Corrections History and Current Landscape

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National and State Trends

National


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoners Series.

Oklahoma

State Prison Population, 1925-2018
Incarcerated Inmates FY 2009 through FY 2018*

During FY18, ODOC received 10,777 inmates.

*Inmates in custody and sentenced inmates awaiting reception in county jails
Controlling Offense Type FY 2018 Receptions

**Females**
- MISC. NON-VIOLENT: 138
- LARCENY: 191
- ASSAULT: 258
- DISTRIBUTING CDS: 311
- POSSESSION, OBTAINING CDS: 502

**Males**
- BURGLARY II: 637
- LARCENY: 898
- DISTRIBUTING CDS: 1,115
- POSSESSION, OBTAINING CDS: 1,327
- ASSAULT: 1,362
Common Early Experiences of Incarcerated Women
Family Dysfunction and Instability

- 62.4% someone in home with drinking problem
- 53.4% someone in home with drug problem
- 44.7% mental illness in the home
- 69.2% divorced parent
- 32.4% one or both parents incarcerated
- 54.8% running away from home before age 18

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, September 17, 2014; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Melissa Jones, MA, David McLeod, Ph.D. and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.
Trauma and Violence

• In Childhood
  – Child Physical and/or Sexual Abuse (69.8%)
  – Father Violent (46.0%)
  – Mother Violent (25.9%)

• In Adulthood
  – Domestic Violence (66.2%)
  – Rape After Age 18 (45.5%)

Source: Oklahoma Study of Incarcerated Mothers and Their Children, September 17, 2014; Susan F. Sharp, Ph.D., Melissa Jones, MA, David McLeod, Ph.D. and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth.
In 2016, Louisiana was #1 in the nation for incarceration at 760 per 100,000. In June 2017, the LA legislature passed the Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Package which is projected to reduce the prison population by 10% and save $262M over the next decade.

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016
Reduction of 2016 Oklahoma Inmates Required to Meet Comparison Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Average</th>
<th>Arkansas</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,401</td>
<td>4,719</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td>6,775</td>
<td>13,874</td>
<td>14,720</td>
<td>14,882</td>
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</table>
Cost of Being #1

- Inmates in excess of the national average = 12,401
- Contracted Beds = 7,249
- Inmates Awaiting Reception in County Jails = 642
- Fiscal Year 2018 Actual Cost of Contracted Beds and County Jail Payments = $120,000,000
Consequences of Rising Population

- Exploring building an additional prison and more units at existing prisons to house 5,200 inmates
Actions Taken to Manage Growth

- Reduced county jail backup
- Maximized use of available beds
- Accelerated discharges
- Added/removed temporary beds
- Multiple policy changes
Leased North Fork Correctional Center

- Moves began in July 2016
- Created additional beds
- Allowed reduction in temporary beds
- Improved safety
- Created efficiencies
- Facilitated work center consolidation
Consolidated Work Centers

- Consolidated fifteen (15) work centers
- Redistributed personnel and operating budgets amounting to $13,690,697
- Simplified agency logistics
- Offered efficiencies unattainable at work centers
- Increased inmate access to programs
Eliminated County Jail Contracts

- Oklahoma County Jail - May 2016
- Jefferson County Detention Center – July 2016
- Choctaw, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Jefferson, Leflore, Nowata, Okmulgee, Roger Mills and Tillman – March 2017
- Eliminating contracts:
  - Aided with loss in appropriations
  - Removed burdens of fulfilling functions not met by county jails
  - Improved access to programs and services
Re-purposed Community Corrections Centers

- Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center became a female facility
- Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center became Kate Barnard Correctional Center

Benefits:
- Increased utilization of beds
- Increased state beds for female inmates
- Decreased female county jail backup
Intermediate Revocation Facility

- Bill Johnson Correctional Center
- Intermediate Revocation Facilities (IRF)
  - Intensive services
  - Unfunded mandate
- Court usage
  - Investing in IRFs to increase placements
  - Increased placements to decrease prison terms
IRF Inmates Received into Custody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2017</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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- FY 2013: 4M – 8F
- FY 2014: 27M – 8F
- FY 2015: 66M – 33F
- FY 2016: 78M – 33F
- FY 2017: 120M – 54F
- FY 2018: 147M – 107F
 Consolidated Mental Health Units

- Joseph Harp Correctional Center
- Benefits include:
  - Recruitment of qualified mental health professionals
  - Management of male inmates
  - Minimal impact on beds
  - Backfilled Oklahoma State Penitentiary with medium male inmates to provide facility support
Reducing Recidivism

• Effective programs focus on dynamic criminogenic needs for those who are at moderate and high risk to reoffend

• Criminogenic needs include:
  – High to moderate need for treatment for substance abuse/addiction
  – Criminal Associates
  – Criminal Thinking
  – Education/Employment

• Also need to remove barriers to addressing the above:
  – Mental health needs
  – Access to needed services within the community upon reentry
### FY 2018 Program Completions Among Releases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Inmates With Program Need Who Released in FY 2018</th>
<th>Inmates Who Had Need Met</th>
<th>Percent with Need Met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,364</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse treatment</td>
<td>3,553</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive behavioral programming</td>
<td>6,725</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Technology</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-entry programming</td>
<td>10,056</td>
<td>3,007</td>
<td>30%</td>
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Recidivism Rates

Releases from prison who returned to prison within 3 years of release

- Oklahoma: 24.80%
- Texas: 21.00%
- Kansas: 33.91%
- Missouri: 42.70%
- New Mexico: 49.20%
- Colorado: 49.50%
- Arkansas: 57.44%
Summary

• Deinstitutionalization and the “War on Drugs” significantly contributed to the growth in incarceration
• Oklahoma’s prison population has continued to grow
• Drug crimes are prominent among the prison population and substance abuse/addiction are contributors to other types of crime
• The “pipeline” to incarceration often begins early in life
• Incarcerating at the #1 rate is expensive
Summary

• Multiple actions have been taken to manage growth and increase efficiencies
• Programs that focus on those most likely to reoffend and address dynamic criminogenic needs reduce recidivism
• Sufficient programming is not available
• Recidivism is low compared to surrounding states
• Incarcerating at the current rate is not sustainable, criminal justice system reform is critical