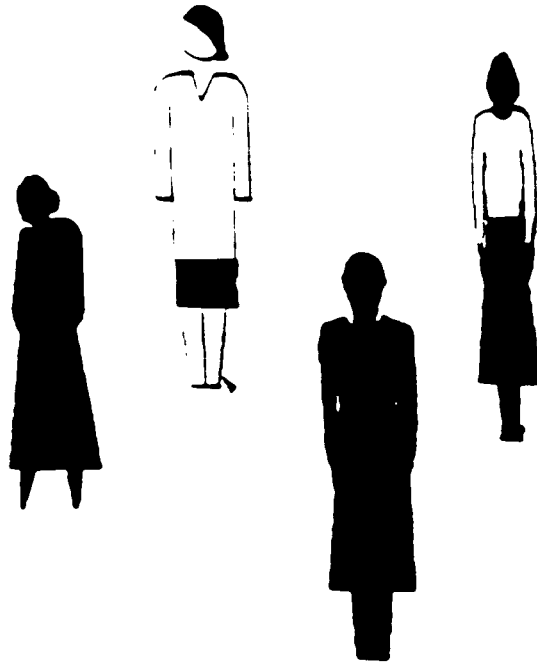


Profile of the Female Offender Population



prepared by:
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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January 7, 1983

Women Prisoners/DC v. DC



PC-DC-011-031

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Executive Summary: Profile of the Female Offender Population Report

The profile of the female offender is derived from a review of current demographic patterns and criminal behavior of incarcerated women in the Department of Corrections' institutions. The report focuses on critical elements that will identify characteristics of the women who are being imprisoned. It also gives an overview of program or treatment needs for women offenders to ensure a smoother transition back to community upon release and to reduce recidivism.

An examination of population trends, section II of the report, shows an astronomical rate of increase in the female offender population over the last nine years. From 1984 to September 1992 female offenders increased 147 percent, rising steadily from 349 to 861. 1985 and 1989 were peak growth years, with a slowing so far in the nineties. Based on current trends, the female offender population is projected to increase 17 percent, from 920 in 1992 to 1,080 by 1996.

Sections III and IV of the report present data on the demographic characteristics of the incarcerated female population on September 30, 1992, and incarceration trends by offense category, respectively. Most of the women offenders are African American (97 percent), between 26 and 35 years of age (52 percent). Ironically, a major portion of the women have a twelfth grade education (42 percent), with 10 percent even having a higher education; but the field of employment reflects primarily low paying jobs or unemployment at the time of arrest (85 percent).

Generally, the pattern of admissions for female offenders showed very little change from 1989 to 1992. For violent crimes (such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery or assault), the percentage is small, while the highest distribution is for non-violent offenses, such as forgery/embezzlement, bail violation/contempt, or the unauthorized use of a vehicle. In September 1992, about 7 percent of the women were admitted to the correctional system for violent offenses, 34 percent were admitted for narcotics offenses, and 58 percent for other non-violent offenses.

Other crime statistics for female offenders presented in the report include charge status, average time served, sentence length and expiration/parole releases by offense. By charge status, 79 percent of the women were sentenced, with the remaining 21 percent classified as pretrial or other. The average time served and sentence length data expectedly were larger for violent offenses than non-violent offenses. For example, women convicted of murder served on average 9.8 years in 1991, compared to 1.8 years for drug sales and 1.9 years for drug possession. The actual time served by women offenders was more consistent with the minimum sentence imposed for offenses, rather than the maximum sentence.

The offender release data show that drug sales violators represented the largest proportion (over 50 percent) of expiration and parole releases in 1992.

The final section of the report reviews programming needs of the female offenders, some self-reported in May 1992 by women housed at the Minimum Security Annex. It also details the goals of the female program established at the Correctional Treatment Facility which opened in May 1992. The women offenders identified visitation of children, custody and responsibility of children, education, vocational training, prenatal care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and AIDS treatment as critical areas of need among women offenders.

The CTF Women's Program is designed to expand the service delivery system to women offenders, with goals and objectives that focus on many of the self-reported needs and concerns. For instance, programming will be available to provide pregnant females with education and reproduction counseling, pre- and postnatal care, child development education and family relationship counseling. The CTF Substance Abuse Program, which has a 32-bed female offender unit, offers intensive treatment emphasizing individual and group therapy; educational enhancement; art, spiritual, music and recreation therapy; mental health counseling; community/family support; and pre-release and aftercare support management. In addition to having access to the centrally located resources at CTF -- education library, religious, recreation, medical, mental health, and volunteer programs -- other services will be established in the Women's Program to further implement the service delivery objectives for female offenders.

Since the dramatic increase in the absolute number of female offenders, two questions have repeatedly confronted the Department of Corrections:

Where will the expanding female offender population be housed, particularly considering the recent policy shift to reduce the dependency on federal facilities for women offenders from the District; and

How can more programs or treatment be made available to women to reduce recidivism and to combat the social malaise that underlie women criminality.

The challenge is to set a policy framework for developing effective recommendations in response to these questions. This report provides some of the information that is the foundation for this decision making process.

Profile of the Female Offender Population

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- II. Population Trends
- III. Demographic Characteristics
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Profile of the Female Offender Population

I. Introduction

Over the past nine years, female offenders have represented the fastest growing incarcerated population in the District, as well as nationwide. Between 1984 and September 1992, the female offender population rose steadily from 349 to 861 an increase of 147 percent. Nationally, from 1980 to 1989 women in prison increased by 202 percent, compared to an increase of 112 percent for the male population, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The record increase in the number of incarcerated women in the District requires a closer examination of who is being imprisoned, what type of crimes are being committed and how much time is being served by women for their criminal behavior. In 1991 the Office of Planning Analysis prepared a Female Offender Population Analysis report which included demographic, crime and incarceration statistics on women offenders. This report updates that analysis, primarily with data up to September 1992.

In addition, the service needs of female offenders are discussed at the end of this report. In previous years, corrections departments have made little investments in programs for women because of their relatively small numbers, compared to the total population. However, the dramatic increase in the absolute number of female offenders has created an urgent need for expanded female-specific programs and other policies for the equitable treatment of female offenders. The data in this report are a benchmark for determining the initial programming needs of this population.

Specific findings as of September 1992 include the following:

- The number of female offenders declined 9.6 percent from 967 to 874 between 1990 and 1991, due primarily to releases from the Federal Bureau of Prison (FBP) facilities.
- As of September 1992, the female population had declined to 861 or 1.5 percent.
- Women offenders from the District being held in FBP facilities dropped to 7.7 percent from 22.8 percent in 1991.

- About 37 percent (or 292) of the Department of Corrections' female offender population are housed at the new Correctional Treatment Facility.
- Over 80 percent of women offenders were single.
- About 85 percent of female offenders were unemployed at the time of arrests.
- At least 10 percent of women offenders had some higher education.
- Over 50 percent of the incarcerated women were between 26 and 35 years of age.
- Most women (58 percent) were admitted for non-violent offenses (excluding narcotics violations), such as forgery, morals, unauthorized use of a vehicle, or bail violation/contempt.
- Although the total number of women admitted for drug-related crimes declined between 1989 and 1991, these offenses still represented a significant proportion of women admissions (34 percent).
- Drug sales offenders represented 54 percent of the females released to parole.

II. Female Offender Population Trends

Rate of Growth: After a spiraling increase in the number of women in the District's correctional system during the late 1980s, data for the 1990s are showing a dramatic reduction in the rate of incarceration. The female population increased just 12.6 percent in 1990, down from a percentage increase of around 21 percent in 1988 and 27 percent in 1989 (Table 1). Surprisingly, in 1991 the female population declined almost 10 percent, due primarily to releases from Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

Equally unexpected, the female offender population declined again (1.5 percent) as of September 1992. Earlier reports had indicated that the female population would continue to escalate, fueled by commitments for narcotics violations. New commitment for drug offenses, however, decreased 30 percent between 1989 and 1991, and as of September 1992, drug commitments were down almost 38 percent. In fact, new commitments were down in almost all offense categories in 1991, except for burglary and weapons violations (see Section IV: Incarceration: Trends by Offense, page 12).

Table 1: Growth in the Female Offender Population, 1984 - 1992*

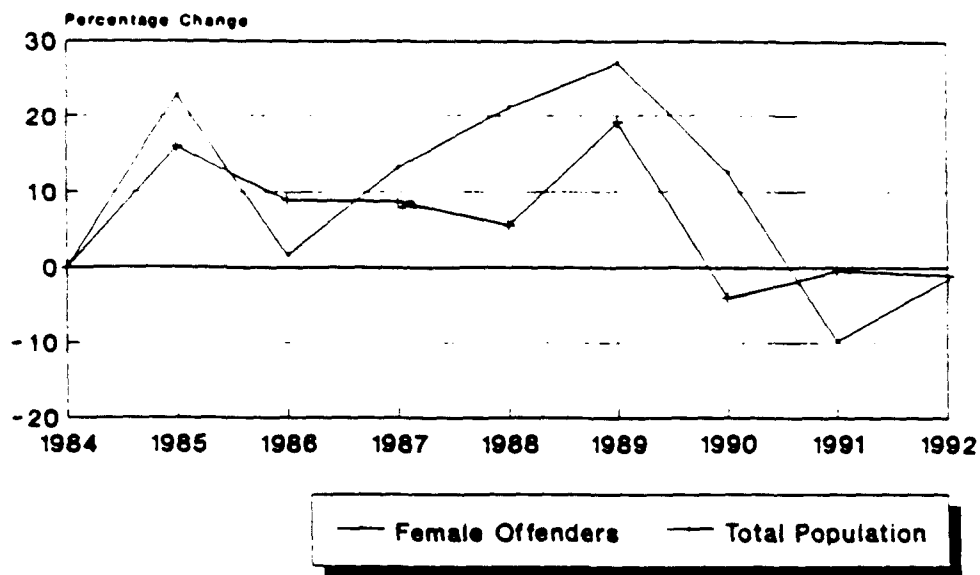
Calendar Year	Total Females	Percentage Change	Total DOC Pop	Percentage Female
1984	349	--	7,072	4.9
1985	485	38.9	8,197	5.9
1986	493	1.6	8,931	5.5
1987	558	13.2	9,710	5.7
1988	676	21.1	10,242	6.6
1989	859	27.1	12,206	7.0
1990	967	12.6	11,712	8.3
1991	874	-9.6	11,668	7.5
1992	861	-1.5	11,548	7.5

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

*Monthly average population; 1992 average is based on nine months, January to September 1992.

Figure 1 compares the rate of change for the female offender population to that for total Department of Corrections population between 1984 and 1992. The trend shows that 1985 and 1989 were peak years for both groups, although the growth rate for female offenders far exceeded the growth in total population during those years. While the total incarcerated population has been relatively stable in 1990, the female offender population has been erratic, taking a steep drop in 1991 but recording only a marginal decline in 1992.

Figure 1
Female Offender Population Growth
1984 - September 1992



D.C. Department of Corrections
Office of Planning Analysis

Even with the record increases in the total number of incarcerated women, proportionally they still represent a relatively small segment of the imprisoned population. Nationwide, in 1990 women were only 5.7 percent of the prison population and 9 percent of the jail population. In the District, where the jails and prisons are combined in one system, women were 4.9 percent of the total in 1984, increasing to 8.3 percent in 1990 (Table 1). As of September 1992, women represented less than 8 percent of the total incarcerated population in the District.

Female Population Projections: Aside from the recent decreases, for the next five years the female population is projected to increase (Table 2). Currently, the population totals 861, but by the end of 1992 it is projected to reach 920, an increase of 6.9 percent. Between 1992 and 1996, the female offender population is projected to increase 17 percent, from 920 to 1,080.

Table 2: Female Offender Population Projections*

Year	Projected Population	Percentage Change
1992	920	--
1993	960	4.3
1994	1,000	4.2
1995	1,040	4.0
1996	1,080	3.8

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

*A linear regression was used to calculate the population projection, using actual data from 1987 to 1991 and estimating the future years.

The following assumptions underlie the female population forecast:

- New commitments for women will increase moderately in response to an increase in non-violent offenses such as narcotics sales and bail violation/contempt.
- Women will serve slightly longer sentences over the next three years. In 1990, the average time served was 1.8 years, with an increase to 2.0 years in 1991 and 2.2 years in 1992.
- The continuing growth of drug-related commitments, accompanied with longer lengths of stay, will account for a major part of the projected increase in the female offender population.
- The implementation of a comprehensive range of treatment/services in the CTF for women and the use of alternatives to confinement (such as home monitoring) will moderate the number of imprisoned women.

Female Population Management: Housing for the female offender population has always been a major issue for the Department of Corrections. Initially, there were too few women to require separate housing, which resulted in women with more than a one-year sentence being housed primarily in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. Currently, the dramatic increase in the number of women offenders and a change in the policy to use federal facilities has revitalized the housing issue.

In September 1992, 31 percent of the female offenders in Department of Corrections' institutions were housed in the Central Detention Facility, more commonly known as the D.C. Jail (Table 3). These women are usually pretrial prisoners awaiting sentencing or inmates who are serving sentences of up to one year. Some sentenced females who are awaiting transfer to other institutions are also housed in the jail.

The Department opened the new Correctional Treatment Facility in May 1992, which will offer - among other programs - specific programming/services for incarcerated women. Currently, plans are to house approximately 256 female offenders in the CTF Female Offenders Program, with space also available for females in the CTF Substance Abuse Program. Around 37 percent of the Department's female offender population were housed at the CTF in September 1992.

The remaining female offenders were housed within other Department of Corrections' facilities, including the Minimum Security Annex (18 percent), the Washington Halfway House for Women (3 percent), Extended House (10 percent) and Community Correctional Center #2 (2 percent).

Table 3: Female Offenders by Department of Corrections Institution, September 1992*

Institution	Black	White	Other	Total
Minimum Security	134	7	0	141
D.C. Jail	236	6	1	243
CTF	286	6	0	292
WHHW	24	0	0	24
CCC #2	15	0	0	15
Extended House	78	1	1	80
Total	773	20	2	795

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

*This table does not include the female offender population held in the Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. It reflects data for the population held in Department of Corrections' institutions for September 30, 1992, which differ from monthly average data in other tables.

As previously noted, Federal Bureau of Prison facilities have been used to house women offenders from the District with long-term sentences. In 1985 over 50 percent of the total incarcerated women population were in federal institutions (Table 4). That number has decreased consistently beginning in 1989. By September 1992, just 7.7 percent of the District's female population were in federal institutions.

Table 4: Female Offender Population in Federal Bureau of Prison Facilities, 1984 - 1992*

Calendar Year	DOC Women	FBP Women	Total Women	Percentage FBP
1984	223	126	349	36.1
1985	217	268	485	55.3
1986	238	255	493	51.7
1987	309	249	558	44.6
1988	400	276	676	40.8
1989	621	238	859	27.7
1990	739	228	967	23.6
1991	681	193	874	22.8
1992	795	66	861	7.7

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

*Monthly average population; 1992 average is based on nine months, January to September 1992.

III. Demographic Characteristics of Female Offenders*

Race and Age Distribution: The female offender population has always been predominantly African American, reflecting the racial makeup of the District, as well as the trend for minorities to be over-represented in incarcerated populations nationwide. As of September 1992, 97 percent of female population were African American, 2.5 percent were white and 0.3 percent were other races (Figure 2).

Most of the women are between the 26 and 35 years of age (52 percent). As shown in Figure 3, the next largest group was made up of those 36 to 40 years of age, representing 22 percent of the population. The youngest age group (18 to 20) and the oldest (51 to 60) have always been relatively small proportion of the population, 0.3 percent and 1.5 percent respectively, in September 1992.

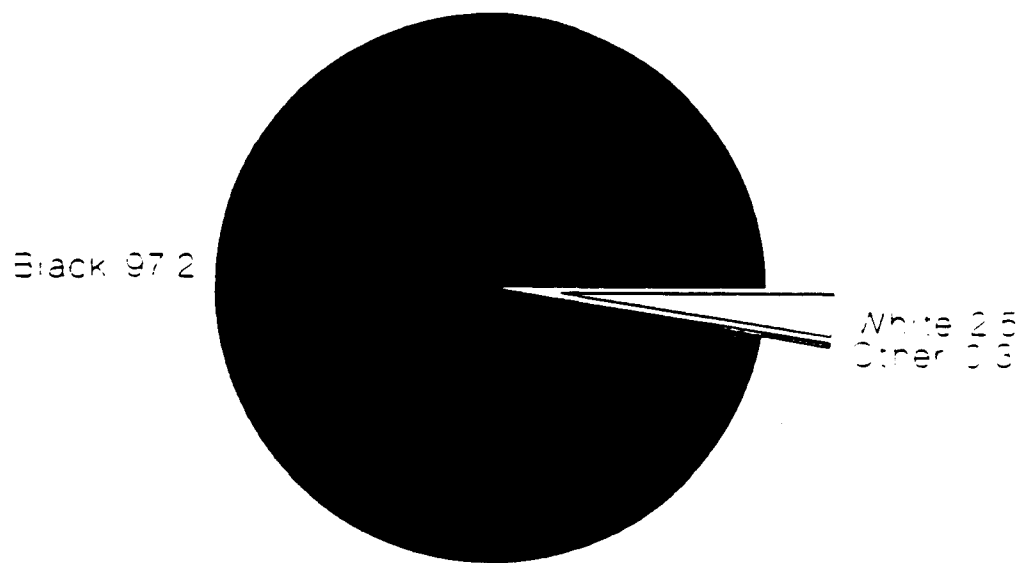
Marital Status: Regardless of race, the distribution of female offenders by marital status remains virtually unchanged (Table 5). Over 80 percent of incarcerated women were single, 7.0 percent were married, 2.1 percent were divorced and 7.5 percent were separated. Also, the percentages changed very little from 1991.

Educational Background: 42.3 percent of the female population had a twelfth grade education (Figure 4). About 10 percent had some higher education, and a significantly large percentage (46.7) had between a seventh and eleventh grade education. Educational data, however, is self-reported and may not be indicative of the actual level of literacy.

Employment History: At the time of arrest 85 percent of the female offenders indicated that they were unemployed. Of those who were employed, most were in miscellaneous (low-skilled) job categories or the services field (Figure 5). Just 0.3 percent of the women were in a professional occupation although you would expect a somewhat larger percentage given the number who had some higher education.

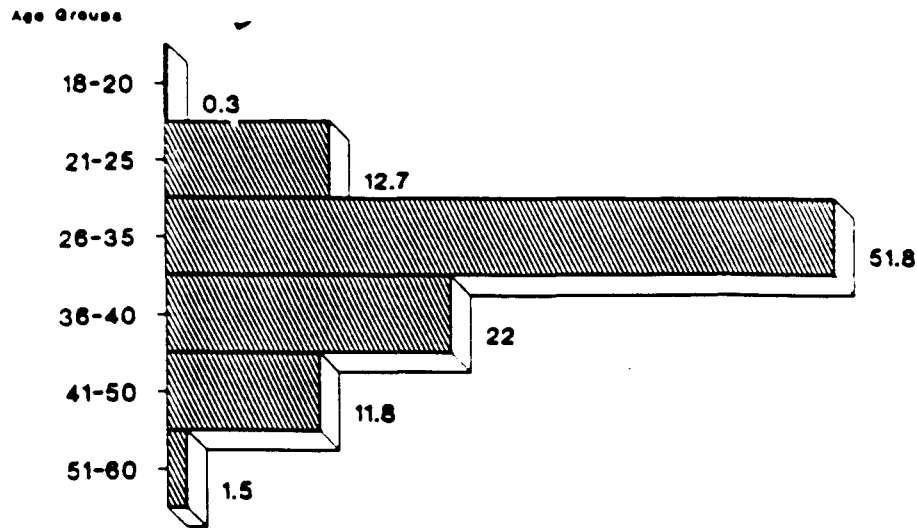
* The data reflect the characteristics of the population for September 30, 1992.

Figure 2
Female Offenders by Race
September 1992



D.C. Department of Corrections
Office of Planning Analysis

Figure 3
Female Offenders by Age
September 1992



D.C. Department of Corrections
Office of Planning Analysis

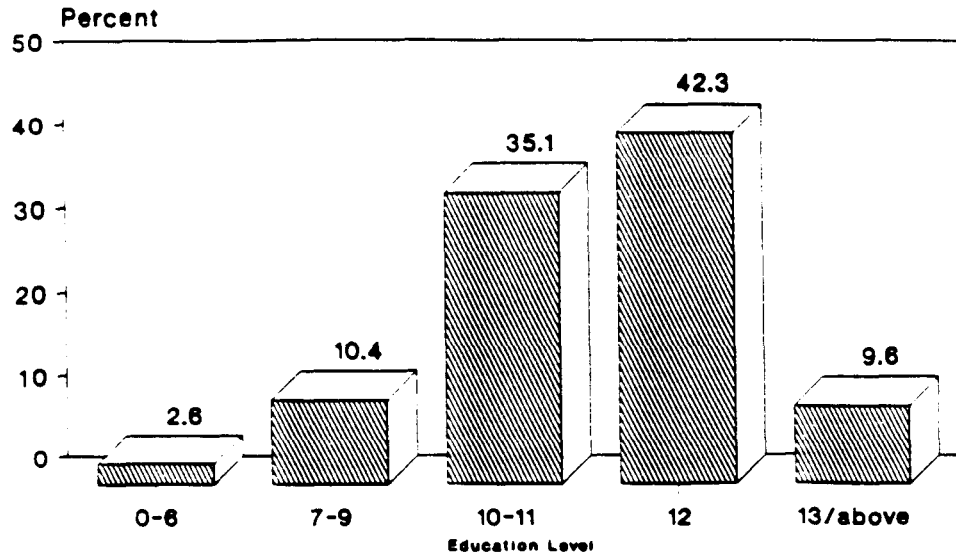
Table 5: Female Offenders by Race and Marital Status, September 1992*

	White	Black	Other	Total	Percent
Single	16	620	1	637	80.1
Married	2	54	0	56	7.0
Divorce	1	16	0	17	2.1
Separated	1	58	1	60	7.5
Widowed	0	10	0	10	1.3
Unknown	0	15	0	15	1.9
Total	20	773	2	795	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis, September 30, 1992.

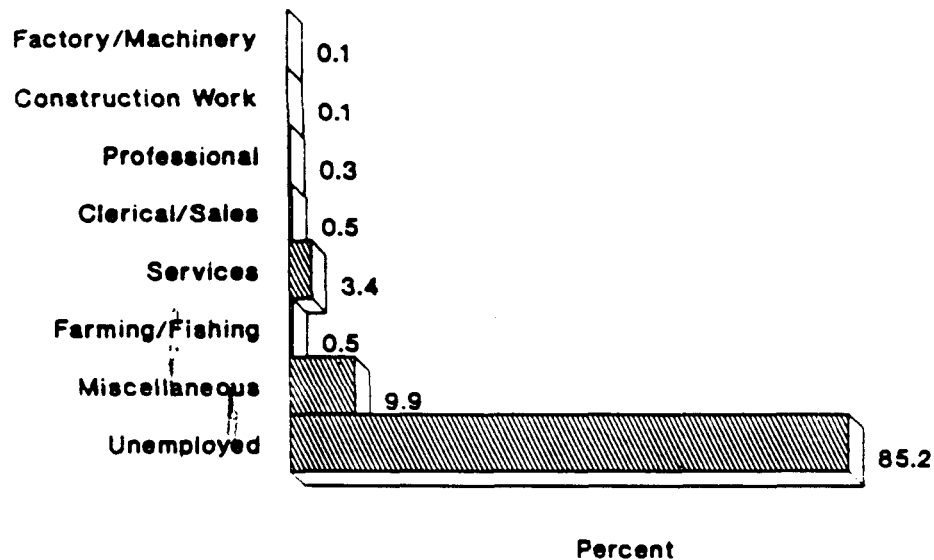
*This table does not include females housed in the Federal Bureau of Prison.

Figure 4
Female Offenders by Education Level
September 1992



Source: D.C. Department of Corrections
Office of Planning Analysis

Figure 5
Female Offenders by Occupation
September 1992



D.C. Department of Corrections
Office of Planning Analysis

IV. Incarceration Trends by Offense

Admissions: Generally, a very small proportion of female offenders commit violent offenses, like murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery or assault. Most women are incarcerated for non-violent offenses such as the unauthorized use of a vehicle, forgery/embezzlement, morals acts, or bail violation/contempt of court. More than a third of the women who are in prison were convicted of narcotics offenses -- drug possession or drug sales. Figure 6 shows that in September 1992 7.4 percent of female offenders admitted to the District's corrections system were incarcerated for violent crimes compared to 58.3 percent for non-violent offenses. Admissions for drug violations were 34.3 percent of the total.

The distribution of women serving time by offense changed very little from 1989 to 1992 (Tables 6 and 7). In 1989, 1.0 percent of women serving time were committed for Murder 1 or Murder 2/manslaughter, and that figure was still around 1.0 percent in 1992. There was also no significant difference in the proportion of women incarcerated for non-violent offenses from 1989 to 1992.

Drug sales and drug possession offenses, however, continue to have an appreciable influence on imprisonment of women in the District. Although the absolute number of women committed for drug offenses declined 18.7 percent between 1989 and 1991, proportionately drug law violations remained the most common offenses for which women were committed, around 35 percent over the last three years.

Charge Status/Felon or Misdemeanor: Most of the female offender population was classified as sentenced (79 percent) in September 1992 (Table 8), while 15.7 percent had pretrial status.

The proportion of females incarcerated for the commission of a felony was 87 percent in September 1992. Misdemeanor violations made up 13 percent of the female offender population (Table 9).

Newly Sentenced Women: Data show that the majority of newly sentenced women were committed for non-violent offenses, such as drug sales (32 percent), drug possession (8 percent), morals (6.2 percent) and bail violation/contempt (26 percent). This distribution has remained relatively constant over the last three years (Tables 10 and 11).

Average Time Served: The average time served by females convicted of violent crimes was expectedly larger than for non-violent offenses (Table 12). The average time served for murder or murder 2/attempted manslaughter, for example, was 5.8 and 4.4 years, respectively. By contrast, the average time served for the unauthorized use of a vehicle was 2.5 years, and for bail violation/contempt, 1.2 years. The smallest amount of time served was 5 months for forgery/embezzlement or weapons violations.

The average time served for drug sales was 2.3 years, and for drug possession it was 2.4 years. This reflects about a 27 percent increase in average time served for narcotics offenses since 1988.

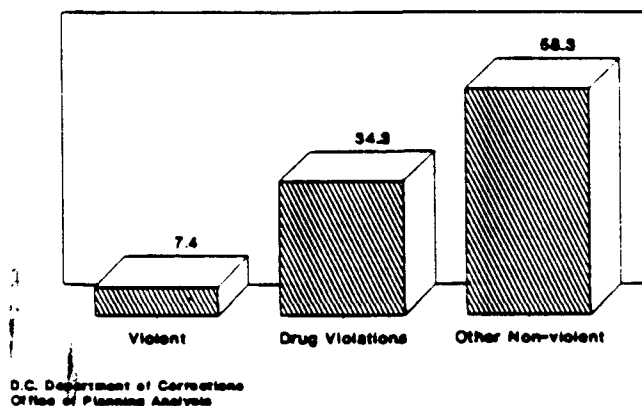
Sentence Length: Generally, the time served by an offender is greater than the minimum sentence imposed but less than the maximum. Looking at narcotics violations again, the average minimum sentence imposed is between 13 months and 19 months, compared to the 2.4 years of average time served (Table 13).

The maximum sentence imposed for drug sales has remained around 5 years from 1989 to 1992; and the maximum sentence for drug possession fluctuated between 2.5 and 5.8 years over the period (Table 14). Table 15 shows that overall the minimum and maximum sentence imposed for women has changed very little between 1989 and 1992, staying around 1.8 and 5.8 years respectively.

Expiration/Parole Releases: Of the total expiration releases of female offenders, drug sales violators represented the largest proportion (53.4 percent), with drug possession representing 9.7 percent of the releases. In previous years, bail violations/contempt of court comprised a greater proportion of expiration releases, around 29 percent in 1990 and 1991, but as of September 1992 these offenses represented only 9.1 percent of the expiration releases of female offenders (Tables 16 and 17).

In 1991, 200 female offenders were released to parole, compared to 221 in 1990 (Table 18). Drug sales offenders comprised the largest proportion of parole releases -- 115 (52 percent) and 125 (63 percent) of the female population in 1990 and 1991, respectively (Tables 19). As of September 1992, 74 or 54 percent of the female offenders released to parole had been held for drug sales crimes.

Figure 6
Women Admissions by Offense
September 1992



**Table 6: Admissions of Female Offenders by Offense,
1989 - September 1992**

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder1	11	4	10	5
Mur.2/Man.	15	10	12	4
Rape	0	1	0	1
Robbery	60	72	63	35
Assault	65	61	63	48
Burglary	28	23	25	14
Larceny	172	141	123	66
UUV	18	18	11	8
Forgery/Emb	92	75	62	30
Weapons	32	22	20	14
Drug Sales	709	669	643	352
Drug Possession	248	166	135	81
Morals	384	429	392	191
Bail V/Contmpt	324	315	289	181
Other	545	326	290	232
Total	2,703	2,332	2,138	1,262

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

**Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Admissions of Female Offenders
by Offense, 1989 - September 1992**

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Mur.2/Man.	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3
Rape	--	--	--	0.1
Robbery	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Assault	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.8
Burglary	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Larceny	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.2
UUV	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Forgery/Emb	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4
Weapons	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1
Drug Sales	26.2	28.7	30.1	27.9
Drug Possession	9.2	7.1	6.3	6.4
Morals	14.2	18.4	18.3	15.1
Bail V/Contmpt	12.0	13.5	13.5	14.3
Other	20.4	14.0	13.6	18.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

**Table 8: Female Offenders by Charge Status
1991 and September 1992**

Charge Status	1991		1992	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sentenced	593	79.7	630	79.2
Pretrial	120	16.1	125	15.7
Other	31	4.2	40	5.0
Total	744	100	795	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis, computerized files, September 30, 1992.

**Table 9: Female Offenders by Felon or Misdemeanor Classification,
September 1992**

Race	Felon	Misdemeanor
White	11	9
Black	682	91
Other	1	1
Total	694	101

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis, computerized files, September 30, 1992.

Table 10: Newly Sentenced Females by Offense, 1989 - September 1992

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder 1	2	0	0	3
Mur.2/Man.	4	6	5	5
Rape	0	1	0	1
Robbery	23	20	17	12
Assault	23	26	16	13
Burglary	9	7	9	6
Larceny	103	70	64	41
UUV	6	10	2	4
Forgery/Emb	33	26	19	10
Weapons*	11	14	19	11
Drug Sales	238	248	228	149
Drug Possession	196	109	76	41
Morals	82	58	38	29
Bail V./Contmpt	160	201	156	121
Traffic	5	7	7	2
Fugitive	0	1	0	0
other	224	50	38	17
Total	1,119	854	694	465

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

*The weapons charges include possession of a gun, possession of a prohibited weapon, carrying a pistol without a license, carrying a dangerous weapon, and possession of unregistered ammunition.

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Newly Sentenced Females
by Offense, 1989 - September 1992**

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder 1	0.2	--	--	0.6
Mur.2/Man.	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1
Rape	--	0.1	--	0.2
Robbery	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Assault	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.8
Burglary	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Larceny	9.2	8.2	9.2	8.8
UUV	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.9
Forgery/Emb	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.2
Weapons	1.0	1.6	2.7	2.4
Drug Sales	21.3	29.0	32.9	32.0
Drug Possession	17.5	12.8	11.0	8.8
Morals	7.3	6.8	5.5	6.2
Bail V/Contmpt	14.3	23.5	22.5	26.0
Traffic	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4
Fugitive	--	0.1	--	--
other	20.0	5.9	5.5	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

**Table 12: Average Time Served in Years by Female Offenders
by Offense 1988 - September 1992**

Offense	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Homicide	6.5	6.3	5.7	9.8	8.7
Man./Att.Hom.	3.5	3.2	5.2	5.3	4.4
Robbery	4.8	9.7	4.4	2.7	1.0
Assault	3.5	5.6	2.9	2.8	1.9
Burglary	3.9	3.5	3.6	--	--
Larceny	5.1	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
UUV	8.6	0.7	2.1	4.9	2.5
Forgery/Emb	1.9	4.4	2.7	1.7	0.5
Weapons	1.7	0.7	--	2.8	0.5
Drug Sales	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.3
Drug Possession	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.4
Bail V./Contmpt	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2
Sex	--	5.8	0.3	1.0	--
Other	6.4	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.6
All offenses	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.2

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

Table 13: Average Minimum Sentence in Years Imposed on Female Offenders by Offense, 1989 - September 1992

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder 1	--	--	--	10.0
Mur.2/Man.	4.0	10.0	5.6	5.0
Rape	--	7.0	--	--
Robbery	2.7	1.4	2.8	1.3
Assault	2.2	3.0	1.9	0.5
Burglary	3.0	3.0	--	1.0
Larceny	1.2	--	1.9	--
UUV	1.1	--	1.3	1.2
Forgery/Emb	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0
Weapons	--	2.3	--	5.0
Drug Sales	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
Drug Possession	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.8
Bail V./Contmpt	0.9	0.9	0.9	--
Other	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2

Source: DC Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

Table 14: Average Maximum Sentence in Years Imposed on Female Offenders by Offense, 1989 - September 1992

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Murder 1	--	--	--	30.0
Mur.2/Man.	13.2	30.0	21.4	15.0
Rape	--	21.0	--	--
Robbery	8.0	4.0	9.3	4.0
Assault	6.7	9.1	5.6	3.0
Burglary	9.0	13.5	--	3.0
Larceny	3.9	--	5.7	--
UUV	3.4	--	4.0	3.4
Forgery/Emb	2.8	2.0	2.5	4.0
Weapons	--	7.0	--	15.0
Drug Sales	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.9
Drug Possession	3.8	5.8	4.2	2.5
Bail V./Contmpt	2.6	2.9	2.5	--
Other	4.6	3.9	5.2	4.0

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

Table 15: Average Minimum and Maximum Sentence Served by Female Offenders, 1989 - September 1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Minimum	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Maximum	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

Table 16: Expiration Releases of Female Offenders by Offense, 1989 - September 1992

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Homicide	--	--	--	6
Mur.2/Man.	1	1	1	1
Robbery	10	8	8	6
Assault	8	11	13	11
Burglary	10	7	8	--
Larceny	79	54	53	4
UUV	4	9	0	2
Forgery/Emb	27	19	16	1
Weapons	11	5	5	2
Drug Sales	103	99	88	94
Drug Possession	155	80	64	17
Morals	73	60	35	--
Bail V./Contmpt	156	163	134	16
Traffic	4	7	6	--
Fugitive	5	5	8	--
other	217	37	24	16
Total	863	565	463	176

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

**Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Expiration
Releases of Female Offenders by Offense, 1989 - September 1992**

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Homicide	--	--	--	3.4
Mur.2/Man.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
Robbery	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.4
Assault	0.9	1.9	2.8	6.3
Burglary	1.2	1.2	1.7	--
Larceny	9.2	9.6	11.4	2.3
UUV	0.5	1.6	--	1.1
Forgery/Emb	3.1	3.4	3.5	0.6
Weapons	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Drug Sales	11.9	17.5	19.0	53.4
Drug Possession	18.0	14.2	13.8	9.7
Morals	8.5	10.6	7.6	--
Bail V./Contmpt	18.1	28.8	28.9	9.1
Traffic	0.5	1.2	1.3	--
Fugitive	0.6	0.9	1.7	--
Other	25.1	6.5	5.2	9.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

**Table 18: Parole Releases of Female Offenders by
Offense, 1989 - September 1992**

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Mur.2/Man.	2	2	2	4
Robbery	4	5	13	4
Assault	5	9	5	9
Burglary	1	5	1	-
Larceny	6	10	4	2
UUV	4	3	1	3
Forgery/Emb	7	8	9	1
Weapons	2	0	5	4
Drug Sales	52	115	125	74
Drug Possession	26	22	7	9
Morals	0	3	0	-
Bail V./Contmpt	6	34	22	13
Other	5	5	6	13
Total	120	221	200	136

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Planning Analysis Division.

Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Parole Releases of Female Offenders by Offense, 1989 - September 1992

Offense	1989	1990	1991	1992
Mur. 2/Man.	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.9
Robbery	3.3	2.3	6.5	2.9
Assault	4.2	4.1	2.5	6.6
Burglary	0.8	2.3	0.5	--
Larceny	5.0	4.5	2.0	1.5
UUV	3.3	1.4	0.5	2.2
Forgery/Emb	5.8	3.6	4.5	0.7
Weapons	1.7	--	2.5	2.9
Drug Sales	43.3	52.0	62.5	54.4
Drug Possession	21.7	10.0	3.5	6.6
Morals	--	1.4	--	--
Bail V/Contmpt	5.0	15.4	11.0	9.6
Other	4.2	2.3	3.0	9.6

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Planning Analysis.

V. Programming Needs/CTF Women's Program

Research on female offenders by the American Correctional Association has shown that substantial social problems underlie female criminality. Many are single mothers with custody of their children, receiving little or no financial support from the fathers. They are most often unemployed or concentrated in low-paying, low-skilled jobs when working. Drug addiction, physical/sexual abuse, and poor medical treatment are other chronic maladies of the female offender population. In addition, they often need help in establishing independence, maintaining self-esteem, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary for healthy, positive relationships and effective parenting techniques.

During a symposium in May 1992, sponsored by the National Women's Law Center, women offenders housed at the District's Minimum Security Annex detailed needed programs and services, some that are not female-specific but have been inadequate over the years. Among the needed services and concerns that they outlined were: basic medical and gynecological care, substance abuse treatment, HIV treatment/counseling, family counseling/life-style therapy, prenatal and postpartum care, and work release/vocational training.

In establishing the Correctional Treatment Facility's Women's Program the Department of Corrections is expanding the service delivery system to address the special needs and characteristics of its female offender population. The goals of the program are:

- to provide women with treatment and transitional services that address their unique needs,
- to promote and facilitate positive interaction between the woman and her family and community,
- to increase the female offender's chances of establishing a healthy, socially responsible life in the community upon release,
- to provide a level of programs and services for female residents that is comparable to those available to male residents,
- to maintain a safe and secure environment that promotes positive staff-resident relations and establishes an atmosphere conducive to productive programming,
- to provide pregnant females with education and counseling related to reproduction, pre-and post-natal care, child development and family relationships,

- to offer mental health programs and services to female offenders, and
- to provide women with work participation opportunities.

Women housed at the CTF will also have access to other centrally located resources including education and library services, religious and volunteer services, recreation and leisure skills programs, medical services, and mental health services. The CTF Substance Abuse Program has a 32-bed unit for female offenders. The intensive substance abuse treatment emphasizes group therapy; educational enhancement; art, spiritual, music and recreation therapy; mental health counseling; community/family support; and pre-release and aftercare support management. Other services will be established in the CTF Women's Program to further implement the service delivery objectives for female offenders.

VI. Conclusion

The foregoing profile of female offenders has policy implications for both the Department of Corrections and other District government agencies. The economic and social issues that are fueling the unprecedented growth in the female offender population cannot be addressed by incarceration alone. Even though the Department of Corrections continues to provide a myriad of social services within the institutions, it will be necessary to develop linkages with other outside agencies such as Human Services and Employment Services. For a smoother transition back to the community, the women offenders will need an after-care setting that includes employment, affordable housing and child assistance programming.

In addition, many female offenders may be better served by alternatives to incarceration, such as community placement. Since the majority of females are incarcerated for narcotics violations or other non-violent offenses, community placement which will enable them to obtain mental health therapy, basic family life skills, and marketable job skills may have a greater impact on preventing additional criminal conduct.

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4.0 WOMEN'S PROGRAM

4.1 Program Mission and Goals

4.2 Organizational Structure and Staff Roles

Figure 4-1 Organizational Structure

4.3 Unit Allocation

Figure 4-2 Processing of Work Participation Female Unit

Figure 4-3 Women's Unit Housing

4.4 Criteria for Placement in the Program

4.5 The Treatment Program

4.6 Daily Routine

Figure 4-4 Daily Activity Schedule

4.7 Use of Centralized Resources

4.8 Program Operation

4.1 MISSION AND GOALS

The D.C. Department of Corrections recognizes that the female offender possesses special needs and characteristics. Far too often, these issues have been neglected due to the relatively small numbers of female offenders in the correctional system. In establishing the CTF Women's Program, the Department establishes a commitment to programming for female offenders within its service delivery system.

The female offender within the DCDC system is typically a young, single, unemployed black woman with dependent children. She is likely to have a history of substance abuse. Half the female offenders within the DC system have not finished high school or obtained a GED; slightly more than half are incarcerated for drug-related crimes. Overall, the profile of the female offender in the DC system reflects the national picture: female offenders are women who need help in establishing independence and maintaining self-esteem. They need education and job skills to increase their employment potential. They typically lack the interpersonal skills necessary for healthy, positive relationships and effective parenting.

The CTF Women's Program, consistent with the Department's overall philosophy, is committed to providing women with meaningful opportunities to gain these skills and initiate positive change. Furthermore, this program is grounded in the belief that intensive transitional services -- that is, programming that is aimed toward building skills and establishing a structure for the offender's life after release -- are an effective intervention.

The goals of the Correctional Treatment Facility Women's Program are:

- To provide female offenders with treatment and transitional services that address their unique needs. These services are provided as part of the Department-wide service delivery system and according to relevant American Correctional Association (ACA) standards.
- To promote and facilitate positive interaction between the transitional offender and her family and community.
- To increase the female offender's chances of establishing a healthy, socially responsible life in the community upon release.
- To provide a level of programs and services for female residents that is comparable to those available to male residents.
- To maintain a safe and secure environment that promotes positive staff-resident relations and establishes an atmosphere conducive to productive programming.
- To provide pregnant females with education and counseling related to reproduction, pre- and post-natal care, child development and family relationships.
- To offer Mental Health programs and services to female offenders.
- To provide female offenders with work participation opportunities.

4.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFF ROLES

Figure 4-1 illustrates the organizational structure for the women's program at the CTF. The staff for the female unit will act as a team to provide services and treatment programs. Each of the specific staff roles are described below.

Assistant Administrator for Women's Programs. The Assistant Administrator is responsible for the supervision of all staff assigned to the female treatment unit. He or she is responsible for chairing the program's interdisciplinary team and for coordinating and supervising all program and treatment related activities for females which take place in the treatment unit. The Clinical Social Workers, Unit Managers and Vocational Development Specialist report directly to the Unit Director. The Assistant Administrator is responsible for designing and redefining the treatment program to better serve the needs of the female population. The Assistant Administrator is also responsible for assuring that security policy and procedures are adhered to and security is maintained at all times. This position reports directly to the Administrator of the CTF.

Unit Manager. There are two (2) Unit Managers for the women's program. The Unit Managers report directly to the Unit Director. The Unit Manager is responsible for coordinating and supervising all of the program and service delivery in the housing units. This includes responsibility for administration of unit programs as well as planning, developing, and implementing group and individual programs tailored to the needs of female offenders. Correctional Counselors and Case Managers report to the Unit Manager assigned to the housing units illustrated on the organizational chart. The Unit Manager organizes, directs, and implements policy and procedures in the units, and evaluates the performance of the unit staff in executing these procedures. The Unit Managers coordinates unit operations with other units as well as other programs and operations within the facility. The Unit Managers also consult with institutional administration, security personnel, and residents as necessary in the resolution of emergency or extraordinary correctional problems.

Case Managers. There are three (3) Case Managers for the eight (8) female units. They report directly to the unit manager. Their role is key to the transitional program. They are responsible for the development, implementation and management of an effective treatment program which will include pre-release and aftercare components. The Case Managers are expected to establish and maintain productive and working relationships with relevant community agencies and organizations that can provide assistance to the female population in employment, housing, day care, and other relevant services, including the D.C. Board of Parole, for female residents to effectively re-enter the community. Their participation in treatment team meetings will be required when certain female cases are under review. The Case Manager will also assist in ongoing and discharge planning for females in intensive-intermediate treatment who are eligible for parole or mandatory discharge to the community.

One Case Manager will be assigned directly to the two misdemeanor units, and the other Case Managers will each be assigned to three housing units, as indicated on the organizational chart.

Clinical Social Worker. One Clinical Social Worker is assigned to the female treatment unit. The Clinical Social Worker reports directly to the Unit Director and is a senior member of the unit's interdisciplinary treatment team and the unit management team. The Clinical Social Worker will provide the development, implementation, refinement and management of the program's therapeutic environment in coordination with the Unit Director. He/she is responsible for directing the activities of and providing clinical supervision for the Correctional Counselors. He/she is also responsible for assisting in coordinating all treatment interventions for the females with the Case Managers according to the individualized treatment plan and providing clinical leadership, education, and training for program staff. The Clinical Social Worker will participate in the interdisciplinary treatment team meetings.

Vocational Development Specialist. The Vocational Development Specialist reports directly to the Unit Director. This staff person will work closely with the other staff assigned to the Work Participation Housing Unit. The duties include development of vocational testing and evaluation programs, vocational counseling, consulting with work supervisors concerning work habits, interviewing residents on matters related to vocational goals, employability, and vocational and educational requirements for career goals, seeking employment opportunities for female offenders in the community, and maintaining files and records on each case. The Vocational Development Specialist will work closely with the Case Managers to develop appropriate vocational programs for female offenders.

Correctional Counselor. The Correctional Counselor will be the operational manager of an assigned housing unit, and is responsible for coordinating activities of a multidisciplinary team of staff members who are assigned to work within the unit. The units are conceptualized as small, self-contained "institutions" operating in a semi-autonomous fashion within the confines of a larger facility. This concept has the objective of providing improved resident treatment and rehabilitation programs and strategies by dividing large numbers of residents into smaller, well-defined groups who are housed together throughout the length of their institutional stay; and who work in a close, intensive treatment relationship with a multidisciplinary, relatively permanently assigned team of staff members, who have decision-making authority within aspects of programming and institutional living.

There are seventy (70) Correctional Counselors who report directly to the Unit Managers. They are assisted in their clinical and functional activities by the Case Managers and indirectly, on an as needed basis, by the Clinical Social Worker. Counselors primarily serve as case monitors for females in their unit. They participate in the interdisciplinary treatment team process for their caseload, similar to the Case Managers for the implementation of the individual treatment plans. They are providers of treatment and education modules, support groups, and counseling under the clinical guidance of the Clinical Social Worker and the Case Managers. Correctional Counselors are cross-trained in, and conduct, all security functions necessary to maintain a safe and secure treatment environment that meets with all correctional standards.

Clerk. The three (3) clerks in the female unit provide basic clerical services to the Unit Director and Unit Managers. Clerks are responsible for maintaining department orders, institutional procedures, and unit operating procedures, comprehensive documentation and filing of all records, report, case histories, case analysis, resident programs, work participation reports, memoranda and other correspondence. Confidential records must be maintained in secure files

4.3 UNIT ALLOCATION

Female offenders at the DC CTF will be located in Building E, which contains eight 32-bed housing units, for a total of 256 beds. Each of the four floors in the building have two 32-bed living units, with core support offices for administration, as well as a dining room, separating the two units. In addition to the 32 single rooms, each living unit contains office space, counseling rooms, a medical triage room, and other space to support programming activities that will occur within the living unit. Females housed at the DC CTF will access programs in the central program area on a scheduled basis, escorted by a correctional counselor. Scheduled programs and treatment activities will also occur within the living unit for females that reside in the unit.

The housing unit allocation is as follows:

Level 40 (first floor):	Unit 1 Misdemeanant (A)	32 beds
	Unit 2 Misdemeanant (B)	32 beds
<u>Core Office Space:</u>	Unit Director, Case Manager (Units 1 and 2), Clerk	
Level 57 (second floor):	Unit 3 Felon (A)	32 beds
	Unit 4 Work Participation (B)	32 beds
<u>Core Office Space:</u>	Unit Manager (Units 1-5), Vocational Development Specialist, Clerk	
Level 74 (third floor):	Unit 5 Felon (A)	32 beds
	Unit 6 Felon (B)	32 beds
<u>Core Office Space:</u>	Case Manager (Units 3-5), Clinical Social Worker	
Level 96 (fourth floor):	Unit 7 Pregnant Females (A)	32 beds
	Unit 8 Felon/Youth Rehab. Act (B)	32 beds
<u>Core Office Space:</u>	Unit Manager (Units 6-8), Case Manager (Units 6-8), Clerk	

In addition to these housing units, one 32-bed female unit is included in the 256 bed substance abuse program. Programs and treatment offered to these female offenders will be described in the substance abuse program portion of the operations manual.

The level of programming and daily routine will vary slightly within the program:

- **Misdemeanant Units (1 and 2).** Residents of these units will primarily be engaged in daytime work assignments and evening programming. If a misdemeanor carries a total sentence of one year or more, she may elect to pursue daytime programming as well. In the event that she tests below an eighth grade level, daytime participation in central education programming will be mandatory. All misdemeanants will pursue evening programming.

FIGURE 4-2
PROCESSING OF WORK PARTICIPANTS (FLOW CHART)

- **Leisure Skills Development.** Female residents will be encouraged to develop positive leisure pursuits by accessing the art and craft areas located in the central recreation area. Instruction will be provided by volunteers, with counseling staff supervision.
- **Spiritual Awareness.** Principles for healthy character development will be addressed through a variety of media, including presentations on different religious traditions and demonstrations of different spiritual awareness techniques (e.g., meditation, yoga, t'ai-chi). Residents will be encouraged to practice these techniques. Volunteers, consultant staff, and chaplains will provide these interventions, which will be coordinated through the Unit Managers.

The second method of service delivery will be the **classroom-style intervention**. The majority of psychoeducational modules, life skills modules, and education classes are delivered in this setting. Many of these classes are structured to be highly interactive, with the instructor and students working together to achieve the learning objectives. The goal of this type of service delivery is not to "talk at" the student, but to encourage and help the student in the learning process. Independent projects and homework will be assigned to help the student develop learning skills, and pre- and post-tests will be utilized to ascertain how effectively the material has been absorbed.

Academic and vocational education and life skills programming will be delivered by Education Services staff. Most psychoeducational modules will be taught by unit counseling staff trained in module delivery.

Classroom-style interventions include the following:

- **Education/Literacy Training.** High expectations will be placed on residents to upgrade their literacy and numeracy skills. Daily classroom instruction and study time will be provided. Literacy skills will also be developed through psychoeducational modules, which include readings and written assignments. Literacy development will provide a functional opportunity for residents to set goals and work to achieve them. The SAT will be administered to residents when they enter and leave the program to provide data on resident progress for program evaluation purposes.
- **Vocational/Career Development.** Vocational education will be available in word processing and secretarial skills. In addition, residents will work with the Vocational Development Specialist to locate job possibilities and develop interview/placement strategies.
- **Goal Setting/Time Management.** This module provides a structured method for identifying personal goals and organizing resources to accomplish them. Participants will explore and develop realistic short- and long-term goals and formulate a functional strategy through which the goals can be attained. As an outcome, participants will have learned a process they can apply to analyzing the feasibility of their expectations, setting realistic goals, and developing an incremental framework for achievement.
- **Recognizing and Regulating Anxiety.** This module provides a structured process for identifying personal expressions of anxiety and learning practical methods for regulation. The process for addressing anxiety will evolve within the context of preventing anxiety from inhibiting

- **Life Skills.** Life skills training will be offered to provide residents with skills in obtaining employment, acquiring and maintaining housing, applying for government assistance programs (if applicable), managing money, and negotiating other aspects of the transition to the community.
- **Community Linkage.** Case Managers, the Clinical Social Worker, and other program staff will assist the resident in developing linkages to community-based services, including mental health or substance abuse treatment, medical care, education or career development, and leisure resources.
- **Discharge Plan Development.** In cooperation with the Case Manager, the resident will develop a concrete plan for life outside the facility, including housing, school or work, child care, and leisure resources. While the resident will sign this plan, it will not be binding. It will, however, set forth the resident's strategy for post-release living.

Treatment Planning and Monitoring

While the CTF Women's Program will not utilize a formal Treatment Team approach, each resident's needs will be addressed through an update of the individual program plan developed during classification. When a resident is transferred to the CTF Women's Program, her Case Manager will review the program plan and diagnostic evaluation (if present in the record). If the resident has not received a diagnostic evaluation, some tests may be ordered to ascertain her level of functioning. These tests would be administered and scored by staff from the CTF Reception and Diagnostic component on an as-needed basis.

The Case Manager, Unit Manager, Clinical Social Worker, Vocational Development Specialist, Correctional Counselor, and a representative of Education Services will meet in a treatment planning session. At that session, they will develop a plan to address the resident's needs through the resources available within the CTF. This planning session will occur within 15 days of admission. The treatment plan will be explained to the resident, who will sign it to indicate her acceptance and willingness to participate. The resident will receive a copy of the final treatment plan, signed by herself and the treatment team.

All staff listed above will meet bi-weekly to review treatment plans. Written progress reports from Education Services will suffice unless a specific problem exists.

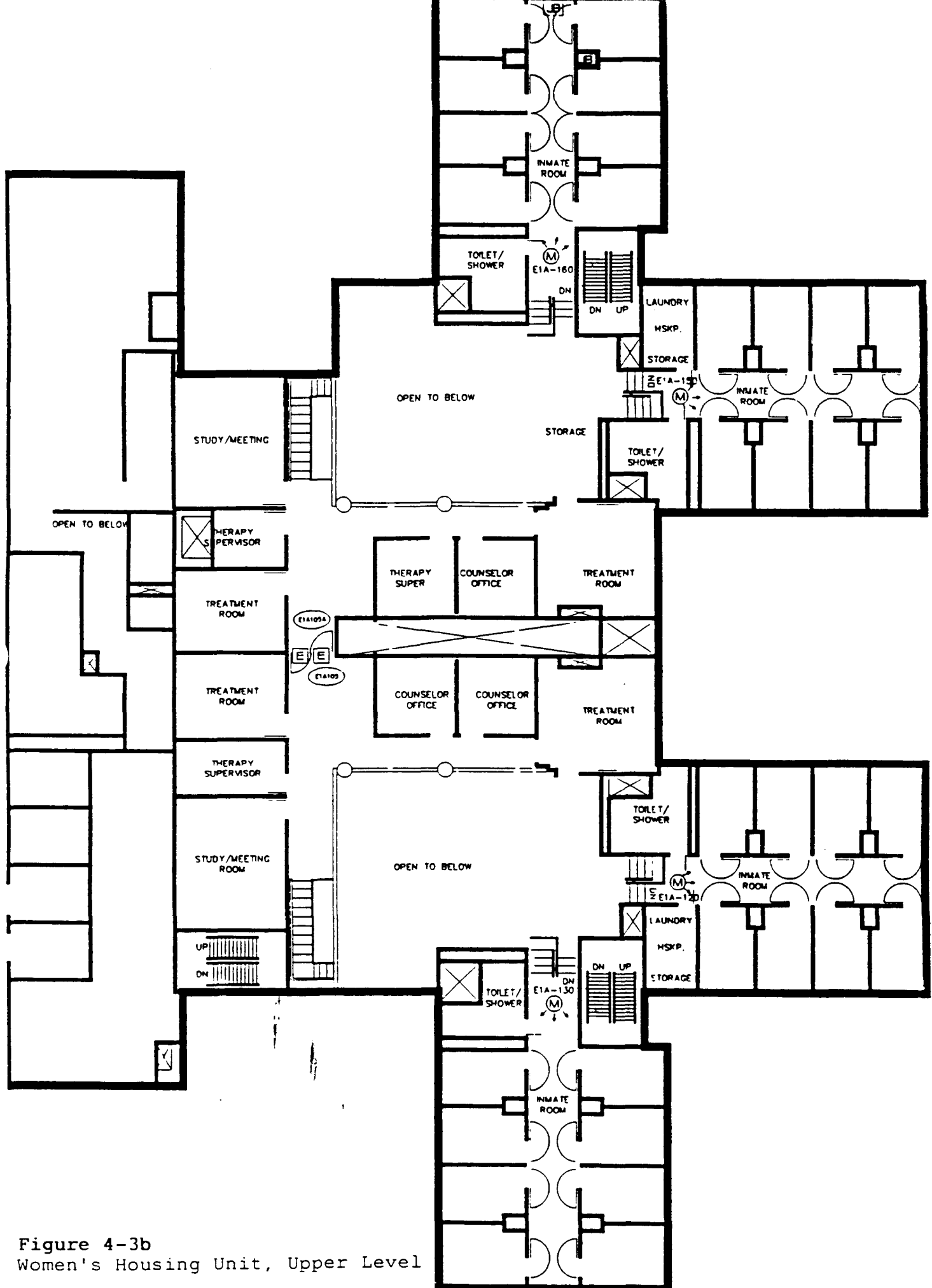


Figure 4-3b
Women's Housing Unit, Upper Level

CTF Substance Abuse Program. Women with moderate substance abuse histories and/or some prior treatment would receive an appropriate level of treatment in the program.

- If the resident has shown some motivation for treatment, such as participation in other programs offered by the Department (substance abuse, education, etc.), she would be considered a good candidate for admission to the program.
- If the resident is pregnant, she will be placed in the CTF unless her custody requirements prevent it.

Sentenced residents may apply for admission to the CTF Women's Program by notifying their Case Manager that they wish to be considered. The Case Manager will review the resident's record and make a preliminary determination on whether or not she is a good candidate for CTF admission. The resident's interest will be noted in her record. If the resident appears to be a good candidate, classification review will be scheduled. All medium or minimum custody residents will automatically be considered for placement in the CTF upon regular classification review.

C FEMALE OFFENDERS PROGRAM

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE - FULL PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:00	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP
5:30	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP
6:00	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST
6:30							
7:00	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL
7:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT
8:00							
8:30	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	VISITATION (8AM - 1PM)	VISITATION (8AM - 1PM)
9:00							
9:30							
10:00						LIBRARY ACCESS	RELIGIOUS SERVICES
10:30	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS		
11:00	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS
11:30							
12:00	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION	VISITS END	VISITS END
12:30							
1:00							
1:30							
2:00						CENTRALIZED SERVICES	CENTRALIZED SERVICES
2:30	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION		
3:00							
3:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT
4:00	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	FREE	FREE
4:30	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS
5:00	UNIT PROGRAMS	VISITATION (Hair Care Open)	UNIT PROGRAMS	VISITATION (Hair Care Open)	UNIT PROGRAMS		
5:30	(Hair Care Open)		(Hair Care Open)		(Hair Care Open)		
6:00							
6:30	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	ISLAMIC SERVICES	FREE ON-UNIT	FREE ON-UNIT
7:00							
7:30	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY
8:00	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY
8:30	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS
9:00							
9:30							
10:00	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT
10:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT
11:00							
11:30							

NOTE: Industries involvement may take place for these residents daily from 5:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Figure 4-4a

C FEMALE OFFENDERS PROGRAM

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE - PREGNANT WOMEN'S UNIT

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:00	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP	WORK WAKE-UP
5:30	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP	WAKE-UP
6:00	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST	BREAKFAST
6:30							
7:00	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL	UNIT DETAILS/ SICK CALL
7:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT
8:00							
8:30	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION OR WORK	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION OR WORK	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION OR WORK	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION OR WORK	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION OR WORK	VISITATION (8AM - 1PM)	VISITATION (8AM - 1PM)
9:00							
9:30							
10:00						LIBRARY ACCESS	RELIGIOUS SERVICES
10:30	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION	RECREATION		
11:00	REST	REST	REST	REST	REST		
11:30	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS	LUNCH/ UNIT DETAILS
12:00	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS	ON-UNIT PROGRAMS		
12:30							
1:00						VISITS END	VISITS END
1:30							
2:00	REST	REST	REST	REST	REST	CENTRALIZED SERVICES	CENTRALIZED SERVICES
2:30	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION	CENTRALIZED EDUCATION		
3:00	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE		
3:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT
4:00	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	MAIL CALL	FREE	FREE
4:30	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS	DINNER/ UNIT DETAILS
5:00							
5:30	UNIT PROGRAMS	VISITATION (Hair Care Open)	UNIT PROGRAMS	VISITATION (Hair Care Open)	UNIT PROGRAMS		
6:00	(Hair Care Open)		(Hair Care Open)		(Hair Care Open)		
6:30							
7:00	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	UNIT PROGRAMS	ISLAMIC SERVICES	FREE ON-UNIT	FREE ON-UNIT
7:30							
8:00							
8:30	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY	TV/TELEPHONE LAUNDRY
9:00	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY	STUDY
9:30	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS	SHOWERS
10:00							
10:30							
11:00	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT	LIGHTS OUT
11:30	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT	COUNT

Figure 4-4c

UNIT RULES

1. All residents are responsible for the cleanliness of the entire unit.
2. You must be awake and dressed, with your bed made and personal area clean, by 6:00 AM, Monday through Friday.
3. You may, if not in programs or on detail, lay on your bed fully dressed with no covers or shoes on.
4. You must be in your room for all counts.
5. Smoking is not permitted. Possession of cigarettes, matches, and lighters is prohibited.
6. No loud noise, abusive or obscene language, running, or horseplay is permitted.
7. Use of radios will be quiet after 11:00 p.m. Television will be turned off at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays and 11:00 p.m. on weekends, except with special permission. Personal radios will be used with headphones at all times.
8. Unless medically or legally excused, you must participate in your assigned program and be on time.
9. Use trash cans at all times.
10. Dispose sanitation items in a proper manner (trash cans).
11. All property, except for shoes under the bed, must be properly stored.
12. Escape zones, off limit areas, and restricted zones as identified by signs are strictly obeyed.
13. When participating in outside activities, there will be no cursing or loud yelling.
14. Open sexual displays are not permitted.
15. Interference with ongoing programs is prohibited.
16. Proper attire is expected at all times. Short-shorts, tank or halter tops, and sheer clothes or nightwear are not acceptable. Shower shoes will not be permitted off the housing units.
17. You are expected to maintain adequate personal hygiene. Showers must be taken regularly, and clean clothes are expected at all times.
18. The linen exchange schedule will be adhered to.
19. Visiting between housing units or in other residents' rooms is prohibited.

units; in addition, obstetrics rounds will be conducted weekly on the unit by an obstetrician. All other services will be provided in accordance with CTF procedure.

- **Mental Health Services.** Mental health care for females will be provided in accordance with Department and CTF policy. Residents may self-refer or be referred for examination by the psychologist consultant to the program. He or she will determine the need for follow-up care, including psychiatric examination for prescription of medication. If the resident can be maintained on medication, she may continue as a resident of the CTF program. If a dedicated mental health environment is required, transfer to the Central Detention Facility will be initiated.

Emergency mental health care will be provided in accordance with Department policy.

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FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAMS

Goal.

The Department's goal is to ensure that female offenders have access to adequate programming opportunities that are comparable to those provided to male inmates. To achieve this goal, the Department intends to:

1. Enhance access to work details and programming opportunities for women housed in the Detention Facility and in the Minimum Security Annex.
2. Develop one 32-bed substance abuse treatment unit, one 32-bed mental health unit, and one 32-bed diagnostic unit for women in the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF).
3. Construct a facility to house sentenced female DC Code violators as part of the Facilities Master Plan.

Current Operation.

The Department has approximately 480 women housed in the Detention Facility and about 165 in the Minimum Security Annex. About 280 female offenders are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Current programming opportunities for women include academic and vocational education, job skills training, life skills training, medical education, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Program (DAATP), photography and graphic arts, sewing classes, and jazz dance. Academic classes include Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Education Development (GED), and Chapter I. Vocational training in housekeeping and typing are currently offered.

Since publication of the Master Plan, the Department has achieved these objectives:

- Established a position to coordinate Female Offender Programs.
- Expanded program offerings for pretrial and sentenced female offenders.
- Converted the Minimum Security Annex to housing for female offenders and developed a plan to permit work training for eligible women.

Action Plan.

1990:

- Increase substance abuse services to women in the general population and begin to develop intensive treatment programs for the substance abuse and mental health units in the CTF.
- Open a pilot substance abuse program for women to parallel the existing unit for men and serve as a model for the CTF unit for women.

- Expand program services to women housed at the Minimum Security Annex, focusing particularly on work training for eligible women.
- Select a new uniform for female offenders and develop a plan for expanded clothing allowances for women.
- Develop programs to meet the needs of women sentenced under the Youth Rehabilitation Act (YRA).
- Expand self-image programs to include women housed in Community Correctional Centers.
- Increase opportunities for women in non-industrial pay and vocational programs.
- Develop an audit checklist for programs offered to female offenders.
- Plan programming for additional women to be housed at the Minimum Security Annex in cooperation with the Associate Director for Institutions and the Administrator, Minimum Security Facility.
- Develop plans for the 1991 Female Offenders Conference to be held in Washington, D.C.

1991:

- Expand vocational training programs for women which can be conducted in the housing units at the Detention Facility.
- Begin planning activities for a new 500-bed Women's Facility based on the Department's Facilities Master Plan schedule and approved capital authority.
- Increase Community Correctional Center (CCC) space for females and simplify the transfer procedure for sentenced misdemeanor females to CCCs as they approach release.
- Enhance the delivery of short-term programs in exercise and nutrition in cooperation with the Office of Education and Recreation.

1992:

- Continue planning activities for the 500-bed Women's Facility.
- Recruit and hire staff for the new Women's Facility.
- Open the mental health, substance abuse, and reception and diagnostic units for women in the CTF in cooperation with the Associate Director for Institutions and the CTF Administrator.

1993:

- Open the Women's Facility in cooperation with the Associate Director for Institutions.

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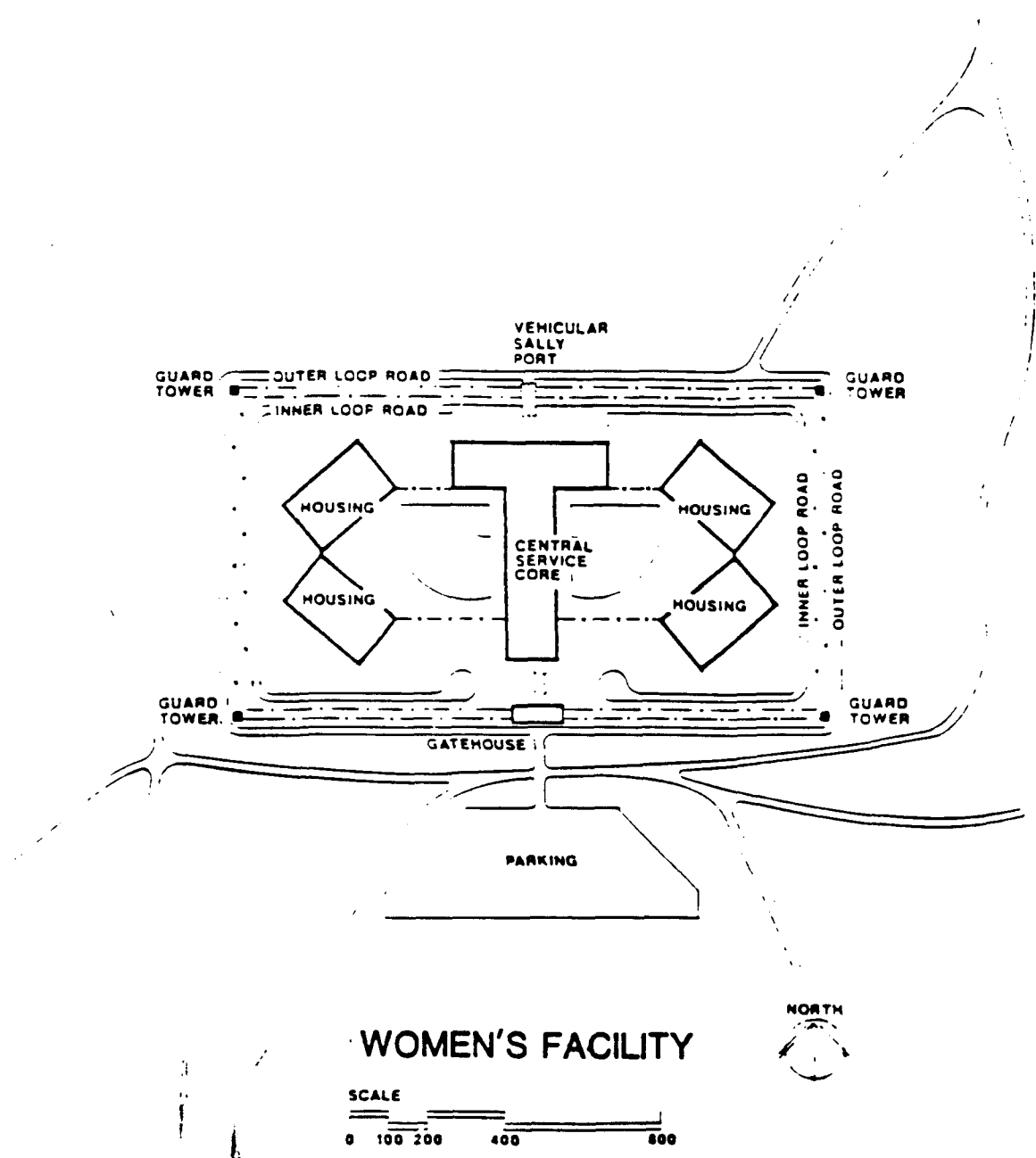
WOMEN'S FACILITY

Proposed Configuration

The proposed Women's Facility will house 500 women in segments of 250 beds each supported by a central service core and a common perimeter. No security custody level has been assigned to this facility. However, the proposed configuration is designed to provide flexibility to manage two distinctly different populations using one administration. This facility, which will be located on Lorton Road between the current Central Facility and Occoquan Facilities, cannot be expanded due to the site topography around it.

The Women's Facility will contain four housing units with a central core service unit separating the complex into two facilities with two housing units each. The core services in the Women's Facility include: gatehouse, locksmith, armory, visitor waiting center, institutional administration offices and control center, visitation center, meeting rooms, offices, mailroom, pharmacy, dental/medical satellite facilities, program services, program rooms and offices, chapel, storage facilities, academic school, classrooms, libraries, law library, mechanical rooms, janitors' offices, inmate dining, staff dining, offices, food preparation, kitchen, storage, vocational education, classrooms, laboratories, offices, arts/crafts, gymnasiums, industries shops, buildings maintenance offices and shops, administrative segregation, and punitive segregation facilities.

There are four towers connected by a perimeter fence. Each tower includes plumbing, sanitary sewer and provision for electronic detection system between towers. The electronic detection system decreases the number of towers required at the institution and increases the distance between towers.



Cost Estimate

Target Capacity: 500 beds

Buildings:

Four housing units at 28,000 sq. ft. each costing \$2,500,000.00 each or approximately \$90.00 per sq. ft.

Cost of four housing units.....\$ 10,000,000.00

Core Services:

Women's Facility includes: gatehouse, locksmith, armory, visitor waiting center, institutional administration offices and control center, visitation center, meeting rooms, offices, mail room, pharmacy, dental/medical satellite facilities, program services, program rooms and offices, chapel, storage facilities, academic school, classrooms, libraries, law library, mechanical rooms, janitors' offices, inmate dining, staff dining, offices, food preparation, kitchen, storage, vocational education, classrooms, laboratories, offices, arts/crafts, gymnasiums, industries shops, building maintenance offices and shops, administrative segregation, and punitive segregation facilities.

At 100,000 sq. ft. costing \$10,000,000.00 or approximately \$100.00 per sq. ft.

Cost.....\$ 10,000,000.00

Towers:

Each tower includes plumbing, sanitary sewer and provision for electronic detection system between towers. The electronic detection system decreases the number of towers required at the institutions and increases the distance between towers. Each tower and electrical system associated with it will cost \$250,000.00.

Cost of four towers.....\$ 1,000,000.00

Site Development includes:

Cleaning, cutting and removal of topsoil if disposal is on site.

Waterlines: domestic/service and fire lines, hydrants/sewage/gas service, storm drainage/inlets/outlets/retention ponds, walks, inner and outer loop roads/parking lot/fencing/sallyport/site lighting/razor ribbon/gates

Cost.....\$ 6,000,000.00

Equipment includes:

Laundry/office furniture/cell furniture/barber shop/maintenance equipment
/medical/dental/kitchen

Cost.....\$ 4,000,000.00

Landscaping includes:

Trees/shrubs/grass/topsoil/equipment

Cost.....\$ 1,000,000.00

Total Estimated Cost.....\$ 32,000,000.00