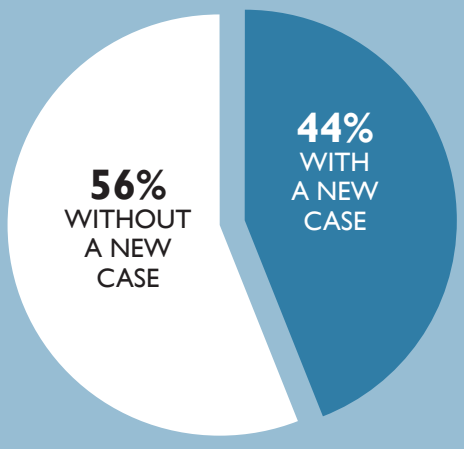
FY2014 Program Participation

Program	Participation
Substance Abuse Treatment	1,993
Thinking for a Change	2,178
Literacy	1,802
Adult Basic Education	2,151
General Equivalency Diploma	2,263
CIMC Life Skills	2,413
Faith and Character Community	446

Probation & Parole

Probation revocations accounted for 26% of FY2014 receptions. Of the offenders who were received on a probation revocation, 56% were received into prison without a new case and 44% were received with a new case. Some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the ODOC. Parole violators constituted .8% of all FY2014 receptions.

OFFENDERS RECEIVED ON PROBATION REVOCATION FOR FY2014



Specific Populations

Medical

A 2008 Urban Institute Report on Offender Reentry Health has documented the poor health status of offenders entering prisons as compared with the general population. Offender populations are aging due to longer prison sentences. This circumstance is often made worse by offender's tendency for unhealthy lifestyles, coupled with a history of substance abuse or other chronic medical conditions.

The incarcerated offender population 50 years and older in ODOC has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 5,120 in FY2014.

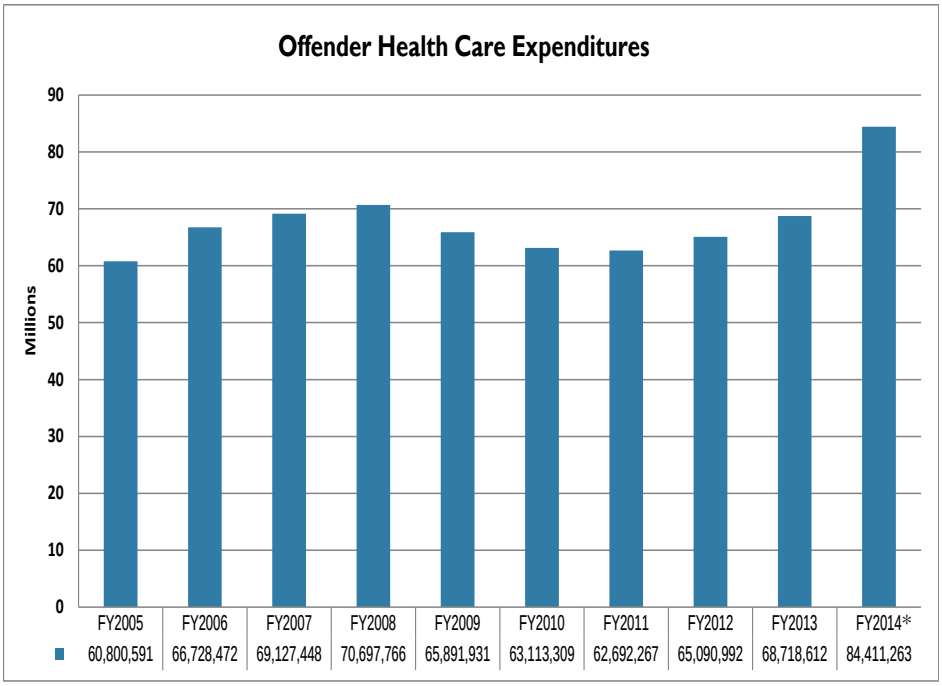
- ODOC health care expenditures demonstrate consistent growth, reflecting the national trend.
- Factors increasing the cost of offender health care include: Increased offender population, increased average age of offenders, market-driven increases in salaries and benefits of health care personnel, and increased medication costs of non-ODOC physician and hospital services.

  Less tangible factors affecting costs include: Improved overall quality of care, compliance with community standards of care, and the evolution of medical technology and medication costs.

The chart below illustrates ODOC health care expenditures have increased from $60,800,591 in FY2005 to over $84,000,000 in FY2014.

Offender Population 50 Years of Age and Older	
Year	**50 and Older**
1980	85
1994	879
2010	4,064
2011	4,179
2012	4,417
2013	4,729
2014	5,120

Note: Data for 1980 and 1994 from Wheeler, et al., 1995. Data for 2010-present are generated using end-of-fiscal year data and only exclude offenders on escapee status.



Offender Health Care Expenditures - Daily	
Fiscal Year	
2005	$7.20
2006	$7.80
2007	$7.94
2008	$7.97
2009	$7.40
2010	$7.04
2011	$7.01
2012	$7.35
2013	$7.58
2014*	$9.02

*NOTE: For FY2014 Offender Health Care Expenditures includes ODOC housed offenders and contract beds.

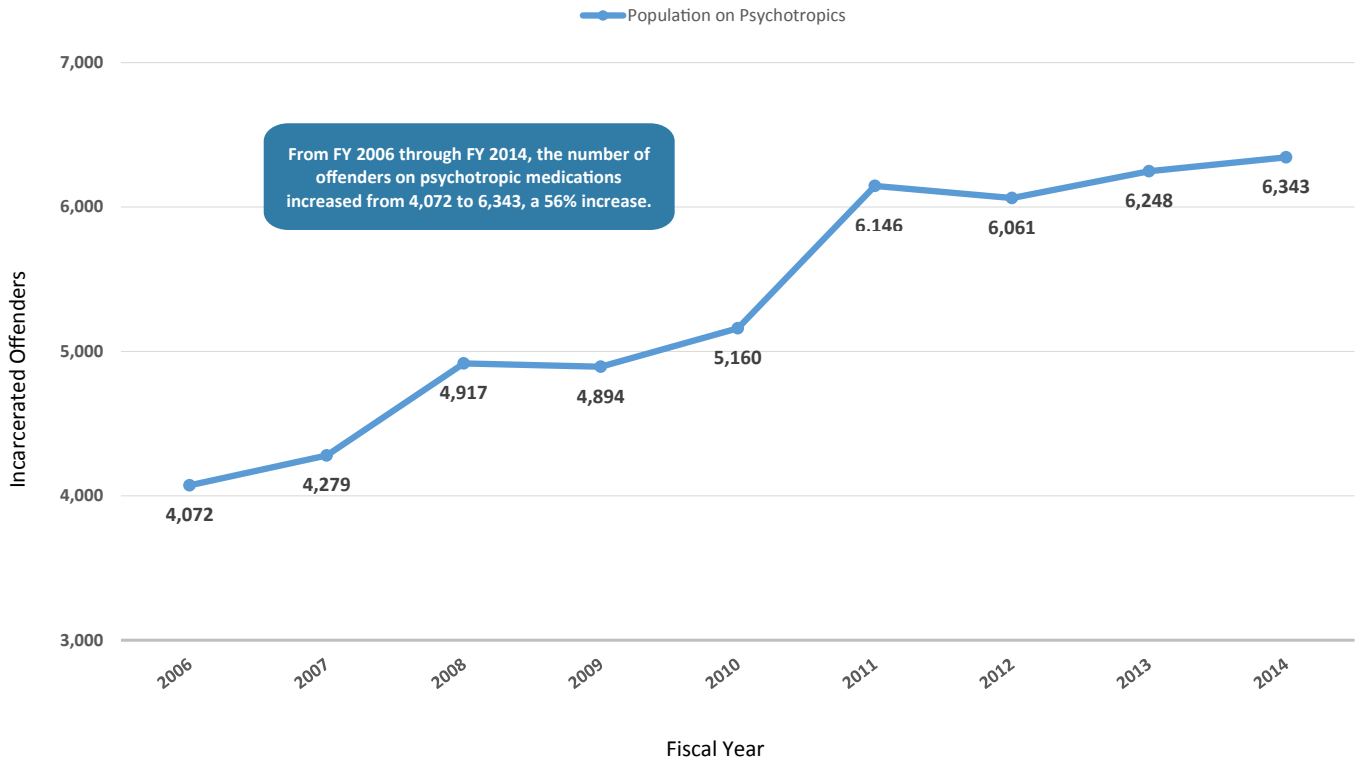
Mental Health

Offenders with mental health problems continue to be increasingly overrepresented in the ODOC populations compared to the community:

FY 2014 Prison Population	Number	Percentage
History or current symptoms of a mental illness:	16,092	57%
Current symptoms of a mental illness:	9,432	33%
Current serious developmental or cognitive disability:	301	1%

Note: No offenders were excluded from this analysis. Based on incarcerated population on June 30, 2014.

FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2014 CHANGES IN PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION DISTRIBUTION



Note: Data comes from Mental Health Services and are based on end of the fiscal year population counts of offenders receiving psychotropic medication, both at private and public facilties. During the time frame, the percentage of offenders on these medications increased by 56%, while the general population increased by 15%. General population includes offenders housed in all locations, with the exception of those supervised by GPS/EMP technology, Interstate Compact - OUT and offenders on escapee status.

The ODOC and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program transitions incarcerated offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community-based mental health services in the community. Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams (RICCTs) are under ODMHSAS contracts to be responsible for engaging with the offender with serious mental illness prior to discharge and then working with them in the community until they are fully participating in the appropriate community-based mental health and substance abuse services.

The table below summarizes the FY2013 and FY2014 average monthly number of mental health services.

Mental Health Services Activities	Services	
	FY2013	FY2014
Offenders in Group Sessions	1,158	851
Number of Group Sessions	230	176
Number of Individual Therapy Sessions	3,335	2,951
Offenders Seen for Psychotropic Medication Management	2,829	2,689
Crisis Interventions	900	1,200
Staff Consultations	1,239	936

Number of Offenders Served Fiscal Year		
Services	FY2013	FY2014
Integrated Service Discharge Managers	256	313
Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams	207	237
Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	225	276

An outcome analysis of the program that was performed by ODMHSAS showed continued positive results. Outcomes of offenders served during FY2014 were compared with a baseline group comprised of similar individuals.

Collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program (2014)		
Outcome Measure	Baseline*	RICCT
Inpatient Hospitalizations	8.7%	0.9%
Outpatient Service UStilization	55.1%	78.5%
Rate of Engagement in Community Based Services	11.7%	64.3%
Offenders Engaged in Medicaid 90 Days Post Release	14.5%	42.1%
Offenders Returning to Prison within 36 Months	42.3%	24.6%
*The baseline comparison group was comprised of similar individuals prior to program implementation (2006)		

Female Offenders

Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the rate of female incarceration nationally, and projections for the female offender population through FY2014 indicate that ranking will continue.

The steady, small increases in female offender numbers reflect reception and release patterns that have stayed consistent in recent years.

The table on the right illustrates the increasing number of female offenders.

MBCC OFFENDERS IN CAREER TECH CLASS

Hispanic Offenders

The Hispanic offender population in Oklahoma prisons is the fastest growing racial/ethnic population in the system. While the numbers are not a large proportion of the total offender population at this time, their growth and rate of increase pose definite issues for effective and efficient management of department institutions.

For 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in Oklahoma to be 8.9% of the total population. The ODOC Hispanic offender population is 7.6% of the ODOC incarcerated population.

The table on the right illustrates the increasing number of Hispanic offenders.

Female Offender Trend		
Fiscal Year	**Female**	**% Increase**
2005	2,475	--
2006	2,458	-0.7%
2007	2,566	4.2%
2008	2,690	4.6%
2009	2,649	-1.5%
2010	2,670	0.8%
2011	2,606	-2.5%
2012	2,648	1.6%
2013	2,702	2.0%
2014	2,979	9.3%

Note: FY05-FY06 numbers come from the closest population analysis report to the end of the fiscal year. These numbers include all ODOC facilities, contract locations, and incarcerated offenders supervised by electronic monitoring, but exlcude offenders that are temporarily on the OUT count status (e.g., hospital, court, jail). FY07-present generated from the Offender Management System (OMS) and include all ODOC facilities, contract locations, incarcerated offenders supervised by electronic monitoring, and offenders that are temporarily on the OUT count status.

Hispanic Offender Trend		
Fiscal Year	**Hispanics**	**% Increase**
2005	1,185	--
2006	1,357	12.7%
2007	1,511	10.2%
2008	1,721	12.2%
2009	1,704	-1.0%
2010	1,864	8.6%
2011	1,918	2.8%
2012	1,972	2.7%
2013	2,048	3.7%
2014	2,153	4.9%

Note: Numbers generated from the Offender Management System (OMS) and include all ODOC facilities, contract locations, and incarcerated offenders under probation and parole supervision (i.e., GPS/EMP), as well as offender that are temporarily on the OUT count status (e.g., hospital, court, jail).

National Funding & Expenditure Trends

In fiscal 2013, corrections spending represented 3.2% of total state spending and 6.9% of general fund spending. General fund dollars are the primary source for state corrections and account for $47.4 billion, or 88.9% of all fiscal 2013 state corrections spending. State funds (general funds and other state funds combined, but excluding bonds) accounted for 97.7% of total state corrections spending in fiscal 2013. Federal funds accounted for 1.4% and bonds accounted for 1.0%. Federal funds for corrections declined by 25.5% in fiscal year 2013, as American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds expired.

State spending on corrections in fiscal 2014 is estimated to total $55.5 billion, a 4.0% increase from fiscal year 2013. State funds are estimated to increase by 4.0% while federal funds are estimated to increase by 4.3%. The slight increase in the overall growth rate is partly due to recent efforts states have taken to control corrections spending. State spending for corrections totaled $53.3 billion in fiscal 2013, compared to $53.1 billion in fiscal 2012, a 0.5% increase. Over the past several years, states have begun targeting criminal justice reforms to address the cost drivers of corrections expenditures.

The same report also documented expenditures for Oklahoma in fiscal 2013. Oklahoma corrections expenditures were 2.6% of total state spending and 6.6% of total state general fund spending. According to the report, the state's corrections expenditures totaled $563 million in fiscal 2013.

The state general fund is the dominant source of the state's corrections spending for fiscal 2013, providing 81.5%, of total monies spent in corrections. This percentage is considerably lower than the national average of general fund support reported for the same year 88.9%.

Fiscal 2013 state general fund and other state funds made up 99.6% of total corrections spending. This percentage for Oklahoma was higher than the national average of 97.6%.

In contrast, fiscal 2013 federal funds accounted for only 0.4% of the total monies spent in corrections. This level of federal funds was below the national average 1.4% reported for the same fiscal year.*

Oklahoma's high costs associated with a high rate of per capita incarceration are reflected in the percentage of general revenue fund expenditures.

Although Oklahoma corrections takes a larger share of general revenue funds, the state has one of the lowest incarceration per diem rates, compared to surrounding states.

Corrections as Percentage of Total General Fund Expenditures, FY2014	
Arkansas	8.2%
Colorado	8.0%
Missouri	7.2%
Oklahoma	6.7%
Texas	6.6%
Kansas	5.8%
New Mexico	4.6%

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers: State Expenditure Report (Fiscal Year 2012-2014 Data)

Appropriations		
	FY2013	FY2014
Appropriation	$463,731,068	$463,731,068
% Change prior year	.8%	-
Supplemental	-	$13,000,000
Total State Appropriation[2]	$6,828,000,000	$7,083,000,000

[2]*Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013*

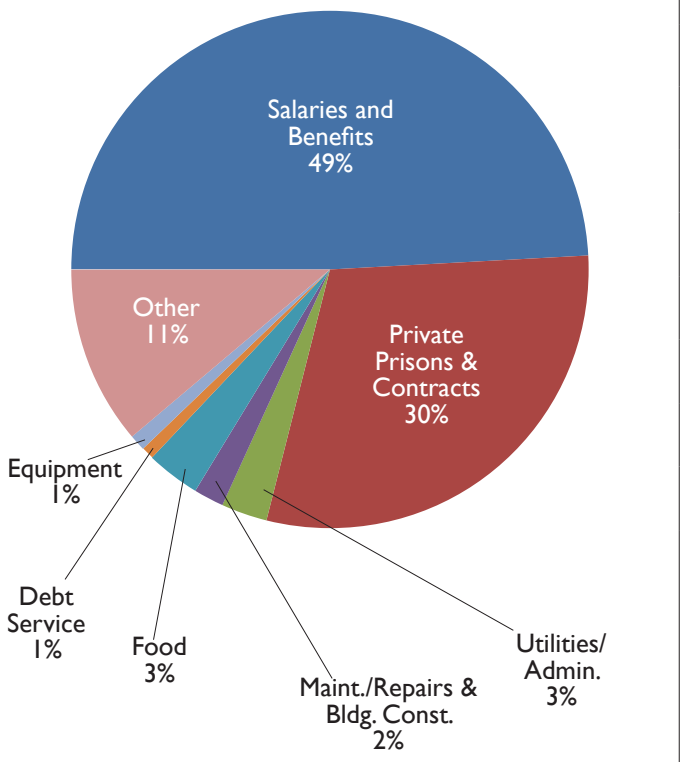
*National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report (Fiscal 2012-2014)

The following provides a breakdown of FY2014 actual expenditures by expenditure type for the ODOC.

FY2014 Actual Expenditures *by Expenditure Type*	
Salaries and Benefits	$260,161,660
Private Prison & Contracts	$157,923,332
Utilities/Admin.	$15,218,949
Maint/Repairs & Bldg. Const.	$9,992,824
Food	$17,743,369
Equipment	$4,127,249
Debt Service	$5,294,637
Other*	$59,125,594
Total	**$529,587,614**

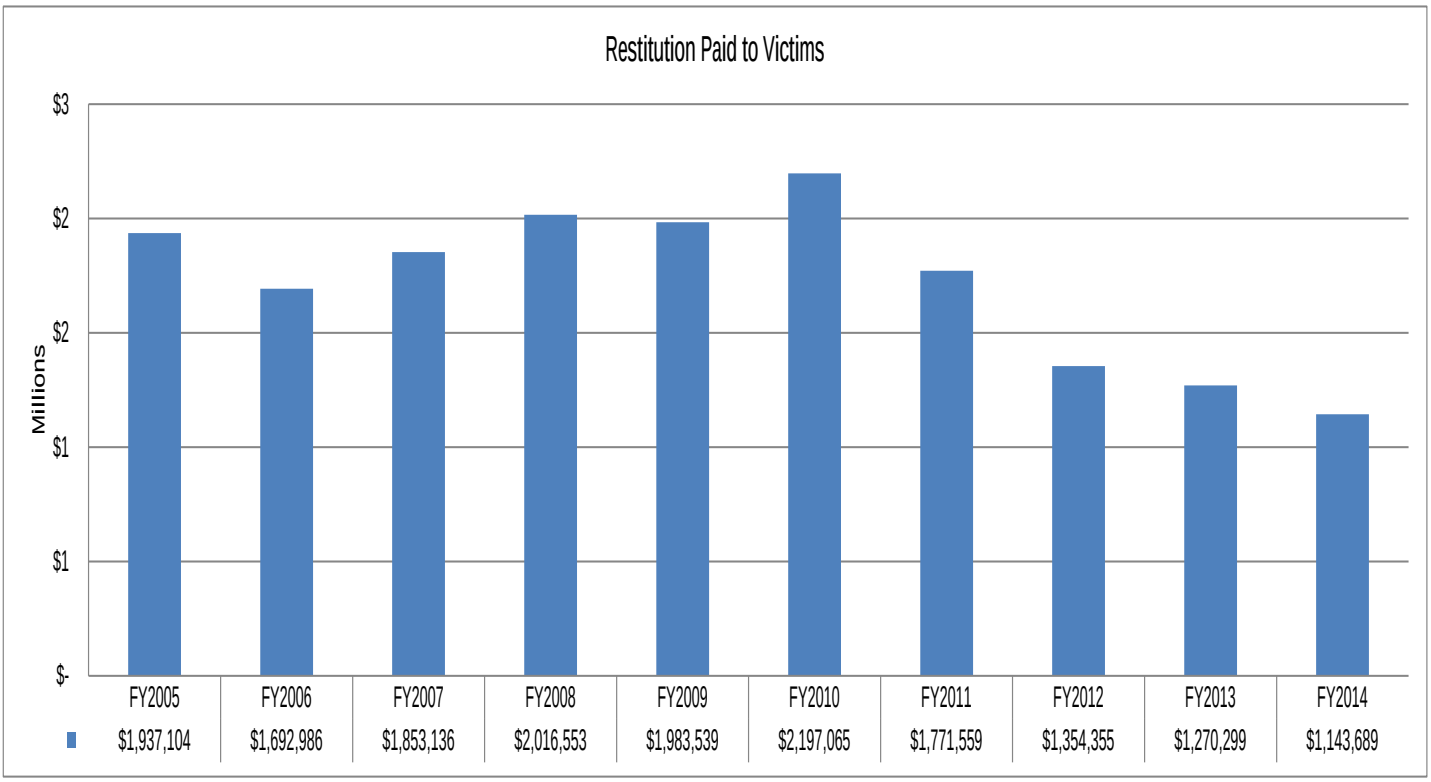
*Note: *Other Expenditures-*
Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Offender Pay; Rent Expense; Production, Safety & Security; Shop Expense; General Operating Expenses

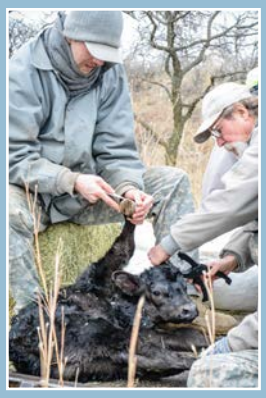
Under 1 Million: Travel Agency Direct Payments; Incentive Payments; Travel reimbursements; Lease Purchasing; Library Equipment-Resources; Land; Livestock & Poultry; Employee reimbursements (Non-Travel); Payments to Local Government; Reimbursement



Restitution to Victims

The following provides a breakdown of restitution fees paid to victims since Fiscal Year 2005.





PATRICIA ISBELL PHOTOGRAPHY

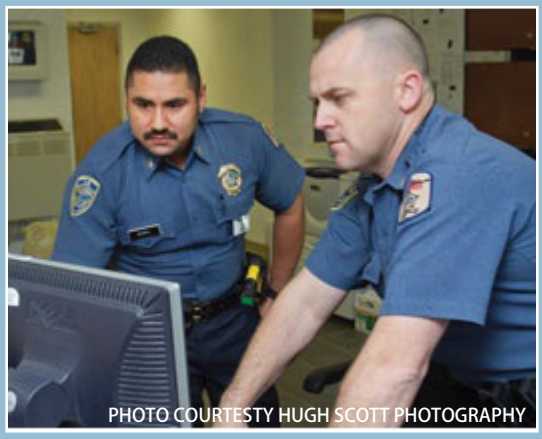
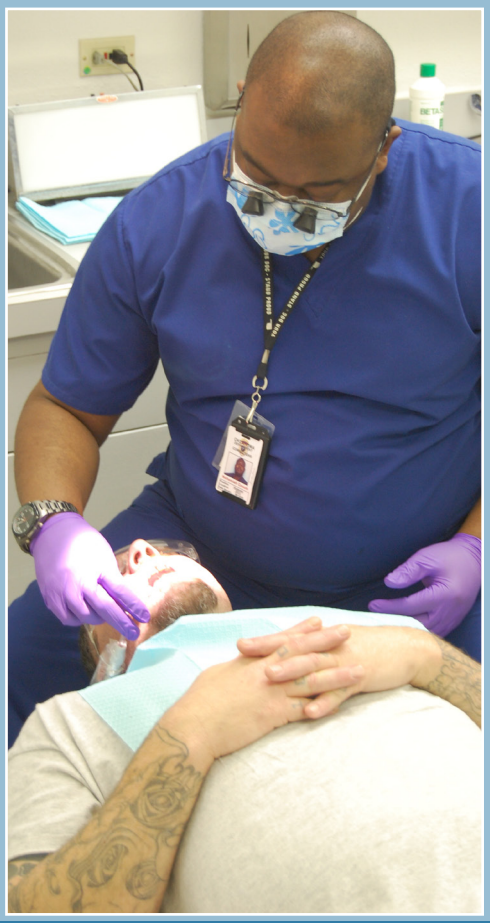


PHOTO COURTESTY HUGH SCOTT PHOTOGRAPHY

PATRICIA ISBELL PHOTOGRAPHY



PHOTOS BY COURTNEY FREEBORN

FY2014 Legislative Summary

An Act relating to prisons and reformatories; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Section 561.1, as amended by Section 256, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2012 (57 O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 561.1), which relates to private prison contractors; clarifying requirements for determining daily costs of inmates; and providing an effective date.

SB2131

An Act relating to state employee compensation; providing for salary increases for certain state employees.

SB2126

An Act relating to the Department of Corrections; making an appropriation; stating purpose; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Section 541, as amended by Section 251, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2012 (57 O.S. Supp. 2013, Section 541), which relates to the Department of Corrections Industries Revolving Fund; deleting spending restriction; adding requirement of Director's approval; making appropriation nonfiscal; and declaring an emergency.

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