

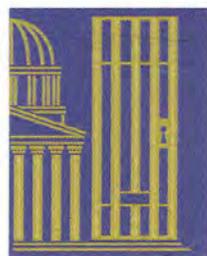
# State of Oklahoma



Report of the

## Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma

*created by SB 810 of 2003 Legislative Session*



Oklahoma  
Criminal Justice  
Resource Center

**January 2004**

**State of Oklahoma**



**Special Task Force for  
Women Incarcerated in  
Oklahoma**

(Created by S.B. 810 of 2003 Legislative Session)

**REPORT**

to the

**Governor**

**President Pro Tempore of the Senate**

and

**Speaker of the House of Representatives**

**January 5, 2004**



United States Army

Department of the Army

Headquarters

Washington, D.C.

REPORT

Form 298



**Mary Fallin**  
Lieutenant Governor

State of Oklahoma  
**Office of the Lieutenant Governor**  
Oklahoma City

January 14, 2004

The Honorable Governor Henry, President Pro Tempore Hobson, and Speaker Adair:

As required by Senate Bill 810 the Special Task Force on Women Incarcerated is transmitting this report that was agreed upon by a majority of the members. Although it is important to note that not all of this report received universal support, I want to take this opportunity to commend the efforts and input of all task force members, the many concerned Oklahomans who voiced their opinions throughout the process, and the staff of the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center that dedicated a tremendous amount of time and expertise. Also, I would be remiss if I did not specifically give thanks to the leadership that Senator Dick Wilkerson provided as Vice-Chair.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Fallin".

Mary Fallin  
Lieutenant Governor  
Chair

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Senate Bill No. 810 of the 1st Session of the 49th Oklahoma Legislature (2003) created the Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma. A copy of SB 810 is included in Appendix B to this Report.

Pursuant to SB 810, the following 11 persons served as members:

- Hon. Mary Fallin, Lieutenant Governor
- Senator Daisy Lawler, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
- Senator Dick Wilkerson, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
- Rep. Ron Kirby, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
- Rep. Barbara Staggs, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
- Hon. Linda Morrissey, Tulsa County District Court Judge, designee of the Director of the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center
- Suzanne McClain Atwood, Executive Coordinator, District Attorneys Council
- Debbie Mahaffey, designee of the Director of the State Department of Corrections
- Jean Derry, designee of the Director of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services
- Debbe Leftwich, Chair, Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women
- Bernice Mitchell, Vice-chair, Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women

At the first meeting, July 9, 2003, the members elected Lt. Gov. Fallin as Chair and Sen. Dick Wilkerson as Vice-chair.

The Task Force met in open meeting nine times at the State Capitol: July 9, July 30, August 20, September 10, October 1, October 22, November 12, December 2-3, and December 17, 2003. Notices and agendas were posted in advance at the meeting place and filed with the Secretary of State. The general public was afforded the opportunity to comment at Public Forums that were included on the agendas for July 30, August 20, September 10, October 1, October 22, and November 12. Copies of the notices and agendas are included in Appendix B to this Report, as are Minutes of the meetings.

As directed by SB 810, the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center staffed the Task Force, under the direction of K.C. Moon, Director. However, several other agencies and organizations and their leaders also provided substantial and essential information, including the Departments of Corrections, Human Services, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services, the District Attorneys Association, the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System, and the Vera Institute of Justice. Drs. Susan Sharp, Susan Marcus-Mendoza, and Stephanie Covington graciously provided their expertise. The Task Force also benefited from the interest, comments, and suggestions of representatives of numerous other organizations and the general public.

This Report, including Appendices A and B, may be viewed on the Internet web site of the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center: <http://www.ocjrc.net/Publications.asp>



# **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **of the**

### **Special Task Force for**

#### **Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma**

### **Introduction**

The mission of the Special Task Force for Women Incarcerated in Oklahoma as mandated in Senate Bill No. 810 of 2003 was to determine the causes of Oklahoma's high female incarceration rate. Oklahoma's female incarceration rate of 131 per 100,000 female population is 143% higher than the U.S. average and has led the nation at least since 1993. Research reviewed by the Task Force suggests that the following findings are possible causes of Oklahoma's high female incarceration rate.

- Oklahoma's 2001 total female arrest rate was 54% higher than the U.S. total female arrest rate and has increased by 25% since 1990.
- States such as Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas have higher total female arrest rates and Uniform Crime Report Index arrest rates than Oklahoma. However, their female incarceration rates are between one-half and one-tenth of Oklahoma's rates.
- The largest discrepancy between Oklahoma and other states in the area of female arrests and incarceration is in drug-related crimes.
- Oklahoma's 2001 female drug arrest rate was 116% higher than the U.S. female drug arrest rate and has increased by 152% since 1990.

- Oklahoma's percentage of prison receptions due to drug possession is twice the national average at 27.5% for females and 18.2% for males. The U.S. average is 12.9% for females and 8.9% for males.
- Females in Oklahoma experienced a 125% increase in the number of prison receptions for drug crimes from 1990-2002.
- Low incarceration states spend more for state-supported alcohol and other drug abuse treatment programs than high incarceration states. Oklahoma's per capita expenditure for state-supported alcohol and other drug abuse treatment programs at \$6.06 is 117% less than the U.S. average at \$13.17.
- There is a link between lower probation spending on offenders and higher female incarceration rates. States that incarcerate the most women spend consistently less than average on probation costs. Oklahoma spends \$2.04, half the U.S. average of \$4.37 for probation/parole cost per offender per day.
- There is a correlation between lower spending on judicial and legal services and higher female incarceration rates. States that incarcerate the most women spend consistently less than average on courts, prosecutors, and criminal defense. Oklahoma spends 71% less than the U.S. average.

## **The Present Criminal Justice System: Findings and Conclusions**

- Finding 1: The Task Force finds no bias against women in statewide felony sentencing practices.
- Finding 2: Although the Oklahoma female prison incarceration rate of 131 per 100,000 female residents in 2002 is the highest in the nation, females comprise 10% (2,363 of 23,006) of the prison population as of June 30, 2003. [4A, pp. 2 and 31]
- Finding 3: Oklahoma females sentenced to prison are not likely to be first-time offenders. [4A, p. 26]
- Finding 4: Females were about half as likely as males to be sentenced to prison, and among all felony sentences given, the sentences of females were slightly shorter (11 months) than the sentences of males. [4A, pp. 15 and 18]
- Finding 5: Oklahoma has increased the time served by violent offenders. [1A, page 16; 4A, page 18]
- Finding 6: By using drug courts and probation more frequently for women, the Oklahoma criminal justice system is at least partially recognizing the special needs and lesser risk posed by female offenders. [2A]
- Finding 7: Females represent 10% of the prison population, yet they are 21.6% of the inmates granted parole or commutation. [4A, p. 31]
- Finding 8: Incarceration of females often costs more than incarceration of males for two reasons: (1) females are more likely to need medical care in prison, and (2) female inmates are more likely to be custodial parents, and society pays more to care for their children. All told, taxpayers spend 31% more to lock up the average female than the average male. [8C and 8D]

Finding 9: A 2002 survey by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) documented the following characteristics of female inmates (information was self-reported by inmates):

- a. 30% do not have a high school diploma or GED;
- b. 81% have children;
- c. 25% are currently married;
- d. 71% had been in an abusive relationship;
- e. 35% were sexually abused as a child, and 29% were physically abused as a child;
- f. 48% had received social assistance; and
- g. 75% were incarcerated for drug and non-violent crimes.

Finding 10: Children of women in the criminal justice system are often at risk.

Conclusion 1: The present system is working to protect the public by keeping violent offenders, including the small number of violent female offenders, in prison.

Conclusion 2: Oklahoma needs a comprehensive study to address the funding and exercise oversight of the care of children of women in the criminal justice system.

Conclusion 3: The present system is utilizing alternatives to incarceration of women, but recommendations for change in policies, both in and outside of the system, are warranted as shown in sections A through D below.

## Recommendations for Change

Underlying the following set of recommendations is the idea that meeting the state's public safety obligations to its taxpayers and citizens requires a systematic approach to criminal justice that:

recognizes that many of Oklahoma's female offenders share commonalities that we, as a state, should work to alleviate,

utilizes and maximizes all tools within the community and criminal justice system available to deal with female offenders, and

better prepares incarcerated women, pre-release and post-release, for surviving on the outside without re-offending.

### A. Diverting Women from Becoming Offenders

#### Part One: Mental Illness

Finding A-1-1: Fifty percent of women incarcerated in Oklahoma have a history of, or are currently exhibiting, some form of diagnosed mental illness – nearly twice the rate for male prisoners. [X2, X8]

Finding A-1-2: Of the women with mental illness sent to prison, 68.3% were incarcerated for non-violent crimes. [X2, X8; for meaning of "non-violent crime" see Definitions in Appendix A]

Finding A-1-3: The population of women in jails and prisons in Oklahoma has markedly increased while the population of persons institutionalized under the supervision of the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) has dramatically declined. [X8, 8D, and 1F, page 3.]

Finding A-1-4: The use of psychotropic medications by DOC in the last five years has doubled. [X2]

Recommendation A-1-1: Oklahoma needs a comprehensive study of the mental health needs of women, the mental health services available to women in this state, the mental health services that should be provided to women incarcerated, and the prospects for utilizing mental health courts as an additional sentencing option.

## Part Two: Physical & Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence

Finding A-2-1: Two of every three women in the criminal justice system report a background of childhood physical, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse and two of three report having been victims of domestic violence as adults. [5A, X4, X9]

Finding A-2-2: Many women report, because of lack of awareness of the dynamics of domestic violence, being reluctant to make official complaints.

Finding A-2-3: Many women who make domestic violence complaints want to drop them upon realizing that, lacking funds, education, and job experience, they have no apparent means of survival outside of the troubled domestic situation.

Recommendation A-2-1: The Task Force strongly encourages police and district attorneys to vigorously investigate domestic violence and pursue prosecutions, including the use of expert witnesses, even in situations where the complainant becomes reluctant to testify or asks that the matter be dropped.

Recommendation A-2-2: The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services should work with the Department of Education and other agencies to educate, protect, and empower victims of domestic violence and to encourage prosecution of offenders.

Recommendation A-2-3: The Administrative Office of the Courts should emphasize educational opportunities for the judiciary on the subject of domestic violence and on managing female offenders.

### Part Three: Background Factors for Female Drug Users

Finding A-3-1: The total adult female drug arrest rate for Oklahoma increased by 152% from 1990 through 2001. [4A, p. 10]

Finding A-3-2: Oklahoma's high correlation between increases in arrests of females and increases in imprisonment of females seems to be isolated to drug-related offenses. [4A, pp. 12 and 20]

Finding A-3-3: There is little evidence that sanctions without treatment deter drug-addicted offenders from re-offending.

Finding A-3-4: When compared with other states, Oklahoma underutilizes jail sentences as an intermediate punishment between probation and imprisonment for female offenders: Oklahoma uses jail sentences for felony offenders at half the national percentage. [4A, p. 14; 8A; 8B]

Recommendation A-3-1: Policymakers should consider enhancing treatment for offenders who are addicted to drugs or alcohol. Policymakers may need to develop creative and effective alternatives to imprisonment, as well as enhance treatment services within prisons and jails.

## B. Alternatives within the Criminal Justice System

### Part One: Costs: Incarceration vs. Drug Court and Community Sentencing

- Finding B-1-1: Nationally, 70% of incarcerated women have minor children and 10% of those children wind up in foster care. [X5, from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)]
- Finding B-1-2: In Oklahoma, about 1,000 minors are currently in foster care because the mother is incarcerated. [Statements by officials of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) on several occasions; 8D]
- Finding B-1-3: The state's cost per year for a child in foster care is, at a minimum, \$4,100. [Derived in preparation of 8D]
- Finding B-1-4: Incarceration of a female typically has much more substantial destructive impact on families than incarceration of a male. [X4]
- Finding B-1-5: Of the 557 female drug offenders sent to prison in 2001, 307 (57.9%) were convicted of possession and 185 (28%) were convicted of distribution. Fourteen (2.0%) were convicted of trafficking and 17 (4.8%) were convicted of manufacturing. [2B]
- Finding B-1-6: There is wide disparity among criminal justice experts as to the percentage of women offenders that need to be in prison to protect the public safety. For example, wardens and other prison officials say only 20% to 25% of female inmates need to be there to protect the public. [Comments at X3]

Finding B-1-7: 79.9% of women imprisoned in Oklahoma are serving sentences for non-violent crimes. [1I]

Finding B-1-8: The re-arrest rate for female drug court graduates is 14.2% whereas the re-arrest rate for female traditional probation offenders is 31%. [3B]

Finding B-1-9: The prison cost per year for female offenders in Oklahoma is \$19,847 per offender (about 10% higher than for male offenders) whereas drug court and community sentencing alternatives cost one-fourth that amount or less. [3C; 8C]

Finding B-1-10: Current funding at about \$2,000 per offender for drug court and \$1,100 per offender for community sentencing, which is less than actual cost, is limiting the use of drug courts and community sentencing. If fully funded, these options could handle offenders with more needs and many who are otherwise prison bound.

Finding B-1-11: The Oklahoma Sentencing Commission recently completed an analysis of alternatives to incarceration and provided the Legislature with a set of sentencing recommendations. [2C]

Recommendation B-1-1: More drug courts should be established and expanded.

Recommendation B-1-2: The state should fund expansion and establishment of drug court services as rapidly as DMHSAS can certify that qualified drug treatment providers are available to support new drug court services.

Recommendation B-1-3: The state should continue to fund efforts to find, perfect, and utilize assessment tools that can determine more accurately the kind and level of treatment to which substance-abusing women are likely to respond.

Recommendation B-1-4: The Legislature should consider removing any barriers that prevent judges from sentencing offenders convicted of the lesser drug-related offenses to drug court.

Recommendation B-1-5: To the extent that resources are available, female offenders who have been convicted of the lesser drug-related offenses should be channeled into drug court and community sentencing programs, when appropriate, rather than be sent to prison or placed on traditional probation.

## Part Two: Methamphetamines and Intensive Treatment

Finding B-2-1: Drug court data shows that, although alcohol (39%) still is the addictive substance most often used by men in Oklahoma, for women, methamphetamine (37%) is the drug of choice. For persons sentenced to prison for controlled dangerous substance (CDS), methamphetamine was the predominant drug type for both males (51%) and females (60%). [2A, p.6; 4A, p. 22]

Finding B-2-2: Methamphetamine has such a profound effect on the brain that outpatient treatment, even if extended or intensive, is often not sufficient to deal successfully with the addiction. [X4, X9, 3C]

Finding B-2-3: Some offenders report the prospect of losing custody of a child is often the point at which a methamphetamine-addicted woman is ready to accept intervention, particularly if there is a facility available where both she and the child can receive the intensive assistance necessary to rebuild their lives. [X4]

Finding B-2-4: Oklahoma has only about 50 placements for long-term intensive treatment where a child or children can be with the mother. [X7]

Recommendation B-2-1: The Legislature should fund establishment of more long-term intensive treatment placements for women and their children for use in appropriate cases.

Recommendation B-2-2: The Legislature should encourage DMHSAS in its efforts to help treatment providers implement best practices in both outpatient and residential programs across the state.

### C. Rehabilitative Efforts while Offenders are Incarcerated

Finding C-1: DOC reports more than 530 incarcerated female offenders in need of substance abuse treatment are awaiting a treatment program. [DOC information provided December 22, 2003]

Finding C-2: DOC reports more than 277 incarcerated female offenders in need of education await an education program, and that more than 252 female prisoners await vocational training. [DOC information provided December 22, 2003]

Finding C-3: There is a limited number of employment opportunities for women upon release from prison.

Recommendation C-1: DOC and DMHSAS should continue their collaboration to provide substance abuse treatment to those who are incarcerated as well as provide adequate follow-up and aftercare upon release.

## D. Reintegration Efforts after Incarceration

Finding D-1: The Task Force has discovered very few efforts in Oklahoma to provide structured support for male or female offenders attempting to establish healthy lives post-release.

Finding D-2: Obstacles faced by women attempting to establish healthy lives post-release are sometimes formidable. [X3 and X4. See also X10.]

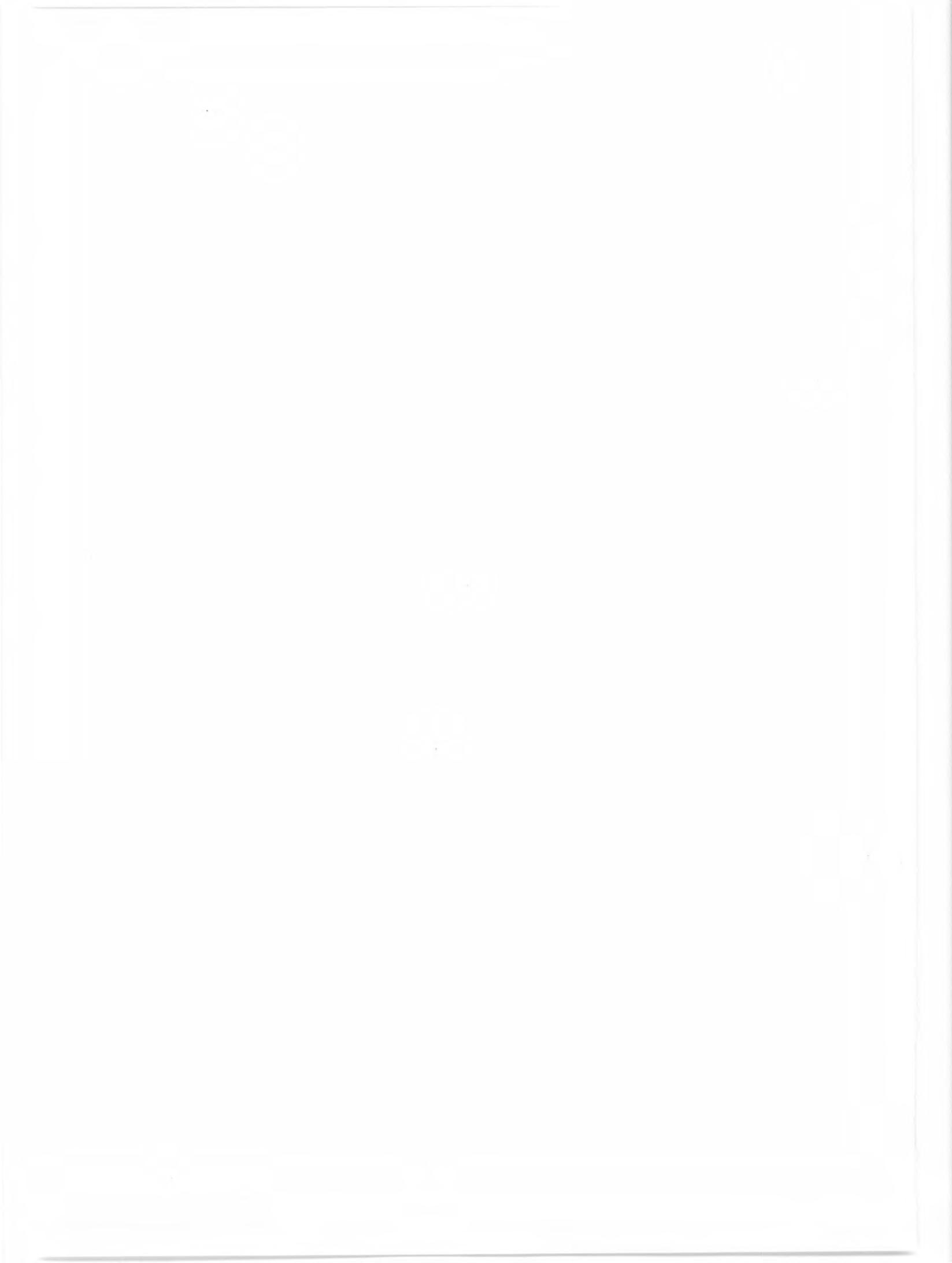
Recommendation D-1: DOC should be supported in its efforts to facilitate successful reintegration of offenders into society.

Recommendation D-2: The Legislature should study the scope of fees and restitution requirements placed on offenders to consider whether the debts faced by the offenders on release (particularly the debts of women who have minimal education, job skills, and work experience) are barriers to their successful reintegration into society.

# Appendix A

- List of documents referenced by the Task Force
- Definitions of Terms

Appendix is also available on the OCJRC Internet web site at: [www.ocjrc.net/publications.asp](http://www.ocjrc.net/publications.asp)



## SPECIAL TASK FORCE FOR WOMEN INCARCERATED IN OKLAHOMA

### REFERENCE LIST

#### First Meeting:

Items distributed by OCJRC staff:

- 1A U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "2001 Female Incarceration Rates (Rank) Per 100,000 Population" (a graphic prepared by Oklahoma Data Analysis & Statistics Unit of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections).
- 1B Oklahoma Department of Corrections. "Total Crime Rate Per 100,000 – Incarceration Rate Per 100,000" (chart for the years 1974 through 2001).
- 1C U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001*, page 501: "Female Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State and Federal Correctional Authorities."
- 1D Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center. 2003. *Oklahoma Sentencing Commission: Felony Sentencing in 2001*.
- 1E Sandhu, Harjit S., Hmoud Salem Al-Mosleh, and Bill Chown. "Why Does Oklahoma Have the Highest Female Incarceration Rate in the U.S.? A Preliminary Investigation." *Oklahoma Criminal Justice Research Consortium Journal*, Vol. 1: August 1994.  
<<http://www.doc.state.ok.us/DOCS/OCJRC/OCJRC94/940650c.htm>>

Oklahoma Department of Corrections items distributed by Debbie Mahaffey, Deputy Director, DOC:

- 1F "Female Offender Management Work Summary for Fiscal Year 2002."
- 1G "Facts at a Glance" ["a monthly snapshot of the department's population, programs, inmate demographics, and much more"]. May 30, 2003.
- 1H "Survey of Oklahoma Department of Corrections Female Offenders Conducted in September 2002."
- 1I "Inmate Profile for End of Month Population for December 2002."
- 1J "Female Receptions as a Percent of All Receptions from FY 1980 through FY 2002."

#### Second Meeting:

Items distributed by OCJRC staff:

- 2A OCJRC. July 18, 2003. "Drug Courts." A list of existing and planned drug courts, by county, and a set of charts and graphs as follows:
  - Gender at Entry
  - Gender by County
  - Drug Court Status by Gender

Race at Entry by Gender  
 Children of Participants at Entry  
 Education at Entry by Gender  
 Employment at Entry  
 Income at Entry  
 Mean ASI Scores at Entry for All Participants  
 Number of Prior Felonies for All Participants  
 Top Five Felonies for Males and Females  
 Top Four Drugs of Choice  
 Outcomes  
 Full-Time Employment Among Graduates  
 Mean Income among Graduates Only  
 Mean Education Among Graduates Only  
 Mean ASI Scores for Graduates Only  
 Comparison of Re-Arrest Among Drug Court Graduates and Traditional  
 Probation Offenders  
 Re-Arrest of Drug Court Graduates After 36 Months.

- 2B** OCJRC. "Drug Offenders to Prison by Gender 2001." A chart prepared July 30, 2003.
- 2C** OCJRC. 2003. "Oklahoma Sentencing Commission: Recommendations to the Legislature about Felony Sentencing."
- 2D** Moon, Dreama G., Garry L. Robison, Olayemi D. Akande, and Beverly Fletcher. 1994. "Substance Abuse Among Female Prisoners in Oklahoma." *Oklahoma Criminal Justice Research Consortium Journal* Vol. 1: August 1994.

#### Third Meeting:

- 3A** OCJRC. "Statewide Criminal Justice Flow Chart, 2001." August 19, 2003.
- 3B** OCJRC. "Requested Information on Drug Courts." August 19, 2003.
- 3C** Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections. Set of various items distributed, and comments by Justin Jones, Division Director, August 20, 2003.
- 3D** OCJRC. "Future Meeting Topics and Information/Questions to be Addressed." August 19, 2003.

#### Fourth Meeting:

- 4A** Analysis of the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System Process
1. Overview
    - a. Female, Male, and Total Incarceration - Oklahoma v. U.S.
    - b. Total Incarceration Rates 1993-2002 – Oklahoma v. U.S.
    - c. Female Incarceration Rates 1993-2002 – Oklahoma v. U.S.

- d. Criminal Justice System Process Flow Chart
- 2. Arrest Data
  - a. Oklahoma v. U.S. Total 1990-2001
  - b. Oklahoma v. U.S. Total 1990-2001 – Female
  - c. Oklahoma v. U.S. Total 1990-2001 – Male
  - d. Oklahoma Arrests by Offense and Gender – 2001
  - e. Drug Arrests by Gender in Oklahoma 1990-2001
  - f. Oklahoma Drug Possession Arrests by Category and Gender
  - g. State Comparisons on Female Arrests and Incarceration
- 3. Felony Sentencing Data
  - a. Offense Types Among all Convictions
  - b. Sentence Types by Gender – Oklahoma v. U.S.
  - c. Offense Types Among all Prison Receptions
  - d. Sentence Lengths Among Prisoners by Offense Types and Gender – Oklahoma v. U.S.
  - e. Drug Crime Prison Receptions by Gender 1990-2002
  - f. Drug Crime Prison Receptions Relative to Drug Crime Arrests
  - g. Drug Types for Possession of CDS by Gender
  - h. All Felony Convictions by Gender and Race
  - i. All Prison Receptions by Gender and Race
  - j. Plea Rates by Gender
  - k. Analysis of First-Time Felony Offenders Sentence to Prison by Gender
- 4. Prison Population Data
  - a. Drug Offenders as a Percentage of Prison Receptions and Prison Population: Oklahoma, Selected States, and U.S.
  - b. Inmate Population per 1,000 Nonviolent, Violent, and Total Index Crimes
  - c. Female Incarceration Rates by County
- 5. Female Percentage of Totals at Various Stages in the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System 2001.
- 4B** Oklahoma Department of Corrections. "Approved Program Information." August 2003.

Fifth Meeting:

- 5A** Sharp, Susan F., Ph.D., and Susan T. Marcus-Mendoza, Ph.D. "Female Drug Offenders in Oklahoma." October 1, 2003.
- 5B** OCJRC. September 30, 2003:  
 Female Index Crime Arrests 2001: Oklahoma vs. U.S., Violent and Non-Violent.

Male Index Crime Arrests 2001: Oklahoma vs. U.S., Violent and Non-Violent.

Adult Female Index Crime Arrest Rates, 2001: Oklahoma vs. U.S., Violent and Non-Violent.

Percent of Time Served in Prison by Selected Offenses and Gender (Based on 6043 prison releases in FY 2003).

Sixth Meeting:

- 6A** Oklahoma Department of Human Services. October 22, 2003. "Women in Prison."
- 6B** Covington, Stephanie S., Ph.D. 2003. "Guiding Principles for a Gender-Responsive System of Care" and "Strategies for Implementation" from NIC Project: *Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders*.

Seventh Meeting:

- 7A** OCJRC. "State Comparisons of Substance Abuse and Criminal Justice Expenditures." November 12, 2003.
- 7B** Vera Institute of Justice. "Female Offenders: An Overview of State Responses." November 12, 2003.

Eighth Meeting:

- 8A** Rate of Female Inmates in State Prison and Local Jails in June, 2001: High vs. Low Female Incarceration Rates.
- 8B** Rate of Female Inmates in State Prison and Local Jails in June, 2001: Oklahoma vs. Regional States.
- 8C** Annual Taxpayer Cost of Incarceration for Female vs. Male Inmate [including medical costs].
- 8D** Annual Taxpayer Cost of Incarceration for Female vs. Male Inmate [including social service costs as well as medical costs].
- 8E** Trends in Statewide Prison Population and Mental Hospital Population.
- 8F** Percent Change in State Appropriations to Selected Agencies FY '97 – 'FY 04.

**LIST OF OTHER ITEMS REFERRED TO IN  
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- X1** "Study finds Hundreds of Thousands of Inmates Mentally Ill." *The New York Times*, October 22, 2003.
- X2** Powitzky, Robert J., Ph.D. Oklahoma Department of Corrections Mental Health Services *Fact Sheet*. January 2003.
- X3** National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Training Program held September 23-26, 2003, at Oklahoma City, OK
- X4** Comments by Stephanie S. Covington, Ph.D., when speaking to the Task Force October 22, 2003.
- X5** Comments by personnel of the Vera Institute of Justice when speaking to the Task Force November 12, 2003.
- X6** Letter of July 16, 2003, from N. Ann Lowrance, Executive Director, Project Safe, Inc., Shawnee, Oklahoma, to Rep. Barbara Staggs citing several studies regarding victimization of women prior to incarceration. (Distributed to the Task Force at the July 30, 2003, meeting.)
- X7** Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. "Substance Abuse Programs Bed Utilization Report" for the week ending October 25, 2003.
- X8** "Jailing of Mentally Ill on Rise." *Tulsa World*, November 20, 2003.
- X9** Comments by Eagle Ridge Institute Guthrie facility staff and residents during October 2, 2003, visit by the Task Force, Chair, one other member, and two Task Force staff.
- X10** Boo, Katherine. "The Marriage Cure." *The New Yorker*. August 18, 2003.
- X11** Snyder, Carmel Perez. "Foster Care Rate Linked to Factors." *The Daily Oklahoman*. June 11, 2003.

## Felony Sentencing Data Definitions

**Deferred** - includes a probation sentence typically for first time, non-violent offenders, whereby once the sentence is completed, the offender's record is expunged.

**Suspended** - includes a prison sentence that has been suspended, allowing the offender to serve the sentence under probation (usually under DOC supervision).

**Community Sentence** - An alternative sanction program created in 2000 and administered by DOC through local planning councils.

Drug Court - An alternative sanction program created in 1997 and administered by DMHSAS through a local team, usually headed by a judge.

**Jail Term** - includes all offenders who are sentenced to jail or a jail split.

-Jail - includes all offenders sentenced to county jails. Once the offender has completed his/her sentence, he/she is released.

-Jail Split - includes both a period to be served in the county jail and a period on probation, which may be suspended or deferred. Once the offender has completed his/her time in the county jail, he/she is released to probation for the remainder of the sentence.

**Prison Term** - includes all offenders who are sentenced to prison or a prison split sentence.

-Prison - includes all offenders sentenced to the Department of Corrections in a state correctional facility. Once the offender has completed his/her sentence, he/she is released without supervision. Paroled inmates are supervised until their sentence expires.

-Prison split - includes both a period to be served with the Department of Corrections in a state correctional facility and a suspended probation sentence. Once the offender has completed his/her sentence in prison, he/she is released to probation for the remainder of the sentence.

**Offense Category Definitions:** Offenses included in each offense category that are not already indicated such as Drug Possession, DUI, Burglary II, Drug Distribution, Drug Manufacture, and Drug Trafficking are as follows (not an exclusive list):

**Deadly Sins** - includes Murder I, Murder II, Manslaughter I, Assault and Battery with a Deadly Weapon, Drive-by Shooting, Shoot with Intent to Kill, Attempt to Kill by Administering Poison, Robbery With a Dangerous Weapon, Robbery by Force or Fear, Conjoint Robbery, Rape I, Arson I, Burglary I, Bombing, Child Abuse and Sexual Abuse, Forcible Sodomy, Child Pornography, Child Prostitution, and Lewd Acts with a Minor.

**Drug Other** - includes Obtaining Drugs by Fraud, Cultivation, Maintain a Place Where Drugs Are Kept, and Possession of Precursor Substances.

**Fraud** - includes Embezzlement, Obtaining Property by False Pretense, Bogus Checks, and Forgeries.

**Larceny** - includes Grand Larceny, Shoplifting, and Larceny of Auto.

**Assault Other** - includes Domestic Abuse and Assault/Battery on a Police Officer.

**Sex** - includes Indecent Exposure and Failure to Register as Sex Offender.

**Weapon Nonviolent** - includes Possession of a Firearm After a Felony Conviction and Possession of a Sawed-off Shotgun.

**Other Nonviolent** - includes all nonviolent offenses not already accounted for in other categories.

**Other Violent** - includes all violent offenses not already accounted for in other categories.

**Rape** - includes Rape II and Rape by Instrumentation.

**Assault Violent** - includes Assault and Battery with a Dangerous Weapon, Manslaughter II, Maiming and Kidnapping, and Assault with Intent to Commit a Felony.

**Weapon Violent** - includes Pointing a Firearm and Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony.

**Arson** - includes Arson II through IV.

**Violent Offenses** - offenses defined by 57 O. S. 571.