

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
CENTRAL DIVISION**

No. 2:17-CV-04082-NKL

NORMAN BROWN, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ANNE L. PRECYTHE, et al.,

Defendants

**SUGGESTIONS IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS**

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs Norman Brown, Ralph McElroy, Sidney Roberts, and Theron Roland are inmates serving life sentences in the Missouri Department of Corrections for first-degree murder offenses that they committed while they were juveniles. Each plaintiff was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole (LWOP), but after the United States Supreme Court decided *Miller v. Alabama*¹ and *Montgomery v. Louisiana*², the Missouri Legislature amended Missouri law to allow plaintiffs and other juveniles serving LWOP sentences to petition for parole after serving twenty-five years in prison. See Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.047.

Each plaintiff has now petitioned for parole and been denied, but rescheduled for a new parole consideration within five years. Plaintiffs allege that the policies used by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole (“MBPP” or “the Board”) violated their rights against cruel and unusual punishment, and their rights to due process as protected by the United States and Missouri Constitutions. Plaintiffs have sued the Missouri Director of Corrections (Defendant Precythe) and each member of the Missouri Board of

¹*Miller v. Alabama*, 567 U.S. 460 (2012)

²*Montgomery v. Louisiana*, 136 S. Ct. 718 (2016).

Probation and Parole (Defendants Jones, Wells, Rucker, McSwain, Ruzicka³, Zamkus, and Dusenberg) seeking declaratory and injunctive relief to force the Board to change its parole procedures.

Director Precythe and the Board members seek dismissal of the plaintiffs' petition for declaratory and injunctive relief because the plaintiffs have failed to state a claim on which relief can be granted.

ARGUMENT

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is “plausible on its face” when the allegations allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendants are liable for the misconduct alleged, which is more than “a sheer possibility” that the defendants acted unlawfully. *Id.* (citation omitted). A plaintiff merely alleging facts that are “consistent with” liability is insufficient. *Id.* (citation omitted).

In considering whether a complaint meets the plausibility standard, the court must accept all factual allegations as true; however, the court “is not bound to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual

³Since Plaintiffs filed suit, Defendant Ruzicka has resigned from his position as a member of the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. He no longer serves the State in that capacity.

allegation.” *Carton v. General Motor Acceptance Corp.*, 611 F.3d 451, 454 (8th Cir. 2010) (citing *McAdams v. McCord*, 584 F.3d 1111, 1113 (8th Cir. 2009)). Speculative, conclusory, or nonspecific allegations are insufficient. *Cooper v. Schriro*, 189 F.3d 781, 784–85 (8th Cir. 1999).

To succeed on their 1983 claims, Plaintiffs must prove: (1) that Defendants deprived them of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and (2) that Defendants acted under color of state law. *Gonzales-Perez v. Harper*, 241 F.3d 633, 637 (8th Cir. 2001). Plaintiffs’ claims fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs cannot prove that Defendants violated any of their federally protected rights. Because the state of Missouri interprets the corresponding provisions of the Missouri Constitution similarly, Plaintiff’s state law claims are equally invalid.⁴

⁴ *Burnett v. State*, 311 S.W.3d 810, 814 n.3 (Mo. App. 2009) (Missouri courts “apply the “same standard in determining whether a punishment violates the United States Constitution or Missouri Constitution” because both provide the “same protection” against cruel and unusual punishment.); *Jamison v. State Dept. of Social Services, Div. of Family Services*, 218 S.W.3d 399, 405 n.7 (Mo. 2007) (“Missouri’s due process clause parallels its federal counterpart”).

I. Plaintiffs cannot show that Defendants have subjected them to cruel and unusual punishment because Missouri has provided Plaintiffs with a meaningful opportunity for release from prison.

Plaintiffs cannot establish that their sentences are cruel and unusual punishment under either the United States or the Missouri Constitution. Plaintiffs argue that even though they are eligible for parole and are receiving periodic reviews from the MBPP, they do not have a meaningful opportunity for release. Plaintiffs claim, based on *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48 (2010) and *Miller v. Alabama*, 567 U.S. 460 (2012), that they have a right to more than just parole eligibility and the normal Missouri parole process. Rather, Plaintiffs assume that they are entitled to some special parole process, above and beyond that given to other parole eligible inmates. Despite the fact that the Parole Board is required to consider Plaintiffs' age at the time of the offense, their subsequent maturity and rehabilitation as well as other factors, Plaintiffs argue that they are entitled to dictate the procedures used to decide whether they are paroled.

While *Graham* and *Miller* both restrict the states' ability to impose life-without-the-possibility-of-parole (LWOP) sentences on offenders under the age of eighteen, neither case requires enhanced parole review procedures or guaranteed parole release. *See Graham*, 560 U.S. at 74–75. The holdings of *Graham* and *Miller* are limited to sentencing procedures and do not affect

release or parole considerations. *See Virginia v. Leblanc*, no. 16-1177, slip op. at 4 (2017) (finding that *Graham's* holding did not invalidate state parole procedures.).

In *Graham*, the United States Supreme court explicitly limited its holding to the sentence imposed, rather than the subsequent parole process:

A State is not required to guarantee eventual freedom to a juvenile offender convicted of a nonhomicide crime. What the State must do, however, is give defendants like *Graham* some meaningful opportunity to obtain release based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation. *It is for the State, in the first instance, to explore the means and mechanisms for compliance.* It bears emphasis, however, that while the Eighth Amendment forbids a State from imposing a life without parole sentence on a juvenile nonhomicide offender, *it does not require the State to release that offender during his natural life.* Those who commit truly horrifying crimes as juveniles may turn out to be irredeemable, and thus deserving of incarceration for the duration of their lives. The Eighth Amendment does not foreclose the possibility that persons convicted of nonhomicide crimes committed before adulthood will remain behind bars for life. It does forbid States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society.

Graham, 560 U.S. at 75 (emphasis added).

Of course, the plaintiffs in this case are not the nonhomicide offenders discussed in *Graham*. Plaintiffs all committed first-degree murder, the most serious criminal offense. In *Miller v. Alabama*, the United States Supreme Court found that juvenile murderers like the plaintiffs could receive LWOP

sentences only after the sentencer was able to consider the “mitigating qualities of youth.” *Miller*, 567 U.S. at 476. Because each of the Plaintiffs was sentenced to LWOP under a mandatory sentencing scheme, Missouri has made Plaintiffs parole eligible after twenty-five years’ imprisonment, a remedy that was explicitly endorsed by the United States Supreme Court. *Montgomery v. Louisiana*, 136 S. Ct. 718, 736 (2016) (“A State may remedy a *Miller* violation by permitting juvenile homicide offenders to be considered for parole, rather than by resentencing them.” *Id.* (citing Wyo. Stat. Ann § 6-10-301(c) (2013) (juvenile homicide offenders eligible for parole after 25 years))).

The plaintiffs were sentenced in violation of *Miller*, but that violation has now been remedied. *Miller* and *Graham* do not entitle the plaintiffs to special parole consideration above and beyond that received by other parole eligible offenders. The Wyoming statute cited by the Supreme Court as an appropriate *Miller* remedy does not require any special or enhanced parole procedures for juvenile homicide offenders. Additionally, the Supreme Court recently rejected Plaintiffs’ contention that *Miller* and *Graham* provided “substantive and procedural requirements” that apply to parole proceedings. *See Virginia v. Leblanc*, no. 16-1177, slip op. at 4; (Complaint at 11).

In *Virginia v. Leblanc*, the Supreme Court held that Virginia’s geriatric release program for offenders was not contrary to *Graham*’s holding. *Id.* There, the Supreme Court found that it was reasonable for Virginia courts to

conclude that the state had satisfied *Graham* by allowing juvenile nonhomicide offenders to be eligible for parole according to normal parole procedures after the offenders reached 60 years of age. *Id.* Missouri law allows for juvenile offenders who committed first-degree murder to be considered for parole after only 25 years' imprisonment. And Plaintiffs admit two such offenders have already been scheduled for release after their first parole hearing. Plaintiffs complain that more offenders have not been scheduled for release, but *Miller* and *Graham* do not guarantee parole release, only meaningful consideration.

Plaintiffs also complain that the procedures used by the MBPP deny them a meaningful opportunity for release based on their demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation. However, Plaintiffs allege they participate in the same parole procedures as other Missouri offenders, and Missouri statute § 558.047 dictates they receive additional consideration for their youth at the time of the offense and their capacity for maturity and rehabilitation. Under Missouri's normal parole procedures, almost 95% of offenders receive early release from prison before the end of their sentence. MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, PROFILE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL AND SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION 67 Table 7.1 (2016).⁵ Plaintiffs have not pleaded any facts to

⁵Defendants respectfully ask the Court to take judicial notice of the attached statistical report regarding early release of Missouri offenders under

suggest that they will not receive the same meaningful opportunity for release that all Missouri offenders receive.

Despite Plaintiffs' complaints about the particulars of the parole process and irrelevant anecdotes about the rare misconduct of MBPP employees, Plaintiffs cannot show that the established, regular consideration for parole they currently receive is not a meaningful opportunity for release. Missouri has no obligation to amend its parole procedures to guarantee eventual release to Plaintiffs. And Missouri procedures that are used to ensure privacy for offenders and employees, security for victims and Board members, and timely, efficient parole consideration are not unconstitutional simply because Plaintiffs do not like them. Plaintiffs' claims fail as a matter of law because their sentences are not cruel and unusual and their regular parole consideration provides them with a meaningful opportunity for release.

Federal Rule of Evidence 201(c). The report is published annually by the Missouri Department of Corrections and is also available at:
<http://doc.mo.gov/Documents/publications/Offender%20Profile%20FY16.pdf>.

II. Plaintiffs cannot show that Defendants have violated their due process rights.

Plaintiffs also cannot show Defendants denied them due process through any of Defendant's alleged actions or policies. Plaintiffs have no constitutional right to parole or early release. *Greenholtz v. Nebraska Penal Inmates*, 442 U.S. 1, 7 (1979); *Rentschler v. Nixon*, 311 S.W.3d 783, 786 (Mo. 2010) (“[t]here is no constitutional or inherent right to early release from prison.”) (citations omitted). *State ex rel. Cavallaro v. Goose*, 908 S.W.2d 133, 136 (Mo. 1995) (Missouri's parole statute “creates no liberty interest in parole.”). Plaintiffs therefore have no liberty in receiving parole that would invoke due process protections. *Greenholtz*, 442 U.S. at 11; *Marshall v. Mitchell*, 57 F.3d 671, 672 (8th Cir. 1995). In the absence of a protected liberty interest, the only process that is due those seeking early release in Missouri are those procedures specifically enumerated by the statutes or rules governing the parole decision-making process. *Greenholtz*, 442 U.S. at 14–16

Plaintiffs argue that *Graham*, *Miller*, and *Montgomery* “created a constitutionally-protected liberty interest in parole proceedings” but that argument is not supported by the text of those cases and the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Virginia v. Leblanc*. As discussed above, *Montgomery* and *Graham* do not create new substantive requirements for state parole

proceedings. While youthful offenders may have a constitutional interest in some form of parole eligibility, they have no protected liberty interest in receiving parole. *Graham*, 560 U.S. at 75 (the Constitution “does not foreclose the possibility that persons convicted of nonhomicide crimes committed before adulthood will remain behind bars for life”). Therefore, Plaintiffs’ due process claims fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs are eligible for parole and their parole proceedings do not invoke due process protections.

Regardless, the MBPP’s procedures more than allow Plaintiffs to present any relevant information they desire to the Board for its consideration. The Board may release a Missouri inmate on parole when the offender “can be released without a detriment to the community or to himself.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 217.690.1. The Board has a statutory responsibility to order parole when the Board determines it is “in the best interest of society.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 217.690.2. In making parole decisions, a Board hearing panel conducts a personal interview with every parole eligible inmate before making a parole decision. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 217.690.2.

The purpose of Missouri parole hearings is to allow offenders the opportunity to:

- 1) Present to the hearing panel their version of the present offense and any prior criminal history;
- 2) Discuss problems and needs;
- 3) Present any progress made or plans for rehabilitation;
- 4) Present reasons why they should be paroled;
- 5) Present plans for the

future; 6) Present and discuss matters that are appropriate for consideration, including challenging information that they perceive to be false.

MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF PAROLES AND CONDITIONAL RELEASES 4 (2017) (hereinafter “Blue Book”).⁶ Parole hearings also allow the Board to hear from the offender’s representative as well as victims and representatives of law enforcement. Blue Book at 4. Along with parole hearings, the Board also reviews all available reports, case history, social history, medical, psychological and psychiatric reports, prior criminal history, institutional adjustment, work history, and participation in rehabilitative programs. Blue Book at 4. Missouri’s procedures allow the Board to consider all relevant information and to make individualized parole decisions in every case.

Plaintiffs’ complaints about specific parole procedures and anecdotal misconduct do not diminish their meaningful opportunity for parole release under the Board’s policies.

Plaintiffs complain that Board hearings are not adversarial legal proceedings, that they are not guaranteed an attorney in addition to their hearing delegate, and that their attorneys (when chosen to be hearing

⁶Defendants respectfully ask the Court take judicial notice of the attached copy of the Board’s published parole procedures under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(c). The Board publishes its procedures annually, and they are available at: <http://doc.mo.gov/Documents/prob/Blue-Book.pdf>.

delegates) are not allowed to make legal argument, take notes, or interact with victims. Parole hearings serve a different purpose than sentencing proceedings. Legal arguments and adversarial conduct are not appropriate for the Board's ultimate calling—deciding whether an offender's release is in the best interest of society. Plaintiffs complain about the rights afforded to victims and law enforcement at parole hearings, but those interests are also important in determining whether an offender should be released.

Plaintiffs also complain that they cannot speak for unlimited amounts of time at parole hearings and that questions from Board members do not always focus on the subjects that offenders would like to talk about. But Plaintiffs do not deny that the Board considers material from outside the hearing in making its decision and Plaintiffs have all submitted written material for the Board's review.

Finally, Plaintiffs complain about anecdotal incidents of Board misconduct, but Plaintiffs do not even allege that this misconduct took place during their parole proceedings or affected them in any way.

None of Plaintiffs allegations show that the Board's procedures do not afford them an opportunity to be heard and present evidence that they wish the Board to consider. The Board's procedures provide for a holistic, personalized review of each offender. Therefore, even if Plaintiffs were due any process at their parole hearings, the Board's procedures would be

constitutionally adequate. Plaintiffs fail to allege facts that could show that Defendants have violated their due process rights.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the Court should dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was electronically filed by using the CM/ECF system on this 22nd day of June, 2017. A copy of the foregoing document will be served upon counsel of record through the CM/ECF system.

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**STATE OF MISSOURI
Department of Corrections
Board of Probation and Parole**

**PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF PAROLES AND CONDITIONAL
RELEASES**

This booklet has been revised. The previous booklet of a similar nature issued *April 2009* is obsolete.

January 1, 2017

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GLOSSARY

Above the Guidelines

Release decisions beyond the time range set out in the guidelines.

Administrative Parole

Release on time credit date as recommended by the institution head. A time credit release date is the conditional release date less the time credit granted.

Below the Guidelines

Release decisions earlier than the time range set out in the guidelines.

Community Corrections Programs

Programs that may be stipulated by the Parole Board to assist released offenders in their successful reintegration into the community, e.g., electronic monitoring program, residential facilities and community release centers.

Community Placement Assessment Report

A report submitted to the Board documenting an offender's case or status for the purpose of establishing conditions and/or a release date.

Conditional Release

Statutorily mandated release (not discretionary parole), with required period of supervision.

Enhanced Sentencing

An extended term of imprisonment if Court finds an offender to be a persistent or dangerous offender.

Finding of Guilt

Any misdemeanor or felony conviction that has a sentence of thirty (30) days or more and any SIS or SES probation.

Hearing

An appearance before a hearing panel made up of a Parole Board member and Parole Board staff.

Minimum Prison Term

Time required by statute to be served by the offender before eligibility for parole, conditional release or other early release from the Department of Corrections.

Outside the Guidelines

Parole Board decisions either below or above the time ranges as described in the guidelines.

Pre-Release Review

A review of the case by the Board prior to the release date.

Presumptive Release Date

The release date set by the Board.

Prior Incarceration Time

Confinement time in any jail and/or prison that has a sentence of thirty (30) days or more.

Prison Commitment

The receipt by the Department of Corrections of a defendant after sentencing.

Remand

A new prison commitment after an initial commitment to the Department of Corrections.

Salient Factors

Factors that have been determined by research to be predictive of an individual's success or failure on parole.

Transition Accountability Plan

A document that identifies an offender's personal assets and liabilities, establishes meaningful goals and includes action plans to successfully meet the goals.

The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole has the statutory duty to determine whether a person confined in prison will be paroled or conditionally released. The Board sets the conditions for community supervision of all persons paroled or conditionally released. The Board supervises offenders on probation under the conditions set by the Courts. See Section 217.650 RSMo et seq.

This booklet provides general information regarding the parole and conditional release laws of the State of Missouri and the related practices and processes of the Board.

1. Parole Board

The Board is composed of seven (7) full-time members, with one designated by the Governor as Chair of the Board. The Board has the authority under law to consider for release offenders committed to the Missouri Department of Corrections who are eligible for parole based on their sentence. The Chairman has also assigned parole officers to all of the institutions to assist offenders and their families in parole matters. All correspondence from offenders sent directly to the Board will be forwarded to the parole officer for evaluation and response.

2. Parole Authority

Missouri law governing parole hearings and the granting of parole is contained in section 217.690 RSMo.

3. Purpose of Parole Hearings

A. Allow offenders the opportunity to:

- 1) Present to the hearing panel their version of the present offense and any prior criminal history;
- 2) Discuss problems and needs;
- 3) Present any progress made or plans for rehabilitation;
- 4) Present reasons why they should be paroled;
- 5) Present plans for the future;
- 6) Present and discuss matters that are appropriate for consideration, including challenging information that they perceive to be false.

B. Provide the hearing panel the opportunity to:

- 1) Review all available reports and case history material pertinent to the case. These may include social history; medical, psychological and psychiatric reports; circumstances of any prior criminal history including arrests, convictions and incarcerations; past and present patterns of behavior and confidential information.
- 2) Review reports regarding the offender's institutional adjustment and civility including participation in work, school and treatment programs, restorative justice activities, other cognitive restructuring programs and conduct violation history.
- 3) Evaluate the offender individually in regard to suitability for community reentry, appropriate supervision strategies and special conditions.

C. Provide the victim, judge, prosecutor or local law enforcement agency the opportunity to present information and testimony to the hearing panel in regard to parole consideration with or without the offender being present.

D. Provide the offender's representative the opportunity to present information and testimony to the hearing panel in regard to parole consideration.

4. **Parole Hearing Location**

Parole hearings are usually held where the offender is housed, and may be conducted via videoconference. If an alternative location is necessary, interested parties will be notified in advance of the hearing.

5. **Parole Hearing Schedule**

Within 90 days of reception, the Board will determine an offender's parole eligibility. For eligible offenders the parole hearing shall be conducted according to the schedule established by the Parole Board (Appendix A).

Offenders with less than a 2-year sentence will not have a hearing scheduled. A report will be submitted to the Board to establish a release date and special conditions

If offenders are temporarily unavailable for their scheduled hearing due to a court appearance or other authorized absence, the hearing will be continued until their return to the Missouri Department of Corrections.

6. **Exceptions to Hearing Schedule**

- A. **Waiver of Hearing.** To be eligible to waive a hearing, the offender must be serving a felony incarceration for a non-violent C, D or E felony with a sentence structure of 7 years or less (except sex offenders, DWI's, UUW, or CR/parole violators). The Waiver of Personal Appearance for Parole Hearing shall be signed by the offender and witnessed by the Institutional Parole Officer. The Board reserves the right to conduct a hearing on any case regardless of a waiver request. If the decision rendered is not to grant a date within the guideline range, a hearing will be held.
- B. **Consecutive Sentences.** Offenders who have consecutive sentences will be given a hearing based on the hearing schedule for each sentence. The months for each sentence will then be added together to set the hearing date. For consecutive sentences of 1 (one) year, one (1) month will be used in this calculation. The initial parole hearing will not exceed 156 months unless statutes require specific incarceration terms on any or all of the consecutive sentences.
- C. **Statutory Parole Restrictions.** Offenders convicted of crimes with statutory parole restrictions will be scheduled for a parole hearing two (2) years prior to the minimum prison term, or according to the regular hearing schedule, whichever occurs later. Offenders not eligible for parole will receive notice of their statutory release date.

7. **Hearing Procedures**

- A. **Written Notice.** The offender will receive written notice from the Board of their parole eligibility hearing shortly after admission to the Missouri Department of Corrections. Offenders will receive a second notice of the exact hearing date approximately 45 days in advance of their appearance before the Board.
- B. **Institutional Parole Officer.** Prior to the scheduled parole hearing, the offender will meet with the Institutional Parole Officer, who will submit a report to the Board. The officer is responsible for preparing various other reports during an offender's period of incarceration. The offender should contact the Institutional Parole Officer regarding parole matters.
- C. **Continuance.** An offender who has a scheduled parole hearing may request that the parole hearing be rescheduled to a later date. The Board will not accept a request for a continuance of less than three (3) months or more than five (5) years. The Board may refuse to grant the offender's request for a continuance.
- D. **Closing.** An offender may request his case be closed to further parole consideration. If

at a later date, an offender changes his intentions, he can request in writing to the parole staff the case be reopened. The Board may refuse to grant the request for closure.

- E. **Hearing Panel.** The hearing panel shall consist of one member of the Parole Board and two (2) hearing officers appointed by the Board. 217.670 RSMo
- F. **Recording.** The parole hearing will be recorded.
- G. **Refusal to Participate.** An offender may refuse to participate in the pre-hearing interview with the Institutional Parole Officer, as well as the parole hearing. A decision will be rendered based upon available file material.

8. **Confidentiality**

Parole hearings shall not be open to the general public. 217.670 RSMo Probation and parole records are confidential and considered closed records. 549.500 RSMo

9. **Offender Delegate**

Although not necessary, offenders may have a person of their choice at the hearing. The offender's delegate may offer a statement on behalf of the offender, ask questions and provide additional information that may be requested by the hearing panel. They may also elect to write or telephone the Board or meet with a Board Member at Central Office. It is recommended that an appointment be made in advance. **Other incarcerated offenders may not be present at the hearing.**

10. **Victim/Judge/Prosecuting Attorney/Law Enforcement**

- A. **Victim Services Unit.** In accordance with RSMo 595.209, the Department of Corrections Victim Services Unit shall notify victims of identified offenses, or at the request of the victim or their representative, of any other offense of the present sentence structure, or their representative, of their right to be present at a parole hearing.
- B. **Notice.** The Parole Board shall provide notice of a parole hearing to the judge/prosecuting attorney/law enforcement upon their written request.
- C. **Attendance.** The victim and/or person representing the victim and the judge/prosecuting attorney/law enforcement or their representative may attend the hearing and present information to the hearing panel, with or without the offender being present. They may also elect to write or telephone the Board or meet with a Board Member in Central Office. It is recommended that an appointment be made in advance.

11. **Parole Guidelines**

To establish a uniform parole policy, promote consistent exercise of discretion and equitable decision-making, without removing individual case consideration, the Board has adopted guidelines for parole release consideration, using a salient factor scale and time to be served matrices (see Appendices B-S).

These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offender characteristics and sentence length. **Mitigating or aggravating circumstances may warrant decisions outside the guidelines.** The Board reserves the right to consider total offense behavior as an aggravating factor in decisions reached above the guidelines. The offender may impact the dynamic variables of the salient factor scale through institutional adjustment, program achievement and treatment completion. If a decision above the guidelines is reached, the reasons shall be stated in the notice to the offender. The guidelines are only a tool to assist the Board in meeting the goals previously stated. Nothing in guideline policy can be read to mandate release.

- A. **Scoring.** The Institutional Parole Officer is responsible for ensuring the salient factor score is accurately calculated and reviewed with the offender. The salient factor matrix is

used to establish guidelines for time to be served. Parole guidelines may apply to new concurrent sentences received while on parole or conditional release.

- B. **Multiple Offenses.** If an offense can be classified under more than one class, or multiple separate offenses are involved, the most serious applicable class shall be used. Multiple separate offenses may be considered an aggravating factor in decisions reached above the guidelines.
- C. **Exceptions.** The Board shall consider offenders with certain sentence structures on a case-by-case basis. Guidelines may not apply to offenders under the following circumstances:
 - 1) Sentences totaling more than thirty (30) years or under two (2) years.
 - 2) Sentences received for crimes that occurred on inmate status.
 - 3) Any new consecutive sentence received as the result of a parole violation.
 - 4) Returned as a technical parole violator.

12. **Special Sentencing Cases**

Offenders may be sentenced by the Court or referred by the Department of Corrections to specific treatment or shock incarceration programs. Offenders designated to participate in treatment are not routinely scheduled for a personal hearing. Upon completion of the program a report outlining the offender's eligibility for release will be prepared and forwarded to the Court and/or Board for a decision.

When probation is denied by the Court for offenders who have been referred to treatment or shock incarceration programming, a parole hearing date will be set according to the hearing schedule or as soon thereafter as possible.

13. **Offenders Confined Outside the Missouri Department of Corrections**

An offender who is serving a concurrent Missouri sentence while confined in another state or federal correctional center is under the same rules governing the granting of parole and conditional release as an offender who is serving his/her sentence in a Missouri institution, except that a personal hearing before the board shall not be required. The board will consider these cases in absentia.

Upon receipt of a report from the appropriate authorities in the other state or jurisdiction the Missouri Board will review the case without the offender present.

14. **Board Decisions**

- A. **Notice.** After the hearing, the Parole Board will reach a decision as soon as possible. The offender will receive a written notice of the Board's action as soon as the notice can be prepared and delivered. It is the offender's responsibility to communicate the decision to family and friends. Information may only be provided to family or friends **after** the decision has been received by the offender.
- B. **Additional Information.** Following the hearing, the Board may request additional reports before making a final decision. These may include field and institutional investigations, psychological and psychiatric evaluations. The Board may request the offender's authorization to obtain any medical, psychological and/or psychiatric evaluations that may have been made in the past.
- C. **Decision.** The Board may:
 - 1. Set a presumptive parole date.

2. Deny parole and set a conditional release date or maximum release date as authorized by statute,
3. Deny parole and schedule a future hearing date.

Offenders with a minimum prison term are not eligible for release to the community prior to completion of the minimum prison term.

The setting of a presumptive release date does not automatically entitle the offender to be released on that date. Release shall be dependent upon a finding by the Board that the offender has a continued record of good conduct, has satisfied the requirements of any mandated programs, and has an acceptable release plan. Changes in sentence time may result in a change in release date.

If evidence comes to the attention of the Board that an offender has concealed or misrepresented information deemed significant, or if information which has not previously been considered comes to the attention of the Board, the case may be reviewed to determine whether such release should be rescinded.

- D. **Special Conditions.** The Board may order any special condition believed to increase public safety and ensure offender success.
- C. **Release Strategies.** The Board may order release to a community corrections program or other release strategy

15. Statement of Reasons for Decision

The reasons for decisions above the guidelines, for extension of the presumptive release date, denial of good time credit release and for offenders for whom a presumptive release date has not been set may include, but are not limited to, the following reasons, with further specification of Board policy where appropriate:

- A. Release at this time would depreciate the seriousness of the offense committed or promote disrespect for the law.
 - 1) Circumstances surrounding the offense(s).
 - 2) Relatively high degree of sophistication shown in crime.
 - 3) Weapons or excessive force/violence involved.
 - 4) Community opposition.
 - 5) Multiple or consecutive sentences.
 - 6) Other.
- B. There does not appear to be a reasonable probability at this time that the offender would live and remain at liberty without violating the law.
 - 1) History of criminal involvement.
 - 2) Poor field supervision history.
 - 3) Abuse of drugs or alcohol.
 - 4) Need for institutional substance abuse or MOSOP program completion.
 - 5) Refusal or Failure to complete Court-ordered or Board-stipulated institutional program.

- 6) Dangerous or persistent offender.
- 7) Short interval between offenses.
- 8) Poor institutional adjustment
- 9) Lack of good faith effort towards High School Equivalency (HSE)
- 10) Other.

16. Appeal of Board Action

In accordance with statute an offender may only appeal a hearing panel decision to deny parole or revoke parole or conditional release (217.670 RSMo). No other Board actions are subject to appeal. The Notice of Board Action will reflect whether the decision is subject to appeal. It is expected that the offender will consult with the Institutional Parole Officer on all areas of concern regardless of whether or not they are appealable. Most questions can be satisfactorily resolved at this level.

Any appeal to the Board must be in writing on forms provided by the Institutional Parole Officer. It must be filed within thirty (30) days after the decision has been received. An offender is presumed to have received the decision within ten (10) days of the date of the notice of the decision to the offender. The appeal shall be considered by the Board within thirty (30) days of receipt of the appeal or as soon thereafter as possible and the offender will be advised of the Board's decision as soon as the notice can be prepared and delivered. If the appeal is not filed within thirty (30) days after the offender receives the original decision, this decision shall stand as final.

17. Reconsideration Hearing

The purpose of a reconsideration hearing shall be to consider the offender's case and any significant developments or changes in the offender's status that may have occurred subsequent to the previous hearing.

Reconsideration hearings shall be conducted every one (1) to five (5) years until a presumptive release date has been established.

18. Pre-Release Review

The purpose of a pre-release review is to consider any additional information that may be made available to the Board.

Following review, the Board may:

- A. Approve the release date.
- B. Adjust the release date based on program participation.
- C. Modify special conditions or release strategies.
- D. When the Board believes it is not appropriate for the offender to be released on the presumptive release date, it may:
 - 1) Cancel the release date and reschedule for release.
 - 2) Cancel the release date and schedule for a reconsideration hearing.

19. Minimum Parole Eligibility

Minimum parole eligibility is the earliest point at which an offender is eligible for parole release consideration. Minimum eligibility requirements may be established by Board policy in the

absence of statutory minimums. Minimum parole eligibility in no way requires a parole release. It is simply the point at which an offender first becomes eligible for parole release.

In making release decisions, the Board considers many factors including, but not limited to, offense behavior, victim impact, criminal history, social history, institutional adjustment, including program participation; release plans and community attitude.

- A. Offenders convicted of **Drug D & E, Non-Violent D & E and DWI D & E offenses** (Appendices D, E, I, J, N) may not be eligible for parole until fifteen percent (15%) of the maximum sentence has been served, except where statute would require more time to be served.
- B. Offenders convicted of **Sexual or Child Abuse and Violent offenses, (all classes of offenses)** (Appendices P, Q, R, S) may not be eligible for parole until thirty-three (33%) of the maximum sentence has been served; except where statute would require more time to be served.
- C. Offenders convicted of **Drug A & B, Non-Violent A & B and DWI A, B, & C offenses** (Appendices G, H, L, M, O) may not be eligible for parole until twenty-five percent (25%) of the maximum sentence has been served, except where statute requires more time to be served.
- D. Offenders convicted of **Drug C and Non-Violent C offenses** (Appendices F, K) may not be eligible for parole until twenty percent (20%) of the maximum sentence has been served, except where statute requires more time to be served.
- E. Offenders serving **life or multiple life sentences** and for particular term consecutive sentences of **forty-five (45) years or more** may not be eligible for parole until a minimum of fifteen (15) years has been served, except where statute requires more time to be served.
- F. For offenders serving **multiple life sentences or other sentences concurrent or consecutive to a life sentence** the Board may, due to the nature and length of the sentence, determine not to set a minimum eligibility date.

20. Parole Restrictions

- A. Missouri statutes restrict or prohibit parole eligibility for certain criminal offenses and repeat offenders. A minimum prison term requirement must be satisfied during service of the sentence to which it applies. Offenders not eligible for parole will be released on their statutory release date. The Parole Board will make a determination regarding parole eligibility and provide written notification to the offender.
- B. Effective January 1, 2001, the Board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the offender has made an honest, good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent. 217.690 RSMo
- C. Prior to release on parole or conditional release, the Board requires offenders imprisoned for sexual assault offenses to participate in and complete the prescribed treatment program developed by the Department of Corrections pursuant to 589.040 RSMo. (8-13-80)
- D. Certain offenders who were under the age of eighteen (18) at the time of the offense may petition the Board after serving twenty-five (25) years in accordance with 558.047 RSMo. Parole consideration will be determined by the Board on an individual basis.

21. Institutional Adjustment

While incarcerated offenders will be expected to identify their assets and liabilities and develop a Transition Accountability Plan to build strengths and address problems. During parole consideration the Board will review the offender's progress in meeting goals established in this plan.

Offenders who receive conduct violations may have their presumptive release date cancelled. The Board takes into consideration the frequency and seriousness of the conduct violations.

22. Good Time Credit Release

Pursuant to section 558.041 RSMo, offenders incarcerated under provisions of the New Criminal Code (crimes committed on or after January 1, 1979) may be eligible for good time credit. The Board will review these offenders for release upon receipt of a recommendation from the institution head.

23. Medical Parole

A. **Eligibility.** Consideration for medical parole is possible when:

- 1) an offender is afflicted with a disease that is terminal (death anticipated within six (6) months) or;
- 2) an offender is in need of long-term nursing care or;
- 3) confinement will necessarily greatly endanger or shorten the offender's life.
217.250 RSMo.

B. **Non-parolable / Parole Restricted Offenses.** The Board will not consider medical parole for:

- 1) offenders serving a sentence of death
- 2) offenders serving a sentence for a crime that is not parolable
- 3) offenders serving a sentence that has a minimum prison term that has not been satisfied.

C. **Process.** All requests for medical parole will be forwarded to the institution's Primary Care Physician. The Primary Care Physician will submit a recommendation to the Parole Board when the offender meets the medical parole criteria. The Board will then review the case without a personal hearing, make a decision, and forward the decision in writing to the offender.

D. **Supervision.** The offender will, as far as possible and practicable, be required to comply with all conditions of parole as set forth on the parole release document. An offender who has been granted a medical parole will be under the same kind and degree of field supervision as any other paroled offender unless the Board modifies supervision. All parolees are financially responsible for their medical and other needs.

E. An offender may be granted a medical parole for the specific purpose of special care or treatment. Upon recovery, or at any time, the offender may be subject to return to the Missouri Department of Corrections or any other disposition as the Board of Probation and Parole may deem appropriate.

24. Release to Detainers

The Parole Board may consider release to a detainer in any jurisdiction inside or outside the State of Missouri. Every effort should be made by the offender to satisfy any untried detainer or have it withdrawn. Official notice of any action taken on such detainers must be forwarded to the Division of Adult Institutions.

The Board will consider the granting of a dual or concurrent supervision with another paroling authority.

25. Conditional Release

- A. **Definition.** *Conditional release means the conditional discharge of an offender by the board of probation and parole, subject to conditions of release that the board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the state board of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other crime, federal or state, and other conditions that the board deems reasonably necessary to assist the releasee in avoiding further violation of the law. 558.011 RSMo.*
- B. **Conditional Release Term.** Conditional release terms are effective for crimes committed on or after January 1, 1979. Unless restricted by statute the conditional release term will be:
- 1) The last one-third of the sentence for those nine (9) years or less.
 - 2) The last three (3) years of sentences of nine (9) to fifteen (15) years.
 - 3) The last five (5) years of sentences more than fifteen (15) years. 558.011 RSMo.
- C. **Consecutive Sentences.** Upon completion of the prison term of the first sentence, the conditional release term shall be deferred until the offender completes the prison term of the consecutive sentence(s). The conditional release terms added together shall constitute the time to be served on conditional release.

26. Conditional Release Extension

The date of conditional release from the prison term may be extended up to a maximum of the entire sentence of imprisonment by the Board of Probation and Parole. 558.011 RSMo.

- A. **Process.** The Director of any division of the Department of Corrections except the Board of Probation and Parole may file with the Board a petition to extend the conditional release date when an offender fails to follow the rules and regulations of the division or commits an act in violation of such rules. An extension petition may also be filed if an offender fails to successfully complete the Missouri Sexual Offender Program (MOSOP).
- B. **Scheduling of the Hearing.** Within ten working days of receipt of the petition to extend the conditional release date, the Board of Probation and Parole shall convene a hearing. If the violation occurs in the close proximity to the individual's conditional release date, the conditional release may be held for a maximum of fifteen (15) working days to permit necessary time for the process outlined in this rule to be carried out, provided some affirmative manifestation of an intent to extend the conditional release has occurred prior to the conditional release date.
- C. **Witness.** Offenders may call witnesses and cross-examine witnesses appearing against them. The witnesses must have relevant information concerning the violations and they are not to be character witnesses. If the conduct violation is prosecuted in a Court of law, conditional release extension may still occur on the present sentence.
- D. **Decision.** The Board will reach a decision and the offender will receive a notice of the Board's action as soon as the notice can be prepared and delivered. The date of the

conditional release may be extended by the Board up to the maximum of the entire sentence. The decision of the Board shall be final. If at the end of a fifteen (15) working day period a Board decision has not been reached, the offender shall be released conditionally.

- E. **Reconsideration.** The offender may petition the parole board after one year of verified clear conduct or upon satisfactory completion of the MoSOP program for restoration of the conditional release date. The Board shall, without a personal hearing, review the case and forward the decision to the offender in writing.
- F. **Consecutive/Deferred Sentences.** A deferred conditional release term on a sex offense may also be extended for failure to complete the Missouri Sexual Offender Program (MOSOP).

27. Consecutive Sentences

Any parole granted by the Board will apply to the sentence the offender is currently serving and paroles granted by the Board for consecutive sentences will apply to all non-completed sentence(s) ordered to run consecutively.

- A. **Conditional Release.** Offenders convicted of crimes, which occurred on or after January 1, 1979, come under the provisions of the New Criminal Code. Under the code the sentence consists of a prison term and a conditional release term. If the offender is not released on the first sentence, upon completion of the prison term for that sentence the conditional release term for the same is deferred until released. If the offender is paroled during the prison term of a consecutive sentence the deferred conditional release term(s) shall first be served under release supervision. The sentence(s) for which parole was granted shall be served under supervision consecutive to the conditional release term(s).
- B. **Statutory Minimum Requirements.** Offenders serving consecutive sentences with statutory minimum requirements are not eligible for release until after they have served the mandatory portion of each sentence to which the minimum requirement applies.
- C. **Non-Parolable Offenses** Offenders who receive sentences consecutive to a parolable life sentence when the consecutive sentences are for crimes occurring on or after August 28, 1994, may not be eligible for parole. Parole eligibility will be determined on a case by case basis.

28. Escape

If an offender escapes, the time served on the sentence stops at the time of escape and does not begin again until return to the Missouri Department of Corrections. (RSMo 558.031) The Institutional Records Officer will adjust the sentence structure to reflect time on escape status.

- A. **Escape Prior to Parole Hearing.** If an offender escapes prior to a scheduled parole hearing, upon return the hearing date will be adjusted to reflect time not credited while an escapee.
- B. **Escape After Parole Hearing.** If an offender **has had** a parole hearing and escapes after the hearing, the Board shall cancel their previous decision. The Board shall then schedule a parole hearing at any time within one (1) year from the month of return to the Missouri Department of Corrections or set a new release date.

29. Supervision Release Plan

The Board's Institutional Parole Officer is available to offer assistance in helping the offender develop home and employment plans. The offender should talk with the Institutional Parole

Officer to develop a satisfactory release plan. The offender will not be released until the plan has been investigated and approved by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole.

30. Term of Supervision

Any offender released on parole or conditional release from the Missouri Department of Corrections prior to completion of the maximum sentence will be subject to supervision. A detailed listing and explanation of the parole conditions are available in another booklet entitled "Rules and Regulations Governing the Conditions of Probation, Parole and Conditional Release". A copy of this booklet may be obtained from the Institutional Parole Officer, any Probation and Parole Officer of the Board's field staff, the Central Office of the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, or from the DOC web site. A copy of this booklet will be given to each offender prior to release from the institution.

Time served under supervision counts as time served on the sentence.

A. Exceptions

- 1). Offenders who abscond from parole supervision or who are deemed a fugitive from justice may not be given credit for time served while an absconder. 217.720 RSMo.
- 2). Offenders who violate parole and receive a new sentence to a correctional institution outside the Missouri Department of Corrections may not receive credit on their sentence for the time served under the new conviction. 217.720 RSMo.

B. Revocations. Offenders whose parole or conditional release has been revoked no longer have a conditional release date. They may be considered for re-parole. For a detailed explanation of the revocation process and the applicable statutes involved, see "Rules and Regulations Governing Parole and Conditional Release Violators and Related Procedures".

C. Discharges. An offender whose sentence expiration date will be three and one half years or more after release, may be considered for discharge at the end of three (3) years under supervision. An offender who is serving a sentence for a dangerous felony or sex offense will not be considered for final discharge until having served five (5) years under supervision except where the sentence expires earlier.

Discharge from supervision is **not automatic**. The Board will review the offender's file, including community adjustment and all other factors.

31. Appendices

The following Appendices at the end of this publication are also published separately and are available from parole staff, and DOC libraries.

- A Parole Hearing Schedule
- B The Salient Factor Scale
- C Offense Classifications
- D Drug D and E Felony Offenses: Males
- E Drug D and E Felony Offenses: Females
- F Drug C Felony Offenses
- G Drug A and B Felony Offenses: Males
- H Drug A and B Felony Offenses: Females
- I Non-Violent D and E Felony Offenses: Males
- J Non-Violent D and E Felony Offenses: Females
- K Non-Violent C Felony Offenses
- L Non-Violent A and B Felony Offenses: Males
- M Non-Violent A and B Felony Offenses: Females
- N DWI D and E Felony Offenses

- O DWI A, B and C Felony Offenses
- P Sex and Child Abuse D and E Felony Offenses
- Q Sex and Child Abuse A, B, and C Felony Offenses
- R Violent D and E Felony Offenses
- S Violent A, B, and C Felony Offenses

The information in this booklet provides the answers to questions frequently asked by offenders and others interested in the release policies of the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. In the final analysis each person is considered individually and the release decision is tailored to each person.

Further information concerning any parole or conditional release matter may be obtained from the offender's assigned Parole Officer. Correspondence regarding offenders is routinely referred to the appropriate institution for response.

The information and policies contained herein have been officially adopted by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole.

Appendix A

Parole Hearing Schedule

Sentence Length (Years)	Months of Incarceration (including jail time) to be served prior to hearing			
1	ASAP			
2	2			
3	3			
4	4			
5	5			
6	6			
7	7			
	D&E Enhanced	C Felony	A&B Drug, DWI and Non-Violent, C DWI	A,B,C and enhanced D&E Violent, Child and Sex Abuse
	Non-Violent, Drugs, DWI	Non-Violent, Drugs		
8	10	12	12	24
9	12	14	18	30
10	14	16	24	36
11-15	18	20	30	42
16-20	28	NA	48	60
21-25	NA	NA	66	78
26-30	NA	NA	84	96
31-35	NA	NA	102	114
36-40	NA	NA	120	132
41-44	NA	NA	132	144
45 and over	NA	NA	144	156

Enhanced D & E felonies apply to offenders sentenced as a persistent offender (558.016 RSMo.)

Appendix B

The Salient Factor Scale

1. Other convictions		8. Educational attainment	
None	1	Score 1-2	1
One	0	Score 3-5	0
Two or more	-1	9. Vocational Readiness	
2. Other incarcerations		Score 1,2	1
None	0	Score 3	0
One or More	-1	Score 4,5	-1
3. Five years conviction or incarceration free		10. Alcohol/Drug history	
Yes	1	No	1
No	0	Yes	0
4. Revocations of Probation or Parole		11. Successful alcohol/drug treatment	
No	0	(If have drug history) Yes	1
Yes	-1	No/ No program	0
5. Current offense is a recidivist related		12. Conduct violations per year during commitment	
No	0	None	1
Yes	-1	More than zero, less than 4	0
6. Current age		4 or more	-1
45 and Over	2	13. Major conduct violation during commitment	
35-44	1	No	0
22-34	0	Yes	-1
18-21	-1	14. Prior Escape	
Under 18	-2	No	0
7. Institutional risk score		Yes	-1
Score 1	1		
Score 2	0		
Score 3-5	-1		

Salient Factor Score

Excellent	9 to 4
Above Average	3 to 2
Average	-1 to 1
Below Average	-2 to -3
Poor	-4 to -11

Notes

The scoring of Successful Drug or Alcohol Treatment does not apply to offenders with no alcohol or drug history.

For offenders serving less than one year at the time of assessment Conduct Violations per Year will not be computed as four or more unless the offender has received four or more conduct violations.

Appendix C

Offense Classifications

Each of the following offense classifications has a corresponding matrix that incorporates the salient factor risk categories. Beneath each risk category is the minimum, guideline, and maximum percent of sentence associated with that category. Beneath each percent category is the number of months to be served based upon the sentence imposed by the court. For a more complete listing of offenses, refer to the Sentencing Advisory Commission's User Guide available at <http://www.mosac.mo.gov/> and at <http://www.doc.mo.gov>

Drug D and E felonies:

NCIC offense of Dangerous Drugs, including Drug Possession

Males: Appendix D

Females: Appendix E

Drug C felony: Appendix F

NCIC offense of Dangerous Drugs, including Sales, Distribution, Manufacturing and Drug Trafficking 2nd degree, Creating a Danger from Drug Manufacturing.

For offenses committed prior to January 1, 2017 use Appendix G or H

Drug A and B felonies:

NCIC offense of Dangerous Drugs, including Drug Trafficking 1st degree

Males: Appendix G

Females: Appendix H

Non-Violent D and E felonies:

Burglary 2nd degree, Arson 2nd degree excluding causing death, NCIC offenses of Stealing, Forgery, Fraud, Gambling, Damage Property, Stolen Property, Obscenity, Family Offenses (excluding those listed in Violent D and E felonies), Obstructing Judicial Process, Liquor Laws, Peace Disturbance, Election Laws, Health and Safety, Tax Revenue, Conservation, Motor Vehicles (other than DWI and BAC), Public Order Crimes, (with the listed exceptions in Violent D and E felonies), Weapons Offenses (with the listed exceptions in Non-Violent C felony and Violent A and B felonies).

Males: Appendix I

Females: Appendix J

Non-Violent C felony: Appendix K

Including Stealing more than \$25,000 (for offenses committed prior to January 1, 2017 use Appendix L or M.), Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, Unlawful Possession, Transport of an Illegal Weapon (for offenses committed prior to January 1, 2017 use Appendix D or E).

Non-Violent A and B felonies:

Including Burglary 1st degree

Males: Appendix L

Females: Appendix M

DWI D and E felonies: Appendix N

Driving While Intoxicated when sentenced as a persistent or aggravated offender

DWI A, B and C felonies: Appendix O

Driving While Intoxicated when sentenced as a chronic or habitual DWI offender

Sex and Child Abuse D & E felonies: Appendix P

Including Statutory Rape 2nd degree, Statutory Sodomy 2nd degree, Child Molestation 4th degree, Sexual Abuse 2nd degree, Incest, Abandonment of Child 2nd degree, Abuse or Neglect of a Child, Endangering the Welfare of a Child first degree, Child Enticement, Use of a Child in Sexual Performance, Trafficking in Children

Sex and Child Abuse A, B and C felonies: Appendix Q

Including Rape 1st degree, Sodomy 1st degree, Statutory Rape 1st degree, Statutory Sodomy 1st degree, Sexual Abuse 1st degree, Child Molestation 1st degree, 2nd degree 3rd degree, Abandonment of Child 1st degree and Sexual Exploitation, Leaving Child Unattended in a Vehicle. Unclassified felonies are scored on the A, B and C matrix when the maximum authorized sentence for the offense is greater than 7 years.

Violent D and E felonies: Appendix R

Including Involuntary Manslaughter 2nd degree, Assault 2nd degree when not special victim, Domestic Assault 2nd and 3rd degree, Assault 3rd degree, NCIC offenses of Kidnapping (felonious restraint), Flight/Escape with use of weapons or force in escape, Civil Disorder, Riot, and Harassment because of discrimination, Terrorist threats, Ethnic intimidation and Aggravated Stalking 1st and 2nd degree.

Violent A, B and C felonies: Appendix S

Including Murder 2nd degree, Voluntary Manslaughter, Involuntary Manslaughter 1st degree, Robbery 1st, Robbery 2nd, Assault 1st, Assault 2nd when special victim, Domestic Assault 1st, NCIC Kidnapping, Arson 1st, Arson 2nd degree causing death, Armed Criminal Action and other A, or B weapon offenses, Treason, Elder Abuse 1st and 2nd degree, Escape using violence or weapons, Causing a Catastrophe, Bus Jacking.

The salient factor is not scored for Murder 1st or Capital Murder.

Guideline Matrices

Unless statute requires more time to be served, these guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances may warrant decisions outside the guidelines

Appendix D

Drug D and E felony offenses: Males

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	17%	15%	17%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	66%/CR
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	8
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	16
3	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	16	24
4	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	8	10	12	14	17	19	22	32
5	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	12	15	18	21	24	27	40
6	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	12	14	18	22	25	29	32	48
7	13	13	14	13	13	14	13	14	17	21	25	29	34	38	55
8	14	14	16	14	14	16	14	16	19	24	29	34	38	43	63
9	16	16	18	16	16	18	16	18	22	27	32	38	43	49	71
10	18	18	20	18	18	20	18	20	24	30	36	42	48	54	84
11	20	20	22	20	20	22	20	22	26	33	40	46	53	59	96
12	22	22	24	22	22	24	22	24	29	36	43	50	58	65	108
13	23	23	27	23	23	27	23	27	31	39	47	55	62	70	120
14	25	25	29	25	25	29	25	29	34	42	50	59	67	76	132
15	27	27	31	27	27	31	27	31	36	45	54	63	72	81	144
16	29	29	33	29	29	33	29	33	38	48	58	67	77	86	132
17	31	31	35	31	31	35	31	35	41	51	61	71	82	92	144
18	32	32	37	32	32	37	32	37	43	54	65	76	86	97	156
19	34	34	39	34	34	39	34	39	46	57	68	80	91	103	168
20	36	36	41	36	36	41	36	41	48	60	72	84	96	108	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix E

Drug D and E felony offenses: Females

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	20%	20%	25%	35%	35%	40%	66%/CR
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	8
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	8	8	10	16
3	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	7	9	13	13	14	24
4	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	10	10	12	17	17	19	32
5	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	12	12	15	21	21	24	40
6	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	14	14	18	25	25	29	48
7	13	13	14	13	13	14	13	13	17	17	21	29	29	34	55
8	14	14	16	14	14	16	14	14	19	19	24	34	34	38	63
9	16	16	18	16	16	18	16	16	22	22	27	38	38	43	71
10	18	18	20	18	18	20	18	18	24	24	30	42	42	48	84
11	20	20	22	20	20	22	20	20	26	26	33	46	46	53	96
12	22	22	24	22	22	24	22	22	29	29	36	50	50	58	108
13	23	23	27	23	23	27	23	23	31	31	39	55	55	62	120
14	25	25	29	25	25	29	25	25	34	34	42	59	59	67	132
15	27	27	31	27	27	31	27	27	36	36	45	63	63	72	144
16	29	29	33	29	29	33	29	29	38	38	48	67	67	77	132
17	31	31	35	31	31	35	31	31	41	41	51	71	71	82	144
18	32	32	37	32	32	37	32	32	43	43	54	76	76	86	156
19	34	34	39	34	34	39	34	34	46	46	57	80	80	91	168
20	36	36	41	36	36	41	36	36	48	48	60	84	84	96	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix F

Drug C felony offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	20%	20%	22%	20%	20%	24%	22%	25%	28%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	66%/CR
3	7	7	8	7	7	9	8	9	10	9	11	13	14	16	24
4	10	10	11	10	10	12	11	12	13	12	14	17	19	22	32
5	12	12	13	12	12	14	13	15	17	15	18	21	24	27	40
6	14	14	16	14	14	17	16	18	20	18	22	25	29	32	48
7	17	17	18	17	17	20	18	21	24	21	25	29	34	38	55
8	19	19	21	19	19	23	21	24	27	24	29	34	38	43	63
9	22	22	24	22	22	26	24	27	30	27	32	38	43	49	71
10	24	24	26	24	24	29	26	30	34	30	36	42	48	54	79
11	26	26	29	26	26	32	29	33	37	33	40	46	53	59	87
12	29	29	32	29	29	35	32	36	40	36	43	50	58	65	95
13	31	31	34	31	31	37	34	39	44	39	47	55	62	70	103
14	34	34	37	34	34	40	37	42	47	42	50	59	67	76	111
15	36	36	40	36	36	43	40	45	50	45	54	63	72	81	119
16	38	38	42	38	38	46	42	48	54	48	58	67	77	86	127
17	41	41	45	41	41	49	45	51	57	51	61	71	82	92	135
18	43	43	48	43	43	52	48	54	60	54	65	76	86	97	143
19	46	46	50	46	46	55	50	57	64	57	68	80	91	103	150
20	48	48	53	48	48	58	53	60	67	60	72	84	96	108	158

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix G

Drug A and B felony offenses: Males

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	25%	25%	30%	25%	30%	35%	30%	35%	40%	35%	40%	50%	42%	50%	66%/CR
5	15	15	18	15	18	21	18	21	24	21	24	30	25	30	40
6	18	18	22	18	22	25	22	25	29	25	29	36	30	36	48
7	21	21	25	21	25	29	25	29	34	29	34	42	35	42	55
8	24	24	29	24	29	34	29	34	38	34	38	48	40	48	63
9	27	27	32	27	32	38	32	38	43	38	43	54	45	54	71
10	30	30	36	30	36	42	36	42	48	42	48	60	50	60	84
11	33	33	40	33	40	46	40	46	53	46	53	66	55	66	96
12	36	36	43	36	43	50	43	50	58	50	58	72	60	72	108
13	39	39	47	39	47	55	47	55	62	55	62	78	66	78	120
14	42	42	50	42	50	59	50	59	67	59	67	84	71	84	132
15	45	45	54	45	54	63	54	63	72	63	72	90	76	90	144
16	48	48	58	48	58	67	58	67	77	67	77	96	81	96	132
17	51	51	61	51	61	71	61	71	82	71	82	102	86	102	144
18	54	54	65	54	65	76	65	76	86	76	86	108	91	108	156
19	57	57	68	57	68	80	68	80	91	80	91	114	96	114	168
20	60	60	72	60	72	84	72	84	96	84	96	120	101	120	180
21	63	63	76	63	76	88	76	88	101	88	101	126	106	126	192
22	66	66	79	66	79	92	79	92	106	92	106	132	111	132	204
23	69	69	83	69	83	97	83	97	110	97	110	138	116	138	216
24	72	72	86	72	86	101	86	101	115	101	115	144	121	144	228
25	75	75	90	75	90	105	90	105	120	105	120	150	126	150	240
26	78	78	94	78	94	109	94	109	125	109	125	156	131	156	252
27	81	81	97	81	97	113	97	113	130	113	130	162	136	162	264
28	84	84	101	84	101	118	101	118	134	118	134	168	141	168	276
29	87	87	104	87	104	122	104	122	139	122	139	174	146	174	288
30	90	90	108	90	108	126	108	126	144	126	144	180	151	180	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix H

Drug A and B felony offenses: Females

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	25%	25%	30%	25%	25%	30%	25%	30%	35%	30%	35%	45%	40%	45%	66%/CR
5	15	15	18	15	15	18	15	18	21	18	21	27	24	27	40
6	18	18	22	18	18	22	18	22	25	22	25	32	29	32	48
7	21	21	25	21	21	25	21	25	29	25	29	38	34	38	55
8	24	24	29	24	24	29	24	29	34	29	34	43	38	43	63
9	27	27	32	27	27	32	27	32	38	32	38	49	43	49	71
10	30	30	36	30	30	36	30	36	42	36	42	54	48	54	84
11	33	33	40	33	33	40	33	40	46	40	46	59	53	59	96
12	36	36	43	36	36	43	36	43	50	43	50	65	58	65	108
13	39	39	47	39	39	47	39	47	55	47	55	70	62	70	120
14	42	42	50	42	42	50	42	50	59	50	59	76	67	76	132
15	45	45	54	45	45	54	45	54	63	54	63	81	72	81	144
16	48	48	58	48	48	58	48	58	67	58	67	86	77	86	132
17	51	51	61	51	51	61	51	61	71	61	71	92	82	92	144
18	54	54	65	54	54	65	54	65	76	65	76	97	86	97	156
19	57	57	68	57	57	68	57	68	80	68	80	103	91	103	168
20	60	60	72	60	60	72	60	72	84	72	84	108	96	108	180
21	63	63	76	63	63	76	63	76	88	76	88	113	101	113	192
22	66	66	79	66	66	79	66	79	92	79	92	119	106	119	204
23	69	69	83	69	69	83	69	83	97	83	97	124	110	124	216
24	72	72	86	72	72	86	72	86	101	86	101	130	115	130	228
25	75	75	90	75	75	90	75	90	105	90	105	135	120	135	240
26	78	78	94	78	78	94	78	94	109	94	109	140	125	140	252
27	81	81	97	81	81	97	81	97	113	97	113	146	130	146	264
28	84	84	101	84	84	101	84	101	118	101	118	151	134	151	276
29	87	87	104	87	87	104	87	104	122	104	122	157	139	157	288
30	90	90	108	90	90	108	90	108	126	108	126	162	144	162	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix I

Non-Violent D and E Felony Offenses: Males

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	15%	15%	20%	15%	17%	20%	15%	20%	25%	25%	33%	40%	45%	50%	66%/CR
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	8
2	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	8	10	11	12	16
3	5	5	7	5	6	7	5	7	9	9	12	14	16	18	24
4	7	7	10	7	8	10	7	10	12	12	16	19	22	24	32
5	9	9	12	9	10	12	9	12	15	15	20	24	27	30	40
6	11	11	14	11	12	14	11	14	18	18	24	29	32	36	48
7	13	13	17	13	14	17	13	17	21	21	28	34	38	42	55
8	14	14	19	14	16	19	14	19	24	24	32	38	43	48	63
9	16	16	22	16	18	22	16	22	27	27	36	43	49	54	71
10	18	18	24	18	20	24	18	24	30	30	40	48	54	60	84
11	20	20	26	20	22	26	20	26	33	33	44	53	59	66	96
12	22	22	29	22	24	29	22	29	36	36	48	58	65	72	108
13	23	23	31	23	27	31	23	31	39	39	51	62	70	78	120
14	25	25	34	25	29	34	25	34	42	42	55	67	76	84	132
15	27	27	36	27	31	36	27	36	45	45	59	72	81	90	144
16	29	29	38	29	33	38	29	38	48	48	63	77	86	96	132
17	31	31	41	31	35	41	31	41	51	51	67	82	92	102	144
18	32	32	43	32	37	43	32	43	54	54	71	86	97	108	156
19	34	34	46	34	39	46	34	46	57	57	75	91	103	114	168
20	36	36	48	36	41	48	36	48	60	60	79	96	108	120	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix J

Non-Violent D and E Felony Offenses: Females

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	17%	15%	17%	22%	20%	27%	35%	40%	45%	66%/CR
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	5	5	8
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	8	10	11	16
3	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	8	7	10	13	14	16	24
4	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	8	11	10	13	17	19	22	32
5	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	13	12	16	21	24	27	40
6	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	12	16	14	19	25	29	32	48
7	13	13	14	13	13	14	13	14	18	17	23	29	34	38	55
8	14	14	16	14	14	16	14	16	21	19	26	34	38	43	63
9	16	16	18	16	16	18	16	18	24	22	29	38	43	49	71
10	18	18	20	18	18	20	18	20	26	24	32	42	48	54	84
11	20	20	22	20	20	22	20	22	29	26	36	46	53	59	96
12	22	22	24	22	22	24	22	24	32	29	39	50	58	65	108
13	23	23	27	23	23	27	23	27	34	31	42	55	62	70	120
14	25	25	29	25	25	29	25	29	37	34	45	59	67	76	132
15	27	27	31	27	27	31	27	31	40	36	49	63	72	81	144
16	29	29	33	29	29	33	29	33	42	38	52	67	77	86	132
17	31	31	35	31	31	35	31	35	45	41	55	71	82	92	144
18	32	32	37	32	32	37	32	37	48	43	58	76	86	97	156
19	34	34	39	34	34	39	34	39	50	46	62	80	91	103	168
20	36	36	41	36	36	41	36	41	53	48	65	84	96	108	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix K

Non-Violent C Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	20%	20%	22%	20%	23%	26%	20%	25%	30%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	66%/CR
3	7	7	8	7	8	9	7	9	11	11	13	14	16	18	24
4	10	10	11	10	11	12	10	12	14	14	17	19	22	24	32
5	12	12	13	12	14	16	12	15	18	18	21	24	27	30	40
6	14	14	16	14	17	19	14	18	22	22	25	29	32	36	48
7	17	17	18	17	19	22	17	21	25	25	29	34	38	42	55
8	19	19	21	19	22	25	19	24	29	29	34	38	43	48	63
9	22	22	24	22	25	28	22	27	32	32	38	43	49	54	71
10	24	24	26	24	28	31	24	30	36	36	42	48	54	60	79
11	26	26	29	26	30	34	26	33	40	40	46	53	59	66	87
12	29	29	32	29	33	37	29	36	43	43	50	58	65	72	95
13	31	31	34	31	36	41	31	39	47	47	55	62	70	78	103
14	34	34	37	34	39	44	34	42	50	50	59	67	76	84	111
15	36	36	40	36	41	47	36	45	54	54	63	72	81	90	119
16	38	38	42	38	44	50	38	48	58	58	67	77	86	96	127
17	41	41	45	41	47	53	41	51	61	61	71	82	92	102	135
18	43	43	48	43	50	56	43	54	65	65	76	86	97	108	143
19	46	46	50	46	52	59	46	57	68	68	80	91	103	114	150
20	48	48	53	48	55	62	48	60	72	72	84	96	108	120	158

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix L

Non-Violent A and B Felony Offenses: Males

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	25%	32%	40%	30%	37%	45%	35%	42%	50%	40%	47%	55%	45%	52%	66%/CR
5	15	19	24	18	22	27	21	25	30	24	28	33	27	31	40
6	18	23	29	22	27	32	25	30	36	29	34	40	32	37	48
7	21	27	34	25	31	38	29	35	42	34	39	46	38	44	55
8	24	31	38	29	36	43	34	40	48	38	45	53	43	50	63
9	27	35	43	32	40	49	38	45	54	43	51	59	49	56	71
10	30	38	48	36	44	54	42	50	60	48	56	66	54	62	84
11	33	42	53	40	49	59	46	55	66	53	62	73	59	69	96
12	36	46	58	43	53	65	50	60	72	58	68	79	65	75	108
13	39	50	62	47	58	70	55	66	78	62	73	86	70	81	120
14	42	54	67	50	62	76	59	71	84	67	79	92	76	87	132
15	45	58	72	54	67	81	63	76	90	72	85	99	81	94	144
16	48	61	77	58	71	86	67	81	96	77	90	106	86	100	132
17	51	65	82	61	75	92	71	86	102	82	96	112	92	106	144
18	54	69	86	65	80	97	76	91	108	86	102	119	97	112	156
19	57	73	91	68	84	103	80	96	114	91	107	125	103	119	168
20	60	77	96	72	89	108	84	101	120	96	113	132	108	125	180
21	63	81	101	76	93	113	88	106	126	101	118	139	113	131	192
22	66	84	106	79	98	119	92	111	132	106	124	145	119	137	204
23	69	88	110	83	102	124	97	116	138	110	130	152	124	144	216
24	72	92	115	86	107	130	101	121	144	115	135	158	130	150	228
25	75	96	120	90	111	135	105	126	150	120	141	165	135	156	240
26	78	100	125	94	115	140	109	131	156	125	147	172	140	162	252
27	81	104	130	97	120	146	113	136	162	130	152	178	146	168	264
28	84	108	134	101	124	151	118	141	168	134	158	185	151	175	276
29	87	111	139	104	129	157	122	146	174	139	164	191	157	181	288
30	90	115	144	108	133	162	126	151	180	144	169	198	162	187	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix M

Non-Violent A and B Felony Offenses: Females

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	25%	27%	35%	25%	32%	40%	30%	37%	45%	35%	42%	55%	40%	47%	66%/CR
5	15	16	21	15	19	24	18	22	27	21	25	33	24	28	40
6	18	19	25	18	23	29	22	27	32	25	30	40	29	34	48
7	21	23	29	21	27	34	25	31	38	29	35	46	34	39	55
8	24	26	34	24	31	38	29	36	43	34	40	53	38	45	63
9	27	29	38	27	35	43	32	40	49	38	45	59	43	51	71
10	30	32	42	30	38	48	36	44	54	42	50	66	48	56	84
11	33	36	46	33	42	53	40	49	59	46	55	73	53	62	96
12	36	39	50	36	46	58	43	53	65	50	60	79	58	68	108
13	39	42	55	39	50	62	47	58	70	55	66	86	62	73	120
14	42	45	59	42	54	67	50	62	76	59	71	92	67	79	132
15	45	49	63	45	58	72	54	67	81	63	76	99	72	85	144
16	48	52	67	48	61	77	58	71	86	67	81	106	77	90	132
17	51	55	71	51	65	82	61	75	92	71	86	112	82	96	144
18	54	58	76	54	69	86	65	80	97	76	91	119	86	102	156
19	57	62	80	57	73	91	68	84	103	80	96	125	91	107	168
20	60	65	84	60	77	96	72	89	108	84	101	132	96	113	180
21	63	68	88	63	81	101	76	93	113	88	106	139	101	118	192
22	66	71	92	66	84	106	79	98	119	92	111	145	106	124	204
23	69	75	97	69	88	110	83	102	124	97	116	152	110	130	216
24	72	78	101	72	92	115	86	107	130	101	121	158	115	135	228
25	75	81	105	75	96	120	90	111	135	105	126	165	120	141	240
26	78	84	109	78	100	125	94	115	140	109	131	172	125	147	252
27	81	87	113	81	104	130	97	120	146	113	136	178	130	152	264
28	84	91	118	84	108	134	101	124	151	118	141	185	134	158	276
29	87	94	122	87	111	139	104	129	157	122	146	191	139	164	288
30	90	97	126	90	115	144	108	133	162	126	151	198	144	169	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix N

DWI D and E Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	15%	15%	20%	15%	20%	25%	25%	30%	35%	35%	40%	45%	45%	50%	66%/CR
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	8
2	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	10	11	11	12	16
3	5	5	7	5	7	9	9	11	13	13	14	16	16	18	24
4	7	7	10	7	10	12	12	14	17	17	19	22	22	24	32
5	9	9	12	9	12	15	15	18	21	21	24	27	27	30	40
6	11	11	14	11	14	18	18	22	25	25	29	32	32	36	48
7	13	13	17	13	17	21	21	25	29	29	34	38	38	42	55
8	14	14	19	14	19	24	24	29	34	34	38	43	43	48	63
9	16	16	22	16	22	27	27	32	38	38	43	49	49	54	71
10	18	18	24	18	24	30	30	36	42	42	48	54	54	60	84
11	20	20	26	20	26	33	33	40	46	46	53	59	59	66	96
12	22	22	29	22	29	36	36	43	50	50	58	65	65	72	108
13	23	23	31	23	31	39	39	47	55	55	62	70	70	78	120
14	25	25	34	25	34	42	42	50	59	59	67	76	76	84	132
15	27	27	36	27	36	45	45	54	63	63	72	81	81	90	144
16	29	29	38	29	38	48	48	58	67	67	77	86	86	96	132
17	31	31	41	31	41	51	51	61	71	71	82	92	92	102	144
18	32	32	43	32	43	54	54	65	76	76	86	97	97	108	156
19	34	34	46	34	46	57	57	68	80	80	91	103	103	114	168
20	36	36	48	36	48	60	60	72	84	84	96	108	108	120	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix O

DWI A, B and C Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	25%	30%	35%	30%	35%	40%	35%	40%	45%	40%	45%	55%	50%	55%	66%/CR
3	9	11	13	11	13	14	13	14	16	14	16	20	18	20	24
4	12	14	17	14	17	19	17	19	22	19	22	26	24	26	32
5	15	18	21	18	21	24	21	24	27	24	27	33	30	33	40
6	18	22	25	22	25	29	25	29	32	29	32	40	36	40	48
7	21	25	29	25	29	34	29	34	38	34	38	46	42	46	55
8	24	29	34	29	34	38	34	38	43	38	43	53	48	53	63
9	27	32	38	32	38	43	38	43	49	43	49	59	54	59	71
10	30	36	42	36	42	48	42	48	54	48	54	66	60	66	84
11	33	40	46	40	46	53	46	53	59	53	59	73	66	73	96
12	36	43	50	43	50	58	50	58	65	58	65	79	72	79	108
13	39	47	55	47	55	62	55	62	70	62	70	86	78	86	120
14	42	50	59	50	59	67	59	67	76	67	76	92	84	92	132
15	45	54	63	54	63	72	63	72	81	72	81	99	90	99	144
16	48	58	67	58	67	77	67	77	86	77	86	106	96	106	132
17	51	61	71	61	71	82	71	82	92	82	92	112	102	112	144
18	54	65	76	65	76	86	76	86	97	86	97	119	108	119	156
19	57	68	80	68	80	91	80	91	103	91	103	125	114	125	168
20	60	72	84	72	84	96	84	96	108	96	108	132	120	132	180
21	63	76	88	76	88	101	88	101	113	101	113	139	126	139	192
22	66	79	92	79	92	106	92	106	119	106	119	145	132	145	204
23	69	83	97	83	97	110	97	110	124	110	124	152	138	152	216
24	72	86	101	86	101	115	101	115	130	115	130	158	144	158	228
25	75	90	105	90	105	120	105	120	135	120	135	165	150	165	240
26	78	94	109	94	109	125	109	125	140	125	140	172	156	172	252
27	81	97	113	97	113	130	113	130	146	130	146	178	162	178	264
28	84	101	118	101	118	134	118	134	151	134	151	185	168	185	276
29	87	104	122	104	122	139	122	139	157	139	157	191	174	191	288
30	90	108	126	108	126	144	126	144	162	144	162	198	180	198	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix P

Sex and Child Abuse D and E Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	33%	35%	40%	35%	40%	45%	40%	45%	50%	45%	50%	55%	50%	55%	66%/CR
1	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	7	6	7	8
2	8	8	10	8	10	11	10	11	12	11	12	13	12	13	16
3	12	13	14	13	14	16	14	16	18	16	18	20	18	20	24
4	16	17	19	17	19	22	19	22	24	22	24	26	24	26	32
5	20	21	24	21	24	27	24	27	30	27	30	33	30	33	40
6	24	25	29	25	29	32	29	32	36	32	36	40	36	40	48
7	28	29	34	29	34	38	34	38	42	38	42	46	42	46	55
8	32	34	38	34	38	43	38	43	48	43	48	53	48	53	63
9	36	38	43	38	43	49	43	49	54	49	54	59	54	59	71
10	40	42	48	42	48	54	48	54	60	54	60	66	60	66	84
11	44	46	53	46	53	59	53	59	66	59	66	73	66	73	96
12	48	50	58	50	58	65	58	65	72	65	72	79	72	79	108
13	51	55	62	55	62	70	62	70	78	70	78	86	78	86	120
14	55	59	67	59	67	76	67	76	84	76	84	92	84	92	132
15	59	63	72	63	72	81	72	81	90	81	90	99	90	99	144
16	63	67	77	67	77	86	77	86	96	86	96	106	96	106	132
17	67	71	82	71	82	92	82	92	102	92	102	112	102	112	144
18	71	76	86	76	86	97	86	97	108	97	108	119	108	119	156
19	75	80	91	80	91	103	91	103	114	103	114	125	114	125	168
20	79	84	96	84	96	108	96	108	120	108	120	132	120	132	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix Q

Sex and Child Abuse A, B and C Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	33%	40%	45%	40%	45%	50%	45%	50%	55%	50%	55%	60%	55%	60%	66%/CR
3	12	14	16	14	16	18	16	18	20	18	20	22	20	22	24
4	16	19	22	19	22	24	22	24	26	24	26	29	26	29	32
5	20	24	27	24	27	30	27	30	33	30	33	36	33	36	40
6	24	29	32	29	32	36	32	36	40	36	40	43	40	43	48
7	28	34	38	34	38	42	38	42	46	42	46	50	46	50	55
8	32	38	43	38	43	48	43	48	53	48	53	58	53	58	63
9	36	43	49	43	49	54	49	54	59	54	59	65	59	65	71
10	40	48	54	48	54	60	54	60	66	60	66	72	66	72	84
11	44	53	59	53	59	66	59	66	73	66	73	79	73	79	96
12	48	58	65	58	65	72	65	72	79	72	79	86	79	86	108
13	51	62	70	62	70	78	70	78	86	78	86	94	86	94	120
14	55	67	76	67	76	84	76	84	92	84	92	101	92	101	132
15	59	72	81	72	81	90	81	90	99	90	99	108	99	108	144
16	63	77	86	77	86	96	86	96	106	96	106	115	106	115	132
17	67	82	92	82	92	102	92	102	112	102	112	122	112	122	144
18	71	86	97	86	97	108	97	108	119	108	119	130	119	130	156
19	75	91	103	91	103	114	103	114	125	114	125	137	125	137	168
20	79	96	108	96	108	120	108	120	132	120	132	144	132	144	180
21	83	101	113	101	113	126	113	126	139	126	139	151	139	151	192
22	87	106	119	106	119	132	119	132	145	132	145	158	145	158	204
23	91	110	124	110	124	138	124	138	152	138	152	166	152	166	216
24	95	115	130	115	130	144	130	144	158	144	158	173	158	173	228
25	99	120	135	120	135	150	135	150	165	150	165	180	165	180	240
26	103	125	140	125	140	156	140	156	172	156	172	187	172	187	252
27	107	130	146	130	146	162	146	162	178	162	178	194	178	194	264
28	111	134	151	134	151	168	151	168	185	168	185	202	185	202	276
29	115	139	157	139	157	174	157	174	191	174	191	209	191	209	288
30	119	144	162	144	162	180	162	180	198	180	198	216	198	216	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix R

Violent D and E Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	33%	35%	40%	35%	40%	45%	40%	45%	50%	45%	50%	55%	50%	55%	66%/CR
1	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	7	6	7	8
2	8	8	10	8	10	11	10	11	12	11	12	13	12	13	16
3	12	13	14	13	14	16	14	16	18	16	18	20	18	20	24
4	16	17	19	17	19	22	19	22	24	22	24	26	24	26	32
5	20	21	24	21	24	27	24	27	30	27	30	33	30	33	40
6	24	25	29	25	29	32	29	32	36	32	36	40	36	40	48
7	28	29	34	29	34	38	34	38	42	38	42	46	42	46	55
8	32	34	38	34	38	43	38	43	48	43	48	53	48	53	63
9	36	38	43	38	43	49	43	49	54	49	54	59	54	59	71
10	40	42	48	42	48	54	48	54	60	54	60	66	60	66	84
11	44	46	53	46	53	59	53	59	66	59	66	73	66	73	96
12	48	50	58	50	58	65	58	65	72	65	72	79	72	79	108
13	51	55	62	55	62	70	62	70	78	70	78	86	78	86	120
14	55	59	67	59	67	76	67	76	84	76	84	92	84	92	132
15	59	63	72	63	72	81	72	81	90	81	90	99	90	99	144
16	63	67	77	67	77	86	77	86	96	86	96	106	96	106	132
17	67	71	82	71	82	92	82	92	102	92	102	112	102	112	144
18	71	76	86	76	86	97	86	97	108	97	108	119	108	119	156
19	75	80	91	80	91	103	91	103	114	103	114	125	114	125	168
20	79	84	96	84	96	108	96	108	120	108	120	132	120	132	180

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

Appendix S

Violent A, B and C Felony Offenses

Sentence (yrs)	Excellent (9 to 4)			Above Average (3 to 2)			Average (1 to -1)			Below Average (-2 to -3)			Poor (-4 to -11)		
	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.	Min.	Guide	Max.
	33%	40%	45%	40%	45%	50%	45%	50%	55%	50%	55%	60%	55%	60%	66%/CR
3	12	14	16	14	16	18	16	18	20	18	20	22	20	22	24
4	16	19	22	19	22	24	22	24	26	24	26	29	26	29	32
5	20	24	27	24	27	30	27	30	33	30	33	36	33	36	40
6	24	29	32	29	32	36	32	36	40	36	40	43	40	43	48
7	28	34	38	34	38	42	38	42	46	42	46	50	46	50	55
8	32	38	43	38	43	48	43	48	53	48	53	58	53	58	63
9	36	43	49	43	49	54	49	54	59	54	59	65	59	65	71
10	40	48	54	48	54	60	54	60	66	60	66	72	66	72	84
11	44	53	59	53	59	66	59	66	73	66	73	79	73	79	96
12	48	58	65	58	65	72	65	72	79	72	79	86	79	86	108
13	51	62	70	62	70	78	70	78	86	78	86	94	86	94	120
14	55	67	76	67	76	84	76	84	92	84	92	101	92	101	132
15	59	72	81	72	81	90	81	90	99	90	99	108	99	108	144
16	63	77	86	77	86	96	86	96	106	96	106	115	106	115	132
17	67	82	92	82	92	102	92	102	112	102	112	122	112	122	144
18	71	86	97	86	97	108	97	108	119	108	119	130	119	130	156
19	75	91	103	91	103	114	103	114	125	114	125	137	125	137	168
20	79	96	108	96	108	120	108	120	132	120	132	144	132	144	180
21	83	101	113	101	113	126	113	126	139	126	139	151	139	151	192
22	87	106	119	106	119	132	119	132	145	132	145	158	145	158	204
23	91	110	124	110	124	138	124	138	152	138	152	166	152	166	216
24	95	115	130	115	130	144	130	144	158	144	158	173	158	173	228
25	99	120	135	120	135	150	135	150	165	150	165	180	165	180	240
26	103	125	140	125	140	156	140	156	172	156	172	187	172	187	252
27	107	130	146	130	146	162	146	162	178	162	178	194	178	194	264
28	111	134	151	134	151	168	151	168	185	168	185	202	185	202	276
29	115	139	157	139	157	174	157	174	191	174	191	209	191	209	288
30	119	144	162	144	162	180	162	180	198	180	198	216	198	216	300

Note: The maximum guideline term for offenders with a Poor risk (66%/CR) is 66% of sentence for sentences of less than 10 years and the conditional release date for sentences from 10 to 30 years. Persistent Offenders with enhanced sentences are scored from this matrix.

2016

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2016



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of
Excellence in Corrections

Eric R. Greitens, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

Published 3/2/2017

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Anne L. Precythe
Director

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ad Exelleum Conamur – "We Strive Towards Excellence"

March 2, 2017

TO: Those Concerned

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anne L. Precythe".

FROM: Anne L. Precythe
Director

SUBJECT: FY2016 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY 2016 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the offender population of the Missouri Department of Corrections. The Offender Profile contains information about both offenders in prison and under field supervision. The work of the Department is ever-challenging and the purpose of this statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature, and Department's own staff often ask about regarding the offenders supervised by the Department. In FY 2016 the Department admitted almost 19,000 offenders to prison and more than 40,000 offenders began a new probation or parole. Every day in FY 2016 the Department supervised over 91,000 offenders.

The decline in recidivism since 2005 is a trend I take particular pride in. Evidence-based supervision provided by the Division of Probation and Parole and efforts made by the Missouri Reentry Initiative have addressed the problems that many offenders face: substance abuse, mental illness, lack of education and employment skills. Programs both in our institutions and in the community dutifully assist offenders as they transition back to their communities.

Likewise, Earned Compliance Credits have allowed many probationers and parolees with nonviolent offenses to advance their discharge date by maintaining good behavior. At the time of writing, the number of offenders on supervision has been reduced by over 14,000 and over 50,000 offenders have been discharged after earning Earned Compliance Credits.

An important challenge of note is the Department's ever-increasing female prison population numbers. In FY 2016, the percent change in female population from FY 2015's population was 4.5% while the percent change in the male population was only 1.4%.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments about improving the Offender Profile are always appreciated.

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Note: The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

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1. Trends

DOC Population and Trends FY2007 to FY2016

Since FY2015, the Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC) experienced a total reduction of 1229 offenders. This decrease in offenders is much smaller than the decrease from FY2014 to FY2015 of 3,915 offenders. Between FY2015 and FY2016 the total number of offenders decreased by only 1.3%. The decrease in total DOC population can be attributed to a decline in the supervised population. Since FY2016, there were 1,793 fewer offenders under supervision. Meanwhile, the institutional population increased by 564. This decline has mostly been due to male offender numbers which have decreased by 1.6% since FY2015. Female offenders only saw a .02% percent decline from FY2015. Overall, the population numbers remained stable between FY2015 and FY2014. Prior to this fiscal year, decreases in total population had remained relatively steady after FY2012 but this trend may be changing.

Table 1.1. Total and gender specific population, capacity and percent change for all incarcerated and field supervised offenders in the Missouri Dept. of Corrections (DOC), by fiscal year and population type during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016.

Total	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Incarceration	29,943	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837
Supervision	70,504	71,709	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765
Total	100,447	101,742	103,436	104,101	103,907	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831	91,602
Growth Per Day		3.55	4.64	1.82	-0.53	1.93	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73	-3.37
Percent Change		1.3%	1.7%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-1.3%

Male	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Incarceration	27,443	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453
Supervision	54,609	55,397	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414
Total	82,052	82,989	84,383	85,122	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089	73,867
Growth Per Day		2.57	3.82	2.02	-0.28	1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39	-3.35
Percent Change		1.1%	1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-1.6%

Female	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Incarcerated	2,500	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384
Supervision	15,895	16,312	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351
Total	18,395	18,753	19,053	18,979	18,886	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742	17,735
Growth Per Day		0.98	0.82	-0.20	-0.25	0.48	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34	-0.02
Percent Change		1.9%	1.6%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%	0.0%

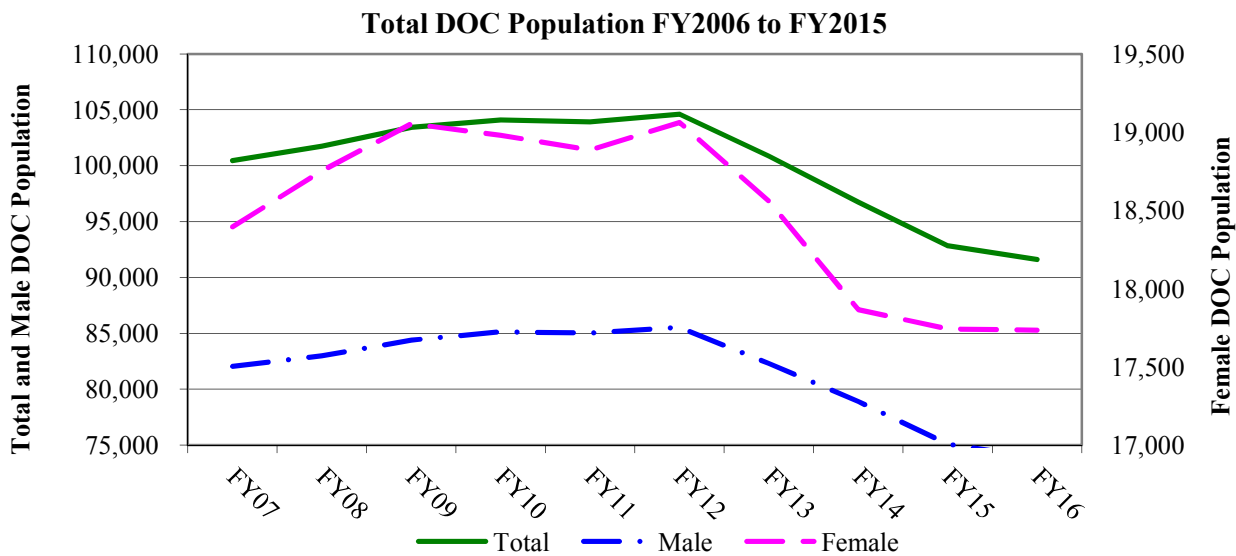


Figure 1.1. Trends in total and gender specific Missouri Dept. of Corrections offender population, by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis. Note that graphs may be on different scales.

Incarcerated Population FY2007 to FY2016

Since FY2015, the male incarcerated population increased by 1.4% and the female population increased 4.5% - more than 3 times the rate of the male increase (Figure 1.2). Unlike in FY2015 when the population increase could be attributed more to an increase in female population than male population, this trend did not continue in FY2016. The male population increased by 564 offenders, while the increase in females was only 145 (Table 1.2).

Supervised Population FY2007 to FY2016

On September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole were permitted to earn compliance credits by maintaining good behavior, thereby reducing the time to discharge of their sentence (HB1525). The supervised population has since declined from 73,555 offenders in FY 2012 to 58,765 in FY 2016 (Table 1.3). This has resulted in a decrease of 14,790 supervised offenders. This 20% decrease in the supervised population is largely as a result of offenders earning compliance credits and achieving an early discharge from supervision. However, the female population has declined at much lower rate (1%) than males (3.6%). While both female and male populations have been declining, the decrease in population for both males and females has slowed. Overall, in all categories, except the interstate population, which has remained fairly steady, both males and females have shown a decline in population since FY2012. This can be seen in Fig. 1.4.

Table 1.2. Total and gender specific population of incarcerated offenders, institutional capacity, and percent change by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016.

Total	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Capacity	30,697	30,455	31,143	31,269	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673	32,273
Population	29,943	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837
Net Capacity	754	422	667	851	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)	(564)
Growth Per Day		0.25	1.21	-0.16	0.97	0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01	1.55
Percent Change		0.3%	1.5%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%

Males	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Capacity	28,197	27,955	28,403	28,513	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773	29,034
Population	27,443	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453
Net Capacity	754	363	388	434	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)	(419)
Growth Per Day		0.41	1.16	0.18	0.57	0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29	1.15
Percent Change		0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%

Females	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,740	2,756	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900	3,239
Population	2,500	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384
Net Capacity		59	279	417	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)	(145)
Growth Per Day		-0.16	0.05	-0.33	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.40
Percent Change		-2.4%	0.8%	-5.0%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%	4.5%

Source: Daily Count Sheets

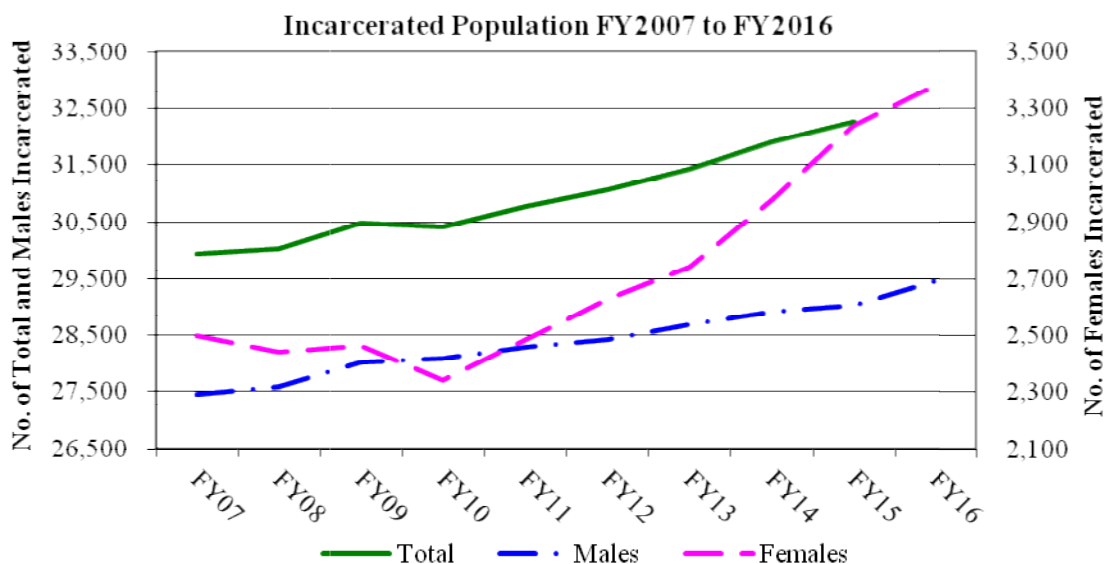


Figure 1.2. Trends in total and gender specific incarcerated populations by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis with different scale.

Table 1.3. Total and gender specific supervised population and annual percent change by fiscal year and supervision type during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016.

Total	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Parole/CRC	17,494	17,579	17,558	17,774	17,703	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109	14,749
Probation	50,467	51,431	52,742	53,140	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623	41,159
Interstate	2,543	2,699	2,660	2,769	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826	2,857
Total	70,504	71,709	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765
Growth Per Day		6.96	3.43	1.98	-1.50	1.15	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73	-4.91
Percent Change		1.7%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.7%	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%

Males	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Parole/CRC	14,932	14,915	14,858	15,018	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814	12,395
Probation	37,702	38,396	39,481	39,914	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114	29,826
Interstate	1,975	2,086	2,029	2,111	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127	2,193
Total	54,609	55,397	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414
Growth Per Day		2.16	2.66	1.85	-0.84	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68	-4.50
Percent Change		1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	-0.5%	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%	-3.6%

Females	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Parole/CRC	2,562	2,664	2,700	2,756	2,690	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295	2,354
Probation	12,765	13,035	13,261	13,226	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509	11,333
Interstate	568	613	631	658	673	601	616	660	699	664
Total	15,895	16,312	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351
Growth Per Day		1.14	0.77	0.13	-0.65	0.09	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05	-0.42
Percent Change		2.6%	1.7%	0.3%	-1.4%	0.2%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-1.0%

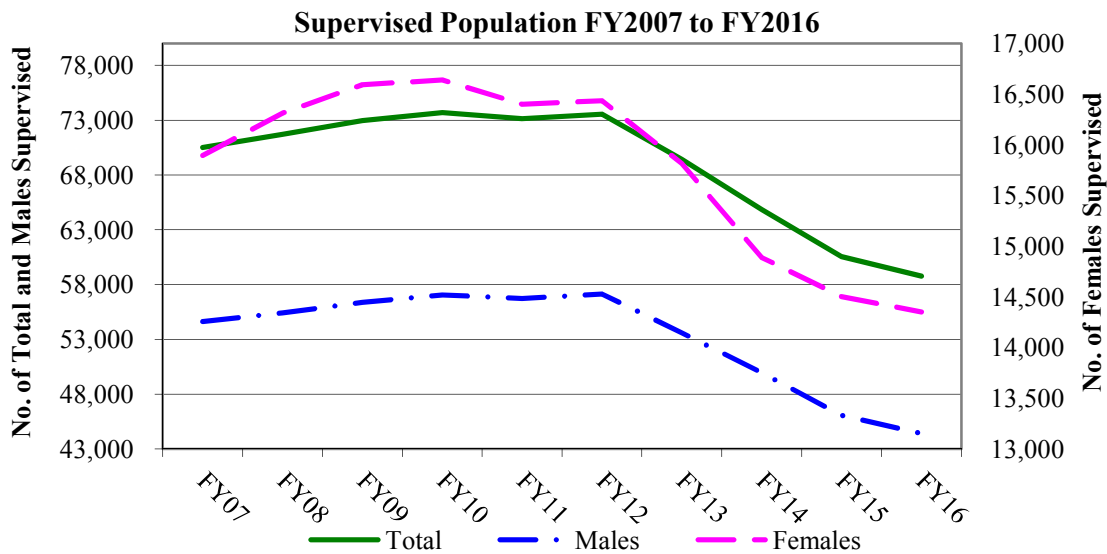


Figure 1.3. Trends in total and gender specific supervised offender populations, by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis with different scale.

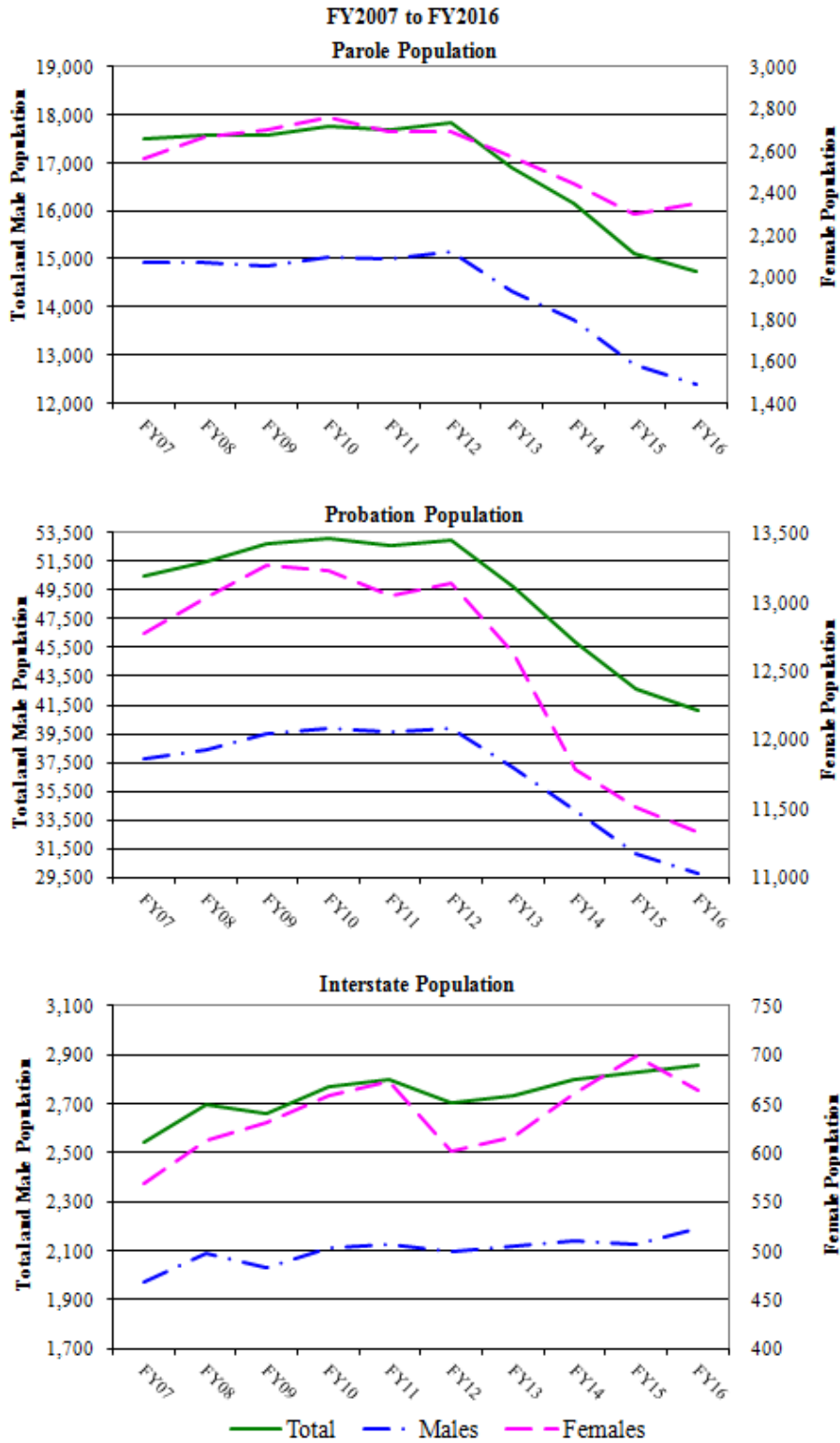


Figure 1.4. Trends in total and gender specific supervised offender populations, by fiscal year for each supervision type during a ten-year span from FY2007 to FY2016. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis. Note that graphs may be on different scales.

Incarceration Rates and US Comparison

Incarceration rates are a common measure used to compare prison populations between states. The incarceration rate is calculated by determining the number of incarcerated offenders per 100,000 individuals of the general population within the same jurisdiction. These measures are usually by calendar year and may be for the prior year to maintain compatibility with national and state corrections reporting and US Census Bureau estimates.

In 2015, Missouri's total incarceration rate was above the total U.S. incarceration rate. This was true of both White and Black offenders as well. However, the Missouri incarceration rate of Hispanic offenders was less than half of the U.S. incarceration rate (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Missouri general population, incarcerated population and incarceration rate by race/ethnicity for 2015. United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.

	Race			Total ^{††}
	White ⁺	Black ⁺	Hispanic	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2015 [*]	5,147,359	709,969	233,046	6,083,672
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2015 ^{**}	20,223	11,302	601	32,330
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	393	1,592	258	530
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop [†]	252	1,303	558	458

^{*}Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2015

^{**}Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2015

[†]US offender data based on Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2015"; includes federal prisons

^{††}Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and persons identifying two or more races

⁺Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin

Missouri's incarceration rate has been increasing since 2008, though this increase generally remained below or around a 1% increase from the previous year. While the incarceration rate declined through the mid-2000s, it has been increasing since 2008. The incarceration rate of all states combined showed the reverse trend by increasing through 2008, then decreasing to present. In all years since 2008, the Missouri incarceration rate has been higher than that of the 50 state average (Table 1.5). In fact, there has been a growing difference between Missouri and the combined state's incarceration rate since 2008 (Fig. 1.5). In 2015, an incarceration rate of 530 incarcerated offenders per 100,000 general population in the state brought Missouri to the eighth highest in the nation (Table 1.6).

Table 1.5. Total and female incarceration rate and percent change from prior year for Missouri and all US states combined for 2006 – 2015.

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
2006	514	-3.1%	443	1.6%	86	1.9%	61	16.5%
2007	505	-1.8%	447	0.7%	76	-11.5%	68	12.3%
2008	507	0.3%	447	0.0%	85	11.8%	70	2.9%
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	84	-1.2%	71	1.4%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	86	2.4%	74	4.2%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	83	-3.5%	74	0.0%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	80	-3.6%	74	0.0%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	79	-1.3%	73	-1.4%
2014	526	0.9%	412	-1.1%	80	1.3%	72	-1.4%
2015	530	0.8%	402	-2.3%	84	5.0%	70	-2.8%
Avg. Annual Change		0.7%		-0.8%		1.9%		-1.2%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoners in 2015, Quick Table_imp rate_tot per 100000.xlsx
 BJS CSTAT tool for All States data: qt_imp rate_female.xlsx

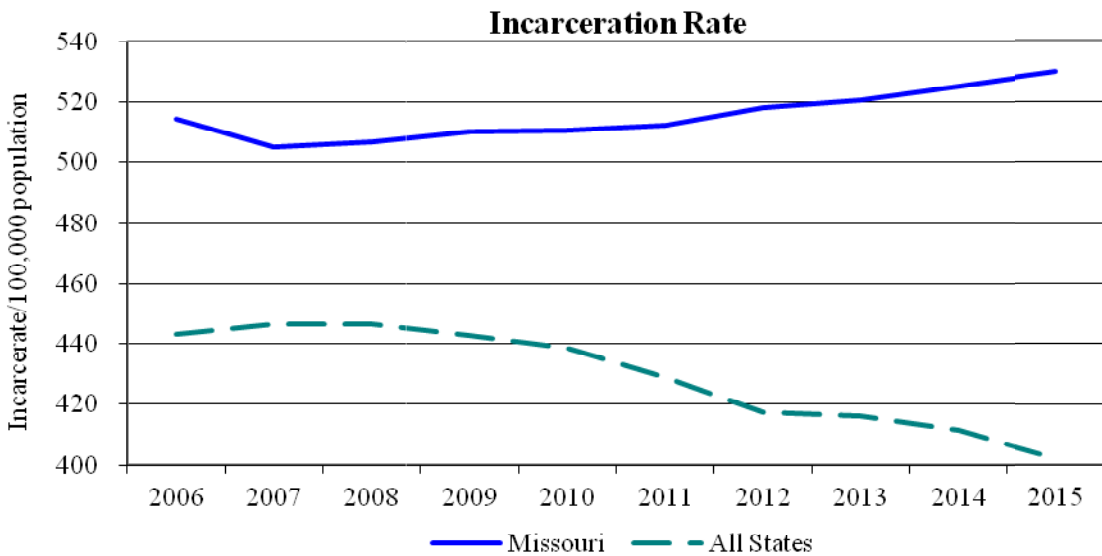


Figure 1.5. Ten year trends in incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2006 to 2015.

Table 1.6. Incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2006, 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2006-2015 and 2014-2015 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2006-2015		Change, 2014-2015		Incarceration Rate* 2015
		2006	2014	2015	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	37,012	38,030	36,377	-635	-1.72%	-1,653	-4.3%	776
2	Oklahoma	24,288	27,650	28,547	4,259	17.54%	897	3.2%	715
3	Alabama	28,241	31,771	30,810	2,569	9.10%	-961	-3.0%	611
4	Mississippi	21,068	18,793	18,911	-2,157	-10.24%	118	0.6%	609
5	Arizona	35,801	42,259	42,719	6,918	19.32%	460	1.1%	596
6	Arkansas	13,729	17,874	17,707	3,978	28.98%	-167	-0.9%	591
7	Texas	172,116	166,043	163,909	-8,207	-4.77%	-2,134	-1.3%	568
8	Missouri	30,167	31,942	32,330	2,163	7.17%	388	1.2%	530
9	Georgia	52,792	52,949	52,193	-599	-1.13%	-756	-1.4%	503
10	Florida	92,969	102,870	101,424	8,455	9.09%	-1,446	-1.4%	496
11	Kentucky	20,000	21,657	21,701	1,701	8.51%	44	0.2%	489
12	Virginia	36,688	37,544	38,403	1,715	4.67%	859	2.3%	457
13	Ohio	49,166	51,519	52,233	3,067	6.24%	714	1.4%	449
14	Nevada	12,839	12,537	13,071	232	1.81%	534	4.3%	444
15	Delaware	7,186	6,955	6,654	-532	-7.40%	-301	-4.3%	441
16	Idaho	7,124	8,117	8,052	928	13.03%	-65	-0.8%	436
17	Michigan	51,577	43,390	42,628	-8,949	-17.35%	-762	-1.8%	429
18	Tennessee	25,745	28,769	28,172	2,427	9.43%	-597	-2.1%	425
19	South Carolina	23,616	21,401	20,929	-2,687	-11.38%	-472	-2.2%	414
20	South Dakota	3,359	3,608	3,564	205	6.10%	-44	-1.2%	413
21	Wyoming	2,114	2,383	2,424	310	14.66%	41	1.7%	413
22	Indiana	26,091	29,271	27,355	1,264	4.84%	-1,916	-6.5%	412
23	Pennsylvania	44,397	50,694	49,858	5,461	12.30%	-836	-1.6%	387
24	West Virginia	5,733	6,896	7,118	1,385	24.16%	222	3.2%	386
25	Wisconsin	23,415	22,597	22,975	-440	-1.88%	378	1.7%	377
26	Oregon	13,707	15,075	15,245	1,538	11.22%	170	1.1%	376
27	Colorado	22,481	20,646	20,168	-2,313	-10.29%	-478	-2.3%	364
28	Illinois	45,106	48,278	46,240	1,134	2.51%	-2,038	-4.2%	360
29	Montana	3,563	3,699	3,685	122	3.42%	-14	-0.4%	355
30	North Carolina	37,460	37,096	36,617	-843	-2.25%	-479	-1.3%	352
31	Maryland	22,945	21,011	20,764	-2,181	-9.51%	-247	-1.2%	339
32	New Mexico	6,639	7,021	7,169	530	7.98%	148	2.1%	335
33	California	175,512	136,085	129,593	-45,919	-26.16%	-6,492	-4.8%	329
34	Kansas	8,816	9,877	9,857	1,041	11.81%	-20	-0.2%	328
35	Connecticut	20,566	16,636	15,816	-4,750	-23.10%	-820	-4.9%	312
36	Alaska	5,069	5,794	5,338	269	5.31%	-456	-7.9%	306
37	Iowa	8,838	8,838	8,849	11	0.12%	11	0.1%	281
38	Nebraska	4,407	5,441	5,372	965	21.90%	-69	-1.3%	279
39	Hawaii	5,967	5,866	5,879	-88	-1.47%	13	0.2%	262
40	New York	63,315	52,518	51,727	-11,588	-18.30%	-791	-1.5%	260
41	Washington	17,561	18,120	18,284	723	4.12%	164	0.9%	252
42	North Dakota	1,363	1,718	1,795	432	31.69%	77	4.5%	233
43	New Jersey	27,371	21,590	20,489	-6,882	-25.14%	-1,101	-5.1%	228
44	New Hampshire	2,805	2,963	2,897	92	3.28%	-66	-2.2%	217
45	Utah	6,433	7,031	6,492	59	0.92%	-539	-7.7%	215
46	Vermont	2,215	1,979	1,750	-465	-20.99%	-229	-11.6%	206
47	Rhode Island	3,996	3,359	3,248	-748	-18.72%	-111	-3.3%	204
48	Minnesota	9,108	10,637	10,798	1,690	18.56%	161	1.5%	196
49	Massachusetts	11,032	10,713	9,922	-1,110	-10.06%	-791	-7.4%	179
50	Maine	2,120	2,242	2,279	159	7.50%	37	1.7%	132

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2015.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states in each year since 2006 (Table 1.5). The female incarceration rate in the past ten years has remained fairly steady for all states combined while Missouri has experienced an increase since 2010 (Fig. 1.6). Over the past ten years, the female population has increased by more than 26% (Table 1.7).

When looking at female incarceration rates by state, Missouri now ranks fourth, up from fifth in 2014 (Table 1.7.). Of those remaining above Missouri, only Idaho had a small decrease in female population.

The incarceration rate for males increased 2.7% from 2014 to 2015 and now ranks 8th – up from 10th in 2014. Over a ten year period from 2006 to 2015, the population has increased more than 5%. This is a much slower increase than the female population but the male population still continues to grow.

Female Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Population

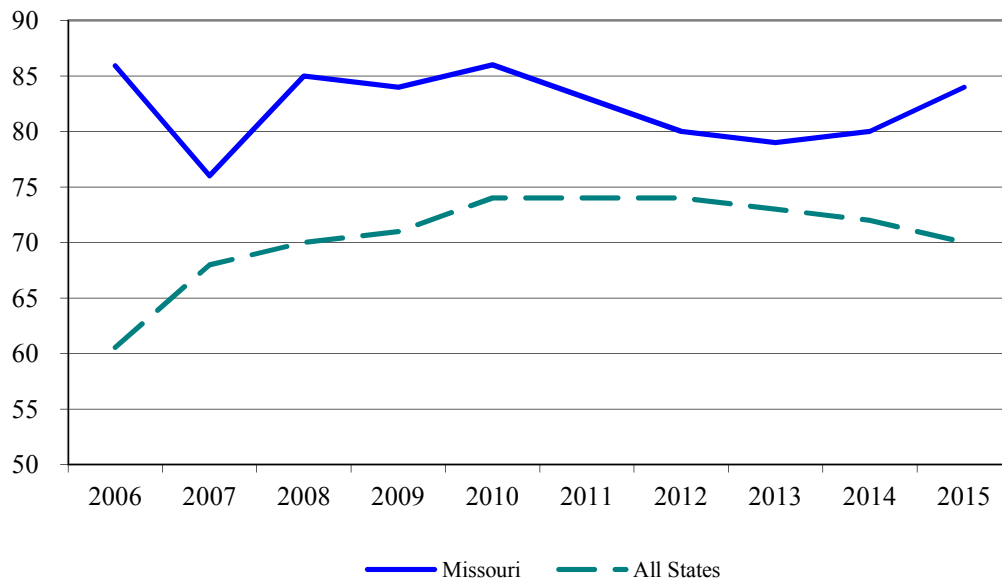


Figure 1.6. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2006 to 2015.

Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2014 to 2015 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2006-2015		Change, 2014-2015		Incarceration Rate* 2015
		2006	2014	2015	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,402	2,851	3,058	656	27.3%	207	7.3%	151
2	Kentucky	2,058	2,573	2,587	529	25.7%	14	0.5%	115
3	Idaho	777	1,037	984	207	26.6%	-53	-5.1%	112
4	Missouri	2,579	3,106	3,267	688	26.7%	161	5.2%	105
5	Arizona	3,151	3,964	3,981	830	26.3%	17	0.4%	105
6	Alabama	2,050	2,589	2,590	540	26.3%	1	0.0%	97
7	South Dakota	350	409	416	66	18.9%	7	1.7%	97
8	Wyoming	243	277	267	24	9.9%	-10	-3.6%	93
9	West Virginia	574	831	865	291	50.7%	34	4.1%	93
10	Texas	13,799	14,326	14,408	609	4.4%	82	0.6%	91
11	Arkansas	1,042	1,398	1,402	360	34.5%	4	0.3%	91
12	Louisiana	2,389	2,075	2,046	-343	-14.4%	-29	-1.4%	85
13	Nevada	1,130	1,085	1,166	36	3.2%	81	7.5%	80
14	Mississippi	1,789	1,345	1,316	-473	-26.4%	-29	-2.2%	78
15	Tennessee	1,958	2,609	2,640	682	34.8%	31	1.2%	78
16	Virginia	2,893	3,015	3,236	343	11.9%	221	7.3%	76
17	Montana	354	388	390	36	10.2%	2	0.5%	76
18	Indiana	2,167	2,875	2,540	373	17.2%	-335	-11.7%	75
19	Ohio	3,701	4,208	4,430	729	19.7%	222	5.3%	75
20	Georgia	3,557	3,511	3,615	58	1.6%	104	3.0%	68
21	Colorado	2,302	1,908	1,846	-456	-19.8%	-62	-3.2%	67
22	Florida	6,489	7,303	6,943	454	7.0%	-360	-4.9%	66
23	New Mexico	667	673	706	39	5.8%	33	4.9%	66
24	Oregon	1,020	1,276	1,307	287	28.1%	31	2.4%	64
25	North Dakota	157	204	208	51	32.5%	4	2.0%	55
26	Kansas	638	794	839	201	31.5%	45	5.7%	53
27	Iowa	789	752	808	19	2.4%	56	7.4%	51
28	Alaska	518	703	577	59	11.4%	-126	-17.9%	50
29	Hawaii	734	668	702	-32	-4.4%	34	5.1%	50
30	South Carolina	1,603	1,369	1,355	-248	-15.5%	-14	-1.0%	50
31	North Carolina	2,686	2,641	2,689	3	0.1%	48	1.8%	48
32	Wisconsin	1,424	1,378	1,408	-16	-1.1%	30	2.2%	46
33	Delaware	571	594	537	-34	-6.0%	-57	-9.6%	46
34	Michigan	2,170	2,123	2,273	103	4.7%	150	7.1%	45
35	Nebraska	413	440	429	16	3.9%	-11	-2.5%	44
36	Pennsylvania	2,249	2,758	2,819	570	25.3%	61	2.2%	42
37	Illinois	2,720	2,888	2,675	-45	-1.7%	-213	-7.4%	41
38	Washington	1,496	1,454	1,455	-41	-2.7%	1	0.1%	40
39	New Hampshire	172	248	236	64	37.2%	-12	-4.8%	35
40	Utah	623	662	515	-108	-17.3%	-147	-22.2%	34
41	Connecticut	1,594	1,126	1,121	-473	-29.7%	-5	-0.4%	31
42	California	11,977	6,382	5,785	-6,192	-51.7%	-597	-9.4%	29
43	Maryland	1,081	911	915	-166	-15.4%	4	0.4%	28
44	Minnesota	562	736	771	209	37.2%	35	4.8%	28
45	Vermont	157	156	150	-7	-4.5%	-6	-3.8%	26
46	New York	2,859	2,326	2,354	-505	-17.7%	28	1.2%	23
47	New Jersey	1,428	1,019	908	-520	-36.4%	-111	-10.9%	20
48	Maine	145	179	207	62	42.8%	28	15.6%	19
49	Massachusetts	846	728	654	-192	-22.7%	-74	-10.2%	14
50	Rhode Island	280	158	146	-134	-47.9%	-12	-7.6%	11

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2015.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2014 to 201 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2006-2015		Change, 2014-2015		Incarceration Rate * 2015
		2006	2014	2015	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	34,623	35,955	34,331	-292	-0.8%	-1,624	-4.5%	1,498
2	Oklahoma	21,886	24,799	25,489	3,603	16.5%	690	2.8%	1,290
3	Mississippi	19,279	17,448	17,595	-1,684	-8.7%	147	0.8%	1,172
4	Alabama	26,191	29,182	28,220	2,029	7.7%	-962	-3.3%	1,159
5	Arkansas	12,687	16,476	16,305	3,618	28.5%	-171	-1.0%	1,109
6	Arizona	32,650	38,295	38,738	6,088	18.6%	443	1.2%	1,093
7	Texas	158,317	151,717	149,501	-8,816	-5.6%	-2,216	-1.5%	1,050
8	Missouri	27,588	28,836	29,063	1,475	5.3%	227	0.8%	971
9	Georgia	49,235	49,438	48,578	-657	-1.3%	-860	-1.7%	961
10	Florida	86,480	95,567	94,481	8,001	9.3%	-1,086	-1.1%	946
11	Kentucky	17,942	19,084	19,114	1,172	6.5%	30	0.2%	875
12	Delaware	6,615	6,361	6,117	-498	-7.5%	-244	-3.8%	862
13	Virginia	33,795	34,529	35,167	1,372	4.1%	638	1.8%	850
14	Ohio	45,465	47,311	47,803	2,338	5.1%	492	1.0%	839
15	Michigan	49,407	41,267	40,355	-9,052	-18.3%	-912	-2.2%	826
16	Nevada	11,709	11,452	11,905	196	1.7%	453	4.0%	806
17	South Carolina	22,013	20,032	19,574	-2,439	-11.1%	-458	-2.3%	799
18	Tennessee	23,787	26,160	25,532	1,745	7.3%	-628	-2.4%	790
19	Idaho	6,347	7,080	7,068	721	11.4%	-12	-0.2%	759
20	Indiana	23,924	26,396	24,815	891	3.7%	-1,581	-6.0%	758
21	Pennsylvania	42,148	47,936	47,039	4,891	11.6%	-897	-1.9%	746
22	South Dakota	3,009	3,199	3,148	139	4.6%	-51	-1.6%	725
23	Wyoming	1,871	2,106	2,157	286	15.3%	51	2.4%	721
24	Wisconsin	21,991	21,219	21,567	-424	-1.9%	348	1.6%	711
25	Oregon	12,687	13,799	13,938	1,251	9.9%	139	1.0%	694
26	Illinois	42,386	45,390	43,565	1,179	2.8%	-1,825	-4.0%	690
27	West Virginia	5,159	6,065	6,253	1,094	21.2%	188	3.1%	686
28	North Carolina	34,774	34,455	33,928	-846	-2.4%	-527	-1.5%	672
29	Maryland	21,864	20,100	19,849	-2,015	-9.2%	-251	-1.2%	669
30	Colorado	20,179	18,738	18,322	-1,857	-9.2%	-416	-2.2%	657
31	California	163,535	129,703	123,808	-39,727	-24.3%	-5,895	-4.5%	632
32	Montana	3,209	3,311	3,295	86	2.7%	-16	-0.5%	632
33	New Mexico	5,972	6,348	6,463	491	8.2%	115	1.8%	610
34	Connecticut	18,972	15,510	14,695	-4,277	-22.5%	-815	-5.3%	607
35	Kansas	8,178	9,083	9,018	840	10.3%	-65	-0.7%	604
36	Alaska	4,551	5,091	4,761	210	4.6%	-330	-6.5%	536
37	Nebraska	3,994	5,001	4,943	949	23.8%	-58	-1.2%	515
38	Iowa	8,049	8,086	8,041	-8	-0.1%	-45	-0.6%	515
39	New York	60,456	50,192	49,373	-11,083	-18.3%	-819	-1.6%	511
40	Hawaii	5,233	5,198	5,177	-56	-1.1%	-21	-0.4%	469
41	Washington	16,065	16,666	16,829	764	4.8%	163	1.0%	464
42	New Jersey	25,943	20,571	19,581	-6,362	-24.5%	-990	-4.8%	447
43	Rhode Island	3,716	3,201	3,102	-614	-16.5%	-99	-3.1%	408
44	New Hampshire	2,633	2,715	2,661	28	1.1%	-54	-2.0%	404
45	North Dakota	1,206	1,514	1,587	381	31.6%	73	4.8%	400
46	Utah	5,810	6,369	5,977	167	2.9%	-392	-6.2%	393
47	Vermont	2,058	1,823	1,600	-458	-22.3%	-223	-12.2%	391
48	Minnesota	8,546	9,901	10,027	1,481	17.3%	126	1.3%	366
49	Massachusetts	10,186	9,985	9,268	-918	-9.0%	-717	-7.2%	355
50	Maine	1,975	2,063	2,072	97	4.9%	9	0.4%	249

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2015.

BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables

Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates

Incarceration and felony sentencing rates are calculated using both the offender population and general population. Incarceration rates are calculated using the number of offenders incarcerated for a felony offense on a particular day. This measure includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and is often influenced by the time offenders are incarcerated.

Felony sentencing rates are calculated using the number of offenders sentenced to probation or prison for a new felony offense in a year. Both measures are reported as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the general population for the jurisdiction. It is important to recognize this distinction since a county may have a high sentencing rate but relatively low incarceration rate due to a high number of probation sentences.

Also of note is that a county with a high number of offenders but also a large general population will have a relatively low incarceration or sentencing rate (Fig. 1.7). For example, St. Louis County had the second highest number of incarcerated offenders in FY2014. But with a general population over one million, the incarceration rate ranks only 98th in the state (Table 1.9). St. Louis City has only one-third the general population and the highest number of offenders. This results in St. Louis City having an incarceration rate that is over four times greater than St. Louis County and the highest in the state.

By comparison, sentencing rates include probation sentences and, thus, provide a more holistic picture of all felonies within a jurisdiction in that year. This will rank counties differently from the incarceration rate ranking. For instance, Dunklin County is one of only two counties in the top five for both incarceration and felony sentencing rates. Though Dunklin is not particularly populous, the fairly large number of felony sentences in FY2016 produced the second highest felony sentencing rate (Table 1.10, Fig. 1.8).

Table 1.9. Incarcerated population FY2015, incarceration rate and general population by Missouri county for CY2015. Ranking is based on incarceration rate.

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	80	115	25,378	453	Livingston	5	193	15,028	1,284
Andrew	107	45	17,296	260	Macon	88	58	15,335	378
Atchison	100	16	5,306	302	Madison	58	65	12,408	524
Audrain	31	192	26,096	736	Maries	105	24	8,963	268
Barry	65	184	35,829	514	Marion	36	203	28,880	703
Barton	87	46	11,880	387	McDonald	75	108	22,643	477
Bates	59	86	16,446	523	Mercer	14	37	3,694	1,002
Benton	55	104	18,670	557	Miller	40	164	25,113	653
Bollinger	72	59	12,182	484	Mississippi	16	138	14,036	983
Boone	63	905	174,974	517	Moniteau	61	83	15,963	520
Buchanan	18	867	89,100	973	Monroe	79	39	8,583	454
Butler	26	352	42,951	820	Montgomery	8	130	11,703	1,111
Caldwell	23	76	9,014	843	Morgan	29	152	20,171	754
Callaway	44	281	44,834	627	New Madrid	6	229	18,208	1,258
Camden	62	230	44,237	520	Newton	104	165	58,615	281
Cape Girardeau	47	469	78,572	597	Nodaway	93	78	22,810	342
Carroll	32	66	8,992	734	Oregon	114	18	10,953	164
Carter	103	18	6,263	287	Osage	108	35	13,628	257
Cass	106	269	101,603	265	Ozark	41	60	9,409	638
Cedar	73	67	13,934	481	Pemiscot	7	206	17,482	1,178
Chariton	52	44	7,589	580	Perry	82	83	19,183	433
Christian	94	284	83,279	341	Pettis	43	267	42,255	632
Clark	92	24	6,801	353	Phelps	21	396	44,794	884
Clay	95	775	235,637	329	Pike	28	145	18,348	790
Clinton	68	104	20,609	505	Platte	85	377	96,096	392
Cole	56	419	76,720	546	Polk	60	163	31,229	522
Cooper	19	160	17,642	907	Pulaski	69	266	53,221	500
Crawford	13	247	24,526	1,007	Putnam	25	40	4,858	823
Dade	113	15	7,595	197	Ralls	42	65	10,196	638
Dallas	45	98	16,393	598	Randolph	10	271	25,104	1,080
Daviess	22	70	8,253	848	Ray	49	135	22,810	592
Dekalb	15	127	12,687	1,001	Reynolds	53	37	6,432	575
Dent	27	127	15,593	814	Ripley	67	70	13,802	507
Douglas	64	69	13,373	516	Saline	4	301	23,258	1,294
Dunklin	3	400	30,895	1,295	Schuyler	97	14	4,436	316
Franklin	90	372	102,426	363	Scotland	89	18	4,854	371
Gasconade	101	44	14,858	296	Scott	37	264	39,008	677
Gentry	115	10	6,692	149	Shannon	111	19	8,258	230
Greene	50	1,695	288,072	588	Shelby	76	28	6,128	457
Grundy	35	72	10,097	713	St. Charles	102	1,135	385,590	294
Harrison	38	58	8,615	673	St. Clair	24	79	9,440	837
Henry	17	213	21,737	980	St. Francois	9	731	66,520	1,099
Hickory	99	28	9,201	304	St. Louis	98	3,077	1,003,362	307
Holt	66	23	4,484	513	St. Louis City	1	4,565	315,685	1,446
Howard	57	55	10,139	542	Ste. Genevieve	46	107	17,919	597
Howell	96	129	40,117	322	Stoddard	30	225	29,862	753
Iron	33	73	10,125	721	Stone	81	140	30,943	452
Jackson	84	2,833	687,623	412	Sullivan	77	29	6,353	456
Jasper	86	464	118,596	391	Taney	48	325	54,592	595
Jefferson	91	796	224,124	355	Texas	51	149	25,690	580
Johnson	71	262	53,951	486	Vernon	74	100	20,826	480
Knox	112	8	3,910	205	Warren	11	341	33,513	1,018
Laclede	20	316	35,473	891	Washington	12	250	24,788	1,009
Lafayette	2	468	32,701	1,431	Wayne	54	77	13,405	574
Lawrence	34	274	38,180	718	Webster	78	171	37,483	456
Lewis	109	25	10,207	245	Worth	110	5	2,057	243
Lincoln	83	231	54,696	422	Wright	39	120	18,268	657
Linn	70	61	12,308	496	Total*		32,690	6,083,672	537.3

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2015_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Missouri County Incarceration Rate

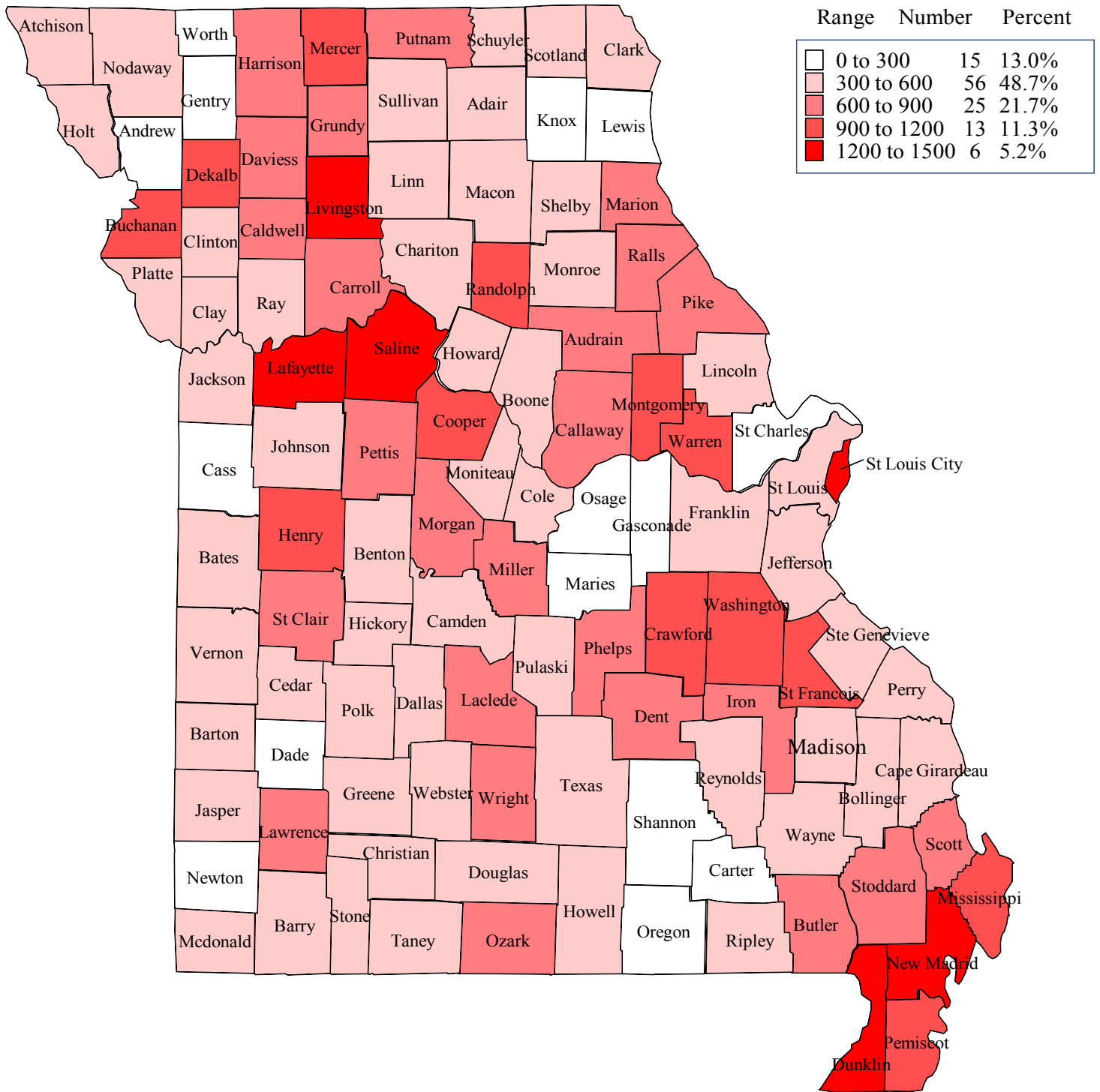


Figure 1.7. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of incarceration rates as of June 30, 2016. Incarceration rate is number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.

Table 1.10. Felony sentences to prison or probation received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, general population and sentencing rate for FY2016. Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.

County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	74	115	25,378	453	Livingston	7	150	15,028	998
Andrew	85	67	17,296	387	Macon	71	74	15,335	483
Atchison	90	20	5,306	377	Madison	47	74	12,408	596
Audrain	72	122	26,096	468	Maries	101	28	8,963	312
Barry	37	228	35,829	636	Marion	59	158	28,880	547
Barton	110	28	11,880	236	McDonald	70	111	22,643	490
Bates	19	133	16,446	809	Mercer	61	20	3,694	541
Benton	34	124	18,670	664	Miller	53	142	25,113	565
Bollinger	38	77	12,182	632	Mississippi	13	121	14,036	862
Boone	93	650	174,974	371	Moniteau	50	93	15,963	583
Buchanan	44	539	89,100	605	Monroe	107	22	8,583	256
Butler	25	314	42,951	731	Montgomery	14	96	11,703	820
Caldwell	30	62	9,014	688	Morgan	36	129	20,171	640
Callaway	49	263	44,834	587	New Madrid	3	223	18,208	1,225
Camden	58	244	44,237	552	Newton	92	218	58,615	372
Cape Girardeau	45	474	78,572	603	Nodaway	102	70	22,810	307
Carroll	33	61	8,992	678	Oregon	103	31	10,953	283
Carter	112	13	6,263	208	Osage	99	45	13,628	330
Cass	109	247	101,603	243	Ozark	81	39	9,409	414
Cedar	96	49	13,934	352	Pemiscot	1	220	17,482	1,258
Chariton	75	34	7,589	448	Perry	42	118	19,183	615
Christian	83	336	83,279	403	Pettis	62	226	42,255	535
Clark	60	37	6,801	544	Phelps	10	413	44,794	922
Clay	111	522	235,637	222	Pike	31	126	18,348	687
Clinton	106	53	20,609	257	Platte	91	358	96,096	373
Cole	52	435	76,720	567	Polk	40	194	31,229	621
Cooper	4	210	17,642	1,190	Pulaski	63	283	53,221	532
Crawford	6	246	24,526	1,003	Putnam	51	28	4,858	576
Dade	79	32	7,595	421	Ralls	56	57	10,196	559
Dallas	76	71	16,393	433	Randolph	9	249	25,104	992
Daviess	17	67	8,253	812	Ray	64	119	22,810	522
Dekalb	23	97	12,687	765	Reynolds	69	32	6,432	498
Dent	32	107	15,593	686	Ripley	27	100	13,802	725
Douglas	48	79	13,373	591	Saline	15	190	23,258	817
Dunklin	2	386	30,895	1,249	Schuyler	78	19	4,436	428
Franklin	82	419	102,426	409	Scotland	100	16	4,854	330
Gasconade	87	57	14,858	384	Scott	21	309	39,008	792
Gentry	114	12	6,692	179	Shannon	97	29	8,258	351
Greene	84	1,118	288,072	388	Shelby	66	31	6,128	506
Grundy	57	56	10,097	555	St. Charles	104	1,077	385,590	279
Harrison	68	43	8,615	499	St. Clair	11	83	9,440	879
Henry	24	159	21,737	731	St. Francois	43	403	66,520	606
Hickory	65	47	9,201	511	St. Louis	105	2,800	1,003,362	279
Holt	95	16	4,484	357	St. Louis City	41	1,951	315,685	618
Howard	39	64	10,139	631	Ste. Genevieve	20	144	17,919	804
Howell	73	184	40,117	459	Stoddard	12	260	29,862	871
Iron	80	42	10,125	415	Stone	55	174	30,943	562
Jackson	108	1,743	687,623	253	Sullivan	46	38	6,353	598
Jasper	98	398	118,596	336	Taney	54	308	54,592	564
Jefferson	94	819	224,124	365	Texas	35	166	25,690	646
Johnson	86	208	53,951	386	Vernon	26	152	20,826	730
Knox	113	8	3,910	205	Warren	22	258	33,513	770
Laclede	18	287	35,473	809	Washington	29	171	24,788	690
Lafayette	5	334	32,701	1,021	Wayne	16	109	13,405	813
Lawrence	28	273	38,180	715	Webster	67	188	37,483	502
Lewis	77	44	10,207	431	Worth	115	2	2,057	97
Lincoln	88	209	54,696	382	Wright	8	182	18,268	996
Linn	89	47	12,308	382	Total*		26,556	6,083,672	437

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2015_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Missouri County Felony Sentencing Rate

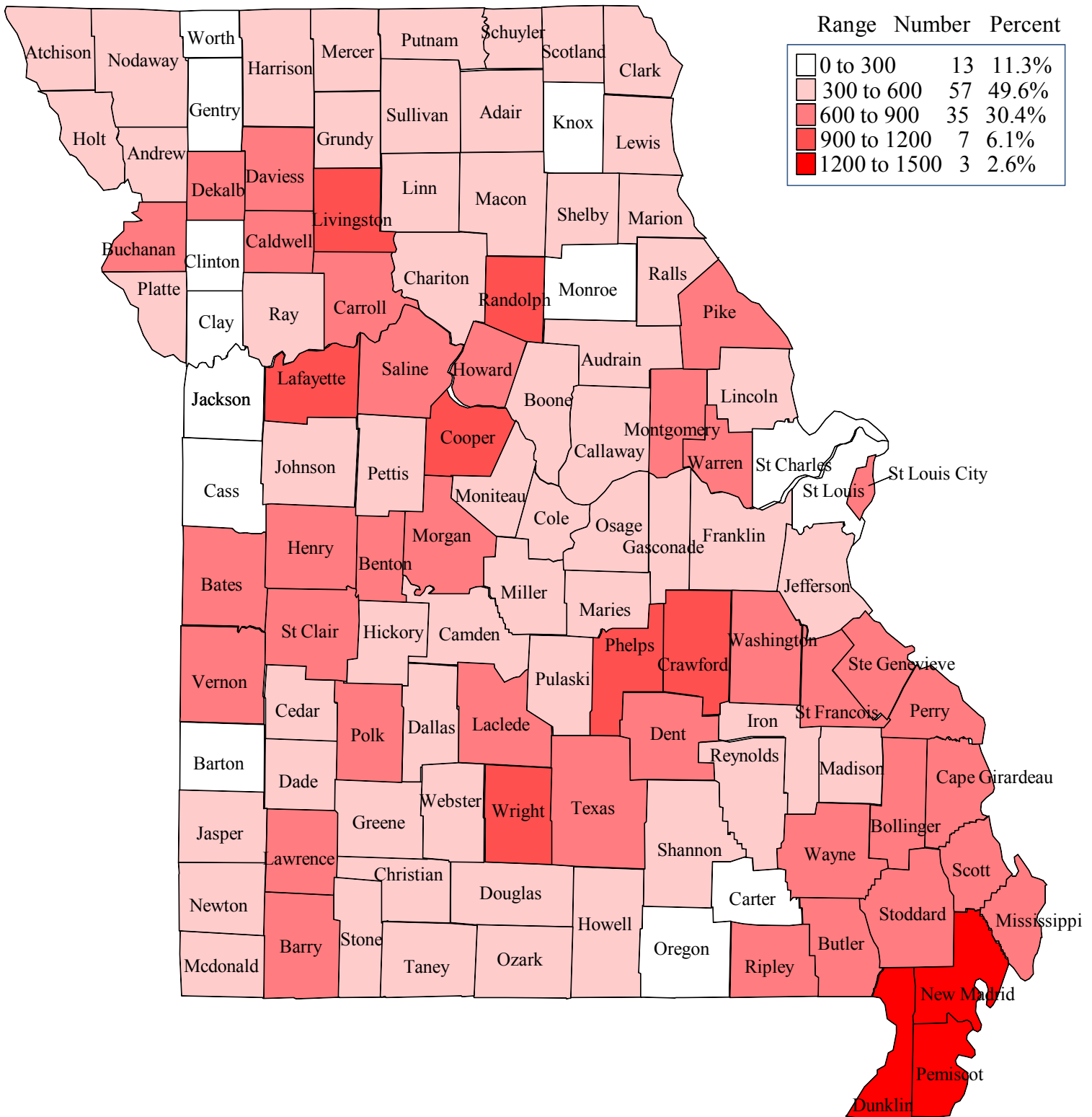


Figure 1.8. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of felony sentencing rates in FY2016. Felony sentencing rate is number of sentences received by the DOC in FY2016 per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.

2. Institutional Population

Demographics

On June 30, 2016, Black offenders represented a lower percentage of the female institutional population (15.5%) than they did in the male institutional population (36.8%). The reverse was true of White offenders with White offenders who represented a greater proportion of females (80.8%) than males (60.9%). All other races accounted for less than 4% of both male and female populations. However, each of those also accounted for a greater percentage of the female population than the male population (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Number and percent of incarcerated offenders as of June 30, 2016 by gender and race.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	12	53	65	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	523	10,849	11,372	15.5%	36.8%	34.6%
Hispanic*	83	512	595	2.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Native American	31	84	115	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	1	25	26	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,735	17,923	20,658	80.8%	60.9%	62.9%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Commitment age is the age on admission for a new commitment cycle. The greatest percentage of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016 (22.5%) was between 20 and 24 years of age at the time of commitment, with that cohort being the greatest for male offenders (Table 2.2). Offenders less than 20 years old at the time of commitment accounted for 9.8% of the incarcerated population. Approximately half of all offenders were age 29 or younger at the time of commitment and two-thirds were age 34 or less.

The current population age trends reflect the advancement of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. On June 30, 2016, the greatest percent of offenders fell almost equally into the 25-29 year (17.2%) and 30-34 year age groups (16.8%), with nearly half (45.4%) below the age of 35 (Table 2.3). At this time, nearly one-third (28.6%) of offenders are 29 years or less, 39.3% of all offenders were 40 years of age or older, and the remainder (32.1%) were between the ages of 30 and 39. The greatest percentage of female offenders is from 30 to 34, making up more than one-fifth of the female population. The 25-29 year age group is only slightly lower at 20.0%. Male offenders are represented nearly the same in the 25-29 year and 30-34 year age groups, with the combined groups accounting for one-third (33.2%) of the male population. Overall, the male and female populations show similar age distributions (Fig. 2.1).

Table 2.2. Number and percent of all, male and female offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016 by age group according to age at commitment.

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	15	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Age 16	3	62	65	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	8	377	385	0.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Age 18 To 19	102	2,663	2,765	3.0%	9.0%	8.4%
Age 20 To 24	615	6,770	7,385	18.2%	23.0%	22.5%
Age 25 To 29	778	5,285	6,063	23.0%	17.9%	18.5%
Age 30 To 34	667	4,351	5,018	19.7%	14.8%	15.3%
Age 35 To 39	497	3,329	3,826	14.7%	11.3%	11.7%
Age 40 To 44	311	2,407	2,718	9.2%	8.2%	8.3%
Age 45 To 49	207	1,811	2,018	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%
Age 50 To 54	121	1,291	1,412	3.6%	4.4%	4.3%
Age 55 To 59	56	635	691	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
Age 60 To 64	17	262	279	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Age 65 To 69	1	123	124	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Age 70 And Over	1	65	66	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3. Number and percent of all, male and female offenders by age group according to current age on June 30, 2016.

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17	-	9	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	17	240	257	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
Age 20 To 24	308	3,169	3,477	9.1%	10.8%	10.6%
Age 25 To 29	677	4,968	5,645	20.0%	16.9%	17.2%
Age 30 To 34	713	4,809	5,522	21.1%	16.3%	16.8%
Age 35 To 39	617	4,387	5,004	18.2%	14.9%	15.2%
Age 40 To 44	373	3,241	3,614	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Age 45 To 49	311	2,743	3,054	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Age 50 To 54	193	2,506	2,699	5.7%	8.5%	8.2%
Age 55 To 59	110	1,828	1,938	3.2%	6.2%	5.9%
Age 60 To 64	42	853	895	1.2%	2.9%	2.7%
Age 65 To 69	14	406	420	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Age 70 And Over	10	287	297	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

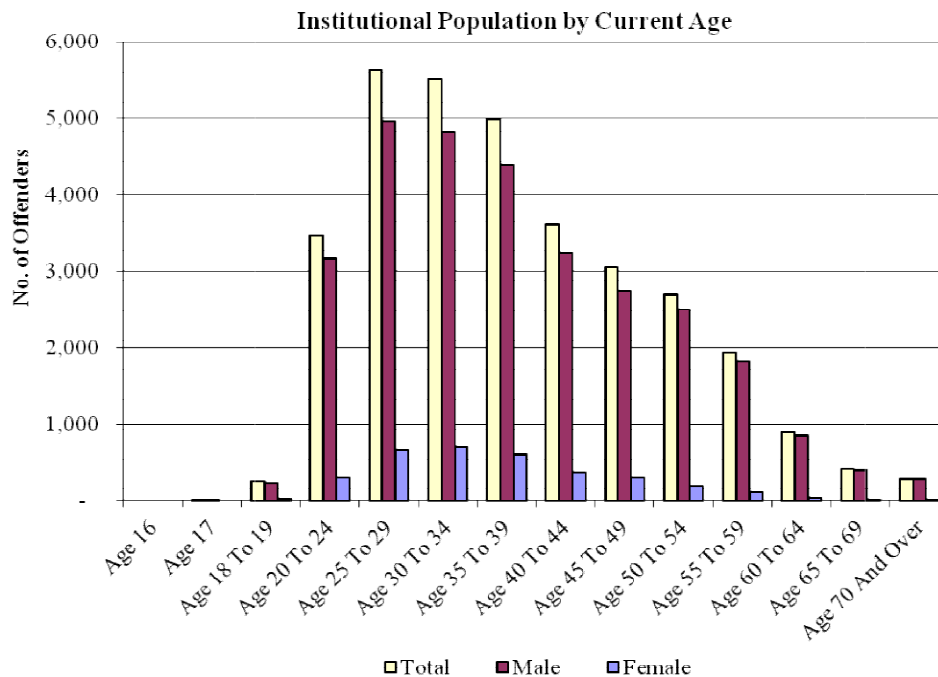


Figure 2.1. Age group distribution of all, male and female incarcerated offenders on June 30, 2016.

The number of aging offenders, those over 50 years of age, continues to steadily increase, though the rate of increase remains low - 3.6% between FY2015 and FY2016, The average percent increase is also about 5% on average. The male population has a large number of older offenders with 20.0% population being over the age of 50. In FY2016 and the average age increased to 38.7 years. The number and percent of aging offenders decreased slightly between FY2015 and FY2016, but the average age has stayed consistently near 36.5 years since FY2007 (Table 2.4). Overall, the percent increase for both male and female offenders has remained around 5% in the past 10 years.

Table 2.4. Number of all, male and female incarcerated offenders over 50 years of age and average age of populations by fiscal year.

Total	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Age 50 and Over	3,833	4,201	4,551	4,519	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250
Total Population	29,928	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831
Percent of Aging Offenders	12.8%	14.0%	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%
Average Age of Total Population	37.0	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5

Female	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Age 50 and Over	229	251	258	255	255	275	312	338	378	369
Total Female Population	2,503	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	9.1%	10.3%	10.5%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%
Average Age of Female Population	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5

Male	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Age 50 and Over	3,604	3,950	4,293	4,264	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881
Total Male Population	27,425	27,556	27,988	28,047	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	13.1%	14.3%	15.3%	15.2%	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%
Average Age of Male Population	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7

Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified', a category which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. There is a statutory requirement for offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2016, 69.6% of offenders had an HSD/GED education level with 72.5% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled. A majority of the offender population (51.6%) had no medical problems, and 83.3% had no or mild mental health problems. Males and females were similar at all education levels. However, just over half (53.3%) of females were classified as 'skilled' and 'trained and skilled', greater than the 42.7% of males in these categories. Females had a lower percentage of those that needed little or routine medical care (85.7%), compared to males at 92.0%. Females also had a much greater percentage of their population requiring 24-hr nursing (11.5%). A greater percent of males than females exhibited no mental health problems, but there was also a greater percent of males with mild impairment. However, the percentage of females needing clinic care or medication was greater than double the percentage of males with those requirements (Table 2.5).

In May 2013, a change to the classification reduced the number of custody levels from five to three. An offender's custody is still determined by length of sentence and institutional behavior. Offenders with a low risk assessment are assessed with Level I custody if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low risk but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are as level III (maximum).

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, pending charges, and in the case of sex offenders who have not completed the Missouri Sex Offender Program. For year-end population information, some offenders will not be included if they have not yet been classified on the new system. The lowest percentage of offenders are in Level III (high risk) custody for both males and females. However, males are more evenly distributed among the custody levels, while just over half of females are classified as Level I (low risk) custody (Table 2.6).

In 2003, DOC introduced the substance abuse screening instrument, the Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA). SACA rates offenders on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of "1" indicates a no substance abuse or substance dependence and a "5" indicates a severe substance abuse or dependence problem. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and on start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90.1%) require at least minimal substance abuse education or treatment, but the greatest percentage is found in those requiring intermediate (six month) treatment. This group accounts for 37.7% of male offenders, and nearly half of all female offenders (Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Number and percent of total, male and female institutional offenders by classification level for education, skill and health assessments as of June 30, 2016.

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

Educational Attainment

HSD/GED	2,193	19,632	21,825	66.2%	70.0%	69.6%
9-12th Grade	210	1,750	1,960	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%
6-8th Grade	343	2,658	3,001	10.4%	9.5%	9.6%
4-5th Grade	313	1,967	2,280	9.5%	7.0%	7.3%
0-3rd Grade*	252	2,034	2,286	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%
Unclassified	74	1,405	1,479			
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	722	4,504	5,226	21.8%	16.1%	16.7%
Skilled	1,042	7,473	8,515	31.5%	26.7%	27.2%
Semi-skilled	479	8,497	8,976	14.5%	30.3%	28.6%
Unskilled	776	4,646	5,422	23.4%	16.6%	17.3%
No Skills or Training	292	2,921	3,213	8.8%	10.4%	10.2%
Unclassified	74	1,405	1,479			
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health Problems

No Medical Problems	1,584	14,583	16,167	47.8%	52.0%	51.6%
Routine Sick Calls	1,253	11,213	12,466	37.8%	40.0%	39.8%
Daily Nursing	90	1,142	1,232	2.7%	4.1%	3.9%
24-hour Nursing	380	1,034	1,414	11.5%	3.7%	4.5%
Residential Unit	4	69	73	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	74	1,405	1,479			
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	1,383	15,545	16,928	41.8%	55.4%	54.0%
Mild Impairment	903	8,290	9,193	27.3%	19.1%	18.9%
Clinic Care/Medication	1,000	3,785	4,785	30.2%	10.8%	12.1%
Serious Functional Impairment	25	401	426	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	20	20	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	74	1,405	1,479			
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.6. Incarcerated population by custody level on June 30, 2016, showing number and percent of total, male and female populations.

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,805	10,375	12,180	54.5%	37.0%	38.8%
C-2	1,046	9,907	10,953	31.6%	35.3%	34.9%
C-3	460	7,759	8,219	13.9%	27.7%	26.2%
Unclassified	74	1,405	1,479			
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

** Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.7. Number and percent of all, male and female institutional offenders on June 30, 2016, by substance abuse treatment level.

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	84	2,800	2,884			
No Substance Abuse	266	2,704	2,970	8.1%	10.1%	9.9%
Slight-Requires SA education	247	3,282	3,529	7.5%	12.3%	11.8%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment**	654	7,700	8,354	19.8%	28.9%	27.9%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)†	1,562	10,045	11,607	47.3%	37.7%	38.8%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)†	572	2,915	3,487	17.3%	10.9%	11.6%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

**Treatment can be institutional or community

† Treatment is in institutional

3. Sentencing

Sentences by Sentencing Counties

Table 3.1. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016 and the average sentence for each county.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	4,565	17.2	13.9%
2	St. Louis Cnty	3,077	14.2	9.4%
3	Jackson	2,833	16.8	8.6%
4	Greene	1,695	11.8	5.2%
5	St. Charles	1,222	12.4	3.7%
6	Boone	905	12.3	2.8%
7	Buchanan	867	11.1	2.6%
8	Jefferson	796	11.0	2.4%
9	Clay	775	12.5	2.4%
10	St. Francois	731	12.6	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	469	10.6	1.4%
12	Lafayette	468	10.9	1.4%
13	Jasper	464	12.7	1.4%
14	Cole	419	12.5	1.3%
15	Dunklin	400	9.7	1.2%
16	Phelps	396	11.5	1.2%
17	Platte	377	12.5	1.1%
18	Franklin	372	9.2	1.1%
19	Butler	352	9.3	1.1%
20	Warren	341	11.2	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		21,524	13.8	65.6%
Total All Other Counties		11,307	10.5	34.4%
Total All Counties		32,831	12.7	100.0%

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	225	8.5	6.6%	1	St. Louis City	4,376	17.4	14.9%
2	St. Louis City	189	13.3	5.6%	2	St. Louis Cnty	2,852	14.6	9.7%
3	Greene	187	9.3	5.5%	3	Jackson	2,704	17.0	9.2%
4	St. Charles	147	8.0	4.3%	4	Greene	1,508	12.1	5.1%
5	Jackson	129	11.5	3.8%	5	St. Charles	1,075	13.0	3.7%
6	St. Francois	109	10.8	3.2%	6	Boone	809	12.8	2.7%
7	Buchanan	103	7.2	3.0%	7	Buchanan	764	11.7	2.6%
8	Jefferson	102	7.7	3.0%	8	Jefferson	694	11.5	2.4%
9	Boone	96	8.2	2.8%	9	Clay	693	12.9	2.4%
10	Clay	82	8.6	2.4%	10	St. Francois	622	12.9	2.1%
11	Lafayette	74	8.7	2.2%	11	Jasper	424	12.9	1.4%
12	Cape Girardeau	59	5.8	1.7%	12	Cape Girardeau	410	11.3	1.4%
13	Laclede	59	8.1	1.7%	13	Lafayette	394	11.4	1.3%
14	Butler	57	6.8	1.7%	14	Cole	384	12.9	1.3%
15	Dunklin	54	6.9	1.6%	15	Phelps	347	11.9	1.2%
16	Livingston	53	8.1	1.6%	16	Dunklin	346	10.2	1.2%
17	Phelps	49	8.0	1.4%	17	Platte	343	12.9	1.2%
18	Pulaski	46	8.5	1.4%	18	Franklin	328	9.4	1.1%
19	Saline	46	9.4	1.4%	19	Warren	301	11.5	1.0%
20	Franklin	44	7.5	1.3%	20	Butler	295	9.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,910	9.0	56.4%	Total Top 20 Counties		19,669	14.3	66.8%
Total All Other Counties		1,475	7.9	43.6%	Total All Other Counties		9,777	10.9	33.2%
Total All Counties		3,385	8.5	100.0%	Total All Counties		29,446	13.2	100.0%

Table 3.2. Numbers and average sentences of incarcerations in all Missouri counties for offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016.

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Adair	115	9.6	0.35%
Andrew	45	11.8	0.14%
Atchison	16	10.1	0.05%
Audrain	192	12.2	0.59%
Barry	184	9.0	0.56%
Barton	46	10.3	0.14%
Bates	86	8.7	0.26%
Benton	104	10.8	0.32%
Bollinger	59	9.7	0.18%
Boone	905	12.8	2.76%
Buchanan	867	11.7	2.65%
Butler	352	9.8	1.07%
Caldwell	76	9.4	0.23%
Callaway	281	10.5	0.86%
Camden	230	11.6	0.70%
Cape Girardeau	469	11.3	1.43%
Carroll	66	13.9	0.20%
Carter	18	13.2	0.05%
Cass	269	12.6	0.82%
Cedar	67	10.0	0.20%
Chariton	44	12.3	0.13%
Christian	284	11.2	0.87%
Clark	24	11.9	0.07%
Clay	775	12.9	2.36%
Clinton	104	11.0	0.32%
Cole	419	12.9	1.28%
Cooper	160	10.3	0.49%
Crawford	247	10.1	0.75%
Dade	15	9.2	0.05%
Dallas	98	9.5	0.30%
Daviess	70	11.3	0.21%
Dekalb	127	11.9	0.39%
Dent	127	12.8	0.39%
Douglas	69	9.4	0.21%
Dunklin	400	10.2	1.22%
Franklin	372	9.4	1.13%
Gasconade	44	14.3	0.13%
Gentry	10	11.3	0.03%
Greene	1695	12.1	5.17%
Grundy	72	9.7	0.22%
Harrison	58	9.6	0.18%
Henry	213	9.7	0.65%
Hickory	28	8.0	0.09%
Holt	23	9.8	0.07%
Howard	55	9.9	0.17%
Howell	129	9.5	0.39%
Iron	73	12.7	0.22%
Jackson	2833	17.0	8.64%
Jasper	464	12.9	1.42%
Jefferson	796	11.5	2.43%
Johnson	262	11.5	0.80%
Knox	8	15.4	0.02%
Laclede	316	11.0	0.96%
Lafayette	468	11.4	1.43%
Lawrence	274	9.9	0.84%
Lewis	25	13.8	0.08%
Lincoln	231	10.8	0.70%
Linn	61	10.3	0.19%
Livingston	193	10.7	0.59%
Macon	58	13.4	0.18%
Madison	65	11.8	0.20%
Maries	24	9.9	0.07%
Marion	203	12.0	0.62%
Mcdonald	108	10.9	0.33%
Mercer	37	11.8	0.11%
Miller	164	9.8	0.50%
Mississippi	138	12.6	0.42%
Moniteau	83	8.5	0.25%
Monroe	39	12.8	0.12%
Montgomery	130	13.2	0.40%
Morgan	152	10.5	0.46%
New Madrid	229	12.5	0.70%
Newton	165	10.0	0.50%
Nodaway	78	8.5	0.24%
Oregon	18	14.4	0.05%
Osage	35	8.6	0.11%
Ozark	60	11.7	0.18%
Pemiscot	206	11.6	0.63%
Perry	83	11.7	0.25%
Pettis	267	11.3	0.81%
Phelps	396	11.9	1.21%
Pike	145	10.6	0.44%
Platte	377	12.9	1.15%
Polk	163	8.5	0.50%
Pulaski	266	12.5	0.81%
Putnam	40	7.2	0.12%
Ralls	65	13.2	0.20%
Randolph	271	11.9	0.83%
Ray	135	11.2	0.41%
Reynolds	37	10.2	0.11%
Ripley	70	9.1	0.21%
Saline	301	12.4	0.92%
Schuyler	14	8.0	0.04%
Scotland	18	9.9	0.05%
Scott	264	10.9	0.81%
Shannon	19	10.1	0.06%
Shelby	28	13.2	0.09%
St. Charles	1,222	13.0	3.73%
St. Clair	79	11.2	0.24%
St. Francois	731	12.9	2.23%
St. Louis City	4,565	17.4	13.93%
St. Louis Cnty	3,077	14.6	9.39%
Ste. Genevieve	107	11.3	0.33%
Stoddard	225	9.6	0.69%
Stone	140	11.1	0.43%
Sullivan	29	10.2	0.09%
Taney	325	10.8	0.99%
Texas	149	9.6	0.45%
Vernon	100	9.8	0.31%
Warren	341	11.5	1.04%
Washington	250	11.7	0.76%
Wayne	77	11.4	0.23%
Webster	171	9.8	0.52%
Worth	5	9.6	0.02%
Wright	120	7.7	0.37%
Total All Counties	32,777	12.7	100.0%

Offense Groups and Demographics

Of all offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016, the greatest number were sentenced for violent offenses (37%). This offense group contained 38.6% of male offender. To the contrary, the most numerous offenses for females were Non-violent and drug offenses (Table 3.3). Average sentences were longer for males than females in all offense groups. Total average sentence of all offenses was 5.3 years longer for males than females (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. Number and percent of offenders incarcerated in each offense group as of June 30, 2016.

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	789	11,359	12,148	23.3%	38.6%	37.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	156	4,631	4,787	4.6%	15.7%	14.6%
Nonviolent	1,147	7,372	8,519	33.9%	25.0%	25.9%
Drug	1,199	5,121	6,320	35.4%	17.4%	19.3%
DWI	94	963	1,057	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4. Average sentences by offense group for offenders incarcerated as of June 30, 2016.

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.2	17.4	17.2
Sex and Child Abuse	10.3	17.9	17.6
Nonviolent	6.2	7.3	7.2
Drug	7.0	9.0	8.6
DWI	5.9	7.1	7.0
Total	8.5	13.8	11.5

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

Most offenders were sentenced with C class felonies (38.5%). This is true also for both male and female offenders. However, over half (57.8%) of females are incarcerated under C class felonies, while for males the percent is notably lower at 36.3% (Table 3.5). The reverse is true for A and B class felonies, where males have a slightly greater percent of B class felonies, and greater than double the percent of A class felonies as females. Males also have a longer average sentence for all felony classes, with a greater difference in A and B class felonies over females (Table 3.6). Of all offenders serving life sentences, about 40% are no parole. This percentage is also about the same for both males and females (Table 3.7). For life sentences among other racial groups, 37.2% of White and 42.2% of Black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

Table 3.5. Number and percent of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016 by felony class and gender.

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	420	7,384	7,804	12.4%	25.1%	23.8%
B	777	7,046	7,823	23.0%	23.9%	23.8%
C	1,958	10,698	12,656	57.8%	36.3%	38.5%
D	172	1,418	1,590	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%
Interstate	1	31	32	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	57	2,869	2,926	1.7%	9.7%	8.9%
Total	3,385	29,446	32,831	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6. Average sentence of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016 by felony class and gender

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	20.0	22.6	22.4
B	9.6	11.1	11.0
C	5.9	7.2	7.0
D	3.8	4.5	4.4
Interstate	-	-	-
Unclassified	15.1	20.6	20.5
Total	8.5	13.2	12.7

Table 3.7. Number of current life sentences by gender among offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016.

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole	37	1,111	1,148
Life with Parole	61	1,681	1,742
Total	98	2,792	2,890

Table 3.8. Number of current life sentences by race among offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016.

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native American	White	Total
Life without Parole	4	635	11	8	490	1,148
Life with Parole	2	869	36	6	828	1,742
Total	6	1,504	47	14	1,318	2,890

Top Twenty Offenses

Of all offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016, the top twenty most populous offenses account for about 70% of the population with the greatest number of offenders being those involving drugs (Table 3.9). The top twenty female offenses contain 78.1% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses being drug related, meaning that the types of offenses females commit are more closely concentrated than the offenses males commit (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses with only 69.1% of offenders accounted for in the top twenty (Table 3.11). The top twenty offenses among male offenders also contain a greater number of personal assault offenses than females. Top twenty offenses are similar among racial groups, though drug and DWI offenses occur more frequently in White/other race (Table 3.12) offenders than in Black offenders (Table 3.13). Conversely, robbery and assault type offenses rank higher among Black offenders than White or other offenders.

Table 3.9. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	(yrs)	Total
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,697	6.1	8.2%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,678	10.2	8.2%
3	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,407	17.3	7.3%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,080	7.7	6.3%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	2,023	25.3	6.2%
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,284	6.7	3.9%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,176	10.8	3.6%
8	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,095	29.8	3.3%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	951	10.6	2.9%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	855	6.3	2.6%
11	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	746	19.9	2.3%
12	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	718	7.7	2.2%
13	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	687	6.5	2.1%
14	18010	FORGERY	634	6.5	1.9%
15	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	602	18.2	1.8%
16	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	594	11.1	1.8%
17	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	486	8.9	1.5%
18	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	474	17.7	1.4%
19	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	352	11.7	1.1%
20	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	325	19.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,864	12.7	69.6%
Total All Other Offenses			9,967	12.5	30.4%
Total All Offenses			32,831	12.7	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.10. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of female offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	(yrs)	Total
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	661	5.2	19.5%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	411	9.4	12.1%
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	272	6.2	8.0%
4	18010	FORGERY	204	6.0	6.0%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	190	6.8	5.6%
6	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	185	23.1	5.5%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	95	8.6	2.8%
8	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	71	13.5	2.1%
9	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	66	4.8	1.9%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	61	6.7	1.8%
11	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	55	5.3	1.6%
12	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	53	8.4	1.6%
13	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	46	16.9	1.4%
14	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	44	26.4	1.3%
15	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	43	5.1	1.3%
16	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	43	6.4	1.3%
17	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	40	5.2	1.2%
18	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	37	4.4	1.1%
19	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	34	6.4	1.0%
20	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	33	5.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Female Offenses			2,644	8.4	78.1%
Total All Other Female Offenses			741	9.0	21.9%
Total All Female Offenses			3,385	8.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.11. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of male offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	(yrs)	Total
1	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,336	17.4	7.9%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,267	10.3	7.7%
3	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,036	6.4	6.9%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,890	7.7	6.4%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,838	25.5	6.2%
6	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,081	11.0	3.7%
7	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,051	29.9	3.6%
8	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,012	6.8	3.4%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	898	10.7	3.0%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	812	6.4	2.8%
11	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	700	20.1	2.4%
12	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	657	7.9	2.2%
13	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	621	6.6	2.1%
14	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	590	18.3	2.0%
15	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	587	11.1	2.0%
16	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	465	17.8	1.6%
17	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	457	9.0	1.6%
18	18010	FORGERY	430	6.7	1.5%
19	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	327	11.7	1.1%
20	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	306	16.5	1.0%
Total Top 20 Male Offenses			20,361	13.2	69.1%
Total All Other Male Offenses			9,085	13.1	30.9%
Total All Male Offenses			29,446	13.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.12. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	(yrs)	Total
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,173	5.8	10.1%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,027	10.1	9.4%
3	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,564	7.6	7.3%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,009	6.6	4.7%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	862	25.9	4.0%
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	631	6.2	2.9%
7	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	626	17.3	2.9%
8	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	622	10.4	2.9%
9	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	548	6.3	2.6%
10	18010	FORGERY	526	6.5	2.5%
11	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	526	11.2	2.5%
12	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	492	7.9	2.3%
13	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	491	29.6	2.3%
14	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	482	10.9	2.2%
15	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	462	18.6	2.2%
16	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	452	8.9	2.1%
17	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	399	17.7	1.9%
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	323	20.3	1.5%
19	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	295	6.1	1.4%
20	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	242	6.2	1.1%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			14,752	10.9	68.7%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			6,707	11.8	31.3%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			21,459	11.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.13. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of Black offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	(yrs)	Total
1	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,781	17.3	15.7%
2	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,161	24.7	10.2%
3	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	694	10.7	6.1%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	651	10.4	5.7%
5	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	604	29.9	5.3%
6	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	524	7.5	4.6%
7	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	516	7.9	4.5%
8	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	423	19.5	3.7%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	329	10.8	2.9%
10	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	275	7.0	2.4%
11	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	226	7.5	2.0%
12	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	224	6.7	2.0%
13	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	187	18.6	1.6%
14	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	164	11.8	1.4%
15	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	140	16.9	1.2%
16	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	139	6.9	1.2%
17	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	137	6.6	1.2%
18	11010	RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	135	28.1	1.2%
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	130	12.6	1.1%
20	11008	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	123	24.5	1.1%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			8,563	15.7	75.3%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,809	14.7	24.7%
Total All Black Offenses			11,372	15.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Dangerous Felony Offenses

The percent of incarcerated offenders who are dangerous felons has increased from 14.8% in FY2007 to 22.7% in FY2016 (Table 3.14). Robbery 1st degree remains the most populous charge among dangerous felonies. It is important to note that Murder 1st degree is not classified as a dangerous felony but instead is a separate offense with a penalty of capital punishment or life without parole. The number of offenders with life sentences has also continued to steadily rise, increasing by about 12% from FY2007 to FY2016 (Table 3.15).

Table 3.14. Ten year populations among dangerous felony offenses from FY2007 to FY2016.

RSMO	Missouri Charge Code / Offense Description	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
565.021	10031 MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,115	1,194	1,308	1,392	1,461	1,533	1,558	1,618	1,629	1,674
565.021	10034 MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
565.021	10035 MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	2	5	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
565.021	10036 MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	-	-	-	-	7	15	29	49	77	104
565.050	13011 ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	498	539	570	596	620	641	671	669	677	684
565.050	13020 ASSAULT 1ST DEG	364	393	396	394	390	374	365	359	352	339
565.072	13009 DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	13	26	42	52	65	74	84	90	100	106
565.072	13015 DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	39	53	72	75	81	82	86	85	92	91
565.072	13018 DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	-	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	4
565.072	13021 DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTE	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	6	5	6
565.081	13100 ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	30	39	48	50	52	62	65	72	75	82
565.110	16010 KIDNAPPING	63	69	68	64	57	57	43	45	39	40
565.110	16020 KIDNAP-FACIL FEL/INJURY/TERROR	97	101	107	101	93	90	87	90	88	82
565.115	16025 CHILD KIDNAPPING	-	2	3	6	6	9	9	11	15	16
565.180	26165 ELDER ABUSE-1ST DEGREE	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5
566.030	11005 FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	17	21	33	39	41	44	51	53	52	49
566.030	11007 RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16
566.030	11008 FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	42	62	85	110	122	140	159	178	190	193
566.030	11010 RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	102	101	101	97	89	88	79	75	77	73
566.030	11012 ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	4	7	11	17	18	19	21	23	22	23
566.030	11015 RAPE	125	129	124	121	117	111	108	103	100	94
566.030	11016 ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	3	2	4	5	5	7	7	7	9	9
566.030	11019 RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
566.032	11025 STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	120	163	201	232	249	262	264	265	278	280
566.032	11032 STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	21	25	32	37	46	58	75	84	88	98
566.060	11062 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
566.060	11064 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
566.060	11066 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
566.060	11070 SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	11	10	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5
566.060	11071 FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	43	40	41	40	38	37	34	33	29	27
566.060	11075 SODOMY	72	76	66	59	52	49	47	47	43	40
566.060	11082 FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	5	8	12	16	20	21	23	27	29	28
566.060	11084 FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	32	35	48	57	72	78	87	96	100	99
566.060	11086 ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
566.060	11088 ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	2	4	4	7	7	7	8	10	11	10
566.062	11095 STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	43	83	133	198	257	308	372	428	485	542
566.062	11097 STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	152	212	276	307	343	366	384	385	394	388
568.060	26054 ABUSE CHILD-RSLT IN DEATH	6	8	9	12	15	19	21	22	22	23
568.060	26062 ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD - RES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
569.020	12010 ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,728	1,841	1,996	2,051	2,085	2,147	2,134	2,169	2,163	2,120
569.040	17010 ARSON 1ST DEGREE	57	53	47	39	36	34	42	42	44	48
569.040	17012 ARSON 1ST PHY INJ/DEATH	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	6
569.040	17015 ARSON CAUSING INJURY/DEATH IN ATT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated		4,812	5,311	5,862	6,203	6,473	6,764	6,947	7,173	7,337	7,444
Total Population Incarcerated		29,928	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831
Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons		16.1%	17.7%	19.3%	20.4%	21.0%	21.8%	22.1%	22.5%	22.7%	22.7%

Table 3.15. Ten year population of offenders serving life sentences from FY2007 to FY2016.

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Life without Parole	957	955	995	1,023	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138	1,148
Life with Parole	1,615	1,632	1,647	1,671	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732	1,742
Total	2,572	2,587	2,642	2,694	2,721	2,760	2,799	2,831	2,870	2,890

4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2011

Offense Groups

The female offender population has increased 36.2% from FY2011 to FY2016, while the male population has increased 4.2% over the same time period. The largest increase occurred among female drug offenses (70.8%, Table 4.1) which represented 35.4% of all offenses among the female population by FY2016 (Fig. 4.1). The largest increase for males was in nonviolent offenses (Table 4.1). Among offense types for female offenders, the largest change was seen with drug offenses, where there was 70.8% increase between FY2011 and FY2016. The number of female offenders increased in all offense groups. Male offenders were more likely than females to be sentenced for violent offenses as well as sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 4.1).

Table 4.1. Number of male and female offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	696	11,079	11,775	789	11,359	12,148	13.4%	2.5%	3.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	124	4,743	4,867	156	4,631	4,787	25.8%	-2.4%	-1.6%
Nonviolent	872	6,505	7,377	1,147	7,372	8,519	31.5%	13.3%	15.5%
Drug	702	4,701	5,403	1,199	5,121	6,320	70.8%	8.9%	17.0%
DWI	91	1,241	1,332	94	963	1,057	3.3%	-22.4%	-20.6%
Total	2,485	28,269	30,754	3,385	29,446	32,831	36.2%	4.2%	6.8%

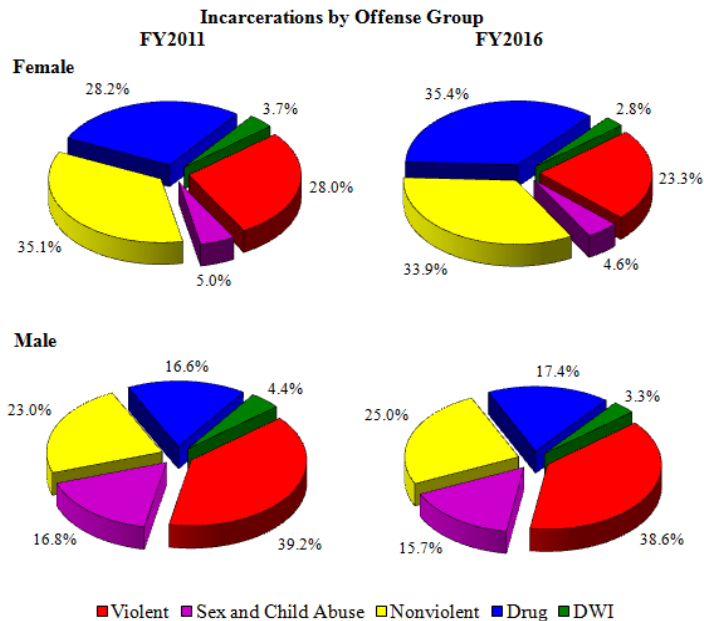


Figure 4.1. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female offenders on June 30, 2011 and 2016.

Average Sentences

The average aggregate sentence length of all incarcerated offenders increased 0.7% from FY2011 to FY2016. Average sentence length for females decreased 3.2% while the average sentence length for males increased 1.8% (Table 4.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length was for DWI in males and for nonviolent offenses in females. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016, female offenders were serving an average sentence of 8.5 years and male offenders were serving an average sentence of 13.2 years. Average sentence length for male offenders increased in all offense groups except violent offenses, where there was a small decrease (Fig. 4.2).

Table 4.2. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.7	17.6	17.4	14.2	17.4	17.2	-3.0%	-0.7%	-0.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.2	16.2	16.1	10.3	17.9	17.6	1.0%	10.1%	9.6%
Nonviolent	5.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	7.3	7.2	4.9%	6.0%	5.6%
Drug	6.8	8.9	8.6	7.0	9.0	8.6	3.1%	1.1%	0.0%
DWI	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.0	2.1%	19.7%	18.1%
Total	8.8	12.9	12.6	8.5	13.2	12.7	-3.2%	1.8%	0.7%

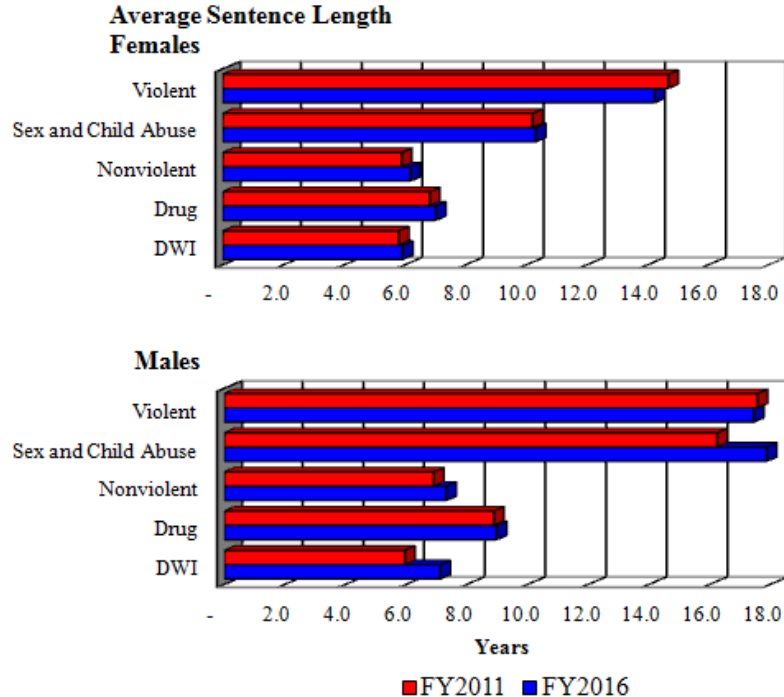


Figure 4.2. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

The percentage of all offenders in the Violent and Sex Offense groups showed a slight decrease from 54.1% in FY2011 to 51.6% in FY2016 (Fig. 4.3). Both males and females showed the same trend, with females exhibiting a greater decrease in the percent of Violent and Sex Offense groups than males.

Table 4.3: Five Year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations

Female

Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	820	33.0%	945	27.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,665	67.0%	2,440	72.1%
Total	2,485	100.0%	3,385	100.0%

Male

Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,822	56.0%	15,990	54.3%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,447	44.0%	13,456	45.7%
Total	28,269	100.0%	29,446	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,642	54.1%	16,935	51.6%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,112	45.9%	15,896	48.4%
Total	30,754	100.0%	32,831	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

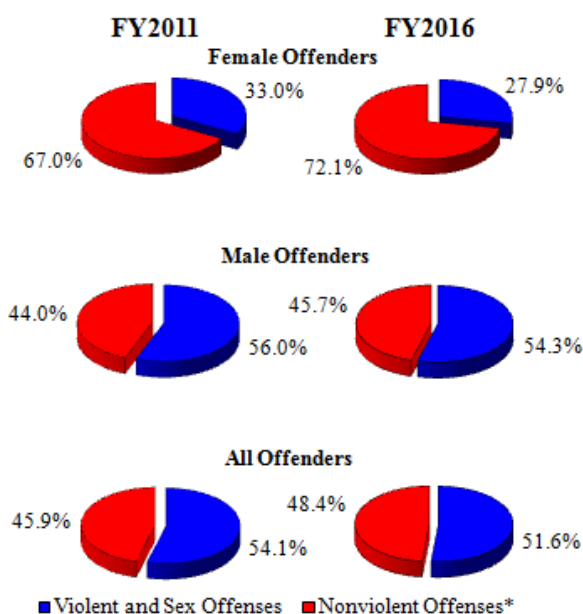


Figure 4.3. Number and percent of all, male and female offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Disparities in Race and Sex Composition

The overall number of female offenders increased 36.2% from FY2011 to FY2016, though the number of males increased only slightly (Table 4.4). Within the large increase of female offenders, Black female offenders decreased by 6.3%, but White female offenders increased 48.9%. While still a very small portion of the population, Hispanic offenders increased 38.3%.

Table 4.4. Number and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 institutional population by gender and race.

Race	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	9	49	58	12	53	65	33.3%	8.2%	12.1%
Black	558	11,313	11,871	523	10,849	11,372	-6.3%	-4.1%	-4.2%
Hispanic	60	517	577	83	512	595	38.3%	-1.0%	3.1%
Native American	20	74	94	31	84	115	55.0%	13.5%	22.3%
Unknown	1	20	21	1	25	26	0.0%	25.0%	23.8%
White	1,837	16,296	18,133	2,735	17,923	20,658	48.9%	10.0%	13.9%
Total	2,485	28,269	30,754	3,385	29,446	32,831	36.2%	4.2%	6.8%

5. Admissions to Prison

Prior to July 1, 2008, admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison. After July 1, 2008, only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision. This change reduced the number of admissions. In the last fiscal year prior to the change (FY2008) it was estimated that there were about 700 offenders included in admissions that had been admitted and released from a community release center without being transferred to a mainline prison.

Please note that there are several metrics used to calculate admissions. “Total admissions” refers to all offenders admitted to prison and includes in the count offenders who may have left and returned to prison multiple times. Meanwhile, “All Admissions” refers to only the number of individual offenders admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all of which are only counted once.

Admissions Type

Total admissions in FY2016 decreased from FY2015 by 2.9%. New admissions decreased by 1.4% while returns from supervision decreased 4.3% from FY2015 to FY2016 (Table 5.1). All admissions types decreased from the prior year, except for 120 day admissions and long-term (LT Drug) Drug Programs (Fig. 5.1). Table 5.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns. Over time, probation revocations have increased from FY06 to FY2016 while total new court commitments have decreased over the same time period.

Over the previous ten years, total admissions to prison have increased at 0.1% per year in the last five years compared to an annual decrease of 2.6% from FY2006-FY2011 (Table 5.3). In the FY2006-FY2011 period, all admission types decreased but law violations. In the past 5 years, the largest increase in admissions is with 120 day and long-term drug admissions and the largest decrease is in new prison sentences. New admissions still showed a slight increase of 0.5%.

Table 5.1. Number of offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Admissions	10,199	9,831	9,961	9,878	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,865	9,727
New Prison Sentences	5,624	5,487	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,622	5,837	5,445	5,229
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	4,575	4,344	4,288	3,879	3,941	3,873	4,076	4,336	4,497	4,420	4,498
Returns from Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Violations	11,333	11,361	11,277	9,559	8,924	9,398	9,337	9,336	9,734	9,678	9,256
Technical Violations	3,678	3,706	3,843	3,434	3,700	3,874	3,991	4,201	4,312	4,205	4,182
All Admissions	21,532	21,192	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,294	20,068	19,543	18,983
Percent Change		-1.6%	0.2%	-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%

Table 5.2. Percentage change in admissions during FY2007-2016 by admission type.

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	4,563	4,398	4,368	4,647	4,549	4,429	4,437	4,482	4,453	4,278	4,059
Probation Revocations	8,064	7,790	8,010	7,652	7,474	7,299	7,694	7,836	8,385	8,082	8,320
Parole Returns	8,905	9,004	8,860	7,138	6,651	7,146	6,899	6,976	7,230	7,183	6,605
All Admissions	21,532	21,192	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,294	20,068	19,543	18,984
Percent Change		-1.6%	0.2%	-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%

Figure 5.1. Ten-year trends in admission type to prison from FY2007 to FY2016.

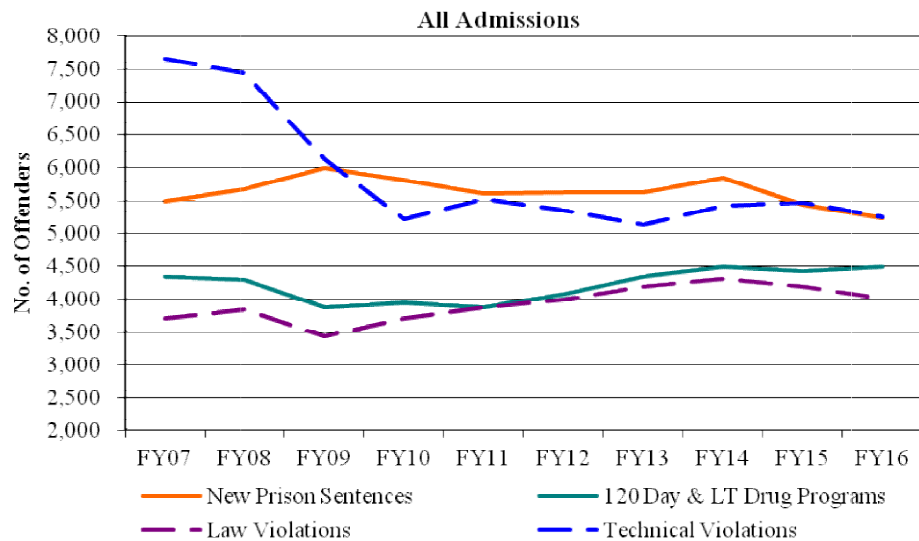


Table 5.3. Percent change in prison admissions during FY2006 - FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
New Admissions	-1.5%	0.5%
New Prison Sentences	-0.1%	-1.4%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-3.3%	3.0%
Returns from Supervision	-3.7%	-0.3%
Law Violations	1.0%	1.5%
Technical violations	-6.3%	-1.7%
All Admissions	-2.6%	0.1%

Total female admissions have remained stable from F20Y15 to FY2016 (Table 5.4) despite the previous increase of 3.9% from FY2014 to FY2015. New prison sentences have seen a slight decrease and new 120-day and long-term drug admissions have increased significantly while all other admission types have decreased. Female admissions to prisons have increased at 4.7% per year in the last five years compared to an annual .9% decrease from FY2006 - FY2011 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4. Number of female offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2007 to FY2016.

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Admissions	1,511	1,479	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,969
New Prison Sentences	721	748	741	681	697	739	722	721	820	814	785
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	790	731	703	712	800	760	851	984	1,092	1,101	1,184
Returns from Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Violations	1,343	1,371	1,413	1,131	1,042	1,223	1,212	1,266	1,383	1,507	1,452
Technical Violations	301	292	355	336	344	383	403	470	481	521	507
All Admissions	2,854	2,850	2,857	2,524	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,422	3,421
Percent Change		-0.1%	0.2%	-11.7%	0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	0.0%

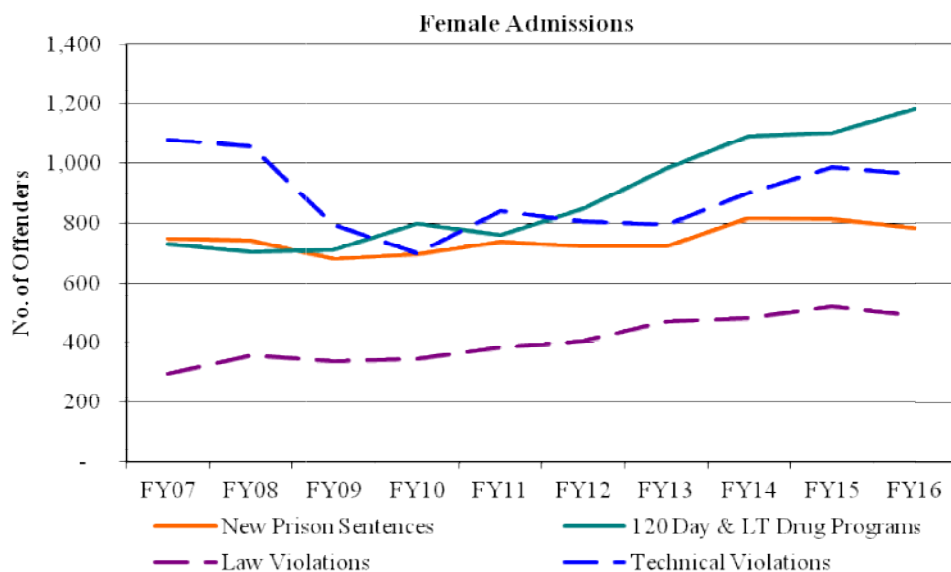


Figure 5.2. Ten year trends in female admissions type to prison from FY2007 to FY2016.

Table 5.5. Percent change in female admissions during FY2006 - FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
New Admissions	-0.2%	5.6%
New Prison Sentences	0.5%	1.2%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-0.8%	9.3%
Returns from Supervision	-1.9%	3.5%
Law Violations	4.9%	5.8%
Technical violations	-4.2%	2.4%
All Admissions	-0.9%	4.7%

Total male admissions decreased from FY2015 by 3.5% (Table 5.6). All admissions types have decreased but the largest change in the offender population is seen in technical violation returns (Fig. 5.3). Annual average percent of change in male admissions for FY2011-FY2016 has had a slight decline of 0.7%, compared to the annual 2.9% decrease from FY2006 - FY2011 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Number of male offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Admissions	8,688	8,352	8,517	8,485	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,950	7,758
New Prison Sentences	4,903	4,739	4,932	5,318	5,112	4,864	4,895	4,901	5,017	4,631	4,444
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,785	3,613	3,585	3,167	3,141	3,113	3,225	3,352	3,405	3,319	3,314
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns from Supervision	9,990	9,990	9,864	8,428	7,882	8,175	8,125	8,070	8,351	8,171	7,804
Law Violations	3,377	3,414	3,488	3,098	3,356	3,491	3,588	3,731	3,831	3,684	3,675
Technical Violations	6,613	6,576	6,376	5,330	4,526	4,684	4,537	4,339	4,520	4,487	4,129
All Admissions	18,678	18,342	18,381	16,913	16,135	16,152	16,245	16,323	16,773	16,121	15,562
Percent Change		-1.8%	0.2%	-8.0%	-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%

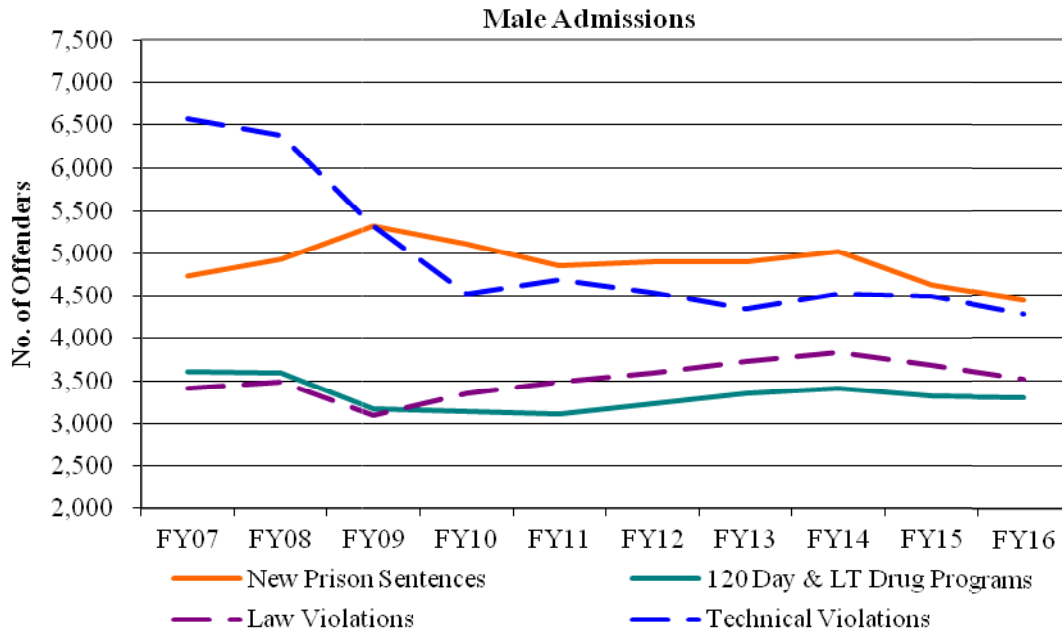


Figure 5.3. Ten year trends in male admissions type to prison from FY2007 to FY2016.

Table 5.7. Percent change in male admissions during FY2006 - FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
New Admissions	-1.7%	-0.6%
New Prison Sentences	-0.2%	-1.8%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-3.8%	1.2%
Returns from Supervision	-3.9%	-0.9%
Law Violations	0.7%	0.2%
Technical violations	-6.7%	-1.8%
All Admissions	-2.9%	-0.7%

New Admissions

Since 2007, new admissions have ranged from a low of 9,476 in FY2011 to a high of 10,335 in FY2014. Across all admission types, with the exception of drug offenses which saw a 3.4% increase in FY2016, there was a decrease in admissions in FY2016. Total new admissions in FY2016 declined back to the middle of that range (Table 5.8). About forty percent of all new admissions were for nonviolent offenses, followed by drug offenses. Violent offenses were at their lowest level since FY2007. Over the ten-year period, drug offense admissions were high in FY2007 and then declined until FY2012 where they began to increase again. However, drug offenses remained nearly equivalent for FY2015-FY2016 (Fig. 5.4).

Table 5.8. Number of new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

Offense Type	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Violent	1,430	1,577	1,789	1,698	1,555	1,566	1,578	1,603	1,610	1,536
Sex and Child Abuse	686	694	725	711	664	569	609	597	583	573
Nonviolent	3,788	3,863	3,807	3,764	3,721	3,909	3,977	4,276	3,939	3,848
Drug	3,056	2,907	2,743	2,695	2,672	2,776	2,977	3,154	3,107	3,212
DWI	871	920	814	882	864	873	817	705	625	556
Total	9,831	9,961	9,878	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,335	9,864	9,725

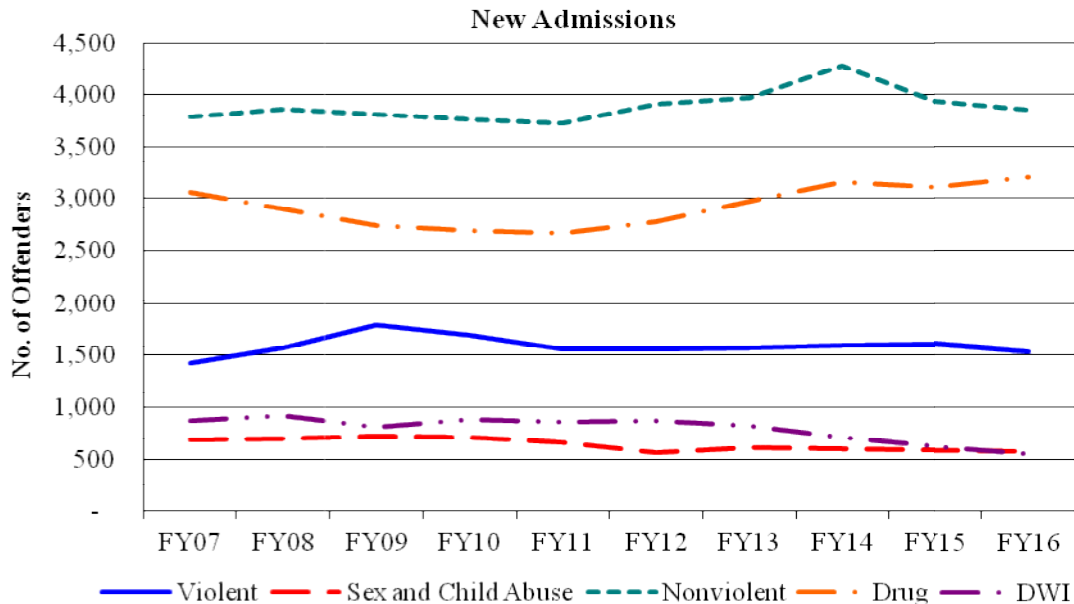


Figure 5.4. Ten year trends in number of new prison admissions by offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

Among female new admissions, sex and child abuse offenses and drug offenses increased from the prior year while other offense groups decreased. This led to a slight increase in female new admissions between FY2015 and FY2016. However, total female admissions since FY2007 have increased by 33%. Female new admissions drug offenses have had the greatest number of new admissions over the past ten years, followed by nonviolent offenses (Table 5.9). Meanwhile, similar to the FY2015, DWI offenses are still below FY2007 numbers (Fig. 5.5).

Table 5.9. Number of female new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

Offense Type	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Violent	134	138	176	152	151	141	152	166	188	164
Sex and Child Abuse	58	42	62	48	45	43	52	53	51	63
Nonviolent	602	625	533	580	605	592	660	751	720	709
Drug	606	565	548	631	607	691	738	850	884	968
DWI	79	74	74	86	91	106	103	92	72	65
Total	1,479	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,969

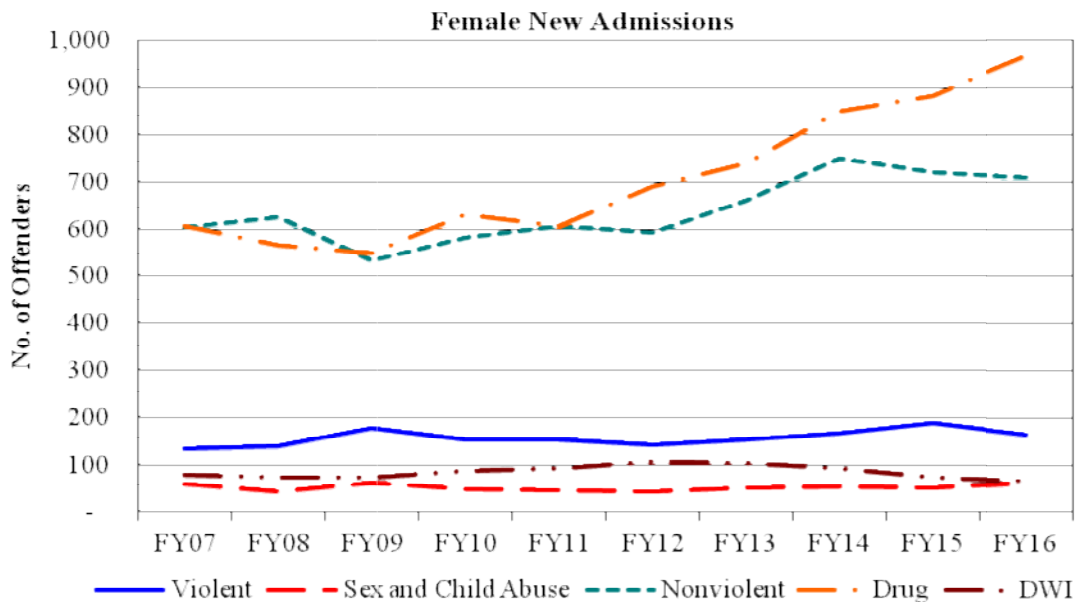


Figure 5.5. Ten year trends in number of female new prison admissions by offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

Total new admissions for male offenders declined from FY2015, with the largest decreases among nonviolent and DWI offenses (Table 5.10). The only offense group which saw an increase in admissions was drug offenses. Admissions for violent offenses have decreased slightly for the second straight year (Fig. 5.6)

Table 5.10. Number of male new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

Offense Type	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Violent	1,296	1,439	1,613	1,546	1,404	1,425	1,426	1,437	1,422	1,372
Sex and Child Abuse	628	652	663	663	619	526	557	544	532	510
Nonviolent	3,186	3,238	3,274	3,184	3,116	3,317	3,317	3,525	3,219	3,139
Drug	2,450	2,342	2,195	2,064	2,065	2,085	2,239	2,304	2,223	2,244
DWI	792	846	740	796	773	767	714	613	553	491
Total	8,352	8,517	8,485	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,423	7,949	7,756

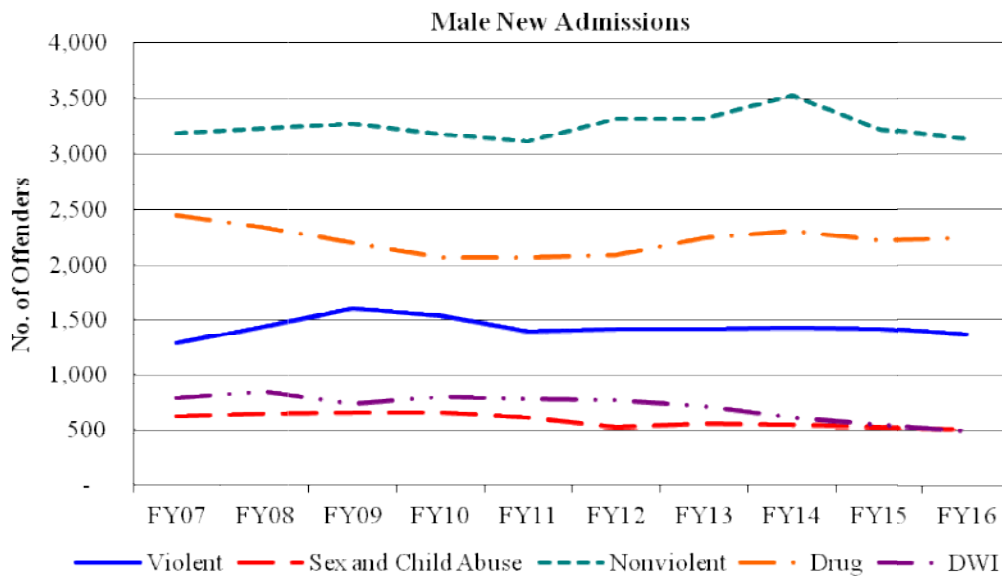


Figure 5.6. Ten year trends in number of male new prison admissions by offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

All Admissions

The admissions category with the greatest number of individual offenders who had one or more prison admission for FY2016 was in returns on technical violations for non-violent offenses (Table 5.11). Most offenders were admitted to prison in FY2016 due to a nonviolent offense. Due to the nature of 120-day and long-term treatment programs, drug and DWI offenses show similar patterns of greater admissions under 120-day and long-term drug programs and technical violations. All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.7).

Table 5.11. Number of offenders admitted to prison in FY2016 by offense group and admission type.

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,036	491	599	621	2,747	15.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	428	143	69	174	814	4.4%
Nonviolent	2,224	1,628	1,711	2,250	7,813	42.6%
Drug	1,349	1,845	1,271	1,691	6,156	33.5%
DWI	178	373	117	151	819	4.5%
Total	5,215	4,480	3,767	4,887	18,349	100.0%

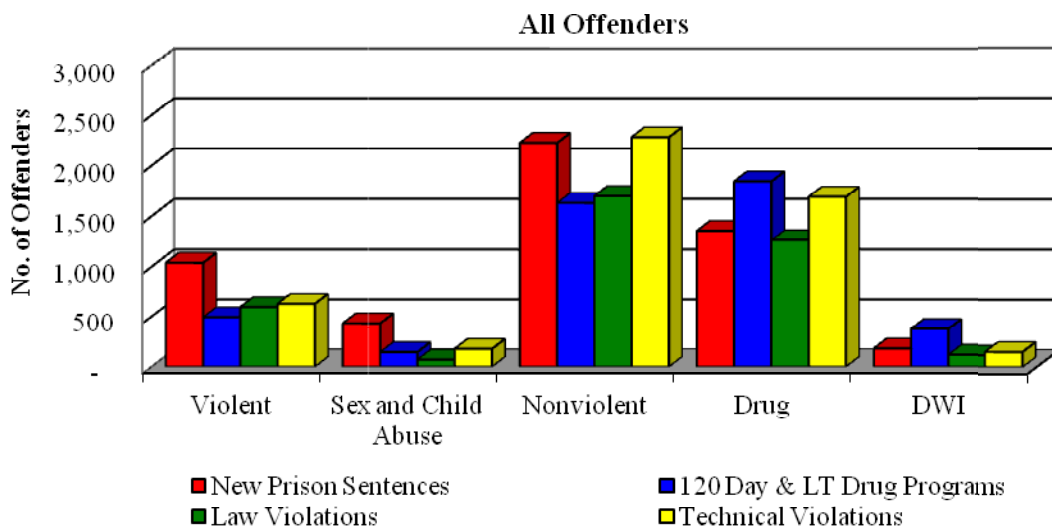


Figure 5.7. Number of offenders admitted to prison in FY2016 for each admission type by offense group.

Drug and nonviolent offenses accounted for 87% of all female admissions in FY2016. The greatest number of females were admitted under the 120-day/long-term treatment admission type for drug offenses (Table 5.12). The pattern of admissions for female drug and DWI offenses is comparable to the overall pattern for admissions. However, nonviolent offenses and violent and sex and child abuse offenses in female admissions show a different pattern than does the overall admissions trend (Fig. 5.8)

Table 5.12. Number of female offenders admitted to prison in FY2016 by offense group and admission type.

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	101	61	36	55	253	7.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	37	26	6	17	86	2.6%
Nonviolent	309	399	205	396	1,309	39.4%
Drug	324	639	207	408	1,578	47.5%
DWI	13	52	9	21	95	2.9%
Total	784	1,177	463	897	3,321	100.0%

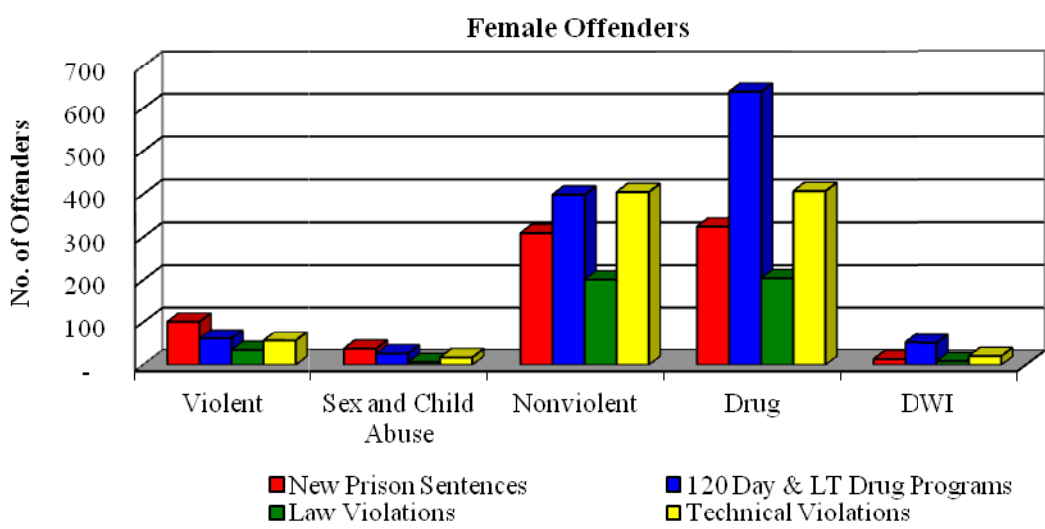


Figure 5.8. Number of female offenders admitted to prison in FY2016 for each admission type by offense group.

Nonviolent offenses accounted for 43.4% of all male admissions in FY2016, with the most populous group being new sentences for nonviolent offenses. New prison sentences accounted for the greatest number of admissions for violent and sex and child abuse offenses, also. Meanwhile, technical violation returns were the greatest source of admissions for drug offenses (Table 5.13). The pattern of admission types for males more closely resembles total admissions than does the trend for overall female admissions numbers (Fig. 5.9).

Table 5.13. Number of male offenders admitted in FY2016 by offense group and admission type.

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	935	430	563	566	2,494	16.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	391	117	63	157	728	4.8%
Nonviolent	1,915	1,229	1,506	1,854	6,504	43.3%
Drug	1,025	1,206	1,064	1,283	4,578	30.5%
DWI	165	321	108	130	724	4.8%
Total	4,431	3,303	3,304	3,990	15,028	100.0%

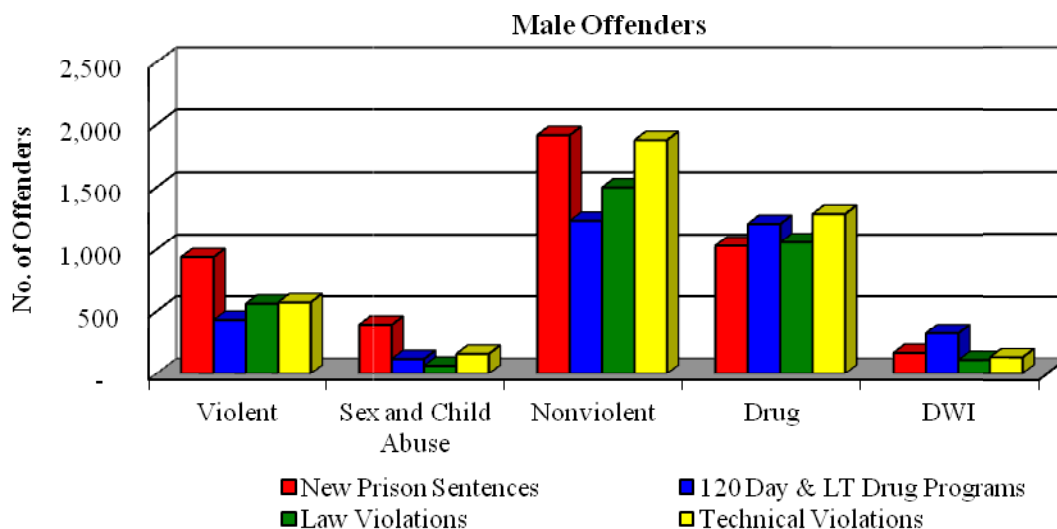


Figure 5.9. Number of male offenders admitted in FY2016 for each admission type by offense group.

Top Forty Admissions

Table 5.14. Offenses ranked by number of new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

All Offenders, New Admissions

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	897	5.2	1,232	2,129
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	365	5.8	313	678
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	310	5.2	270	580
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	277	8.4	457	734
5	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	185	5.3	139	324
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	176	5.6	160	336
7	18010	FORGERY	135	4.8	129	264
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	133	6.2	84	217
9	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	124	8.5	75	199
10	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	121	13.6	20	141
11	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	104	3.6	65	169
12	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	102	7.9	88	190
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	93	4.6	86	179
14	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	83	5.8	29	112
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	75	4.1	176	251
16	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	70	10.6	27	97
17	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	68	23.8	-	68
18	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	64	18.8	-	64
19	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	57	5.2	32	89
20	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	57	4.1	43	100
21	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	56	4.6	21	77
22	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	53	4.3	23	76
23	46780	DWR/DWS	51	4.4	39	90
24	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	49	7.4	18	67
25	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	48	3.9	8	56
26	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	46	5.8	158	204
27	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	42	6.0	37	79
28	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	42	4.7	29	71
29	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	38	17.2	1	39
30	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	34	10.3	9	43
31	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	34	5.2	32	66
32	27020	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	34	4.1	18	52
33	13113	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	31	6.3	16	47
34	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	31	5.4	27	58
35	23110	PROP DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	29	3.9	22	51
36	10051	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	28	7.4	1	29
37	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	28	6.4	19	47
38	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	28	4.7	17	45
39	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	28	11.0	-	28
40	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	27	16.8	1	28
		Total Top Forty Offense Admissions	4,253	6.7	3,921	8,174
		Total All Other Offense Admissions	962	7.9	559	1,521
		Total All Offense Admissions	5,215	6.9	4,480	9,695

Table 5.15. Offenses ranked by number of female new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

Female Offenders, New Admissions

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	234	4.7	448	682
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	66	4.8	80	146
3	18010	FORGERY	47	4.4	59	106
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	47	8.0	141	188
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	35	4.8	60	95
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	24	3.8	32	56
7	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	20	5.0	19	39
8	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	16	3.6	8	24
9	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	14	4.9	8	22
10	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	13	5.5	21	34
11	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	12	8.2	14	26
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	10	22.8	-	10
13	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	10	5.5	10	20
14	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	10	6.0	13	23
15	10051	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	9	7.6	-	9
16	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	9	5.8	15	24
17	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	8	5.6	7	15
18	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	8	4.6	10	18
19	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	8	3.9	8	16
20	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	7	4.9	15	22
21	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	6	6.3	11	17
22	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	6	4.8	1	7
23	10036	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	5	20.0	-	5
24	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	5	19.4	-	5
25	19030	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	5	4.6	2	7
26	32327	CONT SUB CO/PRIV JAIL W/O PRESCRIP	5	4.8	7	12
27	32506	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	5	4.2	1	6
28	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	5	7.4	37	42
29	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	4	10.8	2	6
30	13113	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	4	4.8	4	8
31	19255	IDENTITY THEFT/ATTEMPT \$501 TO \$5	4	5.0	4	8
32	19264	TRAFFICKING IN STOLEN IDENTITIES	4	6.0	5	9
33	32460	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	4	4.5	9	13
34	32485	DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	4	15.0	1	5
35	32526	POSS EPHEDRINE-MAN METHA	4	2.8	-	4
36	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	4	4.3	12	16
37	10041	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	3	9.0	-	3
38	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	3	20.0	-	3
39	16030	FELONIOUS RESTRAINT	3	4.0	-	3
40	24105	FAIL RETURN RENT PROP-\$500/MORE	3	3.7	-	3
		Total Top Forty Offense Admissions	693	5.7	1,064	1,757
		Total All Other Offense Admissions	91	5.8	113	204
		Total All Offense Admissions	784	5.7	1,177	1,961

Table 5.16. Offenses ranked by number of male new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

Male Offenders, New Admissions

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	663	5.4	784	1,447
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	330	5.9	253	583
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	244	5.3	190	434
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	230	8.5	316	546
5	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	162	5.6	152	314
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	161	5.6	107	268
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	123	6.3	74	197
8	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	117	13.7	18	135
9	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	112	8.5	61	173
10	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	96	3.5	55	151
11	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	93	8.1	73	166
12	18010	FORGERY	88	5.1	70	158
13	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	83	5.8	28	111
14	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	80	4.5	65	145
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	70	3.9	139	209
16	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	68	10.6	27	95
17	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	61	18.8	-	61
18	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	58	24.0	-	58
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	54	4.1	40	94
20	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	53	4.6	18	71
21	46780	DWR/DWS	50	4.4	35	85
22	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	49	5.2	25	74
23	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	46	7.5	18	64
24	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	42	3.7	7	49
25	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	42	6.0	146	188
26	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	37	4.6	15	52
27	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	34	4.9	21	55
28	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	33	16.9	1	34
29	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	33	10.3	7	40
30	27020	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	31	4.1	17	48
31	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	27	6.5	16	43
32	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	27	16.8	1	28
33	13113	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	27	6.5	12	39
34	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	27	5.3	17	44
35	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	27	4.7	17	44
36	23110	PROP DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	27	4.0	15	42
37	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	25	10.8	-	25
38	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	23	10.9	11	34
39	31174	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	23	3.7	9	32
40	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	22	6.9	18	40
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3,598	6.9	2,470	6,068
Total All Other Offense Admissions			833	7.8	833	1,666
Total All Offense Admissions			4,431	7.1	3,303	7,734

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.17. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

All Offenders, New Admissions					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis City	495	9.0	176	671
2	St. Louis Cnty	459	6.7	254	713
3	Jackson	279	8.4	249	528
4	Greene	208	7.9	203	411
5	St. Charles	177	7.1	163	340
6	Buchanan	161	6.6	121	282
7	Clay	156	6.1	117	273
8	Cape Girardeau	133	6.2	76	209
9	Jefferson	130	6.0	157	287
10	Boone	122	6.2	118	240
11	Platte	111	5.4	45	156
12	St. Francois	102	9.8	86	188
13	Lafayette	93	7.0	92	185
14	Butler	77	7.2	87	164
15	Pettis	74	6.0	19	93
16	Phelps	72	8.1	70	142
17	Laclede	68	5.8	81	149
18	Johnson	66	6.6	22	88
19	Jasper	64	8.2	68	132
20	Franklin	53	5.7	98	151
21	Lawrence	53	6.6	47	100
22	Cass	52	6.3	35	87
23	Dekalb	51	4.0	4	55
24	Washington	51	7.7	19	70
25	Saline	50	8.4	39	89
26	Cole	48	6.8	41	89
27	Pulaski	48	6.6	72	120
28	Crawford	47	6.7	54	101
29	Taney	47	6.9	66	113
30	Scott	45	6.2	38	83
31	Stoddard	45	6.8	74	119
32	Cooper	44	5.8	32	76
33	Dunklin	42	7.9	88	130
34	Wright	42	3.8	21	63
35	Christian	41	8.2	84	125
36	Lincoln	41	7.9	26	67
37	Callaway	40	6.6	38	78
38	Camden	40	4.9	56	96
39	Livingston	38	4.5	60	98
40	Warren	38	8.0	48	86
Total Top 40 Counties		4,003	7.1	3,244	7,247
Total All Other Counties		1,212	6.2	1,236	2,448
Total All Counties		5,215	6.9	4,480	9,695

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.18. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of female new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

Female Offenders, New Admissions					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	50	4.5	48	98
2	St. Louis City	41	7.7	19	60
3	Jackson	28	8.1	31	59
4	Greene	27	6.6	49	76
5	Jefferson	27	5.6	42	69
6	Lafayette	25	5.8	29	54
7	Cape Girardeau	24	4.6	27	51
8	Clay	21	6.0	22	43
9	St. Francois	18	9.2	32	50
10	Camden	16	4.8	19	35
11	Pettis	16	5.2	7	23
12	Johnson	15	6.5	5	20
13	Buchanan	14	5.4	38	52
14	Platte	14	3.6	14	28
15	Pulaski	14	5.0	20	34
16	Boone	13	6.2	33	46
17	Livingston	13	4.0	26	39
18	Butler	12	5.1	28	40
19	Henry	12	6.5	6	18
20	Laclede	12	6.2	32	44
21	Phelps	12	6.7	16	28
22	Callaway	10	5.0	5	15
23	Randolph	10	5.5	18	28
24	Webster	10	6.1	10	20
25	Clinton	9	4.9	2	11
26	Cooper	9	5.3	7	16
27	Dekalb	9	4.7	3	12
28	Cole	8	6.5	10	18
29	Crawford	8	5.1	17	25
30	Barry	7	5.1	10	17
31	Howell	7	2.6	2	9
32	Jasper	7	8.7	20	27
33	Lawrence	7	7.6	11	18
34	Polk	7	5.3	17	24
35	Stoddard	7	6.9	28	35
36	Warren	7	6.4	10	17
37	Adair	6	5.0	5	11
38	Dent	6	6.5	7	13
39	Douglas	6	3.3	4	10
40	Lincoln	6	7.7	12	18
Total Top 40 Counties		570	5.9	741	1,311
Total All Other Counties		214	5.3	436	650
Total All Counties		784	5.7	1,177	1,961

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.19. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of male new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2016, including average sentence length.

Male Offenders, New Admissions					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis City	454	9.1	157	611
2	St. Louis Cnty	409	7.0	206	615
3	Jackson	251	8.4	218	469
4	Greene	181	8.1	154	335
5	Buchanan	147	6.7	83	230
6	St. Charles	147	7.6	125	272
7	Clay	135	6.1	95	230
8	Boone	109	6.2	85	194
9	Cape Girardeau	109	6.6	49	158
10	Jefferson	103	6.1	115	218
11	Platte	97	5.7	31	128
12	St. Francois	84	9.9	54	138
13	Lafayette	68	7.4	63	131
14	Butler	65	7.6	59	124
15	Phelps	60	8.4	54	114
16	Pettis	58	6.3	12	70
17	Jasper	57	8.1	48	105
18	Laclede	56	5.7	49	105
19	Johnson	51	6.6	17	68
20	Cass	49	6.2	27	76
21	Franklin	48	6.0	73	121
22	Lawrence	46	6.5	36	82
23	Washington	45	7.9	8	53
24	Saline	44	8.6	25	69
25	Taney	43	7.1	43	86
26	Dekalb	42	3.9	1	43
27	Cole	40	6.9	31	71
28	Scott	40	6.2	33	73
29	Crawford	39	7.0	37	76
30	Dunklin	38	8.0	63	101
31	Stoddard	38	6.8	46	84
32	Christian	36	8.5	56	92
33	Cooper	35	5.9	25	60
34	Lincoln	35	8.0	14	49
35	Pulaski	34	7.2	52	86
36	Newton	33	6.3	19	52
37	Warren	31	8.3	38	69
38	Callaway	30	7.1	33	63
39	Webster	28	6.9	23	51
40	Barry	27	6.0	26	53
Total Top 40 Counties		3,442	7.4	2,383	5,825
Total All Other Counties		989	6.2	920	1,909
Total All Counties		4,431	7.1	3,303	7,734

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.20. Number of new admissions for new prison sentence and average sentence length for all Missouri counties in FY2016.

All Offenders, New Prison Sentence*

County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	28	5.7	Livingston	38	4.5
Andrew	23	3.4	Macon	9	9.0
Atchison	1	5.0	Madison	9	6.1
Audrain	27	7.4	Maries	8	6.4
Barry	34	5.8	Marion	29	7.2
Barton	3	6.3	Mcdonald	22	7.2
Bates	13	5.3	Mercer	4	6.0
Benton	22	5.4	Miller	29	8.1
Bollinger	9	7.9	Mississippi	30	5.6
Boone	122	6.2	Moniteau	19	5.6
Buchanan	161	6.6	Monroe	4	10.3
Butler	77	7.2	Montgomery	15	10.3
Caldwell	17	5.6	Morgan	18	6.9
Callaway	40	6.6	New Madrid	21	7.3
Camden	40	4.9	Newton	34	6.3
Cape Girardeau	133	6.2	Nodaway	13	3.9
Carroll	8	6.3	Oregon	5	4.0
Carter	3	2.7	Osage	6	5.0
Cass	52	6.3	Ozark	8	7.3
Cedar	9	8.3	Pemiscot	31	5.8
Chariton	4	6.5	Perry	21	6.5
Christian	41	8.2	Pettis	74	6.0
Clark	7	5.9	Phelps	72	8.1
Clay	156	6.1	Pike	27	5.8
Clinton	29	4.0	Platte	111	5.4
Cole	48	6.8	Polk	30	5.6
Cooper	44	5.8	Pulaski	48	6.6
Crawford	47	6.7	Putnam	10	5.1
Dade	2	4.5	Ralls	13	8.2
Dallas	25	5.1	Randolph	34	6.5
Davies	25	5.8	Ray	16	6.2
Dekalb	51	4.0	Reynolds	8	8.5
Dent	14	7.5	Ripley	29	5.2
Douglas	16	6.6	Saline	50	8.4
Dunklin	42	7.9	Schuyler	2	4.0
Franklin	53	5.7	Scotland	6	5.3
Gasconade	7	5.3	Scott	45	6.2
Gentry	2	3.0	Shannon	8	6.5
Greene	208	7.9	Shelby	6	9.2
Grundy	17	7.5	St. Charles	177	7.1
Harrison	4	9.0	St. Clair	20	8.4
Henry	37	6.9	St. Francois	102	9.8
Hickory	9	3.8	St. Louis City	495	9.0
Holt	2	4.0	St. Louis Cnty	459	6.7
Howard	5	3.8	Ste. Genevieve	16	6.4
Howell	25	3.3	Stoddard	45	6.8
Iron	12	6.8	Stone	27	8.3
Jackson	279	8.4	Sullivan	4	3.5
Jasper	64	8.2	Taney	47	6.9
Jefferson	130	6.0	Texas	31	7.5
Johnson	66	6.6	Vernon	16	9.9
Knox	2	5.0	Warren	38	8.0
Laclede	68	5.8	Washington	51	7.7
Lafayette	93	7.0	Wayne	19	8.4
Lawrence	53	6.6	Webster	38	6.7
Lewis	3	15.0	Worth	-	-
Lincoln	41	7.9	Wright	42	3.8
Linn	12	6.4	Total	5,154	7.0

*excludes offenders who are out-of-state or have an unknown sentencing county

Admissions Demographics

Table 5.21 shows the number of admissions by admission type and race. Some offenders may have had multiple admissions within the fiscal year period. White offenders admitted under technical violations were the largest racial group of admissions in FY2016. For male offenders, the largest two admissions groups were for new admissions and technical violations. For females, the largest admissions group was 120-day and long-term (LT Drug) treatment admissions. For both males and females, the greatest number of Black offenders were admitted for new prison sentences (Table 5.21). For female offenders, the disparity between those admitted for 120-day and LT Drug was stark between black and white offenders. White female offenders were much more likely to be admitted for 120-day and LT Drug treatment than Black female offenders, which were more likely to be admitted as new admissions.

Table 5.21. Numbers of offenders by race and gender for each admission type in FY2016.

Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
All Admissions						
Asian	12	20	8	13	53	0.3%
Black	1,454	714	1,023	947	4,138	22.6%
Hispanic	133	64	41	62	300	1.6%
Native American	11	16	10	28	65	0.4%
Unknown	2	4	-	-	6	0.0%
White	3,603	3,662	2,685	3,837	13,787	75.1%
Total	5,215	4,480	3,767	4,887	18,349	100.0%
Females						
Asian	0	3	1	3	7	0.2%
Black	108	85	52	70	315	9.5%
Hispanic	34	22	11	17	84	2.5%
Native American	4	5	3	10	22	0.7%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White	638	1,062	396	797	2,893	87.1%
Total	784	1,177	463	897	3,321	100.0%
Males						
Asian	12	17	7	10	46	0.3%
Black	1,346	629	971	877	3,823	25.4%
Hispanic	99	42	30	45	216	1.4%
Native American	7	11	7	18	43	0.3%
Unknown	2	4	0	0	6	0.0%
White	2,965	2,600	2,289	3,040	10,894	72.5%
Total	4,431	3,303	3,304	3,990	15,028	100.0%

For all offender admissions from FY2007 to FY2016, 16.3% were assessed as being mentally ill according to offender assessments. Females exhibited a greater proportion of mentally ill individuals (32.1%) than did males (13.5%, Table 5.21). The proportion of male offenders considered mentally ill in FY2016 is the same as in FY2007 though the number of male offenders considered mentally ill has declined.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continued to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns at only 6.4% of admissions since FY2007. The proportion of female offenders needing clinical care or medication has declined since FY2007, while the proportion of male offenders has remained stable. Medical concerns among female admissions are more than three times that of male admissions (Table 5.22). In contrast to the trend in mental illness assessments, the percent of female admissions with medical concerns has fluctuated over the past ten years- more so than in the male population.

Table 5.22. Number of admissions for all, male and female offenders assessed as having mental or medical health concerns from FY2007 to FY2016.

Mentally III*

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2007	989	1,987	2,976	37.8%	11.8%	15.3%
FY2008	935	2,342	3,277	35.4%	13.8%	16.7%
FY2009	857	2,303	3,160	35.2%	14.1%	16.8%
FY2010	829	2,353	3,182	33.7%	15.1%	17.7%
FY2011	918	2,269	3,187	35.2%	14.7%	17.6%
FY2012	948	2,507	3,455	35.1%	16.2%	19.0%
FY2013	907	2,076	2,983	31.6%	13.3%	16.1%
FY2014	909	2,024	2,933	28.7%	12.6%	15.3%
FY2015	855	1,855	2,710	26.0%	12.0%	14.5%
FY2016	867	1,774	2,641	26.1%	11.8%	14.4%
Total	9,014	21,490	30,504	32.1%	13.5%	16.3%

Medical Concerns**

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2007	526	947	1,473	20.1%	5.6%	7.6%
FY2008	583	754	1,337	22.1%	4.4%	6.8%
FY2009	459	824	1,283	18.9%	5.0%	6.8%
FY2010	361	764	1,125	14.7%	4.9%	6.2%
FY2011	362	707	1,069	13.9%	4.6%	5.9%
FY2012	335	702	1,037	12.4%	4.5%	5.7%
FY2013	328	762	1,090	11.4%	4.9%	5.9%
FY2014	393	828	1,221	12.4%	5.2%	6.4%
FY2015	486	768	1,254	14.8%	5.0%	6.7%
FY2016	429	721	1,150	12.9%	4.8%	6.3%
Total	4,262	7,777	12,039	15.2%	4.9%	6.4%

*Offenders require regular clinic care and psychotropic medication.

**Offenders require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medication.

Offenders admitted assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse has led to 85.8% of all offenders requiring treatment since FY2007. This percent remained relatively steady from FY2007 to FY2011, but has subsequently risen. Offenders requiring treatment reached 88% in FY2015 and this percentage remained relatively stable in FY2016.

Table 5.23. Numbers of offenders admitted at each substance abuse assessment level and percent of those requiring treatment from FY2007 to FY2016.

Year	No Assessment*	Sustance Abuse Assesment†					Total Admissions	Percent Req. Treatment††
		None**	Mild	Moderate	Intensive	Severe		
FY2007	665	1,191	1,622	5,810	8,495	1,713	19,496	85.1%
FY2008	282	1,345	1,673	5,620	8,686	1,992	19,598	84.4%
FY2009	180	1,287	1,693	5,450	8,125	2,061	18,796	84.0%
FY2010	287	1,195	1,528	5,029	7,741	2,223	18,003	84.6%
FY2011	395	1,107	1,540	4,970	7,962	2,112	18,086	85.0%
FY2012	347	1,011	1,431	4,957	8,034	2,426	18,206	86.3%
FY2013	560	991	1,501	5,147	8,034	2,272	18,505	86.1%
FY2014	699	962	1,415	5,463	8,328	2,337	19,204	87.2%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	18,704	88.0%
FY2016	476	828	1,358	5,100	8,124	2,463	18,349	87.8%
Total	4,527	10,781	15,064	52,730	81,876	21,969	186,947	85.8%

* No substance abuse assessment completed

** No substance abuse indicated

†See Table 2.7 for treatment levels for assessment

††Offenders assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. Those with no assessment are excluded from the denominator.

Minimum Prison Term

Minimum prison terms (MPTs) before parole eligibility were mandated in 1994 for offenders convicted of dangerous felonies (85%) and for offenders with prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections. One prior incarceration requires an offender serve a minimum of 40% sentence length before parole; two prior incarcerations - 50%; three or more prior incarcerations - 80%. Offenders with drug offenses do not serve a minimum prison term for prior incarcerations with the DOC.

The number offenders admitted with MPTs peaked in FY2014, with increases in all levels of MPTs. For a ten-year period since FY2007, a total of 29,356 MPTs have been imposed encompassing one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.24). The greatest percent are those serving 40% MPT followed by 85% and 50% MPT, which have generally remained similar since FY2007 (Fig. 5.10).

Table 5.24. Number and percent of new sentence admissions from FY2007 to FY2016 with minimum mandatory prison terms (MPT) imposed for dangerous felonies or repeat offenses.

All Offenders, New Sentence MPT

Sentence Year	Minimum Prison Term					Total MPT	Total Offenders
	None	40%	50%	80%	85%		
Number of Offenders							
FY2007	5,932	1,254	458	232	526	2,470	8,402
FY2008	5,934	1,383	531	272	620	2,806	8,740
FY2009	5,997	1,403	564	338	789	3,094	9,091
FY2010	5,748	1,420	533	309	669	2,931	8,679
FY2011	5,607	1,471	583	319	643	3,016	8,623
FY2012	5,656	1,460	588	334	614	2,996	8,652
FY2013	5,619	1,459	579	361	597	2,996	8,615
FY2014	5,874	1,623	672	400	651	3,346	9,220
FY2015	5,589	1,424	634	339	645	3,042	8,631
FY2016	5,437	1,301	500	333	525	2,659	8,096
Total	57,393	14,198	5,642	3,237	6,279	29,356	86,749

Percent of Offenders

FY2007	70.6%	14.9%	5.5%	2.8%	6.3%	29.4%	100.0%
FY2008	67.9%	15.8%	6.1%	3.1%	7.1%	32.1%	100.0%
FY2009	66.0%	15.4%	6.2%	3.7%	8.7%	34.0%	100.0%
FY2010	66.2%	16.4%	6.1%	3.6%	7.7%	33.8%	100.0%
FY2011	65.0%	17.1%	6.8%	3.7%	7.5%	35.0%	100.0%
FY2012	65.4%	16.9%	6.8%	3.9%	7.1%	34.6%	100.0%
FY2013	65.2%	16.9%	6.7%	4.2%	6.9%	34.8%	100.0%
FY2014	63.7%	17.6%	7.3%	4.3%	7.1%	36.3%	100.0%
FY2015	64.8%	16.5%	7.3%	3.9%	7.5%	35.2%	100.0%
FY2016	67.2%	16.1%	6.2%	4.1%	6.5%	32.8%	100.0%
Total	66.2%	16.4%	6.5%	3.7%	7.2%	33.8%	100.0%

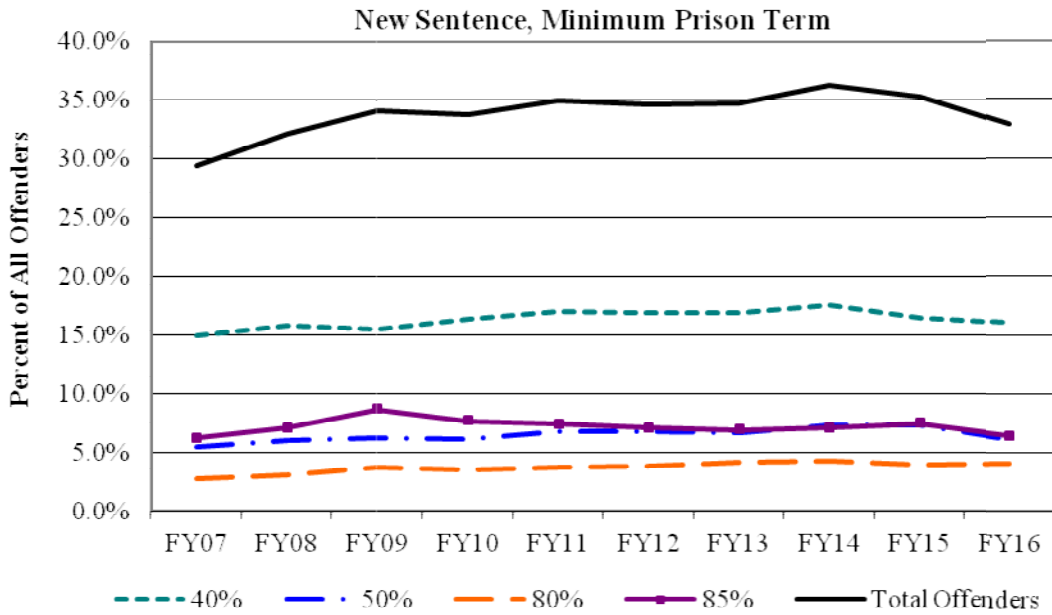


Figure 5.10. Ten year trends in percent of offender new sentence admissions with minimum prison terms.

Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 559.115 RSMo or 217.202 RSMo (120-day and Long Term Drug sentences). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentences.

New admissions since FY2007 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater number of new court commitments, while females have more probation revocations (Table 5.25). Average sentence length in the past ten years showed an increase from FY2008 to FY2009, but has since stayed fairly constant between 7.0 and 7.3 years. In general, average sentences for males are roughly two years longer than females for new court commitments, and one year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 5.25. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by gender from FY2007 to FY2016.

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	2,752	2,850	3,076	2,917	2,892	2,813	2,846	2,970	2,808	2,648
Female	235	210	238	239	273	269	257	285	312	290
Male	2,517	2,640	2,838	2,678	2,619	2,544	2,589	2,685	2,496	2,358
Probation Revocations	2,735	2,823	2,923	2,892	2,711	2,804	2,776	2,867	2,637	2,580
Female	513	531	443	458	466	453	464	535	502	494
Male	2,222	2,292	2,480	2,434	2,245	2,351	2,312	2,332	2,135	2,086
Total	5,487	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,622	5,837	5,445	5,228

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.1
Female	6.9	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.4	6.7
Male	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.2
Probation Revocations	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9
Female	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
Male	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0
Total	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0

From FY2007 to FY2016, the number of White offenders is generally greater for probation revocation admissions than for new court commitments, but the reverse is true of Black and Hispanic offenders (Table 5.26). Average sentence length in FY2016 for Black offenders with new court commitments was the second lowest in the past ten years at 9.2 years. Among White offenders, FY2015 had the greatest average sentence length at 7.9 years. Average sentence length for probation revocations seems to have fluctuated more than court commitments since FY2007 for all races but these numbers fluctuate most with non-white offenders, who have smaller population numbers than white offenders.

Table 5.26. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by race from FY2007 to FY2016.

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY08	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	2,752	2,850	3,076	2,917	2,892	2,813	2,846	2,970	2,808	2,648
Asian	8	3	8	9	13	5	9	8	10	6
Black	867	989	1,126	1,019	912	896	918	1,007	892	777
Hispanic	124	119	129	119	105	95	93	75	79	85
Native American	15	14	10	11	6	12	5	12	12	10
Unknown	5	2	3	6	3	5	4	6	3	2
White	1,733	1,723	1,800	1,753	1,853	1,800	1,817	1,862	1,812	1,768
Probation Revocations	2,735	2,823	2,923	2,892	2,711	2,804	2,776	2,867	2,637	2,580
Asian	1	5	8	6	7	2	9	6	6	6
Black	818	821	891	847	774	834	748	756	652	681
Hispanic	47	46	48	55	44	55	53	45	49	50
Native American	10	12	5	8	11	9	8	12	5	1
Unknown	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	-
White	1,858	1,938	1,971	1,975	1,874	1,901	1,956	2,048	1,924	1,842
Total	5,487	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,622	5,837	5,445	5,228

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY08	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.1
Asian	6.5	9.3	10.6	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3	13.8
Black	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2
Hispanic	7.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.6	9.0
Native American	8.1	4.2	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.8	8.0	6.4	10.4	5.1
Unknown	4.8	30.0	14.3	11.0	16.7	9.0	13.3	6.7	4.7	4.0
White	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.5
Probation Revocations	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9
Asian	5.0	5.6	3.5	4.8	6.6	8.0	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.7
Black	6.8	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6
Hispanic	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.6
Native American	5.5	6.6	3.6	4.8	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8	7.0
Unknown	12.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
White	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.6
Total	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0

Since FY2007, probation revocations are consistently the greatest source of new admissions for nonviolent and drug offenses, while other offense groups have greater admissions from new court commitments (Table 5.27). Among new court commitments, average sentence length increased from 7.7 years in FY2007 to 8.1 years in FY2016. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence in all years was seen in the violent and sex and child abuse groups. The greatest change in average sentence length was for sex and child abuse, which has increased by 2.6 years since FY2007. In most years, drug offenses tended to have a shorter average sentence length for probation revocation admissions than for new commitments.

Table 5.27. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by offense group from FY2007 to FY2016.

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	2,752	2,850	3,076	2,917	2,892	2,813	2,846	2,970	2,808	2,648
Violent	737	852	977	905	815	817	774	837	844	751
Sex and Child Abuse	404	399	454	415	395	327	368	371	364	355
Nonviolent	816	851	882	881	899	935	917	1,039	841	909
Drug	543	477	522	485	569	546	609	566	627	535
DWI	252	271	241	231	214	188	178	157	132	98
Probation Revocations	2,735	2,823	2,923	2,892	2,711	2,804	2,776	2,867	2,637	2,580
Violent	90	109	101	88	99	93	92	90	92	75
Sex and Child Abuse	233	265	308	306	265	296	297	303	293	291
Nonviolent	1,492	1,480	1,545	1,533	1,458	1,498	1,462	1,513	1,348	1,303
Drug	800	850	839	843	771	783	791	843	800	828
DWI	120	119	130	122	118	134	134	118	104	83
Total	5,487	5,673	5,999	5,809	5,603	5,617	5,622	5,837	5,445	5,228

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Court Commitments	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.1
Violent	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.1	10.9
Sex and Child Abuse	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.3	11.8	12.3	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.6
Nonviolent	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9
Drug	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.3
DWI	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6
Probation Revocations	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9
Violent	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5
Sex and Child Abuse	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.8	7.2	8.0	7.3
Nonviolent	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4
Drug	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.9
DWI	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4
Total	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0

Examining the ten most populous charge codes of each offense group again indicates that some of the most consistent, and greatest, increases in average sentence length since FY2007 are in the sex and child abuse offense group (Table 5.28). Other offense groups have charges which have shown both increases and decreases in the past ten years.

Table 5.28. Number of commitments and average sentence length (in years) for top ten most populous charge codes for new court commitments from FY2007 to FY2016.

New Court Commitments													
RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY07 - FY16	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Violent													
565.020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	233	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	872	22.3	21.1	21.2	22.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	20.9	19.9	22.7
565.024	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	C	374	5.5	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.8	7.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6.7
565.050	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	A	697	12.8	12.6	12.7	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.1	12.1
565.060	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	C	1218	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.9
565.073	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	C	894	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3
565.082	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-	C	379	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.8
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	A	1119	13.9	13.7	13.7	14.1	14.9	13.5	14.0	14.5	13.4	13.8
569.030	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	B	1170	8.5	8.8	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.6
571.015	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	212	9.8	10.2	10.7	9.7	11.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.6	11.6
Sex and Child Abuse													
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE	U	215	19.3	19.6	19.5	20.5	23.7	23.2	18.2	19.8	22.7	19.0
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS U	U	393	13.3	14.2	14.9	16.2	16.4	15.3	13.6	15.1	16.8	15.3
566.034	STA TUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	C	309	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.5
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXU	U	129	19.2	14.2	21.3	18.7	16.9	18.5	18.9	15.9	20.6	21.9
566.062	STA TUTORY SODOMY - FIRST	U	997	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	17.4	17.1	17.8	16.4
566.064	STA TUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	C	239	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	7.2
566.067	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	617	8.7	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.2	10.1	8.9	11.7	11.0
566.151	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CH	U	94	5.5	9.3	8.0	9.2	7.7	7.5	10.3	10.3	9.6	13.2
568.045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	C	215	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0
568.060	ABUSE OF CHILD	C	154	9.9	5.9	7.8	7.0	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.5
Non-Violent													
302.321	DWR/DWS	D	315	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
568.040	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	D	546	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9
569.080	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	C	820	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.6
569.160	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	612	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.0	9.1	7.3
569.170	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	C	1899	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.5
570.030	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	C	1856	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1
570.080	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	C	321	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.2
570.090	FORGERY	C	755	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.5
571.030	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	D	303	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9
575.150	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK D	D	380	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3
DWI													
577.010	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	C	2479	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2
Drug													
195.202	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	C	3256	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
195.204	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	D	30	3.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.7
195.211	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	2204	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0
195.214	DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	A	47	20.0	11.8	12.4	12.4	11.0	10.0	12.3	11.7	10.8	10.0
195.222	TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT	A	82	13.5	12.2	14.1	10.8	11.3	11.3	12.4	14.6	12.2	14.9
195.223	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	B	395	8.8	9.8	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.7	9.5	9.9
195.233	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	D	43	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.0
195.246	POSS EPHEDRINE-MAN METHA	D	43	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	0.0	4.5	3.5
195.420	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	C	133	5.8	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.0
217.360	DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR	C	35	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.0	3.5	4.0

* The felony class of the most populous charge code.

The statutory defined offense may include more than one charge code.

Life Sentences and sentences over 30 years are computed at 30 years.

New court commitments include offenders sentenced by the courts to a term commitment. New court commitments do not include offenders sentenced to a 120 day, long term drug program, probation or parole revocations. Offenders convicted of the attempt of the offense are excluded (the offenders are sentenced to one felony class lower.)

The felony class is the current felony class for the offense. Some offenses, including Child Molestation 1st and Endangering the Welfare of a Child have had the felony class of the offense increased during the analysis period.

DWI (577.010) Includes persistent, aggravated and chronic offenses.

6. Releases from Prison

All Releases

Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment there has been an increase in the number of offenders released to parole and a reduction in the number of offenders released on the conditional mandatory release date or on the expiration of sentence.

Total releases decreased in FY2016 for the second year in a row since FY2011, although discharges show a moderate increase from FY2015 (Table 6.1). Conditional releases and discharges have remained relatively static since FY2010 (Fig. 6.1) but both showed an average decrease for the last five years (Table. 6.2).

Table 6.1. Number of offenders by release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Releases from Prison											
Type of Releases	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Probation	4,718	4,646	4,602	4,282	4,320	4,306	4,440	4,578	5,036	5,105	5,097
Parole	13,334	12,843	12,881	11,674	11,563	11,416	11,585	11,733	12,015	11,553	10,816
Conditional Release	680	828	768	923	831	892	941	889	781	823	772
Other*	548	772	726	158	138	142	127	129	166	162	152
Discharge	2,130	2,170	2,082	2,130	1,838	1,723	1,601	1,591	1,589	1,507	1,558
Total Releases	21,410	21,259	21,059	19,167	18,690	18,479	18,694	18,920	19,587	19,150	18,395
Percent Increase		-0.7%	-0.9%	-9.0%	-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	-2.2%	-3.9%

Figure 6.1. Ten year trends in number of offenders by release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

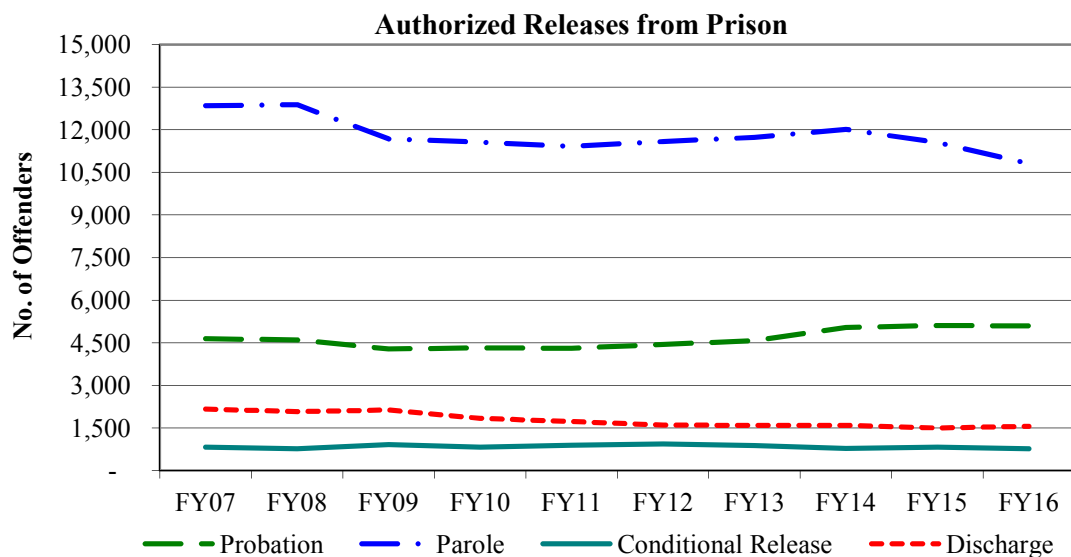


Table 6.2. Average percent change of release types by five year cohorts.

Type of Releases	Change in Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2006-FY2011	FY2011-FY2016
Probation	-1.8%	3.4%
Parole	-3.1%	-1.1%
Conditional Release	5.6%	-2.8%
Other*	-23.7%	1.4%
Discharge	-4.2%	-2.0%
Total Releases	-2.9%	-0.1%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Gender

Total female releases continued to increase in FY2016, with only parole and other showing any decline (Table 6.3). Conditional releases have remained relatively static since FY2010 but discharges increased slightly for the first time since FY2012 (Fig. 6.2). All releases except probation showed an average increase for the last five years (Table. 6.4).

Table 6.3. Number of female offenders by release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Type of Releases	Female Releases										
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Probation	789	785	775	668	797	814	811	943	1,153	1,196	1,279
Parole	1,722	1,736	1,844	1,599	1,628	1,516	1,625	1,714	1,739	1,762	1,760
Conditional Release	44	75	74	73	60	58	67	58	35	72	72
Other*	47	80	54	7	10	9	6	8	13	11	9
Discharge	184	187	188	172	165	179	137	133	127	121	155
Total Releases	2,786	2,863	2,935	2,519	2,660	2,576	2,646	2,856	3,067	3,162	3,275
Percent Increase		2.8%	2.5%	-14.2%	5.6%	-3.2%	2.7%	7.9%	7.4%	3.1%	3.6%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.2. Ten year trends in number of female offenders by releases type from FY2007 to FY2016.

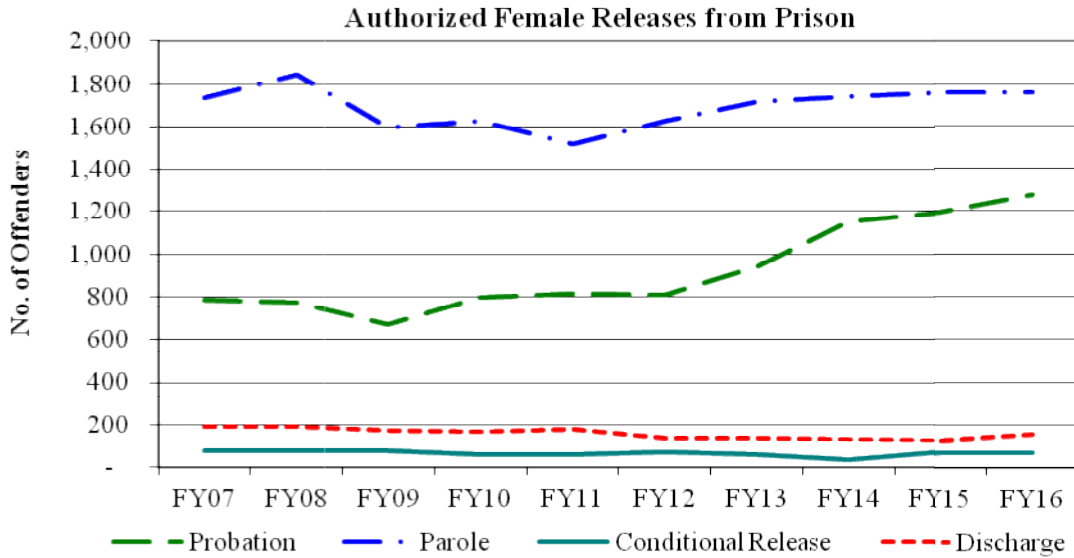


Table 6.4. Average percent change of release types for females by five year cohorts.

Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2006-FY2011	FY2011-FY2016
Probation	0.6%	9.5%
Parole	-2.5%	3.0%
Conditional Release	5.7%	4.4%
Other*	-28.1%	0.0%
Discharge	-0.5%	-2.8%
Total Releases	-1.6%	4.9%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Total male releases decreased in FY2016 for the second time since FY2011 (Table 6.5). Discharges have remained relatively static since FY2012 while Conditional Releases have recently declined (Fig. 6.3). The general trend over the past 10 years has been a decline in the number of releases. Between 2006-2011, there was a 3.1% decrease in overall releases and between 2011 and 2016, a similar 2.7% decrease was seen. (Table. 6.6).

Table 6.5. Number of male offenders by release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Male Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Probation	3,929	3,861	3,827	3,614	3,523	3,492	3,629	3,635	3,883	3,909	3,818
Parole	11,612	11,107	11,037	10,075	9,935	9,900	9,960	10,019	10,276	9,791	9,056
Conditional Release	636	753	694	850	771	834	874	831	746	751	700
Other*	501	692	672	151	128	133	121	121	153	151	143
Discharge	1,946	1,983	1,894	1,958	1,673	1,544	1,464	1,458	1,462	1,386	1,403
Total Releases	18,624	18,396	18,124	16,648	16,030	15,903	16,048	16,064	16,520	15,988	15,120
Percent Increase		-1.2%	-1.5%	-8.1%	-3.7%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	2.8%	-3.2%	-5.4%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.3. Ten year trends in number of male offenders by releases type from FY2007 to FY2016.

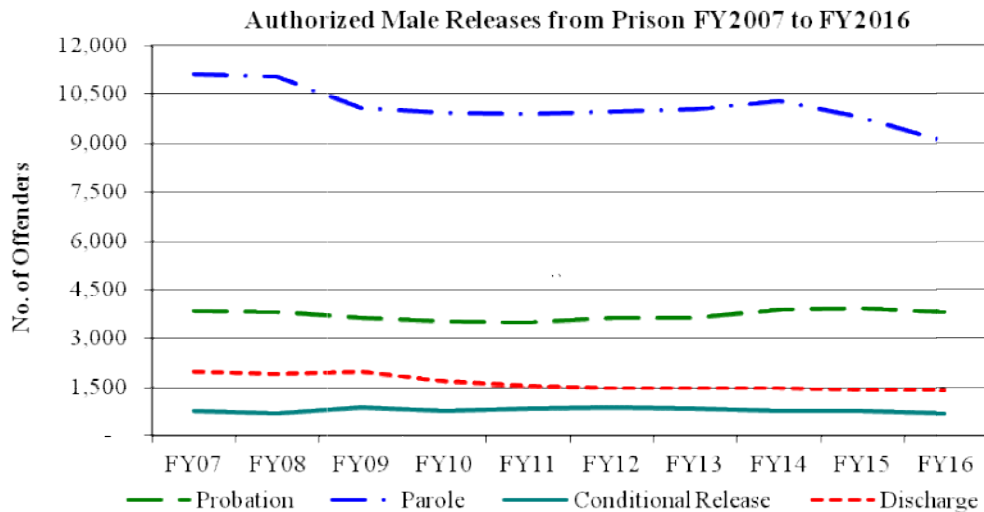


Table 6.6. Average percent change of release types for males by five year cohorts.

Type of Releases	Change in Male Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2006-	FY2011-
Probation	-2.3%	1.8%
Parole	-3.1%	-1.8%
Conditional Release	5.6%	-3.4%
Other*	-23.3%	1.5%
Discharge	-4.5%	-1.9%
Total Releases	-3.1%	-1.0%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

7. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

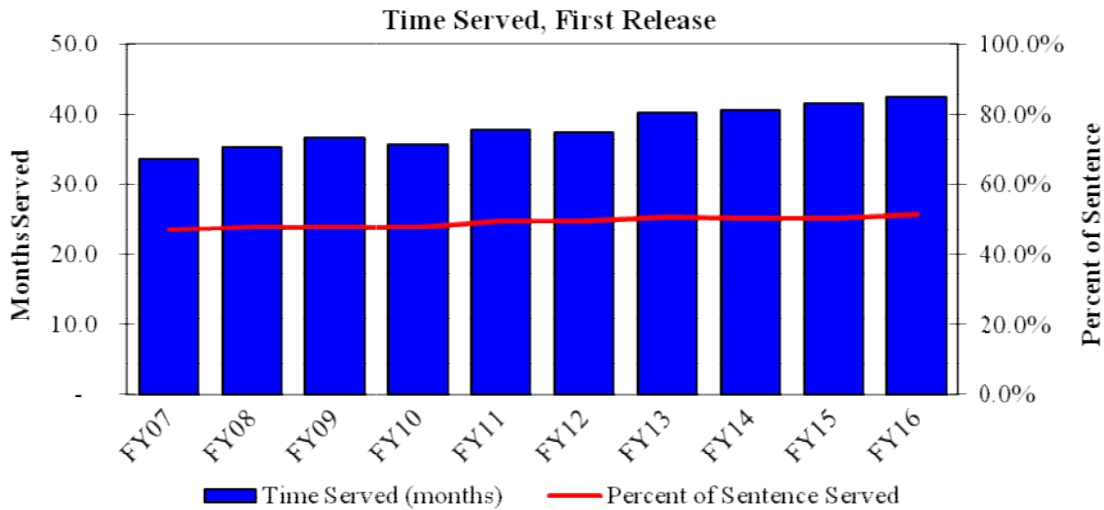
Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 have must serve a minimum prison term if they have committed a dangerous felony (85%) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% for one prior, 50% for two priors and 80% for three or more prior incarcerations). Time served includes jail time that is credited to an offender's sentence for incarceration prior to receipt by the Department of Corrections. Offenders convicted of a sex offense under Chapter 566 RSMO have to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders sentenced as a chronic DWI offender have to serve two years before parole eligibility. First release is the first release following the admission for a new commitment. First releases do not include the release of offenders who were returned as parole violators or from a 120 day program or out-of-state offenders.

Time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2016 was 51.7 % - slightly longer than time served in FY2015 (Table 7.1), and percent of time served has shown a gradual increase the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). This is expected to continue, particularly with MPTs imposed, as time served will increase with increasing aggregate sentence.

Table 7.1. Time served and percent of sentence served to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) of all offenders released by fiscal year and release type excluding 120 sentences and out-of-state offenders from FY2007 to FY2016.

Time Served, First Release							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	5,467	71.5	33.7	47.1%	82.5%	11.4%	6.1%
FY2008	5,315	73.8	35.3	47.8%	82.9%	11.3%	5.8%
FY2009	5,284	76.4	36.7	48.0%	83.5%	10.9%	5.6%
FY2010	5,302	74.1	35.5	48.0%	84.6%	10.2%	5.1%
FY2011	5,170	76.3	37.9	49.6%	84.2%	10.2%	5.5%
FY2012	5,243	75.4	37.5	49.7%	82.7%	11.4%	5.9%
FY2013	5,494	78.8	40.1	50.9%	84.3%	10.5%	5.2%
FY2014	5,284	80.4	40.5	50.4%	85.3%	9.7%	5.0%
FY2015	5,190	81.9	41.4	50.6%	84.8%	10.4%	4.8%
FY2016	4,724	81.9	42.3	51.7%	84.9%	10.0%	5.0%

Figure 7.1. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for all offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.



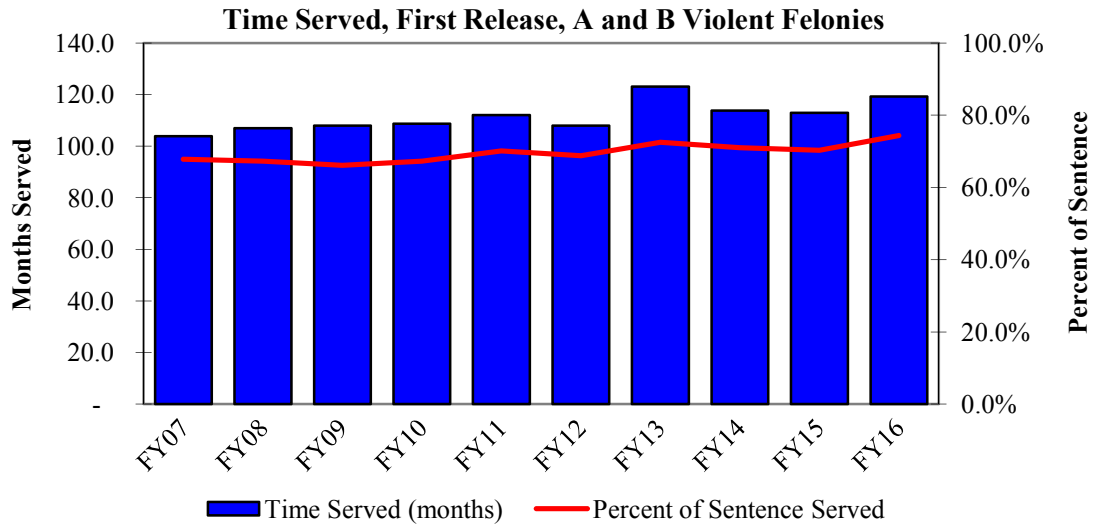
Offense Group and Felony Class Release

The longest aggregate sentences for Class A and B violent felonies occurred in FY2013, when actual time served was also greatest for the ten year period from FY2007 to FY2016 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). Since then, percent of time served has remained over 70%. Prior to 2013, this had occurred only once. In FY2016, the highest percent served (74.4%) was also seen – up from 70.3% in FY2015.

Table 7.2. Time served and percent of sentence to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) for Class A and B Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	513	153.2	103.9	67.8%	72.3%	19.7%	8.0%
FY2008	556	159.1	107.0	67.3%	74.8%	17.4%	7.7%
FY2009	595	163.2	107.9	66.1%	73.6%	17.6%	8.7%
FY2010	619	161.4	108.7	67.3%	73.0%	16.8%	10.2%
FY2011	611	159.8	112.1	70.1%	77.7%	12.9%	9.3%
FY2012	627	156.9	108.0	68.8%	78.0%	14.4%	7.7%
FY2013	647	169.9	123.1	72.5%	78.4%	13.4%	8.2%
FY2014	684	160.4	113.9	71.0%	80.7%	12.3%	7.0%
FY2015	714	160.8	113.0	70.3%	81.5%	11.2%	7.3%
FY2016	597	160.4	119.3	74.4%	82.4%	10.2%	7.4%

Figure 7.2. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class A and B Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.

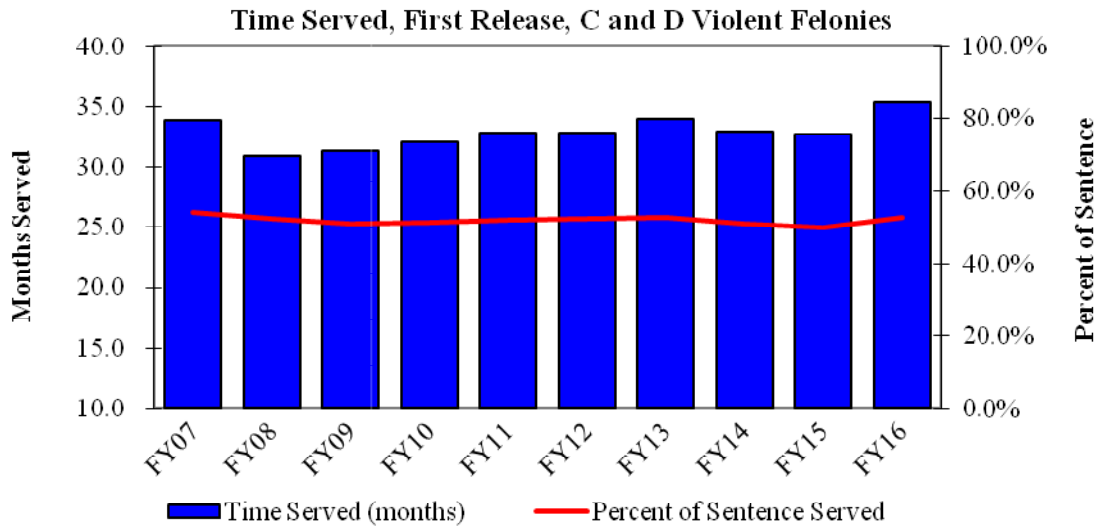


For Class C and D violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence and time served less than Class A and B felonies, but so is percent of sentence served (Table 7.3). FY2016 showed the greatest length of aggregate sentence and the highest length of time served since FY2007. The percent of sentence served was markedly higher than in FY2015 at 52.6%. The greatest percent of sentence served occurred in FY2007 (Fig. 7.3).

Table 7.3. Time served and percent of sentence to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) for Class C and D Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	421	62.6	33.9	54.1%	65.6%	30.4%	4.0%
FY2008	450	59.1	30.9	52.2%	72.2%	24.7%	3.1%
FY2009	479	61.3	31.3	51.0%	76.8%	21.1%	2.1%
FY2010	472	62.5	32.1	51.3%	79.4%	18.4%	2.1%
FY2011	498	62.9	32.9	52.2%	78.9%	17.7%	3.4%
FY2012	486	62.6	32.8	52.4%	76.1%	19.5%	4.3%
FY2013	548	64.4	34.0	52.8%	78.6%	19.0%	2.4%
FY2014	519	64.4	32.9	51.1%	80.2%	16.6%	3.3%
FY2015	472	65.5	32.7	50.0%	79.9%	17.4%	2.8%
FY2016	457	67.2	35.4	52.6%	76.1%	20.8%	3.1%

Figure 7.3. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class C and D Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.

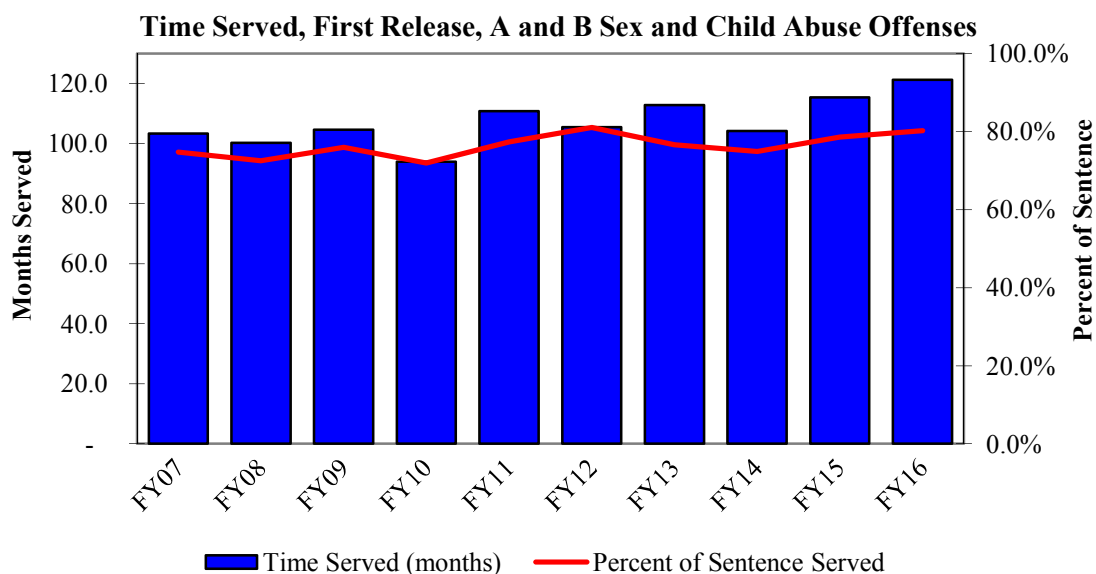


Although aggregate sentence and time served for Class A and B sex and child abuse offenses has been historically less than for A and B Class violent offenses, this has changed in the last two fiscal years. Further, the percent of sentence served has been greater in every year since FY2007 (Table 7.4). In general, Class A and B sex and child abuse offenses show a rough trend where percent of sentence served increases as time served increases (Fig. 7.4).

Table 7.4. Time served and percent of sentence to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) for Class A and B Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	206	138.2	103.3	74.8%	47.1%	14.6%	38.3%
FY2008	215	138.2	100.3	72.6%	53.0%	12.6%	34.4%
FY2009	243	137.7	104.6	76.0%	37.0%	22.2%	40.7%
FY2010	212	130.6	93.9	71.9%	37.7%	27.4%	34.9%
FY2011	197	143.2	110.8	77.4%	38.1%	24.9%	37.1%
FY2012	223	130.2	105.5	81.0%	30.0%	27.8%	42.2%
FY2013	258	147.1	112.8	76.7%	27.1%	31.0%	41.9%
FY2014	283	139.2	104.2	74.9%	35.3%	35.0%	29.7%
FY2015	266	146.9	115.4	78.6%	35.0%	36.5%	28.6%
FY2016	248	151.3	121.3	80.2%	32.7%	31.0%	36.3%

Figure 7.4. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class A and B Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.

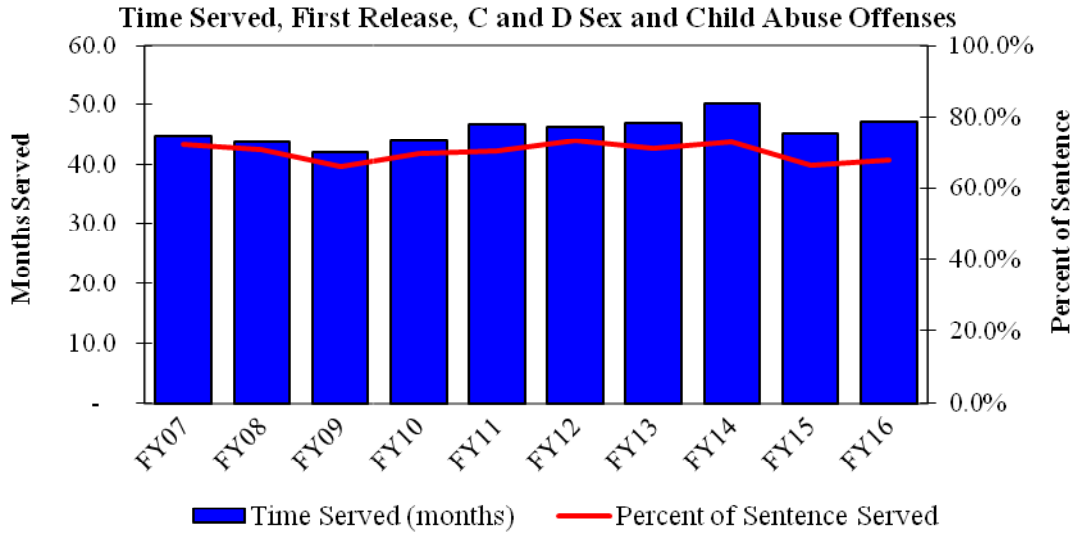


Aggregate sentence length for Class C and D sex and child abuse offenses has been consistently longer than aggregate sentence length for Class C and D violent offenses. However, time served is approximately from 11 to 17 months longer for sex and child abuse offenses of the same felony classes from FY2007 to FY2016 (Table 7.5). This has led to percent of sentence served as much or greater than percent of sentence served for Class A and B violent offenses in each year. Again, percent of sentence served for Class C and D sex and child abuse offenses tends to fluctuate through time more so than for Class C and D violent offenses.

Table 7.5. Time served and percent of sentence to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) for Class C and D Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	292	62.1	44.9	72.3%	43.2%	19.5%	37.3%
FY2008	297	61.9	43.7	70.7%	47.8%	19.5%	32.7%
FY2009	252	63.8	42.1	66.0%	46.8%	29.4%	23.8%
FY2010	226	63.3	44.0	69.5%	39.4%	31.4%	29.2%
FY2011	245	66.6	46.8	70.3%	38.8%	28.2%	33.1%
FY2012	242	63.2	46.4	73.4%	31.8%	35.5%	32.6%
FY2013	218	65.8	46.9	71.2%	35.8%	37.6%	26.6%
FY2014	235	68.7	50.1	72.9%	37.9%	31.1%	31.1%
FY2015	217	68.0	45.2	66.4%	45.6%	32.3%	22.1%
FY2016	172	69.5	47.2	67.9%	43.0%	35.5%	21.5%

Figure 7.5. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class C and D Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.



Aggregate sentence for Class A and B nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2007 to FY2016 are nearly twice the length of Class C and D nonviolent and drug offenses. The same trend is generally true of time served. By contrast, percent of time served in DWI offenses surpassed percent of time served in both felony groups for nonviolent and drug offenses for most fiscal years (Table 7.6). Time served and percent of sentence served remained relatively consistent in the Class A and B, and Class C and D nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2007 to FY2016. Percent of time served for DWI offenses was lowest in FY2008, then began a steady increase through FY2016. Time served for DWI offenses showed the same trend throughout the ten year period (Fig. 7.6).

For all offenders released in FY2016, Violent offenses accounted for the greatest aggregate sentence, while sex and child abuse offenses consisted of the greatest time served and percent of time served (Table 7.7). Among the other offense groups, the greatest number of releases were for nonviolent offenders. Aggregate sentence was similar for nonviolent and DWI offense, with drug offense aggregate sentence length approximately 25% greater. Both time served and percent of sentence served were greatest for DWI offenses. Nonviolent offenses had a greater percent of sentence served than drug offenses, though actual time served was similar for both (Fig. 7.7).

Table 7.6. Time served and percent of sentence to first release (parole, conditional release or discharge) for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

**Time Served to First Release FY2007 to FY2016
Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI**

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2007	651	98.6	35.0	35.5%	91.9%	6.0%	2.2%
FY2008	658	99.5	37.9	38.1%	87.5%	10.0%	2.4%
FY2009	621	103.3	38.5	37.3%	91.1%	6.8%	2.1%
FY2010	589	101.2	38.9	38.4%	91.3%	6.8%	1.9%
FY2011	643	99.4	38.3	38.5%	90.4%	7.8%	1.9%
FY2012	605	99.4	38.2	38.5%	90.2%	8.6%	1.2%
FY2013	659	100.6	37.8	37.5%	92.4%	6.1%	1.5%
FY2014	627	100.6	36.8	36.6%	93.8%	4.9%	1.3%
FY2015	632	101.4	37.1	36.7%	92.2%	6.3%	1.4%
FY2016	557	106.9	39.8	37.2%	91.9%	6.5%	1.6%
C and D Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2007	3,115	52.6	17.4	33.2%	90.8%	7.2%	2.1%
FY2008	2,837	53.1	17.6	33.1%	90.8%	7.3%	1.9%
FY2009	2,813	53.4	17.7	33.1%	91.8%	6.5%	1.7%
FY2010	2,901	51.1	16.3	32.0%	93.0%	5.5%	1.5%
FY2011	2,712	53.2	17.4	32.7%	92.7%	5.8%	1.5%
FY2012	2,760	53.1	17.4	32.7%	92.0%	6.1%	2.0%
FY2013	2,838	53.2	17.5	32.8%	93.3%	5.5%	1.2%
FY2014	2,670	55.4	17.7	32.0%	94.6%	4.4%	1.0%
FY2015	2,661	55.7	18.2	32.7%	93.2%	5.3%	1.5%
FY2016	2,497	55.6	18.4	33.1%	93.8%	4.7%	1.6%
DWI Offenses							
FY2007	269	42.3	18.4	43.5%	79.9%	16.0%	4.1%
FY2008	302	43.5	15.9	36.6%	85.1%	11.3%	3.6%
FY2009	281	47.8	18.2	38.0%	88.6%	7.1%	4.3%
FY2010	283	48.5	20.8	42.9%	90.1%	7.8%	2.1%
FY2011	264	48.6	22.1	45.5%	83.7%	14.0%	2.3%
FY2012	300	51.5	23.9	46.3%	83.7%	14.7%	1.7%
FY2013	326	55.0	25.9	47.1%	89.0%	8.6%	2.5%
FY2014	266	57.0	27.3	47.9%	88.7%	9.4%	1.9%
FY2015	228	57.8	28.5	49.3%	82.9%	12.3%	4.8%
FY2016	196	64.0	31.8	49.7%	83.7%	13.8%	2.6%

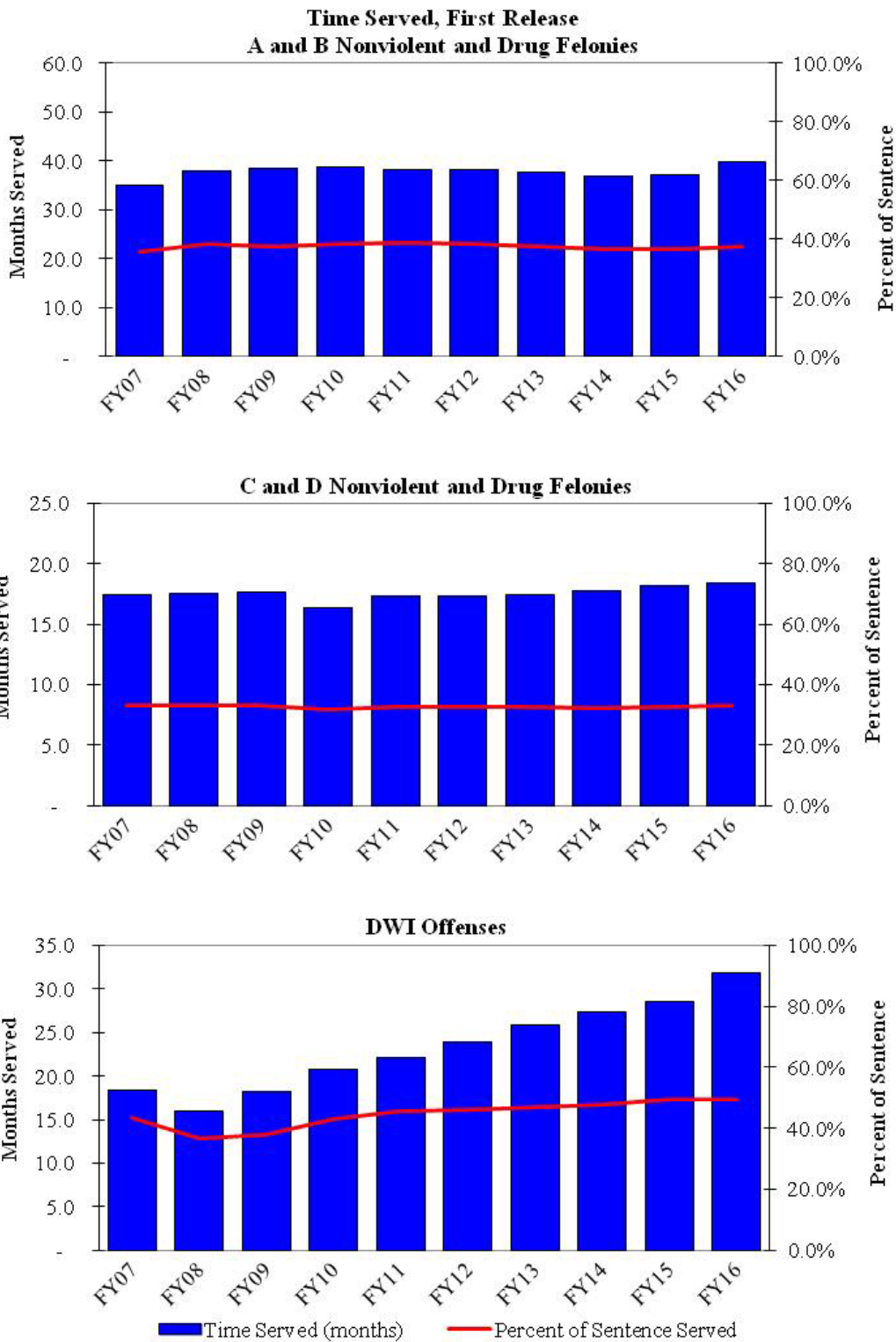
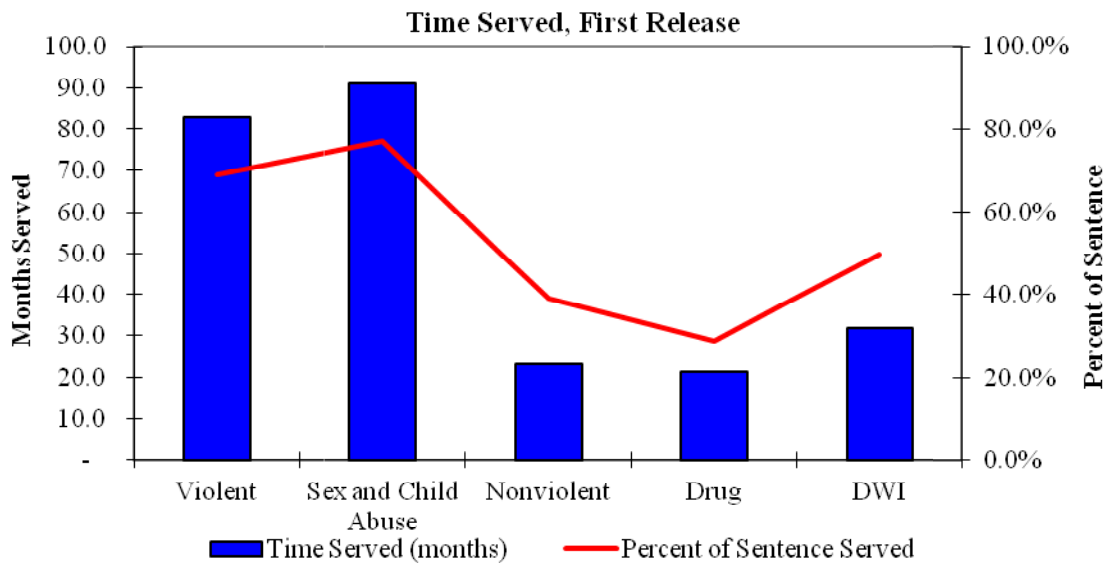


Figure 7.6. Trends in time served and percent of sentence to first release for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Table 7.7. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence to first release by offense groups for all felony offenders released in FY2016.

Time Served, First Release				
Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1,054	120.0	82.9	69.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	420	117.8	90.9	77.2%
Nonviolent	1,817	59.0	23.0	39.0%
Drug	1,237	73.7	21.2	28.8%
DWI	196	64.0	31.8	49.7%
Total	4,724	81.9	42.3	51.7%

Figure 7.7. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence to first release by offense groups for all felony offenders released in FY2016.



Time Served – Top Twenty Offenses

Table 7.8. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served to first release for all offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty offenses.

Time Served, First Release, All Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	722	57.1	13.6	23.8%	708	11	3
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	375	66.9	26.0	38.8%	344	21	10
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	355	102.4	33.2	32.4%	343	11	1
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	317	58.2	21.1	36.3%	296	14	7
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	177	165.7	132.7	80.0%	148	11	18
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	163	63.8	31.5	49.3%	130	29	4
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	162	100.8	54.7	54.2%	147	11	4
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	128	68.4	35.5	51.9%	107	15	6
9	18010	FORGERY	127	60.6	20.9	34.6%	122	4	1
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	126	57.0	21.2	37.2%	112	12	2
11	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	97	102.9	51.3	49.8%	81	11	5
12	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	82	37.0	11.7	31.5%	81	1	-
13	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	71	266.1	225.2	84.6%	60	6	5
14	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	70	91.5	48.6	53.1%	60	7	3
15	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	68	110.6	79.4	71.8%	30	20	18
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	67	55.1	18.1	32.9%	64	3	-
17	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	62	55.7	24.7	44.3%	52	8	2
18	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	57	38.0	18.2	48.0%	46	11	-
19	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	54	40.9	12.3	30.1%	54	-	-
20	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	52	39.7	15.7	39.7%	43	8	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,332	78.1	36.4	46.6%	3,028	214	90
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,392	91.0	56.4	62.0%	984	260	148
Total All Offense First Releases			4,724	81.9	42.3	51.7%	4,012	474	238

Table 7.9. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty male offenses.

Time Served, First Release, Male Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	551	58.5	13.9	23.8%	540	8	3
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	334	67.2	27.3	40.7%	303	21	10
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	290	106.0	34.8	32.9%	279	10	1
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	236	57.7	21.9	37.9%	218	12	6
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	172	167.0	134.3	80.4%	144	11	17
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	160	64.3	31.6	49.2%	128	28	4
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	152	101.9	55.5	54.5%	137	11	4
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	113	69.1	35.1	50.7%	95	13	5
9	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	107	58.2	21.9	37.7%	95	10	2
10	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	90	101.5	50.0	49.3%	75	10	5
11	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	80	37.0	11.6	31.4%	79	1	-
12	18010	FORGERY	72	60.4	24.2	40.1%	68	3	1
13	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	68	110.6	79.4	71.8%	30	20	18
14	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	66	267.8	226.8	84.7%	55	6	5
15	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	65	89.3	47.3	53.0%	56	6	3
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	62	54.6	18.6	34.1%	59	3	-
17	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	59	54.5	23.5	43.2%	51	6	2
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	50	40.5	12.5	31.0%	50	-	-
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	50	39.8	16.0	40.2%	41	8	1
20	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	50	37.9	17.4	45.8%	43	7	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,827	80.5	39.1	48.5%	2,546	194	87
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,222	94.5	59.7	63.2%	838	239	145
Total All Offense First Releases			4,049	84.7	45.3	53.5%	3,384	433	232

Table 7.10. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty female offenses.

Time Served, First Release, Female Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	171	52.3	12.4	23.7%	168	3	-
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	81	59.6	19.0	31.9%	78	2	1
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	65	86.6	25.9	29.9%	64	1	-
4	18010	FORGERY	55	60.8	16.6	27.3%	54	1	-
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	41	64.5	14.9	23.1%	41	-	-
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	19	50.7	17.2	33.8%	17	2	-
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	15	63.4	39.0	61.6%	12	2	1
8	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD	12	54.4	16.7	30.7%	12	-	-
9	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	11	70.4	36.2	51.4%	8	3	-
10	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	10	84.7	42.3	50.0%	10	-	-
11	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-	8	47.9	11.9	24.8%	8	-	-
12	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE	8	34.1	19.0	55.8%	7	-	1
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	7	121.0	67.7	55.9%	6	1	-
14	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 O	7	52.3	16.1	30.8%	7	-	-
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	7	38.4	24.6	63.9%	3	4	-
16	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	6	119.0	104.6	87.9%	6	-	-
17	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	5	244.0	203.9	83.6%	5	-	-
18	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	5	121.4	77.4	63.7%	4	-	1
19	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	5	61.8	12.4	20.1%	5	-	-
20	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	5	119.0	65.4	54.9%	4	1	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			543	64.8	22.5	34.8%	519	20	4
Total All Other Offense First Releases			132	66.0	32.3	48.9%	109	21	2
Total All Offense First Releases			675	65.0	24.4	37.6%	628	41	6

Table 7.11. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty offenses of Black offenders.

Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	137	64.9	18.1	27.9%	134	2	1
2	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	130	163.9	133.4	81.4%	107	8	15
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	107	103.4	37.0	35.8%	102	5	-
4	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	104	99.3	56.6	57.1%	91	9	4
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	103	68.6	32.6	47.6%	92	6	5
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	83	57.7	25.3	43.8%	78	3	2
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	61	62.1	32.8	52.9%	47	12	2
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	55	64.5	35.7	55.4%	41	11	3
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	52	96.8	52.6	54.3%	40	8	4
10	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	46	264.4	221.0	83.6%	39	3	4
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	28	64.9	27.5	42.3%	24	4	-
12	18010	FORGERY	26	59.2	25.0	42.3%	25	1	-
13	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	26	57.4	29.6	51.6%	25	1	-
14	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	23	35.3	11.5	32.6%	23	-	-
15	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	20	209.6	167.6	80.0%	20	-	-
16	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	20	38.7	16.8	43.5%	16	4	-
17	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	19	90.6	82.3	90.8%	14	-	5
18	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	16	115.2	50.1	43.5%	12	4	-
19	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	13	134.2	91.4	68.1%	11	2	-
20	32495	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	12	136.2	53.2	39.1%	10	2	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,081	97.6	57.7	59.1%	951	85	45
Total All Other Offense First Releases			344	97.8	62.2	63.6%	232	66	46
Total All Offense First Releases			1,425	97.7	58.8	60.2%	1,183	151	91

Table 7.12. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty offenses of White and other race offenders.

Time Served, First Release, White and Other Races Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	585	55.2	12.5	22.6%	574	9	2
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	272	66.3	23.4	35.4%	252	15	5
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	248	102.0	31.5	30.9%	241	6	1
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	234	58.4	19.7	33.7%	218	11	5
5	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	102	64.9	30.7	47.3%	83	17	2
6	18010	FORGERY	101	60.9	19.9	32.6%	97	3	1
7	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	98	54.8	19.4	35.4%	88	8	2
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	73	71.4	35.4	49.6%	66	4	3
9	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	63	92.9	48.7	52.4%	55	5	3
10	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	62	111.3	79.6	71.6%	28	18	16
11	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	59	37.7	11.7	31.1%	58	1	-
12	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	58	103.7	51.2	49.4%	56	2	-
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	58	56.4	17.0	30.2%	57	1	-
14	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	56	56.6	24.9	44.0%	47	7	2
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	53	37.5	18.3	48.6%	42	11	-
16	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	47	170.8	130.6	76.5%	41	3	3
17	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	45	110.0	49.7	45.2%	41	3	1
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	45	41.7	12.2	29.2%	45	-	-
19	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	32	75.6	54.4	72.0%	14	12	6
20	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	32	40.3	15.0	37.4%	27	4	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,323	69.1	26.6	38.5%	2,130	140	53
Total All Other Offense First Releases			976	89.2	55.6	62.3%	699	183	94
Total All Offense First Releases			3,299	75.1	35.2	46.9%	2,829	323	147

8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

Recidivism is measured in a number of ways but no national measurement exists. The recidivism rates calculated by the Missouri Department of Corrections and included in the Offender Profile are for offenders first released in the commitment. These are offenders admitted to prison to serve a new commitment and released to either parole, conditional release or on the discharge of the sentence. Excluded from the calculation are the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment and offenders who were released to probation after serving a 120-shock probation sentence. Recidivism rates that include the release of parole violators are higher than the first release recidivism rates.

Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. The recidivism rates measure two outcomes:

1. The first return to prison following the release (technical violation of supervision or new conviction)
2. The first conviction following the release from prison (new convictions can be a new prison sentence or probation). Because many offenders returned from parole are returned for a technical violation the new conviction recidivism rate is not a very helpful indicator of new criminal behavior until two or more years from release.

New convictions include findings of guilt (suspended impositions) and deferred sentences (drug courts, DWI courts and mental health courts) that are supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole. The data for the calculation of the rates are taken from the DOC offender database. Offenses and incarcerations in other states are not included unless the offender is returned to the custody of the DOC. Other recidivism rates are given in the Offender Supervision profile for offenders released to probation following a 120-day or long-term drug program and for offenders serving a new court probation. (Section 17)

Trends

The percent of returning offenders who are incarcerated has been declining since FY2005. This decline has been attributed to a number of DOC initiatives including reentry practices, probation and parole supervision and an improved risk assessment by the Parole Board. In the last two years, however, the decline in returns may have leveled off due to an increase in the two year recidivism rate.

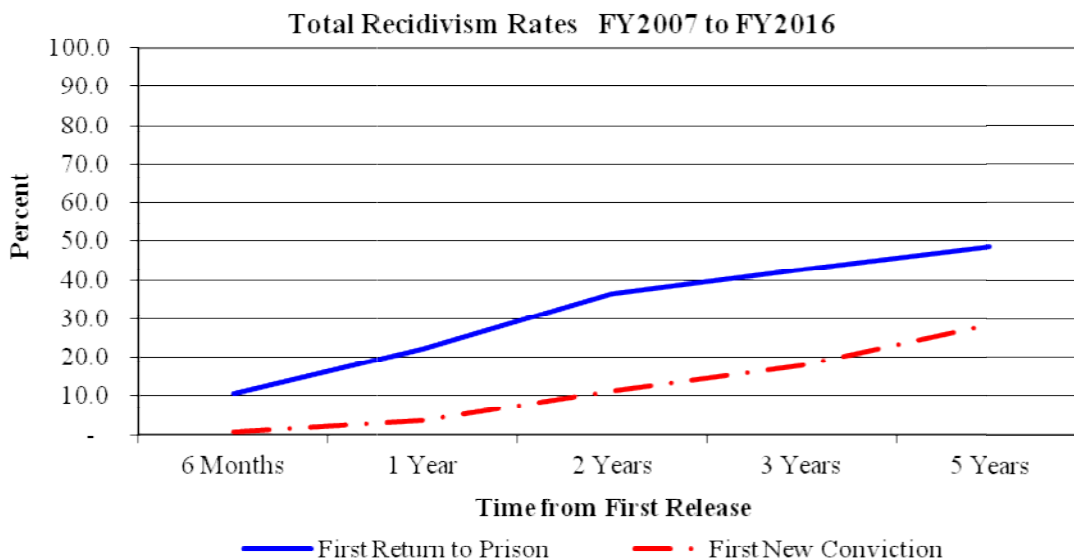
Recidivism has been seen as lower since FY2007 but the trend is weak. In most years since 2007, recidivism has declined. However, more recently, 1 year and 3 year recidivism rates have increased slightly. (Table 8.1). Recidivism for the past ten years shows a steady increase from six months to five year new conviction recidivism, while first returns show a smaller increase after two years (Fig. 8.1).

Table 8.1. Recidivism by year for all offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2007	5,760	14.5	24.9	38.5	44.5	50.2
FY2008	5,625	13.8	24.6	37.5	43.9	49.7
FY2009	5,492	9.3	20.5	35.0	41.9	48.1
FY2010	5,482	9.5	20.8	34.7	41.9	48.1
FY2011	5,358	10.1	20.9	34.8	41.1	46.9
FY2012	5,455	8.9	20.8	36.1	41.8	-
FY2013	5,709	10.1	22.1	37.4	42.5	-
FY2014	5,522	8.5	20.8	36.9	-	-
FY2015	5,371	10.5	22.8	-	-	-
FY2016	4,914	9.3	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		10.5	22.1	36.4	42.6	48.7

First New Conviction						
FY2007	5,760	0.8	3.3	9.9	16.0	26.4
FY2008	5,625	0.8	3.5	10.4	16.7	27.6
FY2009	5,492	1.0	4.0	11.5	17.7	28.8
FY2010	5,482	0.7	3.2	10.8	17.9	29.5
FY2011	5,358	0.8	3.9	11.5	18.6	29.6
FY2012	5,455	0.7	3.8	12.0	19.4	-
FY2013	5,709	0.7	4.1	12.0	19.0	-
FY2014	5,522	0.9	3.5	11.2	-	-
FY2015	5,371	1.0	3.7	-	-	-
FY2016	4,914	0.7	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.8	3.7	11.2	17.9	28.3

Figure 8.1. Total ten year recidivism for all offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.



Gender

Although recidivism rates generally declined through FY2012, recidivism rates since have been increasing for both males and females. Females typically have lower rates of recidivism than males. The five-year recidivism rate of males has been 40.8% but the five-year recidivism rate of females has only been 21.1% (Table 8.2). Female recidivism for the past ten years shows a steady increase from six month to five year new conviction recidivism (Fig. 8.2). Males have five-year recidivism rates nearly 10% greater at 49.9% and 29.5% (Table 8.3). Male new conviction recidivism also shows a steady increase from six month to five years, while first returns show a lessening increase after two years (Fig. 8.3).

Table 8.2. Recidivism by year for female offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2007	765	11.4	20.5	30.7	34.5	39.7
FY2008	762	9.4	17.6	29.0	35.4	40.3
FY2009	750	7.2	15.3	26.3	33.1	39.7
FY2010	751	6.5	17.8	29.7	35.0	41.3
FY2011	667	6.9	16.9	32.4	38.7	43.0
FY2012	703	4.7	13.1	28.7	34.0	-
FY2013	765	7.8	19.0	33.6	37.9	-
FY2014	693	8.2	20.1	36.8	-	-
FY2015	777	10.0	23.3	-	-	-
FY2016	720	9.0	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		8.2	18.2	30.8	35.5	40.8
First New Conviction						
FY2007	765	0.7	2.2	6.5	11.4	18.4
FY2008	762	0.5	1.8	8.0	12.6	21.3
FY2009	750	0.4	2.3	6.4	11.7	20.8
FY2010	751	0.3	1.6	6.9	12.0	21.8
FY2011	667	0.9	2.8	9.3	15.1	23.7
FY2012	703	0.3	2.4	9.8	16.6	-
FY2013	765	0.1	3.5	10.3	16.3	-
FY2014	693	0.4	3.6	12.1	-	-
FY2015	777	1.2	3.3	-	-	-
FY2016	720	1.4	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.6	2.6	8.6	13.6	21.1

Figure 8.2. Total ten year recidivism for female offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.

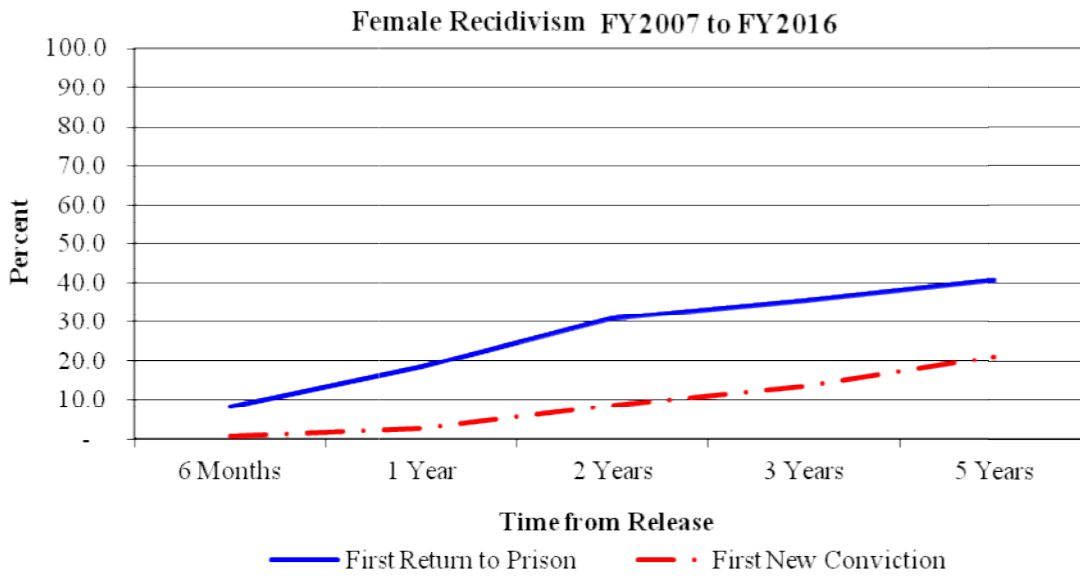
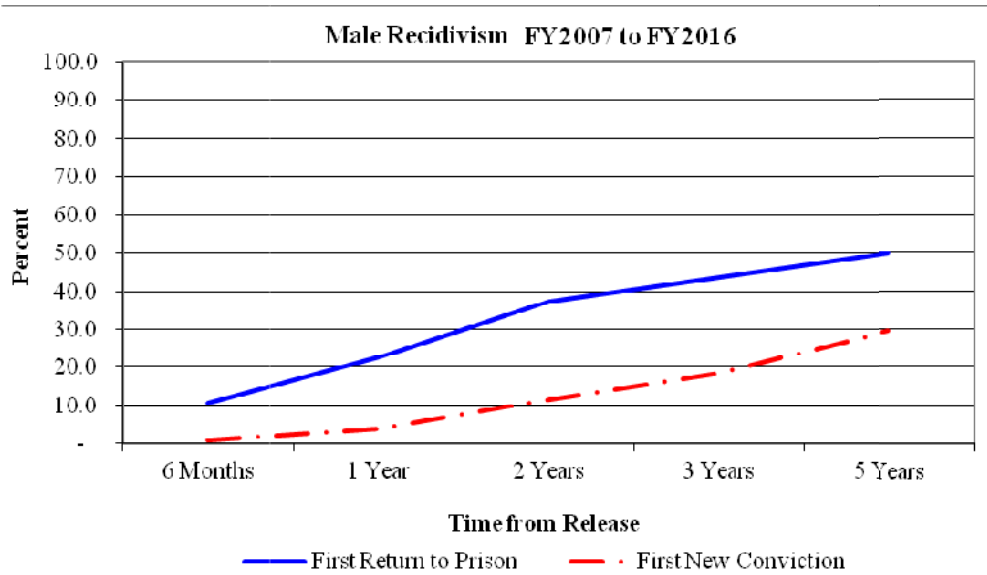


Table 8.3. Recidivism by year for male offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2007	4,995	15.0	25.6	39.7	46.0	51.9
FY2008	4,863	14.5	25.7	38.9	45.3	51.2
FY2009	4,742	9.6	21.3	36.4	43.3	49.4
FY2010	4,731	9.9	21.3	35.4	43.0	49.2
FY2011	4,691	10.6	21.4	35.1	41.5	47.5
FY2012	4,752	9.6	22.0	37.2	43.0	-
FY2013	4,944	10.4	22.6	38.0	43.3	-
FY2014	4,829	8.6	20.9	36.9	-	-
FY2015	4,594	10.6	22.8	-	-	-
FY2016	4,194	9.3	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		10.8	22.6	37.2	43.6	49.9

First New Conviction						
FY2007	4,995	0.8	3.5	10.4	16.7	27.6
FY2008	4,863	0.8	3.8	10.7	17.3	28.6
FY2009	4,742	1.1	4.2	12.3	18.6	30.0
FY2010	4,731	0.8	3.5	11.4	18.8	30.7
FY2011	4,691	0.7	4.0	11.9	19.1	30.4
FY2012	4,752	0.7	4.0	12.3	19.8	-
FY2013	4,944	0.8	4.2	12.2	19.4	-
FY2014	4,829	1.0	3.5	11.1	-	-
FY2015	4,594	0.9	3.8	-	-	-
FY2016	4,194	0.6	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.8	3.8	11.5	18.5	29.5

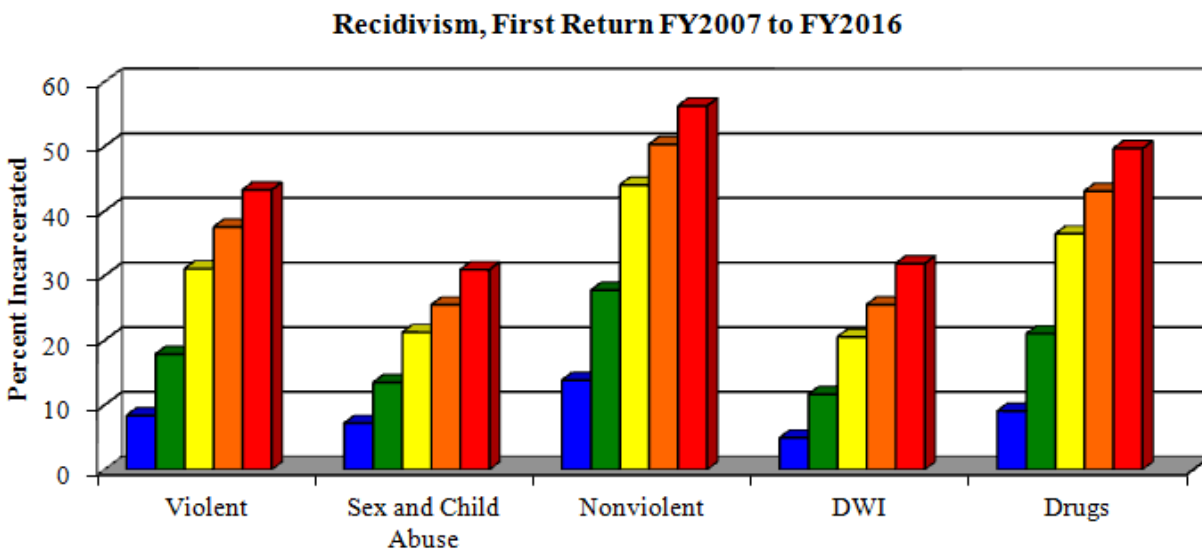
Figure 8.3. Total ten year recidivism for male offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2007 to FY2016.



Offense Group

For all offenders first released from FY2007 to FY2016, DWI offenders have the lowest 6 month recidivism rate. Within one year, DWI recidivism becomes nearly equal to that of sex and child abuse for subsequent time periods. Recidivism however, is lowest within five years for sex and child abuse offenders at 30.9% (Fig. 8.4). Nonviolent offenders exhibit the highest rates of first return recidivism in all time periods.

Figure 8.4. Percent of first returns to prison for all offenders with first release from prison between FY2007 and FY2016 by offense group.



■ 6 Months	8.4	7.2	13.8	4.9	9.1
■ 1 Year	17.9	13.5	27.7	11.6	21.0
■ 2 Years	31.1	21.2	44.0	20.5	36.5
■ 3 Years	37.5	25.5	50.3	25.5	43.1
■ 5 Years	43.3	30.9	56.2	31.9	49.7
Releases	11,752	4,674	23,033	2,717	12,512

Nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time period for first new convictions after first release. Recidivism in this group reached 33.6% within five years for all offenders released between FY2007 and FY2016. The percent of new convictions for sex and child abuse offenders was the lowest in all time periods. Unlike first return recidivism, first new conviction recidivism is greater for DWI than for sex and child abuse offenders (Fig. 8.5).

Recidivism, First New Conviction FY2007 to FY2016

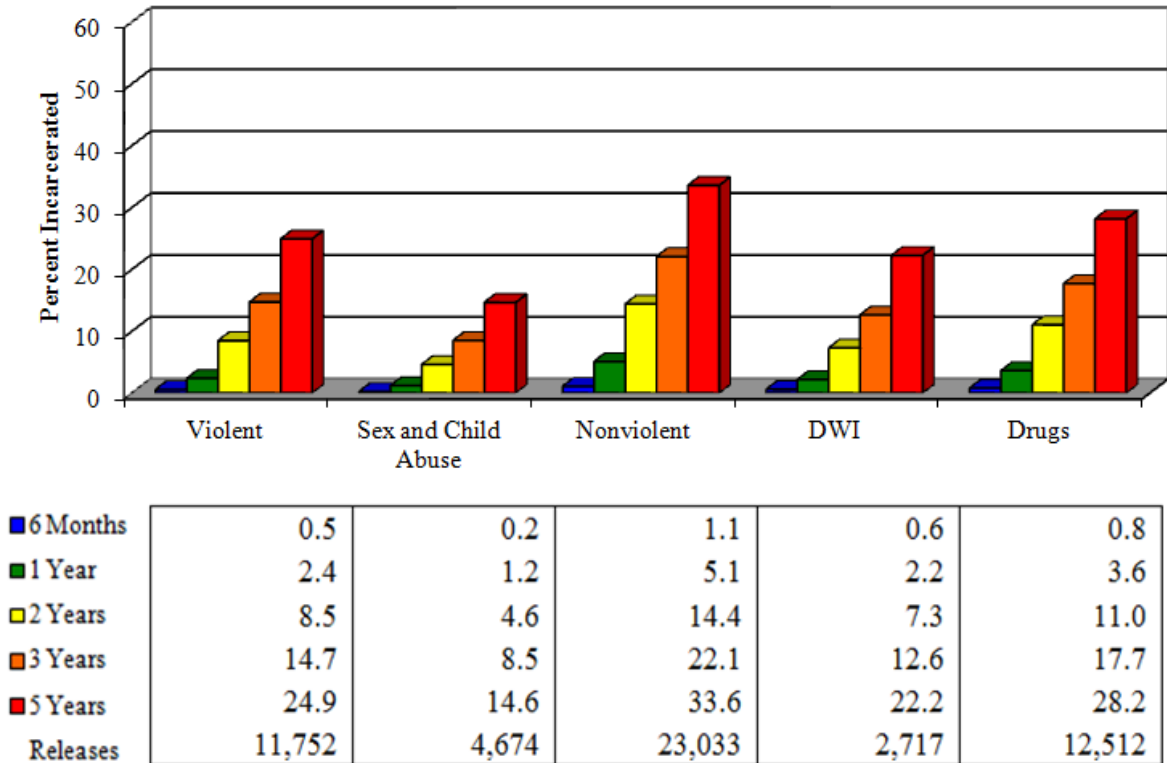


Figure 8.5. Percent of first new convictions for all offenders with first release from prison between FY2007 and FY2016 by offense group.

9. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders convicted of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failing to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or convicted of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses Against the Family) of the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires that the offender serve the remainder of their sentence.

Demographics

The FY2016 sex offender population of 4,965 comprises 15.1% of the total incarcerated population, with males as the vast majority of offenders (97%) White offenders constitute 70% of males, and 89.2% of females among the sex offender population (Table 9.1). Approximately 50% of male offenders are currently between age 35 and 54 years, evenly distributed among the five year age groups in that range. A similar pattern is seen with females, as the percentage of offenders increases until 30-34 years and then declines (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1. Count and percent of the institutional population of Sex and Child Abuse offenders by gender and race on June 30, 2016.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	8	9	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	14	1,321	1,335	8.9%	27.5%	26.9%
Hispanic	2	101	103	1.3%	2.1%	2.1%
Native American	-	12	12	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Unknown	-	4	4	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	141	3,362	3,503	89.2%	69.9%	70.5%
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2. Count and percent of institutional population of Sex and Child Abuse offenders by age group on June 30, 2016.

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	-	14	14	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	10	306	316	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%
Age 25 To 29	31	476	507	19.6%	9.9%	10.2%
Age 30 To 34	39	523	562	24.7%	10.9%	11.3%
Age 35 To 39	29	609	638	18.4%	12.7%	12.8%
Age 40 To 44	17	573	590	10.8%	11.9%	11.9%
Age 45 To 49	21	617	638	13.3%	12.8%	12.8%
Age 50 To 54	4	604	608	2.5%	12.6%	12.2%
Age 55 To 59	4	473	477	2.5%	9.8%	9.6%
Age 60 To 64	3	283	286	1.9%	5.9%	5.8%
Age 65 To 69	-	171	171	0.0%	3.6%	3.4%
Age 70 And Over	-	158	158	0.0%	3.3%	3.2%
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender’s health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be ‘unclassified,’ which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. There is a statutory requirement for offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2016, 73% of sex offenders had an HSD/GED education level, with 76.3% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled, which is higher than the percent of all offenders. A slightly lower percent (82.1%) than the general institutional population had no mental health problems or mild mental health problems. A greater percent of males than females were ‘skilled’ or ‘semi-skilled’, while a greater percent of females were classified as ‘trained and skilled’. A greater percent of males than females exhibited no mental health problems, but there was also a greater percent of males with mild impairment. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication was greater than double the percent of males with those requirements (Table 9.3).

Sex offenders are housed no lower than C-2 until they have completed MOSOP. Therefore, it is not surprising that over 90% of sex and child abuse offenders are classified as Level II and III custody levels. There is a large disparity though between male and female offenders. 91.7% of male sex and child abuse offenders are Level II or III custody, while these custody levels contain only 60.3% of females (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3. Number and percent of total, male and female Sex and Child Abuse offenders by classification level for education, skill and mental health assessments as of June 30, 2016.

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	112	3,457	3,569	71.8%	73.0%	72.9%
9-12th Grade	13	260	273	8.3%	5.5%	5.6%
6-8th Grade	11	338	349	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
4-5th Grade	9	275	284	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
0-3rd Grade	11	408	419	7.1%	8.6%	8.6%
Unclassified	2	70	72			
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	36	762	798	23.1%	16.1%	16.3%
Skilled	44	1,524	1,568	28.2%	32.2%	32.0%
Semi-skilled	15	1,356	1,371	9.6%	28.6%	28.0%
Unskilled	38	611	649	24.4%	12.9%	13.3%
No Skills or Training	23	485	508	14.7%	10.2%	10.4%
Unclassified	2	70	72			
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	58	2,251	2,309	37.2%	47.5%	47.2%
Mild Impairment	42	1,665	1,707	26.9%	35.1%	34.9%
Clinic Care-Medication	54	732	786	34.6%	15.4%	16.1%
Serious Functional Impairment	2	87	89	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	3	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	2	70	72			
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 9.4 Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse offender population by custody level on June 30, 2016, showing number and percent of total, male and female populations.

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	62	393	455	39.7%	8.3%	9.3%
C-2	68	2,682	2,750	43.6%	56.6%	56.2%
C-3	26	1,663	1,689	16.7%	35.1%	34.5%
Unclassified	2	70	72			
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Overall, substance abuse among the sex and child abuse offender population is not as great as in the general population. In FY2016, most offenders (70.3%) require at least minimal substance abuse education or treatment, but this is much lower than the percent of general population. The greatest percentage is found in those requiring short-term treatment. This group accounts for 29% of males, and 25.6% of females (Table 9.5).

Comparing the sex and child abuse offender population to that of FY2011 shows dramatic changes in all groups, excluding Black and White offenders who have remained relatively unchanged since FY2011. Among females of these races, there were large increases, as the proportion of White offenders among females increased by 28.2% and Black offenders by 40% (Table 9.6).

Table 9.5. Number and percent of total, male and female Sex and Child Abuse offenders by substance abuse treatment level.

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	2	506	508	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	46	1,281	1,327	29.5%	29.8%	29.8%
Slight-Requires SA education	32	987	1,019	20.5%	22.9%	22.9%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	40	1,245	1,285	25.6%	28.9%	28.8%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	31	713	744	19.9%	16.6%	16.7%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	7	76	83	4.5%	1.8%	1.9%
Total	158	4,808	4,966	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.6. Number of male and female Sex and Child Abuse offenders by race and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Race	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	9	10	1	8	9	0.0%	-11.1%	-10.0%
Black	10	1,298	1,308	14	1,321	1,335	40.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Hispanic	3	115	118	2	101	103	-33.3%	-12.2%	-12.7%
Native American	1	13	14	-	12	12	-100.0%	-7.7%	-14.3%
Unknown	-	6	6	-	4	4	0.0%	-33.3%	-33.3%
White	110	3,400	3,510	141	3,362	3,503	28.2%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Total	125	4,841	4,966	158	4,808	4,966	26.4%	-0.7%	0.0%

Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses

Table 9.7. Top twenty counties in numbers of Sex and Child Abuse offenses for offenders incarcerated in FY2016 and the average sentence by county.

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	582	22.2	11.7%
2	Jackson	577	20.5	11.6%
3	St. Louis Cnty	475	18.5	9.6%
4	Greene	259	15.3	5.2%
5	St. Charles	185	17.4	3.7%
6	Buchanan	143	17.5	2.9%
7	Clay	119	17.7	2.4%
8	St. Francois	110	16.8	2.2%
9	Jefferson	108	16.0	2.2%
10	Boone	103	16.7	2.1%
11	Jasper	102	16.2	2.1%
12	Platte	68	18.8	1.4%
13	Christian	61	16.0	1.2%
14	Cape Girardeau	59	16.0	1.2%
15	Lafayette	56	16.2	1.1%
16	Cass	54	18.1	1.1%
17	Washington	53	17.0	1.1%
18	Dunklin	51	12.0	1.0%
19	Warren	50	16.8	1.0%
20	Cole	48	16.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,263	18.5	65.7%
Total All Other Counties		1,703	14.5	34.3%
Total All Counties		4,966	17.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 9.8. Top twenty Sex and Child Abuse offenses and ranking by number of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2016. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	602	18.2	12.1%
2	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	594	11.0	12.0%
3	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	474	17.7	9.5%
4	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	311	16.5	6.3%
5	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	246	9.3	5.0%
6	11010	RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	224	28.4	4.5%
7	11008	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	196	23.0	3.9%
8	11076	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	194	24.9	3.9%
9	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	171	10.4	3.4%
10	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	155	6.3	3.1%
11	11015	RAPE	144	26.6	2.9%
12	11021	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	130	24.0	2.6%
13	11032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	103	19.5	2.1%
14	11084	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	102	22.6	2.1%
15	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	93	3.8	1.9%
16	11070	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	78	29.5	1.6%
17	11075	SODOMY	78	26.5	1.6%
18	11005	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	54	26.4	1.1%
19	11100	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	51	9.5	1.0%
20	11011	FORCIBLE RAPE	49	29.9	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			4,049	17.6	81.5%
Total All Other Offenses			917	15.3	18.5%
Total All Offenses			4,966	17.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex and child abuse offenses in FY2016 declined slightly from FY2015. Unlike the general population, new admissions continued to account for nearly two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses. The greatest source for admissions has been new prison sentences, at over 475 offenders annually since FY2007 (Table 9.9). Numbers of new prison sentence from FY2007 to FY2016 also seemed to fluctuate more than admissions from all other admission types for sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 9.1).

Sex offender admissions decreased slightly in the last five fiscal years compared to 3% increase per year for FY2006 through FY2011. New admissions to prison decreased 2.7% per year in the last five fiscal years compared to an increase of 1.6% from FY2006 to FY2011. The greatest annual increase from FY2012 to FY2016 was in law violation returns (Table 9.10).

Table 9.9. Number of Sex and Child Abuse offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Admission	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
New Admissions	684	706	713	752	757	741	643	692	702	678	647
New Prison Sentences	472	509	525	577	542	558	481	519	536	517	484
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	212	197	188	175	215	183	162	173	166	161	163
Returns from Supervision	250	313	372	295	341	344	336	331	348	376	344
Law Violations	55	70	80	60	62	83	94	76	83	97	97
Technical Violations	195	243	292	235	279	261	242	255	265	279	247
All Admissions	934	1,019	1,085	1,047	1,098	1,085	979	1,023	1,050	1,054	991
Percent Change		9.1%	6.5%	-3.5%	4.9%	-1.2%	-9.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.4%	-6.0%

Prior to July 1, 2008 admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison. After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision.

Figure 9.1. Ten year trends in admission type to prison for Sex and Child Abuse offenders from FY2007 to FY2016.

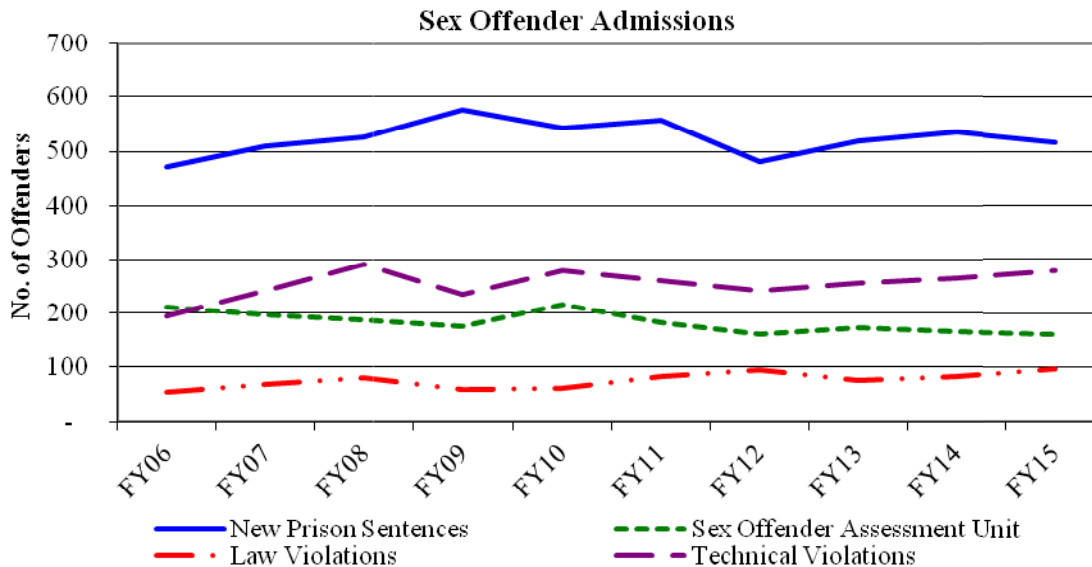


Table 9.10. Annual percent change in prison admissions for Sex and Child Abuse offenders in five year cohorts from FY2007 to FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2006-FY2011	FY2011-2016
New Admissions	1.6%	-2.7%
New Prison Sentences	3.4%	-2.8%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-2.9%	-2.3%
Returns from Supervision	6.6%	0.0%
Law Violations	8.6%	3.2%
Technical violations	6.0%	-1.1%
All Admissions	3.0%	-1.8%

Releases

Sex and Child Abuse offender releases in FY2016 decreased by 3.2% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year was for release to parole, followed by discharges (Table 9.11). Sex offenders released to probation are offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and have been assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 9.11. Number of Sex and Child Abuse offenders by release type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Type of Release	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Probations	119	110	121	149	145	128	132	143	128	130
Paroles	420	481	394	369	402	380	391	445	423	364
Conditional Releases	58	79	151	160	144	194	213	206	191	183
Other*	65	83	46	39	43	33	40	37	34	38
Discharges	281	259	258	235	275	301	274	263	225	254
Total Releases	943	1,012	970	952	1,009	1,036	1,050	1,094	1,001	969
Percent Increase		7.3%	-4.2%	-1.9%	6.0%	2.7%	1.4%	4.2%	-8.5%	-3.2%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Offenders convicted of a sex offense as defined in RSMo 589.015 are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve to the completion of sentence in prison.

The top twenty sex and child abuse offenses based on number of releases had an overall average time served to first release of 82.2 months – more than double the time served for the top twenty of all offenses (36.4 months). Average percent of sentence served among top twenty sex and child abuse offenses was 75.5%. Again, this was well above percent of sentence served for all offenses (Table 9.12).

Table 9.12. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served to first release for offenders released in FY2016 for top twenty Sex and Child Abuse offenses.

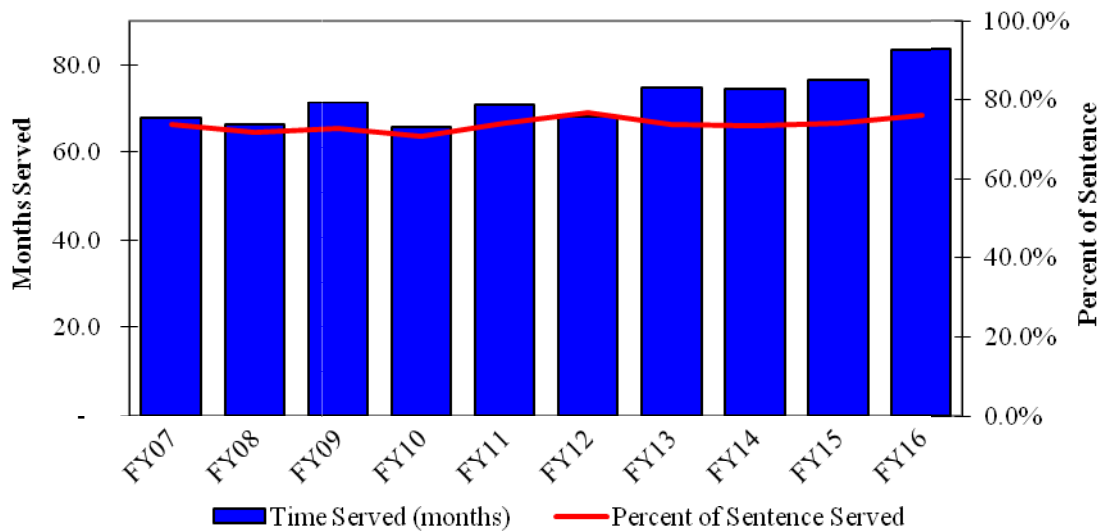
Time Served, First Release to Prison									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	68	110.6	79.4	71.8%	30	20	18
2	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	39	73.5	53.2	72.3%	17	14	8
3	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS	39	129.6	109.2	84.3%	10	11	18
4	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	31	78.9	52.5	66.5%	14	11	6
5	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS U	30	117.7	85.3	72.5%	9	9	12
6	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	28	67.8	34.4	50.8%	16	11	1
7	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX	25	36.9	18.7	50.6%	16	8	1
8	11076	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	24	197.9	177.2	89.6%	1	8	15
9	11021	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	16	205.8	161.7	78.6%	4	8	4
10	11010	RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPO	13	323.0	257.1	79.6%	8	3	2
11	22027	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD	13	43.8	34.9	79.7%	3	4	6
12	11040	SEXUAL ASSAULT	11	88.5	61.9	70.0%	5	2	4
13	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST	10	135.6	115.8	85.4%	2	4	4
14	22366	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC	10	43.1	18.2	42.3%	9	1	-
15	22370	FL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-2	9	44.3	19.3	43.5%	7	2	-
16	11100	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	8	72.6	54.5	75.0%	2	2	4
17	26063	ABUSE OF CHILD	8	58.5	35.6	60.9%	4	4	-
18	11015	RAPE	7	257.3	229.8	89.3%	2	2	3
19	22037	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD	7	62.4	54.3	86.9%	-	3	4
20	26064	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CH	6	43.0	23.5	54.6%	3	3	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			402	108.8	82.2	75.5%	162	130	110
Total All Other Offense First Releases			66	117.1	92.6	79.1%	29	19	18
Total All Offense First Releases			468	110.0	83.6	76.0%	191	149	128

The percent of sentence served in FY2016 increased from FY2015 as did the average time served. Over ten years, actual time served increased by 15.7 months, but the aggregate sentence also increased by 17.8 months (Table 9.13). FY2012 had the greatest percent of time served, but time served has remained consistently between 71% and 76% (Fig. 9.2).

Table 9.13. Time served and percent of sentence to first release for Sex and Child Abuse offenders released by fiscal year and release type from FY2006 to FY2015.

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2007	509	92.2	67.9	73.6%	44.6%	17.9%	37.5%
FY2008	523	92.6	66.4	71.7%	50.5%	16.8%	32.7%
FY2009	508	98.2	71.3	72.6%	42.9%	25.6%	31.5%
FY2010	458	93.2	65.9	70.7%	40.0%	29.5%	30.6%
FY2011	478	95.7	70.8	74.0%	41.4%	26.2%	32.4%
FY2012	522	88.9	68.3	76.8%	35.8%	30.7%	33.5%
FY2013	540	101.6	74.8	73.7%	37.0%	32.2%	30.7%
FY2014	566	101.6	74.5	73.3%	40.5%	31.8%	27.7%
FY2015	543	103.3	76.5	74.0%	44.4%	32.6%	23.0%
FY2016	468	110.0	83.6	76.0%	40.8%	31.8%	27.4%

Figure 9.2. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Sex and Child Abuse offenders released by fiscal year from FY2007 to FY2016.



Recidivism

Since FY2007, the percentage of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP has been less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). The increase in 2 and 3 year new convictions from FY2012 releases is primarily due to sex registry offenses. This may be indicative of a trend in sex offender notification violations. Most sex offenders who are convicted of a new offense are convicted of a non-sex offense. New sex offense recidivism is very low (Table 9.15). Sex offender recidivism over ten years shows rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one year and three years after release, with a greater and continuing rate of increase again after three years (Fig. 9.3). This is in contrast to general offender recidivism where rates seem to level off significantly after two years. The ten year trend for all sex offenders returning for new sex offense conviction is somewhat different in that the percent return rises steadily to the third year, then increases at a greater rate (Fig. 9.4).

Table 9.14. Recidivism rates for Sex and Child Abuse offenders first released from FY2007 to FY2016 to first new conviction by fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2007	242	-	0.8	2.9	6.2	11.2
FY2008	279	0.4	1.4	3.2	4.7	11.1
FY2009	339	0.3	1.2	3.2	5.9	13.9
FY2010	246	0.8	0.8	3.3	6.9	12.6
FY2011	257	0.4	1.6	3.1	5.5	13.2
FY2012	266	-	0.4	6.0	12.4	-
FY2013	290	0.3	1.4	3.8	6.9	-
FY2014	311	0.3	0.6	4.2	-	-
FY2015	300	-	-	-	-	-
FY2016	274	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,804	0.2	0.9	3.7	6.9	12.5
Failed or Refused						
FY2007	226	-	0.4	5.8	10.6	19.9
FY2008	228	1.3	2.2	6.1	11.4	16.2
FY2009	237	1.3	4.2	9.3	15.6	21.9
FY2010	197	1.0	2.5	8.1	11.2	20.8
FY2011	229	-	0.9	7.9	13.5	23.6
FY2012	284	0.7	3.5	8.1	12.7	-
FY2013	278	-	1.8	8.3	13.7	-
FY2014	252	0.4	2.4	6.4	-	-
FY2015	244	0.8	3.3	-	-	-
FY2016	227	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	2,402	0.5	2.4	7.5	12.7	20.5
AVERAGE		0.4	1.6	5.5	9.6	16.1

Table 9.15. Recidivism rates for Sex and Child Abuse offenders first released from FY2007 to FY2016 to first new sex offense conviction by fiscal year.

Completed MOSOP	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2007	242	-	-	-	1.2	2.9
FY2008	279	-	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.2
FY2009	339	-	-	0.6	1.2	3.8
FY2010	246	-	-	-	0.4	1.6
FY2011	257	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
FY2012	266	-	-	0.8	1.1	-
FY2013	290	-	-	0.3	0.7	-
FY2014	311	-	-	0.3	-	-
FY2015	300	-	-	-	-	-
FY2016	274	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,804	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.3

Failed or Refused

FY2007	226	-	-	1.8	3.1	4.4
FY2008	228	-	0.4	1.3	2.2	3.1
FY2009	237	0.4	1.7	2.5	3.8	5.9
FY2010	197	-	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.6
FY2011	229	-	-	0.9	1.3	4.8
FY2012	284	-	0.4	1.1	1.8	-
FY2013	278	-	-	0.7	1.4	-
FY2014	252	-	-	0.8	-	-
FY2015	244	-	-	-	-	-
FY2016	227	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	2,402	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	4.4
AVERAGE		0.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.3

Figure 9.3. Ten year recidivism for Sex and Child Abuse offenders on first release to first new conviction by MOSOP success from FY2007 to FY2016.

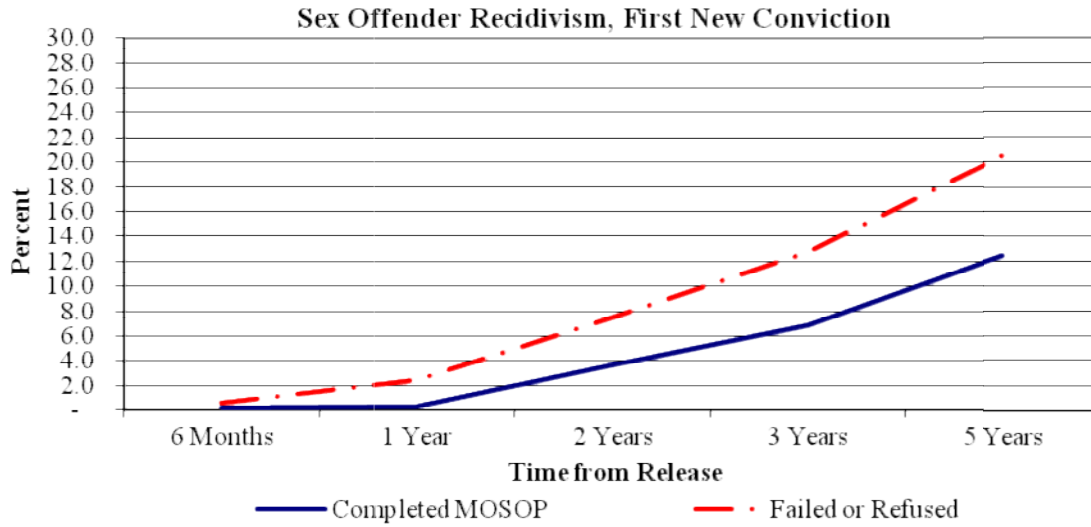
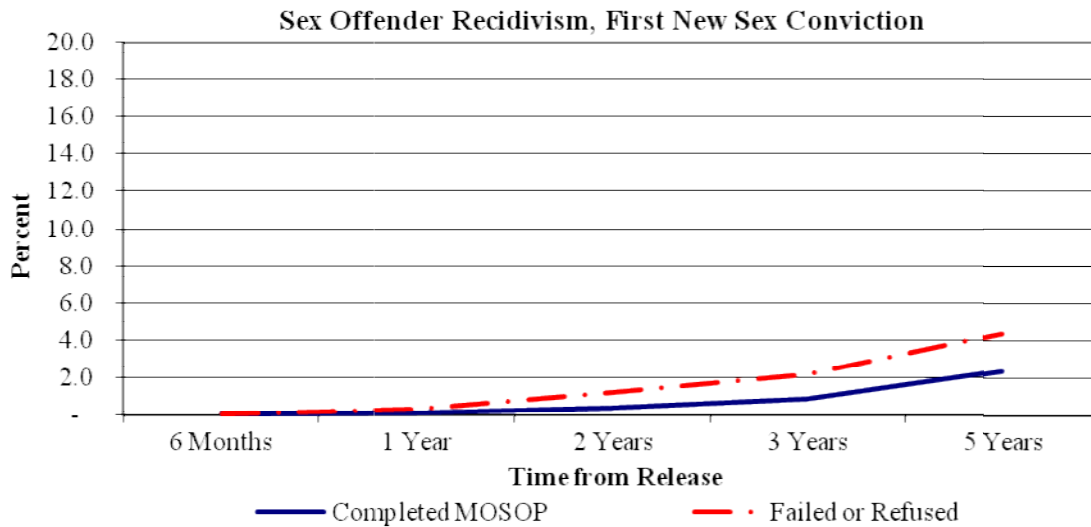


Figure 9.4. Ten year recidivism for Sex and Child Abuse offenders on first release to first new sex offense conviction by MOSOP success from FY2007 to FY2016.



10. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes took place in 1989. From June 30, 1996 to June 30, 2016 there have been 70 executions, three of which were in FY2016.

The statistics detailed in this chapter count offenders on the first admission by the Department of Corrections for a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984, or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

As of June 30, 2016, 26 offenders are awaiting execution and 7 were admitted to sentences of life without parole. Death sentence admissions remain between zero and three per year since FY2001. Life without parole admissions have stayed below 40 per year since FY2007 (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1. Number of offenders sentenced for Murder 1st degree, executions and sentence outcome by fiscal year from FY1997 to FY2016.

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY1997	83	5	60	9	69	13.0%
FY1998	78	8	56	5	61	8.2%
FY1999	75	8	46	5	51	9.8%
FY2000	79	3	49	6	55	10.9%
FY2001	65	7	39	2	41	4.9%
FY2002	61	7	44	3	47	6.4%
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	-	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	-	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	-	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	31	1	32	3.1%
FY2012	47	-	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	-	36	-	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	39	-	39	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	13	-	13	0.0%
TOTAL		70	728	47	775	6.1%

The twenty year trend for Murder 1st degree sentences has shown no discernible pattern except that both sentences of life without parole and death have decreased overall since FY1997 (Fig. 10.1). In the same twenty year period, there were more Murder 1st degree sentences for Black offenders than any other race (54%). At the same time, Black offenders had a lower percentage of death sentences than White offenders (9.8%) (Table 10.2).

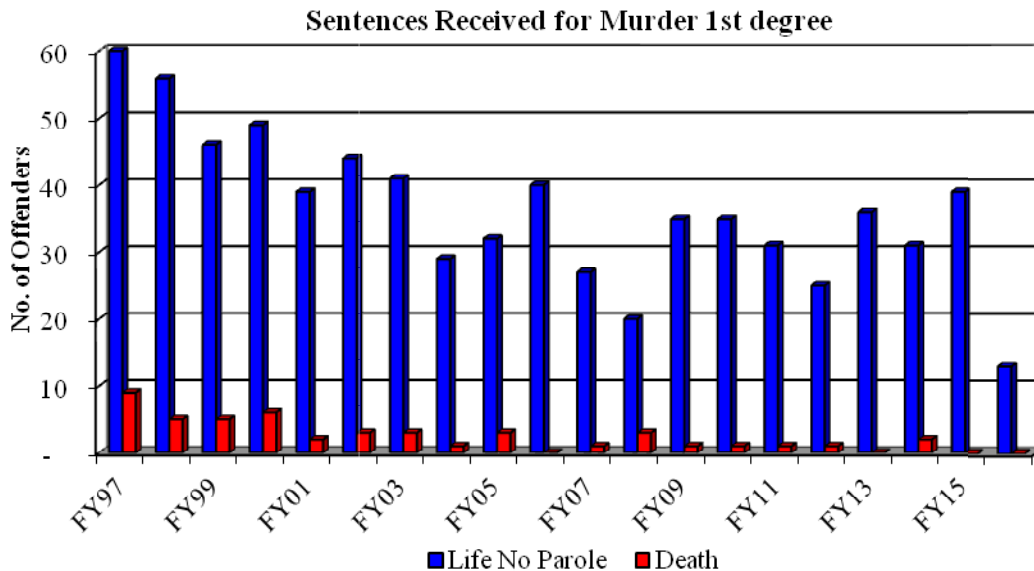


Figure 10.1. Twenty year trends in Murder 1st degree by sentence type from FY1997 to FY2016.

Table 10.2. Twenty year total number of Murder 1st degree sentences by race and sentence type from FY1997 to FY2017.

Race	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-
Black	404	14	418	3.3%	28
Hispanic	9	-	9	0.0%	-
Native American	6	-	6	0.0%	-
Unknown	1	-	1	0.0%	-
White	305	33	338	9.8%	42
Total	728	47	775	6.1%	28

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, Interstate offenders and offenders supervised in the Community Release Centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2016 was approximately two-thirds larger than the institutional population. Where the male supervised population was 1 ½ times that of the institutional male population, females on supervision were 4 ¼ times that of females in institutions. This led to a ratio of one female for every eight males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision representing a much greater proportion of the supervised population. Supervised Black and White females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percent of the incarcerated population (Table 11.1). For males, the percent of White males is higher- and percent of Black males lower- on supervision than in the incarcerated population. The percent of Black and White females were similar for parole and probation, but White males make up a greater percentage of male probationers (71.8%) than male parolees (63.8%). Black males accounted for a greater percentage of male parolees (34.3%) than probationers (25.8%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1. Number and percent of probation, parole and total supervised population by gender and race on June 30, 2016.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	8	39	47	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	343	4,501	4,844	13.9%	34.3%	31.1%
Hispanic	60	171	231	2.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Native American	20	28	48	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	-	16	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,037	8,377	10,414	82.5%	63.8%	66.8%
Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	38	106	144	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,985	8,076	10,061	16.7%	25.8%	23.3%
Hispanic	159	511	670	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Native American	51	84	135	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	50	63	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
White	9,637	22,455	32,092	81.1%	71.8%	74.3%
Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	46	145	191	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,328	12,577	14,905	16.2%	28.3%	25.4%
Hispanic	219	682	901	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Native American	71	112	183	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	66	79	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
White	11,674	30,832	42,506	81.3%	69.4%	72.3%
Total	14,351	44,414	58,765	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The percent of probationers in the 20 to 24 year age group is roughly double the percent of that age group among parolees. However, after 24 years of age, the percent of offenders in each age group is very similar (less than 2% difference) for both probation and parole (Table 11.2). Notable exceptions are in females in the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 age groups. In these groups, percent of parolees is about 3% more than the percent of these groups among probationers. This increase in parolees corresponds with the most populous incarcerated female age groups being between the ages of 25 to 29 and the and the ages of 30 to 34 and is likely tied to the aging of offenders before they are released to parole.

Table 11.2. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised population by gender and age on June 30, 2016.

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	4	11	15	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	126	1,014	1,140	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%
	Age 25 To 29	469	2,220	2,689	19.0%	16.9%	17.2%
	Age 30 To 34	539	2,325	2,864	21.8%	17.7%	18.4%
	Age 35 To 39	465	2,029	2,494	18.8%	15.5%	16.0%
	Age 40 To 44	311	1,555	1,866	12.6%	11.8%	12.0%
	Age 45 To 49	233	1,307	1,540	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%
	Age 50 To 54	182	1,139	1,321	7.4%	8.7%	8.5%
	Age 55 To 59	83	835	918	3.4%	6.4%	5.9%
	Age 60 To 64	37	402	439	1.5%	3.1%	2.8%
	Age 65 To 69	13	172	185	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%
	Age 70 And Over	6	123	129	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
	Total		2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	1	39	40	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 18 To 19	143	730	873	1.2%	2.3%	2.0%
	Age 20 To 24	1,520	4,984	6,504	12.8%	15.9%	15.1%
	Age 25 To 29	2,304	5,516	7,820	19.4%	17.6%	18.1%
	Age 30 To 34	2,178	5,104	7,282	18.3%	16.3%	16.9%
	Age 35 To 39	1,892	4,215	6,107	15.9%	13.5%	14.1%
	Age 40 To 44	1,263	3,108	4,371	10.6%	9.9%	10.1%
	Age 45 To 49	1,032	2,635	3,667	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%
	Age 50 To 54	805	2,320	3,125	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%
	Age 55 To 59	478	1,546	2,024	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%
	Age 60 To 64	186	625	811	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%
	Age 65 To 69	49	292	341	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
	Age 70 And Over	32	164	196	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total		11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Needs Score)

During the first 120 days of supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level is based on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offenders' prior history and current interaction with the community, derived from the Needs Score. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for Law (new offenses), Technical Violations, Social, Employment and Substance Abuse. The Social Score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial problems.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2016 is shown after the level of supervision. Offenders in the Community Release Centers are not included in the Needs Assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is also conducted since introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and on the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

The majority of all offenders are assessed at Level II supervision (36.1 %), followed by Level I (29.2%). This is also true for all probationers, but the greatest proportion of parolees are Level II followed by Level III (Table 11.3). Males in both probation and parole follow the trend of total probation or parole. However, females on parole show the greatest proportion of offenders falling into Level II followed by Level I supervision, and for female probationers the majority (44.9%) are Level I.

Table 11.3. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised offenders by gender and level of supervision for offenders with a classification as of June 30, 2016.

Supervised Population on June 30, 2016							
Level of Supervision	Parole			Probation			Supervision
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
Absconder	85	416	501	217	419	636	1,137
Assessment	292	1,537	1,829	1,174	3,261	4,435	6,264
Level III	457	3,811	4,268	2,049	6,407	8,456	12,724
Level II	918	5,447	6,365	2,974	11,567	14,541	20,906
Level I	706	1,865	2,571	5,231	9,096	14,327	16,898
Total	2,458	13,076	15,534	11,645	30,750	42,395	57,929
Percent of Population for Assessment Level							
Absconder	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Assessment	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	10.1%	10.6%	10.5%	10.8%
Level III	18.6%	29.1%	27.5%	17.6%	20.8%	19.9%	22.0%
Level II	37.3%	41.7%	41.0%	25.5%	37.6%	34.3%	36.1%
Level I	28.7%	14.3%	16.6%	44.9%	29.6%	33.8%	29.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Law scores are assessed based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers, approximately 80%, have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions and have a noticeably lower percent of offenders with no violations in the previous six months (Table 11.4). Just under half of males and females had a technical violation in six months and roughly one-third had a violation in the previous three months. Females generally have lower percentages than males for both new charges and technical violations. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Among parolees, roughly half of females and 60% of males had some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage was greater for probationers with approximately 60% of females and two-thirds of males (Table 11.4) having some type of employment. The percent of supervised offenders exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior was slightly higher for parolees than for probationers, and in both cases higher for females than for males.

Greater differences have been seen between probationers and parolees in the Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment. The largest group among parolees (43.9%) is that classified as “significant” substance abuse, requiring intermediate level treatment (Table 11.5). More than half required intermediate or long-term treatment. Females had an even greater percent of those with significant substance abuse at 52.4% of female parolees. There were also a greater percent of females than males that were classified as “severe/chronic” and requiring long-term treatment.

Among probationers, the largest group contained those classified as having “moderate” substance abuse, requiring short-term treatment. In the case of probationers, there were a greater percent of females than males classified as no substance abuse. Of those requiring any education or treatment, the percent of females was below that of males.

Table 11.4. Number and percent of parole and probation supervised offenders by gender for each component of the Need Score supervision assessment as of June 30, 2016.

Needs Analysis Score Components

Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,028	10,332	12,360	83.0%	79.9%	80.4%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	105	615	720	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	310	1,986	2,296	12.7%	15.4%	14.9%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,579	23,982	33,561	83.2%	79.1%	80.3%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	486	1,574	2,060	4.2%	5.2%	4.9%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,445	4,747	6,192	12.6%	15.7%	14.8%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
Parole						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,454	7,151	8,605	59.5%	55.3%	56.0%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	202	1,156	1,358	8.3%	8.9%	8.8%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	787	4,626	5,413	32.2%	35.8%	35.2%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	6,469	15,997	22,466	56.2%	52.8%	53.7%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,063	2,878	3,941	9.2%	9.5%	9.4%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	3,978	11,428	15,406	34.6%	37.7%	36.8%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
Parole						
No Problem	172	830	1,002	7.0%	6.4%	6.5%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	633	3,405	4,038	25.9%	26.3%	26.3%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,638	8,698	10,336	67.0%	67.3%	67.2%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
No Problem	626	1,753	2,379	5.4%	5.8%	5.7%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	3,116	7,857	10,973	27.1%	25.9%	26.2%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,768	20,693	28,461	67.5%	68.3%	68.1%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (continued)

Needs Analysis Score Components

Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	411	3,420	3,831	16.8%	26.4%	24.9%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	827	4,203	5,030	33.9%	32.5%	32.7%
Unemployed	1,205	5,310	6,515	49.3%	41.1%	42.4%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	2,741	9,607	12,348	23.8%	31.7%	29.5%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	4,073	10,529	14,602	35.4%	34.7%	34.9%
Unemployed	4,696	10,167	14,863	40.8%	33.6%	35.5%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
Parole						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	1,687	8,792	10,479	69.1%	68.0%	68.2%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	192	1,030	1,222	7.9%	8.0%	7.9%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	564	3,111	3,675	23.1%	24.1%	23.9%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,812	20,042	27,854	67.9%	66.1%	66.6%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,086	2,967	4,053	9.4%	9.8%	9.7%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,612	7,294	9,906	22.7%	24.1%	23.7%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Number and percent of parole and probation supervised offenders by gender by Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment level as of June 30, 2016.

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
No Assessment	39	65	104	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	171	933	1,104	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%
Slight-Requires SA education	156	1,427	1,583	6.4%	10.9%	10.2%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	507	3,832	4,339	20.9%	29.3%	28.0%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,273	5,526	6,799	52.4%	42.3%	43.9%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	322	1,349	1,671	13.3%	10.3%	10.8%
Parole Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
No Assessment	2,195	1,878	4,073	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	1,702	3,730	5,432	17.6%	12.7%	13.9%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,511	4,898	6,409	15.6%	16.7%	16.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,214	10,918	14,132	33.2%	37.1%	36.2%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	2,903	8,424	11,327	30.0%	28.6%	29.0%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	358	1,434	1,792	3.7%	4.9%	4.6%
Probation Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing Counties

Table 12.1. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders on parole on June 30, 2016 and the average sentence in years by county.

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,721	11.4	11.0%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,443	8.4	9.3%
3	Jackson	814	11.1	5.2%
4	Greene	662	7.4	4.2%
5	St. Charles	657	7.8	4.2%
6	Buchanan	385	5.5	2.5%
7	St. Francois	385	7.3	2.5%
8	Clay	365	6.4	2.3%
9	Boone	358	6.7	2.3%
10	Jefferson	356	6.6	2.3%
11	Jasper	232	6.3	1.5%
12	Pettis	217	6.4	1.4%
13	Dunkin	213	6.4	1.4%
14	Cape Girardeau	205	6.4	1.3%
15	Lafayette	203	7.3	1.3%
16	Butler	186	5.9	1.2%
17	Platte	184	6.2	1.2%
18	Franklin	177	5.9	1.1%
19	Randolph	167	6.9	1.1%
20	Cole	161	6.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		9,091	8.3	58.3%
Total All Other Counties		6,509	5.6	41.7%
Total All Counties		15,600	7.2	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	168	5.5	6.8%
2	Greene	130	6.2	5.3%
3	St. Charles	117	6.5	4.7%
4	St. Francois	94	6.5	3.8%
5	St. Louis City	80	8.4	3.2%
6	Buchanan	72	5.0	2.9%
7	Jefferson	68	5.2	2.8%
8	Clay	60	5.5	2.4%
9	Jackson	51	7.2	2.1%
10	Butler	49	5.0	2.0%
11	Lafayette	49	6.8	2.0%
12	Boone	47	5.2	1.9%
13	Dunkin	47	5.2	1.9%
14	Randolph	44	6.7	1.8%
15	Laclede	41	5.1	1.7%
16	Saline	38	7.8	1.5%
17	Camden	36	5.1	1.5%
18	Pettis	36	4.9	1.5%
19	Livingston	35	5.5	1.4%
20	Washington	34	6.3	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,296	6.0	52.5%
Total All Other Counties		1,172	4.9	47.5%
Total All Counties		2,468	5.5	100.0%

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,641	11.6	12.5%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,275	8.7	9.7%
3	Jackson	763	11.3	5.8%
4	St. Charles	540	8.0	4.1%
5	Greene	532	7.7	4.1%
6	Buchanan	313	5.6	2.4%
7	Boone	311	6.9	2.4%
8	Clay	305	6.6	2.3%
9	St. Francois	291	7.6	2.2%
10	Jefferson	288	6.9	2.2%
11	Jasper	201	6.6	1.5%
12	Pettis	181	6.7	1.4%
13	Cape Girardeau	173	6.6	1.3%
14	Dunkin	166	6.7	1.3%
15	Platte	158	6.1	1.2%
16	Lafayette	154	7.5	1.2%
17	Franklin	146	6.1	1.1%
18	Butler	137	6.2	1.0%
19	Cole	132	7.0	1.0%
20	Cass	131	5.7	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,838	8.6	59.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,294	5.7	40.3%
Total All Counties		13,132	7.5	100.0%

Table 12.2. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders on probation on June 30, 2016 and the average probation term in years by county.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	5,316	4.9	12.3%
2	St. Louis City	2,483	3.6	5.8%
3	Greene	2,364	4.8	5.5%
4	Jackson	2,289	3.3	5.3%
5	St. Charles	1,834	4.7	4.2%
6	Jefferson	1,429	4.8	3.3%
7	Boone	1,245	4.4	2.9%
8	Franklin	823	5.0	1.9%
9	Jasper	726	4.8	1.7%
10	Clay	693	5.0	1.6%
11	Cole	679	4.9	1.6%
12	Christian	633	4.8	1.5%
13	Buchanan	627	3.7	1.5%
14	St. Francois	624	5.0	1.4%
15	Phelps	598	4.9	1.4%
16	Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%
17	Taney	560	4.9	1.3%
18	Scott	536	4.8	1.2%
19	Dunklin	486	4.7	1.1%
20	Laclede	447	5.0	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		24,959	4.5	57.8%
Total All Other Counties		18,206	4.7	42.2%
Total All Counties		43,165	4.6	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	1,283	4.9	10.8%
2	Greene	676	4.9	5.7%
3	St. Charles	550	4.8	4.6%
4	Jackson	478	3.2	4.0%
5	St. Louis City	396	3.7	3.3%
6	Jefferson	375	4.9	3.2%
7	Boone	309	4.4	2.6%
8	St. Francois	221	5.0	1.9%
9	Franklin	213	5.0	1.8%
10	Cole	210	4.9	1.8%
11	Phelps	207	4.9	1.7%
12	Cape Girardeau	189	4.9	1.6%
13	Clay	187	5.0	1.6%
14	Buchanan	186	3.8	1.6%
15	Jasper	185	4.8	1.6%
16	Christian	182	4.9	1.5%
17	Scott	168	4.6	1.4%
18	Laclede	161	5.0	1.4%
19	Taney	159	5.0	1.3%
20	Dunklin	152	4.6	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,482	4.6	54.5%
Total All Other Counties		5,401	4.7	45.5%
Total All Counties		11,883	4.7	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	4,083	4.9	12.9%
2	St. Louis City	2,087	3.6	6.7%
3	Jackson	1,811	3.4	5.8%
4	Greene	1,683	4.8	5.4%
5	St. Charles	1,284	4.7	4.1%
6	Jefferson	1,054	4.8	3.4%
7	Boone	956	4.4	3.0%
8	Franklin	610	5.0	2.0%
9	Jasper	541	4.8	1.7%
10	Clay	506	5.0	1.6%
11	Cole	469	4.9	1.5%
12	Christian	451	4.8	1.4%
13	Buchanan	441	3.7	1.4%
14	St. Francois	403	5.0	1.3%
15	Taney	401	4.9	1.3%
16	Phelps	391	4.9	1.2%
17	Cape Girardeau	378	4.9	1.2%
18	Scott	373	4.8	1.2%
19	Dunklin	354	4.7	1.1%
20	Lawrence	309	5.0	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		18,500	4.5	59.1%
Total All Other Counties		12,782	4.7	40.9%
Total All Counties		31,282	4.6	100.0%

Table 12.3. Number of offenders on probation and average terms for all Missouri counties on June 30, 2016. Includes out-of-state.

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2016

County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	1,992	3.4	4.6%	Livingston	159	5.0	0.4%
Adair	185	4.7	0.4%	Macon	149	4.9	0.3%
Andrew	58	3.8	0.1%	Madison	99	5.0	0.2%
Atchison	27	4.9	0.1%	Maries	51	5.1	0.1%
Audrain	244	4.7	0.6%	Marion	256	5.0	0.6%
Barry	387	4.8	0.9%	Mcdonald	149	4.9	0.3%
Barton	100	5.0	0.2%	Mercer	25	5.0	0.1%
Bates	238	4.9	0.6%	Miller	321	5.0	0.7%
Benton	182	4.9	0.4%	Mississippi	211	4.6	0.5%
Bollinger	114	5.0	0.3%	Moniteau	102	5.0	0.2%
Boone	1,245	4.4	2.9%	Monroe	42	5.0	0.1%
Buchanan	627	3.7	1.5%	Montgomery	158	4.9	0.4%
Butler	392	5.0	0.9%	Morgan	252	5.0	0.6%
Caldwell	50	5.0	0.1%	New Madrid	336	4.8	0.8%
Callaway	335	4.7	0.8%	Newton	256	4.9	0.6%
Camden	387	5.0	0.9%	Nodaway	96	5.1	0.2%
Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%	Oregon	37	4.3	0.1%
Carroll	89	5.0	0.2%	Osage	89	4.9	0.2%
Carter	22	4.7	0.1%	Ozark	50	4.5	0.1%
Cass	424	4.7	1.0%	Pemiscot	275	4.5	0.6%
Cedar	130	5.1	0.3%	Perry	161	5.0	0.4%
Chariton	46	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	290	4.8	0.7%
Christian	633	4.8	1.5%	Phelps	598	4.9	1.4%
Clark	50	4.8	0.1%	Pike	171	4.8	0.4%
Clay	693	5.0	1.6%	Platte	376	4.5	0.9%
Clinton	55	5.0	0.1%	Polk	305	5.0	0.7%
Cole	679	4.9	1.6%	Pulaski	405	5.0	0.9%
Cooper	229	4.8	0.5%	Putnam	36	4.9	0.1%
Crawford	374	5.0	0.9%	Ralls	116	5.0	0.3%
Dade	73	4.9	0.2%	Randolph	312	4.9	0.7%
Dallas	103	4.8	0.2%	Ray	233	5.0	0.5%
Daviess	44	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	55	4.9	0.1%
Dekalb	54	5.0	0.1%	Ripley	152	5.0	0.4%
Dent	145	5.0	0.3%	Saline	277	4.8	0.6%
Douglas	101	3.9	0.2%	Schuyler	21	5.0	0.0%
Dunklin	486	4.7	1.1%	Scotland	28	4.7	0.1%
Franklin	823	5.0	1.9%	Scott	536	4.8	1.2%
Gasconade	110	5.0	0.3%	Shannon	32	4.3	0.1%
Gentry	19	4.7	0.0%	Shelby	62	5.0	0.1%
Greene	2,364	4.8	5.5%	St. Charles	1834	4.7	4.2%
Grundy	75	5.0	0.2%	St. Clair	99	5.0	0.2%
Harrison	97	5.0	0.2%	St. Francois	624	5.0	1.4%
Henry	285	5.0	0.7%	St. Louis City	2483	3.6	5.8%
Hickory	54	5.0	0.1%	St. Louis Cnty	5316	4.9	12.3%
Holt	19	4.9	0.0%	Ste. Genevieve	165	4.8	0.4%
Howard	71	5.0	0.2%	Stoddard	379	4.8	0.9%
Howell	278	4.2	0.6%	Stone	282	4.8	0.7%
Iron	67	5.0	0.2%	Sullivan	42	4.8	0.1%
Jackson	2,289	3.3	5.3%	Taney	560	4.9	1.3%
Jasper	726	4.8	1.7%	Texas	245	4.7	0.6%
Jefferson	1,429	4.8	3.3%	Vernon	258	5.0	0.6%
Johnson	333	5.0	0.8%	Warren	362	4.9	0.8%
Knox	19	4.4	0.0%	Washington	204	4.8	0.5%
Laclede	447	5.0	1.0%	Wayne	158	5.0	0.4%
Lafayette	371	4.8	0.9%	Webster	287	5.0	0.7%
Lawrence	422	5.0	1.0%	Worth	16	5.0	0.0%
Lewis	83	5.0	0.2%	Wright	227	5.0	0.5%
Lincoln	340	4.8	0.8%	Total All Counties	43165	4.6	100.0%
Linn	64	4.9	0.1%				

Offense Groups

For both probation and parole, the greatest percent of offenders were supervised for nonviolent offenses. Among parolees, violent and sex and child abuse offenses accounted for nearly double the percent among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. Twice the percentage of probationers were supervised for DWI offenses than among parolees. This, again, was not unexpected as DWI offenders may also be sentenced to 120-day or long-term treatment programs rather than term sentences. For both probation and parole, there was a greater percent of females with drug and nonviolent offenses. Average probation terms were similar for males and females, but among parolees males tended to have noticeably longer sentences than females for drug, violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Number and percent of supervised offenders in each offense group as of June 30, 2016.

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	257	3,181	3,438	10.4%	24.2%	22.0%
	Sex and Child Abuse	54	940	994	2.2%	7.2%	6.4%
	Nonviolent	1,127	4,889	6,016	45.7%	37.2%	38.6%
	Drug	966	3,585	4,551	39.1%	27.3%	29.2%
	DWI	64	537	601	2.6%	4.1%	3.9%
	Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	944	4,518	5,462	7.9%	14.4%	12.7%
	Sex and Child Abuse	369	1,005	1,374	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
	Nonviolent	4,962	13,124	18,086	41.8%	42.0%	41.9%
	Drug	5,036	9,656	14,692	42.4%	30.9%	34.0%
	DWI	572	2,979	3,551	4.8%	9.5%	8.2%
	Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo. 566 sex offenses and RSMo., 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo. 195 offenses. DWI includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Average sentences by offense group for supervised offenders as of June 30, 2016.

	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	9.2	11.5	11.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	6.2	9.3	9.1
	Nonviolent	4.7	5.0	5.0
	Drug	5.5	7.1	6.8
	DWI	5.2	5.5	5.5
	Total	5.5	7.5	7.2
Probation	Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.4	4.8	4.7
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.7
	Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
	DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Total	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo. 566 sex offenses and RSMo., 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo. 195 offenses. DWI includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

For all offenders (Table 12.6) and among all groups (Table 12.7 – 12.10), the twenty most populous offenses for probation made up around 75% of all probation offenses. Female probationers were slightly higher at 78.2% (Table 12.7). In nearly all cases, top twenty offenses comprise a greater portion of all offenses among probationers than for parole supervised offenders (approx. 68-70%). This indicates a wider range of offenses represented in the incarcerated population, and consequently, the parole population than in the probation population. Female offenders are the exception with a greater percent represented in the top twenty offenses for parole (78.5%) than for probation. In general, top offenses and patterns among parole supervised offenders reflected top offenses among incarcerations.

Table 12.6. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,414	5.6	15.5%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,419	5.5	9.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,237	9.1	7.9%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	943	5.0	6.0%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	609	9.3	3.9%
6	18010	FORGERY	520	5.1	3.3%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	420	8.6	2.7%
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	416	6.0	2.7%
9	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	405	16.4	2.6%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	359	5.3	2.3%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	353	4.8	2.3%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	280	26.5	1.8%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	202	5.0	1.3%
14	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	200	7.5	1.3%
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	192	3.6	1.2%
16	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	185	5.4	1.2%
17	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	162	3.3	1.0%
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	140	3.6	0.9%
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	136	10.3	0.9%
20	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	119	3.6	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			10,711	7.1	68.7%
Total All Other Offenses			4,889	7.3	31.3%
Total All Offenses			15,600	7.2	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	9,724	4.6	22.5%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	3,474	4.8	8.0%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,758	4.8	6.4%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,663	4.7	6.2%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	2,257	4.7	5.2%
6	18010	FORGERY	1,303	4.8	3.0%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,213	4.8	2.8%
8	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,153	5.0	2.7%
9	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	938	4.8	2.2%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	936	4.8	2.2%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	785	4.6	1.8%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	639	4.8	1.5%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	605	4.7	1.4%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	559	2.0	1.3%
15	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	499	4.6	1.2%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	486	4.6	1.1%
17	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	414	4.9	1.0%
18	46780	DWR/DWS	405	4.7	0.9%
19	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	402	4.8	0.9%
20	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	401	4.9	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			31,614	4.7	73.2%
Total All Other Offenses			11,551	4.4	26.8%
Total All Offenses			43,165	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.7. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised female offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	608	4.9	24.6%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	244	4.9	9.9%
3	18010	FORGERY	231	5.0	9.4%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	191	8.2	7.7%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	173	5.1	7.0%
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	54	4.0	2.2%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	52	7.7	2.1%
8	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	51	3.6	2.1%
9	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	40	4.7	1.6%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	39	5.7	1.6%
11	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	38	4.6	1.5%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	35	4.9	1.4%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	31	7.2	1.3%
14	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	29	3.5	1.2%
15	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	26	5.7	1.1%
16	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	22	24.0	0.9%
17	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	21	5.4	0.9%
18	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	19	5.0	0.8%
19	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	17	7.6	0.7%
20	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	17	4.6	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			1,938	5.5	78.5%
Total All Other Offenses			530	5.5	21.5%
Total All Offenses			2,468	5.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,527	4.7	29.7%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,426	4.8	12.0%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	748	4.9	6.3%
4	18010	FORGERY	693	4.8	5.8%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	478	4.8	4.0%
6	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	420	4.7	3.5%
7	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	206	4.8	1.7%
8	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	205	4.8	1.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	202	4.8	1.7%
10	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	163	4.7	1.4%
11	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	162	4.8	1.4%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	157	4.8	1.3%
13	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	143	4.9	1.2%
14	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	119	4.9	1.0%
15	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	118	4.8	1.0%
16	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	116	4.7	1.0%
17	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	116	5.1	1.0%
18	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	102	4.8	0.9%
19	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	98	4.7	0.8%
20	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	95	4.8	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,294	4.8	78.2%
Total All Other Offenses			2,589	4.3	21.8%
Total All Offenses			11,883	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.8. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised male offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,806	5.8	13.8%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,246	5.5	9.5%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,046	9.3	8.0%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	699	5.1	5.3%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	557	9.4	4.2%
6	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	392	16.6	3.0%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	389	8.7	3.0%
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	377	6.0	2.9%
9	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	348	5.2	2.7%
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	299	5.0	2.3%
11	18010	FORGERY	289	5.2	2.2%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	258	26.7	2.0%
13	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	187	7.4	1.4%
14	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	169	5.3	1.3%
15	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	167	5.0	1.3%
16	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	163	3.6	1.2%
17	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	155	3.2	1.2%
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	131	3.6	1.0%
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	130	10.4	1.0%
20	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	116	9.2	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,924	7.5	68.0%
Total All Other Offenses			4,208	7.5	32.0%
Total All Offenses			13,132	7.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	6,197	4.5	19.8%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,185	4.7	7.0%
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,048	4.8	6.5%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,010	4.8	6.4%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	1,837	4.7	5.9%
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,097	4.8	3.5%
7	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,077	5.0	3.4%
8	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	836	4.8	2.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	734	4.7	2.3%
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	628	4.5	2.0%
11	18010	FORGERY	610	4.7	2.0%
12	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	521	4.7	1.7%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	477	4.8	1.5%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	475	2.0	1.5%
15	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	458	4.5	1.5%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	391	4.6	1.2%
17	46780	DWR/DWS	357	4.7	1.1%
18	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	332	4.6	1.1%
19	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	295	4.9	0.9%
20	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	268	4.2	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,833	4.6	73.0%
Total All Other Offenses			8,449	4.4	27.0%
Total All Offenses			31,282	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.9. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised Black offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	564	7.0	11.6%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	405	9.4	8.4%
3	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	396	9.5	8.2%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	338	6.0	7.0%
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	309	16.3	6.4%
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	191	5.3	3.9%
7	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	184	26.6	3.8%
8	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	181	8.9	3.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	162	6.1	3.3%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	112	5.6	2.3%
11	18010	FORGERY	107	5.1	2.2%
12	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	106	10.7	2.2%
13	32495	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	86	13.5	1.8%
14	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	73	5.3	1.5%
15	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	69	5.4	1.4%
16	10020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	66	30.0	1.4%
17	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	65	13.3	1.3%
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	56	21.4	1.2%
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	43	3.5	0.9%
20	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	41	3.0	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,554	10.0	73.4%
Total All Other Offenses			1,290	7.3	26.6%
Total All Offenses			4,844	9.3	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,634	4.1	16.2%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,012	4.7	10.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	699	4.7	6.9%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	679	4.4	6.7%
5	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	527	5.0	5.2%
6	18010	FORGERY	333	4.7	3.3%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	294	4.5	2.9%
8	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	268	4.5	2.7%
9	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	230	4.3	2.3%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	225	4.6	2.2%
11	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	195	4.4	1.9%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	180	4.1	1.8%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	176	4.5	1.7%
14	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	163	4.3	1.6%
15	31171	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	161	3.1	1.6%
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	151	4.5	1.5%
17	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	133	2.0	1.3%
18	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	122	3.6	1.2%
19	46780	DWR/DWS	119	4.6	1.2%
20	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	110	4.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,411	4.4	73.7%
Total All Other Offenses			2,650	4.2	26.3%
Total All Offenses			10,061	4.3	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.10. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of White, Native American and Asian supervised offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,850	5.1	17.2%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,081	5.3	10.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	832	8.9	7.7%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	752	4.9	7.0%
5	18010	FORGERY	413	5.1	3.8%
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	280	4.7	2.6%
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	254	6.0	2.4%
8	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	247	5.1	2.3%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	239	8.3	2.2%
10	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	213	8.9	2.0%
11	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	185	7.5	1.7%
12	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	176	3.5	1.6%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	173	4.9	1.6%
14	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	165	5.4	1.5%
15	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	121	3.4	1.1%
16	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	111	3.6	1.0%
17	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	98	9.1	0.9%
18	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	98	5.6	0.9%
19	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	96	26.2	0.9%
20	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	96	17.1	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,480	6.2	69.5%
Total All Other Offenses			3,276	6.2	30.5%
Total All Offenses			10,756	6.2	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	8,090	4.7	24.4%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,462	4.9	7.4%
3	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	2,062	4.7	6.2%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,059	4.9	6.2%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,984	4.8	6.0%
6	18010	FORGERY	970	4.8	2.9%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	919	4.9	2.8%
8	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	863	4.9	2.6%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	711	4.8	2.1%
10	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	626	5.0	1.9%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	605	4.8	1.8%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	488	4.8	1.5%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	429	4.8	1.3%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	426	2.0	1.3%
15	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	377	4.9	1.1%
16	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	342	4.9	1.0%
17	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	337	4.9	1.0%
18	46780	DWR/DWS	286	4.8	0.9%
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	269	4.8	0.8%
20	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	269	4.7	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			24,574	4.7	74.2%
Total All Other Offenses			8,530	4.5	25.8%
Total All Offenses			33,104	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

The number of both males and females on probation showed a decrease from 2011, with males decreasing to greater extent (23.7%) (Table 13.2). Both sexes also had decreases in all offense types, with the greatest being sex and child abuse offenses among males. The percentage of probation supervised offenders by offense group changed little for both males and females over the last five years (Fig. 13.2). The greatest decrease in both females and males on supervision was in those sentenced for sex and child abuse offenses.

Table 13.2. Number of male and female probation supervised offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	977	5,267	6,244	944	4,518	5,462	-3.4%	-14.2%	-12.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	486	1,360	1,846	369	1,005	1,374	-24.1%	-26.1%	-25.6%
Nonviolent	6,033	17,527	23,560	4,962	13,124	18,086	-17.8%	-25.1%	-23.2%
Drug	5,497	12,885	18,382	5,036	9,656	14,692	-8.4%	-25.1%	-20.1%
DWI	604	3,966	4,570	572	2,979	3,551	-5.3%	-24.9%	-22.3%
Total	13,597	41,005	54,602	11,883	31,282	43,165	-12.6%	-23.7%	-20.9%

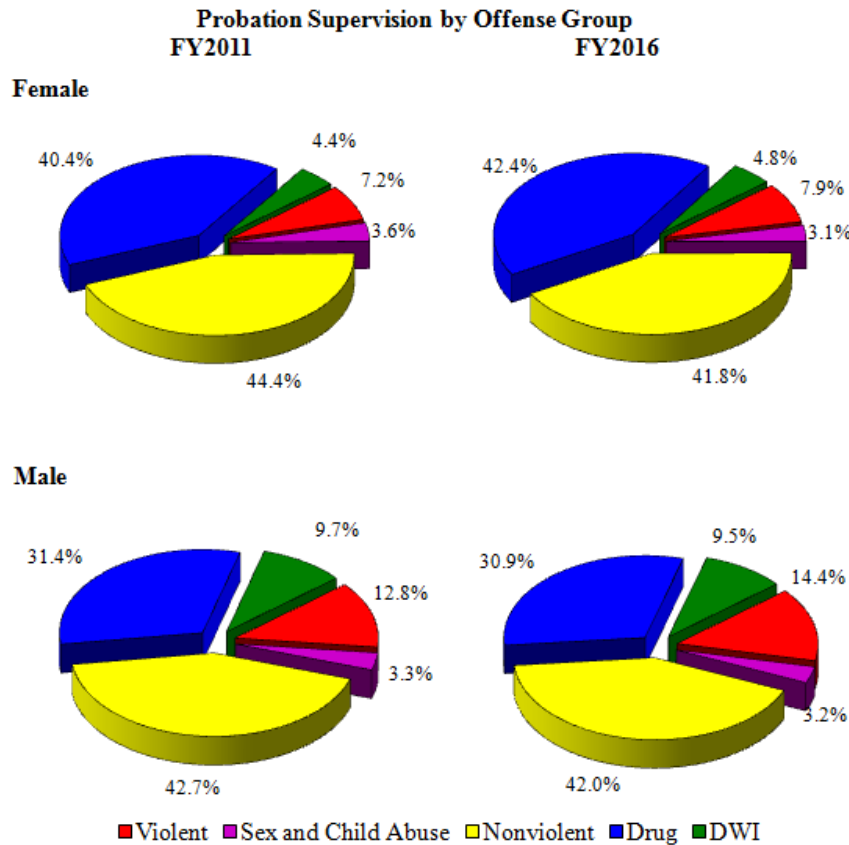


Figure 13.2. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female probation supervised offenders on June 30, 2011 and 2016.

Average Sentence

Average sentence length of offenders on parole increased from FY2011 for both genders (Table 13.3). The only offense group which saw a decline in offense length was that of sex and child abuse in female offenders. As with the incarcerated population, male offenders had average sentence lengths approximately one to three years longer than females in the same offense group for violent, sex and child abuse and drug offenses in FY2011. By FY2016, male and female average sentences had generally increased but to a greater extent among male parolees for drug and sex and child abuse offenses. Conversely, females had a much greater percent increase in violent offenses than males (Fig. 13.3)

Table 13.3. Average sentence length in years by offense group and gender for parole supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.2	11.3	11.0	9.2	11.5	11.3	12.5%	2.1%	2.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.7	9.1	9.0	6.2	9.3	9.1	-7.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Nonviolent	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%
Drug	5.5	6.9	6.7	5.5	7.1	6.8	0.3%	3.1%	1.9%
DWI	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	24.0%	27.5%	27.2%
Total	5.2	7.1	6.8	5.5	7.5	7.2	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%

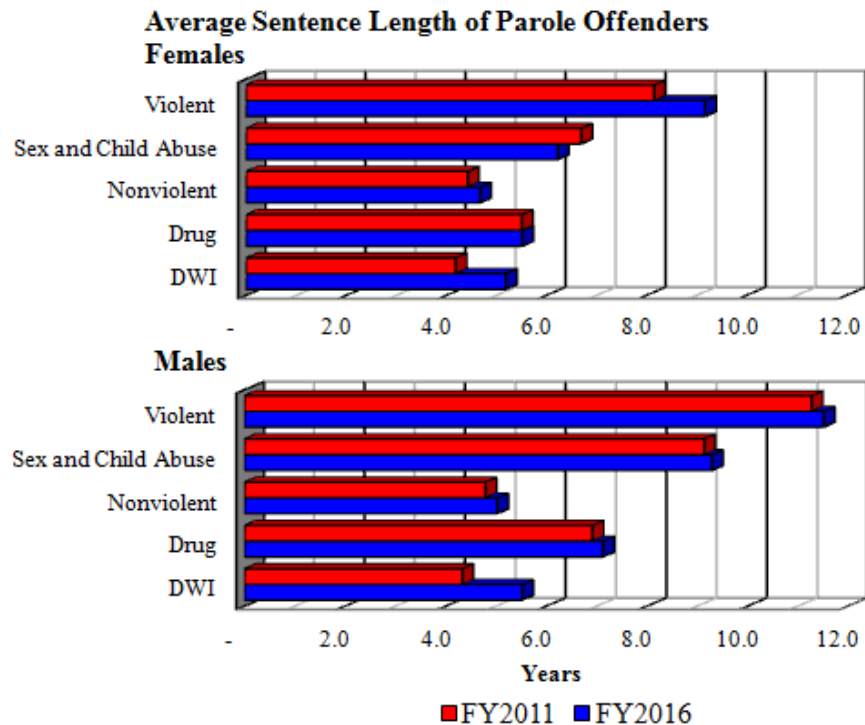


Figure 13.3. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for parole supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Average probation term length was comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2011 to FY2016, though total term length increased 5.2% for females (Table 13.4). Male violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses increased, with very little change in other offense groups. However, females showed an increase in all offense groups compared to males with the exception of DWI offenses, which showed a slower increase in females (Fig. 13.4). Likewise, the percentage increase in term length for females was less than males in three groups: nonviolent offenses, drug offenses, and DWI offenses.

Table 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	7.0%	4.6%	5.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	2.6%	0.3%	0.8%
Nonviolent	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
Drug	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%
DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
Total	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.2%	4.3%	4.6%

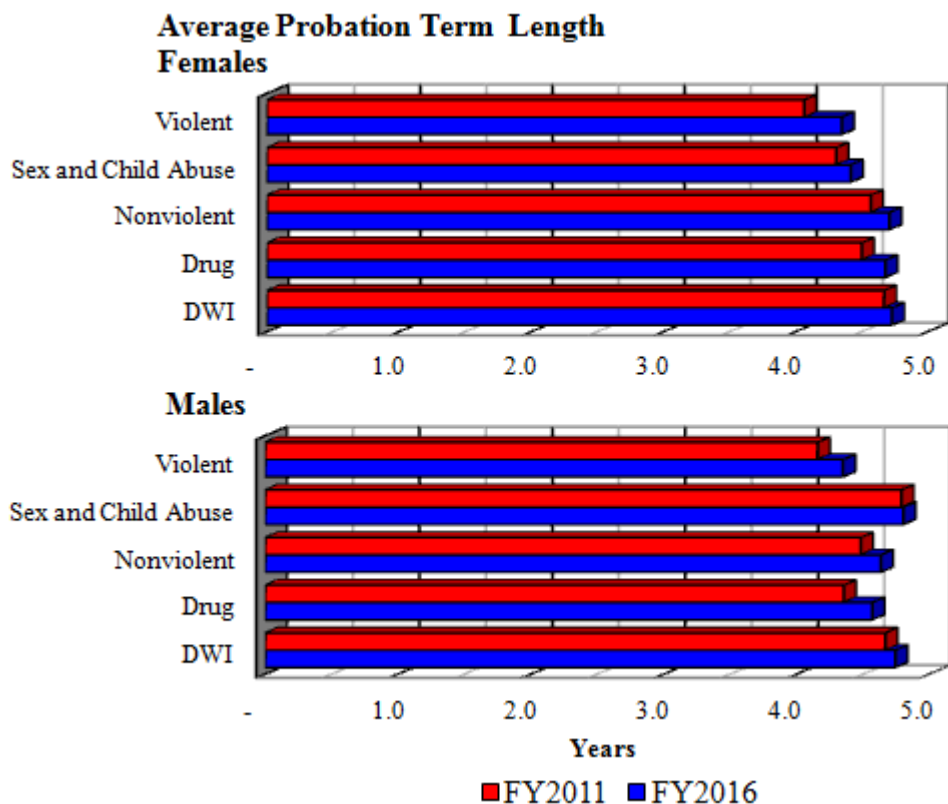


Figure 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

The percent of parole supervised offenders increased in violent and Sex Offenses for total, males and females from FY2011. The percent increase of females was marginal, while males increased from roughly 27% to 31% (Fig. 13.5).

The percent of violent and nonviolent offenses among female probationers is similar to that of female parole supervised offenders (Fig. 13.6). For males, the percent of nonviolent offenses among probationers is much greater, and violent offenses much less, than in male parole supervised offenders. This can be said of both FY2011 and FY2016. Both males and females showed an increase in percent violent offenses for probationers in the past five years.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	319	11.4%	311	12.6%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,485	88.6%	2,157	87.4%
Total	2,804	100.0%	2,468	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,186	26.6%	4,121	31.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,544	73.4%	9,011	68.6%
Total	15,730	100.0%	13,132	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,505	24.3%	4,432	28.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,029	75.7%	11,168	71.6%
Total	18,534	100.0%	15,600	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

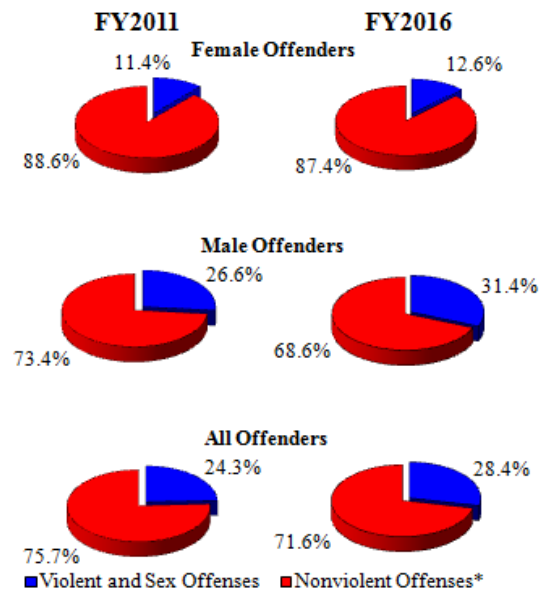


Figure 13.5. Number and percent of all, male and female parole supervised offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,463	10.8%	1,313	11.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,134	89.2%	10,570	89.0%
Total	13,597	100.0%	11,883	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	6,627	16.2%	5,523	17.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	34,378	83.8%	25,759	82.3%
Total	41,005	100.0%	31,282	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	8,090	14.8%	6,836	15.8%
Nonviolent Offenses*	46,512	85.2%	36,329	84.2%
Total	54,602	100.0%	43,165	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

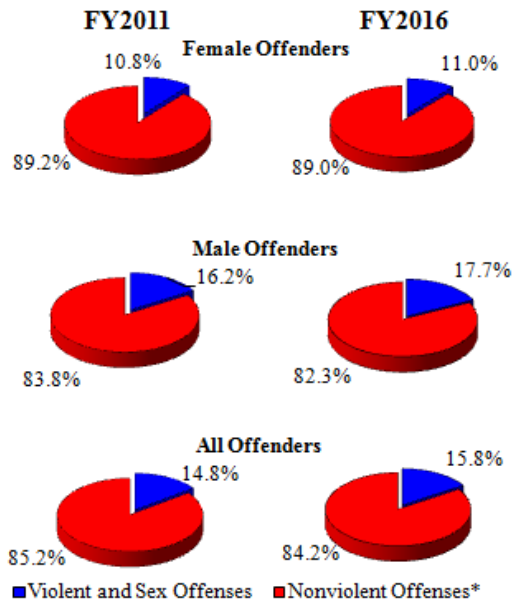


Figure 13.6. Number and percent of all, male and female probation supervised offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Racial Composition

The parole supervised population had an overall decrease of approximately 15.8% from FY2011 to FY2016 (Table 13.5). The reduction was relatively even among races for males, ranging from 11.1% (Unknown) to 20.9% (Black). However, Asians showed a dramatic increase of 50% though the actual numbers remain at less than 50 parolees. The greatest reductions for females were among Black and Asian racial groups. The rest of the groups remained relatively stable with the exception of Native American female parolees who saw a 17.6% increase.

For probation supervised offenders, there were reductions in males of all races ranging from 5.6% to 31.2%. Only Black and White racial groups exhibited a decrease among female probationers, while all others increased. The “Unknown” group, while a small percentage of the total population, saw an increase of 12 offenders between 2011 and 2016 which led to a total increase of 23.5% in “Unknown” offenders.

Table 13.5. Five Year Comparison of Parole and Probation Population by Race

Race	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	9	26	35	8	39	47	-11.1%	50.0%	34.3%
Black	586	5,690	6,276	343	4,501	4,844	-41.5%	-20.9%	-22.8%
Hispanic	56	193	249	60	171	231	7.1%	-11.4%	-7.2%
Native American	17	31	48	20	28	48	17.6%	-9.7%	0.0%
Unknown	0	18	18	0	16	16	0.0%	-11.1%	-11.1%
White	2,136	9,772	11,908	2,037	8,377	10,414	-4.6%	-14.3%	-12.5%
Total	2,804	15,730	18,534	2,468	13,132	15,600	-12.0%	-16.5%	-15.8%
Probation									
Asian	33	117	150	38	106	144	15.2%	-9.4%	-4.0%
Black	2,724	11,746	14,470	1,985	8,076	10,061	-27.1%	-31.2%	-30.5%
Hispanic	142	576	718	159	511	670	12.0%	-11.3%	-6.7%
Native American	34	89	123	51	84	135	50.0%	-5.6%	9.8%
Unknown	12	39	51	13	50	63	8.3%	28.2%	23.5%
White	10,652	28,438	39,090	9,637	22,455	32,092	-9.5%	-21.0%	-17.9%
Total	13,597	41,005	54,602	11,883	31,282	43,165	-12.6%	-23.7%	-20.9%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings decreased for another year in FY2016 (Table 14.1). This was primarily due to a large decrease in parole releases as opposed to the other opening types which all increased slightly compared to FY2015 (Fig. 14.1). Supervision openings have decreased 1.3% per year in the last five years compared to a .7% decrease for FY2006 to FY2011. Releases to supervision from 120-day probation increased at 3.5% per year since FY2011, compared to a 2.1 percent decrease from FY2006 to FY2011 (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Number of supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Probation	18,311	17,783	17,890	18,219	17,411	16,672	17,273	18,126	18,249	17,535	17,588
120-Day Probation Releases	4,631	4,561	4,471	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,820	4,929	4,951
Parole Releases	12,063	12,054	12,269	13,771	12,502	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,921	12,482	11,616
Absconder Returns	3,466	3,551	3,318	3,742	3,456	3,643	3,968	4,424	5,085	5,114	5,164
Other	692	786	839	830	978	1,010	1,123	1,042	1,001	977	1,001
Supervision Openings	39,163	38,735	38,787	40,721	38,551	37,884	39,295	40,701	42,076	41,037	40,320
Percent Change		-1.1%	0.1%	5.0%	-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.5%	-1.7%

Figure 14.1. Ten year trends in supervision opening types from FY2007 to FY2016.

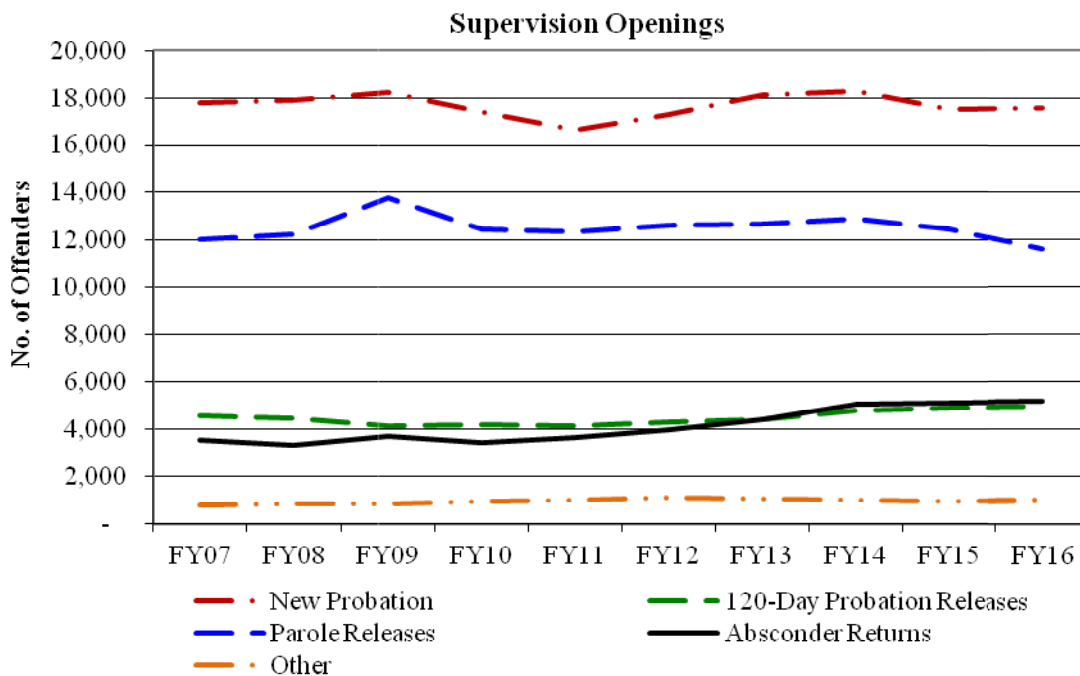


Table 14.2. Annual percent change in supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2016.

	Change in Supervision Openings	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
Supervision Openings	-0.7%	1.3%
New Probation	-1.9%	1.1%
120 Day Probation Releases	-2.1%	3.5%
Parole Releases	0.5%	-1.3%
Absconder Returns	1.0%	7.2%
Other	7.9%	-0.2%

Openings by Gender and Race

Total female supervision openings increased again in FY2016, but at a smaller pace than the small increase in FY2015 and at a much lower rate than in FY2012-FY2014 (Table 14.3). All supervision opening types are near last year’s numbers, and both new probations and parole releases are the highest of the past ten years (Fig. 14.2). Female supervision openings increased at 4.8% per year in the last five years compared to decreasing .9% from FY2007 to FY2011 (Table 14.4). All supervision opening types showed an average annual increase in the last five years. The great majority (97.3%) of supervision openings was from the White (72.6%) and Black (24.7%) offenders (Table 14.5). White females comprised a greater portion of female openings (82%) than White males did for male supervision openings. Among Blacks the reverse was true, with males comprising a greater portion (27.6%) than females (15%).

Table 14.3. Number of female supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Probation	4,634	4,470	4,431	4,376	4,209	4,085	4,337	4,702	4,900	4,862	4,902
120-Day Probation Releases	787	777	755	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,250
Parole Releases	1,548	1,602	1,763	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,837
Absconder Returns	665	670	668	705	598	720	723	858	1,065	1,162	1,162
Other	122	139	169	156	190	210	204	211	201	188	205
Supervision Openings	7,756	7,658	7,786	7,662	7,458	7,399	7,762	8,460	9,070	9,226	9,356
Percent Change		-1.3%	1.7%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.0%	7.2%	1.7%	1.4%

Figure 14.2. Ten year trends in female supervision opening types from FY2006 to FY2016.

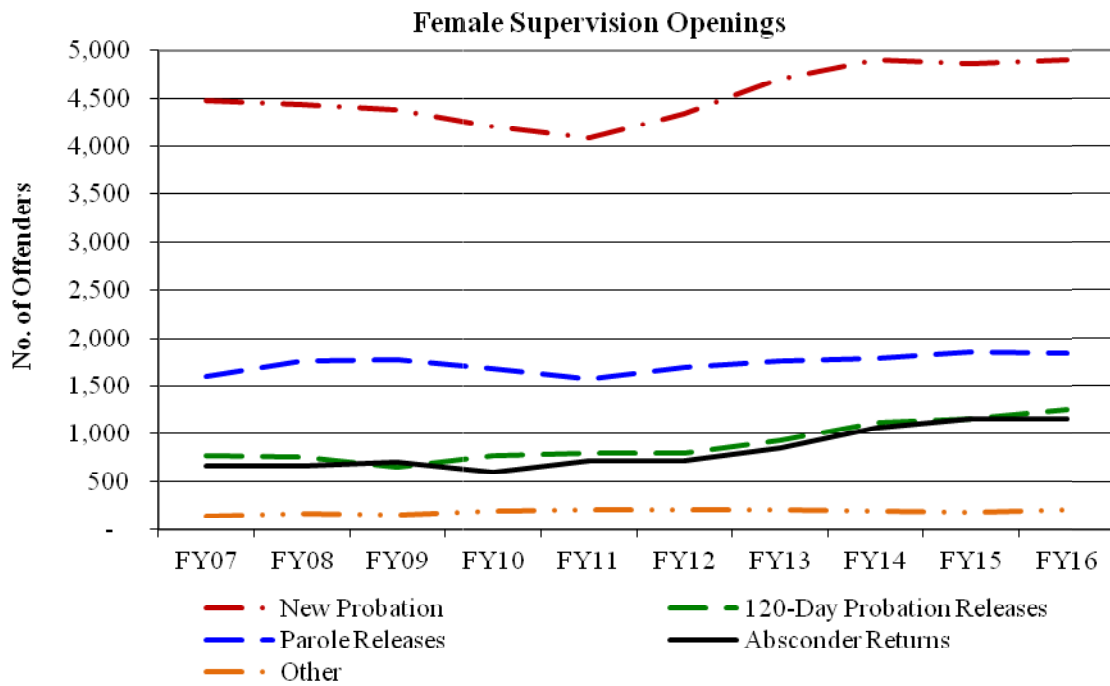


Table 14.4. Annual percent change in female supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
Supervision Openings	-0.9%	4.8%
New Probation	-2.5%	3.7%
120 Day Probation Releases	0.4%	9.2%
Parole Releases	0.4%	3.1%
Absconder Returns	1.6%	10.0%
Other	11.5%	-0.5%

Table 14.5. Number of all male and female supervision openings for FY2016 by opening type and race, including percent of openings.

Race	New Probation	Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
Total							
Asian	73	15	32	10	5	135	0.3%
Black	4,265	754	2,990	1,757	198	9,964	24.7%
Hispanic	349	82	221	76	29	757	1.9%
Native American	53	10	50	20	8	141	0.3%
Unknown	49	2	7	2	1	61	0.2%
White	12,799	4,088	8,316	3,299	760	29,262	72.6%
Total	17,588	4,951	11,616	5,164	1,001	40,320	100.0%

Female

Asian	14	3	6	3	1	27	0.3%
Black	843	80	220	234	27	1,404	15.0%
Hispanic	79	34	50	23	9	195	2.1%
Native American	17	3	16	6	4	46	0.5%
Unknown	13	0	0	0	0	13	0.1%
White	3,936	1,130	1,545	896	164	7,671	82.0%
Total	4,902	1,250	1,837	1,162	205	9,356	100.0%

Male

Asian	59	12	26	7	4	108	0.3%
Black	3,422	674	2,770	1,523	171	8,560	27.6%
Hispanic	270	48	171	53	20	562	1.8%
Native American	36	7	34	14	4	95	0.3%
Unknown	36	2	7	2	1	48	0.2%
White	8,863	2,958	6,771	2,403	596	21,591	69.7%
Total	12,686	3,701	9,779	4,002	796	30,964	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

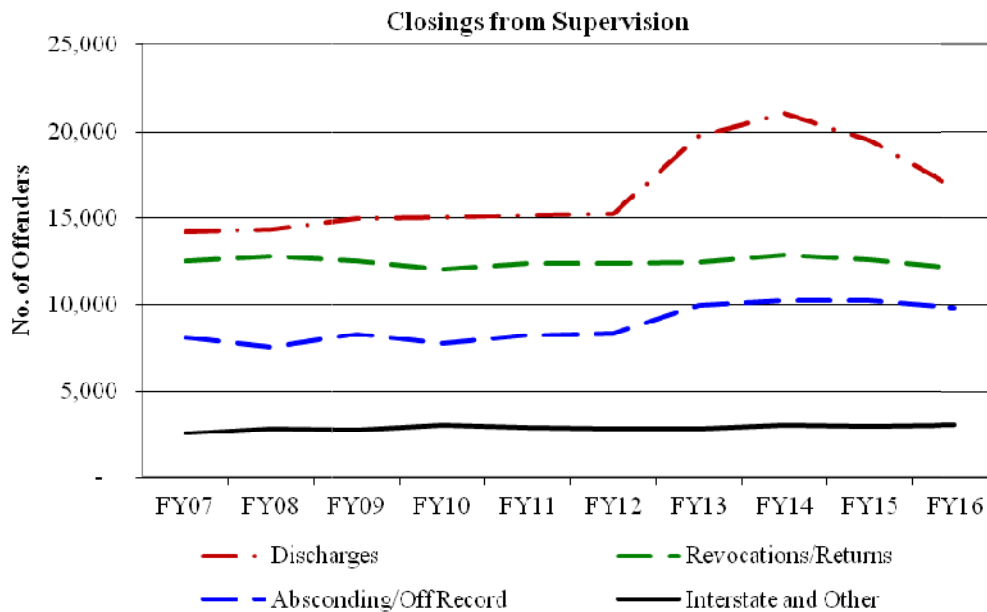
All Closings

On September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole were allowed to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior (HB1525). This reduced the time to completion of sentences for certain offenders. ECC led to a sharp increase in discharges in FY2013 and FY2014, though there was a 3.8% decrease in FY2015 and a further 6.8% decrease in FY2016 (Table 15.1). While the notable discharge increase appears to be in the past, revocations and returns have remained consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	14,216	14,355	14,953	15,026	15,145	15,247	19,744	21,012	19,524	16,878
Revocations/Returns	12,535	12,777	12,529	12,012	12,388	12,361	12,452	12,853	12,565	12,139
Absconding/Off Record	8,072	7,494	8,228	7,725	8,199	8,340	9,952	10,191	10,241	10,132
Interstate and Other	2,554	2,858	2,754	3,042	2,897	2,861	2,853	3,063	3,003	3,100
Total Releases	37,377	37,484	38,464	37,805	38,629	38,809	45,001	47,119	45,333	42,249
Annual Percent Change		0.3%	2.6%	-1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.8%	-6.8%
Percent Discharged	38.0%	38.3%	38.9%	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.1%	39.9%

Figure 15.1. Ten year trends in closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.



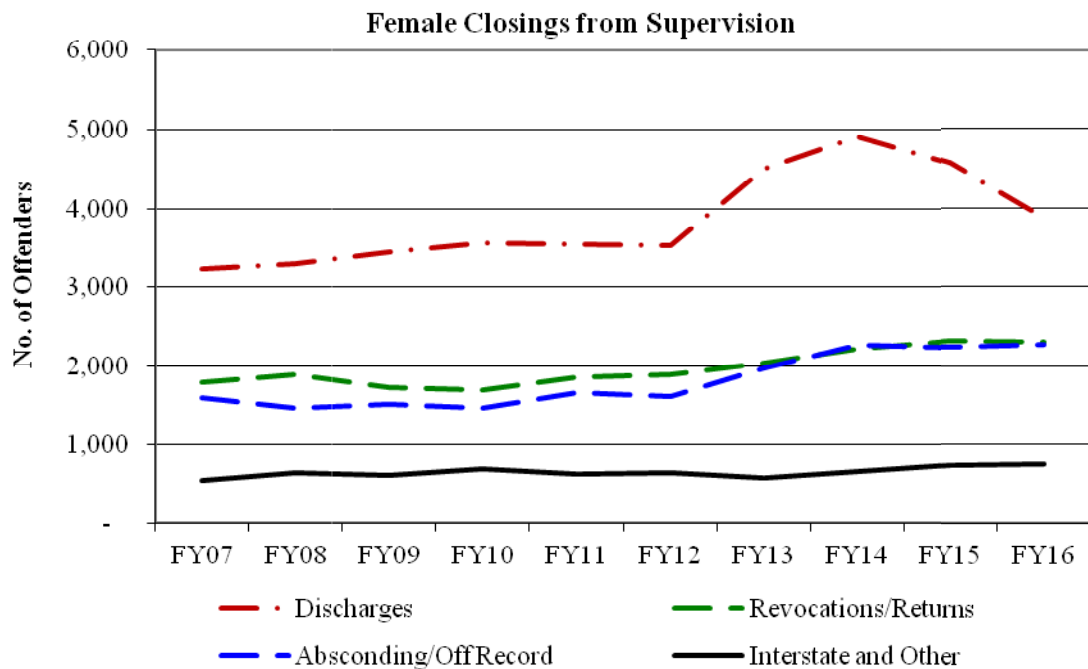
Closings by Gender and Race

The total number of closings in the female supervised population also decreased from FY2015 by 5.4% (Table 15.2). Female discharges were still elevated after the changes in FY2013. However, the other closing types have increased as well. (Fig. 15.2).

Table 15.2. Number of female closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	3,239	3,301	3,450	3,568	3,552	3,537	4,508	4,903	4,571	3,908
Revocations/Returns	1,801	1,898	1,730	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,223	2,321	2,312
Absconding/Off Record	1,596	1,476	1,514	1,475	1,663	1,609	1,980	2,265	2,230	2,333
Interstate and Other	543	647	610	694	626	637	582	657	732	764
Total Releases	7,179	7,322	7,304	7,430	7,705	7,666	9,108	10,048	9,854	9,317
Annual Percent Change		2.0%	-0.2%	1.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	18.8%	10.3%	-1.9%	-5.4%
Percent Discharged	45.1%	45.1%	47.2%	48.0%	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%

Figure 15.2. Ten year trends in female closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

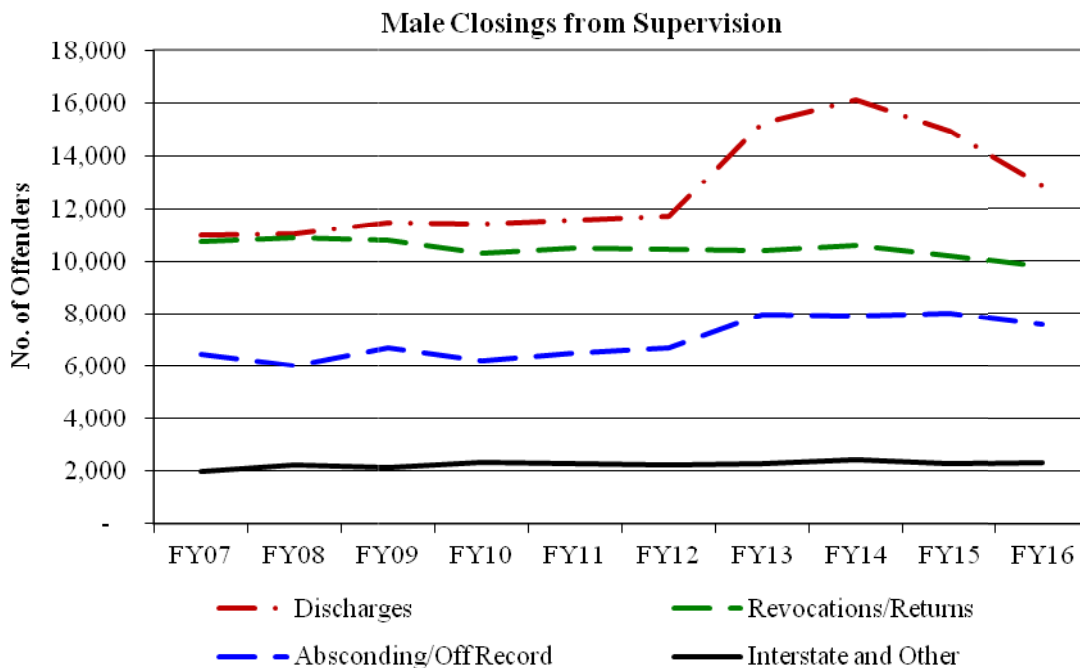


Males closely followed the overall trend for closings from supervisions, sharply increasing from FY2012 then declining 7.2% from last year (Table 15.3). Revocations and returns remained fairly consistent over the past ten years only seeing a small dip in FY2016 (Fig. 15.3). One interesting note trend was males have generally had between 1 and 1.5 times as many discharges as revocations. Females, on the other hand, had a greater ratio with at least 1.5 to two times as many discharges as revocations since FY2013. This has generally been the case for females over the past ten years. However, males had relatively even numbers of discharges and revocations until FY2013 when the ECC began taking effect.

Table 15.3. Number of male closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	10,977	11,054	11,503	11,458	11,593	11,710	15,236	16,109	14,953	12,970
Revocations/Returns	10,734	10,879	10,799	10,319	10,524	10,478	10,414	10,630	10,244	9,827
Absconding/Off Record	6,476	6,018	6,714	6,250	6,536	6,731	7,972	7,926	8,011	7,799
Interstate and Other	2,011	2,211	2,144	2,348	2,271	2,224	2,271	2,406	2,271	2,336
Total Releases	30,198	30,162	31,160	30,375	30,924	31,143	35,893	37,071	35,479	32,932
Annual Percent Change		-0.1%	3.3%	-2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.3%	-7.2%
Percent Discharged	36.4%	36.6%	36.9%	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.4%

Figure 15.3. Ten year trends in male closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.



Patterns in closings from supervision by race are comparable to those of supervision openings. Blacks have a marginally greater percentage of the total closings than openings, while Whites have slightly less (Table 15.4). This is true for both males and females.

Table 15.4. Number of closings from supervision by supervision closing type, race and gender from FY2007 to FY2016.

Race	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	57	32	27	12	128	0.3%
Black	4,580	2,430	3,410	726	11,146	26.4%
Hispanic	291	166	149	103	709	1.7%
Native American	41	46	32	20	139	0.3%
Unknown	36	4	8	12	60	0.1%
White	11,873	9,461	6,506	2,227	30,067	71.2%
Total	16,878	12,139	10,132	3,100	42,249	100.0%
Female						
Asian	9	6	5	1	21	0.2%
Black	752	176	477	121	1,526	16.4%
Hispanic	62	58	38	24	182	2.0%
Native American	8	17	9	7	41	0.4%
Unknown	2	0	1	3	6	0.1%
White	3,075	2,055	1,803	608	7,541	80.9%
Total	3,908	2,312	2,333	764	9,317	100.0%
Male						
Asian	48	26	22	11	107	0.3%
Black	3,828	2,254	2,933	605	9,620	29.2%
Hispanic	229	108	111	79	527	1.6%
Native American	33	29	23	13	98	0.3%
Unknown	34	4	7	9	54	0.2%
White	8,798	7,406	4,703	1,619	22,526	68.4%
Total	12,970	9,827	7,799	2,336	32,932	100.0%

16. Time Under Supervision

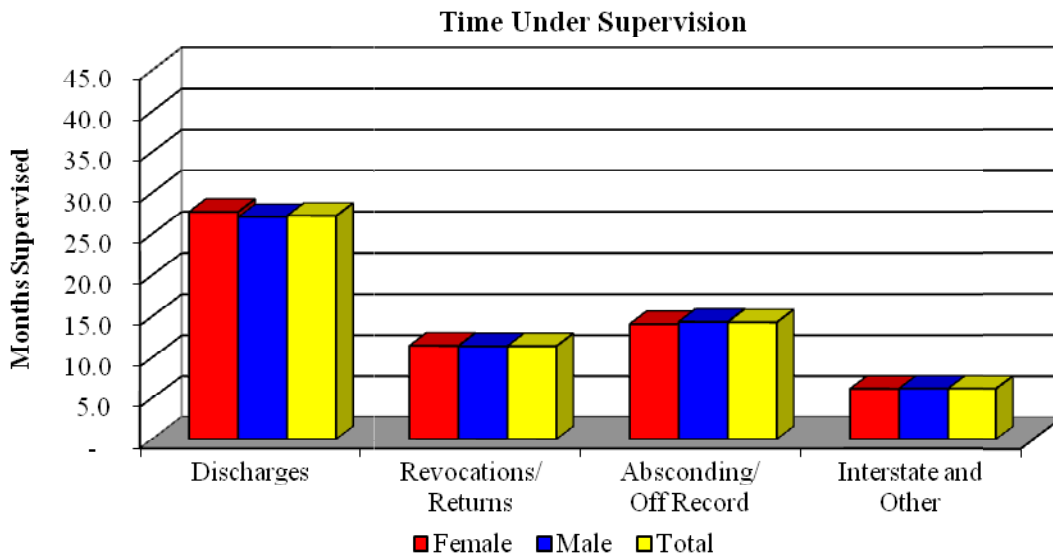
Total and by Gender

In FY2016, supervised offenders had an average of about 18 months under supervision. Discharged offenders were under supervision nearly three times longer than revocations (Table 16.1). This should not be surprising as discharged offenders simply served out their probation term to completion. Females tended to serve slightly longer terms than males when discharged (Fig. 16.1).

Table 16.1. Number of closings from supervision and average months under supervision by gender and closing type for FY2016.

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	3,908	27.7	12,970	27.0	16,878	27.2
Revocations/Returns	2,312	11.4	9,827	11.4	12,139	11.4
Absconding/Off Record	2,333	13.8	7,799	14.1	10,132	14.0
Interstate and Other	764	6.1	2,336	6.2	3,100	6.2
TOTAL/AVERAGE	9,317	18.4	32,932	17.8	42,249	17.9

Figure 16.1. Average months under supervision for all, male and female supervised offenders in FY2016.



Offense Group

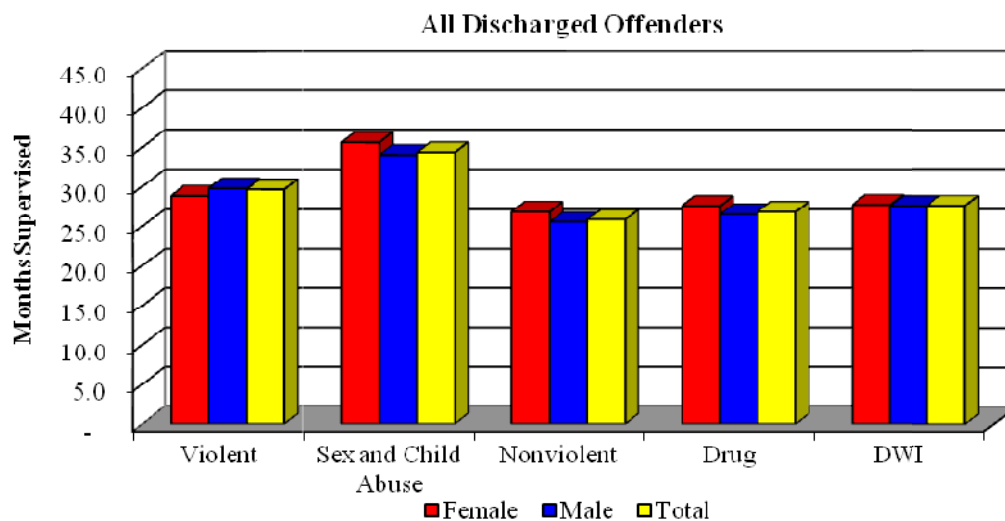
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo Chapter 566 sex offenses and RSMo Chapter 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from RSM. Chapter 195, and new RSMo Chapter 579, created for drug offenses. The DWI designation includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are classified as other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Among offenders discharged from supervision, as with the institutional population, the overall average time served was greatest for sex and child abuse. Violent, drug, and DWI offenders had comparable lengths of time served (Table 16.2). Females tended to serve roughly a one to three month longer average sentence than males for every offense group except violent and DWI. In particular, females had a longer average time served than males for sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Number of closings from supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	322	28.8	1,977	29.6	2,299	29.5
Sex and Child Abuse	143	35.5	528	34.0	671	34.3
Nonviolent	1,581	26.8	5,086	25.5	6,667	25.8
Drug	1,635	27.6	3,954	26.5	5,589	26.8
DWI	227	27.7	1,425	27.6	1,652	27.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,908	27.7	12,970	27.0	16,878	27.2

Figure 16.2. Average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.



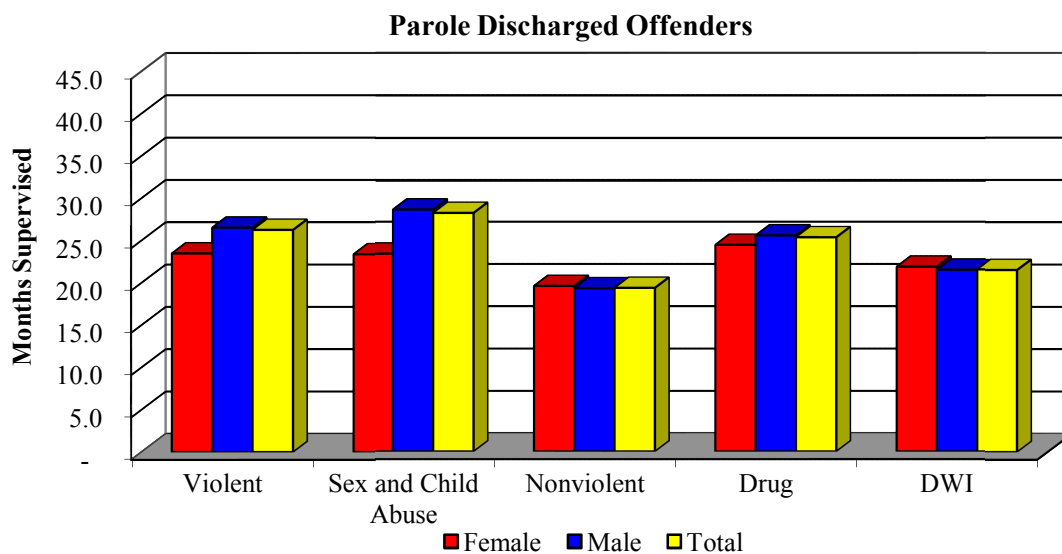
For offenders discharged from parole supervision, the average time under supervision was notably less than the average for all discharged supervised offenders (Table 16.3). In this group, the shortest average time was for nonviolent offenses. Females had three to five months shorter average time under supervision than males for violent and sex and child abuse offenses. However, females had longer average time under supervision than males for DWI offenses. This may be due to the small number of females who are released for these offenders which could skew the average shown here. Average supervised time was comparable for males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that in 2012, legislation was passed allowing offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allowed for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they were compliant on supervision after a minimum of 2 years is served. This has reduced time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex and child abuse crimes were ineligible for ECC, these groups of offenses are not as widely affected by Earned Credit Compliance.

Table 16.3. Number of closings from parole supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female parole discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	83	23.5	884	26.4	967	26.2
Sex and Child Abuse	22	23.4	256	28.5	278	28.1
Nonviolent	328	19.5	1,674	19.3	2,002	19.3
Drug	291	24.3	1,202	25.4	1,493	25.2
DWI	26	21.8	265	21.4	291	21.4
TOTAL/AVERAGE	750	22.0	4,281	23.2	5,031	23.0

Figure 16.3. Average months under parole supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female parole discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

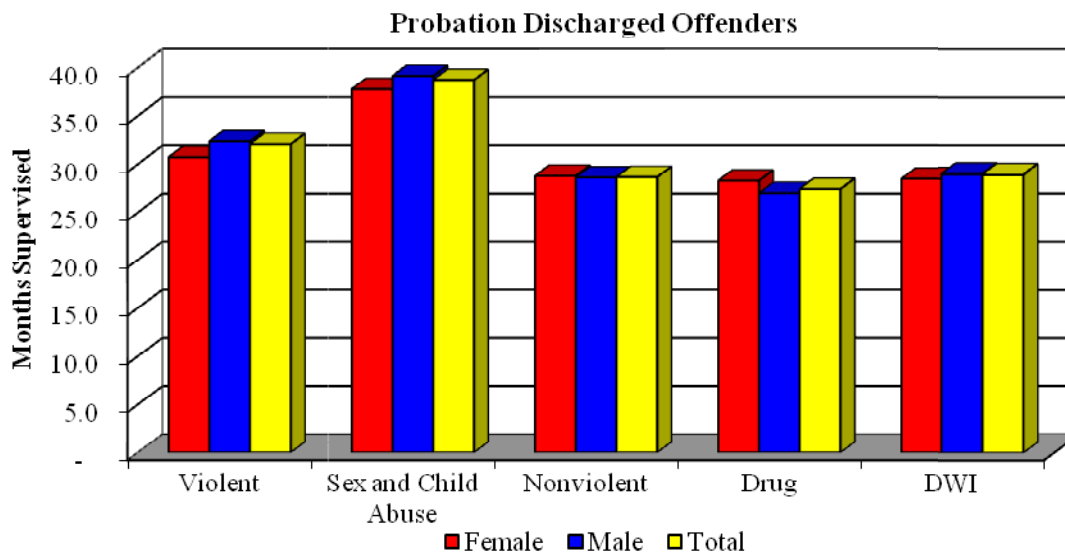


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time was again for sex and child abuse followed by violent offenses (Table 16.4). Females had longer average time served before probation discharges than males for drug offenses. Meanwhile, males served more time for sex and child abuse offenses and violent offenses (Fig. 16.4). The largest difference in average months served was between female and male violent offenders but this difference was only about a month and a half more months served for males than females.

Table 16.4. Number of closings from probation supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female probation discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	239	30.7	1,093	32.2	1,332	31.9
Sex and Child Abuse	121	37.7	272	39.1	393	38.7
Nonviolent	1,253	28.7	3,412	28.6	4,665	28.6
Drug	1,344	28.3	2,752	26.9	4,096	27.4
DWI	201	28.4	1,160	29.0	1,361	28.9
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,158	29.0	8,689	28.9	11,847	28.9

Figure 16.4. Average months under probation supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female probation discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.



17. Recidivism Rates of Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationer and new 120-day/long term drug program (120-Day/LT Drug) offenders released to probation in their first cycle opening. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120-Day/LT Drug program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation in their first cycle opening are used for calculations. This does not include offenders serving probation and revoked to 120-Day/LT Drug program sentence.

Total Recidivism

By FY2011 releases to probation, five year recidivism among 120-Day/LT Drug offenders for either first return or first new conviction was about 44%, down from about 46% for FY2007 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism was below 4% from FY2012 to FY2015 but it was back to 5% in FY2016. Two year recidivism was down from approximately 30% of 120-Day/LT Drug offenders to approximately one-quarter. For first new convictions only, FY2016 showed a continuing increase in six-month and one-year recidivism for the third year in a row. However, the rate for two-, three- and five-year recidivism for new convictions is beginning to decline.

The recidivism rate of new probation includes only those offenders sentenced for a new offense to serve probation. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates have generally increased in all time periods from FY2009 to FY2016. However, two-year recidivism showed a slight decline for the FY2013 releases (Table 17.2). For first new convictions only, six-month and one year recidivism were at their highest levels since FY2007. All other recidivism periods show slight increases over the past few years, though two- and three-year recidivism are beginning to decrease or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism, by year, for new 120-day and long term drug program offenders released to probation from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for new conviction only.

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program

FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2007	1,568	4.3	15.1	30.4	38.3	45.7
FY2008	1,479	4.5	13.9	28.4	36.2	45.1
FY2009	1,506	4.2	13.3	26.8	34.6	43.6
FY2010	1,572	3.6	13.4	27.2	34.1	41.7
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	-
FY2013	1,566	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.4	-
FY2014	1,529	3.6	12.6	26.4	-	-
FY2015	1,573	3.8	13.9	-	-	-
FY2016	1,443	5.0	-	-	-	-
Average	1,535	4.0	13.3	27.9	35.8	43.9

First New Conviction

FY2007	1,568	1.8	5.5	13.0	18.9	27.9
FY2008	1,479	1.4	5.0	13.2	18.7	27.3
FY2009	1,506	1.5	4.8	12.3	18.3	28.0
FY2010	1,572	1.1	4.5	12.2	18.0	26.2
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.3
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.9	-
FY2013	1,566	1.0	4.5	11.5	16.5	-
FY2014	1,529	1.2	4.7	12.4	-	-
FY2015	1,573	2.1	5.6	-	-	-
FY2016	1,443	1.4	-	-	-	-
Average	1,535	1.4	4.9	13.0	18.7	27.7

Table 17.2. Recidivism, by year, for new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for new conviction only.

New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2007	15,610	3.9	10.5	21.4	27.4	33.8
FY2008	15,675	3.5	10.2	20.3	26.1	32.6
FY2009	15,971	3.6	9.8	19.5	25.5	32.4
FY2010	15,017	4.0	10.1	20.3	26.0	32.7
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.1	27.8	33.9
FY2012	15,067	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	-
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.8	27.7	-
FY2014	15,831	4.6	11.9	22.2	-	-
FY2015	15,058	5.0	12.4	-	-	-
FY2016	15,070	5.5	-	-	-	-
Average	15,349	4.3	10.9	21.1	27.0	33.1

First New Conviction						
FY2007	15,610	1.5	4.2	10.1	14.5	21.1
FY2008	15,675	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.0	21.1
FY2009	15,971	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.6	22.2
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.3	10.2	15.1	22.5
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.6	16.0	23.2
FY2012	15,067	1.5	4.4	10.8	15.8	-
FY2013	15,857	1.4	4.6	10.5	15.4	-
FY2014	15,831	1.6	4.7	10.4	-	-
FY2015	15,058	1.5	4.8	-	-	-
FY2016	15,070	1.8	-	-	-	-
Average	15,349	1.5	4.5	10.3	15.1	22.0

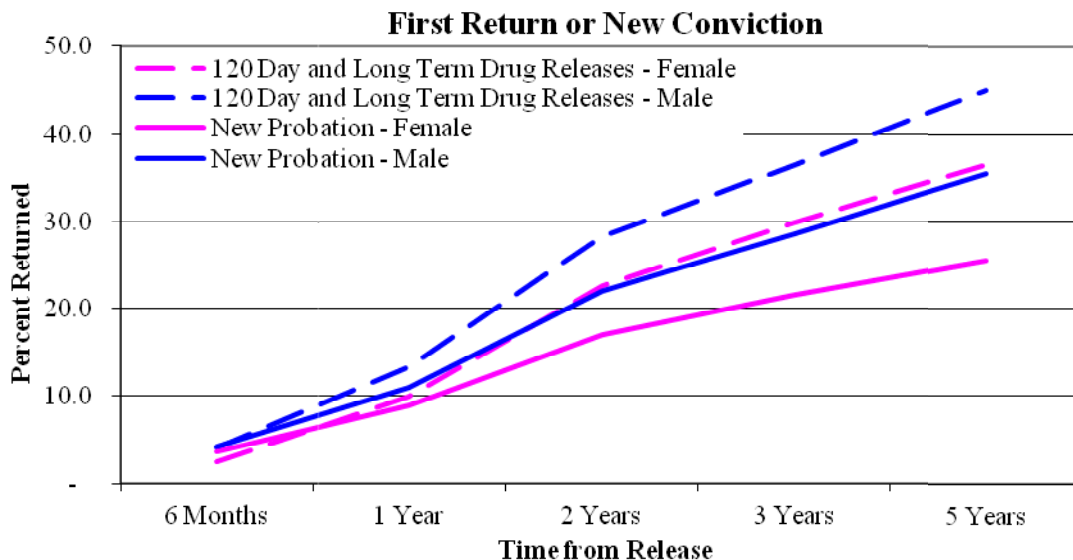
For both 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders, the average recidivism rate for first return or new conviction has been higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism was higher for 120-Day/LT Drug offenders than new probation offenders in all

periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females more closely approached that of males than does the 120-Day/LT Drug female recidivism rate. Recidivism rates were similar between 120-Day/LT Drug female offenders and new probation male offenders. Both of these groups have rates that are increasing at nearly the same rate from six months to five years (Fig. 17.1). All groups showed an increasing rate of recidivism after two years but over time, this rate of increase in recidivism has slowed. However, recidivism for 120-Day/LT Drug male offenders had a greater rate than the other groups and accounts for most returns and convictions. New probation females exhibited the greatest decrease in recidivism rate after year two.

Table 17.3. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,003	2.5	9.9	22.6	29.9	36.4
Male	11,904	4.1	13.3	28.3	36.4	44.9
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	35,358	3.7	8.9	17.0	21.5	25.5
Male	103,032	4.3	11.0	22.0	28.6	35.4

Figure 17.1. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).



For both 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders, ten-year average recidivism for new conviction was higher for males than females (Table 17.4). Recidivism rates were similar for 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders at six months and one year for both males and females. By year two, 120-Day/LT Drug recidivism became higher than new probation recidivism.

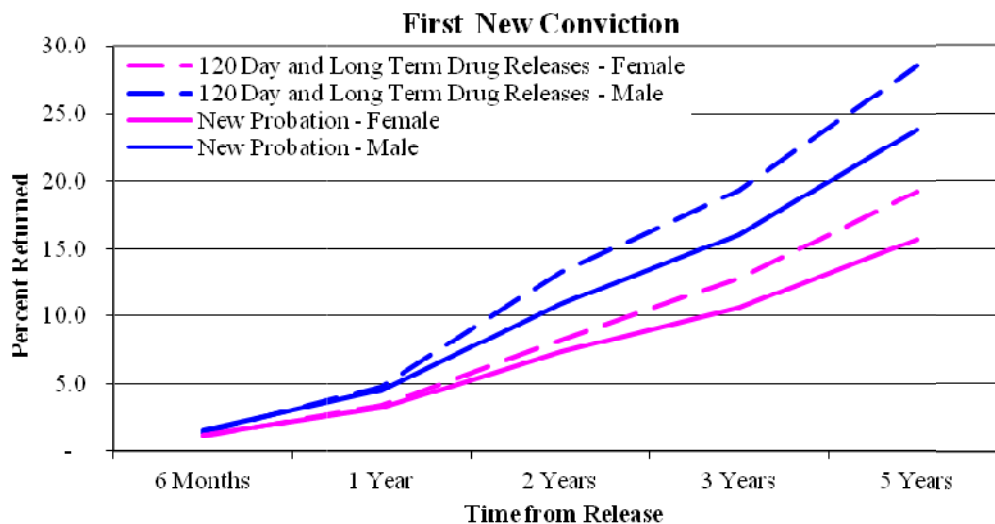
Recidivism among males remained higher than among females in both 120-Day/LT Drug and new probations through all time periods after six months. The gap widened over time with male new conviction recidivism increasing at a greater rate from year three to five (Fig. 17.2). Females, however, showed an increased rate of recidivism after the first year, but still remained below male recidivism.

Table 17.4. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2007 to FY2016
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,003	1.1	3.4	8.3	12.8	19.2
Male	11,904	1.4	4.8	13.2	19.4	28.6
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	35,358	1.2	3.2	7.4	10.7	15.7
Male	103,032	1.6	4.5	10.9	16.1	23.8

Figure 17.2. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).



Offense Group

Among new probations and 120-Day/LT Drug released to probation from FY2007 to FY2016, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction was lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Nonviolent recidivism was second highest to violent recidivism for six months, but became the highest within two years. Within three years, recidivism for drug and sex and child abuse offenders remained similar.

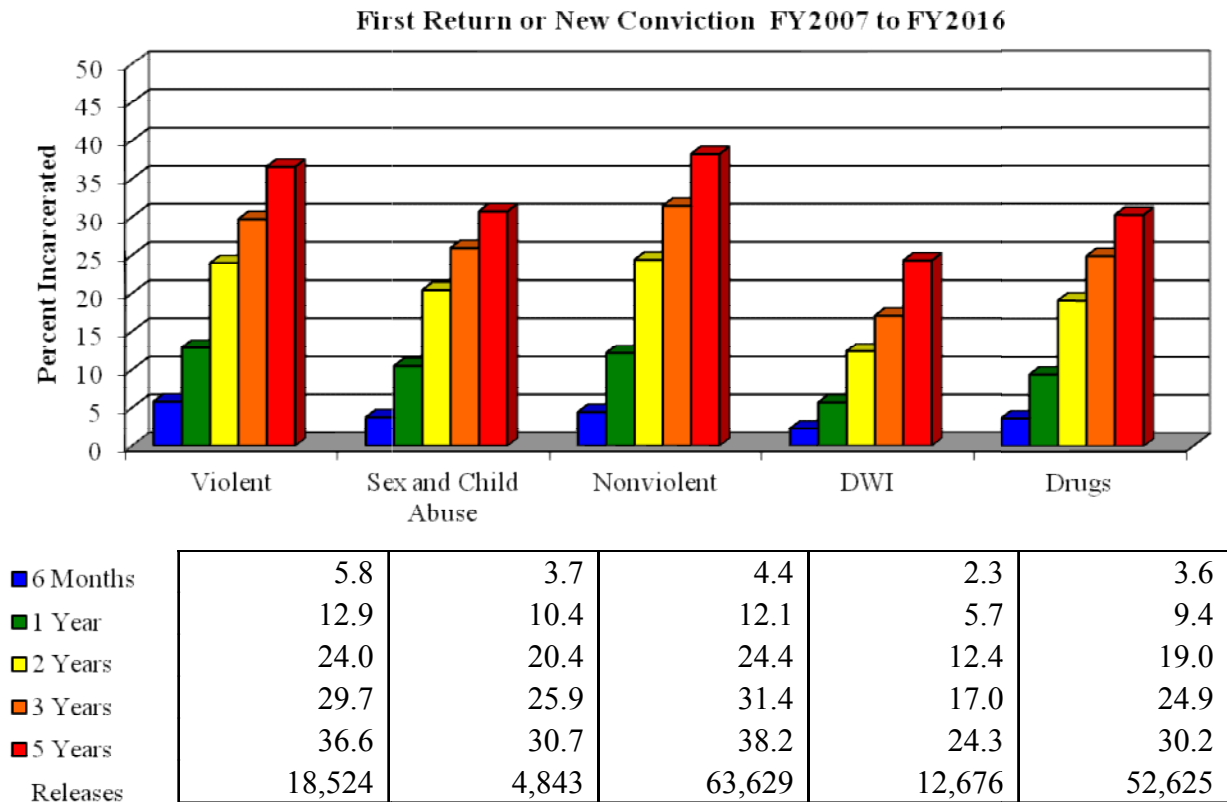


Figure 17.3. Recidivism rates as percent of first returns and new convictions for supervised new probation and 120-day/long term drug program offenders. Includes offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016, and total number released by offense group.

Nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016 had the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is similar to the rate of institutional new conviction recidivism. DWI offenders had the lowest recidivism for six months to two years. By year three, sex and child abuse offenders had the lowest recidivism. This change around year two or three with DWI surpassing sex and child abuse is also much like what was seen with institutional new conviction recidivism.

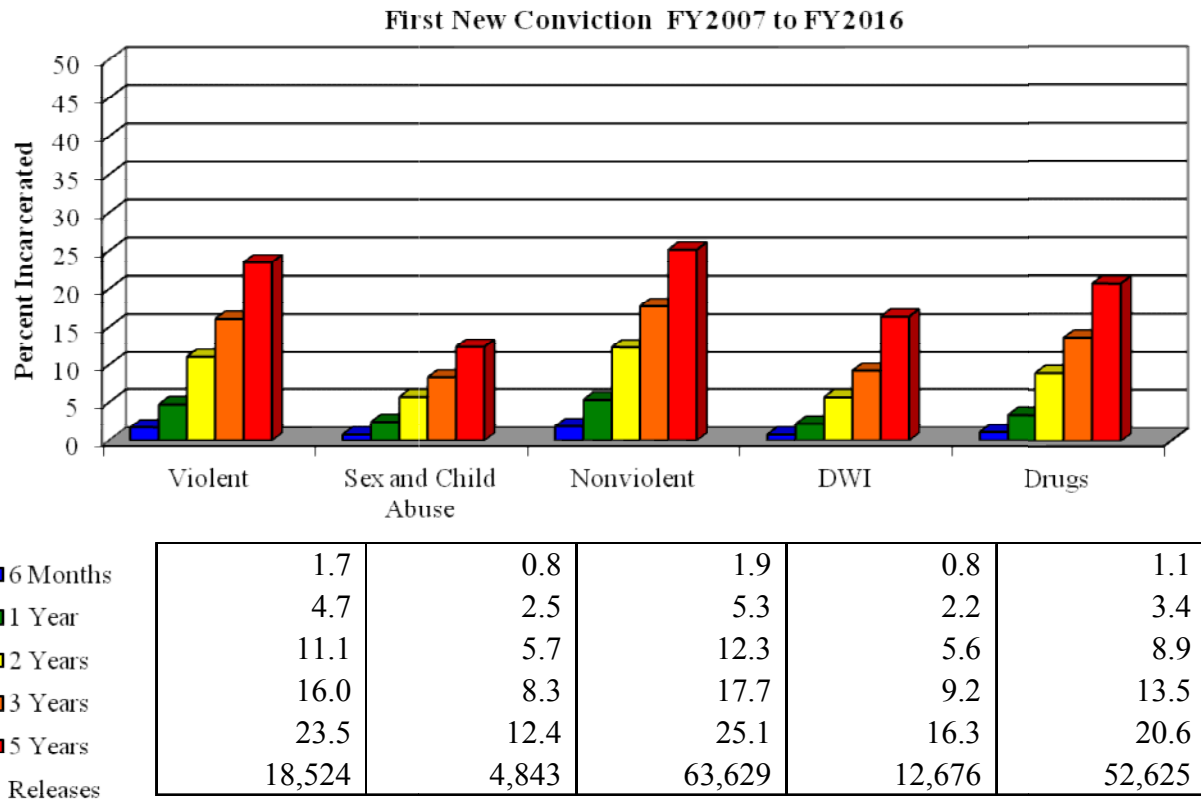


Figure 17.4. Recidivism rates as percent of new convictions for supervised new probation and 120-day/long term drug program offenders. Includes offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016, and total number released by offense group.

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Missouri Department of Corrections

Eric R. Greitens, Governor

Anne L. Precythe, Director

