



Oklahoma Department of Corrections

2015 Annual Report



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Oklahoma Department of Corrections

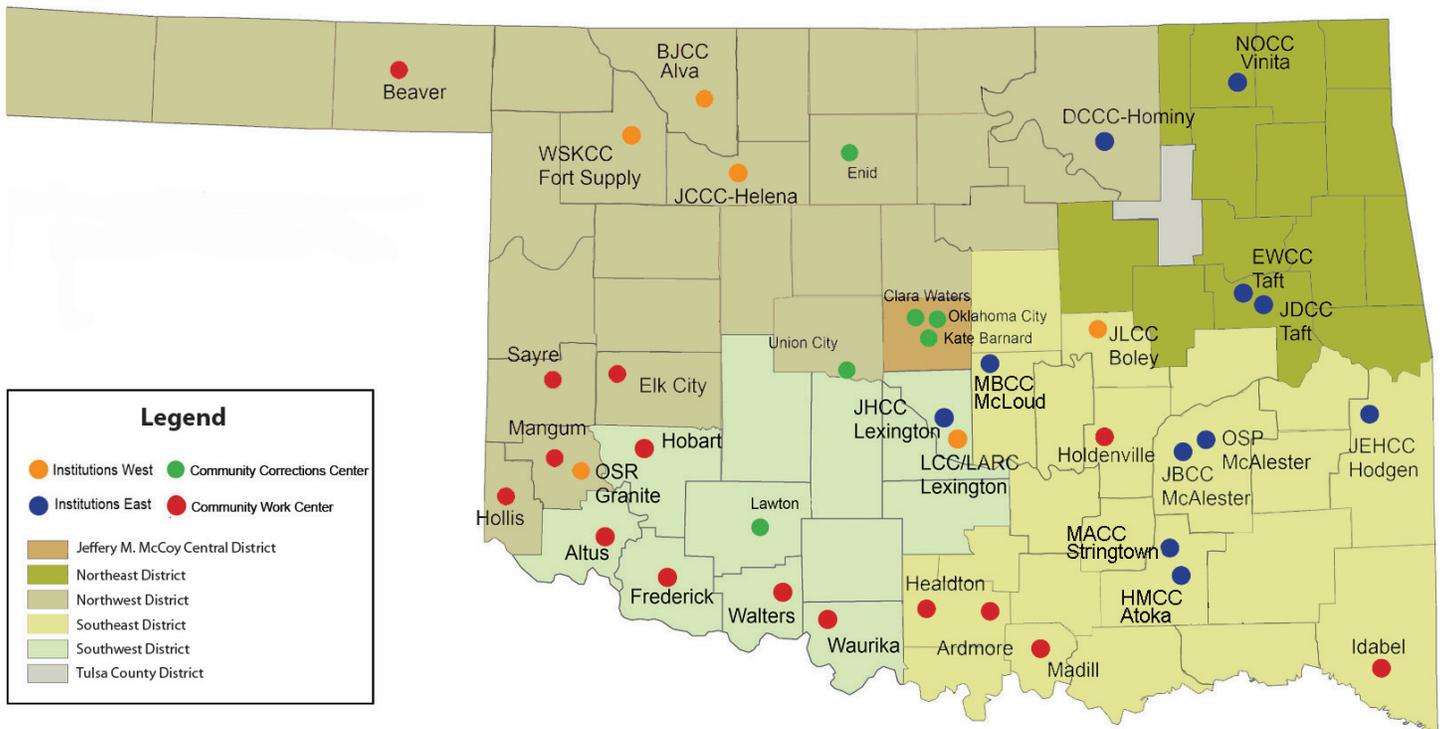
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (ODOC) is an agency of the state of Oklahoma. ODOC is responsible for the administration of the state prison system. It has its headquarters in Oklahoma City.

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 Interim Director Joe M. Allbaugh, 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, 2015. Correctional officer staff were 80.14% male with an average age of 38.6. Non-correctional officer staff were 59.65% female with an average age of 44.6.

By race, the largest percentage of the agency's workforce is Caucasian (76.01%), followed by Black

(10.46%), American Indian (9.35%), Hispanic (2.96%) and Asian (1.22%) as of June 30, 2015.

Overall, the total number of filled positions at the end of Fiscal Year 2015 (3,852) was 72 positions less than the total number of filled positions at year end Fiscal Year 2014 (3,924).

Department of Corrections Filled FTE History										
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Correctional Officers	2,003	2,007	2,003	1,932	1,867	1,761	1,673	1,596	1,590	1,654
Probation/ Parole Officers	337	340	345	344	312	281	276	281	283	285
Medical Staff	369	366	386	372	355	374	383	376	369	383
Others	1,996	1,990	2,086	2,046	1,815	1,638	1,617	1,644	1,682	1,530

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

FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010*	FY2011*	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
92	150	155	221	255	103	145	135	178
*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		
	FY2014	FY2015
Number of religious services (average per month)	1,835	1,689
Number of volunteer hours provided for religious services (average per month)	8,504	7,586
Number of volunteer activities, other than religious services (average per month)	639	547
Number of volunteer hours provided for volunteer activities other than religious services (average per month)	2,582	2,238

Oklahoma Inmate Population*

INCARCERATED INMATES

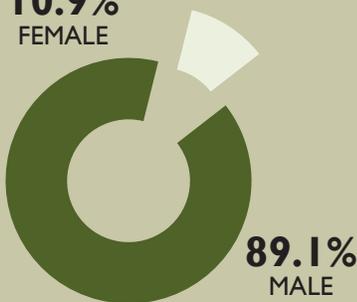
Of the state's **28,871** incarcerated inmates (which excludes county jail backup), **54.5%** are white and **45.5%** are non-white.

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

The average age of incarcerated inmates is **38.3**.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	#	%
Violent	13,870	48.0
Alcohol Related	693	2.4
Other Non-Violent	6,720	23.3
Drug Related	7,588	26.3
Overall	28,871	100

10.9%
FEMALE



RACE		
	#	%
African American	7,552	26.2
Caucasian	15,748	54.5
Hispanic	2,233	7.7
Native American	3,178	11.0
Other	160	0.6
Overall	28,871	100

PROBATION CLIENTS

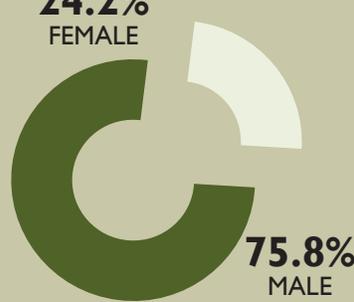
The majority of the state's **22,957** probation clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of probation clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of probation clients is **36.4**.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	#	%
Violent	5,636	24.6
Alcohol Related	1,587	6.9
Other Non-Violent	7,782	33.9
Drug Related	7,952	34.6
Overall	22,957	100

24.2%
FEMALE



RACE		
	#	%
African American	4,301	18.7
Caucasian	13,674	59.6
Hispanic	1,825	8.0
Native American	1,891	8.2
Other	1,266	5.5
Overall	22,957	100

PAROLE CLIENTS

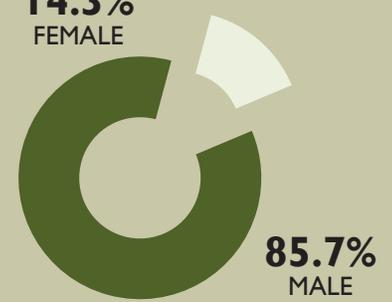
The majority of the state's **2,981** parole clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of parole clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of parole clients is **45.5**.

VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT		
Controlling Offense	#	%
Violent	575	19.3
Alcohol Related	42	1.4
Other Non-Violent	572	19.2
Drug Related	1,792	60.1
Overall	2,981	100

14.3%
FEMALE



RACE		
	#	%
African American	950	31.8
Caucasian	1,516	50.8
Hispanic	261	8.8
Native American	169	5.7
Other	85	2.9
Overall	2,981	100

*Unless specifically indicated County Jail Back-up, Escapees, and Interstate Compact Out (LARC-IC) numbers are not included in any totals within this annual report.

Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2006 – Fiscal Year 2015

The following tables show the 10 year trend of inmate 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	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Violent	2,042	2,260	2,278	2,334	2,607	2,342	2,355	2,277	3,064	2,728
Non-Violent	6,383	6,644	6,486	6,373	6,769	6,014	6,259	6,132	7,656	7,252
Overall	8,425	8,904	8,764	8,707	9,376	8,356	8,614	8,409	10,720	9,980

Inmate Population: Incarcerated, Receptions and Releases

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Population	23,550	24,198	24,433	24,337	24,870	25,458	24,526	25,214	28,161	28,871
Receptions	8,425	8,904	8,764	8,707	9,376	8,356	8,614	8,409	10,720	9,980
Releases	7,925	8,097	8,488	8,687	8,550	8,740	8,125	7,641	8,958	8,929

Inmate Prison Releases by Release Type

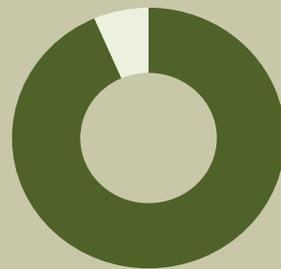
Release Location	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Paroled	1,106	1,105	1,257	1,117	760	636	497	576	1,041	473
Probation	3,253	3,160	3,113	3,338	3,440	3,489	3,371	3,040	3,449	4,725
Street	3,566	3,832	4,118	4,232	4,350	4,615	4,257	4,025	4,468	3,731
Overall	7,925	8,097	8,488	8,687	8,550	8,740	8,125	7,641	8,958	8,929

The table below illustrates yearly inmate incarceration growth trends since July 2005. It does not include inmates sentenced to probation or other non-incarceration sentences.

Yearly Inmate Growth Trends										
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
*Total Sentenced Inmates	23,550	24,198	24,433	24,337	24,870	24,351	24,526	25,214	28,161	28,871
ODOC Facilities	17,096	17,697	17,903	18,248	18,336	18,027	18,106	17,902	19,198	20,041
Contract Beds	6,454	6,501	6,530	6,089	6,534	6,324	6,420	7,312	7,676	7,986
GPS/EMP/PPCS	826	825	864	863	1,065	1,107	1,343	1,339	1,287	844
County Jail Backups	1,536	1,181	1,323	1,542	1,348	1,323	1,561	1,646	163	332
Escapees										110
Interstate Compact Out										87

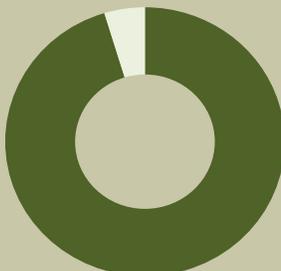
*Total Sentenced Inmates includes ODOC Facilities, Contract Beds, GPS/EMP/PPCS.

Inmates sentenced to Life Without Parole represent 3% of the total inmate population.



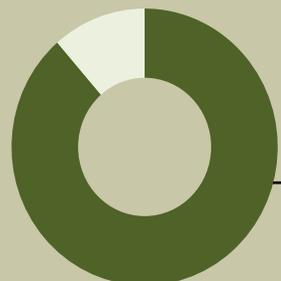
LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE

- 801 93.6% Violent
- 55 6.4% Non-Violent



LIFE

- 1,726 96.2% Violent
- 68 3.8% Non-Violent



SERVING >50 YEARS FOR CONTROLLING OFFENSE

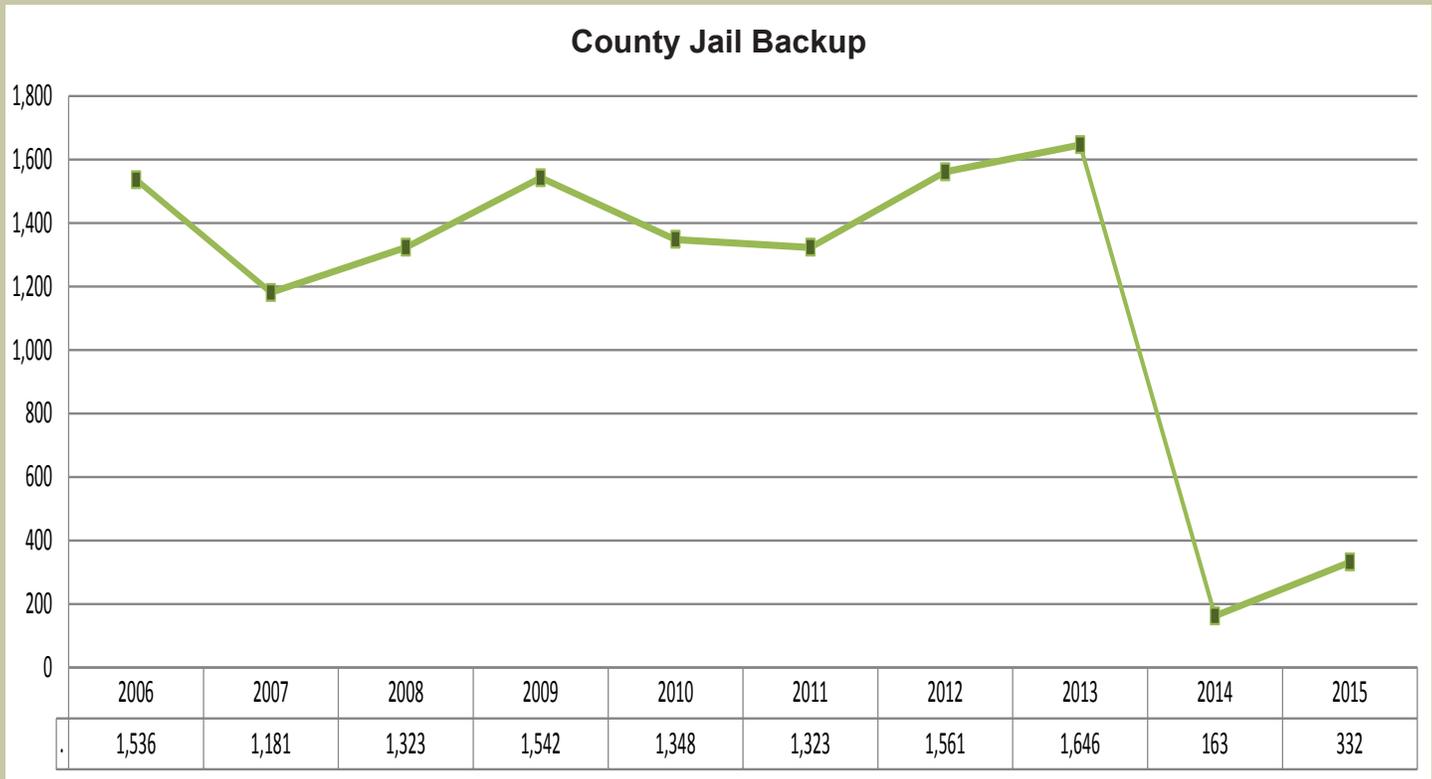
- 417 89.1% Violent
- 51 10.9% Non-Violent

County Jail Backup

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

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

The daily charge to ODOC by the counties for inmates housed in county jails awaiting transfer to ODOC is set by statute and is currently set at \$27 per day.



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 ODOC has contracts with 10 halfway houses for residential services.

The increased use of contract prison beds to accommodate net inmate 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 (FY2006 - FY2015)

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
FY2015	\$92,675,632

HALFWAY HOUSE EXPENDITURES (FY2006 - FY2015)

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
FY2015	\$18,298,780

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

Inmate Treatment Programs

The Program Services Unit oversees the delivery of quality programs that address inmate needs in an effort to prepare inmates 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 inmates 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 inmates indicating an overall accomplishment at or above the ninth grade level with no high school diploma. A total of 1,525 GED certificates were obtained by inmates in FY2015.

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 inmate. Participation data is collected and analyzed to ensure the effectiveness of treatment programming. Participants totaled 2,318 in treatment with 1,106 successfully completing in FY2015.

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.

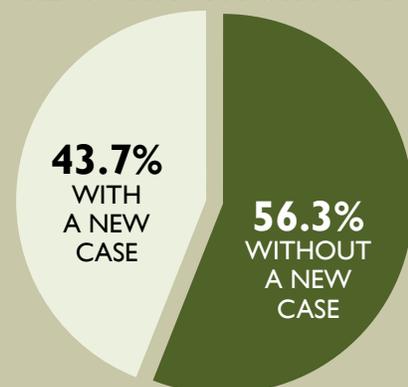
Several forms of programming are offered to inmates at all facilities within the agency. The table below summarizes program participation.

FY2015 Program Participation	
Program	Participation
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,318
Thinking for a Change	1,809
Literacy	1,765
Adult Basic Education	2,060
General Equivalency Diploma	2,255
CIMC Life Skills	2,139
Faith and Character Community	302

Probation & Parole

INMATES RECEIVED ON PROBATION REVOCATION FOR FY2015

Probation revocations accounted for 23.4% of FY2015 receptions. Of the inmates who were received on a probation revocation, 56.3% were received into prison without a new case and 43.7% were received with a new case. Some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the ODOC.



Specific Populations

Medical

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

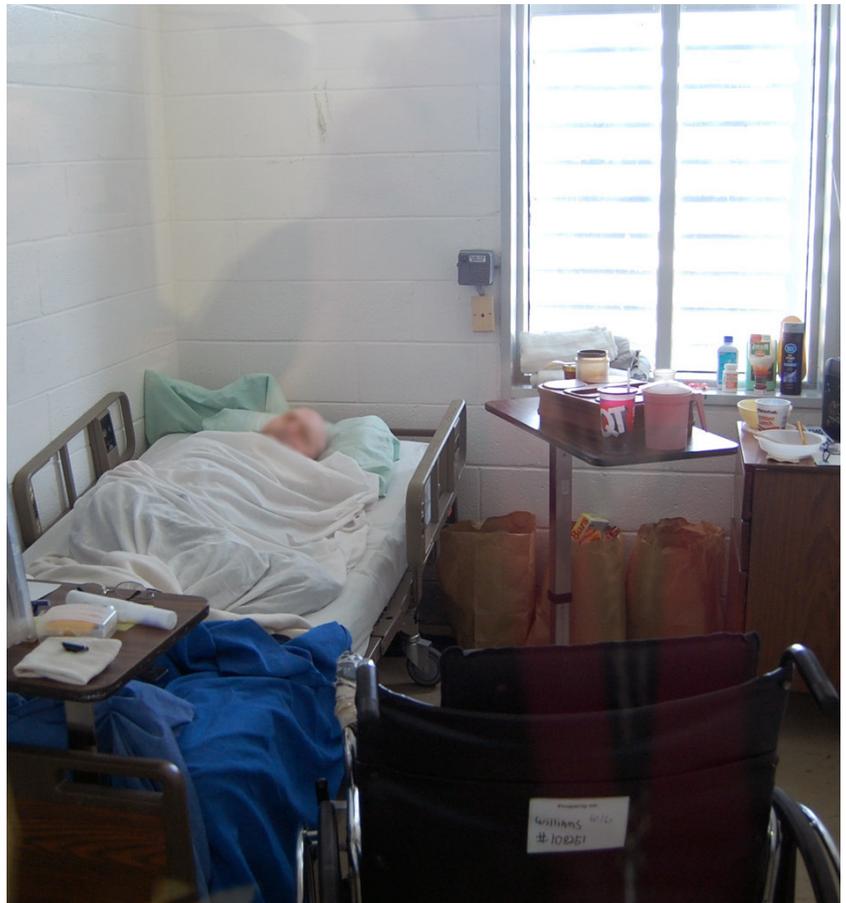
The incarcerated inmate population 50 years and older in ODOC has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 5,455 in FY2015.

- ODOC health care expenditures demonstrate consistent growth, reflecting the national trend.
- Factors increasing the cost of inmate health care include: Increased inmate population, increased average age of inmates, 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.

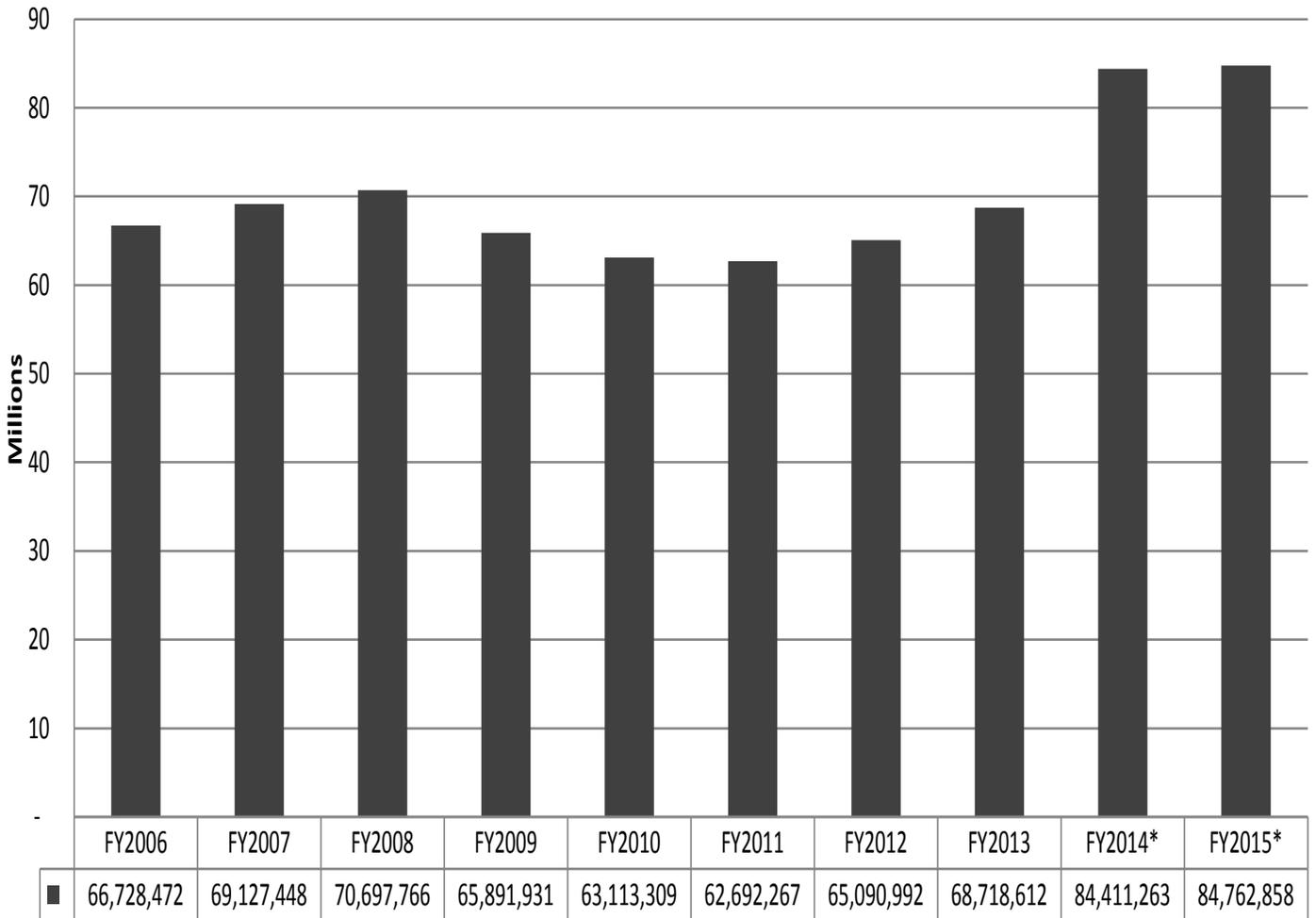
Inmate Population 50 Years of Age and Older	
Year	50 and Older
1980	85
1994	879
2010	4,036
2011	4,154
2012	4,392
2013	4,705
2014	5,090
2015	5,455

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 inmates on escapee status.



The chart below illustrates ODOC health care expenditures have increased from \$66,728,472 in FY2006 to over \$84,762,858 in FY2015.

Inmate Health Care Expenditures



*NOTE: For FY2014 and FY2015 Inmate Health Care Expenditures includes ODOC housed inmates and contract beds.



Inmate Health Care Expenditures - Daily

Fiscal Year	Expenditures (Daily)
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
2015*	\$8.58

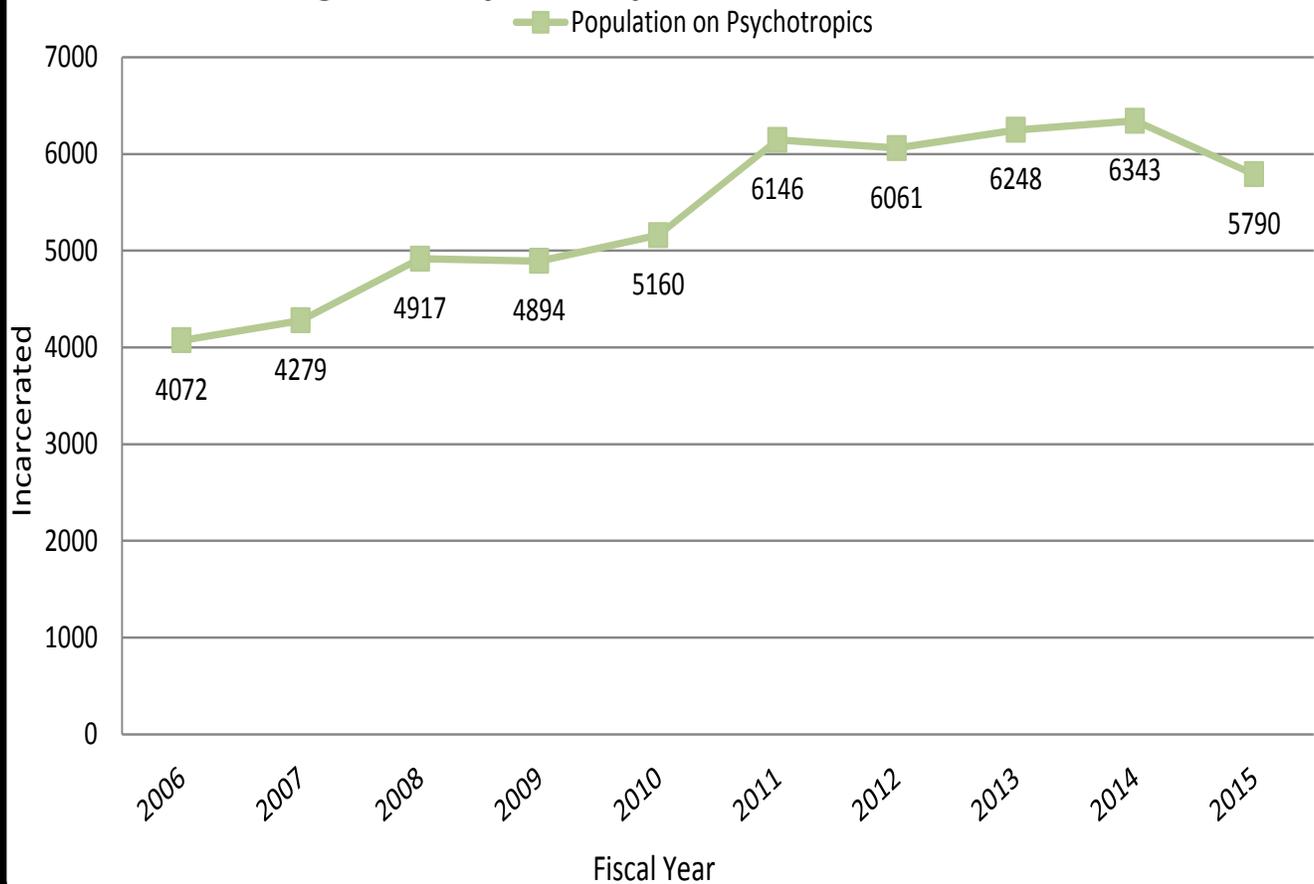
Mental Health

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

FY 2015 Prison Population	Number	Percentage
History or current symptoms of a mental illness:	16,867	60%
Current symptoms of a mental illness:	12,921	46%
Current serious developmental or cognitive disability:	296	1%

Note: No inmates were excluded from this analysis. Based on incarcerated population on June 30, 2015.

FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2015 Changes in Psychotropic Medication Distribution



The tables below summarize the FY2014 and FY2015 average monthly number of mental health services.

Mental Health Services Activities	Services	
	FY2014	FY2015
Inmates in Group Sessions	851	890
Number of Group Sessions	176	167
Number of Individual Therapy Sessions	2,951	2,808
Inmates Seen for Psychotropic Medication Management	2,689	2,856
Crisis Interventions	1,200	1,152
Staff Consultations	936	1,260

The ODOC and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program transitions incarcerated inmates 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 inmate 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.

Number of Inmates Served Fiscal Year	Services	
	FY2014	FY2015
Integrated Service Discharge Managers	313	330
Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams	237	239
Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	276	283

An outcome analysis of the program that was performed by ODMHSAS showed continued positive results. Outcomes of inmates served during FY2015 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 Utilization	55.1%	78.5%
Rate of Engagement in Community Based Services	11.7%	64.3%
Inmates Engaged in Medicaid 90 Days Post Release	14.5%	42.1%
Inmates Returning to Prison within 36 Months	42.3%	24.6%

*These outcomes are derived every three years.

**The baseline comparison group was comprised of similar individuals prior to program implementation (2006)

Female Inmates

Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the rate of female incarceration nationally, and projections for the female inmate population through FY2015 indicate that ranking will continue.

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

The table below illustrates the increasing number of female inmates.

Female Inmate Trend										
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Females	2,458	2,566	2,690	2,649	2,760	2,606	2,633	2,682	2,961	3,134
% Increase	-0.7%	4.4%	4.8%	-1.5%	4.2%	-5.6%	1.0%	1.9%	10.4%	5.8%

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 inmates supervised by electronic monitoring, but exclude inmates 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 inmates supervised by electronic monitoring, and inmates that are temporarily on the OUT count status.



Female inmates at the Mabel Bassett Assessment and Reception Center.

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		
	FY2014	FY2015
Appropriation	\$463,731,068	\$470,900,943
% Change prior year	-	-1.2%
Supplemental	\$13,000,000	-
Total State Appropriation ²	\$7,083,000,000	\$7,107,000,000

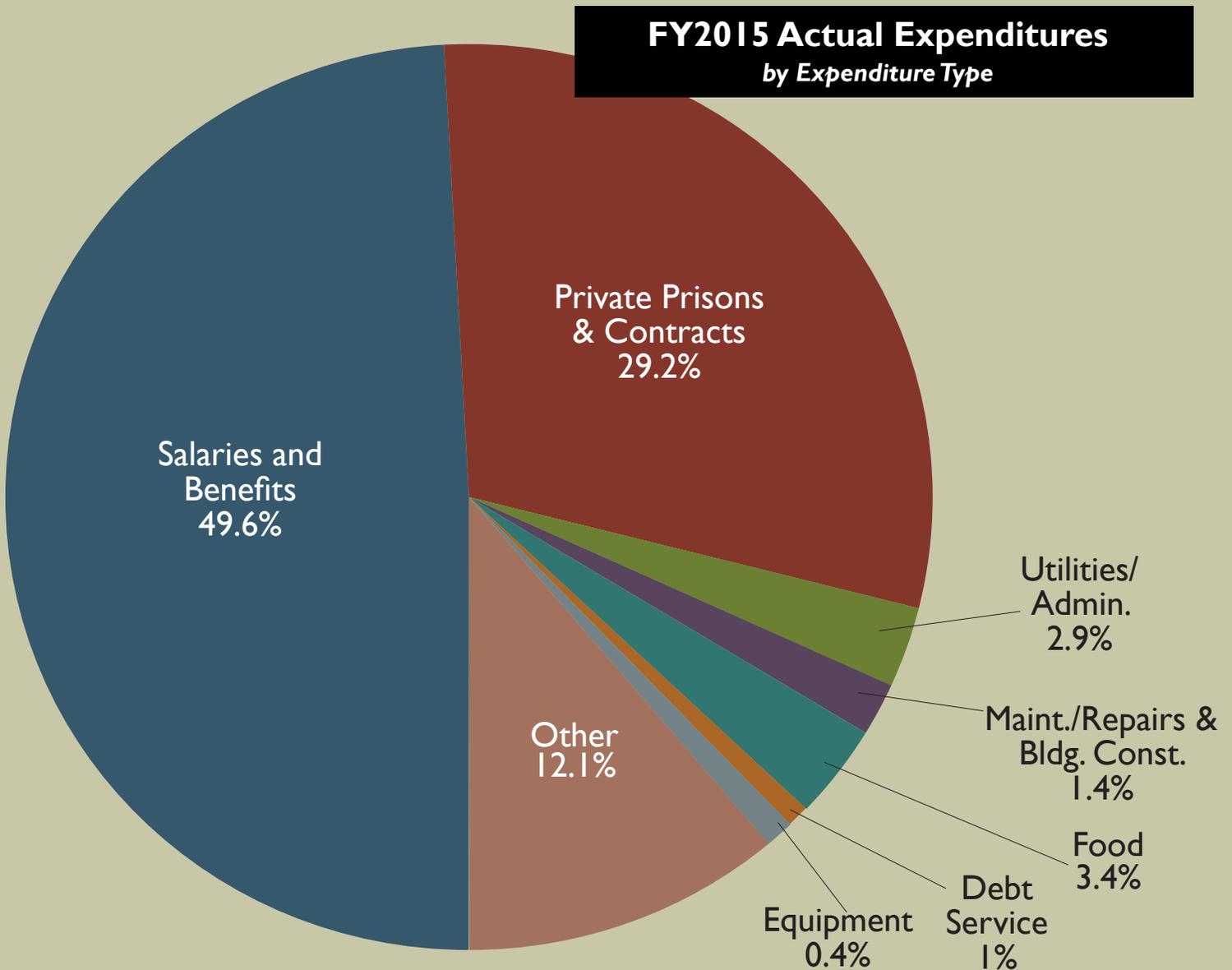
²Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015, page 12

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

The following provides a breakdown of FY2015 actual expenditures by expenditure type for the ODOC.

FY2015 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type	
Salaries and Benefits	\$255,388,611
Private Prison & Contracts	\$150,336,206
Utilities/Admin.	\$15,097,821
Maint/Repairs & Bldg. Const.	\$7,118,054
Food	\$17,761,702
Equipment	\$1,936,810
Debt Service	\$5,317,618
Other*	\$62,164,413
Total	\$515,121,235

Note: *Other Expenditures-
 Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Inmate 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



FY2015 Legislative Summary

The 2015 legislative session adjourned on May 22nd, one week earlier than what is required by the Oklahoma Constitution. The Department of Corrections (DOC) had three request bills that we guided through the process and all were signed by the Governor.

The biggest topic of discussion during session was the over \$600 million gap in the state budget. This set DOC up for a tense session where we focused on educating lawmakers on the financial needs of the Department and the cost saving measures we've already taken in order to be more responsible with taxpayer dollars. As a result, DOC was granted a \$14 million dollar increase.

DOC Request Bills:

Senate Bill 412

SB412 addressed Oklahoma's need to create a single list of violent crimes in statute. Prior to this bill there were as many as 5 areas of statute that addressed what constitutes a violent crime making it difficult for judges, district attorneys and DOC staff.

House Bill 630

HBI630 addressed the process of receiving inmates from county jails. It gives county jails 3 business days to transmit sentencing documents and gives them more flexibility on how they notify the Department of Corrections by authorizing notice through sentencing documents other than the judgment and sentence.

Senate Bill 54

SB54 allows employees with the Inspector General and Probation and Parole divisions to keep their firearms when they retire.

This publication was printed by the ODOC as authorized by the Director of Communications. The publication of this document consisted of 20 copies that were prepared and distributed at a cost of \$16.68. Copies have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Department of Libraries.

