

Oklahoma Department of Corrections
2013 Annual Report



Oklahoma Department of Corrections

- 2013 Annual Report -

standing proud

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

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will create a culture that empowers individuals, encourages teamwork, employs best practices, and embraces diversity.



On the Cover: In January of 2002 an ice storm devastated the community of Granite, Oklahoma where the Oklahoma State Reformatory (OSR) is located. During the clean up, an OSR offender, whose profession on the outside was a tree trimmer, used a chainsaw to carve the destroyed trees into chairs.

Photo by Patricia Isbell.

Produced by the Executive Communications Office



PHOTO BY PATRICIA ISBELL

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Operating Environment





Departmental services are organized into six distinct divisions:

Field Operations includes: Agri-Services; Classification & Population; Sentence Administration; Female Offender Diversion Program; Institutions; one female community corrections center; 3 female halfway house facilities; K-9 Program; Oklahoma Correctional Industries; Private Prison and Jail Administration; Construction/Asbestos; Procedures and Accreditation; Safety Administration; Religious and Volunteer Services; Security; and Central Transportation Unit.

Administrative Services includes: Contracts and Acquisitions; Information Technology; Personnel; and Records Disposition.

Business Operations includes: Evaluation & Analysis; Finance & Accounting; and Offender Banking.

Community Corrections includes: Five male community corrections centers; fifteen community work centers; eight male halfway house facilities; Probation, Parole and Interstate Services; and six probation and parole districts.

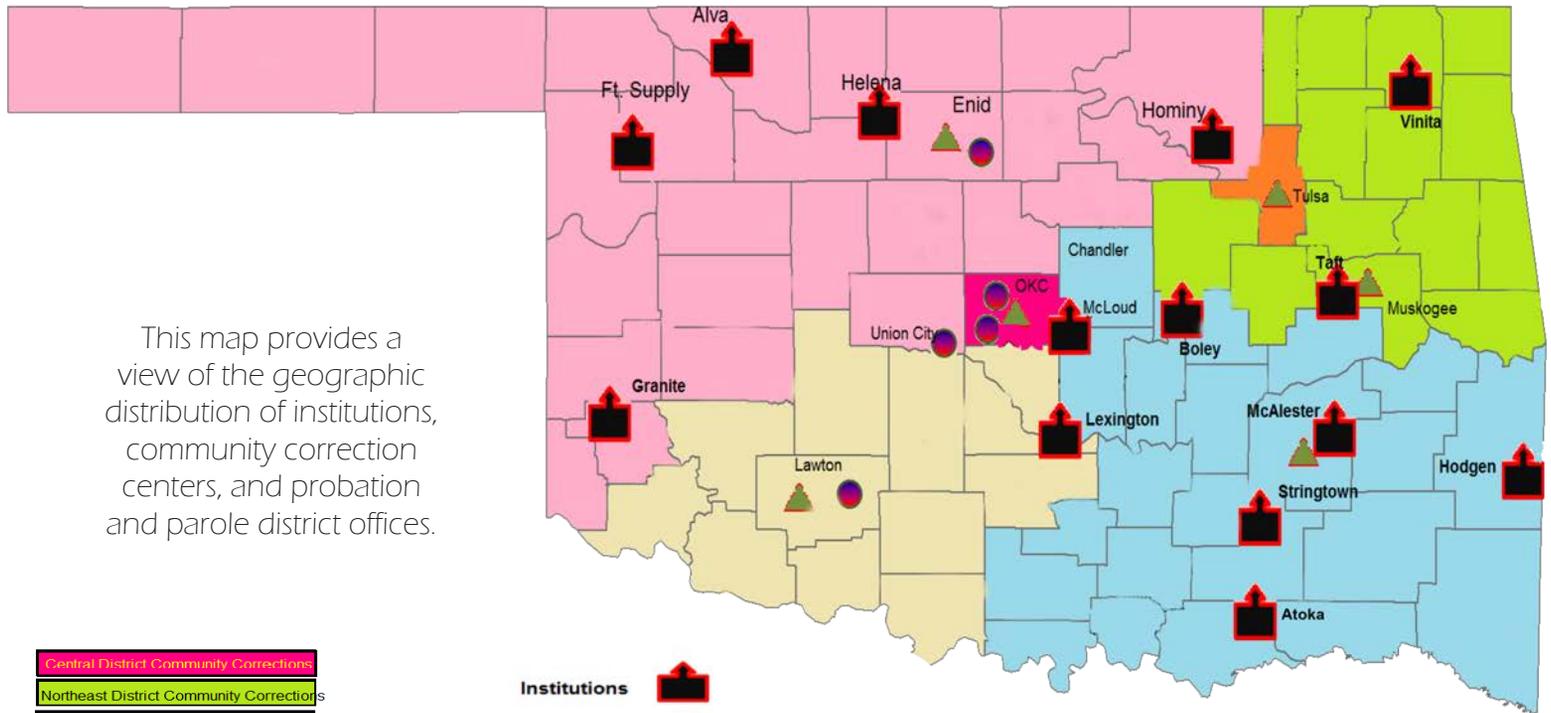
Community Sentencing and Offender Information Services includes: Community Sentencing; and Grants Administration.

Employee Development and Offender Services includes: Medical Services; Mental Health Services; Oklahoma Correctional Career Development Center; Programs; and Victim Services.

Other administrative units include: Employee Rights and Relations; Executive Communications; Internal Affairs; and General Counsel.

Facility and Community Locations

This map provides a view of the geographic distribution of institutions, community correction centers, and probation and parole district offices.



(Updated December 2013)

- Central District Community Corrections
- Northeast District Community Corrections
- Northwest District Community Corrections
- Southeast District Community Corrections
- Southwest District Community Corrections
- Tulsa County District Community Corrections

- Institutions
- Community Corrections Center
- P & P District Office

Northwest District Community Corrections

PROBATION & PAROLE SUB-OFFICES

Alva, Clinton, Cordell, Elk City, Enid, Guthrie, Guymon, Kingfisher, Mangum, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Perry, Ponca City, Skiatook, Stillwater, Watonga, Weatherford, and Woodward

Southwest District Community Corrections

PROBATION & PAROLE SUB-OFFICES

Ada, Antlers, Ardmore, Atoka, Chandler, Coalgate, Durant, Eufaula, Holdenville, Hugo, Idabel, Madill, Marietta, Okemah, Poteau, Shawnee, Stigler, Sulphur, and Wilburton

Southwest District Community Corrections

PROBATION & PAROLE SUB-OFFICES

Altus, Anadarko, Bridge Creek, Chickasha, Duncan, Frederick, Hobart, Norman, Purcell, and Waurika

Northeast District Community Corrections

PROBATION & PAROLE SUB-OFFICES

Bartlesville, Broken Arrow, Claremore, Jay, Miami, Nowata, Okmulgee, Sallisaw, Sapulpa, Tahlequah, and Vinita



PHOTO BY PATRICIA ISBELL

Workforce

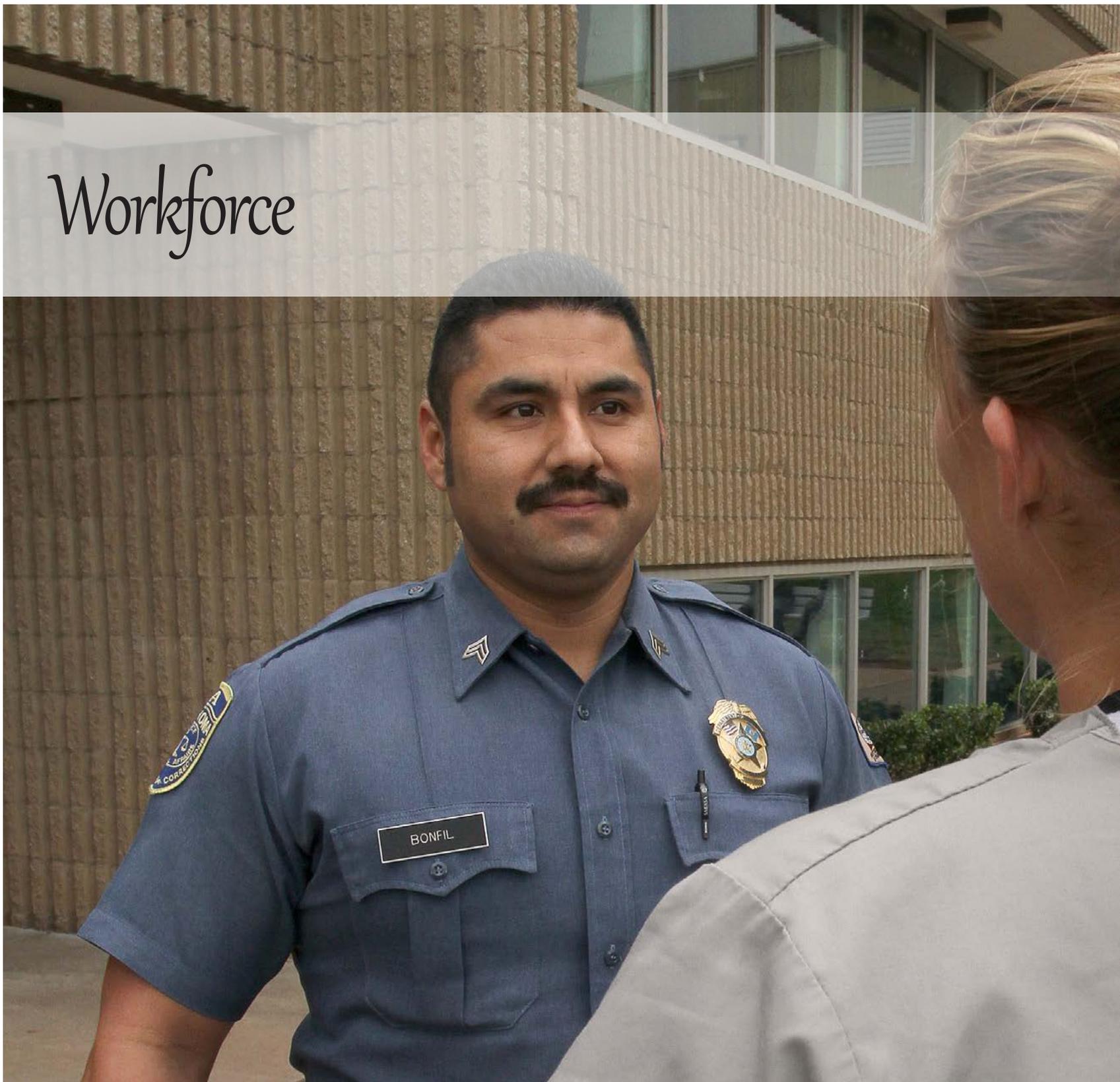




PHOTO BY HUGH SCOTT PHOTOGRAPHY

Correctional officers comprised the largest segment of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections workforce as of July 1, 2013. Uniformed staff were 80.47% male with an overall age of 42.3. Non-uniformed staff were 57.4% female with an overall average age of 48.9.

By race, the largest percentage of the agency's workforce is Caucasian (78.29%) followed by Black (9.66%), American Indian (8.78%), Hispanic (2.5%), and Asian (0.77%) as of July 1, 2013.

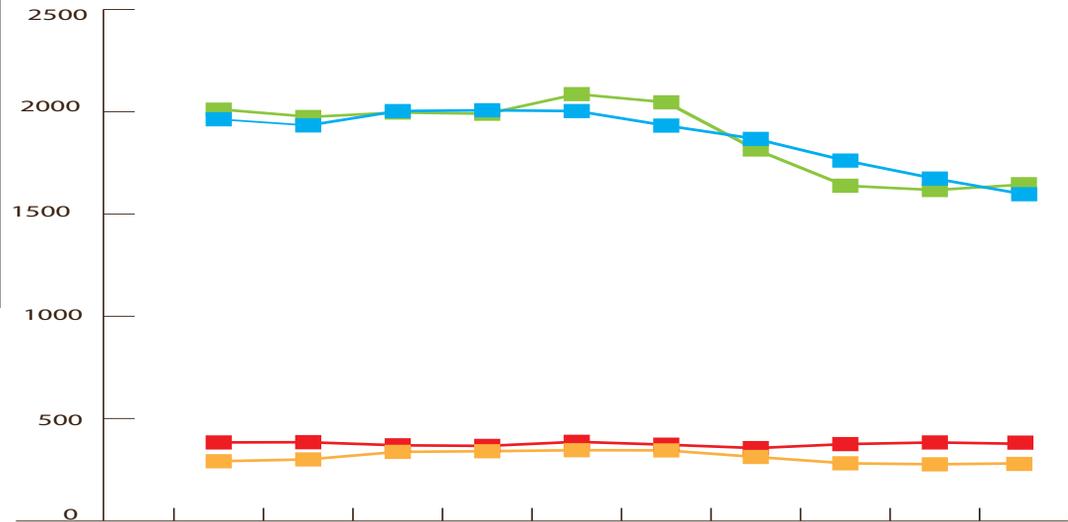
Overall, the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2013 (3,897) is 51 positions less than the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2012 (3,948).

*Correctional officers
comprised the largest
segment of the
Oklahoma Department
of Corrections workforce
as of July 1, 2013.*

Department of Corrections Filled FTE History

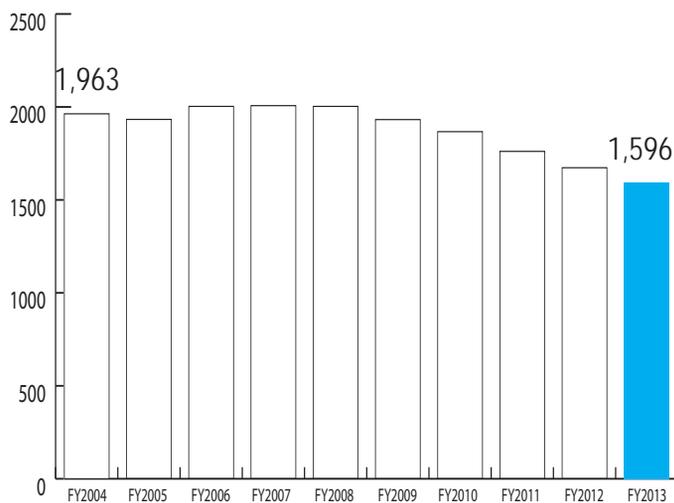
This chart visually illustrates the changes in filled FTE since July 1, 2004.

NOTE: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

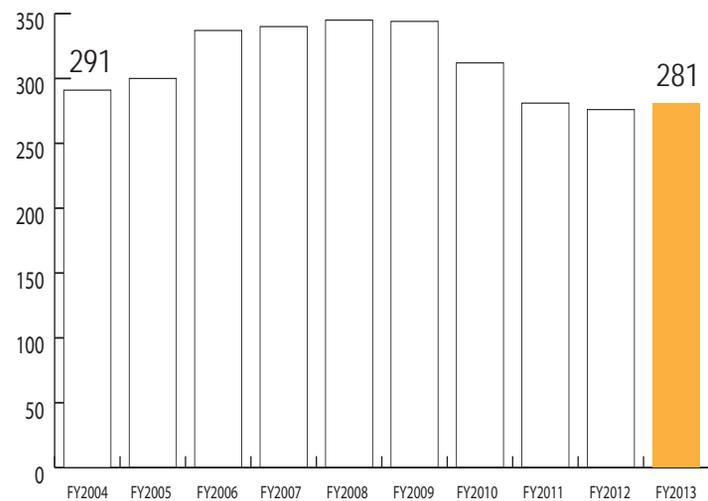


	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Correctional Officers	1963	1933	2003	2007	2003	1932	1867	1761	1673	1596
Probation/Parole Officers	291	300	337	340	345	344	312	281	276	281
Medical Staff	383	384	369	366	386	372	355.3	374.8	383	376
Others	2010	1974	1996	1990	2086	2046	1815	1638	1617	1644

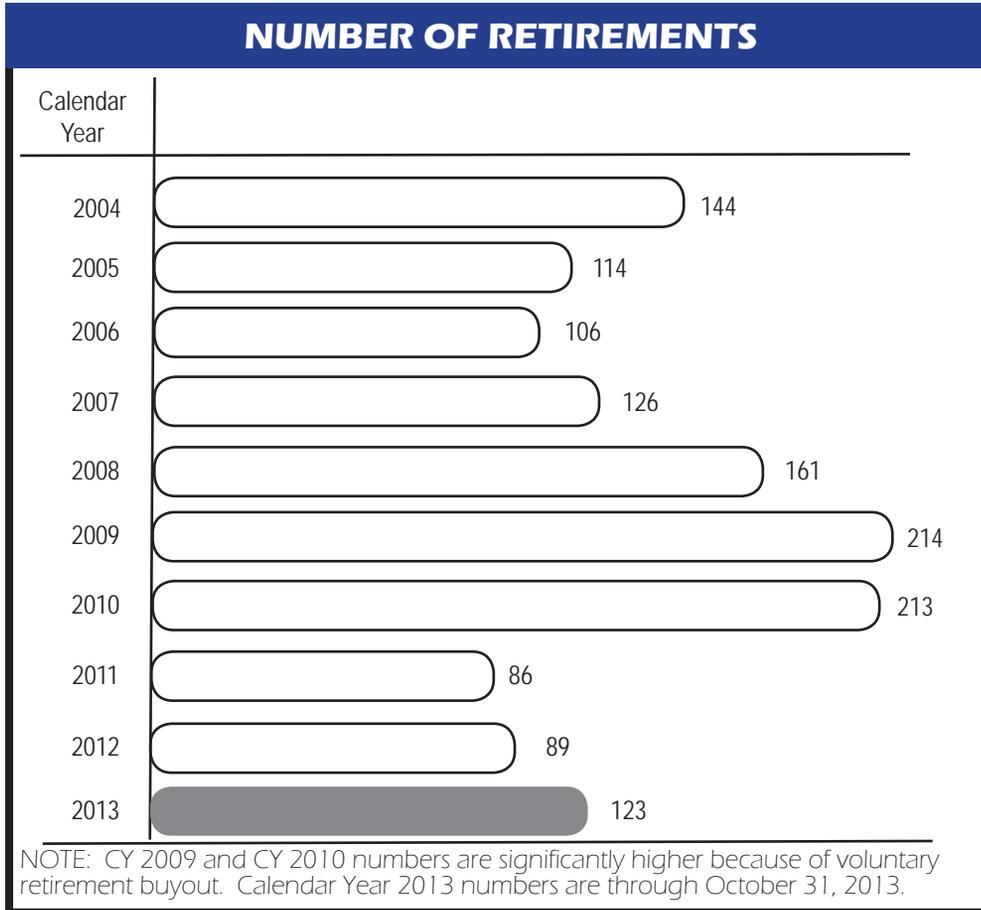
NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS



NUMBER OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS



Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees have an average 13.3 years to retirement eligibility according to the Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report and Workforce Summary issued by the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES). The chart below provides a history of calendar year employee retirements.



The agency's workforce is supplemented through the use of 3,976 volunteers. These volunteers serve in many capacities and provide invaluable services to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Average Number of Volunteer Hours Monthly, Fiscal Year 2013
10,506

Selected Agency	Corrections	General Safety, Security Inspections, & Investigations	Law Enforcement	Social Services	Classified Employees	Unclassified Employees
Years of Service	11.7	13.9	14.2	14.9	12.5	11.7
Average years to retirement eligibility	13.3	21.9	20.9	21.6	26.4	26.7

National Offender Population



According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, at calendar year-end 2012 nearly 6.94 million people in the U.S. were under supervision by adult correctional systems. Of that number, 4,781,300 were either under probation or parole and 1,483,900 were in prison. These numbers were down from 2011 by 0.8% and 1.4%, respectively.

Approximately 7 out of 10 offenders were supervised in the community on probation or parole. Approximately 2 out of 10 were incarcerated in state or federal prison.

The U.S. imprisonment rate for males was 910 per 100,000 residents; for females, the rate was 63 per 100,000 residents.

Just under 3.0% of black males in the country were in state or federal prisons, compared to 0.5% of white males and 1.2% of Hispanic males.

At calendar yearend 2012, there were 45,173 adult offenders under correctional supervision in Oklahoma. Of that number, 20,627 offenders were supervised under probation or parole and 24,546 offenders were incarcerated. The cumulative probation and parole number was down from 2011 by nearly 6.0%, while the percent of offenders incarcerated rose by just under 1.0%.

Of those under correctional supervision, approximately 4.6 out of 10 offenders were supervised in the community on probation or parole. Approximately 5.4 out of 10 offenders were incarcerated.

At fiscal yearend 2013, the rate of Oklahomans under incarcerated supervision for males was 1,178 per 100,000 residents; for females, the rate was 126 per 100,000 residents.

About 4.8% of black males in Oklahoma are incarcerated compared to 0.9% of white males and 0.8% of Hispanic males.

Note: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, not a race. Hispanics may be of any race (e.g., black Hispanic, white Hispanic). Therefore, Oklahoma resident population numbers by race are based on the non-Hispanic population. Hispanic category is based on those self-reporting Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. Those reporting Hispanic and white were counted as Hispanic. This same level of distinction is not available for ODOC race/ethnicity data.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Population in the United States, 2012 (NCJ 243936), Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisons in 2012 – Advance Counts (NCJ 242467), Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisons in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012 (NCJ 243920), Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Offender Management System, Evaluation and Analysis fiscal yearend data extracts, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

Oklahoma Offender Population





PHOTO BY PATRICIA ISBELL

DEMOGRAPHICS

Incarcerated Offenders

Of the state's 26,539 incarcerated offenders (which excludes county jail backup), 53.9% are white and 46.1% 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.

Compared to the state's general population, the U.S. Census Bureau reports Caucasians are 75.5% of the state's population; African Americans represents 7.6% of the state's population.

Probation Clients

The majority of the state's 21,085 probation clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of probation clients committed non-violent crimes.

The average age of probation clients is 36.0.

Parole Clients

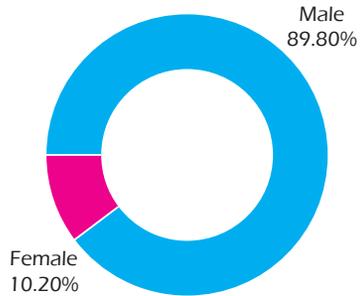
The majority of the state's 3,059 parole clients are primarily white and male.

The majority of parole clients committed non-violent crimes.

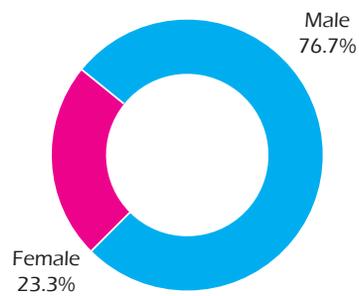
The average age of parole clients is 45.3.

GENDER

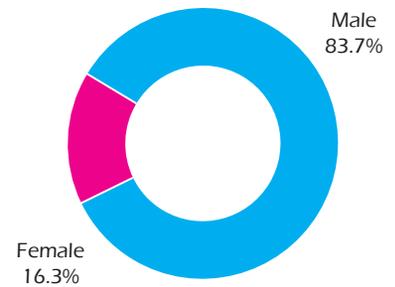
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS



PROBATION CLIENTS

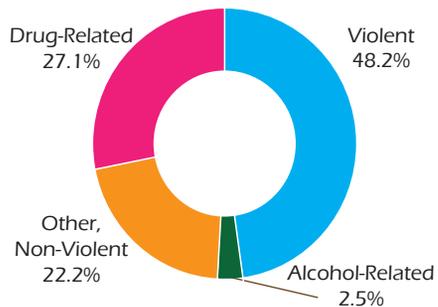


PAROLE CLIENTS

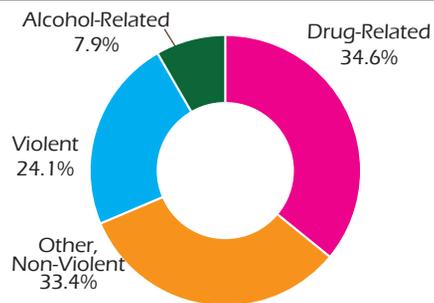


CRIME TYPE

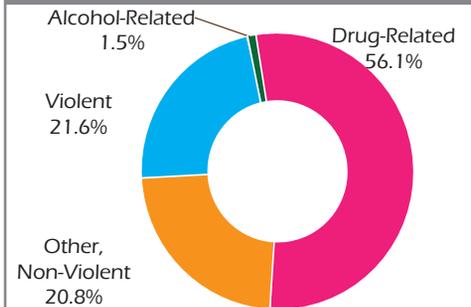
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS



PROBATION CLIENTS

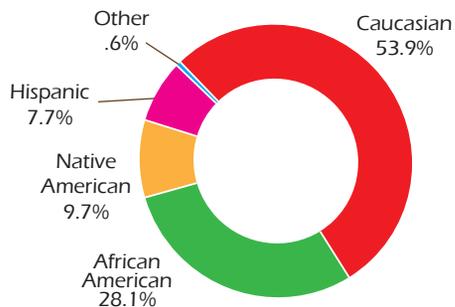


PAROLE CLIENTS

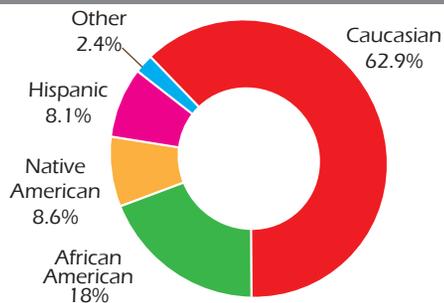


ETHNICITY

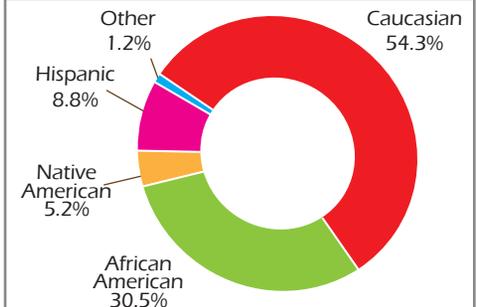
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS



PROBATION CLIENTS



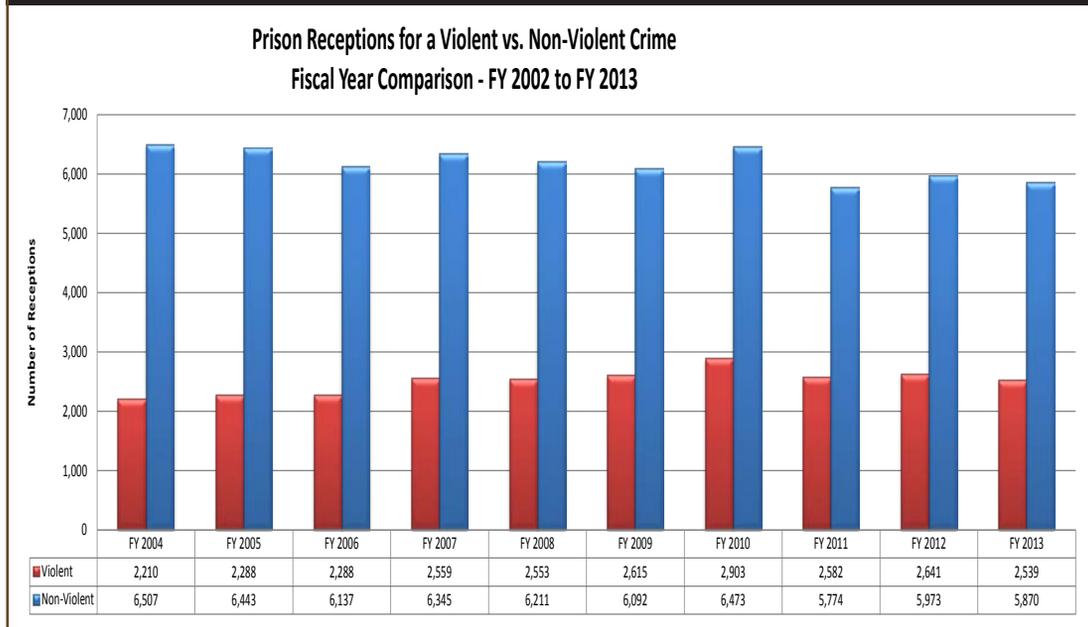
PAROLE CLIENTS



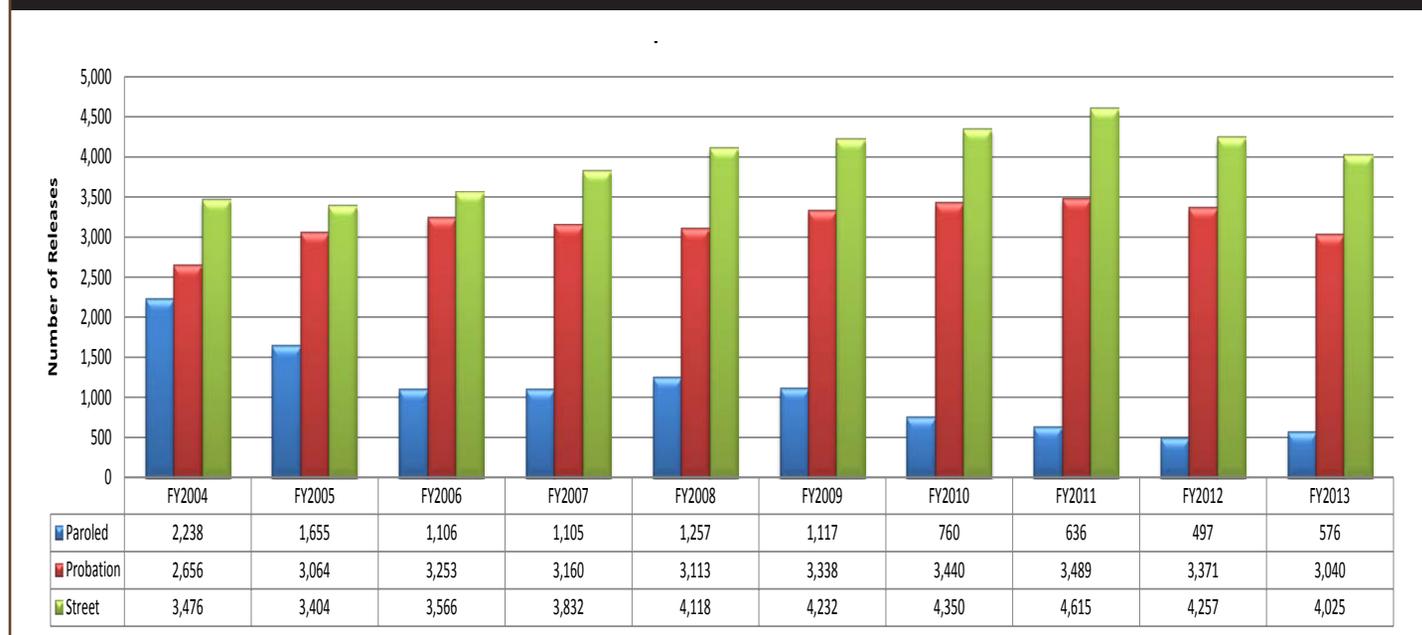
Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2004 – Fiscal Year 2013

The following charts show the 10 year trend of offender receptions and releases. Receptions are convicted felons taken into custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

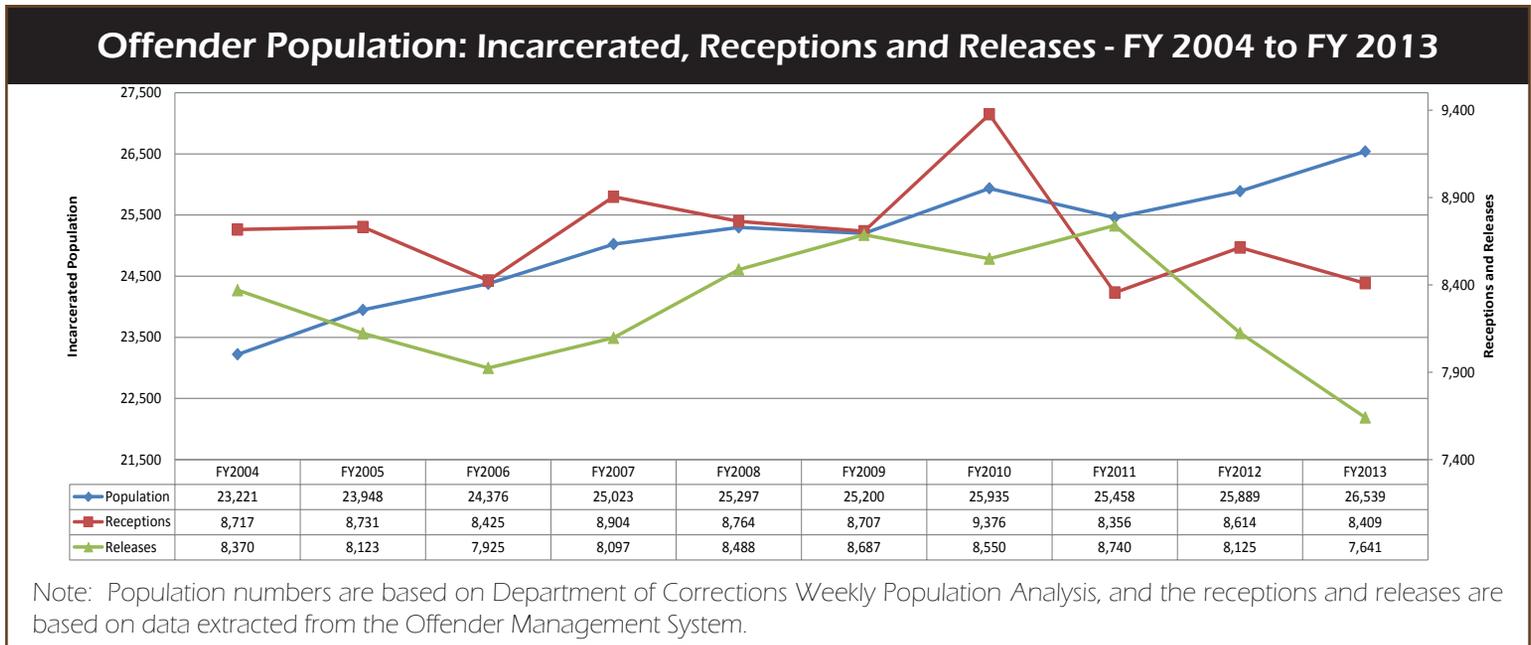
Offender Prison Receptions by Violent vs. Non-Violent Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2004 to FY2013



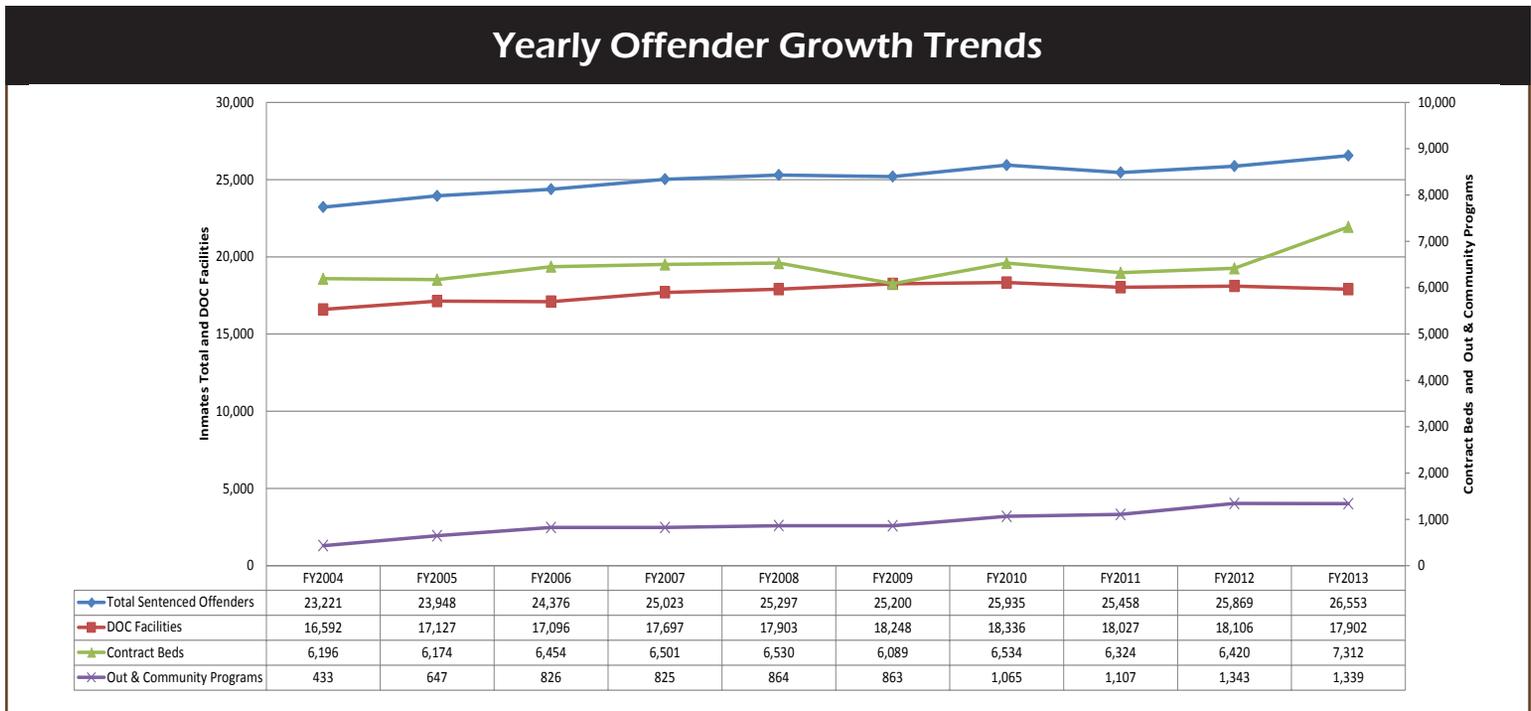
Offender Prison Releases by Type Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2004 to FY2013



The chart (below) shows the comparison of the state's offender population with receptions and releases.

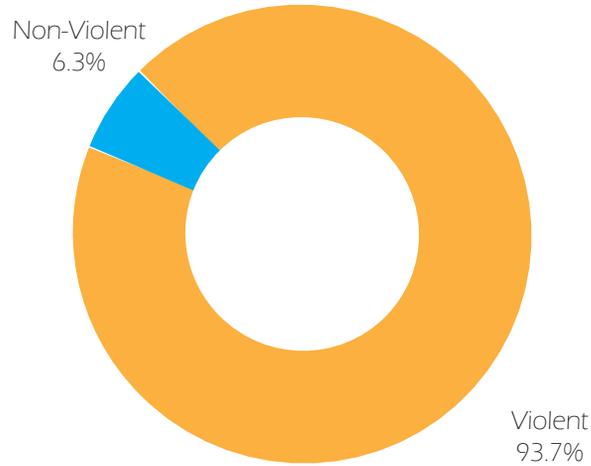


The chart (below) illustrates yearly offender incarceration growth trends since July 2004. It does not include offenders sentenced to probation or other sanctions.



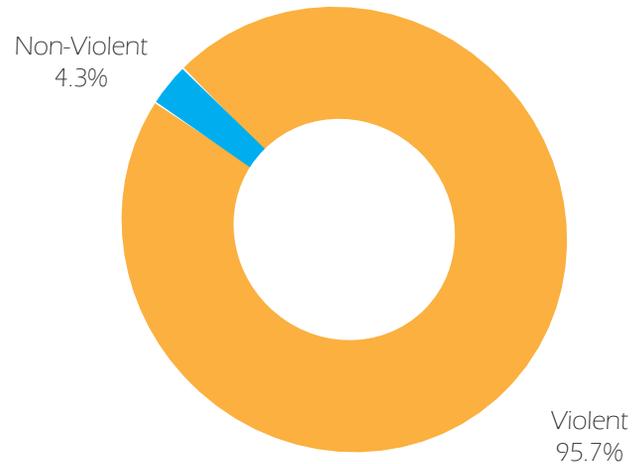
Offenders sentenced to Life Without Parole represent 2.9% of the total offender population.

FY 2013 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Without Parole Controlling Offense Types



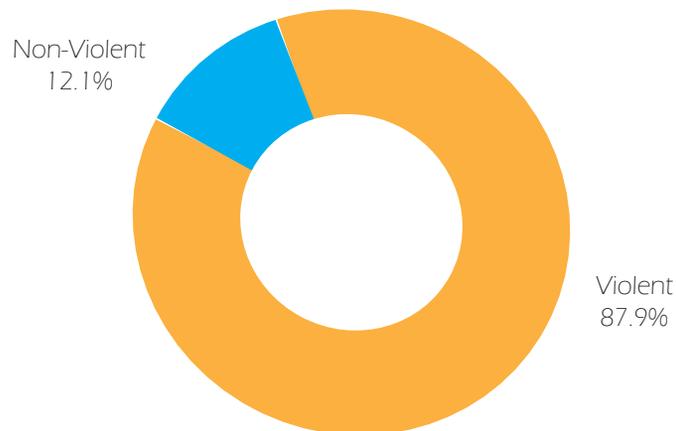
Controlling	#	%
Violent	741	93.7
Non-Violent	50	6.3
Overall	791	100

FY 2013 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Controlling Offense Types



Controlling	#	%
Violent	1,708	95.7
Non-Violent	76	4.3
Overall	1,703	100

FY 2013 Incarcerated Offenders Serving >50 Years for a Controlling Offense



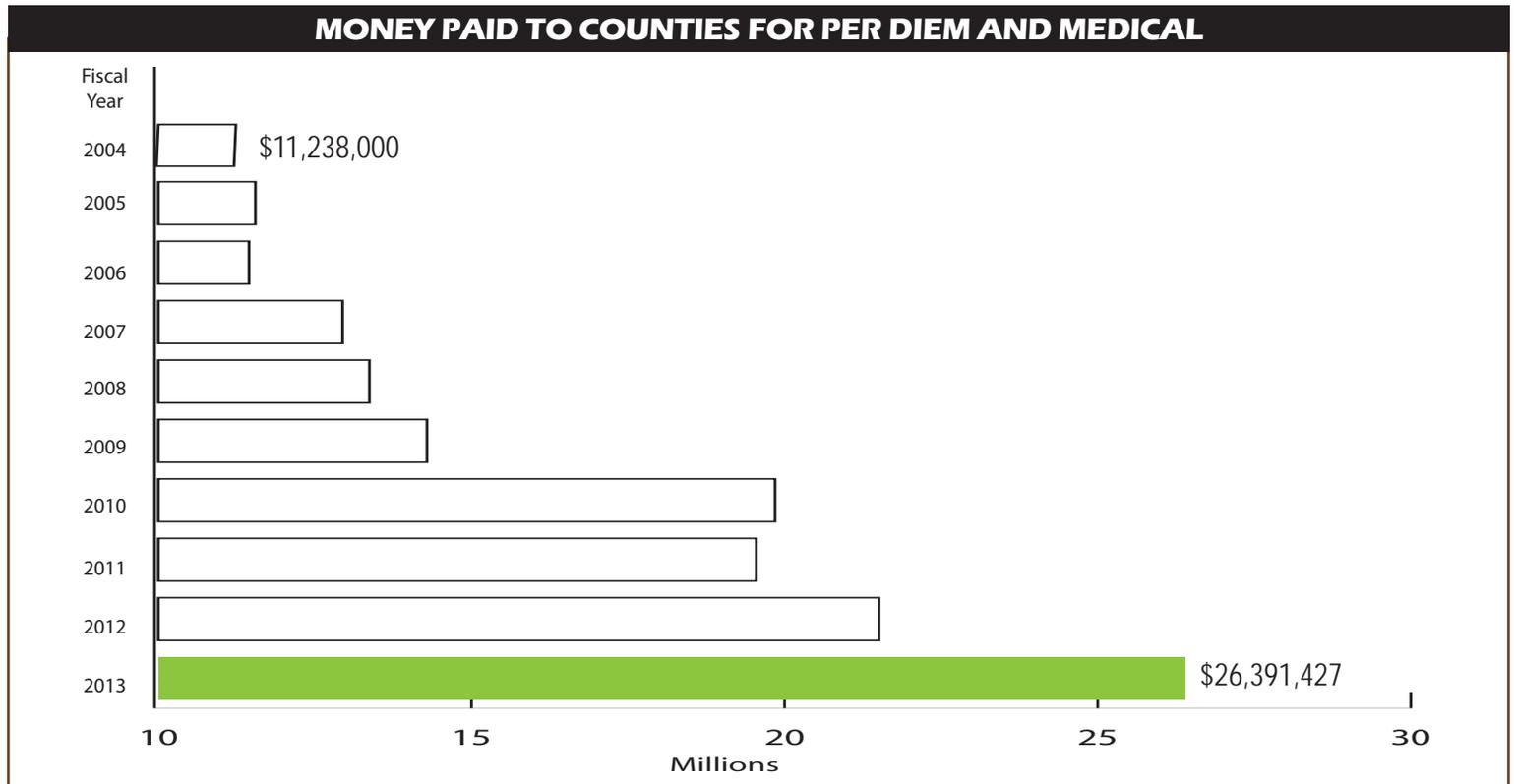
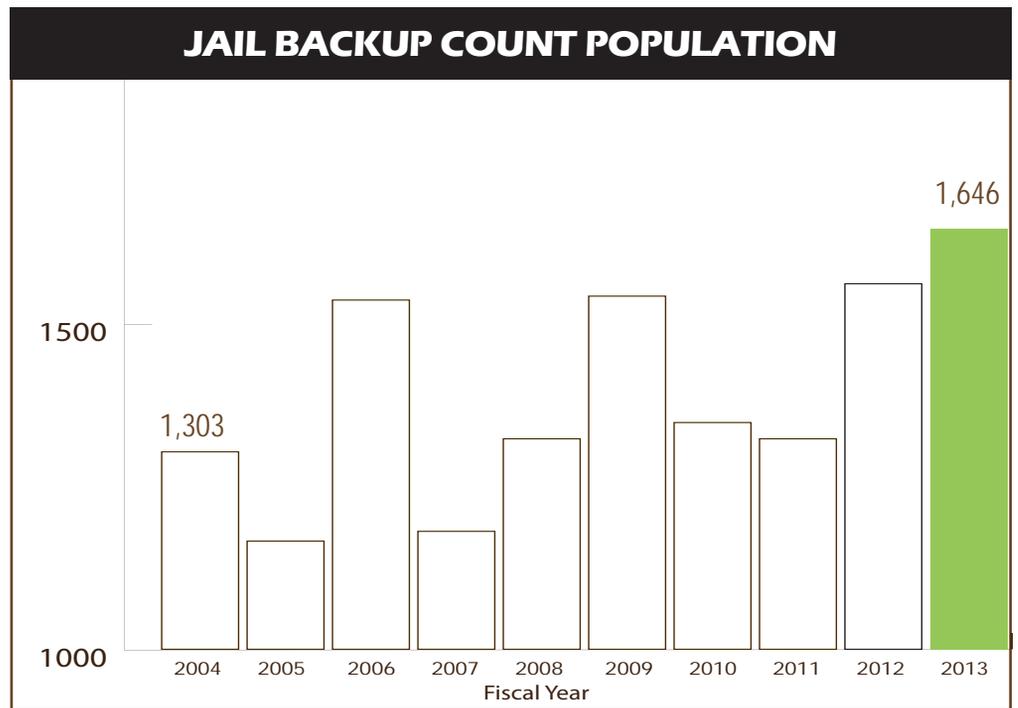
Controlling	#	%
Violent	444	87.9
Non-Violent	61	12.1
Overall	505	100

County Jail Backup

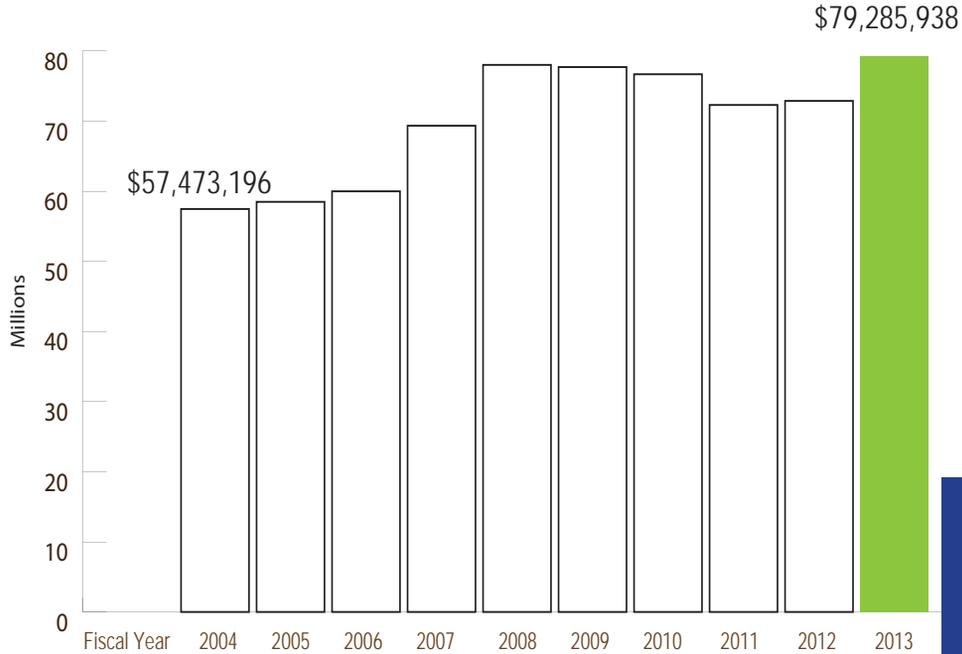
Offenders sentenced by the court to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are housed in county jails until actual reception into department custody.

Financial responsibility for offender housing costs shifts from the county to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections 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 plus all medical costs.



PRIVATE PRISON EXPENDITURES (FY2004 TO FY2013)



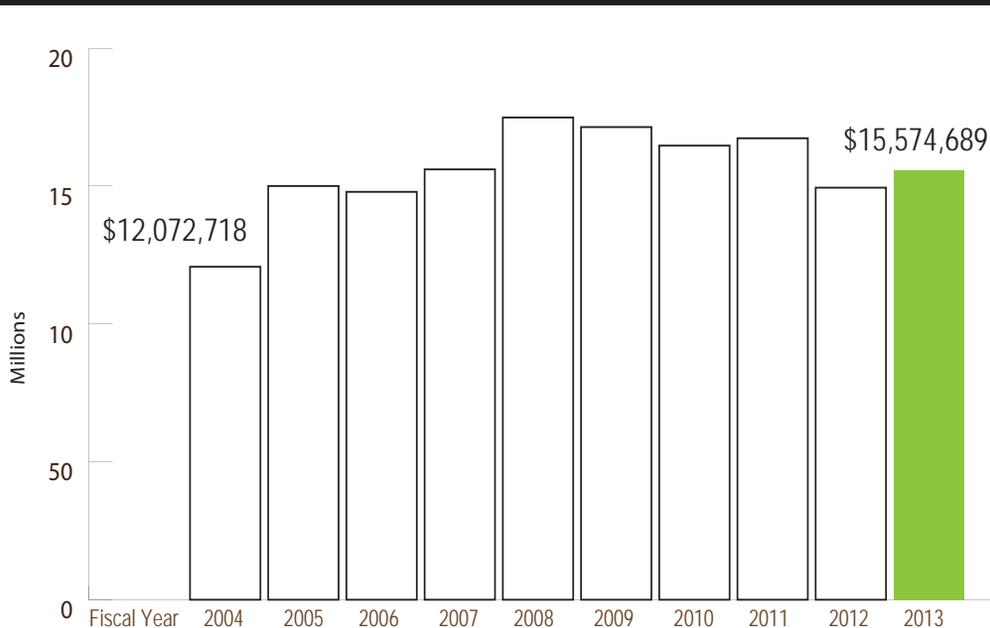
Contract Bed Space

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

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

NOTE: In April 2007, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was evicted from Great Plains Correctional Facility (not shown above), resulting in 804 offenders being moved elsewhere.

HALFWAY HOUSE EXPENDITURES (FY2004 TO FY2013)



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.

Offender Work Programs



Agri-Services

Agri-Services plays a vital role in enabling offenders to learn valuable job skills and work ethics that can benefit them upon release. Collectively, farm operations total 24,037 acres where livestock production and management, along with farm management skills, are taught utilizing a hands-on method by qualified farm managers. Over 3,400 head of cattle are maintained for beef production; 400 head of dairy cows are maintained for milk production. Agri-Services operates a meat processing plant as well as a food processing plant. Annual production at the meat processing plant is approximately 3,000,000 pounds, and an additional 242,165 pounds of corn dogs and vegetables were processed during 2013 at the food processing plant. Total vegetable production for 2013 was 797,071

pounds, and all is used at the facility kitchens to feed the offender population.

Wheat, corn, milo, pecans, and alfalfa hay are grown on available land to supplement livestock herds and/or to generate cash income for the operation.

Oklahoma Correctional Industries

Oklahoma Correctional Industries operates production facilities at a number of institutions, offering customers quality products at reasonable prices while reducing offender idleness and providing job skills training. This results in significant overall tax savings to the general public. The five largest product lines are license tags and plates, garment operations, modular office systems, upholstered furniture and metal fabrication.

PHOTO BY COURTNEY FREEBORN

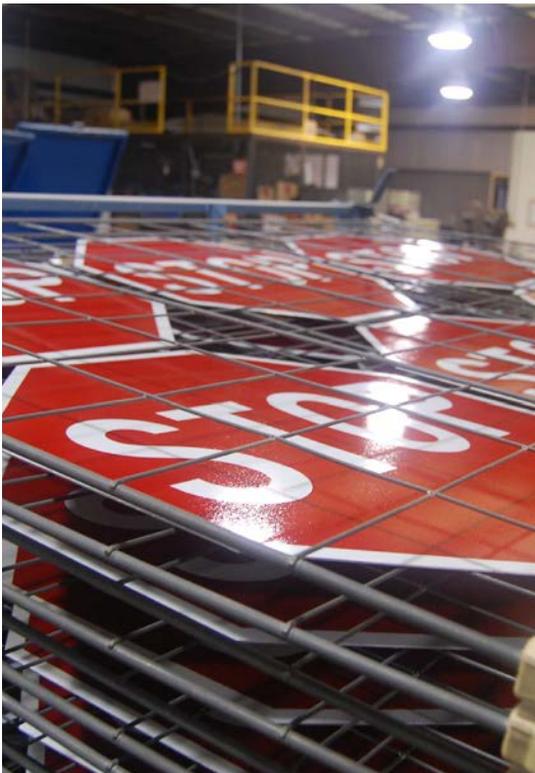


PHOTO BY COURTNEY FREEBORN



The Department of Corrections has two enterprise operations, Agri-Services and Oklahoma Correctional Industries, which employ incarcerated offenders.

AGRI-SERVICES TOTAL SALES	
FY 2006 \$8,106,967	FY 2007 \$8,572,415
FY 2008 \$10,345,533	FY 2009 \$19,172,154
FY 2010 \$9,490,614	FY 2011 \$8,790,758
FY 2012 \$7,764,177	FY 2013 \$10,600,000 (estimated)

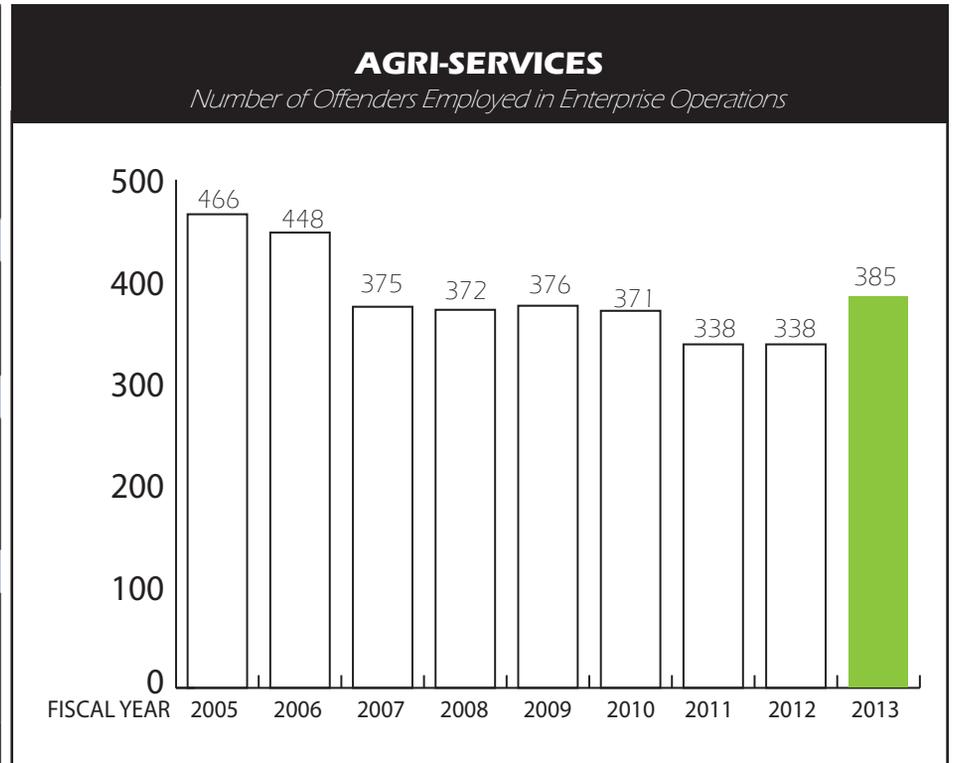


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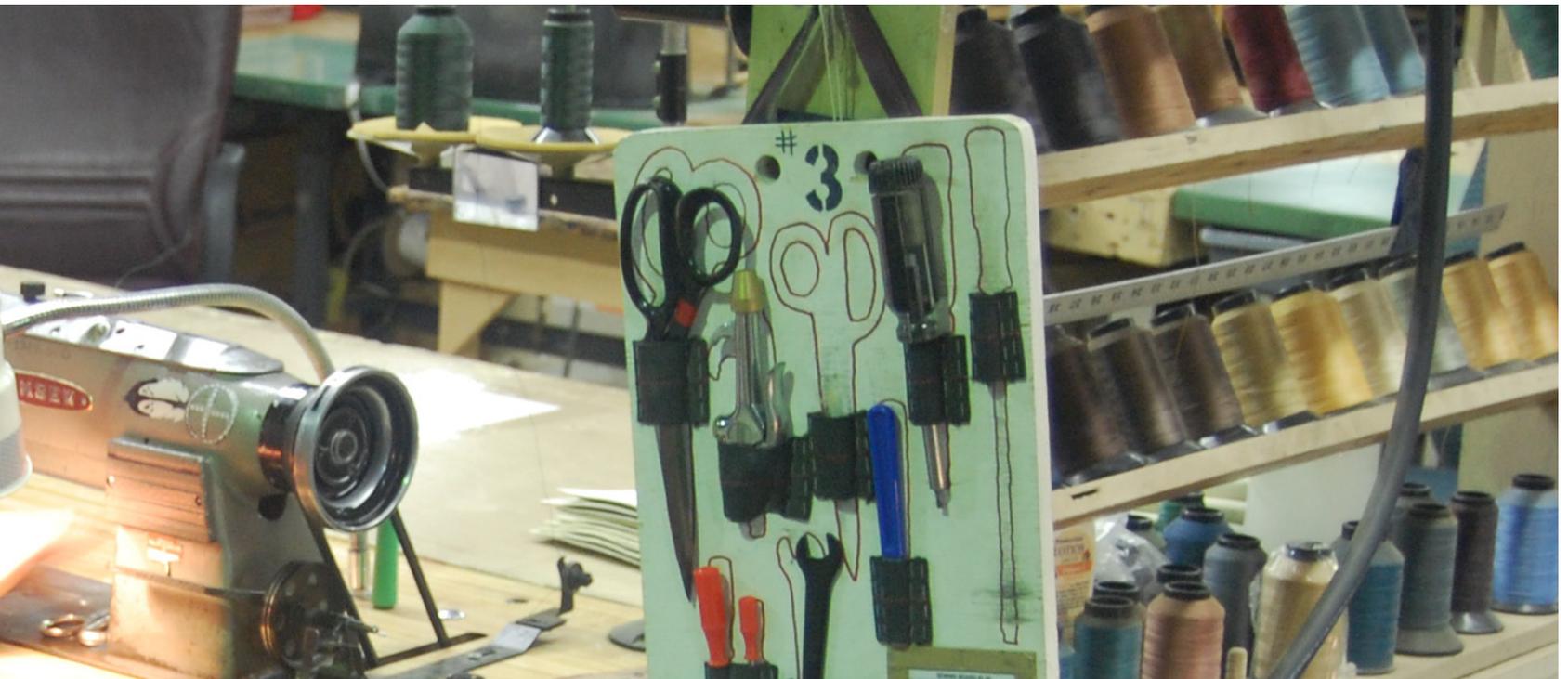
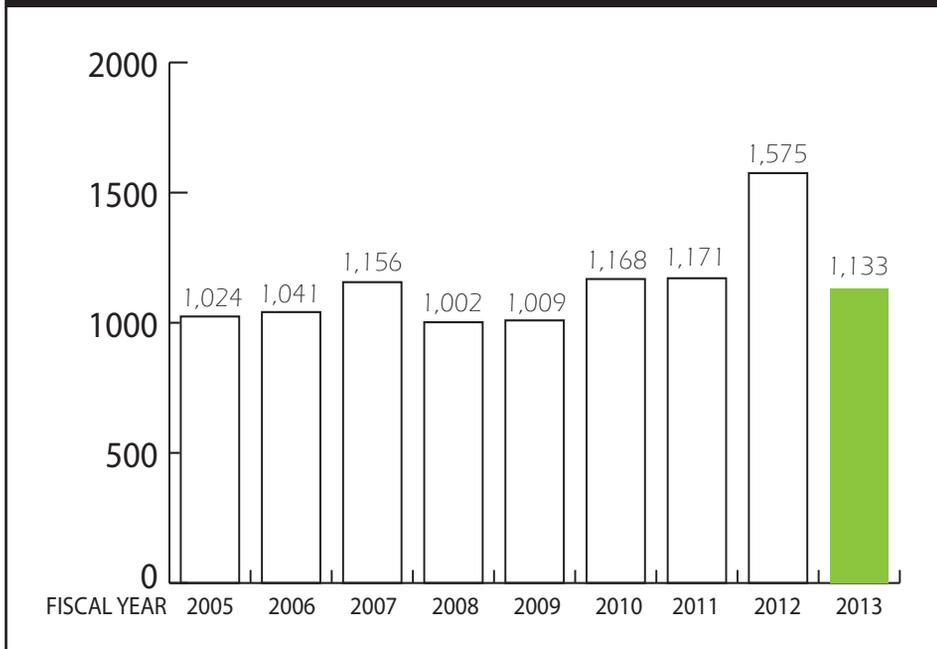


CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES TOTAL SALES

FY 2006 \$15,733,376	FY 2007 \$19,167,296
FY 2008 \$16,165,452	FY 2009 \$19,741,891
FY 2010 \$14,810,400	FY 2011 \$13,619,588
FY 2012 \$15,191,881	FY 2013 \$15,862,962

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Number of Offenders Employed in Enterprise Operations



Offender Treatment Programs



The Programs Unit is responsible for providing various intervention and reentry services to offenders during all facets of incarceration and pre-release. Programs offered to offenders include the following:

Educational Services offerings focus on literacy; adult basic education (ABE); General Equivalency Diploma (GED) acquisition; and CIMC Life Skills. Educational opportunities are available across all security levels.

Each year offenders ODOC offenders earn their high school diplomas and many have access to college courses that lead to acquiring Associates & Bachelor Degrees

Substance Abuse Programs utilize cognitive behavioral modalities to address drug addiction and abuse. Offenders may participate in treatment programs for periods ranging from four months to a year, depending upon facility locale and program availability. Participation data is collected and analyzed to ensure effectiveness of treatment programs.

Cognitive Restructuring Programs are offered in the form of Thinking for a Change. This programs offer a curriculum that instructs offenders on how to rearrange their thought processes in a way that impacts their behavior in a positive manner.

12,856 offenders participated in treatment related programs during Fy2013.

During FY2013, a total of 12,856 offender participants completed one or more of the programs offered at various facility locations. Substance Abuse Treatment and Cognitive Programs had a combined participant total of 4,014 during this period. Educational Services (Literacy, ABE, GED, and CIMC-Life Skills) provided 8,481 offenders with services in this area.

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

FY 2013 Program Participation	
Program	Participation
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,103
Thinking for a Change	1,911
Literacy	1,785
Adult Basic Education	2,058
General Equivalency Diploma	2,279
CIMC Life Skills	2,359
Faith and Character Community	361
Total Served	12,856

During FY2013 plans are under consideration for enhancing treatment program participation by adding approximately 116 additional treatment slots at various facilities throughout the system.

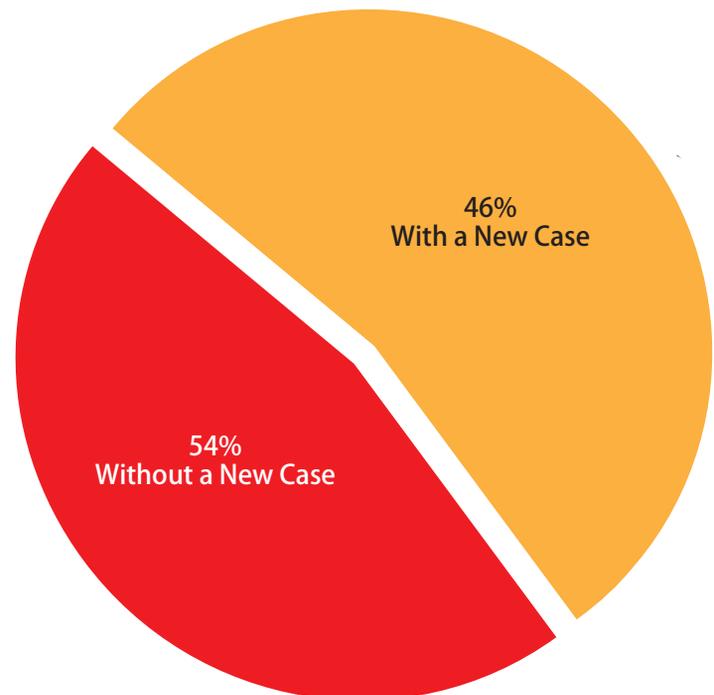
Probation and Parole





Probation revocations accounted for 23.4% of FY 2013 receptions. Of the offenders who were received on a probation revocation, 54% were received into prison without a new case and 46% were received with a new case. Some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the department. Parole violators constituted 1.0% of all FY 2013 receptions.

OFFENDERS RECEIVED ON PROBATION REVOCATION FOR FY 2013



Specific Populations





Medical

A 2008 Urban Institute Report on Offender Re-entry 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 offender population 50 years and older in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 4,729 in Fiscal Year 2013.

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

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.

- Oklahoma Department of Corrections 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 costs of non-Department of Corrections 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.

The chart below illustrates Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures have increased from \$55,061,688 in Fiscal Year 2004 to over \$59,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2013.

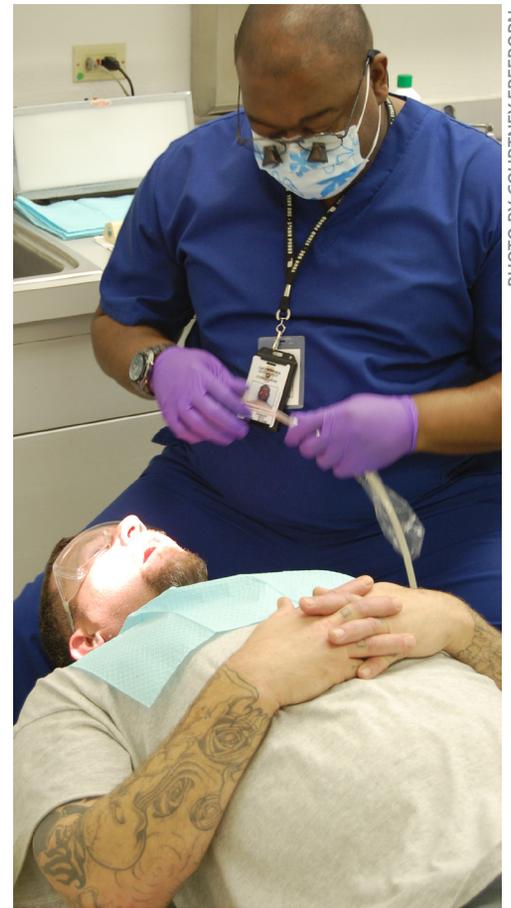
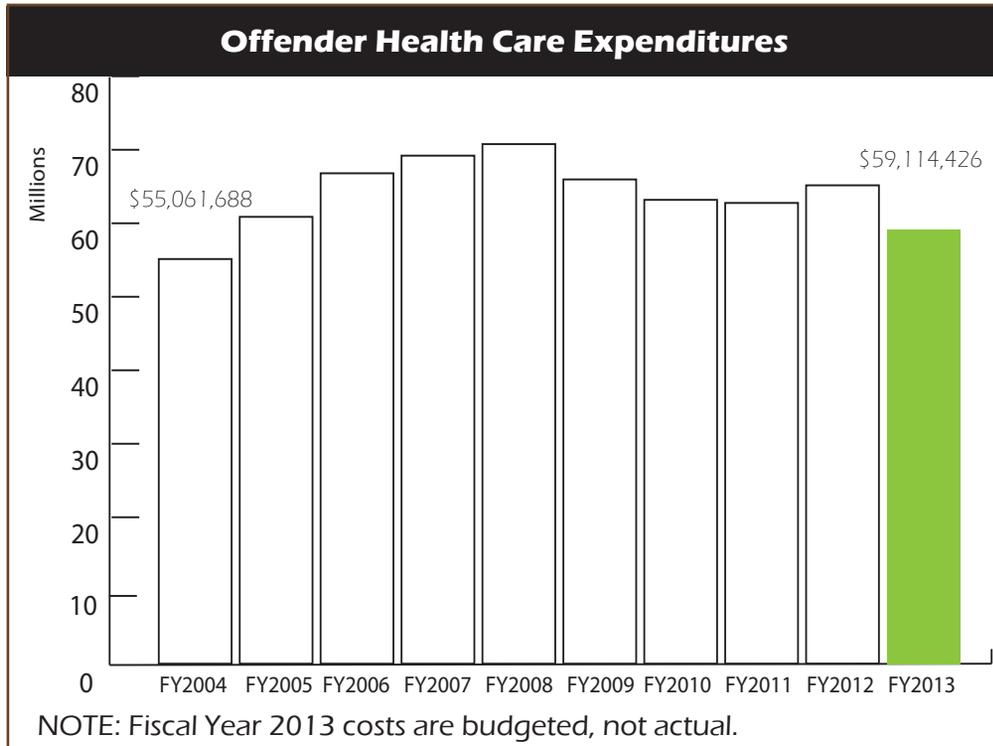
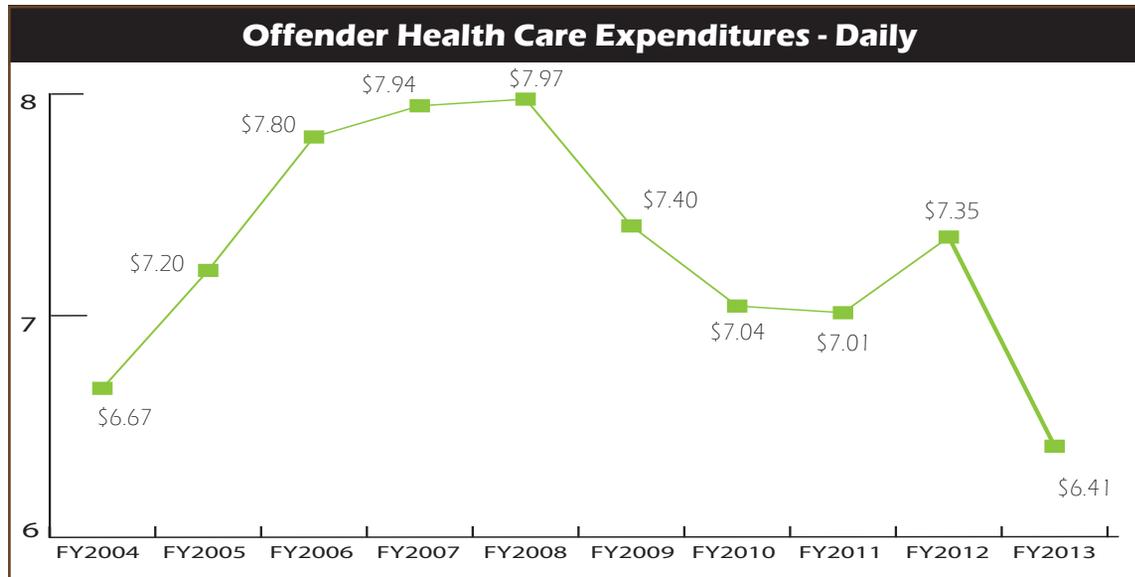


PHOTO BY COURTNEY FREEBORN



Despite the increase in health care expenditures, the agency has improved efficiency as evidenced by the drop in daily costs shown in the chart left.

NOTE: Fiscal Year 2013 costs are budgeted, not actual.

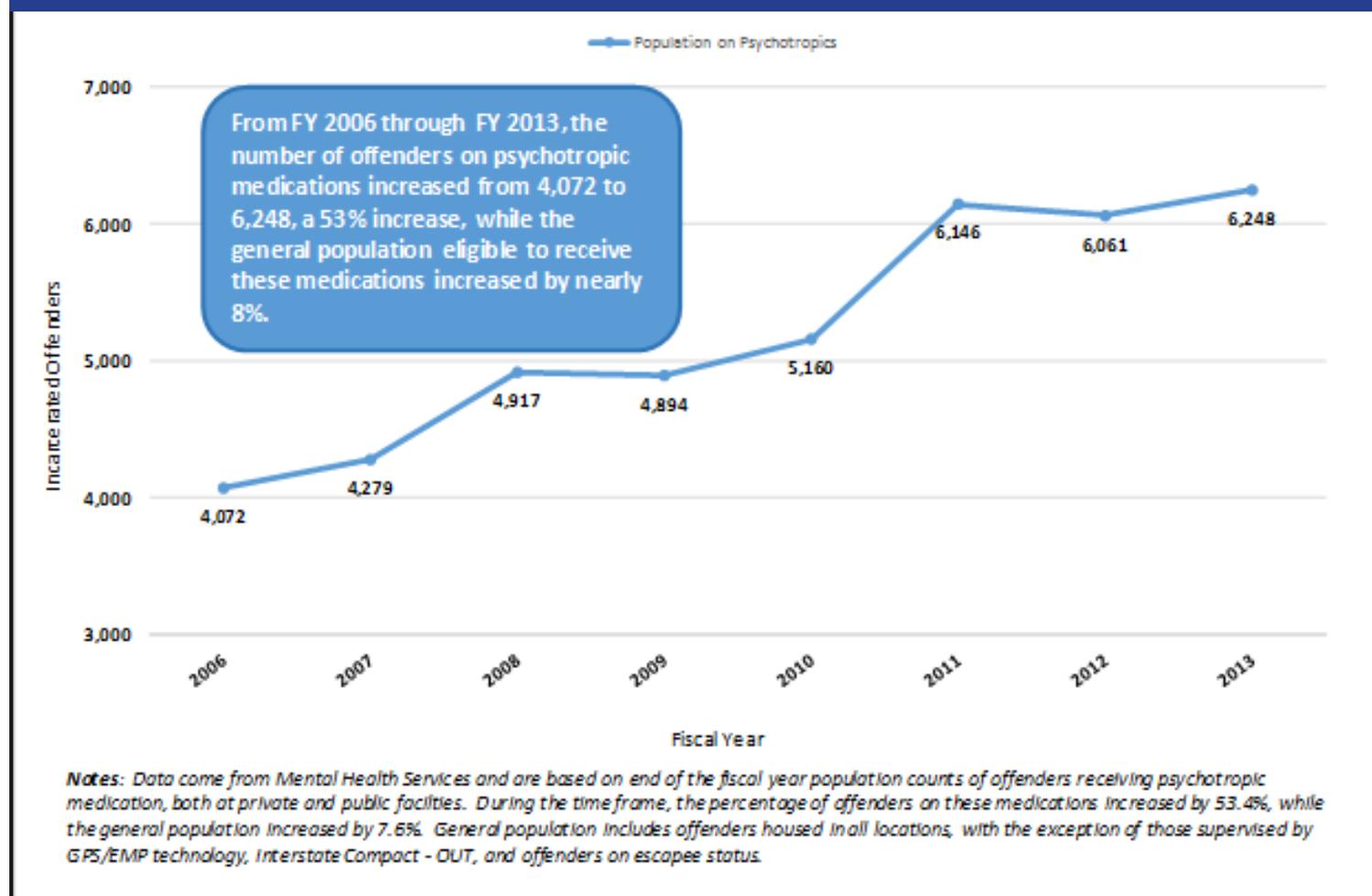
Mental Health

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

FY 2013 Prison Population		Number	Percentage
History of or current symptoms of a mental illness:		14,625	55%
Current symptoms of a mental illness:		8,705	33%
Current Intellectual or cognitive disability:		292	1%

Note: No offenders were excluded from this analysis.

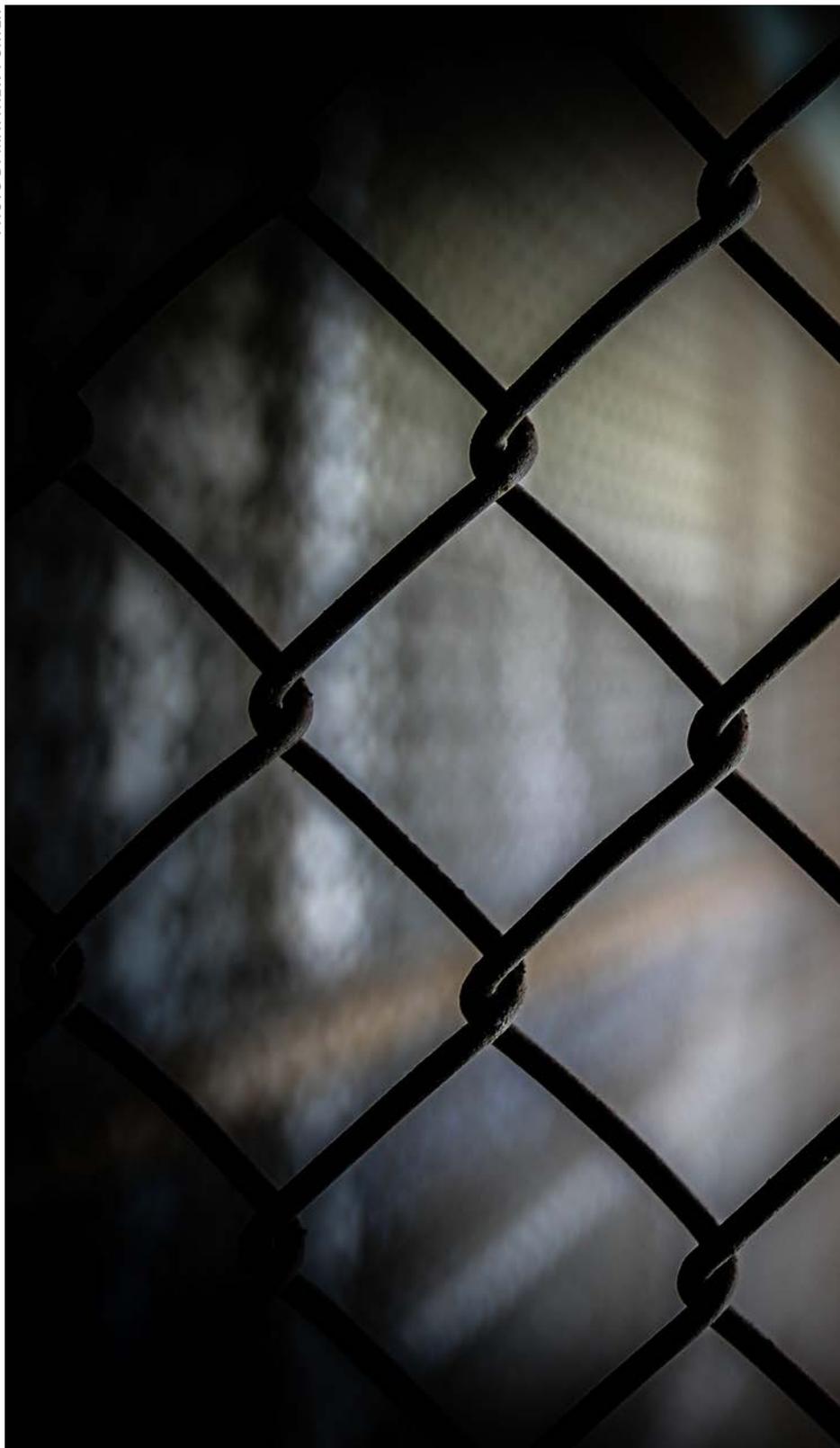
FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2013 CHANGES IN PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION DISTRIBUTION

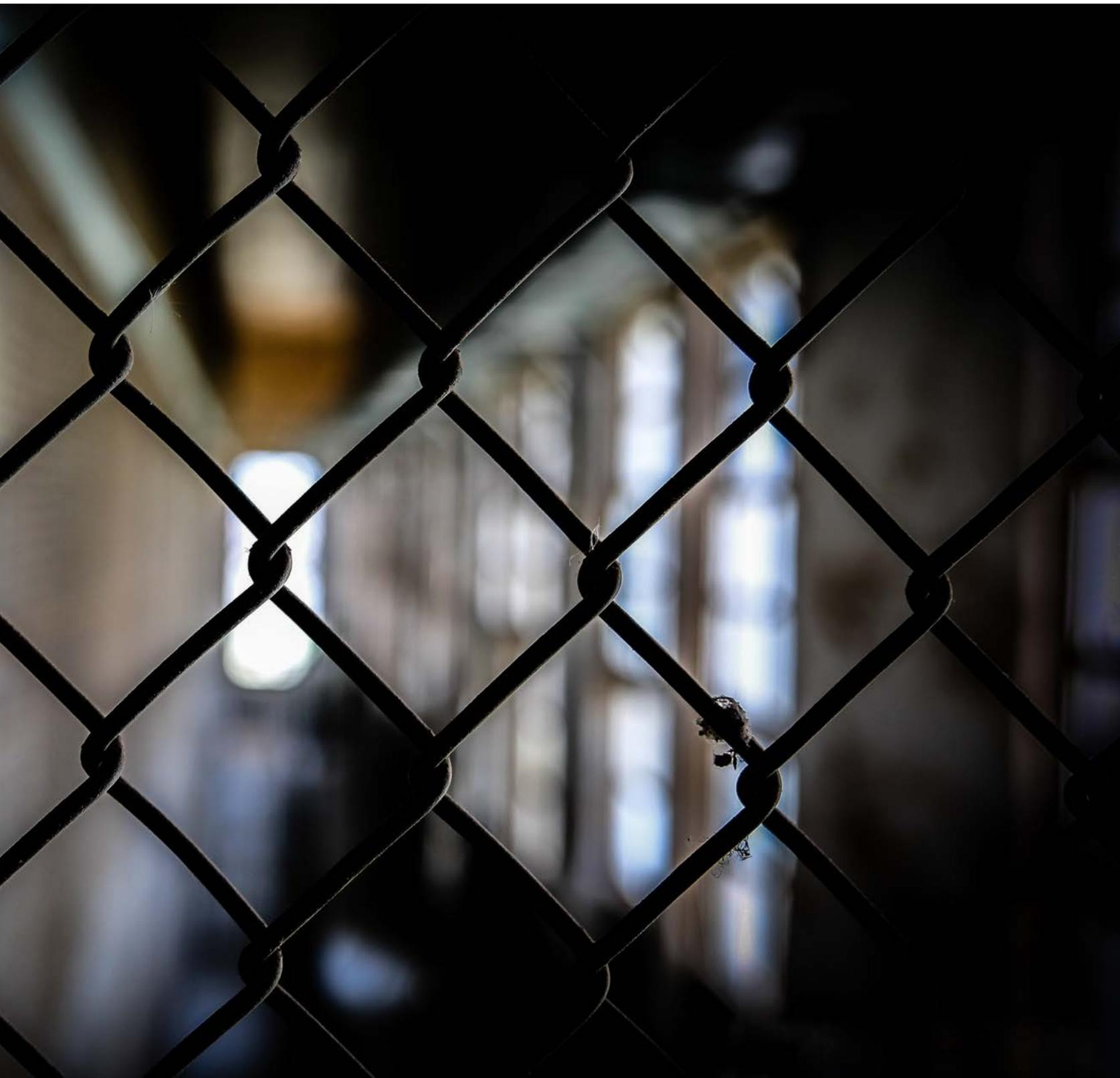


The Oklahoma Department of Corrections and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program transitions incarcerated offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community-based mental health services in the community. 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.

*Mental health
services are
offered to
offenders at all
prisons in
the system.*

PHOTO BY MATTHEW PORTER





The table below summarizes the FY2012 and FY2013 average monthly number of mental health services.

Mental Health Services Activities	Services	
	FY2012	FY2013
Offenders in Group Sessions	1,637	1,158
Number of Group Sessions	332	230
Number of Individual Therapy Sessions	3,224	3,335
Offenders Seen for Psychotropic Medication Management	2,589	2,829
Crisis Interventions	849	900
Staff Consultations	1,408	1,239

Number of Offenders Served Fiscal Year		
Services	FY2012	FY2013
Integrated Service Discharge Managers	253	256
Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams	158	207
Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	424	225

A recent outcome analysis of the program that was performed by ODMHSAS showed promising results. Outcomes of offenders served during the first 36 months of the program were compared with a baseline group comprised of similar individuals.

Collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program		
Outcome Measure	Baseline*	RICCT
Inpatient hospitalizations	8.7%	1.1%
Outpatient service utilization	55.1%	78.4%
Rate of Engagement in Community Based Services	11.7%	65.3%
Offenders Engaged in Medicaid 90 Days Post Release	14.5%	42.1%
Offenders Returning to Prison within 36 Months	42.3%	24.2%
*The baseline comparison group was comprised of similar individuals prior to program implementation (2006)		

From FY2006 through FY2013, the number of offenders on psychotropic medications increased from 4,072 to 6,248, a 53% increase, while the general population eligible to receive these medications increased by nearly 8%.

Female Offenders

Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the rate of female incarceration nationally, and projections for the female offender population through Fiscal Year 2013 indicate that ranking will continue.

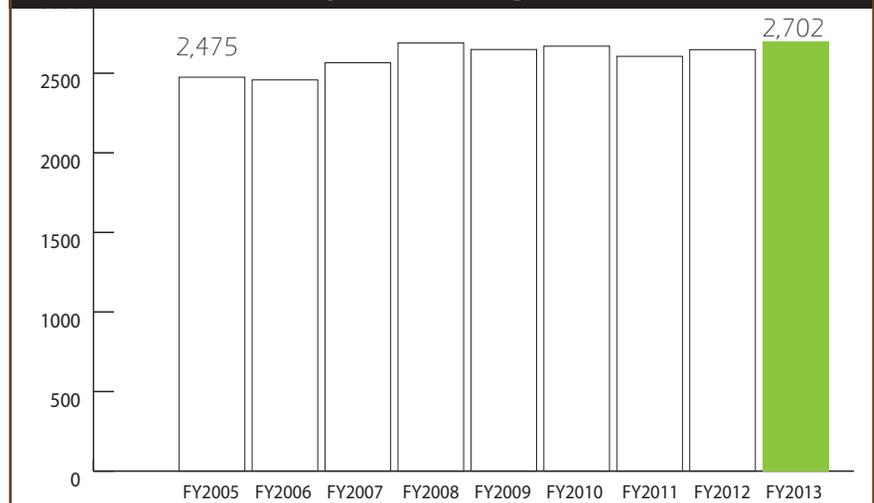
The steady, small increases in female offender numbers reflect reception and release patterns that have stayed consistent in recent years. However, reception numbers appear to be slowing down possibly decreasing.

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

(Additional information is presented in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report.)

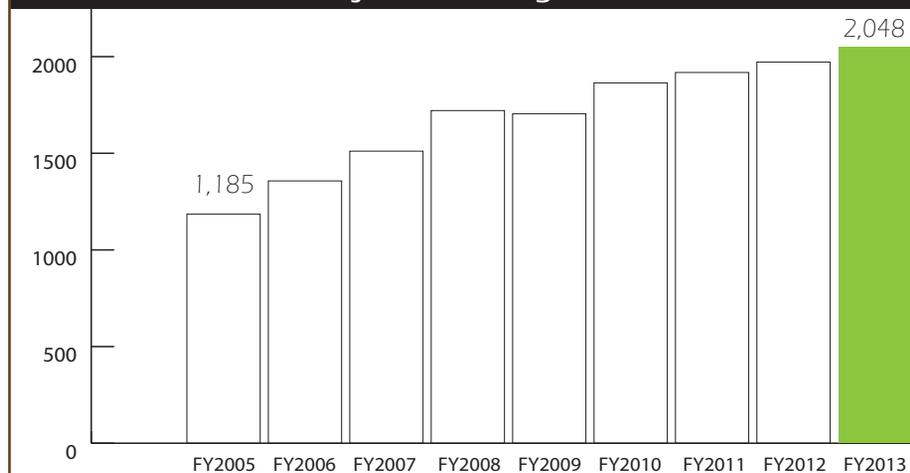
The chart on the bottom illustrates the increasing number of Hispanic offenders.

Female Offender Population Actual and Projected Through FY2013



NOTE: FY05-FY06 numbers come from the closest population analysis report to the end of the fiscal year. These numbers include all DOC facilities, contract locations, and incarcerated offenders under Probation and Parole supervision (i.e., GPS/EMP), but exclude 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 DOC facilities, as well as offenders that are temporarily on the OUT count status.

Hispanic Offender Population Actual and Projected Through FY2013



NOTE: Numbers generated from the Offender Management System (OMS) and include all DOC 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).

Hispanic Offenders

The Hispanic/Latino 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 US Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in Oklahoma to be 8.9% of the total population. The DOC Hispanic offender population is slightly over 7.7% of the DOC incarcerated population.



National Funding & Expenditure Trends

In fiscal 2012, corrections spending represented 3.3 percent of total state spending and 6.9 percent of general fund spending. General fund dollars are the primary source for state corrections and account for \$46.0 billion, or 86.4 percent, of all fiscal 2012 state corrections spending. State funds (general funds and other state funds combined, but excluding bonds) accounted for 96.6 percent of total state corrections spending in fiscal 2012. Federal funds accounted for 1.9 percent and bonds accounted for 1.5 percent. Federal funds for corrections declined by 34.5 percent in fiscal 2012, as American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds began to expire. However, even with the sharp decline in federal funds, total state spending for corrections still grew by 3.3 percent, illustrating the fact that state correctional services are almost entirely financed by state funds.

State spending on corrections in fiscal 2013 is estimated to total \$53.1 billion, a 0.2 percent decline from fiscal 2012. State funds are estimated to increase by 0.3 percent, while federal funds are estimated to decline by 11.7 percent. The slight decline in the overall growth rate is partly due to recent efforts states have taken to control corrections spending. From fiscal 1987 to fiscal 2012, nominal spending from state funds for corrections increased from \$11.4 billion to \$51.3 billion. 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 2012. Oklahoma corrections expenditures were 2.5% of total state spending and 6.1% of total state general fund spending. According to the report, the state's corrections expenditures totaled \$522 million in fiscal 2012.

The state general fund is the dominant source of the state's corrections spending for fiscal 2012, providing 76.2%, of total monies spent in corrections. This percentage is considerably lower than the national average of general fund support reported for the same year (86.4%).

Fiscal 2012 state general fund and other state funds made up 99.4 % of total corrections spending. This percentage for Oklahoma was considerably higher than the national average of 96.6%.

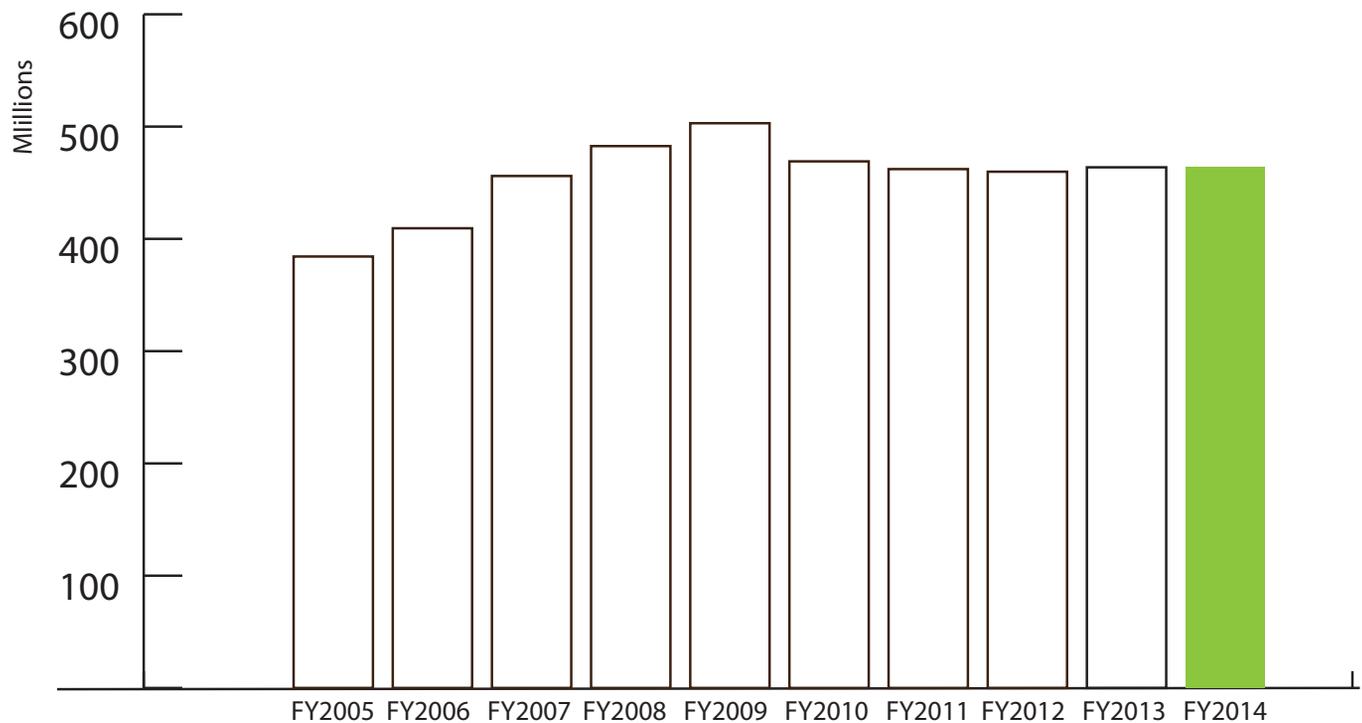
In contrast, fiscal 2012 federal funds accounted for only 0.57% of the total monies spent in corrections. This level of federal funds was below the national average (1.9%) reported for the same fiscal year.

SOURCE: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report (Fiscal 2011-2013)

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

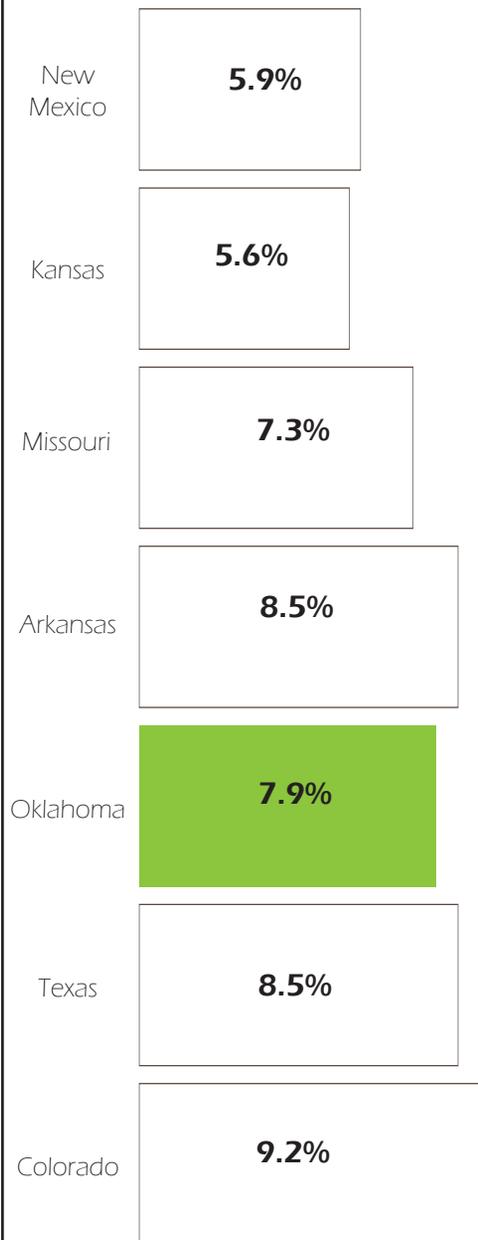
Although Oklahoma corrections takes a larger share of general revenue funds, the state has one of the lowest incarceration per diem rates, the result of incarcerating higher percentages of state citizens compared to surrounding states.

Appropriations History, FY2005 TO FY2014



Fiscal Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Appropriation	384,286,568	409,443,403	456,004,876	482,619,998	503,000,000	469,025,000	462,141,777	459,831,068	463,731,068	463,731,068
% Change prior year	2.8	6.5	11.4	5.8	4.2	-6.8	-1.5	-0.5	0.8%	0.00%
Supplemental	17,924,000	24,000,000	32,664,573	24,000,000	-	7,200,000	-	-	-	-
Total State Appropriations	5,358,101,676	6,038,003,816	6,738,268,544	7,048,169,281	7,089,333,227	6,999,468,194	6,691,837,225	6,504,270,090	-	-

Corrections as Percentage of Total General Fund Expenditures, FY 2013



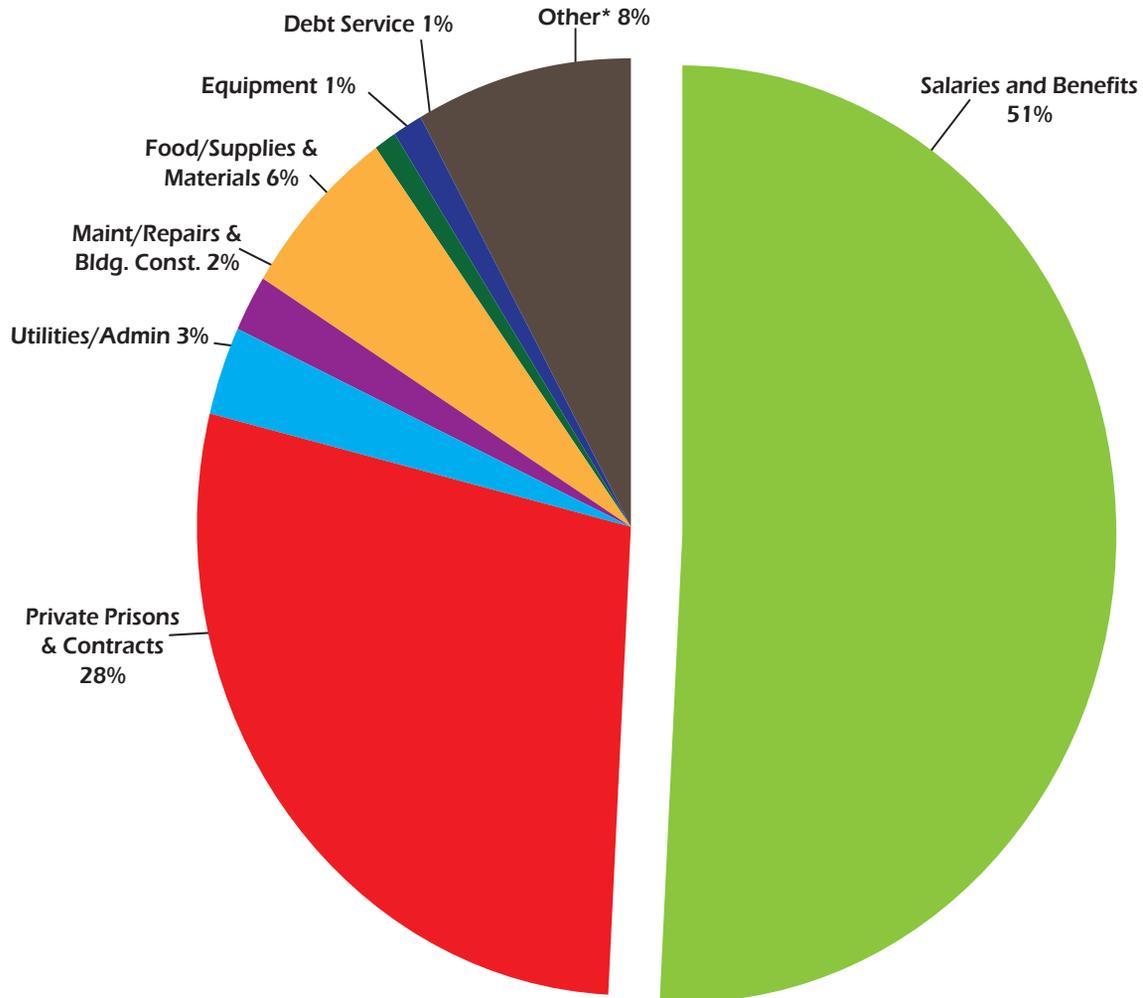
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers: State Expenditure Report (Fiscal Year 2010-2012 Data)

PHOTO BY PATRICIA ISBELL



The following chart provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2013 Actual Expenditures by expenditure type for the Department of Corrections.

FY 2013 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type

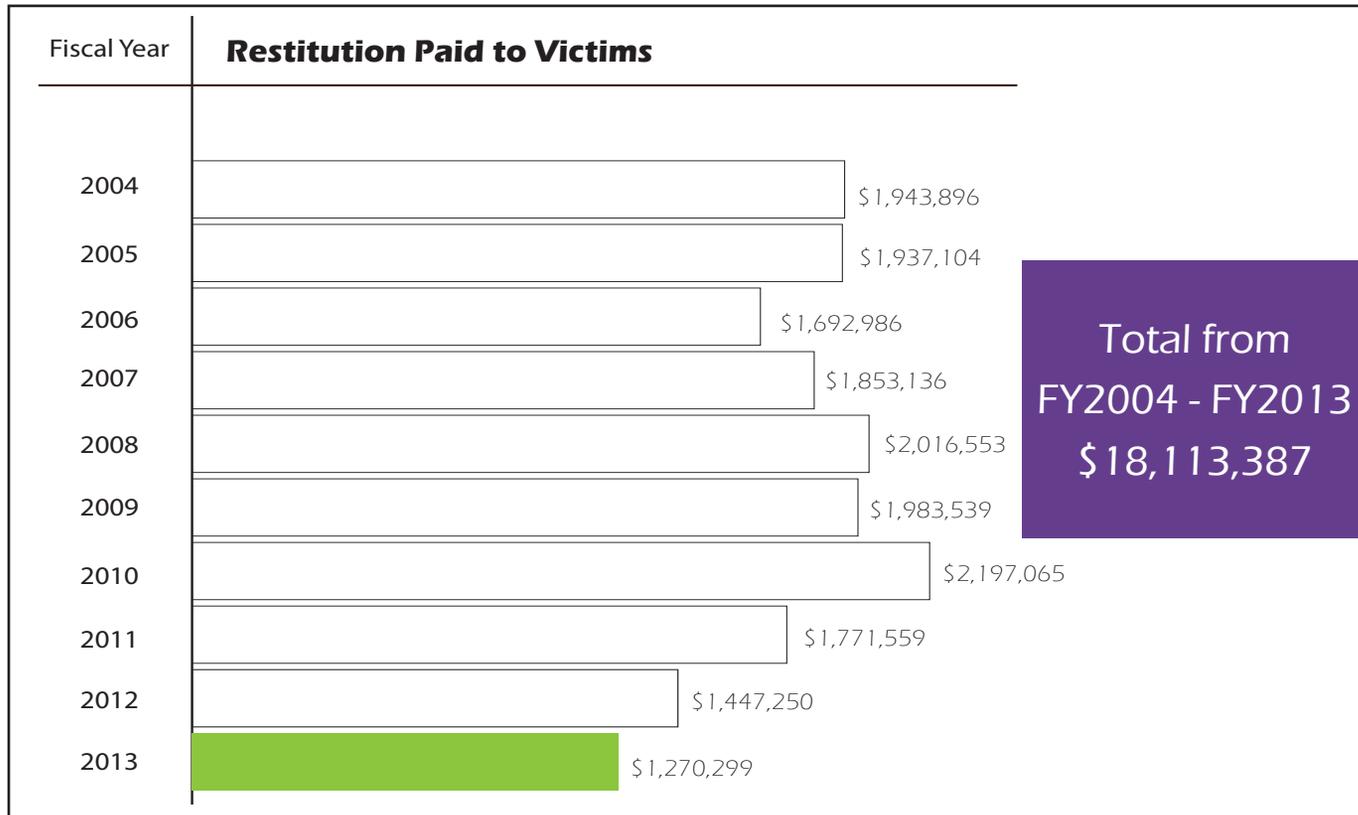


Note: *Other Expenditures-
Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Offender Pay; Rent Expense; Production, Safety & Security; Shop Expense; General Operating Expenses
Under 1 Million: Travel Agency Direct Payments; Incentive Payments; Travel reimbursements; Lease Purchasing; Library Equipment-Resources; Land; Livestock & Poultry; Employee reimbursements (Non-Travel); Payments to Local Government; Reimbursement

Source: DOC Finance and Accounting

Restitution to Victims

The following table provides a breakdown of restitution fees paid to victims since Fiscal Year 2004.



Following is a summary of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2015 appropriation request.

Priority	Item	Total
A	Annualize fully funded contract beds for FY 2014	\$31,506,682
TOTAL REQUESTED APPROPRIATION INCREASE		\$31,506,682
REQUESTED FY 2015 APPROPRIATION		\$495,237,750

Department of Corrections 2014 Proposed Legislative Initiatives

Clarify list of crimes excluded from eligibility for delayed sentencing.

Amend Sex Offender Registration Act to clarify registration requirement does not apply while offender is incarcerated.

Increase time frame from six (6) months to twelve (12) months from scheduled release for Parole Board docketing of nonviolent offenders when all facilities reach maximum capacity and DOC contracts for bedspace.

Amend statute on offender medical care to have DOC pay Medicaid reimbursement for inpatient hospitalization rather than current network rate.

Exempt offenders serving LWOP from requirement to deposit 20% wages in mandatory savings, payable upon discharge.

PHOTO BY PATRICIA ISBELL





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