

# 2015

## Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2015



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of  
Excellence in Corrections

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*Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor*  
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*Published December 2015*

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

December 17, 2015

TO: Those Concerned  
FROM: George A. Lombardi  
Director

SUBJECT: FY15 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY 2015 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the offenders supervised by the Missouri Department of Corrections, both incarcerated and on 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 2015 the Department admitted over 19,000 offenders to prison and 40,000 offenders began a new probation or parole. Every day in FY 2015 the Department supervised over 92,000 offenders.

There is one statistic in which I continue to take particular pride and that is the decline since 2005 in recidivism. The Department attributes the decline to the efforts of the collaborative Missouri Reentry Initiative and to the continuing efforts of the Division of Probation and Parole to improve evidence based supervision. Rehabilitation means providing programs, both in the institutions and in the community, that help address the problems that many offenders face: substance abuse, mental illness, lack of education and employment skills.

In FY2015 the Justice Reinvestment Act (HB1525) continued to positively impact the offender population. Many probationers and parolees with nonviolent offenses have been able 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 13,000 and over 40,000 offenders have been discharged after earning earned compliance credits.

The Department is ever facing challenges in safely housing offenders and in FY2015 the Department converted the Kansas City Release Center operated by the Division of Probation and Parole to a general population male reentry institution. The department is also facing a continued increase in the female population.

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.



# 1. Trends

## *DOC Population and Trends FY2006 to FY2015*

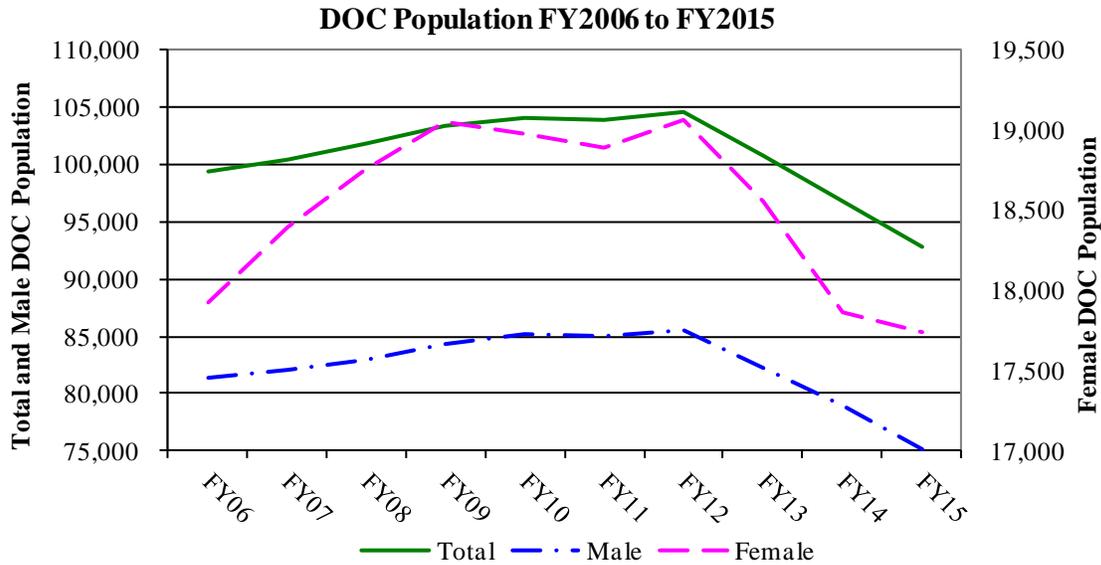
The Missouri Dept. of Corrections (DOC) experienced a reduction of 3,915 offenders resulting in a net 4% decrease in the total offender population from FY2014. Males decreased by 4.8% and females by 0.7%. The greatest source of this decrease was the supervised population, which declined by 4,283 offenders from the prior year (Table 1.1). While the rate of decrease of the male population has remained steady, the female population decrease showed a markedly less rate of decrease than it had in the previous two years (Fig. 1.1).

**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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

<b>Total</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Incarceration	30,162	29,943	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273
Supervision	69,167	70,504	71,709	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558
Total	99,329	100,447	101,742	103,436	104,101	103,907	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831
Growth Per Day	-	3.06	3.55	4.64	1.82	-0.53	1.93	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73
Percent Change	-	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%

<b>Male</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Incarceration	27,640	27,443	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034
Supervision	53,766	54,609	55,397	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055
Total	81,406	82,052	82,989	84,383	85,122	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089
Growth Per Day	-	1.77	2.57	3.82	2.02	-0.28	1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39
Percent Change	-	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%

<b>Female</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Incarcerated	2,522	2,500	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239
Supervision	15,401	15,895	16,312	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503
Total	17,923	18,395	18,753	19,053	18,979	18,886	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742
Growth Per Day	-	1.29	0.98	0.82	-0.20	-0.25	0.48	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34
Percent Change	-	2.6%	1.9%	1.6%	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%



**Figure 1.1. Trends in total and gender specific Missouri Dept. of Corrections offender population, by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2006 to FY2015. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis. Note that graphs may be on different scales.**

### ***Incarcerated Population FY2006 to FY2015***

The male population increased by less than 1%, the lowest rate of increase since FY2009-FY2010. However, the female population increased by nearly 9% and accounted for greater than two-thirds of the total population increase from FY2014. This also accounted for the greatest shortage in capacity for the year (Table 1.2). While the rate of increase in the incarcerated population remained steady from previous years, the increase is becoming even more notably caused by the female population (Fig. 1.2).

### ***Supervised Population FY2006 to FY2015***

On September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole were able 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 60,558 in FY 2015 (Table 1.3). This has resulted in a decrease of nearly 13,000 supervised offenders, largely as a result of offenders earning compliance credits and achieving an early discharge from supervision. The rate of decline overall remained the same as the FY2013-FY2014 decline at 6.6%, with an increased decline in the male supervised population. The female population also declined but at a much lower rate (2.6%) than males. The ten-year trend in the female supervised population has shown more fluctuation over time as well (Fig. 1.3). These fluctuations appear to be caused primarily by the female probation population, and to a lesser degree interstate population, as both male and female parole populations show similar trends (Fig. 1.4).

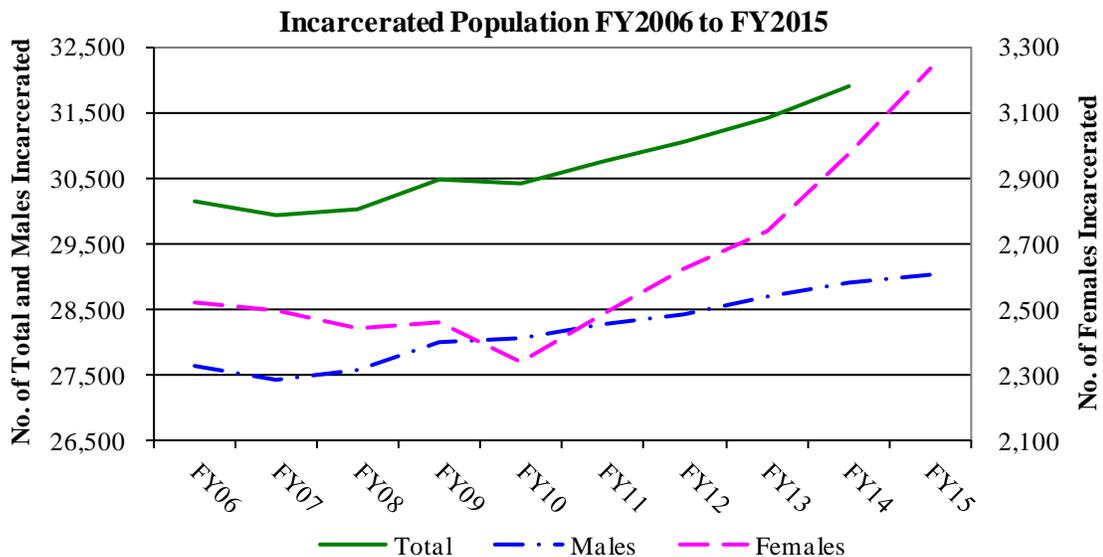
**Table 1.2. Total and gender specific population of incarcerated offenders, institutional capacity, and percent change by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2006 to FY2015.**

<b>Total</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Capacity	30,825	30,697	30,455	31,143	31,269	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673
Population	30,162	29,943	30,033	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273
Net Capacity	663	754	422	667	851	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)
Growth Per Day	-	-0.60	0.25	1.21	-0.16	0.97	0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01
Percent Change	0.0%	-0.7%	0.3%	1.5%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%

<b>Males</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Capacity	28,325	28,197	27,955	28,403	28,513	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773
Population	27,640	27,443	27,592	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034
Net Capacity	685	754	363	388	434	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)
Growth Per Day	-	-0.54	0.41	1.16	0.18	0.57	0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29
Percent Change	0.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%

<b>Females</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Capacity	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,740	2,756	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900
Population	2,522	2,500	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239
Net Capacity	(22)	-	59	279	417	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)
Growth Per Day	-	-0.06	-0.16	0.05	-0.33	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72
Percent Change	0.0%	-0.9%	-2.4%	0.8%	-5.0%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%

Source: Daily Count Sheets



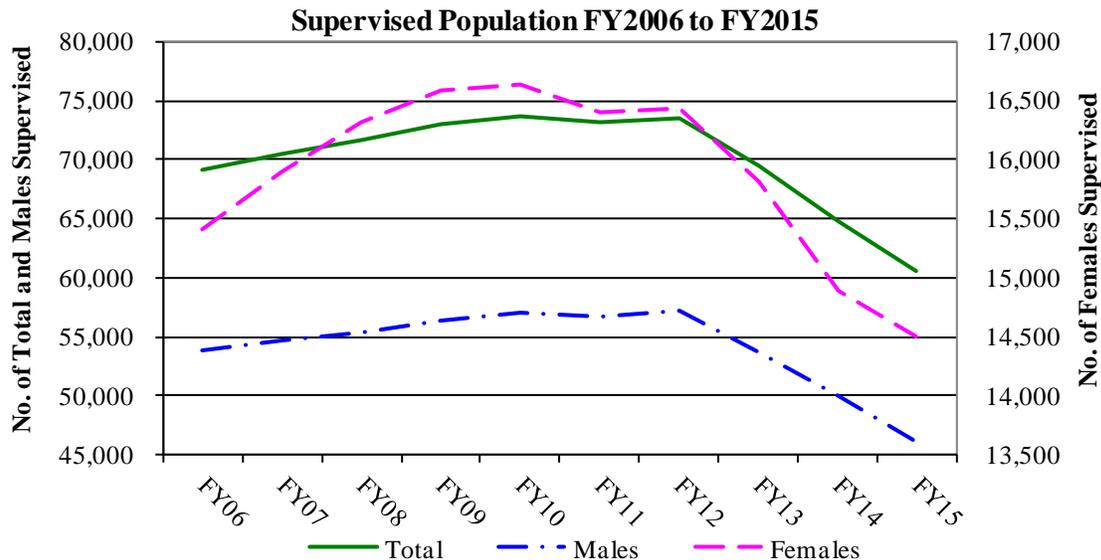
**Figure 1.2. Trends in total and gender specific incarcerated populations by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2006 to FY2015. Female data is displayed on secondary (right-hand) axis with different scale.**

**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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

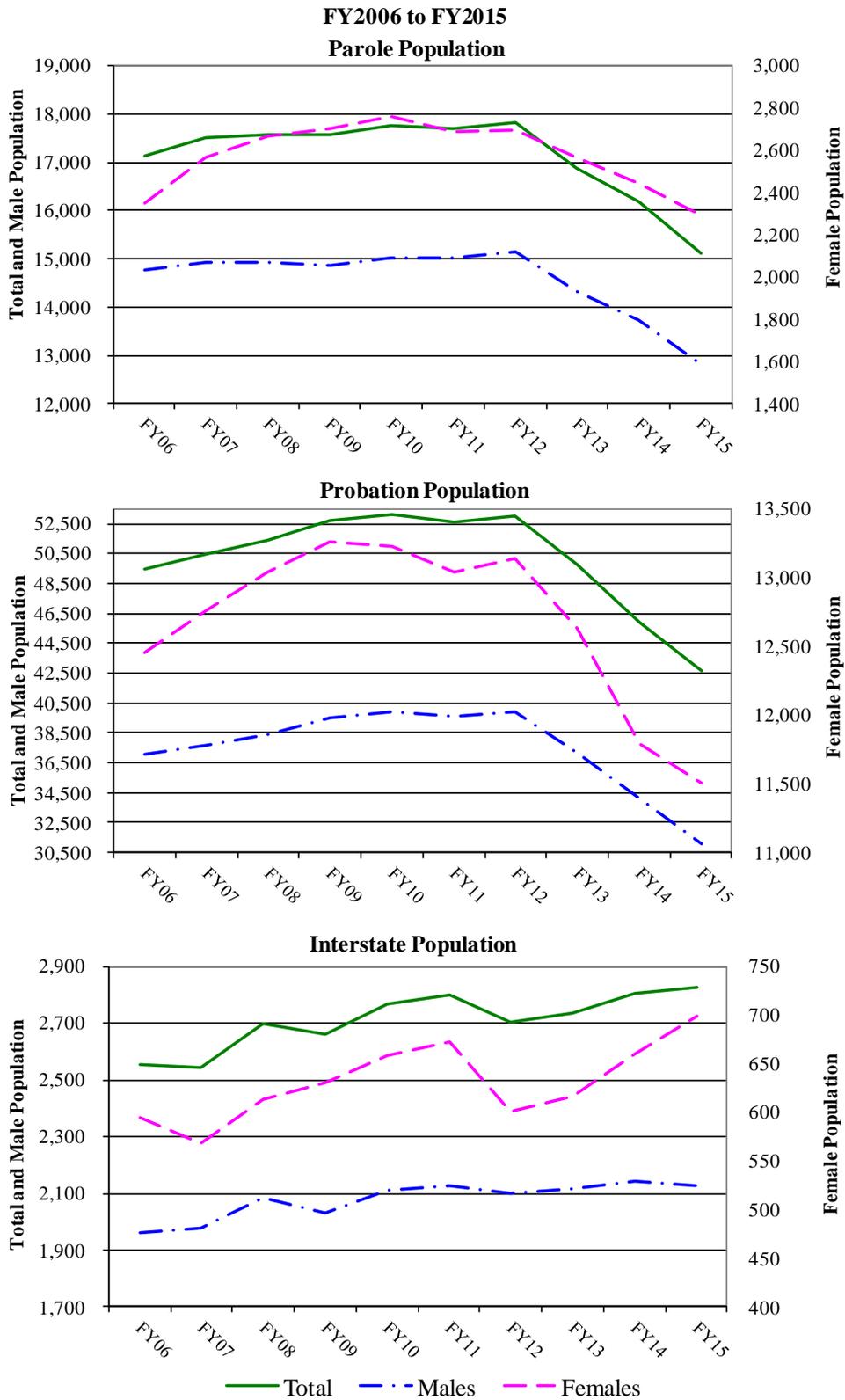
<b>Total</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Parole/CRC	17,123	17,494	17,579	17,558	17,774	17,703	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109
Probation	49,491	50,467	51,431	52,742	53,140	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623
Interstate	2,553	2,543	2,699	2,660	2,769	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,167</b>	<b>70,504</b>	<b>71,709</b>	<b>72,960</b>	<b>73,683</b>	<b>73,136</b>	<b>73,555</b>	<b>69,420</b>	<b>64,841</b>	<b>60,558</b>
Growth Per Day	-	3.66	3.30	3.43	1.98	-1.50	1.15	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73
Percent Change	-	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.7%	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%

<b>Males</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Parole/CRC	14,772	14,932	14,915	14,858	15,018	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814
Probation	37,035	37,702	38,396	39,481	39,914	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114
Interstate	1,959	1,975	2,086	2,029	2,111	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,766</b>	<b>54,609</b>	<b>55,397</b>	<b>56,368</b>	<b>57,043</b>	<b>56,735</b>	<b>57,121</b>	<b>53,605</b>	<b>49,953</b>	<b>46,055</b>
Growth Per Day	-	2.31	2.16	2.66	1.85	-0.84	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68
Percent Change	-	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	-0.5%	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%

<b>Females</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Parole/CRC	2,351	2,562	2,664	2,700	2,756	2,690	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295
Probation	12,456	12,765	13,035	13,261	13,226	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509
Interstate	594	568	613	631	658	673	601	616	660	699
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,401</b>	<b>15,895</b>	<b>16,312</b>	<b>16,592</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>16,401</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>15,815</b>	<b>14,888</b>	<b>14,503</b>
Growth Per Day	-	1.35	1.14	0.77	0.13	-0.65	0.09	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05
Percent Change	-	3.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.3%	-1.4%	0.2%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%



**Figure 1.3. Trends in total and gender specific supervised offender populations, by fiscal year during a ten-year span from FY2006 to FY2015. 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 FY2006 to FY2015. 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 various levels of jurisdiction. 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 2014, 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 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 2014. United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.**

	Race			Total <sup>††</sup>
	White <sup>+</sup>	Black <sup>+</sup>	Hispanic	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2014 <sup>*</sup>	4,847,814	703,873	233,325	6,063,589
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2014 <sup>**</sup>	19,619	11,521	607	31,942
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000	405	1,637	260	527
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000	256	1,359	582	470

<sup>\*</sup>Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2014

<sup>\*\*</sup>Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2015

<sup>†</sup>US offender data based on Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2014"; includes federal prisons

<sup>††</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and persons identifying two or more races

<sup>+</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin

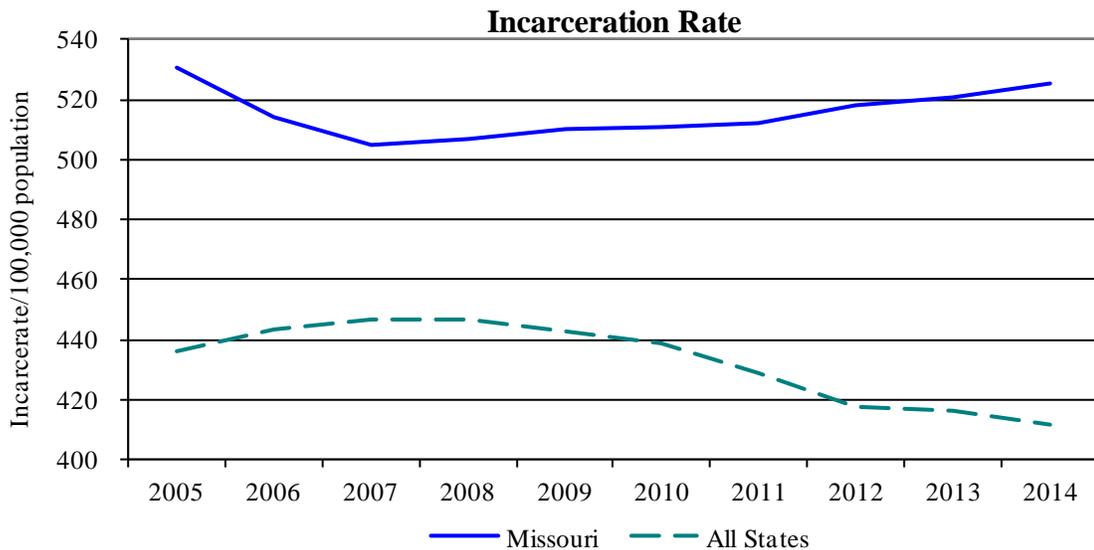
Missouri's incarceration rate has been increasing since 2008, though it generally remained below 1% increase from the previous year. While the incarceration rate declined through the mid-2000s, it has been increasing since 2008. The incarceration rate of all states combined showed the reverse trend by increasing through 2008, then decreasing to present. In all years since 2005, 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 2007 (Fig. 1.5). In 2014, an incarceration rate of 100 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 2005 – 2014.**

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change
2005	530	-1.6%	436	0.8%	84	-0.8%	58	2.5%
2006	514	-3.1%	443	1.6%	86	1.9%	61	3.6%
2007	505	-1.8%	447	0.7%	83	-3.1%	61	1.3%
2008	507	0.3%	447	0.0%	80	-3.6%	61	-0.3%
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	79	-1.3%	60	-2.1%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	80	1.5%	59	-1.5%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	84	4.4%	58	-2.3%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	88	4.7%	56	-3.5%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	90	2.6%	57	1.8%
2014	526	0.9%	412	-1.1%	100	11.3%	58	1.7%
Avg. Annual Change		-0.2%	-0.5%		1.8%		0.1%	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2014

BJS CSTAT tool, File name: QT\_imprisonment rate\_total, QT\_imprisonment rate\_female



**Figure 1.5. Ten year trends in incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2005 to 2014.**

**Table 1.6. Incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2005, 2013 and 2014, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2005-2014 and 2013-2014 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.**

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2005-2014		Change, 2013-2014		Incarceration Rate* 2014
		2005	2013	2014	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	36,083	39,298	38,022	1,939	0.49%	-1,276	-3.2%	816
2	Oklahoma	24,414	27,173	27,261	2,847	-0.68%	88	0.3%	700
3	Alabama	27,003	31,354	30,766	3,763	0.12%	-588	-1.9%	633
4	Arkansas	13,383	17,159	17,819	4,436	0.25%	660	3.8%	599
5	Mississippi	19,335	20,742	17,876	-1,459	0.48%	-2,866	-13.8%	597
6	Arizona	31,411	39,062	40,175	8,764	0.22%	1,113	2.8%	593
7	Texas	159,255	160,295	158,589	-666	0.83%	-1,706	-1.1%	584
8	Missouri	30,803	31,537	31,938	1,135	0.39%	401	1.3%	526
9	Georgia	48,741	53,478	52,485	3,744	-0.71%	-993	-1.9%	517
10	Florida	89,766	103,028	102,870	13,104	0.13%	-158	-0.2%	513
11	Idaho	6,818	8,242	8,039	1,221	0.45%	-203	-2.5%	489
12	Kentucky	19,215	20,330	20,969	1,754	0.57%	639	3.1%	474
13	Virginia	35,344	36,982	37,544	2,200	0.96%	562	1.5%	449
14	Ohio	45,854	51,729	51,519	5,665	0.97%	-210	-0.4%	444
15	Indiana	24,416	29,905	29,261	4,845	-0.54%	-644	-2.2%	442
16	Delaware	3,972	4,112	4,141	169	0.04%	29	0.7%	440
17	Tennessee	26,369	28,521	28,769	2,400	0.88%	248	0.9%	437
18	Michigan	49,546	43,704	43,359	-6,187	0.79%	-345	-0.8%	437
19	Nevada	11,644	--	12,415	771	0.65%	--	--	434
20	South Carolina	22,464	21,443	20,830	-1,634	0.90%	-613	-2.9%	429
21	South Dakota	3,454	3,672	3,605	151	-5.23%	-67	-1.8%	421
22	Wyoming	2,047	2,310	2,383	336	-8.20%	73	3.2%	408
23	Pennsylvania	42,345	51,211	50,423	8,078	0.73%	-788	-1.5%	394
24	Colorado	21,456	20,371	20,646	-810	-0.04%	275	1.3%	383
25	Oregon	13,390	15,180	15,060	1,670	-0.62%	-120	-0.8%	378
26	Illinois	44,919	48,653	48,278	3,359	0.86%	-375	-0.8%	375
27	Alaska	2,781	2,682	2,754	-27	-0.01%	72	--	374
28	West Virginia	5,292	6,812	6,881	1,589	-1.52%	69	1.0%	372
29	Wisconsin	21,927	21,285	21,405	-522	0.75%	120	--	371
30	Montana	3,509	3,642	3,699	190	-7.33%	57	1.6%	360
31	North Carolina	31,522	35,181	35,769	4,247	-0.75%	588	1.7%	358
32	California	168,982	135,981	136,088	-32,894	-0.24%	107	0.1%	349
33	Maryland	22,143	20,988	20,733	-1,410	0.91%	-255	-1.2%	346
34	New Mexico	6,292	6,687	6,860	568	-2.99%	173	2.6%	329
35	Connecticut	13,121	12,162	11,735	-1,386	-0.12%	-427	--	326
36	Kansas	9,068	9,506	9,365	297	0.07%	-141	--	322
37	Nebraska	4,330	4,929	5,347	1,017	0.34%	418	8.5%	283
38	Iowa	8,737	8,654	8,798	61	-1.78%	144	1.7%	282
39	New York	62,485	53,428	52,399	-10,086	0.88%	-1,029	-1.9%	265
40	Hawaii	4,422	3,618	3,663	-759	-12.31%	45	1.2%	257
41	Washington	17,320	17,947	18,052	732	-0.96%	105	0.6%	254
42	New Jersey	27,359	22,452	21,590	-5,769	0.88%	-862	-3.8%	241
43	Vermont	1,542	1,575	1,508	-34	-3.16%	-67	-4.3%	241
44	Utah	6,275	7,072	7,024	749	-21.67%	-48	-0.7%	237
45	New Hampshire	2,520	2,848	2,915	395	-2.99%	67	2.4%	219
46	North Dakota	1,327	1,507	1,603	276	-18.66%	96	6.4%	214
47	Minnesota	9,281	10,289	10,637	1,356	-3.66%	348	3.4%	194
48	Massachusetts	9,081	9,643	9,486	405	-1.33%	-157	-1.6%	188
49	Rhode Island	2,025	2,039	1,880	-145	-21.52%	-159	-7.8%	178
50	Maine	1,905	1,972	2,030	125	-16.77%	58	2.9%	153

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

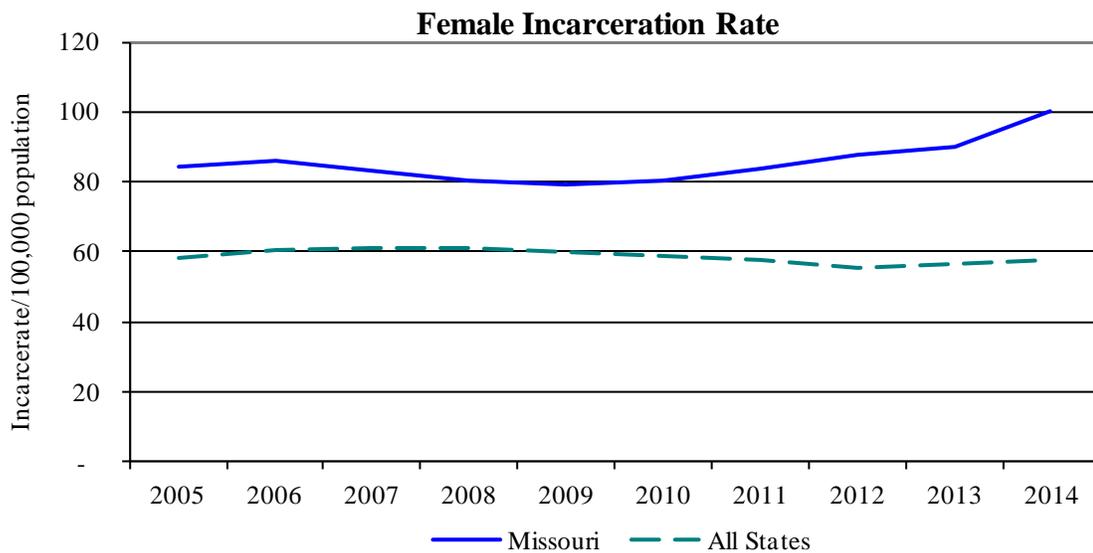
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2014.

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Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states in each year since 2005 (Table 1.5). Female incarceration rate in the past ten years has remained fairly steady for all states combined, while Missouri has experienced an increase since 2009 (Fig. 1.6).

When looking at female incarceration rates by individual states, Missouri now ranks fifth, up from tenth for 2013 (Table 1.7.). Of the five states that now rank below Missouri, one state (Wyoming) also increased in female incarceration rate from 2013, but to a lesser extent. Of those remaining above Missouri, all had increased female incarceration rates except Idaho, which decreased minimally.

Incarceration rate for males increased 3.7% from 2013 to 2014 but still ranks 10<sup>th</sup> among all states (Table 1.8).



**Figure 1.6. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2005 to 2014.**

**Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2013 and 2014, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2013 to 2014 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.**

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2005-2014		Change, 2013-2014		Incarceration Rate* 2014
		2005	2013	2014	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,406	2,742	2,801	395	-0.2%	59	2.2%	142
2	Idaho	791	1,066	1,026	235	0.6%	-40	-3.8%	125
3	Kentucky	1,916	2,183	2,420	504	0.7%	237	10.9%	108
4	Arizona	2,567	3,387	3,550	983	0.3%	163	4.8%	104
5	Missouri	2,508	2,782	3,106	598	0.5%	324	11.6%	100
6	Alabama	1,863	2,567	2,442	579	0.2%	-125	-4.9%	97
7	Wyoming	222	260	277	55	-3.7%	17	6.5%	97
8	South Dakota	354	441	408	54	-2.4%	-33	-7.5%	96
9	Texas	11,180	12,001	12,690	1,510	0.8%	689	5.7%	93
10	Arkansas	1,107	1,319	1,393	286	0.2%	74	5.6%	92
11	West Virginia	478	801	828	350	-0.7%	27	3.4%	88
12	Louisiana	2,309	2,228	2,075	-234	0.1%	-153	-6.9%	87
13	Indiana	1,876	2,835	2,875	999	0.1%	40	1.4%	86
14	Mississippi	1,614	1,405	1,197	-417	0.5%	-208	-14.8%	78
15	Tennessee	2,022	2,452	2,609	587	0.9%	157	6.4%	77
16	Nevada	942	--	1,085	143	0.6%	--	--	76
17	Montana	354	412	388	34	-5.5%	-24	-5.8%	76
18	Alaska	184	256	263	79	0.3%	7	--	75
19	Florida	6,153	7,271	7,303	1,150	0.2%	32	0.4%	71
20	Colorado	2,120	1,815	1,908	-212	-0.1%	93	5.1%	71
21	Virginia	2,668	2,849	3,015	347	1.0%	166	5.8%	71
22	Ohio	3,260	4,150	4,208	948	1.0%	58	1.4%	71
23	Georgia	2,893	3,525	3,475	582	-0.8%	-50	-1.4%	67
24	Oregon	1,012	1,285	1,276	264	-0.9%	-9	-0.7%	63
25	New Mexico	628	640	659	31	-1.2%	19	3.0%	63
26	South Carolina	1,398	1,296	1,285	-113	1.0%	-11	-0.8%	51
27	North Dakota	155	149	187	32	-8.9%	38	25.5%	51
28	Kansas	674	691	721	47	-0.1%	30	--	49
29	North Carolina	1,854	2,239	2,444	590	-0.1%	205	9.2%	48
30	Iowa	800	703	740	-60	-1.5%	37	5.3%	47
31	Nebraska	394	360	428	34	0.2%	68	18.9%	45
32	Wisconsin	1,303	1,169	1,305	2	0.6%	136	--	45
33	Utah	558	662	662	104	-15.9%	0	0.0%	45
34	Delaware	190	233	214	24	0.1%	-19	-8.2%	44
35	Illinois	2,725	2,916	2,888	163	0.7%	-28	-1.0%	44
36	Hawaii	458	347	309	-149	-8.4%	-38	-11.0%	44
37	Michigan	2,111	2,059	2,123	12	0.8%	64	3.1%	42
38	Pennsylvania	2,026	2,655	2,693	667	0.6%	38	1.4%	41
39	Washington	1,438	1,442	1,439	1	-0.9%	-3	-0.2%	41
40	New Hampshire	132	212	244	112	-2.9%	32	15.1%	36
41	Connecticut	769	668	637	-132	-0.2%	-31	--	35
42	Vermont	94	96	105	11	-4.3%	9	9.4%	33
43	California	11,278	6,297	6,382	-4,896	-0.8%	85	1.3%	33
44	Maryland	1,026	887	890	-136	0.9%	3	0.3%	29
45	Minnesota	604	723	736	132	-1.9%	13	1.8%	27
46	New York	2,768	2,337	2,308	-460	0.7%	-29	-1.2%	23
47	New Jersey	1,449	1,025	1,019	-430	0.9%	-6	-0.6%	22
48	Maine	115	136	142	27	-15.3%	6	4.4%	21
49	Massachusetts	389	443	426	37	-1.4%	-17	-3.8%	15
50	Rhode Island	58	79	68	10	-28.8%	-11	-13.9%	12

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2014.

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**Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2013 and 2014, ranked in order of incarceration rate. Change from 2013 to 2014 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.**

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2005-2014		Change, 2013-2014		Incarceration Rate * 2014
		2005	2013	2014	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	22,008	24,431	24,460	2,452	-0.7%	29	0.1%	1,577
2	Oklahoma	6,027	7,176	7,013	986	0.4%	-163	-2.3%	1,269
3	Alabama	17,299	18,147	18,549	1,250	0.5%	402	2.2%	1,203
4	Mississippi	28,844	35,675	36,625	7,781	0.2%	950	2.7%	1,146
5	Arkansas	28,295	28,755	28,832	537	0.4%	77	0.3%	1,125
6	Arizona	25,140	28,787	28,324	3,184	0.1%	-463	-1.6%	1,089
7	Texas	1,825	2,050	2,106	281	-8.8%	56	2.7%	1,081
8	Georgia	3,100	3,231	3,197	97	-5.6%	-34	-1.1%	991
9	Florida	148,075	148,294	145,899	-2,176	0.8%	-2,395	-1.6%	976
10	Missouri	12,276	15,840	16,426	4,150	0.3%	586	3.7%	967
11	Delaware	4,814	6,011	6,053	1,239	-1.6%	42	0.7%	863
12	Kentucky	33,774	37,070	35,947	2,173	0.5%	-1,123	-3.0%	852
13	Idaho	22,540	27,070	26,386	3,846	-0.6%	-684	-2.5%	852
14	Michigan	17,721	19,337	16,679	-1,042	0.5%	-2,658	-13.7%	846
15	Virginia	24,347	26,069	26,160	1,813	0.9%	91	0.3%	840
16	Ohio	10,702	--	11,330	628	0.7%	--	--	832
17	South Carolina	3,155	3,230	3,311	156	-7.5%	81	2.5%	828
18	Tennessee	2,597	2,426	2,491	-106	0.0%	65	--	816
19	Indiana	83,613	95,757	95,567	11,954	0.1%	-190	-0.2%	810
20	Nevada	19,336	18,556	18,738	-598	0.0%	182	1.0%	789
21	Pennsylvania	32,676	34,133	34,529	1,853	1.0%	396	1.2%	762
22	South Dakota	42,594	47,579	47,311	4,717	1.0%	-268	-0.6%	741
23	Illinois	45,848	49,953	49,010	3,162	-0.7%	-943	-1.9%	718
24	Wyoming	12,378	13,895	13,784	1,406	-0.6%	-111	-0.8%	706
25	Wisconsin	5,664	6,047	6,201	537	-3.2%	154	2.5%	702
26	Oregon	21,066	20,147	19,545	-1,521	0.9%	-602	-3.0%	698
27	Colorado	1,172	1,358	1,416	244	-20.0%	58	4.3%	691
28	North Carolina	8,394	8,815	8,644	250	0.1%	-171	--	685
29	Maryland	29,668	32,942	33,325	3,657	-0.8%	383	1.2%	683
30	California	7,937	7,951	8,058	121	-1.8%	107	1.3%	670
31	West Virginia	3,936	4,569	4,919	983	0.4%	350	7.7%	662
32	Alaska	20,624	20,116	20,099	-525	0.8%	-17	--	644
33	Montana	5,717	6,410	6,362	645	-22.3%	-48	-0.7%	641
34	Connecticut	3,782	3,879	3,927	145	0.0%	48	1.2%	632
35	New Mexico	42,194	45,737	45,390	3,196	0.9%	-347	-0.8%	601
36	Kansas	3,964	3,271	3,354	-610	-12.7%	83	2.5%	596
37	Nebraska	47,435	41,645	41,236	-6,199	0.8%	-409	-1.0%	523
38	New York	40,319	48,556	47,730	7,411	0.7%	-826	-1.7%	522
39	Iowa	15,882	16,505	16,613	731	-1.0%	108	0.7%	520
40	New Jersey	2,388	2,636	2,671	283	-3.0%	35	1.3%	470
41	Washington	12,352	11,494	11,098	-1,254	-0.1%	-396	--	468
42	Hawaii	1,448	1,479	1,403	-45	-3.1%	-76	-5.1%	466
43	Vermont	157,704	129,684	129,706	-27,998	-0.2%	22	0.0%	454
44	Utah	21,117	20,101	19,843	-1,274	0.9%	-258	-1.3%	427
45	New Hampshire	8,677	9,566	9,901	1,224	-3.8%	335	3.5%	407
46	Massachusetts	59,717	51,091	50,091	-9,626	0.9%	-1,000	-2.0%	373
47	North Dakota	25,910	21,427	20,571	-5,339	0.9%	-856	-4.0%	369
48	Minnesota	1,790	1,836	1,888	98	-16.9%	52	2.8%	364
49	Rhode Island	8,692	9,200	9,060	368	-1.3%	-140	-1.5%	354
50	Maine	1,967	1,960	1,812	-155	-21.3%	-148	-7.6%	290

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2014.

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## ***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. The incarceration rate includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and the rate is also 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 number of offenders per 100,000 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 96<sup>th</sup> 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 so provide a larger 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 FY15 produced the highest felony sentencing rate (Table 1.10, Fig. 1.8).

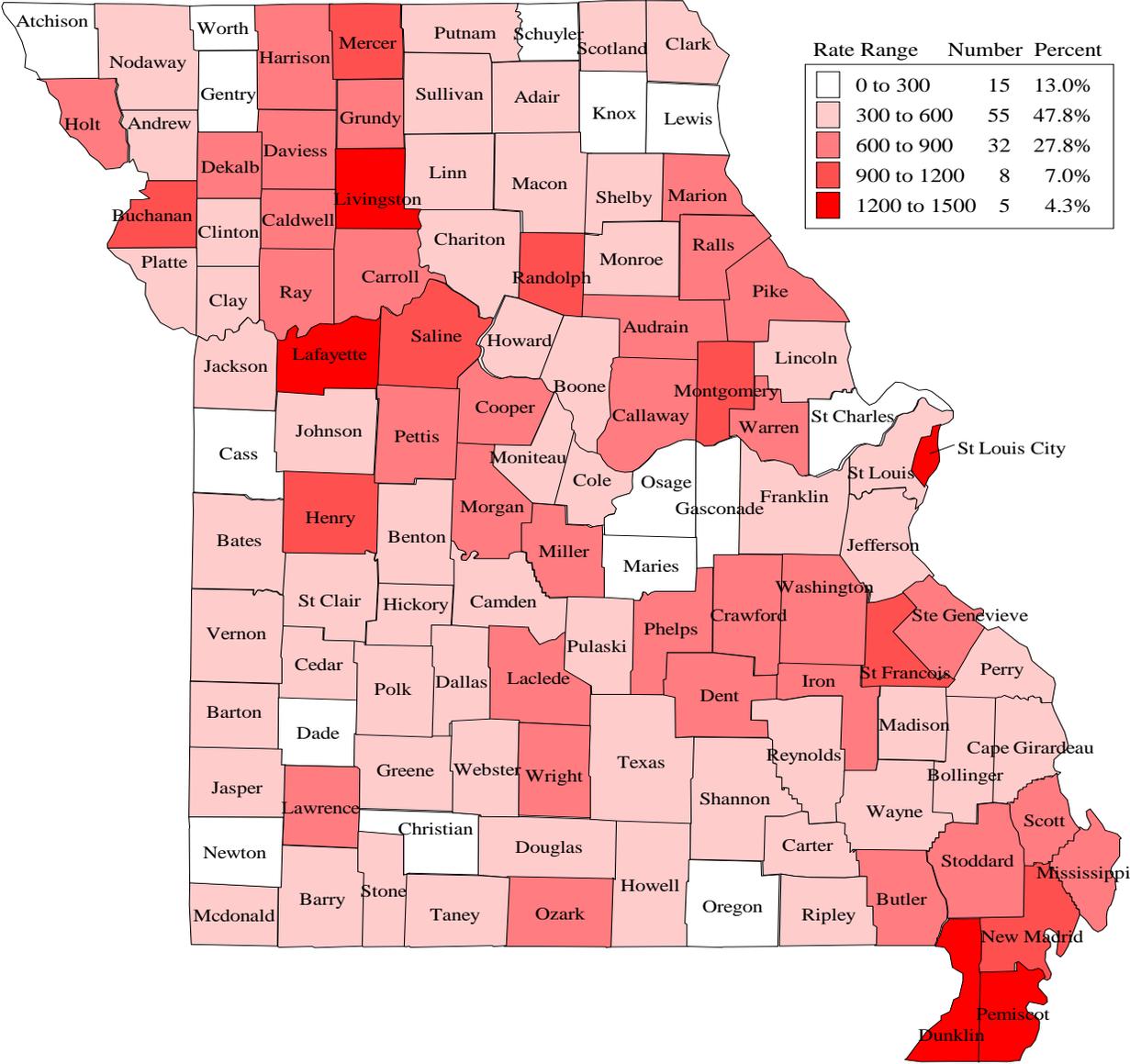
**Table 1.9. Incarcerated population, incarceration rate and general population by Missouri county for as of June 30, 2015. Ranking is based on incarceration rate.**

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	75	115	25,602	449	Livingston	2	194	15,053	1,289
Andrew	98	53	17,379	305	Macon	90	56	15,479	362
Atchison	105	15	5,382	279	Madison	49	71	12,368	574
Audrain	25	195	25,887	753	Maries	108	22	9,013	244
Barry	59	186	35,662	522	Marion	23	221	28,920	764
Barton	69	56	12,057	464	McDonald	67	108	22,800	474
Bates	64	82	16,584	494	Mercer	13	34	3,719	914
Benton	50	107	18,806	569	Miller	29	186	25,141	740
Bollinger	89	47	12,394	379	Mississippi	15	127	14,232	892
Boone	60	899	172,717	521	Moniteau	84	66	15,856	416
Buchanan	11	882	89,486	986	Monroe	68	41	8,707	471
Butler	21	332	42,972	773	Montgomery	12	114	11,841	963
Caldwell	28	67	9,034	742	Morgan	40	132	20,240	652
Callaway	45	269	44,750	601	New Madrid	7	216	18,272	1,182
Camden	51	248	44,021	563	Newton	109	140	58,598	239
Cape Girardeau	65	379	78,043	486	Nodaway	92	81	23,081	351
Carroll	31	66	9,043	730	Oregon	112	22	10,911	202
Carter	93	21	6,258	336	Osage	110	32	13,703	234
Cass	102	298	100,889	295	Ozark	39	62	9,492	653
Cedar	72	64	13,952	459	Pemiscot	5	213	17,650	1,207
Chariton	57	41	7,694	533	Perry	83	81	19,202	422
Christian	106	227	82,101	276	Pettis	26	318	42,225	753
Clark	79	30	6,917	434	Phelps	24	340	44,847	758
Clay	95	748	233,682	320	Pike	30	137	18,541	739
Clinton	56	109	20,299	537	Platte	88	361	94,788	381
Cole	58	402	76,557	525	Polk	77	138	31,054	444
Cooper	33	124	17,585	705	Pulaski	73	245	53,436	458
Crawford	16	214	24,650	868	Putnam	48	28	4,829	580
Dade	113	15	7,628	197	Ralls	34	71	10,255	692
Dallas	66	79	16,389	482	Randolph	8	272	25,072	1,085
Daviess	22	64	8,297	771	Ray	38	150	22,949	654
Dekalb	19	105	12,692	827	Reynolds	61	33	6,565	503
Dent	43	98	15,655	626	Ripley	78	61	13,969	437
Douglas	55	73	13,546	539	Saline	6	276	23,347	1,182
Dunklin	3	400	31,344	1,276	Schuyler	111	9	4,370	206
Franklin	91	367	102,084	360	Scotland	97	15	4,863	308
Gasconade	104	42	14,866	283	Scott	27	289	38,903	743
Gentry	115	8	6,826	117	Shannon	100	25	8,329	300
Greene	47	1,700	285,865	595	Shelby	85	25	6,108	409
Grundy	42	64	10,197	628	St. Charles	101	1,135	379,493	299
Harrison	32	63	8,639	729	St. Clair	54	52	9,457	550
Henry	10	219	22,028	994	St. Francois	9	706	65,960	1,070
Hickory	99	28	9,219	304	St. Louis	96	3,128	1,001,876	312
Holt	36	31	4,516	686	St. Louis City	1	4,605	317,419	1,451
Howard	52	57	10,159	561	Ste. Genevieve	44	112	17,914	625
Howell	87	155	40,173	386	Stoddard	35	206	29,867	690
Iron	18	87	10,267	847	Stone	70	144	31,104	463
Jackson	81	2,935	683,191	430	Sullivan	62	32	6,411	499
Jasper	80	507	117,543	431	Taney	46	325	54,230	599
Jefferson	94	714	222,716	321	Texas	74	117	25,642	456
Johnson	71	250	54,362	460	Vernon	86	85	21,001	405
Knox	114	7	4,000	175	Warren	17	286	33,253	860
Laclede	20	281	35,439	793	Washington	14	225	25,077	897
Lafayette	4	411	32,688	1,257	Wayne	63	67	13,452	498
Lawrence	41	245	38,023	644	Webster	82	158	36,888	428
Lewis	107	28	10,138	276	Worth	103	6	2,073	289
Lincoln	76	243	54,249	448	Wright	37	122	18,291	667
Linn	53	68	12,311	552	Total*		32,143	6,063,589	530.1

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP\_2014\_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, 2015. Incarceration rate is number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.**

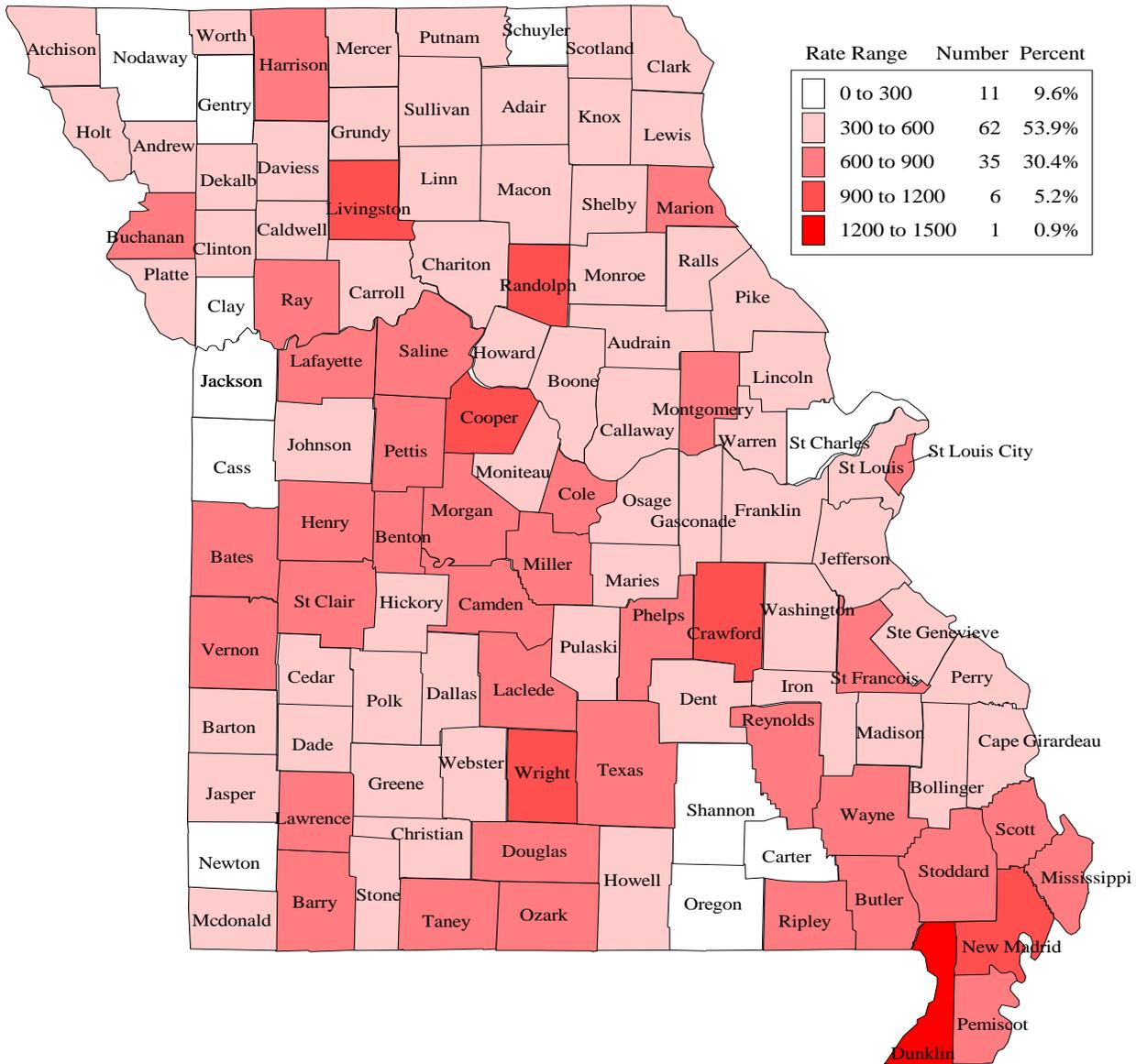
**Table 1.10. Felony sentences to prison or probation received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, general population and sentencing rate for FY2015. Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.**

County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	75	114	25,602	445	Livingston	3	154	15,053	1,023
Andrew	103	55	17,379	316	Macon	59	82	15,479	530
Atchison	101	18	5,382	334	Madison	89	47	12,368	380
Audrain	47	150	25,887	579	Maries	79	39	9,013	433
Barry	23	245	35,662	687	Marion	34	186	28,920	643
Barton	62	63	12,057	523	McDonald	70	107	22,800	469
Bates	32	108	16,584	651	Mercer	44	22	3,719	592
Benton	19	135	18,806	718	Miller	12	213	25,141	847
Bollinger	76	55	12,394	444	Mississippi	38	88	14,232	618
Boone	88	685	172,717	397	Moniteau	61	83	15,856	523
Buchanan	28	591	89,486	660	Monroe	84	36	8,707	413
Butler	40	260	42,972	605	Montgomery	20	85	11,841	718
Caldwell	50	50	9,034	553	Morgan	18	152	20,240	751
Callaway	52	244	44,750	545	New Madrid	4	180	18,272	985
Camden	41	265	44,021	602	Newton	107	170	58,598	290
Cape Girardeau	63	405	78,043	519	Nodaway	105	69	23,081	299
Carroll	71	42	9,043	464	Oregon	109	29	10,911	266
Carter	115	7	6,258	112	Osage	99	47	13,703	343
Cass	106	293	100,889	290	Ozark	42	57	9,492	601
Cedar	82	59	13,952	423	Pemiscot	8	157	17,650	890
Chariton	93	28	7,694	364	Perry	60	101	19,202	526
Christian	83	341	82,101	415	Pettis	27	281	42,225	665
Clark	102	23	6,917	333	Phelps	10	390	44,847	870
Clay	112	508	233,682	217	Pike	43	110	18,541	593
Clinton	95	73	20,299	360	Platte	92	350	94,788	369
Cole	24	519	76,557	678	Polk	55	168	31,054	541
Cooper	2	193	17,585	1,098	Pulaski	51	295	53,436	552
Crawford	5	239	24,650	970	Putnam	64	24	4,829	497
Dade	73	35	7,628	459	Ralls	65	50	10,255	488
Dallas	48	94	16,389	574	Randolph	7	226	25,072	901
Daviess	57	44	8,297	530	Ray	33	149	22,949	649
Dekalb	49	72	12,692	567	Reynolds	37	41	6,565	625
Dent	46	92	15,655	588	Ripley	30	92	13,969	659
Douglas	36	85	13,546	627	Saline	14	186	23,347	797
Dunklin	1	416	31,344	1,327	Schuyler	111	11	4,370	252
Franklin	86	411	102,084	403	Scotland	80	21	4,863	432
Gasconade	94	54	14,866	363	Scott	26	261	38,903	671
Gentry	114	12	6,826	176	Shannon	113	17	8,329	204
Greene	74	1,308	285,865	458	Shelby	77	27	6,108	442
Grundy	78	45	10,197	441	St. Charles	108	1,067	379,493	281
Harrison	15	68	8,639	787	St. Clair	21	66	9,457	698
Henry	17	166	22,028	754	St. Francois	29	435	65,960	659
Hickory	87	37	9,219	401	St. Louis	100	3,362	1,001,876	336
Holt	56	24	4,516	531	St. Louis City	39	1,954	317,419	616
Howard	81	43	10,159	423	Ste. Genevieve	58	95	17,914	530
Howell	53	219	40,173	545	Stoddard	11	256	29,867	857
Iron	69	49	10,267	477	Stone	54	169	31,104	543
Jackson	110	1,796	683,191	263	Sullivan	91	24	6,411	374
Jasper	85	481	117,543	409	Taney	31	356	54,230	656
Jefferson	97	775	222,716	348	Texas	22	178	25,642	694
Johnson	90	204	54,362	375	Vernon	25	141	21,001	671
Knox	104	12	4,000	300	Warren	45	196	33,253	589
Laclede	13	286	35,439	807	Washington	67	122	25,077	487
Lafayette	9	288	32,688	881	Wayne	35	86	13,452	639
Lawrence	16	292	38,023	768	Webster	72	171	36,888	464
Lewis	98	35	10,138	345	Worth	68	10	2,073	482
Lincoln	96	195	54,249	359	Wright	6	176	18,291	962
Linn	66	60	12,311	487	Total*		27,133	6,063,589	447

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP\_2014\_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 as of June 30, 2015. Felony sentencing rate is number of sentences per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.**

## 2. Institutional Population

### *Demographics*

On June 30, 2015, the percentage of Black offenders among females (16.6%) was significantly lower than the percentage of Black offenders among males (37.5%). The reverse was true of White offenders with White offenders representing a greater proportion of females (79.5%) than males (60.1%). All other races accounted for less than 3% 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, 2015 by gender and race.**

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	14	45	59	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	538	10,875	11,413	16.6%	37.5%	35.4%
Hispanic*	83	544	627	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%
Native American	29	87	116	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	1	24	25	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,574	17,459	20,033	79.5%	60.1%	62.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity have been counted in the Hispanic race category

Commitment age is the age on admission for a new commitment cycle. The greatest percentage of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015 (22.7%) was between 20 and 24 years of age at the time of commitment, with that cohort being the greatest for both males and females (Table 2.2). Offenders less than 20 years old at the time of commitment accounted for 10.2% 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.

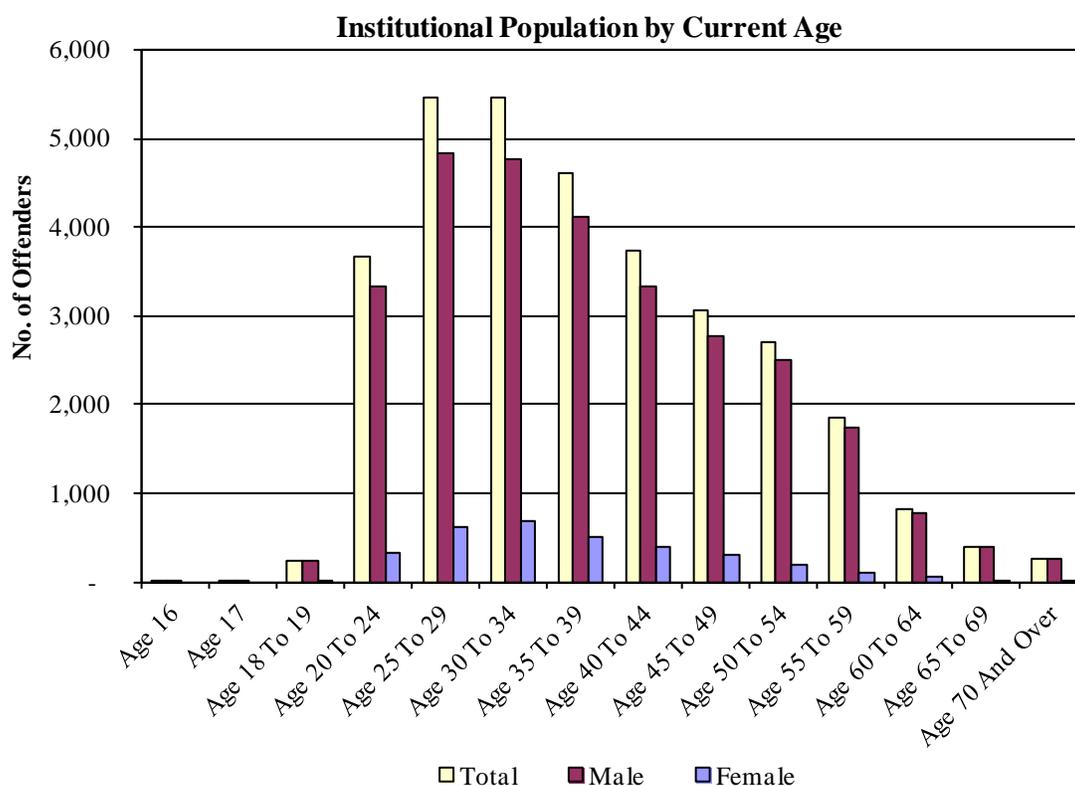
The current population age trends reflect the advancement of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. On June 30, 2015, the greatest percent of offenders (16.9%) fell equally into the 25-29 year and 30-34 year age groups, with nearly half (46%) below the age of 34 (Table 2.3). Nearly one-third (29%) of offenders are 29 years or less, 39.7% of all offenders were 40 years of age or older, and the remainder (31.2%) were between the ages of 30 and 39. The greatest percentage of female offenders is from 30 to 34, making up one-fifth of the female population. The 25-29 year age group is only slightly lower at 19.4%. 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%) 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, 2015 by age group according to age at commitment.**

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 13 To 15	1	15	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Age 16	3	62	65	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	6	392	398	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Age 18 To 19	91	2,732	2,823	2.8%	9.4%	8.7%
Age 20 To 24	628	6,696	7,324	19.4%	23.1%	22.7%
Age 25 To 29	740	5,085	5,825	22.8%	17.5%	18.0%
Age 30 To 34	614	4,234	4,848	19.0%	14.6%	15.0%
Age 35 To 39	421	3,192	3,613	13.0%	11.0%	11.2%
Age 40 To 44	326	2,505	2,831	10.1%	8.6%	8.8%
Age 45 To 49	200	1,796	1,996	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Age 50 To 54	122	1,287	1,409	3.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Age 55 To 59	62	606	668	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Age 60 To 64	21	246	267	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Age 65 To 69	4	124	128	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Age 70 And Over	-	62	62	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	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, 2015.**

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	-	5	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	11	235	246	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Age 20 To 24	336	3,328	3,664	10.4%	11.5%	11.4%
Age 25 To 29	627	4,830	5,457	19.4%	16.6%	16.9%
Age 30 To 34	695	4,767	5,462	21.5%	16.4%	16.9%
Age 35 To 39	507	4,112	4,619	15.7%	14.2%	14.3%
Age 40 To 44	383	3,341	3,724	11.8%	11.5%	11.5%
Age 45 To 49	302	2,764	3,066	9.3%	9.5%	9.5%
Age 50 To 54	197	2,502	2,699	6.1%	8.6%	8.4%
Age 55 To 59	109	1,746	1,855	3.4%	6.0%	5.7%
Age 60 To 64	49	769	818	1.5%	2.6%	2.5%
Age 65 To 69	16	384	400	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Age 70 And Over	7	250	257	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



**Figure 2.1. Age group distribution of all, male and female incarcerated offenders on June 30, 2015.**

Aging offenders, those over 50 years of age, continue to steadily increase, though the rate of increase remains below 1% per year. This is primarily due to the male population, where aging offenders made up 19.5% of the male population in FY2015 and the average age increased to 38.5 years. The number and percent of aging females has also continued to increase, but the average age has stayed consistently near 36.5 years since FY2006 (Table 2.4).

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

<b>Total</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Age 50 and Over	3,535	3,833	4,201	4,551	4,519	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033
Total Population	30,159	29,928	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273
Percent of Aging Offenders	11.7%	12.8%	14.0%	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%
Average Age of Total Population	36.6	37.0	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4

<b>Female</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Age 50 and Over	204	229	251	258	255	255	275	312	338	378
Total Female Population	2,530	2,503	2,441	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	8.1%	9.1%	10.3%	10.5%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%
Average Age of Female Population	36.8	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6

<b>Male</b>	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Age 50 and Over	3,331	3,604	3,950	4,293	4,264	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655
Total Male Population	27,629	27,425	27,556	27,988	28,047	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	12.1%	13.1%	14.3%	15.3%	15.2%	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%
Average Age of Male Population	36.6	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5

## *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, 2015, 69% of offenders had an HSD/GED education level, with 71.8% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled. A great majority of offenders (91.6%) required no on-going medical attention or routine sick calls, and 83.5% had no or mild mental health problems. Males and females were similar at all education levels. However, just over half (51.6%) of females were classified as 'skilled' and 'trained and skilled', greater than the 41.2% of males in these categories. Females had a lower percent of those that needed little or routine medical care (85.3%), compared to males at 92.3%. Females also had a much greater percentage of their population requiring 24-hr nursing (11.3%). 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).

A new classification system was introduced in May 2013 that 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 will be 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 will be Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release will be level III (maximum).

A low custody level will be overridden for offenders with poor institutional adjustment, pending charges and 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 percent 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, but to date not all long-stay offenders have been assessed. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and on start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90%) 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 37.4% of males, and nearly half of females (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.5. Number and percent of total, male and female offenders by classification level for education, skill and health assessments as of June 30, 2015.**

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

**Educational Attainment**

HSD/GED	2,123	19,183	21,306	67.2%	69.2%	69.0%
9-12th Grade	194	1,747	1,941	6.1%	6.3%	6.3%
6-8th Grade	358	2,601	2,959	11.3%	9.4%	9.6%
4-5th Grade	236	1,873	2,109	7.5%	6.8%	6.8%
0-3rd Grade*	247	2,305	2,552	7.8%	8.3%	8.3%
Unclassified	81	1,325	1,406			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Vocational Readiness**

Trained & Skilled	600	3,833	4,433	19.0%	13.8%	14.4%
Skilled	1,030	7,580	8,610	32.6%	27.4%	27.9%
Semi-skilled	513	8,595	9,108	16.2%	31.0%	29.5%
Unskilled	693	4,345	5,038	21.9%	15.7%	16.3%
No Skills or Training	322	3,356	3,678	10.2%	12.1%	11.9%
Unclassified	81	1,325	1,406			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Health Problems**

No Medical Problems	1,502	14,431	15,933	47.6%	52.1%	51.6%
Routine Sick Calls	1,193	11,148	12,341	37.8%	40.2%	40.0%
Daily Nursing	100	1,116	1,216	3.2%	4.0%	3.9%
24-hour Nursing	356	972	1,328	11.3%	3.5%	4.3%
Residential Unit	7	42	49	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	81	1,325	1,406			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Mental Health Problems**

No Mental Health Problems	1,500	15,387	16,887	47.5%	55.5%	54.7%
Mild Impairment	705	8,179	8,884	22.3%	29.5%	28.8%
Clinic Care/Medication	931	3,753	4,684	29.5%	13.5%	15.2%
Serious Functional Impairment	22	369	391	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	21	21	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	81	1,325	1,406			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

**Table 2.6. Incarcerated population by custody level on June 30, 2015, showing number and percent of total, male and female populations.**

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,755	10,091	11,846	55.6%	36.4%	38.4%
C-2	972	9,939	10,911	30.8%	35.9%	35.3%
C-3	431	7,679	8,110	13.6%	27.7%	26.3%
Unclassified	81	1,325	1,406			
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*\* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

**Table 2.7. Number and percent of all, male and female offenders on June 30, 2015, by substance abuse treatment level.**

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	93	2,924	3,017			
No Substance Abuse	280	2,725	3,005	8.9%	10.4%	10.3%
Slight-Requires SA education	226	3,275	3,501	7.2%	12.5%	12.0%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	589	7,565	8,154	18.7%	29.0%	27.9%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,544	9,772	11,316	49.1%	37.4%	38.7%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	507	2,773	3,280	16.1%	10.6%	11.2%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

### 3. Sentencing

#### *Sentences by Sentencing Counties*

**Table 3.1. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015 and the average sentence for each county.**

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	4,605	17.1	14.3%
2	St. Louis Cnty	3,128	14.0	9.7%
3	Jackson	2,935	16.5	9.1%
4	Greene	1,700	11.6	5.3%
5	St. Charles	1,209	12.5	3.7%
6	Boone	899	12.2	2.8%
7	Buchanan	882	10.7	2.7%
8	Clay	748	12.7	2.3%
9	Jefferson	714	11.3	2.2%
10	St. Francois	706	12.2	2.2%
11	Jasper	507	11.9	1.6%
12	Lafayette	411	11.2	1.3%
13	Cole	402	12.3	1.2%
14	Dunklin	400	9.6	1.2%
15	Cape Girardeau	379	11.5	1.2%
16	Franklin	367	9.3	1.1%
17	Platte	361	13.3	1.1%
18	Phelps	340	11.9	1.1%
19	Butler	332	8.8	1.0%
20	Taney	325	10.5	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		21,350	13.8	66.2%
Total All Other Counties		10,923	10.5	33.8%
Total All Counties		32,273	12.7	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	237	8.2	7.3%
2	Greene	201	8.8	6.2%
3	St. Louis City	187	13.5	5.8%
4	St. Charles	149	8.2	4.6%
5	Buchanan	113	6.8	3.5%
6	Jackson	109	11.9	3.4%
7	St. Francois	102	10.5	3.1%
8	Boone	92	8.5	2.8%
9	Clay	90	8.1	2.8%
10	Jefferson	77	8.5	2.4%
11	Dunklin	67	6.6	2.1%
12	Lafayette	56	9.7	1.7%
13	Butler	52	6.2	1.6%
14	Lawrence	46	8.7	1.4%
15	Cass	45	6.8	1.4%
16	Laclede	45	9.1	1.4%
17	Franklin	44	7.4	1.4%
18	Pettis	44	8.0	1.4%
19	Jasper	43	9.5	1.3%
20	Randolph	43	9.7	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,842	9.1	56.9%
Total All Other Counties		1,397	7.9	43.1%
Total All Counties		3,239	8.6	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	4,418	17.3	15.2%
2	St. Louis Cnty	2,891	14.5	10.0%
3	Jackson	2,826	16.7	9.7%
4	Greene	1,499	11.9	5.2%
5	St. Charles	1,060	13.1	3.7%
6	Boone	807	12.7	2.8%
7	Buchanan	769	11.3	2.6%
8	Clay	658	13.3	2.3%
9	Jefferson	637	11.6	2.2%
10	St. Francois	604	12.5	2.1%
11	Jasper	464	12.1	1.6%
12	Cole	370	12.7	1.3%
13	Lafayette	355	11.4	1.2%
14	Cape Girardeau	342	12.1	1.2%
15	Dunklin	333	10.2	1.1%
16	Platte	327	13.7	1.1%
17	Franklin	323	9.6	1.1%
18	Phelps	300	12.4	1.0%
19	Taney	286	10.9	1.0%
20	Butler	280	9.3	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		19,549	14.3	67.3%
Total All Other Counties		9,485	10.9	32.7%
Total All Counties		29,034	13.2	100.0%

\*Life sentences computed as 30 years

**Table 3.2. Numbers and average sentences of incarcerations in all Missouri counties for offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015.**

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Adair	115	9.5	0.36%	Livingston	194	9.7	0.60%
Andrew	53	10.9	0.16%	Macon	56	10.6	0.17%
Atchison	15	9.9	0.05%	Madison	71	12.0	0.22%
Audrain	195	10.9	0.61%	Maries	22	9.1	0.07%
Barry	186	9.1	0.58%	Marion	221	11.1	0.69%
Barton	56	9.9	0.17%	Mcdonald	108	10.6	0.34%
Bates	82	8.7	0.25%	Mercer	34	11.2	0.11%
Benton	107	10.3	0.33%	Miller	186	9.0	0.58%
Bollinger	47	8.5	0.15%	Mississippi	127	12.7	0.39%
Boone	899	12.2	2.79%	Moniteau	66	9.1	0.20%
Buchanan	882	10.7	2.74%	Monroe	41	11.2	0.13%
Butler	332	8.8	1.03%	Montgomery	114	13.1	0.35%
Caldwell	67	9.0	0.21%	Morgan	132	10.3	0.41%
Callaway	269	10.0	0.83%	New Madrid	216	12.2	0.67%
Camden	248	11.0	0.77%	Newton	140	10.6	0.43%
Cape Girardeau	379	11.5	1.18%	Nodaway	81	8.0	0.25%
Carroll	66	13.2	0.20%	Oregon	22	13.6	0.07%
Carter	21	13.0	0.07%	Osage	32	9.1	0.10%
Cass	298	11.1	0.92%	Ozark	62	11.1	0.19%
Cedar	64	10.2	0.20%	Pemiscot	213	10.8	0.66%
Chariton	41	9.9	0.13%	Perry	81	11.5	0.25%
Christian	227	11.0	0.70%	Pettis	318	10.0	0.99%
Clark	30	12.9	0.09%	Phelps	340	11.9	1.06%
Clay	748	12.7	2.32%	Pike	137	10.1	0.43%
Clinton	109	10.4	0.34%	Platte	361	13.3	1.12%
Cole	402	12.3	1.25%	Polk	138	9.1	0.43%
Cooper	124	10.0	0.38%	Pulaski	245	12.6	0.76%
Crawford	214	10.5	0.66%	Putnam	28	7.9	0.09%
Dade	15	8.5	0.05%	Ralls	71	12.3	0.22%
Dallas	79	10.8	0.25%	Randolph	272	11.7	0.84%
Daviess	64	11.4	0.20%	Ray	150	10.1	0.47%
Dekalb	105	11.9	0.33%	Reynolds	33	9.5	0.10%
Dent	98	12.8	0.30%	Ripley	61	8.3	0.19%
Douglas	73	8.8	0.23%	Saline	276	12.0	0.86%
Dunklin	400	9.6	1.24%	Schuyler	9	9.4	0.03%
Franklin	367	9.3	1.14%	Scotland	15	9.7	0.05%
Gasconade	42	13.8	0.13%	Scott	289	10.3	0.90%
Gentry	8	11.0	0.02%	Shannon	25	7.7	0.08%
Greene	1,700	11.6	5.28%	Shelby	25	12.8	0.08%
Grundy	64	9.1	0.20%	St. Charles	1,209	12.5	3.75%
Harrison	63	10.2	0.20%	St. Clair	52	11.6	0.16%
Henry	219	9.4	0.68%	St. Francois	706	12.2	2.19%
Hickory	28	7.8	0.09%	St. Louis City	4,605	17.1	14.29%
Holt	31	7.5	0.10%	St. Louis Cnty	3,128	14.0	9.71%
Howard	57	11.4	0.18%	Ste. Genevieve	112	11.3	0.35%
Howell	155	8.9	0.48%	Stoddard	206	9.6	0.64%
Iron	87	12.1	0.27%	Stone	144	10.1	0.45%
Jackson	2,935	16.5	9.11%	Sullivan	32	9.3	0.10%
Jasper	507	11.9	1.57%	Taney	325	10.5	1.01%
Jefferson	714	11.3	2.22%	Texas	117	9.9	0.36%
Johnson	250	11.1	0.78%	Vernon	85	10.0	0.26%
Knox	7	14.1	0.02%	Warren	286	11.9	0.89%
Laclede	281	11.2	0.87%	Washington	225	11.9	0.70%
Lafayette	411	11.2	1.28%	Wayne	67	11.4	0.21%
Lawrence	245	9.7	0.76%	Webster	158	9.7	0.49%
Lewis	28	12.9	0.09%	Worth	6	8.5	0.02%
Lincoln	243	9.7	0.75%	Wright	122	8.0	0.38%
Linn	68	9.2	0.21%	<b>Total All Counties</b>	<b>32,217</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Offense Groups and Demographics

Of all offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015, the greatest number were sentenced on Violent offenses (37.2). This offense group contained 38.7% of male offenders, while 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 4.6 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, 2015.**

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	748	11,249	11,997	23.1%	38.7%	37.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	143	4,625	4,768	4.4%	15.9%	14.8%
Nonviolent	1,205	7,228	8,433	37.2%	24.9%	26.1%
Drug	1,036	4,896	5,932	32.0%	16.9%	18.4%
DWI	107	1,036	1,143	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 3.4. Average sentences by offense group for offenders incarcerated as of June 30, 2015.**

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.4	17.5	17.3
Sex and Child Abuse	10.6	17.6	17.4
Nonviolent	6.4	7.2	7.1
Drug	6.9	9.1	8.7
DWI	6.0	6.8	6.7
Total	8.6	13.2	12.7

\* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 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 (37.7%). This is true also for both male and female offenders. However, over half (58.1%) of females are incarcerated under C class felonies, while for males the percent is notably lower at 35.4% (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, 40% are no parole. This percentage is the same for both males and females (Table 3.7). For life sentences among races, 38% of White and 42% of Black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

**Table 3.5. Number and percent of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015 by felony class and gender.**

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	397	7,460	7,857	12.3%	25.7%	24.3%
B	738	6,982	7,720	22.8%	24.0%	23.9%
C	1,883	10,290	12,173	58.1%	35.4%	37.7%
D	167	1,438	1,605	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%
Interstate	53	32	85	1.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Unclassified	1	2,832	2,833	0.0%	9.8%	8.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>32,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 3.6. Average sentence of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015 by felony class and gender.**

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	20.1	22.4	22.3
B	9.4	11.1	11.0
C	6.0	7.1	6.9
D	4.0	4.4	4.3
Interstate	-	-	-
Unclassified	15.3	20.4	20.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>

**Table 3.7. Number of current life sentences by gender among offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015.**

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole	40	1,098	1,138
Life with Parole	59	1,673	1,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>2,870</b>

**Table 3.8. Number of current life sentences by race among offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015.**

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native American	White	Total
Life without Parole	3	630	11	7	487	1,138
Life with Parole	1	879	33	7	811	1,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>2,870</b>

## Top Twenty Offenses

Of all offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015, the top twenty most populous offenses account for nearly 70% of the population with the greatest number of offenders being those involving drugs (Table 3.9). Females are concentrated in a smaller range of offenses as the top twenty female offenses contain 78.5% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses being drug related (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses with only 69% 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 races, 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/other races.

**Table 3.9. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,604	10.2	8.1%
2	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,468	17.2	7.6%
3	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,420	6.2	7.5%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,137	7.5	6.6%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,999	25.2	6.2%
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,305	6.6	4.0%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,215	10.8	3.8%
8	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,111	29.7	3.4%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	928	10.5	2.9%
10	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	741	19.8	2.3%
11	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	733	6.4	2.3%
12	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	695	7.5	2.2%
13	18010	FORGERY	669	6.7	2.1%
14	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	635	6.3	2.0%
15	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	581	10.9	1.8%
16	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	548	18.0	1.7%
17	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	488	17.0	1.5%
18	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	488	8.8	1.5%
19	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	365	11.6	1.1%
20	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	362	5.9	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,492	12.6	69.7%
Total All Other Offenses			9,781	13.0	30.3%
Total All Offenses			32,273	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, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	547	5.1	16.9%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	385	9.1	11.9%
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	304	6.2	9.4%
4	18010	FORGERY	246	6.5	7.6%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	203	6.9	6.3%
6	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	177	23.1	5.5%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	82	8.6	2.5%
8	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	74	12.8	2.3%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	63	6.6	1.9%
10	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	52	9.0	1.6%
11	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	52	6.8	1.6%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	52	4.9	1.6%
13	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	51	25.9	1.6%
14	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	46	5.9	1.4%
15	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	44	16.6	1.4%
16	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	38	5.7	1.2%
17	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	34	3.6	1.0%
18	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	33	6.0	1.0%
19	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	30	8.6	0.9%
20	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	29	11.0	0.9%
Total Top 20 Female Offenses			2,542	8.6	78.5%
Total All Other Female Offenses			697	8.4	21.5%
Total All Female Offenses			3,239	8.6	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, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,394	17.3	8.2%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,219	10.4	7.6%
3	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,934	7.6	6.7%
4	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,873	6.5	6.5%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,822	25.4	6.3%
6	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,133	10.9	3.9%
7	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,060	29.9	3.7%
8	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,001	6.7	3.4%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	876	10.6	3.0%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	705	6.5	2.4%
11	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	697	20.0	2.4%
12	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	632	7.5	2.2%
13	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	583	6.4	2.0%
14	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	576	10.9	2.0%
15	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	539	18.1	1.9%
16	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	479	17.1	1.6%
17	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	458	8.8	1.6%
18	18010	FORGERY	423	6.8	1.5%
19	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	336	11.7	1.2%
20	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	329	5.9	1.1%
Total Top 20 Male Offenses			20,069	13.0	69.1%
Total All Other Male Offenses			8,965	13.5	30.9%
Total All Male Offenses			29,034	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, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,955	5.8	9.4%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,927	10.1	9.2%
3	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,593	7.3	7.6%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,022	6.4	4.9%
5	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	845	25.9	4.1%
6	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	649	17.3	3.1%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	575	10.4	2.8%
8	18010	FORGERY	550	6.8	2.6%
9	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	523	6.4	2.5%
10	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	516	11.0	2.5%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	506	6.1	2.4%
12	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	501	29.5	2.4%
13	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	483	10.8	2.3%
14	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	478	7.6	2.3%
15	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	454	8.7	2.2%
16	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	424	18.4	2.0%
17	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	400	17.2	1.9%
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	323	20.1	1.5%
19	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRA VATED OFFENDER	323	5.9	1.5%
20	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	227	3.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			14,274	10.9	68.4%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			6,586	11.8	31.6%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			20,860	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, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,819	17.1	15.9%
2	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,154	24.6	10.1%
3	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	732	10.8	6.4%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	677	10.5	5.9%
5	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	610	29.9	5.3%
6	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	544	8.1	4.8%
7	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	465	7.6	4.1%
8	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	418	19.6	3.7%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	353	10.6	3.1%
10	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	283	7.1	2.5%
11	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	217	7.1	1.9%
12	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	210	6.5	1.8%
13	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	197	18.8	1.7%
14	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	174	11.4	1.5%
15	11010	RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	136	28.1	1.2%
16	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	129	7.0	1.1%
17	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	129	12.4	1.1%
18	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	124	16.8	1.1%
19	11008	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	122	24.2	1.1%
20	18010	FORGERY	119	6.4	1.0%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			8,612	15.7	75.5%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,801	14.7	24.5%
Total All Black Offenses			11,413	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 FY2006 to 22.7% in FY2015 (Table 3.14). Robbery 1st degree remains the most populous charge among dangerous felonies. Also note that Murder 1st degree is not a dangerous felony. The penalty for Murder 1st degree is capital punishment or life without parole. Number of offenders with life sentences has also continued to steadily rise, increasing by 13% from FY2006 to FY2015 (Table 3.15).

**Table 3.14. Ten year populations among dangerous felony offenses from FY2006 to FY2015.**

RSMO	Missouri Charge Code / Offense Description	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
565.021	10031 MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,044	1,115	1,194	1,308	1,392	1,461	1,533	1,558	1,618	1,629
565.021	10034 MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
565.021	10035 MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	2	2	5	8	9	10	10	10	10	10
565.021	10036 MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	29	49	77
565.050	13011 ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	484	498	539	570	596	620	641	671	669	677
565.050	13020 ASSAULT 1ST DEG	375	364	393	396	394	390	374	365	359	352
565.072	13009 DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	7	13	26	42	52	65	74	84	90	100
565.072	13015 DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	20	39	53	72	75	81	82	86	85	92
565.072	13018 DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	-	-	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	5
565.072	13021 DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTE	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	6	5
565.081	13100 ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	19	30	39	48	50	52	62	65	72	75
565.110	16010 KIDNAPPING	65	63	69	68	64	57	57	43	45	39
565.110	16020 KIDNAP-FACIL FEL/INJURY/TERROR	82	97	101	107	101	93	90	87	90	88
565.115	16025 CHILD KIDNAPPING	-	-	2	3	6	6	9	9	11	15
565.180	26165 ELDER ABUSE-1ST DEGREE	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
566.030	11005 FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	10	17	21	33	39	41	44	51	53	52
566.030	11007 RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
566.030	11008 FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	24	42	62	85	110	122	140	159	178	190
566.030	11010 RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	105	102	101	101	97	89	88	79	75	77
566.030	11012 ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	3	4	7	11	17	18	19	21	23	22
566.030	11015 RAPE	124	125	129	124	121	117	111	108	103	100
566.030	11016 ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	3	3	2	4	5	5	7	7	7	9
566.030	11019 RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.032	11025 STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	78	120	163	201	232	249	262	264	265	278
566.032	11032 STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	13	21	25	32	37	46	58	75	84	88
566.060	11062 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
566.060	11064 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.060	11066 SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.060	11070 SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	13	11	10	8	7	7	6	6	6	6
566.060	11071 FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	47	43	40	41	40	38	37	34	33	29
566.060	11075 SODOMY	75	72	76	66	59	52	49	47	47	43
566.060	11082 FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	2	5	8	12	16	20	21	23	27	29
566.060	11084 FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	20	32	35	48	57	72	78	87	96	100
566.060	11086 ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
566.060	11088 ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	2	2	4	4	7	7	7	8	10	11
566.062	11095 STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	24	43	83	133	198	257	308	372	428	485
566.062	11097 STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	94	152	212	276	307	343	366	384	385	394
568.060	26054 ABUSE CHILD-RSLT IN DEATH	4	6	8	9	12	15	19	21	22	22
568.060	26062 ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD - RES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
569.020	12010 ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,671	1,728	1,841	1,996	2,051	2,085	2,147	2,134	2,169	2,163
569.040	17010 ARSON 1ST DEGREE	56	57	53	47	39	36	34	42	42	44
569.040	17012 ARSON 1ST PHY INJ/DEATH	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7
569.040	17015 ARSON CAUSING INJURY/DEATH IN ATT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated		4,473	4,812	5,311	5,862	6,203	6,473	6,764	6,947	7,173	7,337
Total Population Incarcerated		30,159	29,928	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273
Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons		14.8%	16.1%	17.7%	19.3%	20.4%	21.0%	21.8%	22.1%	22.5%	22.7%

**Table 3.15. Ten year population of offenders serving life sentences from FY2006 to FY2015.**

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Life without Parole	938	957	955	995	1,023	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138
Life with Parole	1,593	1,615	1,632	1,647	1,671	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732

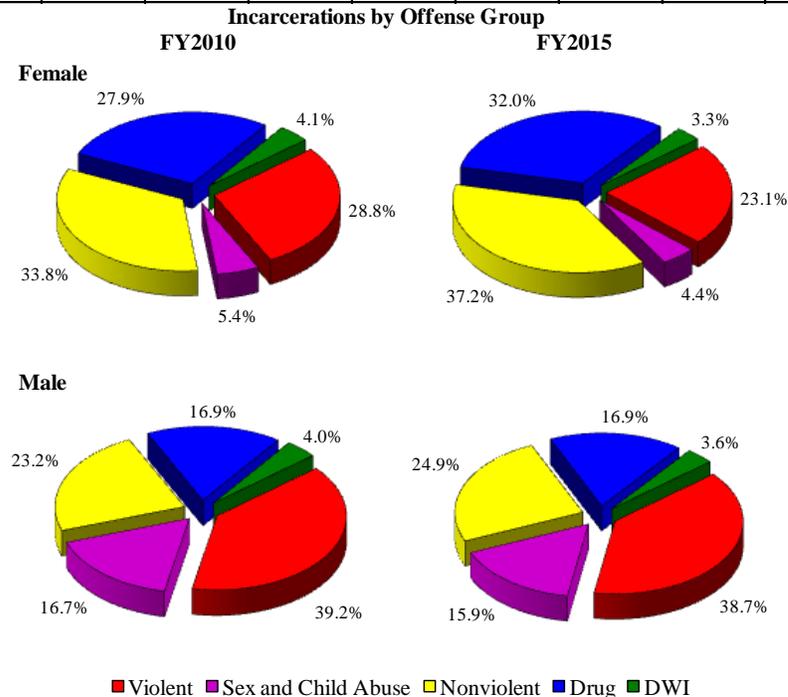
## 4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2010

### Offense Groups

The female offender population has increased 35.5% from FY2010 to FY2015, while the male population has increased 3.5% over the same time period. The largest increase occurred among female Drug offenses (58.7%, Table 4.1) which represented 32% of all offenses among the female population by FY2015 (Fig. 4.1). The largest increase for males was in Nonviolent offenses (Table 4.1). Nonviolent offenses also show the second largest increase among females, bringing Nonviolent crimes to the greatest increase among offense groups (15.5%). Although the number of female offenders increased in all offense groups, the greater increase in Drug and Nonviolent offenses led to a decreased percentage of other offense groups. Males showed roughly the same pattern, though the percent of Drug offenses remained the same (Fig. 4.1).

**Table 4.1. Number of male and female offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2010 to the FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	673	10,990	11,663	748	11,249	11,997	11.1%	2.4%	2.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	127	4,679	4,806	143	4,625	4,768	12.6%	-1.2%	-0.8%
Nonviolent	791	6,513	7,304	1,205	7,228	8,433	52.3%	11.0%	15.5%
Drug	653	4,731	5,384	1,036	4,896	5,932	58.7%	3.5%	10.2%
DWI	95	1,134	1,229	107	1,036	1,143	12.6%	-8.6%	-7.0%
Total	2,339	28,047	30,386	3,239	29,034	32,273	38.5%	3.5%	6.2%



**Figure 4.1. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female offenders on June 30, 2010 and 2015.**

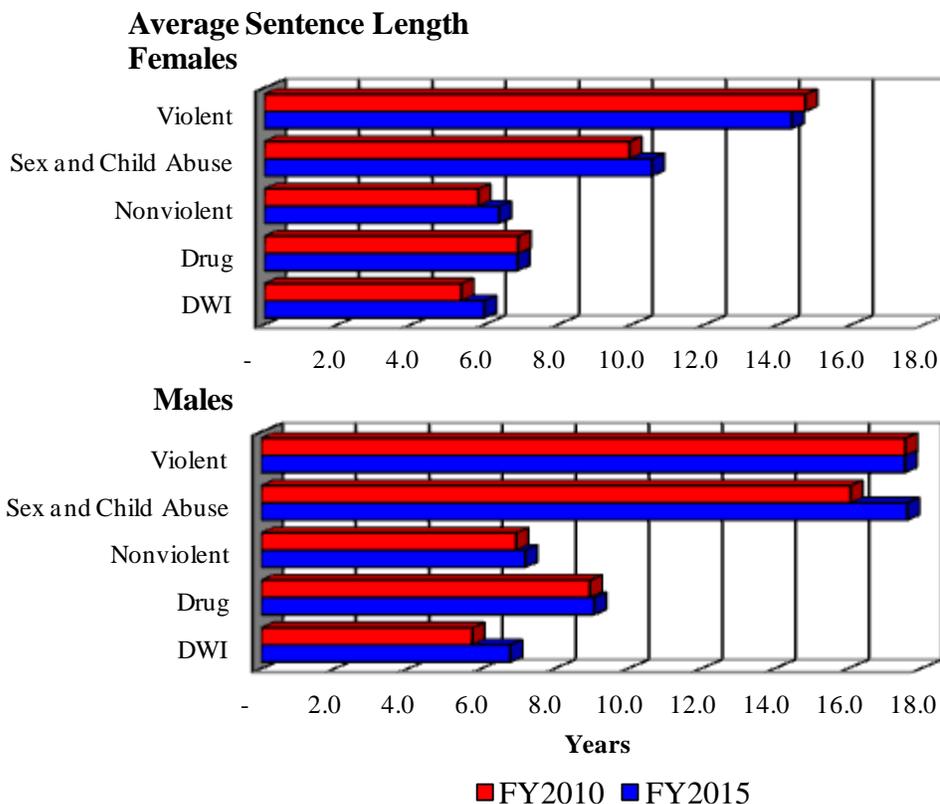
## Average Sentences

The average aggregate sentence of all incarcerated offenders increased 0.7% from FY2010 to FY2015. Average sentence length for females decreased 3.8% while the average sentence length for males increased 1.9% (Table 4.2). The largest increase in average sentence length was for DWI among both males and females. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2015, female offenders were serving an average sentence of 8.6 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, where there was a negligible decrease (Fig. 4.2).

**Table 4.2. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for the FY2010 to the FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.7	17.6	17.4	14.4	17.5	17.3	-2.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	9.9	16.1	15.9	10.6	17.6	17.4	6.1%	9.6%	9.4%
Nonviolent	5.8	6.9	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.1	9.8%	3.6%	3.7%
Drug	6.9	9.0	8.7	6.9	9.1	8.7	-0.3%	1.3%	-0.2%
DWI	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.8	6.7	11.6%	18.1%	17.4%
Total	8.9	12.9	12.6	8.6	13.2	12.7	-3.8%	1.9%	0.7%

Life sentences computed as 30 years



**Figure 4.2. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

## Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Percentage of all offenders in the Violent and Sex Offense groups showed a slight decrease from 54.2% in FY2010 to 51.9% in FY2015 (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.

### Female

Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	800	34.2%	891	27.5%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,539	65.8%	2,348	72.5%
Total	2,339	100.0%	3,239	100.0%

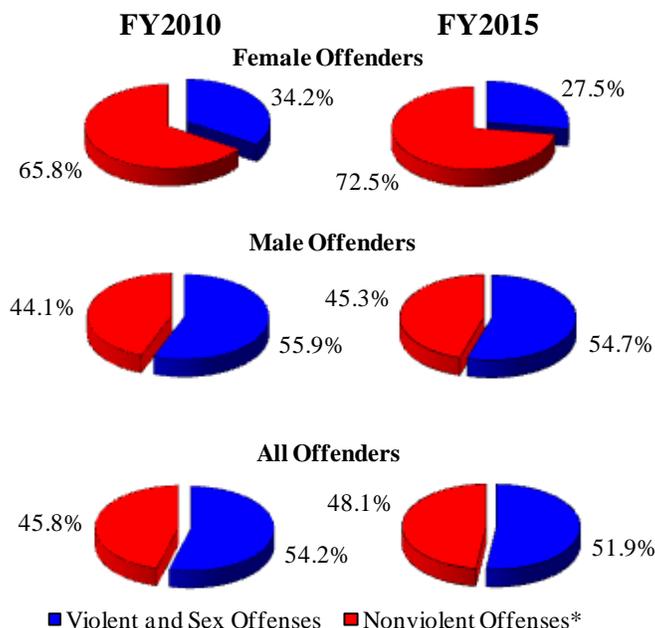
### Male

Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,669	55.9%	15,874	54.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,378	44.1%	13,160	45.3%
Total	28,047	100.0%	29,034	100.0%

### All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,469	54.2%	16,765	51.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	13,917	45.8%	15,508	48.1%
Total	30,386	100.0%	32,273	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 FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

## Racial Composition

The overall number of female offenders increased 38.5% from FY2010 to FY2015, though the number of males increased only slightly (Table 4.3). Within the large increase of female offenders, Black female offenders decreased by 5.3%, but White female offenders increased 52.4%. While still a very small portion of the population, Hispanic offenders increased 9%.

**Table 4.3. Number and percent change from the FY2010 to the FY2015 institutional population by gender and race.**

Race	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	7	44	51	14	45	59	100.0%	2.3%	15.7%
Black	568	11,453	12,021	538	10,875	11,413	-5.3%	-5.0%	-5.1%
Hispanic	60	515	575	83	544	627	38.3%	5.6%	9.0%
Native American	15	77	92	29	87	116	93.3%	13.0%	26.1%
Unknown	-	21	21	1	24	25	-	14.3%	19.0%
White	1,689	15,937	17,626	2,574	17,459	20,033	52.4%	9.6%	13.7%
Total	2,339	28,047	30,386	3,239	29,034	32,273	38.5%	3.5%	6.2%



## 5. Admissions to Prison

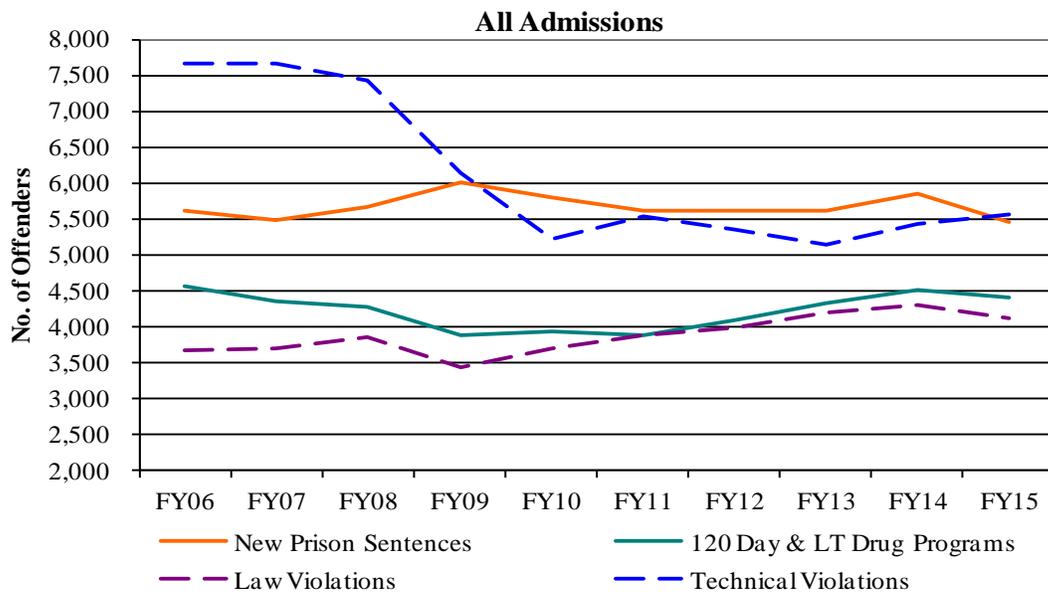
Prior to July 1, 2008, admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison. After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision. The effect of the change in reporting was to reduce the number 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.

### *Admissions Type*

Total admissions decreased from FY2014 by 2.6%, with similar numbers of new admissions and returns from supervision (Table 5.1). All admissions types decreased from the prior year, except for technical violation returns (Fig. 5.1). Over the previous ten years, total admissions to prisons have increased at 0.9% per year in the last five years compared to an annual decrease of 3.1% from FY2006-FY2010 (Table 5.2). In the FY2006-FY2010 period, all admissions types decreased, but in the past five years nearly all have increased by greater than 1%. However, new prison sentences still showed a slight decline of 1.2%.

**Table 5.1. Number of offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Admissions	10,197	9,831	9,961	9,878	9,750	9,475	9,692	9,957	10,333	9,862
New Prison Sentences	5,623	5,487	5,677	6,001	5,809	5,602	5,616	5,623	5,836	5,447
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	4,574	4,344	4,284	3,877	3,941	3,873	4,076	4,334	4,497	4,415
Returns from Supervision	11,335	11,360	11,277	9,559	8,924	9,398	9,338	9,336	9,735	9,682
Law Violations	3,680	3,705	3,843	3,434	3,700	3,874	3,991	4,198	4,304	4,123
Technical Violations	7,655	7,655	7,434	6,125	5,224	5,524	5,347	5,138	5,431	5,559
All Admissions	21,532	21,191	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,873	19,030	19,293	20,068	19,544
Percent Change		-1.6%	0.2%	-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%



**Figure 5.1. Ten year trends in admission type to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

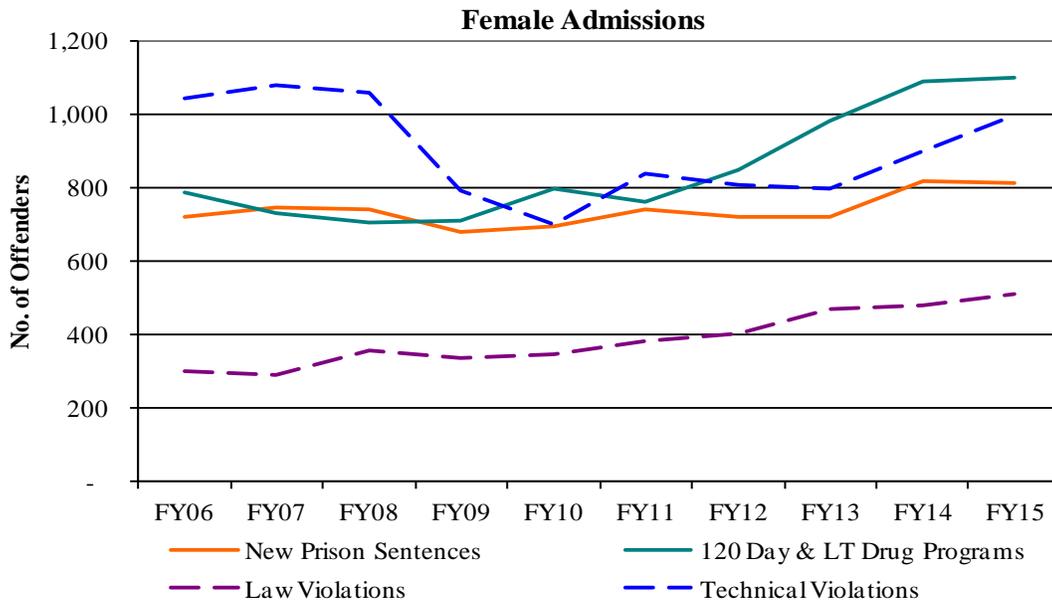
**Table 5.2. Percent change in prison admissions during FY2006 - FY2010 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2015.**

	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY06-FY10	FY11-FY15
New Admissions	-1.1%	0.3%
New Prison Sentences	-1.1%	-1.2%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-0.7%	2.4%
Returns from Supervision	-4.8%	1.7%
Law Violations	-0.2%	2.2%
Technical violations	-7.3%	1.3%
All Admissions	-3.1%	0.9%

Total female admissions continued to increase from FY2014, but at a lesser rate (3.9%, Table 5.3) than the previous two years. New prison sentences remained nearly equal from last year, while other admission types again increased. All have steadily increased since FY2011 (Fig. 5.2). Female admissions to prisons have increased at 6.2% per year in the last five years compared to an annual 2.4% decrease from FY2006 - FY2010 (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.3. Number of female offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Admissions	1,511	1,479	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,916
New Prison Sentences	721	748	741	681	697	739	722	721	820	815
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	790	731	703	712	800	760	851	984	1,092	1,101
Returns from Supervision	1,343	1,371	1,413	1,131	1,042	1,223	1,212	1,266	1,383	1,507
Law Violations	301	292	355	336	344	383	403	470	480	510
Technical Violations	1,042	1,079	1,058	795	698	840	809	796	903	997
All Admissions	2,854	2,850	2,857	2,524	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,423
Percent Change		-0.1%	0.2%	-11.7%	0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%



**Figure 5.2. Ten year trends in female admissions type to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

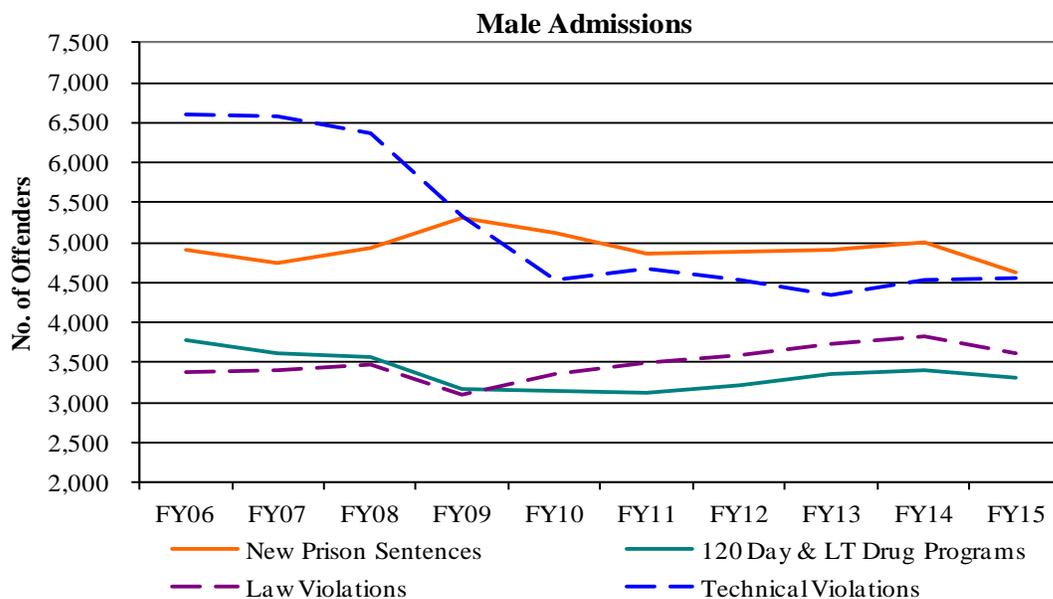
**Table 5.4. Percent change in female admissions during FY2006 - FY2010 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2015.**

	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY06-FY10	FY11-FY15
New Admissions	-1.1%	5.2%
New Prison Sentences	-3.8%	3.3%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	2.1%	6.9%
Returns from Supervision	-3.7%	7.8%
Law Violations	3.4%	8.3%
Technical violations	-6.1%	7.8%
All Admissions	-2.4%	6.2%

Total male admissions decreased from FY2014 by 3.9% (Table 5.5). Technical violation returns showed a slight increase, in contrast to the decrease in all other admission types, but all have remained relatively steady since FY2011 (Fig. 5.2). Annual percent of change in male admissions for FY2011-FY2015 has had no growth or decline, compared to the annual 3.2% decrease from FY2006 - FY2010 (Table 5.6).

**Table 5.5. Number of male offenders by type of admission to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Admission	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Admissions	8,686	8,352	8,517	8,485	8,253	7,976	8,119	8,252	8,421	7,946
New Prison Sentences	4,902	4,739	4,936	5,320	5,112	4,863	4,894	4,902	5,016	4,632
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,784	3,613	3,581	3,165	3,141	3,113	3,225	3,350	3,405	3,314
Returns from Supervision	9,992	9,989	9,864	8,428	7,882	8,175	8,126	8,070	8,352	8,175
Law Violations	3,379	3,413	3,488	3,098	3,356	3,491	3,588	3,728	3,824	3,613
Technical Violations	6,613	6,576	6,376	5,330	4,526	4,684	4,538	4,342	4,528	4,562
All Admissions	18,678	18,341	18,381	16,913	16,135	16,151	16,245	16,322	16,773	16,121
Percent Change		-1.8%	0.2%	-8.0%	-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%



**Figure 5.3. Ten year trends in male admissions type to prison from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 5.6. Percent change in male admissions during FY2006 - FY2010 compared to change during FY2011 - FY2015.**

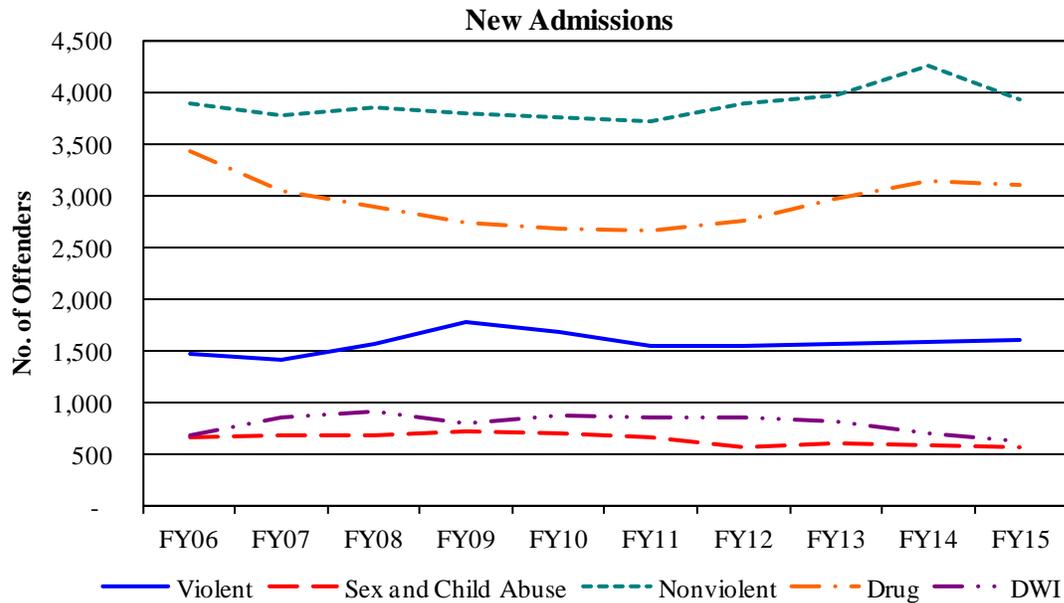
	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY06-FY10	FY11-FY15
New Admissions	-1.1%	-0.7%
New Prison Sentences	-0.6%	-1.9%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-1.3%	1.1%
Returns from Supervision	-5.0%	0.8%
Law Violations	-0.5%	1.6%
Technical violations	-7.5%	0.2%
All Admissions	-3.2%	0.0%

### *New Admissions*

Since 2006, new admissions have ranged from a low of 9,475 in FY2010 to a high of 10,333 in FY2014. Total new admissions in FY2015 declined back to the middle of that range (Table 5.7). Thirty-nine percent of all new admissions were for Nonviolent offenses, followed by Drug offenses. Violent offense admissions have shown a slight, but steady, increase from FY2011, while DWI admissions have been declining. Over the ten-year period, Drug offense admissions peaked in FY2006 followed by a gradual decline, then increase from FY2011. However, Drug offenses remained nearly equivalent for FY2014-FY2015 (Fig. 5.4).

**Table 5.7. Number of new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Offense Type	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Violent	1,480	1,430	1,577	1,789	1,698	1,554	1,565	1,578	1,600	1,610
Sex and Child Abuse	667	686	694	725	711	663	569	609	597	583
Nonviolent	3,911	3,788	3,864	3,807	3,764	3,722	3,907	3,977	4,277	3,936
Drug	3,449	3,056	2,906	2,743	2,695	2,672	2,777	2,976	3,154	3,108
DWI	690	871	920	814	882	864	874	817	705	625
Total	10,197	9,831	9,961	9,878	9,750	9,475	9,692	9,957	10,333	9,862

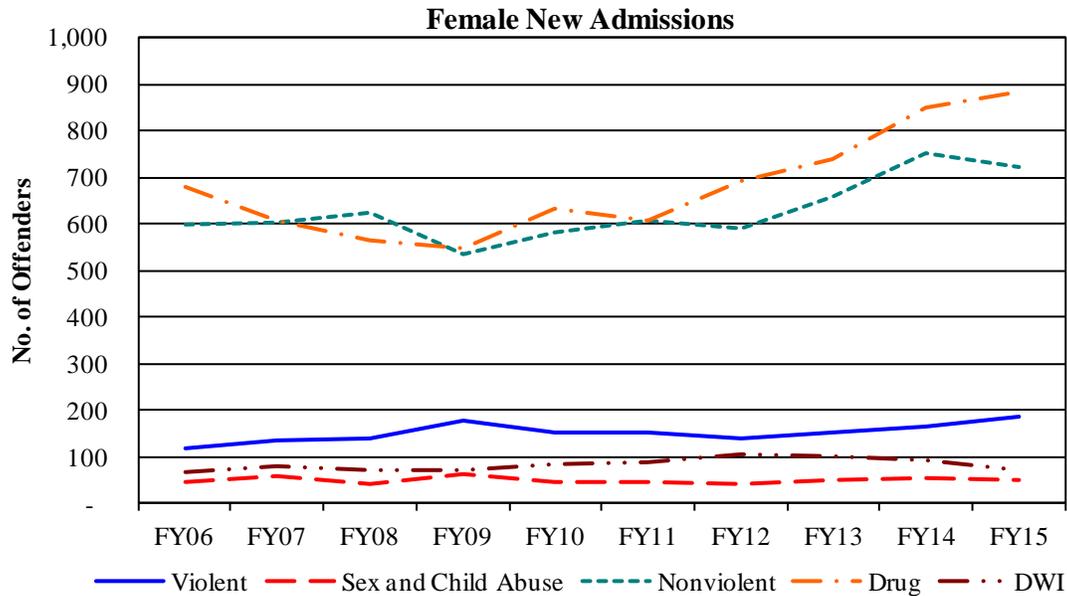


**Figure 5.4. Ten year trends in number of new prison admissions by offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Among female new admissions, Violent and Drug offenses increased from the prior year while other offense groups decreased. This led to total new female admissions unchanged from FY2014. However, total female admissions since FY2006 have increased by 27%. Unlike the overall trend, female new admissions have generally been the greatest in Drug offenses over the past ten years, followed by Nonviolent offenses (Table 5.8). New admissions for Violent offenses in FY2015 were at the highest level in ten years, but DWI offenses having been dropping to near FY2006 (Fig. 5.5).

**Table 5.8. Number of female new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Offense Type	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Violent	117	134	138	176	152	151	141	152	166	188
Sex and Child Abuse	47	58	42	62	48	45	43	52	53	51
Nonviolent	598	602	625	533	580	605	592	660	750	722
Drug	680	606	565	548	631	607	691	738	851	883
DWI	69	79	74	74	86	91	106	103	92	72
Total	1,511	1,479	1,444	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,916

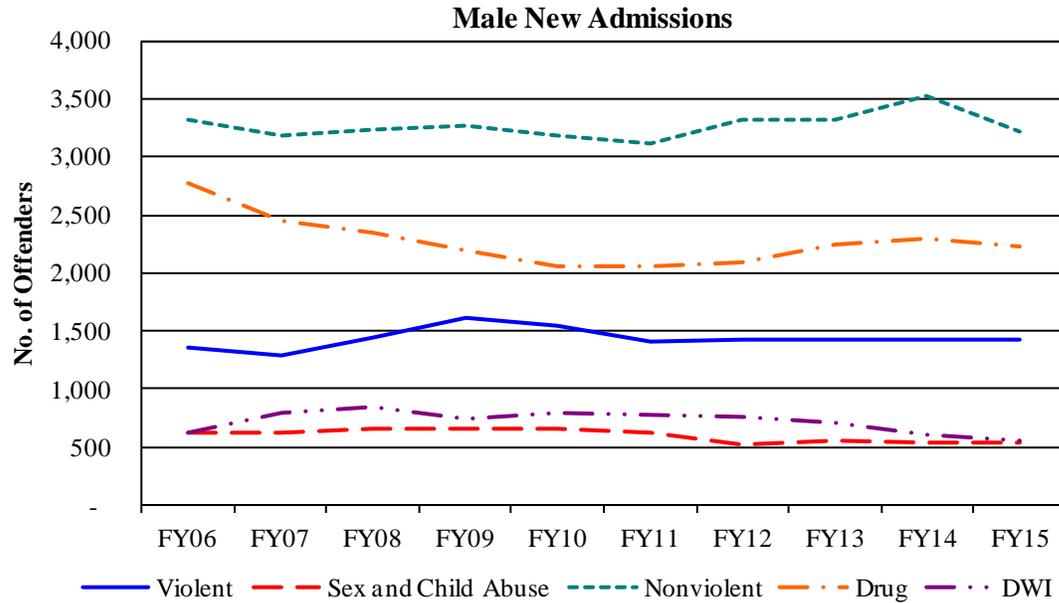


**Figure 5.5. Ten year trends in number of female new prison admissions by offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Total new admissions for male offenders declined from FY2014, with the largest decreases among Nonviolent and Drug offenses (Table 5.9). Number of male new admissions for FY2015 was the lowest since FY2006. This was due primarily to decreases in Drug, DWI and Sex and Child Abuse admissions. Admissions for Violent offenses have remained relatively static since FY2011 (Fig. 5.6)

**Table 5.9. Number of male new prison admissions by fiscal year and offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Offense Type	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Violent	1,363	1,296	1,439	1,613	1,546	1,403	1,424	1,426	1,434	1,422
Sex and Child Abuse	620	628	652	663	663	618	526	557	544	532
Nonviolent	3,313	3,186	3,239	3,274	3,184	3,117	3,315	3,317	3,527	3,214
Drug	2,769	2,450	2,341	2,195	2,064	2,065	2,086	2,238	2,303	2,225
DWI	621	792	846	740	796	773	768	714	613	553
Total	8,686	8,352	8,517	8,485	8,253	7,976	8,119	8,252	8,421	7,946



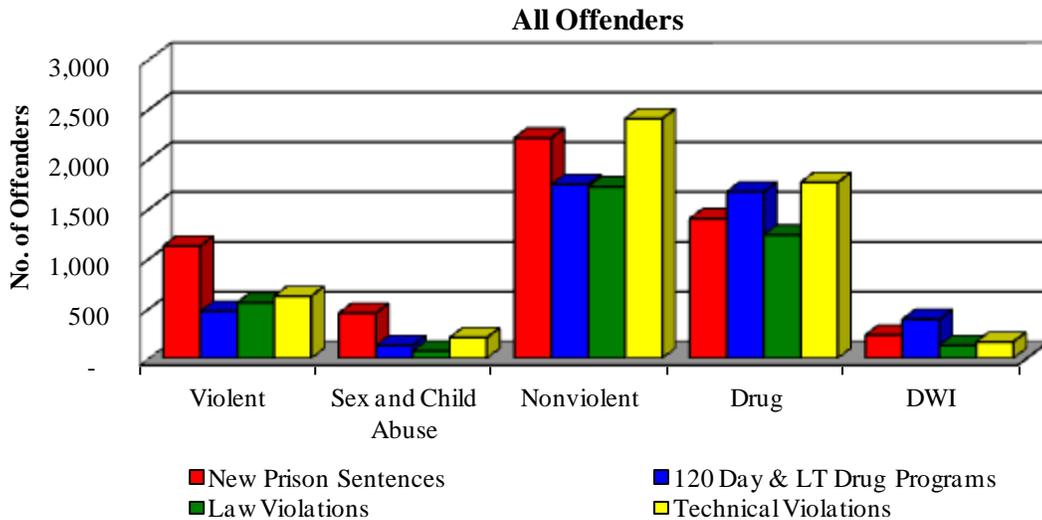
**Figure 5.6. Ten year trends in number of male new prison admissions by offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

### All Admissions

The greatest number of admissions for FY2015 was in returns on technical violations for Non-violent offenses (Table 5.10). Nonviolent offenses accounted for the greatest number of all admission types. 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 programs and technical violations. Other offense groups have greater numbers of admissions for new sentences and technical violations (Fig 5.7).

**Table 5.10. Number of all offenders admitted to prison in FY2015 by offense group and admission type.**

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		All Admissions	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,126	471	558	623	2,778	14.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	452	127	71	206	856	4.6%
Nonviolent	2,211	1,744	1,722	2,405	8,082	43.2%
Drug	1,402	1,671	1,238	1,764	6,075	32.5%
DWI	232	390	127	164	913	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>18,704</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

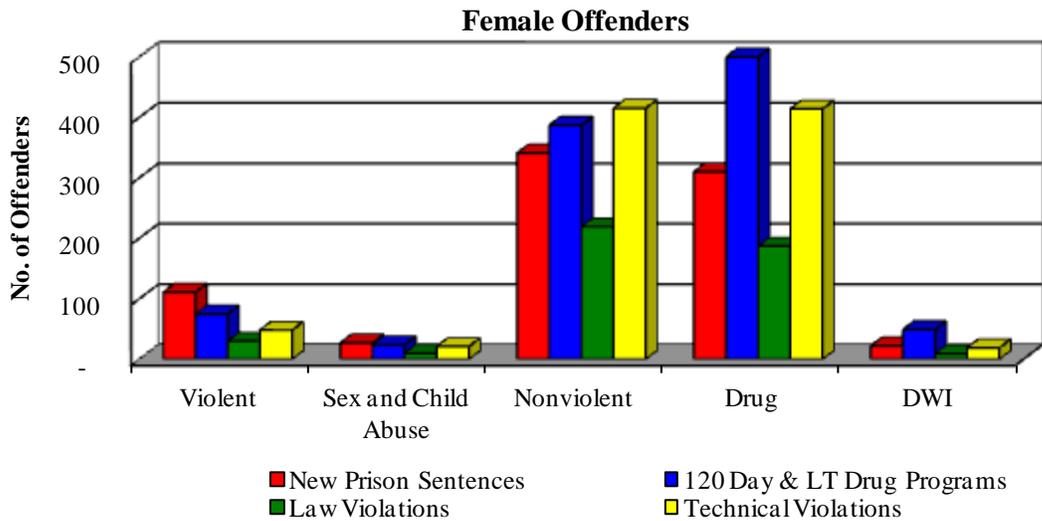


**Figure 5.7. Number of offenders admitted to prison in FY2015 for each admission type by offense group.**

Drug and Nonviolent offenses accounted for nearly 87% of all female admissions in FY2015. Not surprisingly then, the greatest number of females were admitted under the 120-day/long-term treatment admission type for Drug offenses (Table 5.11). Patterns of admission type for female Drug and DWI admissions are similar to that of all admissions. However, female admission types for Nonviolent offenses show the same pattern, whereas Nonviolent offenses for all offenders is more similar to that of Violent and Sex and Child Abuse offenses (Fig. 5.8).

**Table 5.11. Number of female offenders admitted to prison in FY2015 by offense group and admission type.**

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	111	75	30	48	264	8.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	27	24	10	21	82	2.5%
Nonviolent	341	387	219	415	1,362	41.5%
Drug	310	566	187	414	1,477	45.0%
DWI	22	49	9	19	99	3.0%
Total	811	1,101	455	917	3,284	100.0%

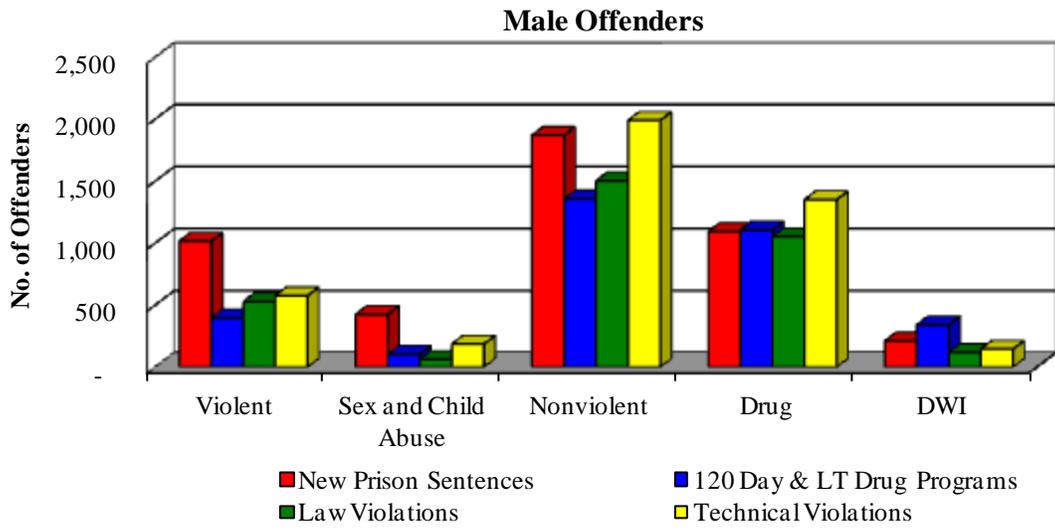


**Figure 5.8. Number of female offenders admitted to prison in FY2015 for each admission type by offense group.**

Nonviolent offenses accounted for 43.6% of all male admissions in FY2015, with the most populous group being technical violation returns for Nonviolent offenses. New prison sentences accounted for the greatest number of admissions for Violent and Sex and Child Abuse offenses, while technical violation returns were the greatest source of admissions for Nonviolent and Drug offenses (Table 5.12). Patterns of admission type for males more closely resemble total admissions than do female admissions (Fig. 5.9).

**Table 5.12. Number of male offenders admitted in FY2015 by offense group and admission type.**

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	1,015	396	528	575	2,514	16.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	425	103	61	185	774	5.0%
Nonviolent	1,870	1,357	1,503	1,990	6,720	43.6%
Drug	1,092	1,105	1,051	1,350	4,598	29.8%
DWI	210	341	118	145	814	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Figure 5.9. Number of male offenders admitted in FY2015 for each admission type by offense group.**

## Top Forty Admissions

**Table 5.13. Offenses ranked by number of new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, 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	879	5.4	1064	1943
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	372	6	397	769
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	341	8.7	435	776
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	301	5.1	295	596
5	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	175	5.4	128	303
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	169	5.9	138	307
7	18010	FORGERY	152	4.8	138	290
8	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	142	13.1	16	158
9	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	138	8.5	76	214
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	138	6	100	238
11	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	110	4.1	53	163
12	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	90	4.5	48	138
13	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	89	4	189	278
14	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	86	8.5	95	181
15	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	78	11.3	30	108
16	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	70	5.2	157	227
17	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	65	19.8	3	68
18	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	64	5.6	88	152
19	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	64	3.6	19	83
20	46780	DWR/DWS	64	4	25	89
21	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	61	4.6	18	79
22	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	59	7.2	31	90
23	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	55	20.3	0	55
24	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	54	5.7	37	91
25	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	52	3.6	31	83
26	27020	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	49	4.7	17	66
27	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	47	4.9	33	80
28	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	46	16.1	2	48
29	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	45	5.2	35	80
30	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	40	9.1	8	48
31	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	40	4.7	24	64
32	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	36	3.1	20	56
33	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	35	29.1	0	35
34	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	35	16.5	0	35
35	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	33	6.1	29	62
36	16030	FELONIOUS RESTRAINT	32	7.2	13	45
37	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	31	10.4	0	31
38	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	31	8.5	23	54
39	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	30	15.7	1	31
40	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	28	5.8	44	72
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3587	6.5	3494	7081
Total All Other Offense Admissions			1836	8.3	909	2745
Total All Offense Admissions			5423	7.1	4403	9826

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

**Table 5.14. Offenses ranked by number of female new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, 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	222	4.8	397	619
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	77	4.9	80	157
3	18010	FORGERY	59	5.3	71	130
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	54	7.7	116	170
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	32	5.9	66	98
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	21	4	26	47
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	15	4.3	19	34
8	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	15	3.5	15	30
9	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	15	5.2	18	33
10	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	12	4	31	43
11	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	11	15.8	0	11
12	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	11	10.9	5	16
13	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	11	7.6	14	25
14	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	11	4.8	12	23
15	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	11	5.8	16	27
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	11	5	17	28
17	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	9	3.8	6	15
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	8	14.4	0	8
19	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	8	6.5	1	9
20	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	8	7.3	14	22
21	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	7	3.3	5	12
22	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	6	4.5	1	7
23	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	6	8.5	0	6
24	48865	LEFT SCENE OF ACCIDENT	6	3	1	7
25	10056	INV MNSLTR-1ST DEG-INTX-DEATH-1ST	5	10	0	5
26	13113	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	5	6.2	6	11
27	26064	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	5	6	3	8
28	27020	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	5	3.4	1	6
29	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	5	3.2	4	9
30	46780	DWR/DWS	5	3.2	3	8
31	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRA VATED OFFENDER	5	6	12	17
32	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	4	4.3	9	13
33	19030	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	4	4.5	1	5
34	23110	PROP DAMAGE 1ST DEGREE	4	4	0	4
35	32322	DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR FAC, CIT	4	3.5	1	5
36	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	4	7.3	13	17
37	10051	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	3	8.7	0	3
38	10053	INVOL MANSL VEH INTOX	3	4.3	0	3
39	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	3	4.7	8	11
40	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	3	8.3	4	7
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			713	5.6	996	1709
Total All Other Offense Admissions			98	5.4	105	203
Total All Offense Admissions			811	5.6	1101	1912

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

**Table 5.15. Offenses ranked by number of male new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, 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	657	5.6	667	1324
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	340	6	331	671
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	287	8.9	319	606
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	224	5.1	215	439
5	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	171	5.4	119	290
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	148	6.1	112	260
7	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	131	13.3	11	142
8	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	127	8.6	62	189
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	123	6.2	81	204
10	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	103	4.2	48	151
11	18010	FORGERY	93	4.5	67	160
12	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	85	4.5	44	129
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	78	8.6	81	159
14	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	78	11.3	30	108
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	77	4	158	235
16	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	65	5.1	145	210
17	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	64	19.9	3	67
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	62	3.6	17	79
19	46780	DWR/DWS	59	4.1	22	81
20	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	57	7.2	30	87
21	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	55	4.6	17	72
22	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	54	5.7	36	90
23	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	53	5.7	71	124
24	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	44	21.5	0	44
25	27020	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	44	4.8	16	60
26	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	38	16.4	2	40
27	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	38	5.2	27	65
28	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	37	3.6	16	53
29	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	36	3.1	20	56
30	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	35	16.5	0	35
31	10021	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	33	29.8	0	33
32	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	32	9.7	7	39
33	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	30	15.7	1	31
34	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	30	5.2	17	47
35	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	29	4.7	12	41
36	16030	FELONIOUS RESTRAINT	29	7.3	11	40
37	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	29	5.9	16	45
38	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	28	8.6	17	45
39	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	26	6	12	38
40	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	26	5.7	35	61
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3029	6.7	2562	5591
Total All Other Offense Admissions			1583	8.5	740	2323
Total All Offense Admissions			4612	7.3	3302	7914

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

**Table 5.16. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, including average sentence length.**

<b>All Offenders, New Admissions</b>					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	517	6.9	252	769
2	St. Louis City	515	9.7	164	679
3	Jackson	315	8.3	271	586
4	Greene	221	8.0	262	483
5	St. Charles	174	7.7	177	351
6	Buchanan	148	5.3	139	287
7	Clay	146	7.7	136	282
8	Boone	131	6.2	129	260
9	Jefferson	122	6.5	186	308
10	St. Francois	118	9.8	80	198
11	Cape Girardeau	107	7.2	49	156
12	Pettis	107	6.2	22	129
13	Jasper	100	7.0	84	184
14	Platte	91	5.6	37	128
15	Lafayette	80	6.7	81	161
16	Cole	73	6.9	33	106
17	Butler	72	5.5	39	111
18	Phelps	69	7.8	75	144
19	Cass	68	6.8	50	118
20	Lawrence	66	6.3	25	91
21	Dunklin	63	6.5	97	160
22	Franklin	60	6.2	92	152
23	Laclede	59	6.1	44	103
24	Lincoln	58	6.3	33	91
25	Barry	56	5.1	35	91
26	Camden	55	7.1	32	87
27	Johnson	54	7.5	30	84
28	Saline	54	9.3	61	115
29	Taney	54	7.5	70	124
30	Pulaski	53	6.6	43	96
31	Scott	51	5.5	44	95
32	Livingston	48	5.1	37	85
33	Washington	44	7.0	15	59
34	Morgan	43	6.9	24	67
35	Callaway	42	6.9	37	79
36	Clinton	42	5.3	10	52
37	Howell	42	5.5	21	63
38	Crawford	41	7.1	48	89
39	Stone	39	6.8	37	76
40	Miller	37	6.1	35	72
Total Top 40 Counties		4235	7.3	3136	7371
Total All Other Counties		1188	6.3	1267	2455
Total All Counties		5423	7.1	4403	9826

Life sentences computed as 30 years

**Table 5.17. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of female new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, including average sentence length.**

<b>Female Offenders, New Admissions</b>					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	63	5.1	58	121
2	St. Louis City	42	7.3	17	59
3	Greene	36	6.2	71	107
4	St. Charles	28	6.6	44	72
5	Jackson	26	6.0	28	54
6	Buchanan	25	5.8	50	75
7	Jefferson	22	4.8	42	64
8	Pettis	22	5.8	9	31
9	Boone	20	4.6	33	53
10	Clay	19	6.3	41	60
11	Cass	18	4.8	17	35
12	Lincoln	18	4.9	8	26
13	Dunklin	15	5.1	31	46
14	Livingston	14	5.9	13	27
15	Platte	14	3.4	12	26
16	Lawrence	13	5.5	7	20
17	Phelps	12	6.3	26	38
18	Pulaski	12	5.4	11	23
19	Butler	11	4.5	10	21
20	Cape Girardeau	11	4.5	8	19
21	Jasper	11	5.4	19	30
22	Lafayette	11	4.5	24	35
23	Miller	11	5.4	6	17
24	Taney	11	4.9	12	23
25	Cole	10	5.5	8	18
26	Clinton	9	3.9	2	11
27	Howell	9	5.0	7	16
28	Johnson	9	6.6	11	20
29	Laclede	9	5.2	12	21
30	Randolph	9	7.1	12	21
31	Saline	9	7.6	14	23
32	Webster	9	8.0	9	18
33	Caldwell	8	5.4	4	12
34	Camden	8	5.9	9	17
35	Franklin	8	5.1	19	27
36	Newton	8	5.3	4	12
37	Scott	8	7.5	9	17
38	Wright	8	3.0	7	15
39	Stone	7	4.0	12	19
40	Benton	6	6.2	4	10
Total Top 40 Counties		619	5.6	740	1359
Total All Other Counties		192	5.4	361	553
Total All Counties		811	5.6	1101	1912

Life sentences computed as 30 years

**Table 5.18. Top forty Missouri counties ranked by number of male new admissions per Missouri charge code for FY2015, including average sentence length.**

<b>Male Offenders, New Admissions</b>					
Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis City	473	10.0	147	620
2	St. Louis Cnty	454	7.2	194	648
3	Jackson	289	8.5	243	532
4	Greene	185	8.4	191	376
5	St. Charles	146	8.0	133	279
6	Clay	127	7.9	95	222
7	Buchanan	123	5.2	89	212
8	Boone	111	6.5	96	207
9	Jefferson	100	6.9	144	244
10	St. Francois	99	10.2	50	149
11	Cape Girardeau	96	7.6	41	137
12	Jasper	89	7.1	65	154
13	Pettis	85	6.3	13	98
14	Platte	77	6.0	25	102
15	Lafayette	69	7.1	57	126
16	Cole	63	7.1	25	88
17	Butler	61	5.7	29	90
18	Phelps	57	8.1	49	106
19	Lawrence	53	6.5	18	71
20	Franklin	52	6.4	73	125
21	Barry	51	5.0	24	75
22	Cass	50	7.6	33	83
23	Laclede	50	6.2	32	82
24	Dunklin	48	7.0	66	114
25	Camden	47	7.3	23	70
26	Johnson	45	7.7	19	64
27	Saline	45	9.6	47	92
28	Scott	43	5.1	35	78
29	Taney	43	8.2	58	101
30	Pulaski	41	7.0	32	73
31	Lincoln	40	7.0	25	65
32	Washington	39	7.1	10	49
33	Callaway	38	6.5	27	65
34	Morgan	38	6.9	19	57
35	Crawford	36	7.3	34	70
36	Livingston	34	4.7	24	58
37	Clinton	33	5.6	8	41
38	Howell	33	5.6	14	47
39	Stone	32	7.5	25	57
40	Henry	31	7.2	26	57
Total Top 40 Counties		3626	7.6	2358	5984
Total All Other Counties		986	6.5	944	1930
Total All Counties		4612	7.4	3302	7914

Life sentences computed as 30 years

**Table 5.19. Number of new admissions for new prison sentence and average sentence length for all Missouri counties in FY2015.**

**All Offenders, New Prison Sentence**

County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	18	5.8	Livingston	48	5.1
Andrew	16	4.6	Macon	6	3.7
Atchison	4	3.5	Madison	14	7.8
Audrain	29	7.1	Maries	2	6.0
Barry	56	5.1	Marion	25	5.2
Barton	4	5.5	McDonald	16	7.1
Bates	4	5.5	Mercer	9	4.9
Benton	27	7.9	Miller	37	6.1
Bollinger	5	5.2	Mississippi	19	6.3
Boone	131	6.2	Moniteau	15	8.6
Buchanan	148	5.3	Monroe	8	6.3
Butler	72	5.5	Montgomery	18	8.4
Caldwell	23	6.6	Morgan	43	6.9
Callaway	42	6.9	New Madrid	33	6.6
Camden	55	7.1	Newton	33	7.1
Cape Girardeau	107	7.2	Nodaway	13	3.2
Carroll	16	6.7	Oregon	6	12.7
Carter	6	4.7	Osage	5	6.2
Cass	68	6.8	Ozark	21	6.2
Cedar	10	8.1	Peniscot	35	6.0
Chariton	10	8.0	Perry	11	5.0
Christian	31	7.3	Pettis	107	6.2
Clark	6	7.2	Phelps	69	7.8
Clay	146	7.7	Pike	31	6.7
Clinton	42	5.3	Platte	91	5.6
Cole	73	6.9	Polk	33	6.1
Cooper	29	5.6	Pulaski	53	6.6
Crawford	41	7.1	Putnam	8	4.4
Dade	4	5.0	Ralls	9	10.4
Dallas	17	6.9	Randolph	37	7.3
Daviess	18	8.9	Ray	14	6.6
Dekalb	31	5.0	Reynolds	5	9.0
Dent	7	6.1	Ripley	21	4.8
Douglas	17	5.3	Saline	54	9.3
Dunklin	63	6.5	Schuyler	3	8.7
Franklin	60	6.2	Scotland	2	8.5
Gasconade	2	4.0	Scott	51	5.5
Gentry	1	4.0	Shannon	8	3.5
Greene	221	8.0	Shelby	3	4.7
Grundy	5	4.8	St. Charles	174	7.7
Harrison	9	6.6	St. Clair	15	7.3
Henry	34	7.0	St. Francois	118	9.8
Hickory	10	6.3	St. Louis City	515	9.7
Holt	7	8.7	St. Louis Cnty	517	6.9
Howard	7	9.6	Ste. Genevieve	24	5.5
Howell	42	5.5	Stoddard	30	7.2
Iron	8	8.3	Stone	39	6.8
Jackson	315	8.3	Sullivan	5	5.6
Jasper	100	7.0	Taney	54	7.5
Jefferson	122	6.5	Texas	24	7.8
Johnson	54	7.5	Vernon	19	6.2
Knox	1	4.0	Warren	33	8.8
Laclede	59	6.1	Washington	44	7.0
Lafayette	80	6.7	Wayne	8	7.9
Lawrence	66	6.3	Webster	31	7.5
Lewis	3	6.0	Worth	1	11.0
Lincoln	58	6.3	Wright	35	4.9
Linn	10	8.3	Total	5352	7.2

## Admissions Demographics

The largest group of admissions by race in FY2015 was White offenders admitted under technical violations. This is also true of male admissions, whereas the largest group among females was White offenders with 120-day and long-term treatment admissions. For both males and females, the greatest number of Black offenders were admitted for new prison sentences (Table 5.20).

**Table 5.20. Numbers of offender admissions by race and gender for each admission type in FY2015.**

Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All Admissions	Percent of Admissions
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
<b>All Offenders</b>						
Asian	16	14	6	8	44	0.2%
Black	1542	712	992	1138	4384	23.4%
Hispanic	130	82	49	75	336	1.8%
Native American	19	10	11	34	74	0.4%
Unknown	5	4	1	0	10	0.1%
White	3711	3581	2657	3907	13856	74.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5423</b>	<b>4403</b>	<b>3716</b>	<b>5162</b>	<b>18704</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Asian	5	6	2	2	15	0.5%
Black	132	82	46	99	359	10.9%
Hispanic	23	24	10	19	76	2.3%
Native American	4	8	3	13	28	0.9%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White	647	981	394	784	2806	85.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>3284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Males</b>						
Asian	11	8	4	6	29	0.2%
Black	1410	630	946	1039	4025	26.1%
Hispanic	107	58	39	56	260	1.7%
Native American	15	2	8	21	46	0.3%
Unknown	5	4	1	0	10	0.1%
White	3064	2600	2263	3123	11050	71.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4612</b>	<b>3302</b>	<b>3261</b>	<b>4245</b>	<b>15420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

For all offender admissions from FY2006 to FY2015, 16.5% were assessed as being mentally ill according to offender assessments. Females exhibited a greater proportion (34%) than did males (16.5%, Table 5.21). However, proportion of female offenders needing clinical care or medication has declined since FY2006, while proportion of male offenders has shown greater fluctuation. Proportion of male offenders considered mentally ill in FY2015 is the same as in FY2006 though the number of those offenders has declined.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continue to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns at only 6.4% of admissions since FY2006. Medical concerns among female admissions are nearly three times that of male admissions (Table 5.21). In contrast to mental illness assessment, percent of female admissions with medical concerns has fluctuated over the past ten years more so than males.

**Table 5.21. Number of admissions for all, male and female offenders assessed as having mental or medical health concerns from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Mentally III\***

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2006	1,171	2,068	3,239	44.3%	12.0%	16.3%
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%
Total	9,318	21,784	31,102	34.0%	13.5%	16.5%

**Medical Concerns\*\***

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2006	466	826	1,292	17.6%	4.8%	6.5%
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	18.6%	4.6%	6.4%
Total	4,299	7,882	12,181	16.1%	4.8%	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 85.5% of all offenders requiring treatment since FY2006. This percent remained relatively steady from FY2006 to FY2011, but has subsequently risen. Offenders requiring treatment reached 88% in FY2015, the highest in the past ten years.

**Table 5.22. Numbers of offenders admitted at each substance abuse assessment level and percent of those requiring treatment from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Year	No SA Test	No SA	Mild SA	Moderate SA	Intensive SA	Severe SA	Percent Req. Treatment*
FY2006	1,039	1,181	1,698	6,243	8,189	1,561	84.7%
FY2007	665	1,191	1,622	5,810	8,495	1,713	85.1%
FY2008	282	1,345	1,673	5,620	8,686	1,992	84.4%
FY2009	180	1,287	1,693	5,450	8,125	2,061	84.0%
FY2010	287	1,195	1,528	5,029	7,741	2,223	84.6%
FY2011	395	1,107	1,540	4,970	7,962	2,112	85.0%
FY2012	347	1,011	1,431	4,957	8,034	2,426	86.3%
FY2013	560	991	1,501	5,147	8,034	2,272	86.1%
FY2014	699	962	1,415	5,463	8,328	2,337	87.2%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	88.0%
Total	5,090	11,134	15,404	53,873	81,941	21,067	85.5%

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

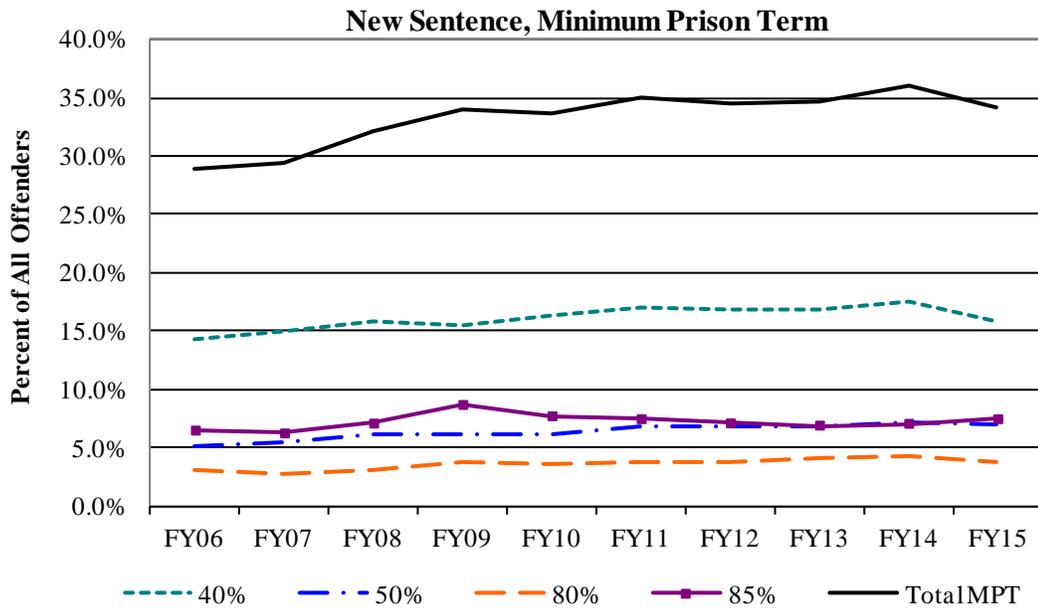
### ***Minimum Prison Term***

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 FY2006, a total of 28,968 MPTs have been imposed encompassing one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.23). The greatest percent are those serving 40% MPT followed by 50% and 85% MPT, which have generally remained similar since FY2006 (Fig. 5.10).

**Table 5.23. Number and percent of new sentence admissions from FY2006 to FY2015 with minimum mandatory prison terms (MMPT) imposed for dangerous felonies or repeat offenses.**

<b>All Offenders, New Sentence MPT</b>							
Sentence Year	Minimum Prison Term					Total MPT	Total Offenders
	None	40%	50%	80%	85%		
<b>Number of Offenders</b>							
FY2006	6,150	1,235	439	259	559	2,492	8,642
FY2007	5,935	1,255	457	232	523	2,467	8,402
FY2008	5,937	1,385	530	272	618	2,805	8,742
FY2009	5,999	1,403	563	339	788	3,093	9,092
FY2010	5,751	1,420	532	309	668	2,929	8,680
FY2011	5,608	1,471	582	319	642	3,014	8,622
FY2012	5,659	1,460	591	329	613	2,993	8,652
FY2013	5,625	1,457	580	357	594	2,988	8,613
FY2014	5,882	1,618	663	393	649	3,323	9,205
FY2015	5,532	1,334	589	316	625	2,864	8,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,078</b>	<b>14,038</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>28,968</b>	<b>87,046</b>
<b>Percent of Offenders</b>							
FY2006	71.2%	14.3%	5.1%	3.0%	6.5%	28.8%	100.0%
FY2007	70.6%	14.9%	5.4%	2.8%	6.2%	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	66.3%	16.4%	6.1%	3.6%	7.7%	33.7%	100.0%
FY2011	65.0%	17.1%	6.8%	3.7%	7.4%	35.0%	100.0%
FY2012	65.4%	16.9%	6.8%	3.8%	7.1%	34.6%	100.0%
FY2013	65.3%	16.9%	6.7%	4.1%	6.9%	34.7%	100.0%
FY2014	63.9%	17.6%	7.2%	4.3%	7.1%	36.1%	100.0%
FY2015	65.9%	15.9%	7.0%	3.8%	7.4%	34.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**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 FY2006 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 5.24). 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 7.2 years. In general, average sentences for males is roughly two years longer than females for new court commitments, and one year longer than females for probation revocations.

**Table 5.24. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by gender from FY2006 to FY2015.**

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Court Commitments	2,831	2,751	2,852	3,077	2,917	2,891	2,813	2,847	2,972	2,808
Female	252	235	210	238	239	273	269	257	286	311
Male	2,579	2,516	2,642	2,839	2,678	2,618	2,544	2,590	2,686	2,497
Probation Revocations	2,792	2,736	2,825	2,924	2,892	2,711	2,803	2,776	2,864	2,639
Female	469	513	531	443	458	466	453	464	534	504
Male	2,323	2,223	2,294	2,481	2,434	2,245	2,350	2,312	2,330	2,135
Total	5,623	5,487	5,677	6,001	5,809	5,602	5,616	5,623	5,836	5,447

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Court Commitments	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3
Female	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.4
Male	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5
Probation Revocations	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Female	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Male	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2
Total	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2

From FY2006 to FY2015, numbers of White offenders are generally greater for probation revocation admissions than for new court commitments, but the reverse is true of Black and Hispanic admissions (Table 5.25). Average sentence length in FY2015 for Black offenders with new court commitments was the second lowest in the past ten years at 9.3 years. Among White offenders, FY2015 had the greatest average sentence length at 7.8 years. Average sentence length for probation revocations seems to have fluctuated more than court commitments since FY2006 for all races.

**Table 5.25. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by race from FY2006 to FY2015.**

<b>New Admissions - Term Sentences</b>										
<b>Count</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>
New Court Commitments	2,831	2,751	2,852	3,077	2,917	2,891	2,813	2,847	2,972	2,808
Asian	6	8	3	8	9	13	5	9	8	10
Black	879	867	990	1,127	1,019	910	896	917	1,009	896
Hispanic	96	124	119	130	119	106	96	96	76	80
Native American	3	15	14	10	11	6	12	5	12	12
Unknown	2	5	1	3	6	4	4	3	6	3
White	1,845	1,732	1,725	1,799	1,753	1,852	1,800	1,817	1,861	1,807
Probation Revocations	2,792	2,736	2,825	2,924	2,892	2,711	2,803	2,776	2,864	2,639
Asian	7	1	5	8	6	7	2	8	6	6
Black	819	820	821	891	847	775	833	747	754	650
Hispanic	55	46	46	50	55	45	54	53	49	50
Native American	5	11	12	5	8	10	9	8	13	6
Unknown	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	-	2
White	1,906	1,857	1,940	1,970	1,975	1,873	1,901	1,958	2,042	1,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,836</b>	<b>5,447</b>

<b>Average Sentence (yrs)</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>
New Court Commitments	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3
Asian	6.3	6.5	9.3	10.6	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3
Black	9.5	8.8	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.3
Hispanic	7.1	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.4	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.6
Native American	6.3	8.1	4.2	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.8	8.0	6.4	10.0
Unknown	1.5	4.8	30.0	14.3	11.0	14.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	7.3
White	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.8
Probation Revocations	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Asian	3.7	7.0	5.6	3.5	4.8	6.6	8.0	4.9	5.7	5.3
Black	6.4	6.8	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Hispanic	5.8	4.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8
Native American	6.2	5.3	6.6	3.6	4.8	6.4	4.8	5.0	6.2	5.3
Unknown	-	12.0	3.0	-	3.0	4.0	5.5	3.0	-	7.0
White	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Since FY2006, 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 5.26). Among new court commitments, average sentence length has increased from 7.9 years in FY2006 to 8.3 years in FY2015. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence in all years was in the Violent and Sex and Child Abuse groups. However, Violent offense group average sentence has decreased slightly from 11.7 years in FY2006 to 11 years in FY2015. The greatest change in average sentence length was for Sex and Child Abuse, which has increased by 1.8 years since FY2006. This trend also occurred for probation revocations where Sex and Child Abuse average sentence length increased by one year. DWI and Nonviolent offenses had greater average sentence lengths for probation revocation admissions than for new commitment in every year. Conversely, Drug offenses tended to have a shorter average sentence length for probation revocation admissions than for new commitments.

**Table 5.26. Number of offenders and average sentence in years for new term sentences by offense group from FY2006 to FY2015.**

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Court Commitments	2,831	2,751	2,852	3,077	2,917	2,891	2,813	2,847	2,972	2,808
Violent	789	737	852	978	905	814	817	774	837	841
Sex and Child Abuse	357	403	399	454	415	395	327	368	371	364
Nonviolent	875	816	852	883	881	899	935	917	1,042	843
Drug	645	543	477	521	485	569	546	609	565	629
DWI	165	252	272	241	231	214	188	179	157	131
Probation Revocations	2,792	2,736	2,825	2,924	2,892	2,711	2,803	2,776	2,864	2,639
Violent	226	233	266	308	306	265	295	297	300	296
Sex and Child Abuse	102	91	109	101	88	98	93	92	90	92
Nonviolent	1,463	1,492	1,481	1,545	1,533	1,459	1,497	1,462	1,511	1,346
Drug	875	800	850	840	843	771	784	791	845	801
DWI	126	120	119	130	122	118	134	134	118	104
Total	5,623	5,487	5,677	6,001	5,809	5,602	5,616	5,623	5,836	5,447

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Court Commitments	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3
Violent	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.0
Sex and Child Abuse	11.8	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.3	11.8	12.3	12.5	12.1	13.6
Nonviolent	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9
Drug	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7
DWI	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4
Probation Revocations	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Violent	8.7	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4
Sex and Child Abuse	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.8	8.6	7.9	8.8	7.2	8.0
Nonviolent	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
Drug	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2
DWI	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Total	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2

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 FY2006 are in the Sex and Child Abuse offense group (Table 5.27). Other offense groups have charges which have shown both increases and decreases in the past ten years.

**Table 5.27. Number of commitments and average sentence length for top ten most populous charge codes for new court commitments from FY2006 to FY2015.**

New Court Commitments													
RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY06 - FY15	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Violent</b>													
565.020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	249	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	872	21.44	22.28	21.12	21.22	22.35	22.08	22.22	22.33	20.92	19.89
565.024	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	C	366	6.3	5.52	6.9	7.63	6.35	6.82	7.14	8.25	6.63	7.5
565.050	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	A	706	12.45	12.81	12.58	12.74	11.38	11.96	12.37	12.21	12.71	12.05
565.060	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	C	1238	5.22	5.13	5	5.18	5.21	5.26	5.7	5.19	5.84	5.6
565.073	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	C	851	4.48	4.58	4.74	4.35	4.55	4.76	4.74	4.75	4.98	5.06
565.082	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-	C	361	7.25	5.51	5.89	5.55	5.62	5.94	5.42	5.97	5.81	6.35
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	A	1139	13.67	13.92	13.65	13.67	14.12	14.9	13.53	13.98	14.45	13.43
569.030	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	B	1199	8.83	8.5	8.83	8.24	9.06	9.13	9.16	8.89	9.04	8.88
571.015	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	221	12.96	9.83	10.18	10.74	9.73	11	11.85	11.81	11.05	10.61
<b>Sex and Child Abuse</b>													
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE	U	213	21.17	19.32	19.63	19.48	20.54	23.67	23.18	18.2	19.8	22.69
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS U	U	412	12.81	13.33	14.21	14.9	16.24	16.38	15.3	13.56	15.11	16.76
566.034	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	C	317	5.42	5.22	5.45	5.87	5.11	5	5.28	5.22	5.86	5.84
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXU	U	124	16.22	19.75	14.18	21.33	18.68	16.92	18.5	18.92	15.79	20.6
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST	U	983	17.24	14.77	15.13	15.38	15.32	15.46	15.43	17.41	17.08	17.79
566.064	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	C	237	5.33	5.34	4.95	5.84	5.13	6.57	5.91	5.59	5.68	5.15
566.067	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	621	9.58	8.71	9.18	8.7	8.55	8.92	9.24	10.06	8.89	11.7
566.151	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CH	U	93	5.22	5.5	9.25	8	9.21	7.67	7.5	10.33	10.33	9.64
568.045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	C	215	3.9	3.94	4.37	4.25	4.5	4.3	5.91	5.2	5.29	5.32
568.060	ABUSE OF CHILD	C	143	4.86	9.87	5.87	7.75	7	9.75	9.77	7.2	8.38	7.41
<b>Non-Violent</b>													
302.321	DWR/DWS	D	319	2.24	2.97	2.94	2.63	2.62	2.54	2.65	2.67	2.77	2.69
568.040	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	D	544	2.88	2.97	3.09	2.93	2.94	2.85	2.78	3.05	2.92	3.07
569.080	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	C	822	4.24	4.18	3.95	4.39	4.28	4.39	4.44	4.4	4.37	4.91
569.160	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	604	8.32	8.05	8.51	8.21	8.51	7.78	8.47	9.44	7.95	9.1
569.170	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	C	1921	5.07	5.11	4.86	5.47	5.42	4.96	5.44	5.22	5.13	5.04
570.030	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	C	1874	4.62	4.5	4.78	4.87	4.67	4.86	4.79	4.95	4.92	4.74
570.080	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	C	313	3.91	4.19	4.48	4.23	4.32	4	5.22	4.38	4.71	5.08
570.090	FORGERY	C	803	4.28	4.19	4.47	3.97	4.23	4.25	4.75	4.71	4.15	4.04
571.030	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	D	297	3.65	3.25	3.34	3.15	3.2	3.48	3.15	3.32	3.31	3.25
575.150	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK D	D	370	2.73	3.31	3.19	3.24	3.13	3.14	3.13	2.9	3.56	3.19
<b>DWI</b>													
577.010	DWI/ALCOHOL	D	2529	3.53	4.8	4.71	5.11	4.8	5.33	5.46	5.56	5.92	5.89
<b>Drug</b>													
195.202	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	C	3247	4.64	4.85	4.86	5.05	4.69	4.87	5.08	5.2	5.17	5.28
195.204	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	D	31	3.25	3.2	2	3	3	4	2.75	2.5	3	4
195.211	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	2235	7.94	8.08	8.08	8.34	8.22	7.81	9.01	9.33	9.31	8.86
195.214	DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	A	53	12.57	20	11.75	12.43	12.43	11	10	12.33	11.71	10.73
195.222	TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT	A	84	13.2	13.5	12.18	14.13	10.8	11.33	11.33	12.4	14.63	12.17
195.223	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	B	457	10.23	8.84	9.79	9.88	9.18	10.5	10.68	10.06	11.7	9.45
195.233	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	D	48	2.57	0	2.75	2.83	2.33	3.38	2.75	3.75	3.88	3
195.246	POSS EPHEDRINE-MAN METHA	D	52	3.91	3.2	2.75	3.5	3.71	2.71	3.5	2.83	0	4.5
195.420	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	C	149	5.44	5.8	4.45	4.82	5.17	5.36	4.75	5.7	5.31	4.91
217.360	DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR	C	38	6.6	4.6	3	4	4.33	4.67	4.14	4.33	2	3.5

\* 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

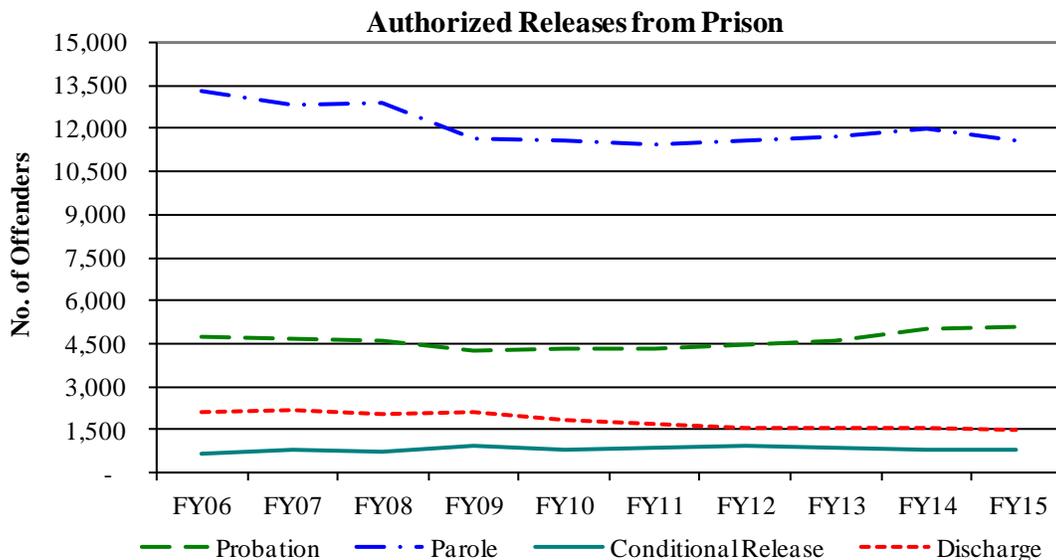
Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment there has been an increase in the number of offenders released to parole and a reduction in the number of offenders released on the conditional mandatory release date or on the expiration of sentence.

Total releases decreased in FY2015 for the first time since FY2011, although probation and conditional releases showed a modest increase from FY2014 (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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

Releases from Prison										
Type of Releases	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Probation	4,718	4,647	4,602	4,282	4,320	4,306	4,440	4,578	5,036	5,103
Parole	13,336	12,842	12,883	11,673	11,565	11,415	11,584	11,731	12,014	11,553
Conditional Release	680	827	769	922	831	892	941	891	781	824
Other*	546	771	726	158	138	141	128	128	166	159
Discharge	2,130	2,170	2,082	2,130	1,838	1,723	1,601	1,591	1,589	1,506
Total Releases	21,410	21,257	21,062	19,165	18,692	18,477	18,694	18,919	19,586	19,145
Percent Increase		-0.7%	-0.9%	-9.0%	-2.5%	-1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	-2.3%

\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.



**Figure 6.1. Ten year trends in number of offenders by release type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

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

Type of Releases	Average Percent Increase	
	FY2006-FY2010	FY2011-FY2015
Probation	-2.1%	4.6%
Parole	-3.3%	0.3%
Conditional Release	5.6%	-1.9%
Other*	-18.7%	3.2%
Discharge	-3.4%	-3.1%
Total Releases	-3.2%	0.9%

\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

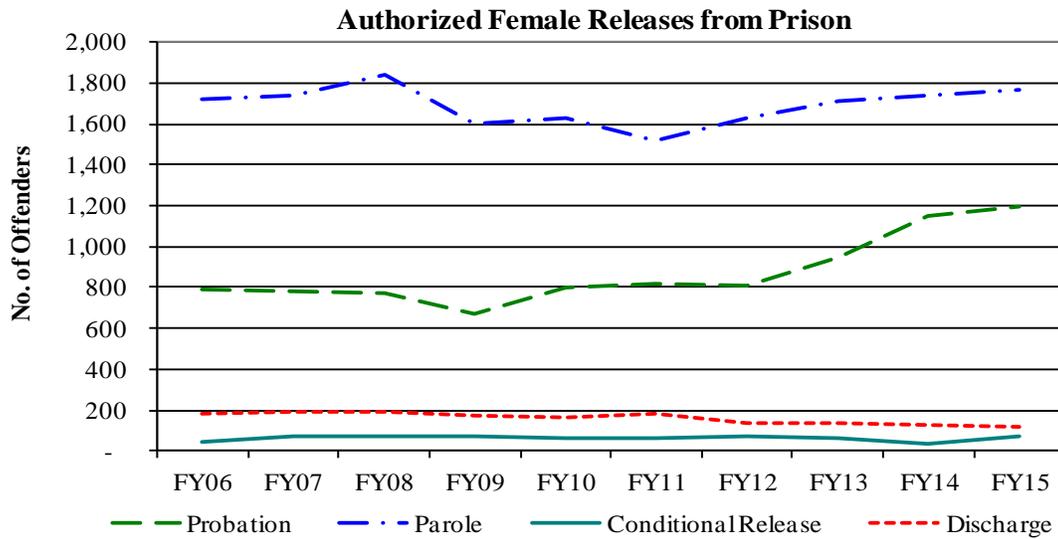
## **Gender**

Total female releases continued to increase in FY2015, with only discharges and other showing any decline (Table 6.3). Conditional releases and discharges have remained relatively static since FY2010 (Fig. 6.2). All releases except discharges showed an average increase for the last five years (Table. 6.4).

**Table 6.3. Number of female offenders by release type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Releases	Female Releases									
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Probation	789	785	775	668	797	814	811	943	1,153	1,197
Parole	1,723	1,736	1,844	1,599	1,628	1,516	1,625	1,714	1,739	1,763
Conditional Release	44	75	74	73	60	58	67	58	35	72
Other*	47	80	54	7	10	9	6	8	13	11
Discharge	184	187	188	172	165	179	137	133	127	120
Total Releases	2,787	2,863	2,935	2,519	2,660	2,576	2,646	2,856	3,067	3,163
Percent Increase		2.7%	2.5%	-14.2%	5.6%	-3.2%	2.7%	7.9%	7.4%	3.1%

\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.



**Figure 6.2. Ten year trends in number of female offenders by releases type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

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

Type of Releases	Average Percent Increase	
	FY2006-	FY2011-FY2015
Probation	0.3%	11.8%
Parole	-1.4%	4.1%
Conditional Release	9.1%	6.0%
Other*	-19.7%	5.6%
Discharge	-2.6%	-8.2%
Total Releases	-1.1%	5.7%

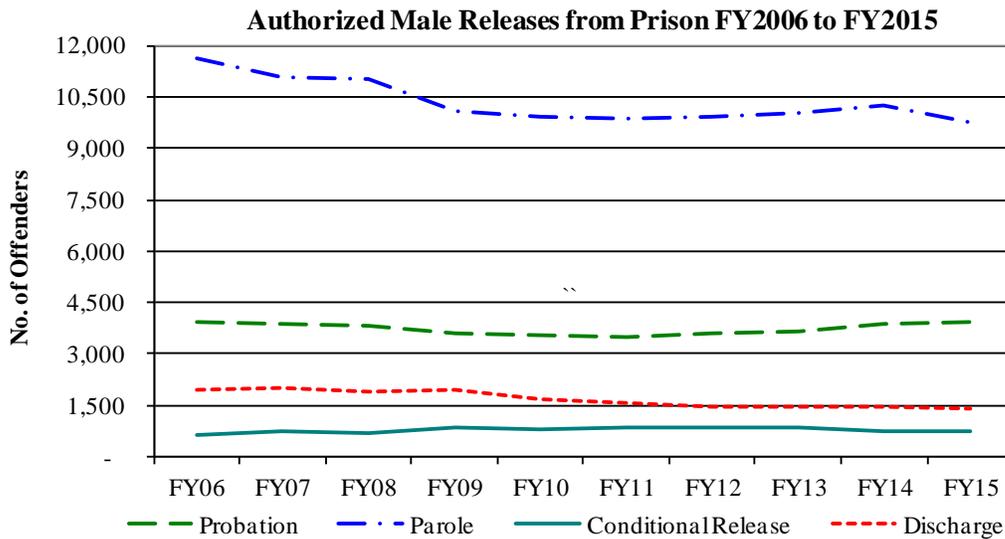
\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Total male releases decreased in FY2015 for the first time since FY2011, although probation releases showed a modest increase from FY2014 (Table 6.5). Conditional releases and discharges have remained relatively static since FY2010 (Fig. 6.3). Probation and other releases showed an average increase for the last five years and parole releases showed only a minor decrease (Table 6.6).

**Table 6.5. Number of male offenders by release type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Male Releases										
Type of Releases	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Probation	3,929	3,862	3,827	3,614	3,523	3,492	3,629	3,635	3,883	3,906
Parole	11,613	11,106	11,039	10,074	9,937	9,899	9,959	10,017	10,275	9,790
Conditional Release	636	752	695	849	771	834	874	833	746	752
Other*	499	691	672	151	128	132	122	120	153	148
Discharge	1,946	1,983	1,894	1,958	1,673	1,544	1,464	1,458	1,462	1,386
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>18,623</b>	<b>18,394</b>	<b>18,127</b>	<b>16,646</b>	<b>16,032</b>	<b>15,901</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>16,519</b>	<b>15,982</b>
Percent Increase		-1.2%	-1.5%	-8.2%	-3.7%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	2.8%	-3.3%

\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.



**Figure 6.3. Ten year trends in number of male offenders by releases type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 6.5. Average percent change of release types for males by five year cohorts.**

Type of Releases	Change in Male Releases	
	Average Percent Increase	
	FY2006-	FY2011-
Probation	-2.6%	3.0%
Parole	-3.6%	-0.3%
Conditional Release	5.3%	-2.5%
Other*	-18.6%	3.0%
Discharge	-3.5%	-2.6%
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

\*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

## 7. Time Served to First Release

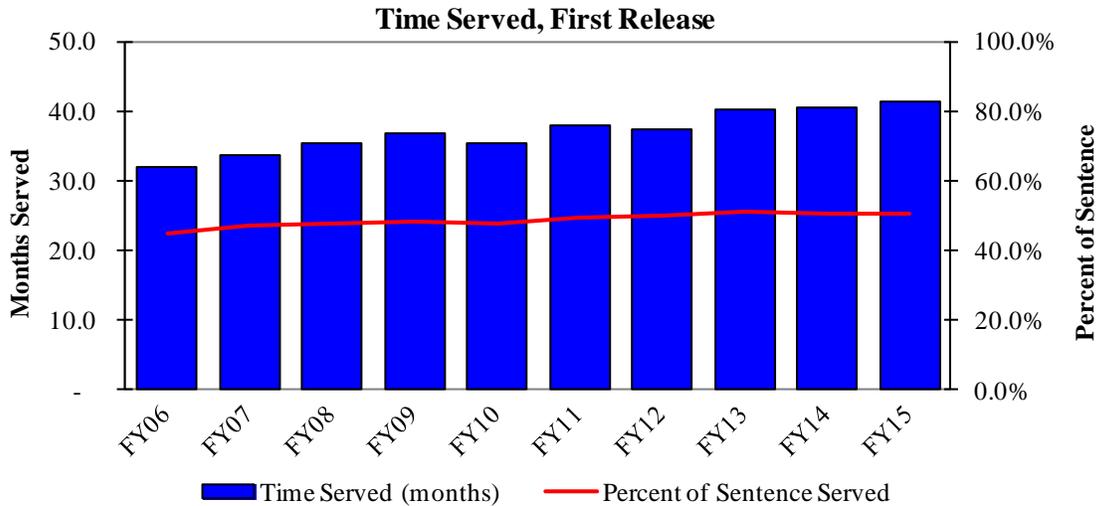
### *All Releases*

Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 have to 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.

Time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2015 was 50.7 %, nearly unchanged from FY2014 (Table 7.1), and percent of time served has shown little change over 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 from FY2006 to FY2015.**

<b>Time Served, First Release</b>							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2006	5,507	71.5	32.1	44.9%	85.4%	9.6%	5.0%
FY2007	5,468	71.4	33.6	47.1%	82.5%	11.4%	6.1%
FY2008	5,313	73.8	35.3	47.8%	82.9%	11.3%	5.8%
FY2009	5,282	76.4	36.7	48.0%	83.5%	10.9%	5.6%
FY2010	5,298	74.1	35.5	47.9%	84.6%	10.2%	5.2%
FY2011	5,163	76.3	37.9	49.6%	84.2%	10.2%	5.5%
FY2012	5,237	75.4	37.5	49.8%	82.7%	11.4%	5.9%
FY2013	5,492	78.8	40.2	51.0%	84.3%	10.5%	5.2%
FY2014	5,278	80.3	40.5	50.5%	85.3%	9.7%	5.0%
FY2015	5,202	81.5	41.3	50.7%	84.9%	10.4%	4.7%



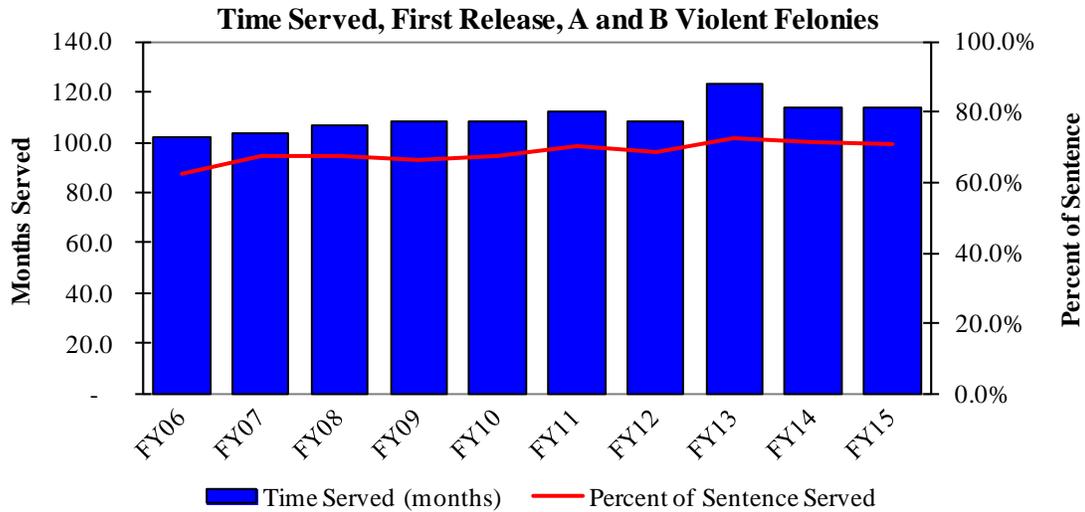
**Figure 7.1. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for all offenders released by fiscal year from FY2006 to FY2015.**

### *Offense Group and Felony Class Release*

The longest aggregate sentences for Class A and B Violent felonies occurred in FY2013, when both actual time served and percent time served were also greatest for the ten year period from FY2006 to FY2015 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). Since then, percent of time served has remained over 70%, having occurred only once before prior to the FY2013 peak.

**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 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
FY2006	531	163.9	102.3	62.4%	77.6%	16.4%	6.0%
FY2007	513	153.2	103.9	67.8%	72.3%	19.7%	8.0%
FY2008	556	159.0	107.0	67.3%	74.8%	17.4%	7.7%
FY2009	596	163.1	108.0	66.2%	73.7%	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	626	156.8	108.1	68.9%	78.0%	14.4%	7.7%
FY2013	648	170.0	123.5	72.6%	78.2%	13.6%	8.2%
FY2014	682	160.3	114.1	71.2%	80.6%	12.3%	7.0%
FY2015	710	160.0	113.4	70.9%	81.5%	11.3%	7.2%

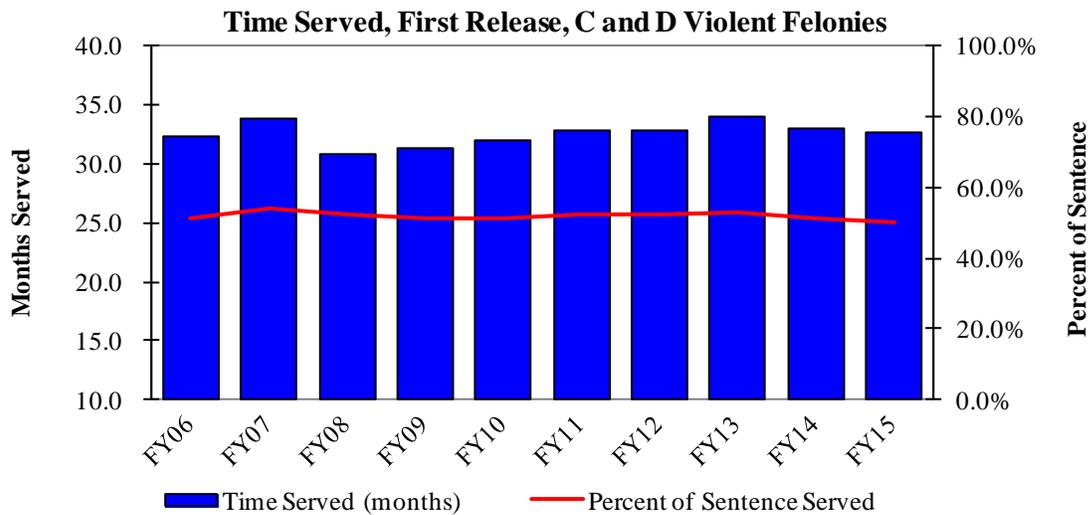


**Figure 7.2. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class A and B Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2006 to FY2015.**

For Class C and D Violent felonies, not only aggregate sentence and time served are less than Class A and B felonies, but so is percent of sentence served (Table 7.3). FY2015 showed the greatest length of aggregate sentence, but with a declining length of time served, the percent of sentence served was the lowest since FY2006. 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 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
FY2006	352	63.1	32.4	51.3%	70.5%	26.7%	2.8%
FY2007	421	62.6	33.9	54.1%	65.6%	30.4%	4.0%
FY2008	451	59.1	30.9	52.2%	72.1%	24.8%	3.1%
FY2009	479	61.3	31.3	51.0%	76.8%	21.1%	2.1%
FY2010	471	62.5	32.1	51.3%	79.4%	18.5%	2.1%
FY2011	498	63.0	32.9	52.2%	78.9%	17.7%	3.4%
FY2012	485	62.6	32.9	52.5%	76.1%	19.6%	4.3%
FY2013	547	64.3	34.0	52.8%	78.6%	19.0%	2.4%
FY2014	519	64.2	32.9	51.3%	80.3%	16.4%	3.3%
FY2015	473	65.4	32.7	50.0%	79.7%	17.5%	2.7%

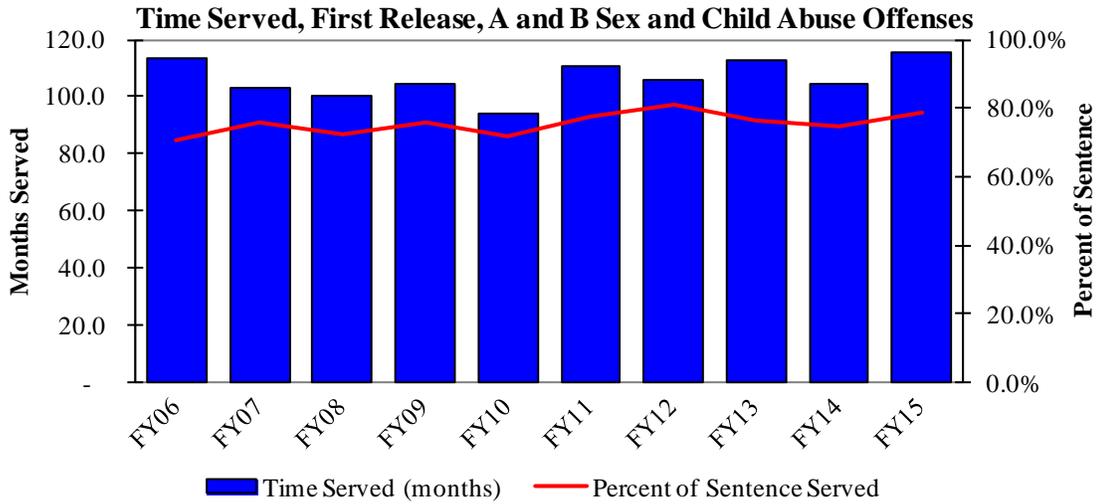


**Figure 7.3. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class C and D Violent felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Although aggregate sentence and time served for Class A and B Sex and Child Abuse offenses has been consistently less than for A and B Class Violent offenses, percent of sentence served has been greater in every year since FY2006 (Table 7.4). However, both time served and percent of sentence served for these offenses have also fluctuated more than Violent offenses. 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 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
FY2006	156	160.3	113.3	70.7%	43.6%	14.7%	41.7%
FY2007	205	136.5	103.3	75.6%	47.3%	14.6%	38.0%
FY2008	215	138.2	100.3	72.6%	53.0%	12.6%	34.4%
FY2009	242	137.5	104.5	76.0%	36.8%	22.3%	40.9%
FY2010	212	130.6	93.9	71.9%	37.7%	27.4%	34.9%
FY2011	198	142.9	110.5	77.4%	38.4%	24.7%	36.9%
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	139.1	104.2	74.9%	35.3%	35.0%	29.7%
FY2015	266	146.9	115.4	78.6%	35.3%	36.5%	28.2%

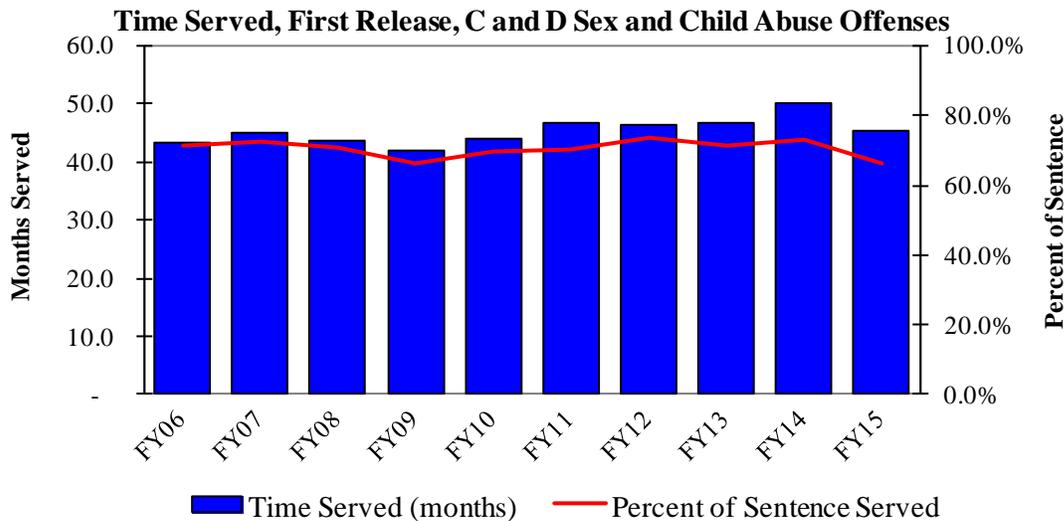


**Figure 7.4. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class A and B Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Aggregate sentence for Class C and D Sex and Child Abuse offenses has been similar to aggregate sentence for Class C and D Violent offenses. However, time served ranges from 11 to 17 months longer for Sex and Child Abuse offenses of the same felony classes from FY2006 to FY2015 (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 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
FY2006	251	60.9	43.3	71.1%	43.8%	19.1%	37.1%
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	244	66.5	46.8	70.3%	38.5%	28.3%	33.2%
FY2012	242	63.2	46.4	73.4%	31.8%	35.5%	32.6%
FY2013	217	65.7	46.7	71.2%	35.9%	37.3%	26.7%
FY2014	235	68.7	50.1	72.9%	37.9%	31.1%	31.1%
FY2015	217	68.0	45.2	66.5%	45.6%	32.3%	22.1%



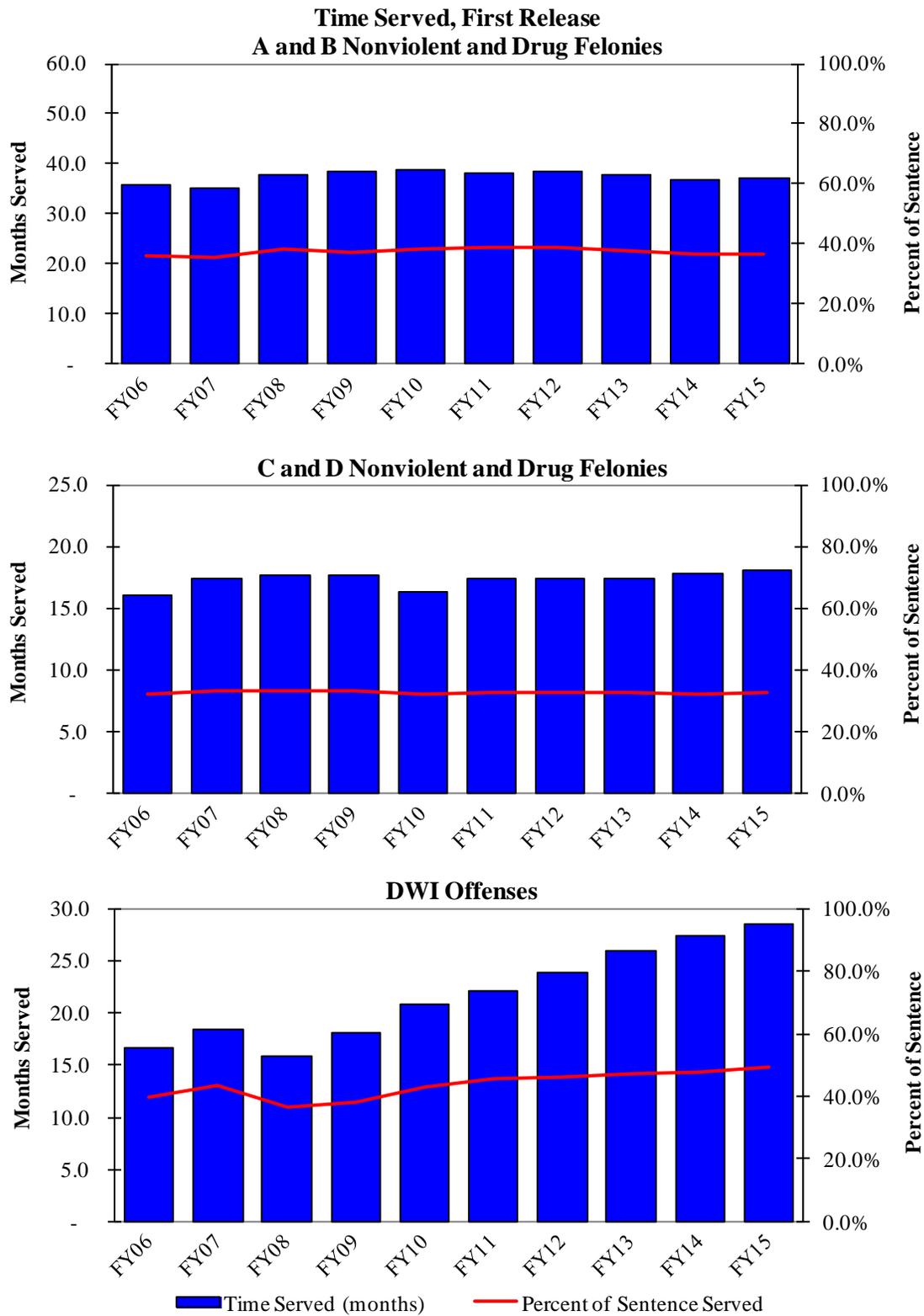
**Figure 7.5. Trends in time served to first release and percent of sentence served for Class C and D Sex and Child Abuse felony offenders released by fiscal year from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Aggregate sentence for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug offenses from FY2006 to FY2015 tend to be two or more times greater than that 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 (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 FY2006 to FY2015. Percent of time served for DWI offenses fluctuated through FY2008, then began a steady increase through FY2015. Time served for DWI offenses showed the same trend throughout the ten year period (Fig. 7.6).

For all offenders released in FY2015, Violent offenses accounted for the greatest aggregate sentence, while Sex and Child Abuse 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 nearly equal for Nonviolent and DWI offense, with Drug offense aggregate sentence length approximately 30% 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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

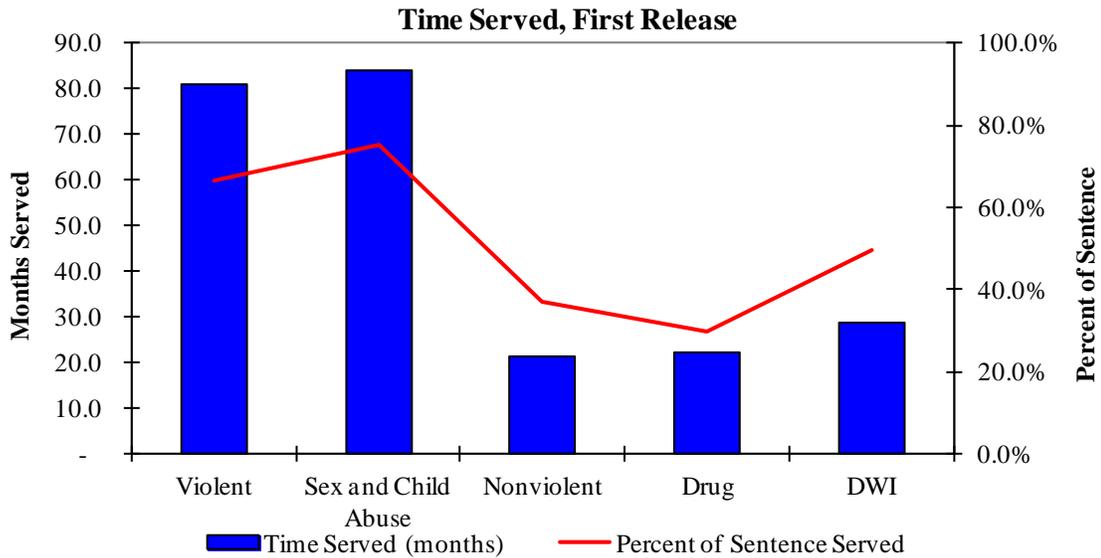
<b>Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI</b>							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
<b>A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies</b>							
FY2006	735	99.8	35.8	35.9%	92.2%	6.5%	1.2%
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	620	103.3	38.5	37.3%	91.1%	6.8%	2.1%
FY2010	588	101.2	38.7	38.3%	91.3%	6.8%	1.9%
FY2011	643	99.2	38.3	38.6%	90.4%	7.8%	1.9%
FY2012	604	99.4	38.4	38.6%	90.2%	8.6%	1.2%
FY2013	658	100.5	37.8	37.7%	92.4%	6.1%	1.5%
FY2014	628	100.5	36.8	36.6%	93.8%	4.9%	1.3%
FY2015	630	101.4	37.2	36.7%	92.2%	6.3%	1.4%
<b>C and D Nonviolent and Drug Felonies</b>							
FY2006	3,227	49.6	16.0	32.3%	92.1%	6.1%	1.8%
FY2007	3,117	52.6	17.4	33.2%	90.8%	7.2%	2.1%
FY2008	2,834	53.1	17.6	33.2%	90.8%	7.3%	1.9%
FY2009	2,812	53.4	17.7	33.1%	91.8%	6.5%	1.7%
FY2010	2,899	51.2	16.4	32.0%	93.0%	5.6%	1.5%
FY2011	2,705	53.2	17.4	32.6%	92.7%	5.8%	1.5%
FY2012	2,757	53.1	17.3	32.7%	92.0%	6.1%	2.0%
FY2013	2,838	53.3	17.4	32.7%	93.3%	5.5%	1.2%
FY2014	2,665	55.3	17.8	32.1%	94.6%	4.4%	1.0%
FY2015	2,678	55.5	18.1	32.7%	93.2%	5.3%	1.5%
<b>DWI Offenses</b>							
FY2006	255	42.2	16.7	39.6%	84.3%	12.2%	3.5%
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	51.6	23.9	46.2%	83.7%	14.7%	1.7%
FY2013	326	55.1	25.9	47.0%	89.0%	8.6%	2.5%
FY2014	266	57.0	27.3	48.0%	88.7%	9.4%	1.9%
FY2015	228	57.8	28.5	49.3%	82.9%	12.3%	4.8%



**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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 7.7. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence to first release by offense groups for all felony offenders released in FY2015.**

<b>Time Served, First Release</b>				
Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1183	122.2	81.1	66.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	483	111.5	83.9	75.3%
Nonviolent	2107	57.7	21.4	37.1%
Drug	1201	75.7	22.4	29.5%
DWI	228	57.8	28.5	49.3%
Total	5202	81.5	41.3	50.7%



**Figure 7.7. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence to first release by offense groups for all felony offenders released in FY2015.**

## 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 FY2015 for top twenty offenses.**

### Time Serve, First Release, All Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	658	58.5	14.4	24.7%	637	17	4
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	484	64.2	23.3	36.4%	450	26	8
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	355	98.5	30.6	31.1%	345	6	4
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	319	59.4	19.8	33.3%	304	9	6
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	185	160.9	128.2	79.6%	156	12	17
6	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	177	102.9	52.8	51.3%	159	16	2
7	18010	FORGERY	161	52.7	18.2	34.5%	149	10	2
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	155	66.3	33.4	50.4%	121	32	2
9	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	154	55.3	20.5	37.1%	138	9	7
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	145	60.0	28.6	47.6%	125	17	3
11	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	139	91.1	41.4	45.5%	120	16	3
12	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	86	58.0	27.1	46.7%	73	9	4
13	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	85	291.0	226.8	77.9%	67	11	7
14	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	77	56.3	21.7	38.5%	71	5	1
15	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	73	93.5	67.9	72.7%	30	24	19
16	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	69	39.7	12.6	31.7%	68	1	-
17	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	68	39.3	19.5	49.6%	54	11	3
18	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	63	58.0	20.9	36.0%	57	6	-
19	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	63	76.7	39.1	51.0%	54	6	3
20	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	57	38.0	12.2	32.0%	54	1	2
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,573	77.5	35.6	45.9%	3,232	244	97
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,629	90.3	54.0	59.8%	1,183	296	150
Total All Offense First Releases			5,202	81.5	41.3	50.7%	4,415	540	247

**Table 7.9. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2015 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	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	474	59.8	15.3	25.6%	456	14	4
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	438	64.7	24.1	37.3%	405	25	8
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	293	99.3	31.8	32.0%	283	6	4
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	251	60.4	21.4	35.4%	237	8	6
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	172	162.1	130.0	80.2%	145	10	17
6	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	162	103.9	54.2	52.2%	145	15	2
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	140	60.5	28.4	47.0%	123	16	1
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	138	65.8	33.6	51.2%	110	26	2
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	133	90.8	41.7	45.9%	114	16	3
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	126	56.5	22.2	39.3%	110	9	7
11	18010	FORGERY	105	52.8	20.2	38.3%	94	9	2
12	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	75	58.3	27.7	47.5%	64	7	4
13	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	73	93.5	67.9	72.7%	30	24	19
14	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	72	301.9	233.5	77.3%	56	9	7
15	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	66	39.2	12.5	32.0%	65	1	-
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	65	57.5	23.6	41.0%	59	5	1
17	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	62	58.1	21.1	36.3%	56	6	-
18	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	60	76.8	39.4	51.3%	51	6	3
19	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	58	37.7	18.2	48.3%	46	9	3
20	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	54	38.5	12.5	32.6%	51	1	2
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,017	79.4	37.9	47.7%	2,700	222	95
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,424	92.5	56.5	61.1%	1,009	273	142
Total All Offense First Releases			4,441	83.6	43.9	52.5%	3,709	495	237

**Table 7.10. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2015 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	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	184	55.0	12.1	22.1%	181	3	-
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	68	55.7	13.9	24.9%	67	1	-
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	62	94.9	25.2	26.5%	62	-	-
4	18010	FORGERY	56	52.4	14.3	27.2%	55	1	-
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	46	59.3	16.0	27.0%	45	1	-
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	28	49.5	12.9	26.1%	28	-	-
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	17	70.4	31.2	44.3%	11	6	-
8	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	15	92.5	38.2	41.3%	14	1	-
9	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	13	230.9	189.6	82.1%	11	2	-
10	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	13	145.0	104.2	71.9%	11	2	-
11	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE	13	39.2	11.9	30.4%	13	-	-
12	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 O	13	90.7	19.5	21.5%	13	-	-
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	12	49.7	11.4	23.0%	12	-	-
14	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD	11	52.5	19.7	37.4%	10	-	1
15	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	11	55.6	23.0	41.4%	9	2	-
16	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	10	65.5	34.6	52.8%	6	4	-
17	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	10	48.3	26.8	55.4%	8	2	-
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	9	160.2	139.8	87.2%	9	-	-
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	7	103.4	29.7	28.8%	6	1	-
20	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	6	97.7	35.1	35.9%	6	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			604	69.0	24.6	35.7%	577	26	1
Total All Other Offense First Releases			157	70.2	33.7	48.0%	129	19	9
Total All Offense First Releases			761	69.2	26.5	38.2%	706	45	10

**Table 7.11. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2015 for top twenty offenses of Black offenders.**

**Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	136	160.7	129.5	80.6%	114	11	11
2	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	128	70.5	20.5	29.1%	118	6	4
3	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	127	63.8	27.9	43.8%	115	8	4
4	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	119	102.2	53.4	52.3%	105	12	2
5	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	102	99.9	32.4	32.4%	99	2	1
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	79	55.8	22.4	40.1%	74	4	1
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	59	83.8	41.4	49.4%	50	7	2
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	53	65.4	34.2	52.3%	38	15	-
9	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	52	304.5	231.4	76.0%	42	5	5
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	41	59.6	29.1	48.9%	33	7	1
11	18010	FORGERY	37	50.5	20.2	40.0%	34	3	-
12	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	34	108.3	44.3	40.9%	29	4	1
13	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	31	56.9	23.4	41.1%	28	3	-
14	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	30	65.2	34.7	53.1%	23	3	4
15	13020	ASSAULT 1ST DEG	27	98.9	87.0	88.0%	17	2	8
16	32495	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-	24	153.6	64.2	41.8%	21	3	-
17	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	21	187.2	104.8	56.0%	19	2	-
18	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	21	47.0	19.9	42.3%	18	3	-
19	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	18	34.6	10.0	29.0%	17	-	1
20	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	17	186.1	138.5	74.4%	14	1	2
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,156	101.0	56.9	56.3%	1,008	101	47
Total All Other Offense First Releases			369	89.2	55.8	62.5%	282	58	29
Total All Offense First Releases			1,525	98.2	56.6	57.7%	1,290	159	76

**Table 7.12. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served on first release for offenders released in FY2015 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	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANC	530	55.6	12.9	23.3%	519	11	-
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	357	64.3	21.7	33.8%	335	18	4
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	253	98.0	29.9	30.5%	246	4	3
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25	240	60.5	18.9	31.2%	230	5	5
5	18010	FORGERY	124	53.3	17.6	32.9%	115	7	2
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1S	124	52.9	17.1	32.4%	115	6	3
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEG	104	60.2	28.3	47.1%	92	10	2
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	102	66.7	32.9	49.4%	83	17	2
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	80	96.5	41.5	43.0%	70	9	1
10	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED	73	58.6	27.4	46.8%	61	8	4
11	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERT	68	57.6	22.3	38.7%	63	4	1
12	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	61	94.2	69.1	73.3%	25	20	16
13	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	61	39.0	18.9	48.4%	49	11	1
14	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	58	104.4	51.7	49.5%	54	4	-
15	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OF	58	77.4	39.9	51.5%	49	6	3
16	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$500	56	39.8	12.7	31.9%	56	-	-
17	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	49	161.5	124.4	77.0%	42	1	6
18	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	45	72.1	48.3	67.0%	23	10	12
19	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12	39	39.6	13.2	33.3%	37	1	1
20	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	38	77.1	54.9	71.2%	16	11	11
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,520	67.6	26.4	39.0%	2,280	163	77
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,157	89.9	53.8	59.8%	845	218	94
Total All Offense First Releases			3,677	74.6	35.0	46.9%	3,125	381	171

## 8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

There are many ways to measure recidivism and there are no national standards. The 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 is the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment. 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 (the new conviction 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 will not be 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*

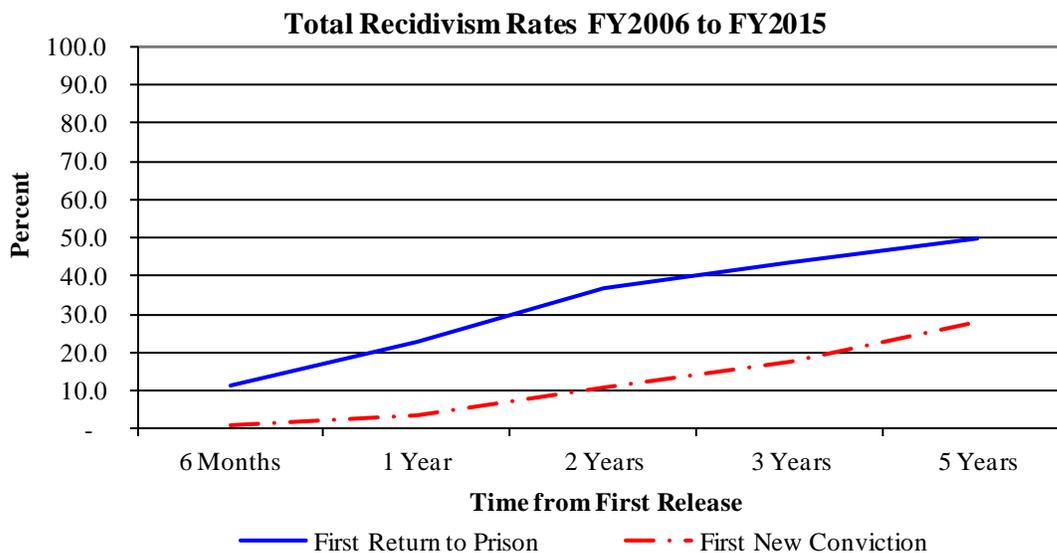
The percent of offenders who are incarcerated has been declining since FY2005. This decline has been attributed to a number of DOC initiatives including reentry practices, probation and parole supervision and an improved risk assessment by the Parole Board. In the last two years the decline may have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

Recidivism has been lower every year since FY2006 for first new convictions than for first returns in all measurement periods. Since FY2006, recidivism on first return to prison has generally decreased for all measurement periods. Recidivism to first new conviction has exhibited both increases and decreases for returns within six months and one year, but has only increased since FY2006 for time periods greater than one year (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 lessening 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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<b>First Return to Prison</b>						
FY2006	5,802	15.0	27.9	41.2	47.9	53.5
FY2007	5,760	14.5	24.9	38.5	44.5	50.2
FY2008	5,624	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	48.2
FY2011	5,358	10.1	20.9	34.8	41.1	-
FY2012	5,455	8.9	20.8	36.1	41.8	-
FY2013	5,710	10.1	22.1	37.4	-	-
FY2014	5,522	8.5	20.8	-	-	-
FY2015	5,371	10.6	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>

<b>First New Conviction</b>						
FY2006	5,802	0.7	3.2	9.8	16.1	26.5
FY2007	5,760	0.8	3.3	9.9	16.0	26.4
FY2008	5,624	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	11.6	18.6	-
FY2012	5,455	0.7	3.8	12.0	19.4	-
FY2013	5,710	0.7	4.1	12.0	-	-
FY2014	5,522	0.9	3.6	-	-	-
FY2015	5,371	0.8	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>



**Figure 8.1. Total ten year recidivism for all offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2006 to FY2015.**

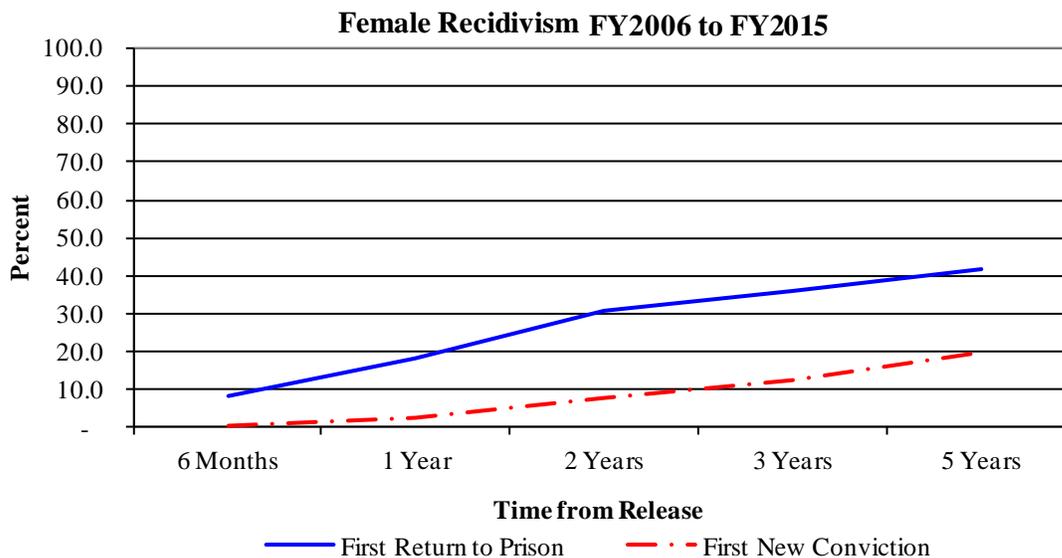
## *Gender*

Although recidivism rates were declining through FY2012, recidivism rates since have been increasing for both males and females. Females typically have lower rates of recidivism than males with a recidivism rate of 41.7% and 20% within in five years (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 51.3% and 29% (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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<b>First Return to Prison</b>						
FY2006	803	12.5	23.8	36.1	42.2	46.8
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	41.4
FY2011	667	6.9	16.9	32.4	38.7	-
FY2012	703	4.7	13.1	28.7	34.0	-
FY2013	765	7.8	19.0	33.6	-	-
FY2014	693	8.2	20.0	-	-	-
FY2015	777	9.7	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>

<b>First New Conviction</b>						
FY2006	803	0.6	2.4	6.4	9.8	17.6
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	21.9
FY2011	667	0.9	3.0	9.4	15.3	-
FY2012	703	0.3	2.4	9.8	16.6	-
FY2013	765	0.1	3.5	10.3	-	-
FY2014	693	0.4	3.5	-	-	-
FY2015	777	0.8	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>

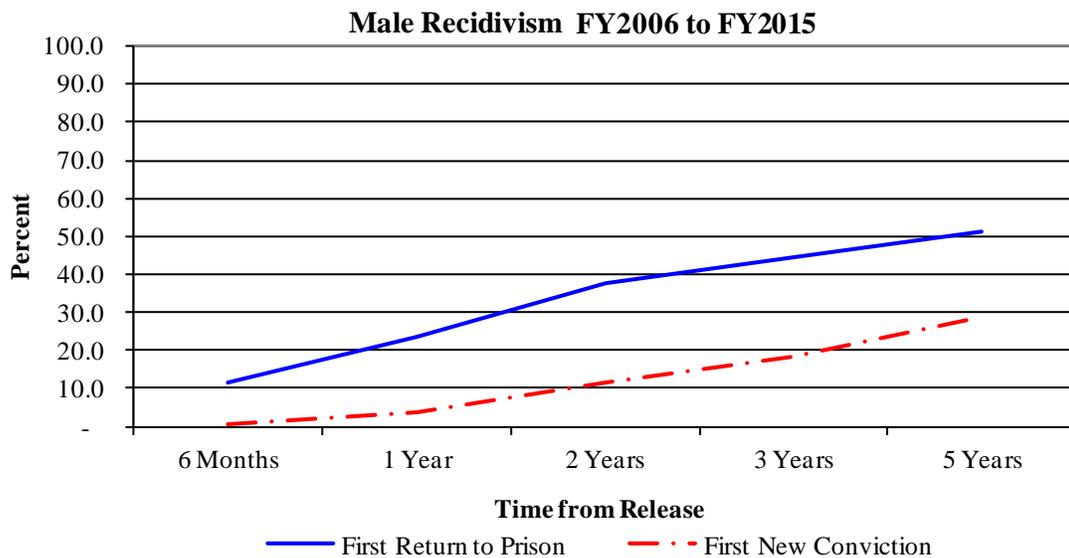


**Figure 8.2. Total ten year recidivism for female offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 8.3. Recidivism by year for male offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2006 to FY2015.**

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<b>First Return to Prison</b>						
FY2006	4,999	15.4	28.6	42.0	48.9	54.6
FY2007	4,995	15.0	25.6	39.7	46.0	51.9
FY2008	4,862	14.5	25.7	38.9	45.2	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	49.3
FY2011	4,691	10.6	21.4	35.1	41.5	-
FY2012	4,752	9.6	22.0	37.2	43.0	-
FY2013	4,945	10.4	22.6	38.0	-	-
FY2014	4,829	8.6	20.9	-	-	-
FY2015	4,594	10.7	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,140</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>

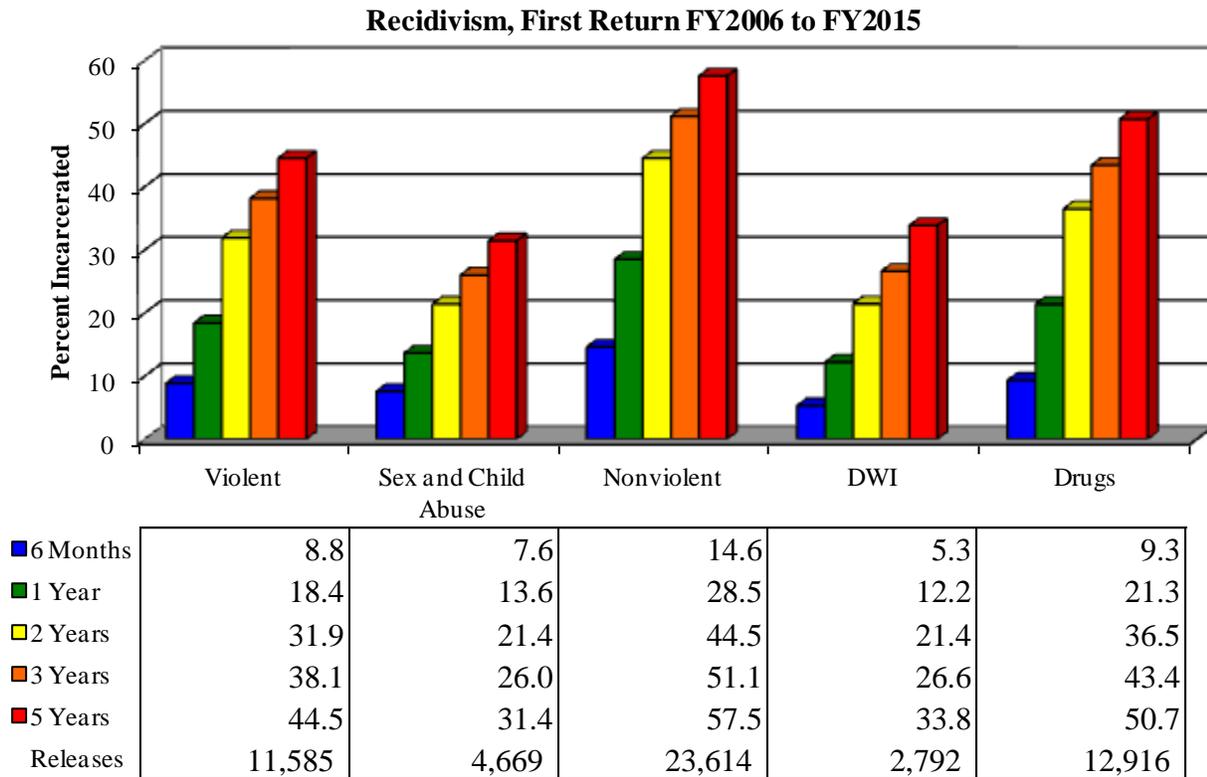
<b>First New Conviction</b>						
FY2006	4,999	0.7	3.3	10.3	17.1	28.0
FY2007	4,995	0.8	3.5	10.4	16.7	27.6
FY2008	4,862	0.8	3.8	10.7	17.3	28.6
FY2009	4,742	1.1	4.2	12.3	18.6	30.0
FY2010	4,731	0.8	3.5	11.4	18.8	30.7
FY2011	4,691	0.7	4.0	11.9	19.1	-
FY2012	4,752	0.7	4.1	12.3	19.9	-
FY2013	4,945	0.8	4.2	12.2	-	-
FY2014	4,829	1.0	3.6	-	-	-
FY2015	4,594	0.8	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>



**Figure 8.3. Total ten year recidivism for male offenders on first release to first return to prison and first new conviction from FY2006 to FY2015.**

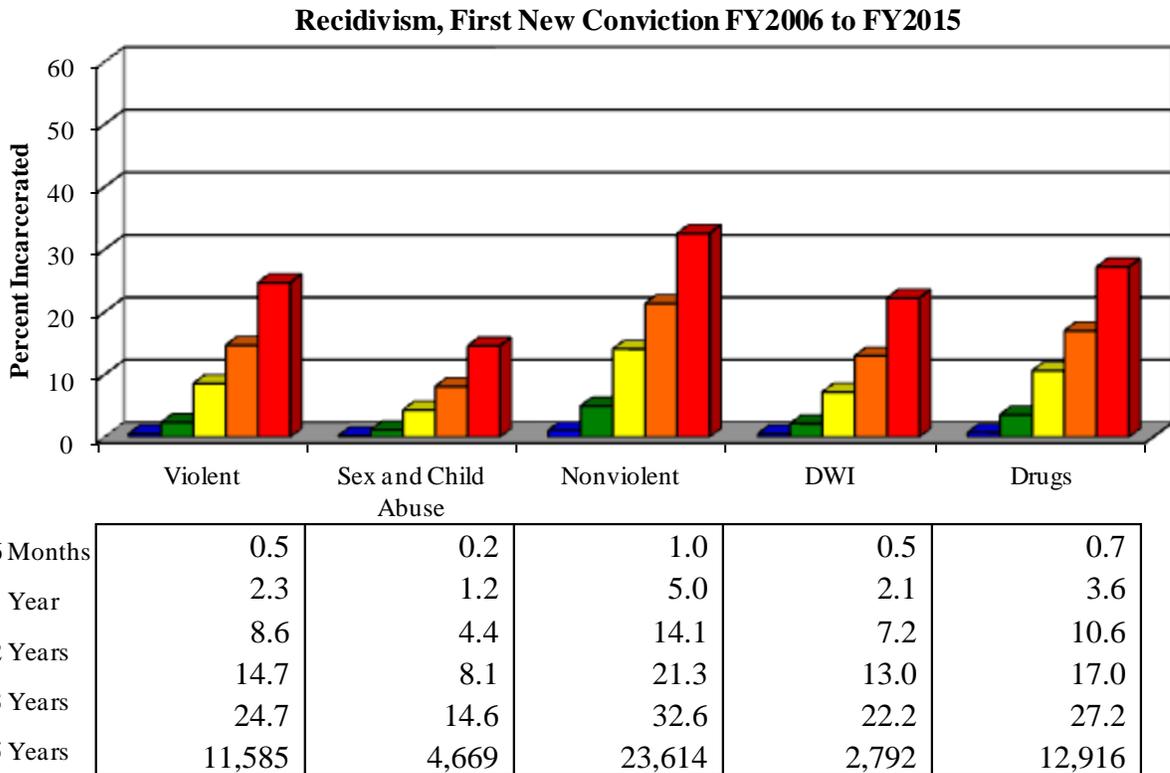
**Offense Group**

For all offenders first released from FY2006 to FY2015, recidivism rate for first returns to prison within the first six months is lowest for DWI offenders. 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 31.4% (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 FY2006 and FY2015 by offense group.**

Nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time period for first new convictions after first release. Recidivism in this group reached 32.6% within five years for all offenders released between FY2006 and FY2015. 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).



**Figure 8.5. Percent of first new convictions for all offenders with first release from prison between FY2006 and FY2015 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 FY2015 sex offender population of 4,942 comprises 15.3% of the total incarcerated population, with males as the vast majority (97%) of offenders. White offenders constitute 70% of males, and 86.2% of females among the sex offender population (Table 9.1). Just over 50% of male offenders are currently between age 35 and 54 years, evenly distributed among the five year age groups in that range. A more normal distribution is seen among females, with the percent by age group increasing to 30 to 34 years (26.9%), then declining again (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, 2015.**

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	8	9	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	16	1,315	1,331	11.0%	27.4%	26.9%
Hispanic	3	102	105	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Native American	-	13	13	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	3	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	125	3,356	3,481	86.2%	70.0%	70.4%
Total	145	4,797	4,942	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, 2015.**

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 18 To 19	-	21	21	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Age 20 To 24	5	303	308	3.4%	6.3%	6.2%
Age 25 To 29	22	488	510	15.2%	10.2%	10.3%
Age 30 To 34	39	513	552	26.9%	10.7%	11.2%
Age 35 To 39	28	613	641	19.3%	12.8%	13.0%
Age 40 To 44	23	613	636	15.9%	12.8%	12.9%
Age 45 To 49	16	610	626	11.0%	12.7%	12.7%
Age 50 To 54	5	617	622	3.4%	12.9%	12.6%
Age 55 To 59	6	466	472	4.1%	9.7%	9.6%
Age 60 To 64	1	250	251	0.7%	5.2%	5.1%
Age 65 To 69	-	170	170	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%
Age 70 And Over	-	133	133	0.0%	2.8%	2.7%
Total	145	4,797	4,942	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, 2015, 72.5% of sex offenders had an HSD/GED education level, with 76% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled, higher than the percent of all offenders. A slightly lower percent (82.1%) than the general institutional population had no, 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 can be 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. Ninety-two percent of male Sex and Child Abuse offenders are Level II or III custody, while these custody levels contain only 58.3% 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, 2015.**

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	104	3,426	3,530	72.2%	72.5%	72.5%
9-12th Grade	7	270	277	4.9%	5.7%	5.7%
6-8th Grade	11	325	336	7.6%	6.9%	6.9%
4-5th Grade	7	244	251	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%
0-3rd Grade	15	462	477	10.4%	9.8%	9.8%
Unclassified	1	70	71			
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Vocational Readiness**

Trained & Skilled	36	680	716	25.0%	14.4%	14.7%
Skilled	34	1,563	1,597	23.6%	33.1%	32.8%
Semi-skilled	15	1,374	1,389	10.4%	29.1%	28.5%
Unskilled	35	574	609	24.3%	12.1%	12.5%
No Skills or Training	24	536	560	16.7%	11.3%	11.5%
Unclassified	1	70	71			
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Mental Health Problems**

No Mental Health Problems	53	2,251	2,304	36.8%	47.6%	47.3%
Mild Impairment	35	1,658	1,693	24.3%	35.1%	34.8%
Clinic Care-Medication	54	739	793	37.5%	15.6%	16.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	2	77	79	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unclassified	1	70	71			
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

**Table 9.4 Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse offender population by custody level on June 30, 2015, showing number and percent of total, male and female populations.**

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	60	378	438	41.7%	8.0%	9.0%
C-2	53	2,747	2,800	36.8%	58.1%	57.5%
C-3	31	1,602	1,633	21.5%	33.9%	33.5%
Unclassified	1	70	71			
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 FY2015, most offenders (62.8%) 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 25.6% of males, and 17.2% of females. The greatest percent of females requiring some treatment is found in the intermediate (six month) treatment level (Table 9.5).

Comparing the Sex and Child Abuse offender population to that of FY2010 shows the most dramatic changes among Asian offenders over five years, though they are a very small component of the population. Percent of both White and Black offenders among male Sex and Child Abuse offenders has remained relatively unchanged from FY2010. Among females of these races, there were much greater increases, as the proportion of White offenders among females increased by 15.7% and Black offenders by 23.1% (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	-	517	517	0.0%	10.8%	10.5%
No Substance Abuse	48	1,273	1,321	33.1%	26.5%	26.7%
Slight-Requires SA education	33	982	1,015	22.8%	20.5%	20.5%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	25	1,226	1,251	17.2%	25.6%	25.3%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	34	715	749	23.4%	14.9%	15.2%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	5	84	89	3.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Total	145	4,797	4,942	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*Percent excludes offenders with no assessment

**Table 9.6. Number of male and female Sex and Child Abuse offenders by race and percent change from the FY2010 to the FY2015 cohort.**

Race	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	-	7	7	1	8	9	0.0%	14.3%	28.6%
Black	13	1,263	1,276	16	1,315	1,331	23.1%	4.1%	4.3%
Hispanic	4	101	105	3	102	105	-25.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Native American	2	10	12	-	13	13	-100.0%	30.0%	8.3%
Unknown	-	5	5	-	3	3	0.0%	-40.0%	-40.0%
White	108	3,357	3,465	125	3,356	3,481	15.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Total	127	4,743	4,870	145	4,797	4,942	14.2%	1.1%	1.5%

## *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 FY2015 and the average sentence by county.**

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	589	22.1	11.9%
2	Jackson	587	20.1	11.9%
3	St. Louis Cnty	478	18.1	9.7%
4	Greene	261	15.2	5.3%
5	St. Charles	186	17.6	3.8%
6	Buchanan	137	17.1	2.8%
7	St. Francois	107	16.9	2.2%
8	Clay	106	18.5	2.1%
9	Jefferson	102	16.4	2.1%
10	Boone	101	16.4	2.0%
11	Jasper	100	16.2	2.0%
12	Platte	66	19.3	1.3%
13	Cass	62	16.2	1.3%
14	Cape Girardeau	57	15.5	1.2%
15	Christian	54	16.2	1.1%
16	Warren	53	16.5	1.1%
17	Washington	53	16.6	1.1%
18	Dunklin	50	11.1	1.0%
19	Phelps	50	16.9	1.0%
20	Taney	48	13.4	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,247	18.4	65.7%
Total All Other Counties		1,695	14.3	34.3%
Total All Counties		4,942	17.0	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, 2015. Includes average sentence and percent for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	581	10.9	11.8%
2	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	548	18.0	11.1%
3	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	488	17.0	9.9%
4	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	305	16.1	6.2%
5	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	263	9.4	5.3%
6	11010	RAPE/ATMPT RAPE W/ WEAPON	232	28.3	4.7%
7	11076	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	225	23.9	4.6%
8	11008	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	194	22.7	3.9%
9	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	183	9.6	3.7%
10	11015	RAPE	150	26.4	3.0%
11	11021	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	150	23.0	3.0%
12	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	138	6.4	2.8%
13	11084	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	102	22.4	2.1%
14	11032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	95	18.8	1.9%
15	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	92	3.5	1.9%
16	11070	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	83	29.5	1.7%
17	11075	SODOMY	83	26.2	1.7%
18	11005	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	58	25.2	1.2%
19	11100	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	57	9.1	1.2%
20	11040	SEXUAL ASSAULT	53	9.5	1.1%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	4,080	17.1	82.6%
		Total All Other Offenses	835	16.8	16.9%
		Total All Offenses	4,942	17.0	99.5%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

## Admissions

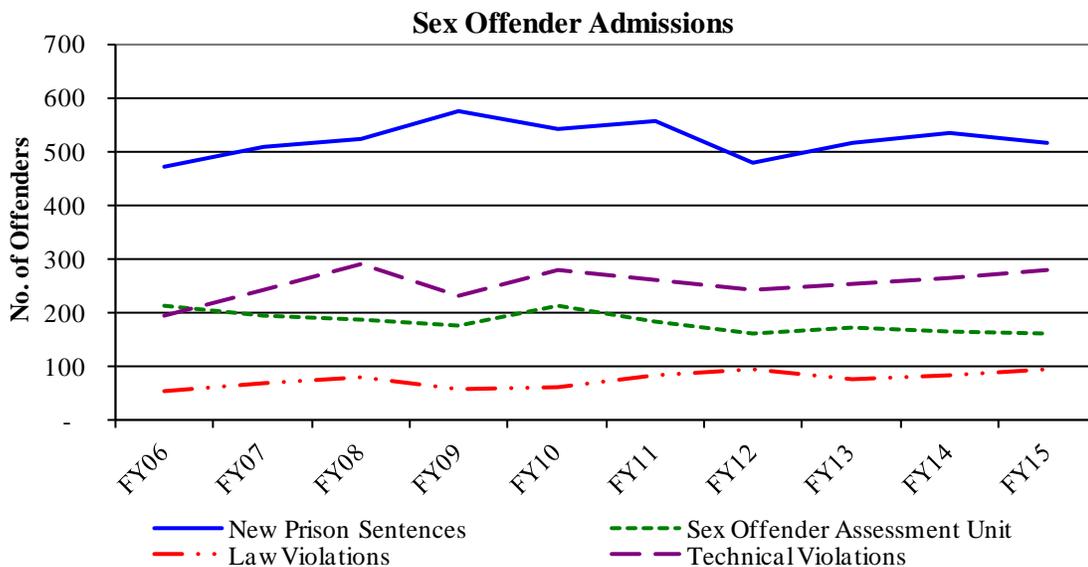
Total admissions for Sex and Child Abuse offenses in FY2015 remained nearly equal to FY2014. Unlike the general population, new admissions continue to account for greater than two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses. The greatest source for admissions has been new prison sentences, at over 500 offenders annually since FY2007 (Table 9.9). Numbers of new prison sentence from FY2006 to FY2015 also seem to fluctuate more so than admissions from all other admission types for Sex and Child Abuse offenses (Fig. 9.1).

Sex offender admissions increased slightly in the last five fiscal years compared to 2.0% per year for FY2006 through FY2010. New admissions to prison have decreased at 1.1% per year in the last five fiscal years compared to an increase of 2% from FY2006 to FY2010. The greatest annual increase from FY2011 to FY2015 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 FY2015.**

Type of Admission	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
New Admissions	684	706	713	752	757	740	643	692	702	678
New Prison Sentences	472	509	525	577	542	557	481	519	536	517
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	212	197	188	175	215	183	162	173	166	161
Returns from Supervision	250	313	372	294	341	344	336	331	348	376
Law Violations	55	70	80	60	62	83	94	75	83	96
Technical Violations	195	243	292	234	279	261	242	256	265	280
All Admissions	934	1,019	1,085	1,046	1,098	1,084	979	1,023	1,050	1,054
Percent Change		9.1%	6.5%	-3.6%	5.0%	-1.3%	-9.7%	4.5%	2.6%	0.4%

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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 9.10. Percent change in prison admissions for Sex and Child Abuse offenders in five year cohorts from FY2006 to FY2015.**

	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY2006-2010	FY2011-2015
New Admissions	2.0%	-1.1%
New Prison Sentences	3.1%	-1.2%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-0.2%	-0.2%
Returns from Supervision	3.4%	3.6%
Law Violations	-1.8%	8.2%
Technical violations	5.1%	3.0%
All Admissions	2.0%	0.2%

***Releases***

Sex and Child Abuse offender releases in FY2015 decreased by 8.6% 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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Release	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Probations	117	119	110	121	149	145	128	132	143	128
Paroles	368	420	481	392	369	401	380	391	445	423
Conditional Releases	49	58	79	151	160	144	194	213	206	191
Other*	43	64	83	46	39	43	33	40	37	34
Discharges	261	281	259	258	235	275	301	274	263	224
Total Releases	838	942	1,012	968	952	1,008	1,036	1,050	1,094	1,000
Percent Increase		12.4%	7.4%	-4.3%	-1.7%	5.9%	2.8%	1.4%	4.2%	-8.6%

\*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 72.9 months, approximately double the time served for the top twenty of all offenses (35.6 months). Average percent of sentence served among top twenty Sex and Child Abuse offenses was 73%, again well above percent of sentence served for all offenses (Table 9.12).

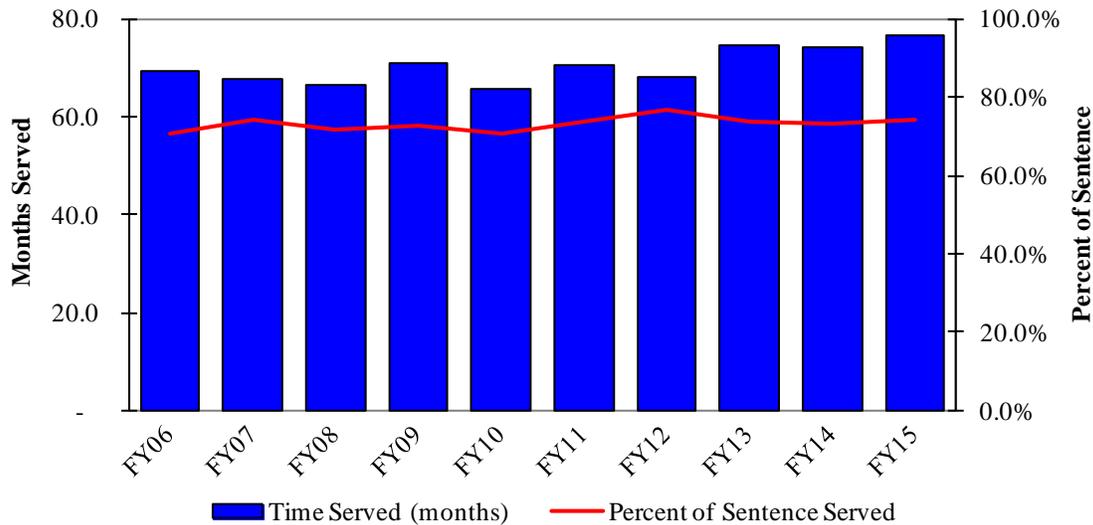
**Table 9.12. Aggregate sentence, time served and percent of sentence served to first release for offenders released in FY2015 for top twenty Sex and Child Abuse offenses.**

<b>Time Served, First Release to Prison</b>									
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	73	93.5	67.9	72.7%	30	24	19
2	11022	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	54	72.8	48.0	65.9%	30	10	14
3	11077	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	41	75.3	54.0	71.7%	17	12	12
4	11097	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS	39	130.4	90.4	69.3%	15	15	9
5	22361	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX	38	35.3	16.1	45.6%	32	6	-
6	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A	32	67.5	34.1	50.4%	19	13	-
7	11025	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS U	31	114.5	81.3	71.0%	19	9	3
8	11021	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	19	196.1	160.8	82.0%	5	7	7
9	22027	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD	19	45.4	34.7	76.4%	3	10	6
10	11076	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	18	177.9	160.8	90.3%	2	7	9
11	26063	ABUSE OF CHILD	17	59.0	30.6	51.8%	11	6	-
12	11040	SEXUAL ASSAULT	16	71.8	53.9	75.1%	4	7	5
13	11095	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST	14	164.4	83.5	50.8%	5	5	4
14	11100	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	11	74.7	54.2	72.5%	5	2	4
15	11015	RAPE	9	226.2	216.9	95.9%	1	3	5
16	11075	SODOMY	9	251.4	231.3	92.0%	1	4	4
17	22375	FL REG-UNDERLYING OFFENS	9	45.7	20.8	45.6%	7	2	-
18	26055	CHILD ABUSE-SER EMOT INJ	6	154.3	123.3	79.9%	-	5	1
19	11020	RAPE	5	289.4	277.6	95.9%	-	2	3
20	64013	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CH	5	71.2	59.4	83.5%	1	1	3
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			465	100.0	72.9	73.0%	207	150	108
Total All Other Offense First Releases			74	129.9	103.3	79.5%	35	27	16
Total All Offense First Releases			543	103.3	76.5	74.1%	242	177	124

Percent of sentence served in FY2015 slightly increased from FY2014. Over ten years, actual time served increased by 7.3 months, but the aggregate sentence also increased by 5.4 months (Table 9.13). FY2012 had the greatest percent of time served, but other years have remained fairly consistent in a range from 71-74% (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
FY2006	414	97.9	69.2	70.7%	44.2%	17.6%	38.2%
FY2007	508	91.4	67.8	74.1%	44.7%	17.9%	37.4%
FY2008	523	92.6	66.4	71.7%	50.5%	16.8%	32.7%
FY2009	507	98.0	71.2	72.6%	42.8%	25.6%	31.6%
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	521	88.9	68.4	76.9%	35.7%	30.7%	33.6%
FY2013	539	101.6	74.8	73.7%	37.1%	32.1%	30.8%
FY2014	567	101.4	74.4	73.3%	40.6%	31.7%	27.7%
FY2015	543	103.3	76.5	74.1%	44.6%	32.6%	22.8%



**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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

## Recidivism

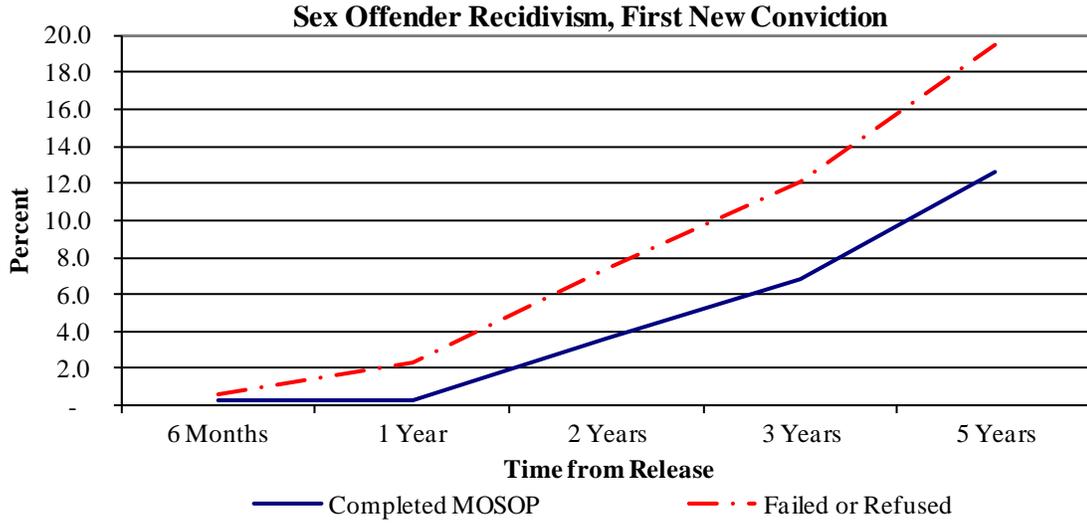
Since FY2006, percent of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP is less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). The increase in 2 and 3 year new convictions from FY2012 releases is primarily due to sex registry offenses. This may be indicative of a trend 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 has shown rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one year and three years after release, with a greater rate of increase again after three years (Fig. 9.3). This is in sharp contrast to all offender recidivism where rates increase less 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 FY2006 to FY2015 to first new conviction by fiscal year.**

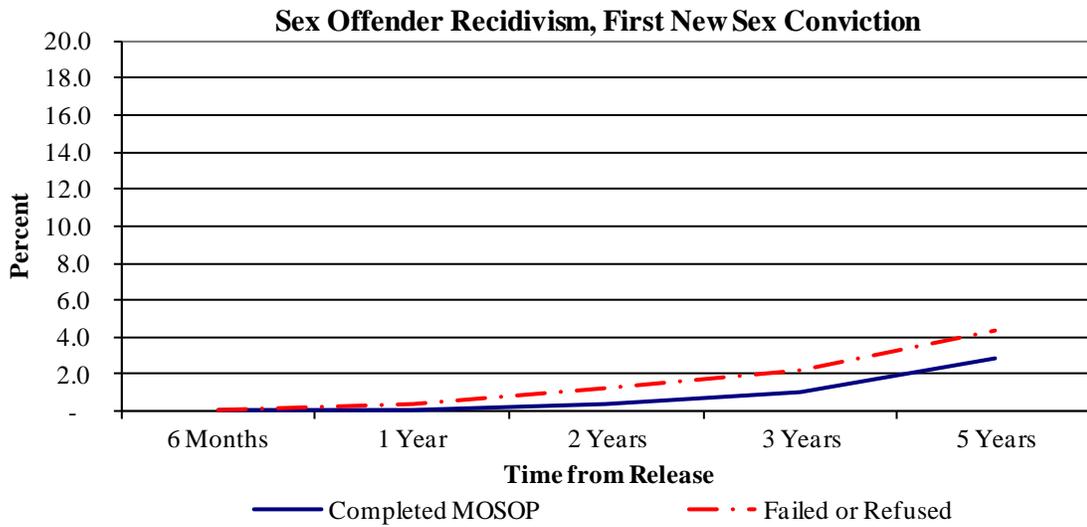
Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<b>Completed MOSOP</b>						
FY2006	204	-	-	2.9	6.4	14.2
FY2007	242	0.3	-	2.9	6.2	11.2
FY2008	279	0.3	0.4	3.2	4.7	11.1
FY2009	339	-	0.3	3.2	5.9	13.9
FY2010	246	0.4	0.8	3.3	6.9	12.6
FY2011	257	0.8	0.4	3.1	5.4	-
FY2012	266	0.3	-	6.0	12.5	-
FY2013	290	0.4	0.3	3.8	-	-
FY2014	311	-	0.3	-	-	-
FY2015	300	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Completed</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Failed or Refused</b>						
FY2006	198	-	2.0	5.1	9.1	18.2
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	21.4
FY2011	229	-	0.9	7.9	13.5	-
FY2012	284	0.7	3.5	8.1	12.7	-
FY2013	278	-	1.8	8.3	-	-
FY2014	252	0.4	2.8	-	-	-
FY2015	243	0.9	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Failed</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>

**Table 9.15. Recidivism rates for Sex and Child Abuse offenders first released from FY2006 to FY2015 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
<b>Completed MOSOP</b>						
FY2006	204	-	-	0.5	2.0	3.9
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	-
FY2012	266	-	-	0.8	1.1	-
FY2013	290	-	-	0.3	-	-
FY2014	311	-	-	-	-	-
FY2015	300	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Completed</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Failed or Refused</b>						
FY2006	198	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
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	4.1
FY2011	229	-	-	0.9	1.3	-
FY2012	284	-	0.4	1.1	1.8	-
FY2013	278	-	-	0.7	-	-
FY2014	252	-	-	-	-	-
FY2015	243	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Failed</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>



**Figure 9.3. Ten year recidivism for Sex and Child Abuse offenders on first release to first new conviction by MOSOP success from FY2006 to FY2015.**



**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 FY2006 to FY2015.**



## 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, 1991 to June 30, 2015 there have been 82 executions, nine of which were FY2015.

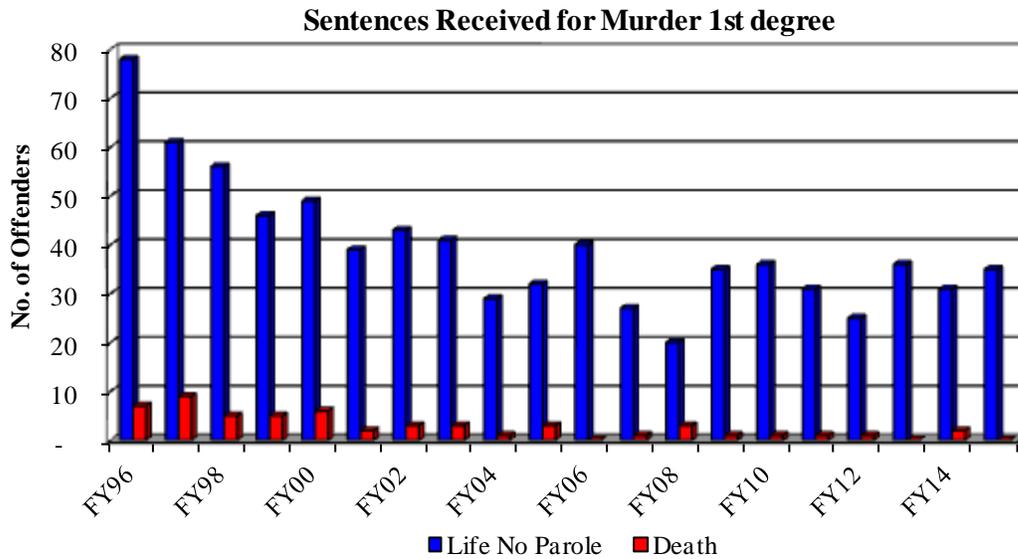
The statistics count offenders on the first admission by the Department of Corrections for a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984, or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and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

As of June 30, 2015, 31 offenders are awaiting execution and 35 were admitted to sentences of life without parole. Death sentence admissions have decreased since first enacted and remain between zero and three per year since FY2001. Life without parole admissions has stayed below 40 per year since FY2007 (Table 10.1).

**Table 10.1. Number of offenders sentenced for Murder 1<sup>st</sup> degree, executions and sentence outcome by fiscal year from FY1996 to FY2015.**

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY1996	95	6	78	7	85	8.2%
FY1997	83	5	61	9	70	12.9%
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	43	3	46	6.5%
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	-	36	1	37	2.7%
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	35	-	35	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		73	790	54	844	6.4%

The twenty year trend for Murder 1<sup>st</sup> degree sentences shows no discernible pattern except that both sentences of life without parole and death have decreased overall since FY1996 (Fig. 10.1). In the same twenty year period, there were more Murder 1<sup>st</sup> degree sentences for Black offenders than any other race. Black offenders had a lower percentage of death sentences than both Hispanic and White offenders (8.3% and 11.8%, respectively) (Table 10.2), but a higher percent of executions (97.1%).



**Figure 10.1. Twenty year trends in Murder 1<sup>st</sup> degree by sentence type from FY1996 to FY2015.**

**Table 10.2. Twenty year total number of Murder 1<sup>st</sup> degree sentences by race and sentence type from FY1996 to FY2015.**

Race	Sentences for Murder 1st Degree				Executed	Pct Death Sentences Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death		
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-	-
Black	567	35	602	5.8%	34	97.1%
Hispanic	11	1	12	8.3%	-	0.0%
Native American	6	-	6	0.0%	-	-
White	426	57	483	11.8%	48	84.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88.2%</b>

## 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, 2015 was almost double the institutional population. Where the male supervised population was 1 ½ times that of the institutional male population, females on supervision were 4 ½ times that of females in institutions. This leads to a ratio of one female for every nine 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. Percent of Black and White females are similar for parole and probation, but White males occur as a greater percentage of male probationers (71.3%) than male parolees (62.8%). Black males occur as a greater percentage of male parolees (35.4%) than probationers (26.4%) (Table 11.1).

**Table 11.1. Number and percent of probation, parole and total supervised population by gender and race on June 30, 2015.**

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>						
Asian	5	42	47	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	365	4,787	5,152	15.2%	35.4%	32.3%
Hispanic	45	153	198	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Native American	19	31	50	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	-	19	19	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	1,973	8,495	10,468	82.0%	62.8%	65.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Probation</b>						
Asian	38	95	133	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,069	8,599	10,668	17.1%	26.4%	23.9%
Hispanic	154	497	651	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Native American	52	86	138	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	57	70	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
White	9,770	23,194	32,964	80.8%	71.3%	73.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>32,528</b>	<b>44,624</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Supervision</b>						
Asian	43	137	180	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,434	13,386	15,820	16.8%	29.1%	26.1%
Hispanic	199	650	849	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Native American	71	117	188	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	76	89	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
White	11,743	31,689	43,432	81.0%	68.8%	71.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,503</b>	<b>46,055</b>	<b>60,558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 greater than 3% more than the percent of these groups among probationers. This corresponds with the most populous incarcerated female age groups being those just prior (25 to 29 and 30 to 34) and accounts for aging before those offenders are released to parole.

**Table 11.2. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised population by gender and age on June 30, 2015.**

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>						
Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	4	22	26	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 20 To 24	161	1,260	1,421	6.7%	9.3%	8.9%
Age 25 To 29	468	2,369	2,837	19.4%	17.5%	17.8%
Age 30 To 34	547	2,376	2,923	22.7%	17.6%	18.3%
Age 35 To 39	441	2,070	2,511	18.3%	15.3%	15.8%
Age 40 To 44	289	1,493	1,782	12.0%	11.0%	11.2%
Age 45 To 49	215	1,280	1,495	8.9%	9.5%	9.4%
Age 50 To 54	160	1,234	1,394	6.6%	9.1%	8.7%
Age 55 To 59	71	819	890	2.9%	6.1%	5.6%
Age 60 To 64	34	362	396	1.4%	2.7%	2.5%
Age 65 To 69	12	134	146	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Age 70 And Over	5	108	113	0.2%	0.8%	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Probation</b>						
Age 16	-	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	7	73	80	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 18 To 19	169	820	989	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%
Age 20 To 24	1,701	5,621	7,322	14.1%	17.3%	16.4%
Age 25 To 29	2,346	5,751	8,097	19.4%	17.7%	18.1%
Age 30 To 34	2,249	5,240	7,489	18.6%	16.1%	16.8%
Age 35 To 39	1,778	4,095	5,873	14.7%	12.6%	13.2%
Age 40 To 44	1,298	3,209	4,507	10.7%	9.9%	10.1%
Age 45 To 49	1,021	2,716	3,737	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%
Age 50 To 54	848	2,478	3,326	7.0%	7.6%	7.5%
Age 55 To 59	442	1,464	1,906	3.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Age 60 To 64	152	623	775	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%
Age 65 To 69	54	280	334	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Age 70 And Over	31	154	185	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>32,528</b>	<b>44,624</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ***Supervision Assessment (Offender Needs Score)***

During the first ninety 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, 2015 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 (39.6%), followed by Level I (28.1%). 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 (43.2%) are Level I.

**Table 11.3. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised offenders by gender and level of supervision as of June 30, 2015.**

Level of Supervision	Parole			Probation			Supervision Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
<b>Number of offenders</b>							
Absconder	71	389	460	155	368	523	983
Assessment	253	1,585	1,838	1,206	3,280	4,486	6,324
Level III	449	3,768	4,217	2,039	5,866	7,905	12,122
Level II	944	6,023	6,967	3,306	13,499	16,805	23,772
Level I	662	1,821	2,483	5,102	9,317	14,419	16,902
Total	2,379	13,586	15,965	11,808	32,330	44,138	60,103
<b>Percent of Population</b>							
Absconder	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Assessment	10.6%	12.0%	12.0%	10.2%	11.0%	11.0%	10.5%
Level III	18.9%	28.0%	27.0%	17.3%	19.0%	18.0%	20.2%
Level II	39.7%	45.0%	44.0%	28.0%	42.0%	39.0%	39.6%
Level I	27.8%	14.0%	16.0%	43.2%	29.0%	33.0%	28.1%
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 at 60% of females and just under 70% of males (Table 11.4). 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 are seen between probationers and parolees in the Substance Abuse and Classification Assessment. The largest group among parolees (43.7%) is that classified as “significant” substance abuse, requiring intermediate level treatment (Table 11.5). More than half require intermediate or long-term treatment. Females had an even greater percent of those with significant substance abuse at 52.2% of female parolees. There was also a greater percent of females than males that were classified as “severe/chronic” and requiring long-term treatment.

Among probationers, the largest group contains those classified as having “moderate” substance abuse, requiring short-term treatment. In the case of probationers, there was 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, 2015.**

<b>Needs Analysis Score Components</b>						
<b>Law Scores*</b>	<b>Count</b>			<b>Percent</b>		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	1,973	10,793	12,766	82.8%	80.8%	81.1%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	96	578	674	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	313	1,984	2,297	13.1%	14.9%	14.6%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<u>Probation</u>						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,702	25,094	34,796	82.7%	79.2%	80.2%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	505	1,582	2,087	4.3%	5.0%	4.8%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,526	4,991	6,517	13.0%	15.8%	15.0%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Technical Scores**</b>						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,435	7,418	8,853	60.2%	55.5%	56.3%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	167	1,159	1,326	7.0%	8.7%	8.4%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	780	4,778	5,558	32.7%	35.8%	35.3%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<u>Probation</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	6,679	16,408	23,087	56.9%	51.8%	53.2%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,000	3,105	4,105	8.5%	9.8%	9.5%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	4,054	12,154	16,208	34.6%	38.4%	37.3%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Social Scores</b>						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Problem	120	783	903	5.0%	5.9%	5.7%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	655	3,688	4,343	27.5%	27.6%	27.6%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,607	8,884	10,491	67.5%	66.5%	66.7%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<u>Probation</u>						
No Problem	612	1,707	2,319	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	3,285	8,830	12,115	28.0%	27.9%	27.9%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,836	21,130	28,966	66.8%	66.7%	66.7%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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**

<b>Employment Scores</b>	<b>Count</b>			<b>Percent</b>		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	306	2,985	3,291	12.8%	22.4%	20.9%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	829	4,955	5,784	34.8%	37.1%	36.8%
Unemployed	1,247	5,415	6,662	52.4%	40.5%	42.3%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Probation</b>						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	2,517	9,271	11,788	21.5%	29.3%	27.2%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	4,470	12,013	16,483	38.1%	37.9%	38.0%
Unemployed	4,746	10,383	15,129	40.5%	32.8%	34.9%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Substance Abuse Scores</b>						
<b>Parole</b>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	1,681	9,102	10,783	70.6%	68.2%	68.5%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	152	1,090	1,242	6.4%	8.2%	7.9%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	549	3,163	3,712	23.0%	23.7%	23.6%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>13,355</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Probation</b>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	8,100	21,153	29,253	69.0%	66.8%	67.4%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	993	3,042	4,035	8.5%	9.6%	9.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,640	7,472	10,112	22.5%	23.6%	23.3%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>31,667</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2015.**

<b>SACA Scores</b>	<b>Count</b>			<b>Percent</b>		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>						
No Assessment	26	40	66	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%
No Substance Abuse	170	967	1,137	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%
Slight-Requires SA education	164	1,485	1,649	6.9%	11.0%	10.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	486	3,968	4,454	20.4%	29.4%	28.1%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,244	5,696	6,940	52.2%	42.2%	43.7%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	317	1,371	1,688	13.3%	10.2%	10.6%
<b>Parole Total</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Probation</b>						
No Assessment	1,769	974	2,743	17.1%	3.1%	6.5%
No Substance Abuse	1,969	4,111	6,080	19.1%	13.0%	14.5%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,681	5,366	7,047	16.3%	17.0%	16.8%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,390	11,570	14,960	32.8%	36.7%	35.7%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	2,904	9,002	11,906	28.1%	28.5%	28.4%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	383	1,505	1,888	3.7%	4.8%	4.5%
<b>Probation Total</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>32,528</b>	<b>44,624</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2015 and the average sentence in years by county.**

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,818	11.3	11.4%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,574	8.2	9.9%
3	Jackson	818	11.3	5.1%
4	St. Charles	684	7.5	4.3%
5	Greene	681	7.4	4.3%
6	Buchanan	399	5.5	2.5%
7	St. Francois	387	7.2	2.4%
8	Boone	386	6.8	2.4%
9	Clay	378	6.2	2.4%
10	Jefferson	363	6.2	2.3%
11	Jasper	246	6.3	1.5%
12	Dunklin	229	6.2	1.4%
13	Pettis	212	6.0	1.3%
14	Lafayette	197	7.5	1.2%
15	Cape Girardeau	189	6.5	1.2%
16	Cole	184	6.3	1.2%
17	Randolph	177	6.6	1.1%
18	Butler	172	6.1	1.1%
19	Franklin	168	5.6	1.1%
20	Cass	165	5.4	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		9,427	8.2	59.2%
Total All Other Counties		6,507	5.6	40.8%
Total All Counties		15,934	7.1	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	192	5.7	8.0%
2	Greene	118	6.4	4.9%
3	St. Charles	113	6.5	4.7%
4	St. Louis City	92	7.1	3.8%
5	St. Francois	91	6.7	3.8%
6	Buchanan	76	5.0	3.2%
7	Clay	62	5.1	2.6%
8	Jefferson	61	5.0	2.5%
9	Jackson	59	8.4	2.5%
10	Boone	51	4.7	2.1%
11	Dunklin	48	5.3	2.0%
12	Butler	40	5.7	1.7%
13	Randolph	39	6.6	1.6%
14	Lafayette	38	6.9	1.6%
15	Pettis	38	4.8	1.6%
16	Saline	38	7.0	1.6%
17	Jasper	36	4.6	1.5%
18	Livingston	36	7.0	1.5%
19	Cole	34	4.6	1.4%
20	Laclede	32	5.3	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,294	6.0	53.8%
Total All Other Counties		1,113	4.9	46.2%
Total All Counties		2,407	5.5	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,726	11.6	12.8%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,382	8.6	10.2%
3	Jackson	759	11.5	5.6%
4	St. Charles	571	7.6	4.2%
5	Greene	563	7.6	4.2%
6	Boone	335	7.1	2.5%
7	Buchanan	323	5.6	2.4%
8	Clay	316	6.4	2.3%
9	Jefferson	302	6.5	2.2%
10	St. Francois	296	7.4	2.2%
11	Jasper	210	6.6	1.6%
12	Dunklin	181	6.5	1.3%
13	Pettis	174	6.3	1.3%
14	Cape Girardeau	159	6.7	1.2%
15	Lafayette	159	7.6	1.2%
16	Cole	150	6.7	1.1%
17	Cass	140	5.4	1.0%
18	Scott	139	7.8	1.0%
19	Randolph	138	6.5	1.0%
20	Franklin	137	5.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		8,160	8.6	60.3%
Total All Other Counties		5,511	5.5	40.7%
Total All Counties		13,527	7.4	100.0%

**Table 12.2. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders on probation on June 30, 2015 and the average probation term in years by county.**

<b>Total</b>				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	5,672	4.9	12.8%
2	St. Louis City	2,891	3.5	6.5%
3	Greene	2,376	4.8	5.4%
4	Jackson	2,375	3.4	5.3%
5	* Out Of State	1,992	3.4	4.5%
6	St. Charles	1,932	4.7	4.4%
7	Jefferson	1,506	4.8	3.4%
8	Boone	1,265	4.4	2.8%
9	Franklin	894	5.0	2.0%
10	Jasper	779	4.8	1.8%
11	Buchanan	721	3.7	1.6%
12	St. Francois	674	5.0	1.5%
13	Cole	671	4.9	1.5%
14	Phelps	662	5.0	1.5%
15	Clay	660	5.0	1.5%
16	Christian	625	4.8	1.4%
17	Taney	605	4.9	1.4%
18	Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%
19	Scott	507	4.8	1.1%
20	Dunklin	488	4.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		27,862	4.4	62.7%
Total All Other Counties		16,543	4.8	37.3%
Total All Counties		44,405	4.6	100.0%

**Females**

Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	1,378	4.9	11.4%
2	Greene	701	4.9	5.8%
3	* Out Of State	583	3.3	4.8%
4	St. Charles	574	4.8	4.7%
5	St. Louis City	463	3.6	3.8%
6	Jackson	452	3.3	3.7%
7	Jefferson	385	4.9	3.2%
8	Boone	326	4.3	2.7%
9	St. Francois	243	5.0	2.0%
10	Phelps	236	5.0	2.0%
11	Buchanan	233	3.9	1.9%
12	Franklin	214	5.1	1.8%
13	Cole	199	4.9	1.6%
14	Jasper	195	4.8	1.6%
15	Clay	178	5.0	1.5%
16	Cape Girardeau	166	4.9	1.4%
17	Christian	166	4.9	1.4%
18	Taney	166	5.0	1.4%
19	Laclede	161	5.0	1.3%
20	Scott	160	4.6	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,179	4.5	59.4%
Total All Other Counties		4,833	4.9	40.0%
Total All Counties		12,096	4.6	100.0%

**Males**

Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	4,294	4.9	13.2%
2	St. Louis City	2,428	3.5	7.5%
3	Jackson	1,923	3.4	5.9%
4	Greene	1,675	4.8	5.1%
5	* Out Of State	1,409	3.5	4.3%
6	St. Charles	1,358	4.6	4.2%
7	Jefferson	1,121	4.8	3.4%
8	Boone	939	4.4	2.9%
9	Franklin	680	5.0	2.1%
10	Jasper	584	4.8	1.8%
11	Buchanan	488	3.6	1.5%
12	Clay	482	5.0	1.5%
13	Cole	472	4.9	1.5%
14	Christian	459	4.8	1.4%
15	Taney	439	4.9	1.3%
16	St. Francois	431	5.0	1.3%
17	Phelps	426	5.0	1.3%
18	Cape Girardeau	401	4.9	1.2%
19	Scott	347	4.8	1.1%
20	Dunklin	343	4.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		20,699	4.4	63.6%
Total All Other Counties		11,694	4.9	36.0%
Total All Counties		32,528	4.6	100.0%

**Table 12.3. Number of offenders on probation and average terms for all Missouri counties on June 30, 2015. Includes out-of-state.**

County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	1,992	3.4	4.5%	Linn	74	4.9	0.2%
Adair	200	4.7	0.4%	Livingston	134	5.0	0.3%
Andrew	53	3.9	0.1%	Macon	142	4.8	0.3%
Atchison	32	5.0	0.1%	Madison	84	4.9	0.2%
Audrain	265	4.8	0.6%	Maries	57	5.0	0.1%
Barry	389	4.9	0.9%	Marion	254	5.0	0.6%
Barton	110	4.9	0.2%	McDonald	150	4.9	0.3%
Bates	229	4.9	0.5%	Mercer	34	5.0	0.1%
Benton	156	4.9	0.3%	Miller	365	5.0	0.8%
Bollinger	106	4.9	0.2%	Mississippi	189	4.7	0.4%
Boone	1,265	4.4	2.8%	Moniteau	111	5.0	0.2%
Buchanan	721	3.7	1.6%	Monroe	56	5.0	0.1%
Butler	360	4.9	0.8%	Montgomery	153	4.9	0.3%
Caldwell	38	5.0	0.1%	Morgan	229	5.0	0.5%
Callaway	330	4.5	0.7%	New Madrid	318	4.8	0.7%
Camden	416	5.0	0.9%	Newton	268	4.9	0.6%
Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%	Nodaway	98	5.0	0.2%
Carroll	81	4.9	0.2%	Oregon	36	4.5	0.1%
Carter	21	4.5	0.0%	Osage	77	5.0	0.2%
Cass	430	4.9	1.0%	Ozark	52	4.2	0.1%
Cedar	138	5.0	0.3%	Pemiscot	283	4.3	0.6%
Chariton	49	4.8	0.1%	Perry	186	5.0	0.4%
Christian	625	4.8	1.4%	Pettis	294	4.8	0.7%
Clark	50	4.8	0.1%	Phelps	662	5.0	1.5%
Clay	660	5.0	1.5%	Pike	153	4.9	0.3%
Clinton	69	5.0	0.2%	Platte	345	4.3	0.8%
Cole	671	4.9	1.5%	Polk	277	4.9	0.6%
Cooper	229	4.8	0.5%	Pulaski	412	4.9	0.9%
Crawford	436	5.0	1.0%	Putnam	37	4.9	0.1%
Dade	84	4.8	0.2%	Ralls	97	5.0	0.2%
Dallas	123	4.9	0.3%	Randolph	300	4.8	0.7%
Daviess	47	5.0	0.1%	Ray	234	4.9	0.5%
Dekalb	41	4.9	0.1%	Reynolds	55	4.9	0.1%
Dent	144	5.0	0.3%	Ripley	154	5.0	0.3%
Douglas	99	3.8	0.2%	Saline	311	4.9	0.7%
Dunklin	488	4.7	1.1%	Schuyler	21	4.9	0.0%
Franklin	894	5.0	2.0%	Scotland	37	4.8	0.1%
Gasconade	123	5.0	0.3%	Scott	507	4.8	1.1%
Gentry	20	4.8	0.0%	Shannon	27	4.0	0.1%
Greene	2,376	4.8	5.3%	Shelby	70	5.0	0.2%
Grundy	64	5.0	0.1%	St. Charles	1932	4.7	4.3%
Harrison	97	5.0	0.2%	St. Clair	92	4.9	0.2%
Henry	305	4.9	0.7%	St. Francois	674	5.0	1.5%
Hickory	38	4.9	0.1%	St. Louis City	2891	3.5	6.5%
Holt	22	5.0	0.0%	St. Louis Cnty	5672	4.9	12.7%
Howard	61	5.0	0.1%	Ste. Genevieve	134	4.8	0.3%
Howell	321	4.1	0.7%	Stoddard	362	4.8	0.8%
Iron	66	4.9	0.1%	Stone	286	4.8	0.6%
Jackson	2,375	3.4	5.3%	Sullivan	29	4.9	0.1%
Jasper	779	4.8	1.7%	Taney	605	4.9	1.4%
Jefferson	1,506	4.8	3.4%	Texas	281	4.7	0.6%
Johnson	345	5.0	0.8%	Vernon	226	4.9	0.5%
Knox	17	4.4	0.0%	Warren	413	4.9	0.9%
Laclede	471	5.0	1.1%	Washington	208	4.8	0.5%
Lafayette	392	4.8	0.9%	Wayne	156	5.0	0.3%
Lawrence	409	5.0	0.9%	Webster	273	5.0	0.6%
Lewis	83	5.0	0.2%	Worth	14	5.0	0.0%
Lincoln	335	4.7	0.8%	Wright	219	4.9	0.5%
				<b>Total All Counties</b>	<b>44624</b>	<b>4.58979472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Offense Groups

For both probation and parole, the greatest percent of offenders were being 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 is not surprising 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, 2015.**

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>						
Violent	270	3,347	3,617	11.2%	24.7%	22.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	60	910	970	2.5%	6.7%	6.1%
Nonviolent	1,061	5,070	6,131	44.1%	37.5%	38.5%
Drug	950	3,606	4,556	39.5%	26.7%	28.6%
DWI	66	594	660	2.7%	4.4%	4.1%
Total	2,407	13,527	15,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>						
Violent	955	4,580	5,535	7.9%	14.1%	12.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	396	1,072	1,468	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Nonviolent	5,095	13,807	18,902	42.1%	42.4%	42.4%
Drug	5,023	9,898	14,921	41.5%	30.4%	33.4%
DWI	627	3,171	3,798	5.2%	9.7%	8.5%
Total	12,096	32,528	44,624	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, 2015.**

Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>			
Violent	8.8	11.4	11.2
Sex and Child Abuse	6.0	9.2	9.0
Nonviolent	4.5	5.0	4.9
Drug	5.6	7.2	6.9
DWI	5.1	5.2	5.2
Total	5.5	7.5	7.2
<b>Probation</b>			
Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3
Sex and Child Abuse	4.4	4.8	4.7
Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6
Drug	4.7	4.5	4.6
DWI	4.8	4.7	4.7

\* 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 make up around 75% of all probation offenses. Female probationers were slightly higher at 77.6% (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%) than for probation. In general, top offenses and patterns among parole supervised offenders reflect top offenses among incarcerations.

**Table 12.6. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised offenders on June 30, 2015, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
<b>Parole</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,331	5.7	14.6%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,488	5.5	9.3%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,247	9.1	7.8%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	950	4.9	6.0%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	621	9.2	3.9%
6	18010	FORGERY	547	4.9	3.4%
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	478	6.0	3.0%
8	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	454	16.6	2.8%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	430	8.5	2.7%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	374	4.9	2.3%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	364	4.9	2.3%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	279	26.4	1.8%
13	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL - A GGRA VATED OFFENDER	223	5.1	1.4%
14	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	205	3.5	1.3%
15	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	200	7.1	1.3%
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	193	4.8	1.2%
17	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	183	3.5	1.1%
18	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	177	9.8	1.1%
19	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	122	3.6	0.8%
20	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	119	3.2	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			10,985	7.1	68.9%
Total All Other Offenses			4,948	7.3	31.1%
Total All Offenses			15,934	7.2	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	9,500	4.6	21.3%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	3,687	4.8	8.3%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	3,156	4.8	7.1%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,801	4.7	6.3%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	2,408	4.7	5.4%
6	18010	FORGERY	1,362	4.7	3.1%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,252	4.7	2.8%
8	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,213	5.0	2.7%
9	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL - A GGRA VATED OFFENDER	1,024	4.8	2.3%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	992	4.8	2.2%
11	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	815	4.3	1.8%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	781	4.6	1.8%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	667	4.7	1.5%
14	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	652	4.7	1.5%
15	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	543	2.0	1.2%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	473	4.6	1.1%
17	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	465	4.9	1.0%
18	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	439	4.9	1.0%
19	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	434	4.7	1.0%
20	46780	DWR/DWS	402	4.7	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			33,066	4.6	74.1%
Total All Other Offenses			11,558	4.4	25.9%
Total All Offenses			44,624	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, 2015, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
<b>Parole</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	589	4.9	24.5%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	253	4.7	10.5%
3	18010	FORGERY	240	4.8	10.0%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	191	8.1	7.9%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	134	5.1	5.6%
6	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	55	7.5	2.3%
7	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	47	3.3	2.0%
8	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	43	4.1	1.8%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	42	5.2	1.7%
10	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	40	4.3	1.7%
11	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	35	4.9	1.5%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	31	4.9	1.3%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	30	7.0	1.2%
14	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	26	5.3	1.1%
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	26	3.6	1.1%
16	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	23	5.3	1.0%
17	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	20	23.9	0.8%
18	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	19	5.0	0.8%
19	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	17	7.1	0.7%
20	32460	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	17	3.8	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			1,878	5.5	78.0%
Total All Other Offenses			525	5.6	21.8%
Total All Offenses			2,407	5.5	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,365	4.7	27.8%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,476	4.8	12.2%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	823	4.9	6.8%
4	18010	FORGERY	741	4.7	6.1%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	468	4.8	3.9%
6	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	461	4.7	3.8%
7	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	236	4.8	2.0%
8	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	227	4.8	1.9%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	189	4.8	1.6%
10	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	182	4.8	1.5%
11	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	177	4.8	1.5%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	146	4.6	1.2%
13	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	129	4.9	1.1%
14	32460	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	124	4.5	1.0%
15	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	118	4.6	1.0%
16	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	117	5.0	1.0%
17	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	116	5.0	1.0%
18	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -A GGRA VATED OFFENDER	104	4.9	0.9%
19	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	100	4.7	0.8%
20	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	93	4.7	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,392	4.7	77.6%
Total All Other Offenses			2,704	4.3	22.4%
Total All Offenses			12,096	4.6	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, 2015, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
<b>Parole</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,742	5.9	12.9%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,354	5.5	10.0%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,056	9.2	7.8%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	697	4.9	5.2%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	566	9.4	4.2%
6	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	439	16.8	3.2%
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	436	6.0	3.2%
8	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	400	8.6	3.0%
9	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	362	4.9	2.7%
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	321	4.9	2.4%
11	18010	FORGERY	307	5.0	2.3%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	259	26.6	1.9%
13	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	206	5.1	1.5%
14	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	184	7.1	1.4%
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	179	3.5	1.3%
16	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	175	3.5	1.3%
17	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	167	9.9	1.2%
18	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	162	4.8	1.2%
19	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	109	3.2	0.8%
20	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	109	3.8	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,230	7.4	68.2%
Total All Other Offenses			4,294	7.6	31.7%
Total All Offenses			13,527	7.5	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	6,135	4.5	18.9%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,333	4.7	7.2%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,333	4.8	7.2%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,211	4.7	6.8%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	1,947	4.7	6.0%
6	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,137	5.0	3.5%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,134	4.7	3.5%
8	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	920	4.8	2.8%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	803	4.8	2.5%
10	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	760	4.2	2.3%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	635	4.5	2.0%
12	18010	FORGERY	621	4.8	1.9%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	573	4.7	1.8%
14	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	490	4.7	1.5%
15	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	459	2.0	1.4%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	373	4.6	1.1%
17	46780	DWR/DWS	360	4.7	1.1%
18	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	339	4.6	1.0%
19	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	322	4.9	1.0%
20	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	274	4.2	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			24,159	4.6	74.3%
Total All Other Offenses			8,368	4.5	25.7%
Total All Offenses			32,527	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, 2015, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
<b>Parole</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	570	7.1	11.1%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	441	9.6	8.6%
3	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	418	9.3	8.1%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	371	5.8	7.2%
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	341	16.8	6.6%
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	201	5.2	3.9%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	188	8.8	3.6%
8	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	186	26.6	3.6%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	185	6.2	3.6%
10	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	151	10.0	2.9%
11	18010	FORGERY	109	5.4	2.1%
12	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	107	5.4	2.1%
13	32495	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	92	12.6	1.8%
14	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	80	5.3	1.6%
15	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	64	11.7	1.2%
16	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	64	3.8	1.2%
17	10020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	60	30.0	1.2%
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	51	21.4	1.0%
19	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	46	5.7	0.9%
20	15020	STEALING OF A MOTOR VEH-1ST OFNS	43	5.5	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,768	10.0	73.1%
Total All Other Offenses			1,384	7.4	26.9%
Total All Offenses			5,152	9.3	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,825	4.0	17.1%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,035	4.7	9.7%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	765	4.7	7.2%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	728	4.4	6.8%
5	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	546	5.0	5.1%
6	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	427	3.9	4.0%
7	18010	FORGERY	347	4.6	3.3%
8	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	323	4.4	3.0%
9	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	271	4.5	2.5%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	245	4.7	2.3%
11	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	223	4.4	2.1%
12	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	184	4.4	1.7%
13	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	168	4.0	1.6%
14	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	157	4.4	1.5%
15	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	157	4.2	1.5%
16	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	130	2.0	1.2%
17	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	123	3.6	1.2%
18	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	122	4.6	1.1%
19	46780	DWR/DWS	116	4.4	1.1%
20	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	106	4.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,998	4.4	75.0%
Total All Other Offenses			2,670	4.1	25.0%
Total All Offenses			10,668	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, 2015, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
<b>Parole</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,761	5.2	16.3%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,117	5.3	10.4%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	806	8.8	7.5%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	749	4.8	6.9%
5	18010	FORGERY	438	4.8	4.1%
6	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	293	5.8	2.7%
7	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	284	4.7	2.6%
8	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	267	4.7	2.5%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	242	8.3	2.2%
10	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -A GGRA VATED OFFENDER	204	5.1	1.9%
11	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	203	9.1	1.9%
12	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	192	3.5	1.8%
13	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	187	7.2	1.7%
14	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	155	4.7	1.4%
15	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	140	3.5	1.3%
16	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	113	16.0	1.0%
17	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	95	5.8	0.9%
18	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	93	26.1	0.9%
19	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	88	3.6	0.8%
20	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	86	8.7	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,513	6.1	69.7%
Total All Other Offenses			3,269	6.2	30.3%
Total All Offenses			10,782	6.2	100.0%
<b>Probation</b>					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	7,675	4.7	22.6%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,652	4.8	7.8%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,391	4.9	7.0%
4	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	2,224	4.7	6.5%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,073	4.8	6.1%
6	18010	FORGERY	1,015	4.8	3.0%
7	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -A GGRA VATED OFFENDER	942	4.8	2.8%
8	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	929	4.8	2.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	747	4.9	2.2%
10	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	667	5.0	2.0%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	613	4.7	1.8%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	510	4.8	1.5%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	429	4.8	1.3%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	413	2.0	1.2%
15	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	399	4.9	1.2%
16	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	390	4.9	1.1%
17	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	388	4.7	1.1%
18	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	354	4.8	1.0%
19	46780	DWR/DWS	286	4.8	0.8%
20	48865	LEFT SCENE OF ACCIDENT	271	4.9	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			25,368	4.7	74.7%
Total All Other Offenses			8,584	4.5	25.3%
Total All Offenses			33,956	4.7	100.0%

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

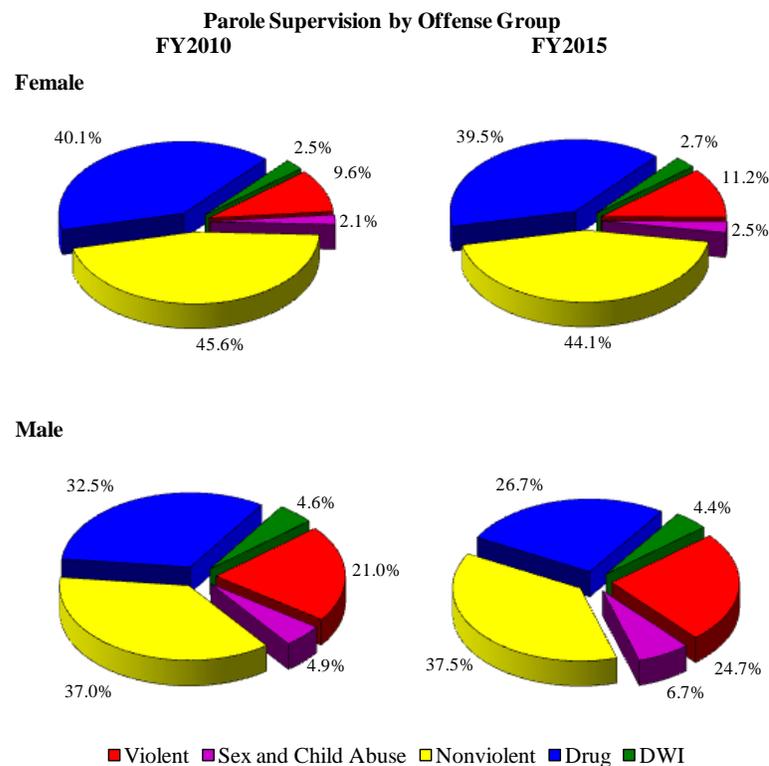
### 13. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2010

#### Offense Groups

Unlike the gender disparity in the incarcerated population, males and females on parole supervision have decreased at roughly the same percent in the past five years (Table 13.1). Percent of females decreased in each category. While total percent change for males decreased, males exhibited a notable increase in Sex and Child Abuse and slight increase in Violent offenses under parole supervision. The percent of females in each offense group remained relatively unchanged from 2010 to 2015 (Fig. 13.1). Percent of males on parole for Drug offenses showed a great decrease, with Violent and Sex and Child Abuse offenses increasing.

**Table 13.1. Number of male and female parole supervised offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2010 to the FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	276	3,296	3,572	270	3,347	3,617	-2.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	61	777	838	60	910	970	-1.6%	17.1%	15.8%
Nonviolent	1,309	5,813	7,122	1,061	5,070	6,131	-18.9%	-12.8%	-13.9%
Drug	1,151	5,116	6,267	950	3,606	4,556	-17.5%	-29.5%	-27.3%
DWI	71	720	791	66	594	660	-7.0%	-17.5%	-16.6%
Total	2,868	15,722	18,590	2,407	13,527	15,934	-16.1%	-14.0%	-14.3%

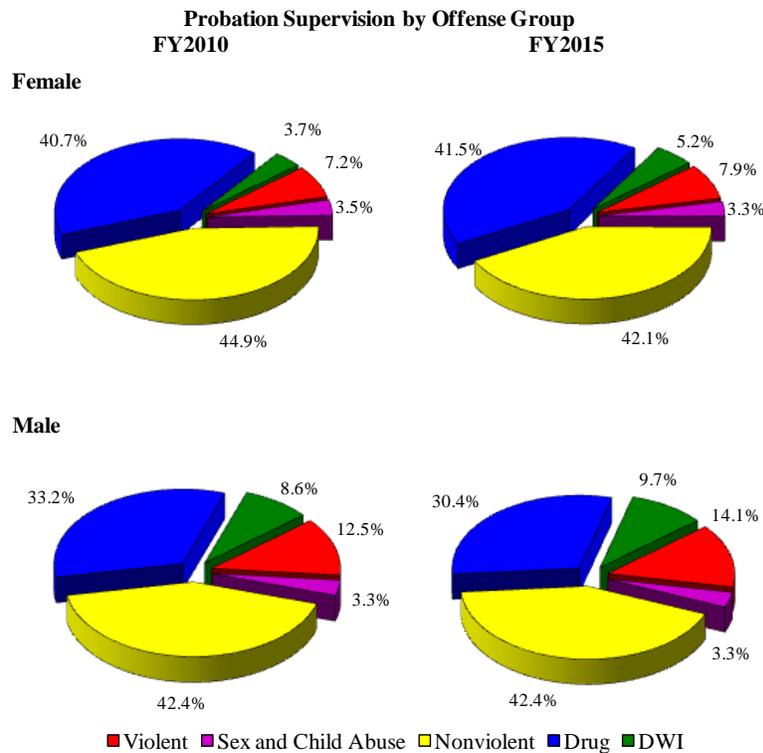


**Figure 13.1. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female parole supervised offenders on June 30, 2010 and 2015.**

Numbers of both males and females on probation showed a decrease from 2010, with males decreasing to greater extent (21.3%)(Table 13.2). Both genders also had decreases in all offense types, with the greatest being Drug offenses among males. Percent of probation supervised offenders by offense group changed little for both males and females over the last five years (Fig. 13.2). The greatest increases were for males with Violent and DWI offenses, and females for DWI offenses. Females decreased most in Nonviolent offenses, and males in Drug offenses.

**Table 13.2. Number of male and female probation supervised offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2010 to the FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	997	5,182	6,179	955	4,580	5,535	-4.2%	-11.6%	-10.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	479	1,364	1,843	396	1,072	1,468	-17.3%	-21.4%	-20.3%
Nonviolent	6,186	17,508	23,694	5,095	13,807	18,902	-17.6%	-21.1%	-20.2%
Drug	5,603	13,710	19,313	5,023	9,898	14,921	-10.4%	-27.8%	-22.7%
DWI	507	3,557	4,064	627	3,171	3,798	23.7%	-10.9%	-6.5%
Total	13,772	41,321	55,093	12,096	32,528	44,624	-12.2%	-21.3%	-19.0%



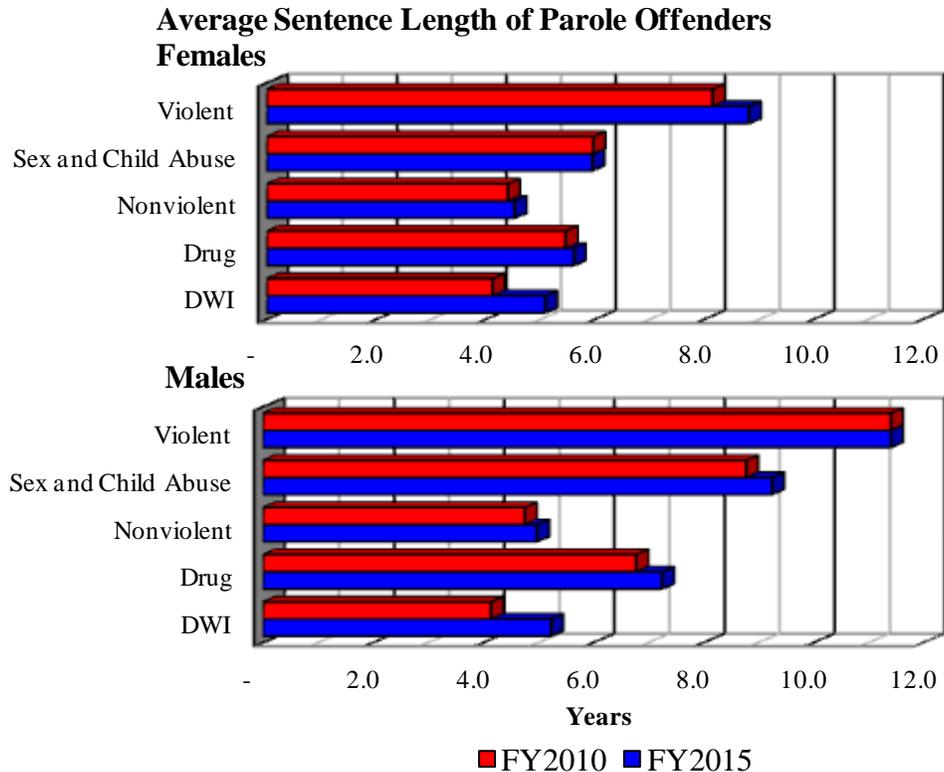
**Figure 13.2. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female probation supervised offenders on June 30, 2010 and 2015.**

## Average Sentence

Average sentence length of offenders on parole increased from FY2010 for both genders. Male Violent offenses and female Sex and Child Abuse offenses did not change (Table 13.3). 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 FY2010. By FY2015, 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 FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.2	11.4	11.2	8.8	11.4	11.2	8.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.0	8.8	8.6	6.0	9.2	9.0	-0.3%	5.3%	5.4%
Nonviolent	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.9	2.8%	4.6%	4.4%
Drug	5.5	6.8	6.5	5.6	7.2	6.9	2.7%	6.9%	5.7%
DWI	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	23.4%	26.4%	26.1%
Total	5.2	7.0	6.7	5.5	7.5	7.2	5.2%	7.0%	6.9%

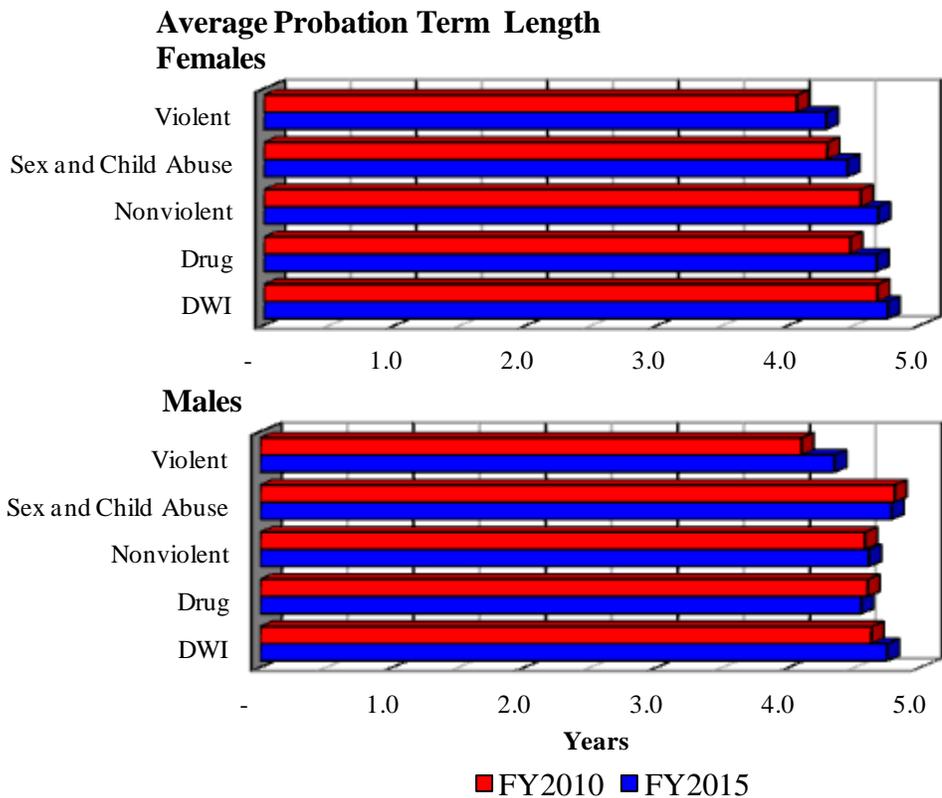


**Figure 13.3. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for parole supervised offenders for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

Average probation term length was comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2010 to FY2015, though total term length increased 5.1% for females (Table 13.4). Male Violent offenses and DWI offenses increased, with very little change in other offense groups. However, females showed an increase in all offense groups (Fig. 13.4).

**Table 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

Offense Group	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.5%	6.1%	6.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.6%	-0.5%	0.4%
Nonviolent	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.9%	0.7%	1.3%
Drug	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5%	-1.0%	0.6%
DWI	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	1.7%	2.6%	2.5%
Total	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1%	1.5%	2.4%

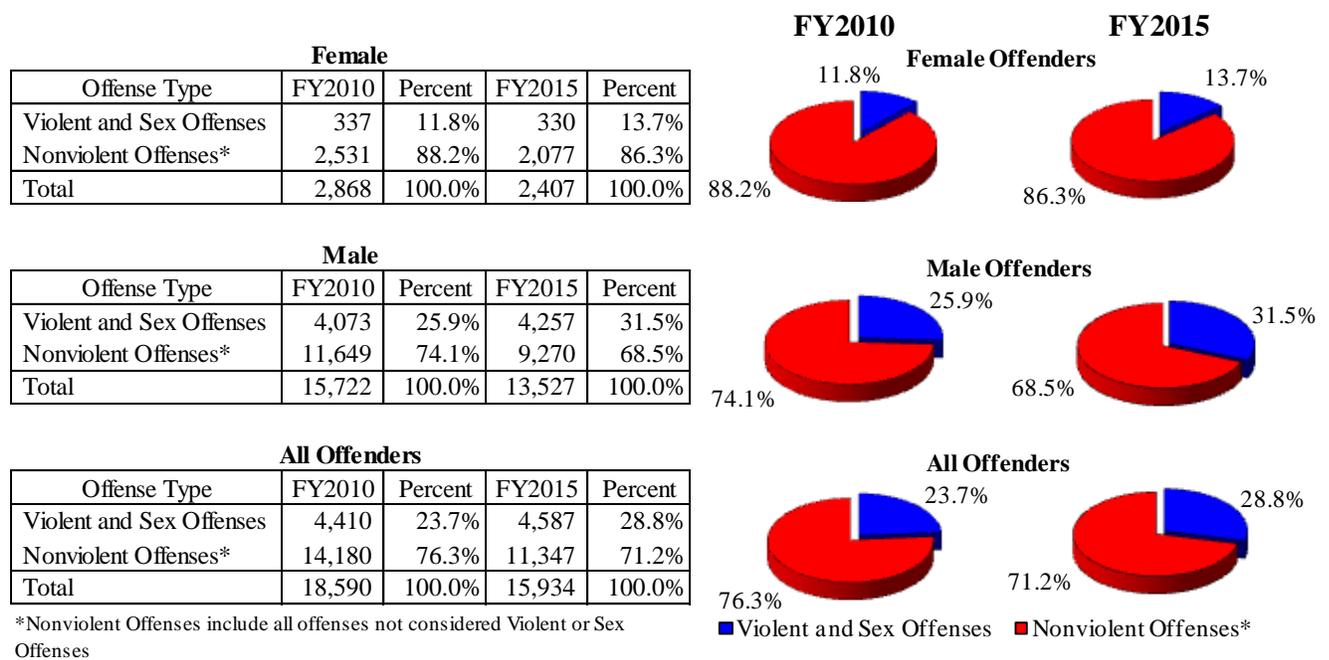


**Figure 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

***Violent and Nonviolent Compositions***

Percent of parole supervised offenders increased in Violent and Sex Offenses for total, males and females from FY2010. The percent increase of females was marginal, while males increased from roughly 26% to 32% (Fig. 13.5).

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 FY2010 and FY2015. Both males and females showed an increase in percent Violent offenses for probationers in the past five years.



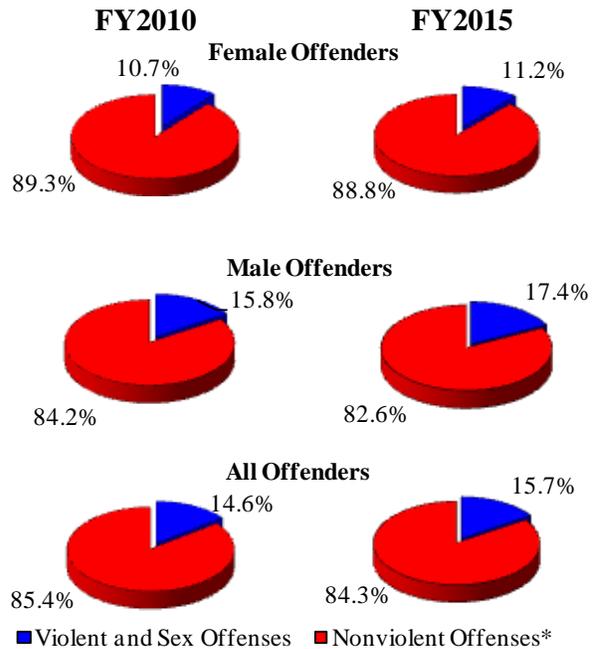
**Figure 13.5. Number and percent of all, male and female parole supervised offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

Female				
Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,476	10.7%	1,351	11.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,296	89.3%	10,745	88.8%
Total	13,772	100.0%	12,096	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	6,546	15.8%	5,652	17.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	34,775	84.2%	26,876	82.6%
Total	41,321	100.0%	32,528	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2010	Percent	FY2015	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	8,022	14.6%	7,003	15.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	47,071	85.4%	37,621	84.3%
Total	55,093	100.0%	44,624	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 FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

### *Racial Composition*

The parole supervised population had an overall decrease of approximately 14% from FY2010 to FY2015 (Table 13.5). The reduction was relatively even among races for males, ranging from 13.4% (White) to 20.5% (Native American). However, Asians showed a dramatic increase of 82.6% though the actual numbers remain at less than 50 parolees. The greatest reductions for females were among Black and Asian races, with the rest below 10%.

For probation supervised offenders, there were reductions in males of all races ranging from 13.3% to 28.1%, though the percent recorded as Unknown showed a 50% increase. Only Black and White races exhibited a decrease among female probationers, while all others increased.

**Table 13.5. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2010 and FY2015 cohort.**

Race	FY2010			FY2015			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Parole</b>									
Asian	11	23	34	5	42	47	-54.5%	82.6%	38.2%
Black	634	5,650	6,284	365	4,787	5,152	-42.4%	-15.3%	-18.0%
Hispanic	42	181	223	45	153	198	7.1%	-15.5%	-11.2%
Native American	20	39	59	19	31	50	-5.0%	-20.5%	-15.3%
Unknown	0	19	19	0	19	19	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	2,161	9,810	11,971	1,973	8,495	10,468	-8.7%	-13.4%	-12.6%
Total	2,868	15,722	18,590	2,407	13,527	15,934	-16.1%	-14.0%	-14.3%
<b>Probation</b>									
Asian	35	124	159	38	95	133	8.6%	-23.4%	-16.4%
Black	2,862	11,954	14,816	2,069	8,599	10,668	-27.7%	-28.1%	-28.0%
Hispanic	132	573	705	154	497	651	16.7%	-13.3%	-7.7%
Native American	30	86	116	52	86	138	73.3%	0.0%	19.0%
Unknown	13	38	51	13	57	70	0.0%	50.0%	37.3%
White	10,700	28,546	39,246	9,770	23,194	32,964	-8.7%	-18.7%	-16.0%
Total	13,772	41,321	55,093	12,096	32,528	44,624	-12.2%	-21.3%	-19.0%



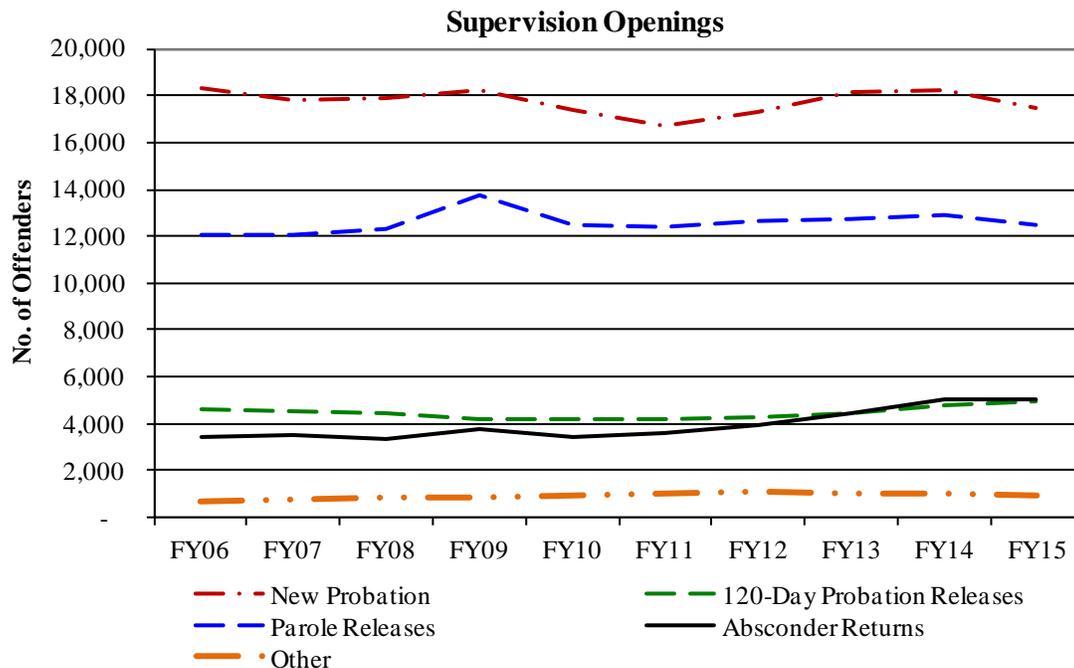
## 14. Supervision Openings

### All Openings

Supervision openings decreased in FY2015 for the first time since FY2011 (Table 14.1). This is primarily due to new probations and parole releases as the other opening types remained similar to FY2014 (Fig. 14.1). Supervision openings have increased 1.2% per year in the last five years compared to only 0.2% for FY2006 to FY2010. Releases to supervision from 120-day probation increased at 3.3% per year since FY2011, compared to nearly no change from FY2006 to FY2010 (Table 14.2).

**Table 14.1. Number of supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Probation	18,311	17,783	17,890	18,219	17,412	16,671	17,271	18,121	18,235	17,510
120-Day Probation Releases	4,631	4,562	4,471	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,406	4,823	4,927
Parole Releases	12,063	12,053	12,269	13,771	12,502	12,385	12,631	12,704	12,916	12,480
Absconder Returns	3,466	3,551	3,317	3,742	3,456	3,639	3,964	4,416	5,068	5,038
Other	692	786	839	830	978	1,010	1,121	1,041	996	947
Supervision Openings	39,163	38,735	38,786	40,721	38,552	37,878	39,287	40,688	42,038	40,902
Percent Change		-1.1%	0.1%	5.0%	-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	-2.7%



**Figure 14.1. Ten year trends in supervision opening types from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 14.2. Annual percent change in supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2010 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2015.**

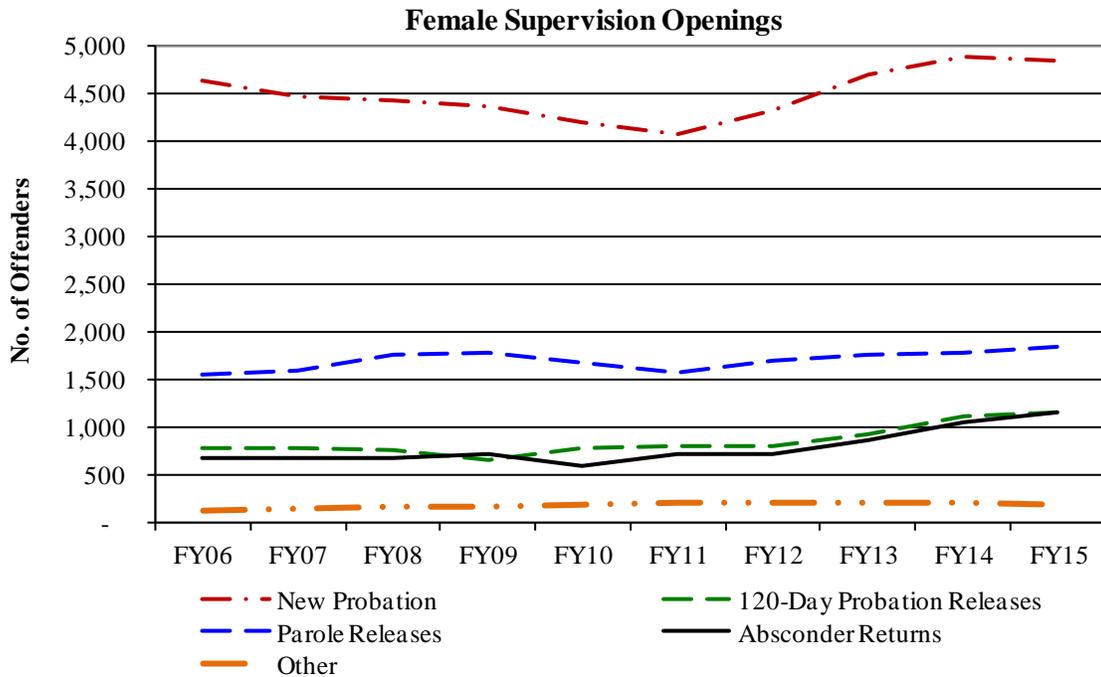
	Change in Supervision Openings	
	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY06-FY10	FY11-FY15
Supervision Openings	0.2%	1.2%
New Probation	-0.4%	0.2%
120 Day Probation Releases	0.1%	3.3%
Parole Releases	0.7%	0.0%
Absconder Returns	1.0%	8.0%
Other	8.9%	-0.4%

***Openings by Gender and Race***

Total female supervision openings increased again in FY2015, but by a much lesser degree than the previous three years (Table 14.3). All supervision opening types are near last year’s numbers, and both new probations and parole releases are nearly the highest of the past ten years (Fig. 14.2). Female supervision openings increased at 4.3% per year in the last five years compared to decreasing 0.1% from FY2006 to FY2010 (Table 14.4). All supervision opening types showed an average annual increase in the last five years. This is of particular note in the 120-day releases which are much greater (8.7%) than the 1.3% in annual increase of FY2006 – FY2010. The great majority (97.5%) of supervision openings was from the White (71.7%) and Black (25.8%) races (Table 14.5). White females comprised a greater portion of female openings (81.7%) than White males did for male supervision openings. Among Blacks the reverse was true, with males comprising a greater portion (28.8%) than females (15.6%).

**Table 14.3. Number of female supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Female Supervision Openings										
Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
New Probation	4,634	4,470	4,431	4,376	4,209	4,085	4,336	4,701	4,895	4,853
120-Day Probation Releases	787	777	755	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,162
Parole Releases	1,548	1,602	1,763	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851
Absconder Returns	665	670	668	705	598	719	721	857	1,059	1,146
Other	122	139	169	156	190	210	203	210	199	178
Supervision Openings	7,756	7,658	7,786	7,662	7,458	7,398	7,758	8,457	9,057	9,190
Percent Change		-1.3%	1.7%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.0%	7.1%	1.5%



**Figure 14.2. Ten year trends in female supervision opening types from FY2006 to FY2015.**

**Table 14.4. Annual percent change in female supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2010 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2015.**

	Change in Female Supervision Openings	
	Average Annual Percent Increase	
	FY06-FY10	FY11-FY15
Supervision Openings	-0.1%	4.3%
New Probation	-1.1%	3.0%
120 Day Probation Releases	1.3%	8.7%
Parole Releases	1.8%	2.0%
Absconder Returns	-1.2%	14.2%
Other	11.9%	-1.0%

**Table 14.5. Number of all, male and female supervision openings for FY2015 by opening type and race, including percent of openings.**

Race	New Probation	Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
<b>Total</b>							
Asian	60	18	25	12	4	119	0.3%
Black	4,326	887	3,385	1,769	190	10,557	25.8%
Hispanic	317	78	221	73	22	711	1.7%
Native American	48	10	61	20	4	143	0.3%
Unknown	41	6	8	6	0	61	0.1%
White	12,718	3,928	8,780	3,158	727	29,311	71.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,510</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>40,902</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Female**

Asian	13	7	4	4	1	29	0.3%
Black	804	105	245	260	22	1,436	15.6%
Hispanic	86	15	42	18	5	166	1.8%
Native American	15	6	19	6	0	46	0.5%
Unknown	5	0	0	2	0	7	0.1%
White	3,930	1,029	1,541	856	150	7,506	81.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,853</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Male**

Asian	47	11	21	8	3	90	0.3%
Black	3,522	782	3,140	1,509	168	9,121	28.8%
Hispanic	231	63	179	55	17	545	1.7%
Native American	33	4	42	14	4	97	0.3%
Unknown	36	6	8	4	0	54	0.2%
White	8,788	2,899	7,239	2,302	577	21,805	68.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,657</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>10,629</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>31,712</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

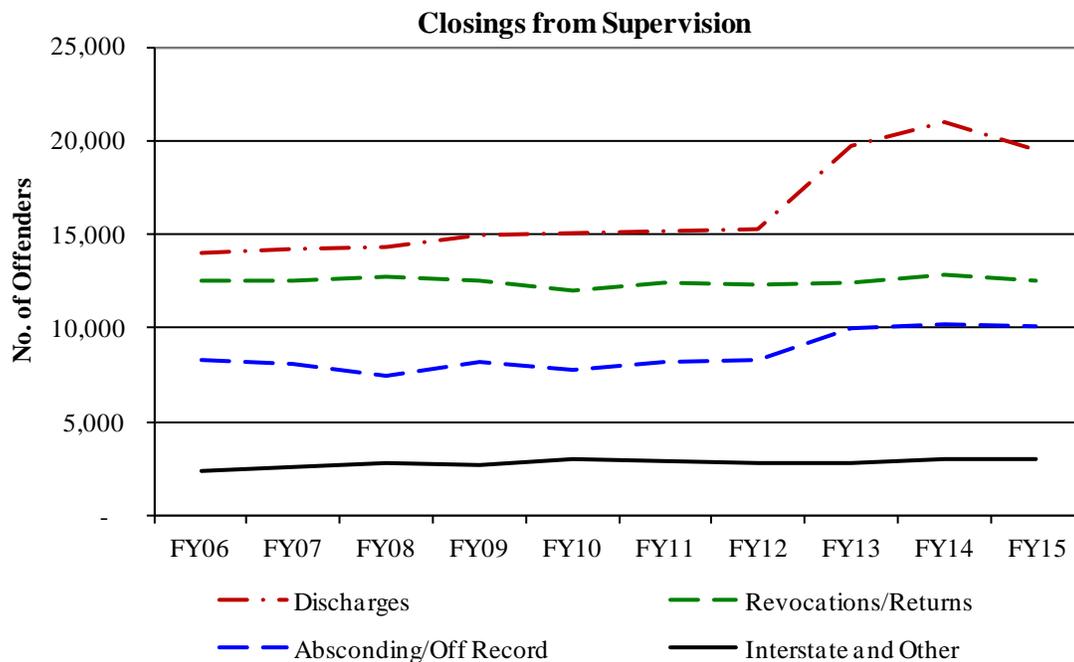
## 15. Supervision Closings

### All Closings

On September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole were able to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior (HB1525), thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence. This led to a sharp increase in discharges in FY2013 and FY2014, though there was a 4.3% decrease in FY2015 (Table 15.1). While the notable discharge increase is beginning to level, 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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

Type of Closing	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Discharges	14,031	14,216	14,355	14,952	15,024	15,143	15,249	19,756	21,022	19,463
Revocations/Returns	12,544	12,535	12,775	12,529	12,013	12,389	12,361	12,450	12,844	12,527
Absconding/Off Record	8,315	8,076	7,492	8,227	7,725	8,194	8,339	9,951	10,176	10,096
Interstate and Other	2,393	2,554	2,858	2,754	3,043	2,894	2,856	2,848	3,045	2,983
Total Releases	37,283	37,381	37,480	38,462	37,805	38,620	38,805	45,005	47,087	45,069
Annual Percent Change		0.3%	0.3%	2.6%	-1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.6%	-4.3%
Percent Discharged	37.6%	38.0%	38.3%	38.9%	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.2%



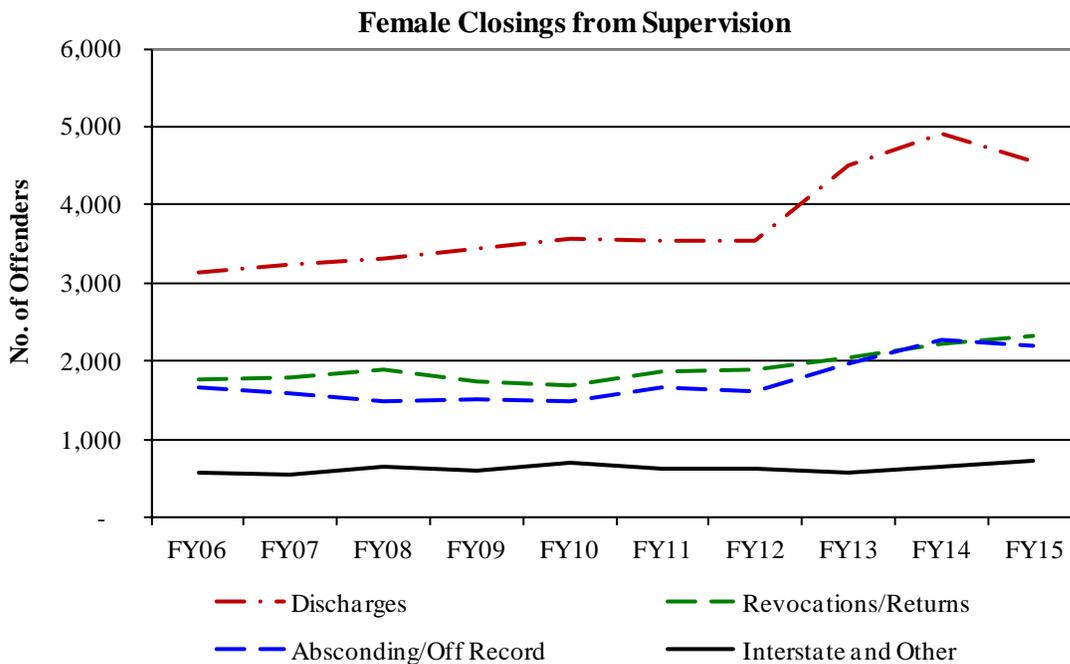
**Figure 15.1. Ten year trends in closings to supervision by closing type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

## Closings by Gender and Race

The female supervised population also decreased from FY2014 but to a lesser amount at 2.6% (Table 15.2). Female discharges show a marked increase after FY2012, as in the total population. However, female revocations and returns have been steadily increasing as well (Fig. 15.2).

**Table 15.2. Number of female closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Discharges	3,137	3,239	3,301	3,449	3,568	3,552	3,537	4,511	4,901	4,551
Revocations/Returns	1,755	1,801	1,898	1,730	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,221	2,311
Absconding/Off Record	1,662	1,597	1,476	1,515	1,475	1,660	1,609	1,979	2,261	2,197
Interstate and Other	563	543	647	610	694	625	633	580	657	722
Total Releases	7,117	7,180	7,322	7,304	7,430	7,701	7,662	9,108	10,040	9,781
Annual Percent Change		0.9%	2.0%	-0.2%	1.7%	3.6%	-0.5%	18.9%	10.2%	-2.6%
Percent Discharged	44.1%	45.1%	45.1%	47.2%	48.0%	46.1%	46.2%	49.5%	48.8%	46.5%

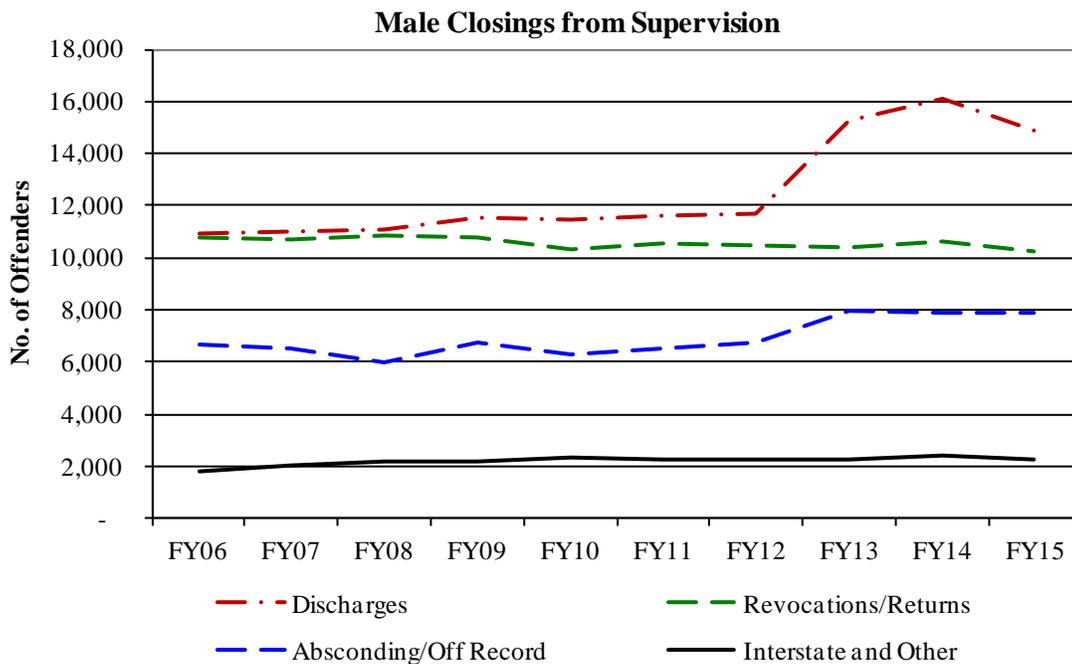


**Figure 15.2. Ten year trends in female closings to supervision by closing type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Males closely follow the overall trend for closings from supervisions, sharply increasing from FY2012 then declining 4.7% from last year (Table 15.3). Revocations and returns remained fairly consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.3). One interesting note is that males have had at least one and one-half as many discharges as revocations. Females, on the other hand, have a greater ratio with at least two times as many discharges 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 FY2006 to FY2015.**

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Discharges	10,894	10,977	11,054	11,503	11,456	11,591	11,712	15,245	16,121	14,912
Revocations/Returns	10,789	10,734	10,877	10,799	10,320	10,525	10,478	10,412	10,623	10,216
Absconding/Off Record	6,653	6,479	6,016	6,712	6,250	6,534	6,730	7,972	7,915	7,899
Interstate and Other	1,830	2,011	2,211	2,144	2,349	2,269	2,223	2,268	2,388	2,261
Total Releases	30,166	30,201	30,158	31,158	30,375	30,919	31,143	35,897	37,047	35,288
Annual Percent Change		0.1%	-0.1%	3.3%	-2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.2%	-4.7%
Percent Discharged	36.1%	36.3%	36.7%	36.9%	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.5%	43.5%	42.3%



**Figure 15.3. Ten year trends in male closings to supervision by closing type from FY2006 to FY2015.**

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, as well.

**Table 15.4. Number of closings from supervision by supervision closing type, race and gender from FY2006 to FY2015.**

Race	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
<b>Total</b>						
Asian	63	25	31	23	142	0.3%
Black	4,968	2,626	3,648	685	11,927	26.5%
Hispanic	325	200	144	91	760	1.7%
Native American	70	59	30	14	173	0.4%
Unknown	29	2	14	8	53	0.1%
White	14,008	9,615	6,229	2,162	32,014	71.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,463</b>	<b>12,527</b>	<b>10,096</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>45,069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Female**

Asian	10	12	10	6	38	0.4%
Black	848	205	478	114	1,645	16.8%
Hispanic	52	54	31	19	156	1.6%
Native American	26	22	9	9	66	0.7%
Unknown	7	0	2	2	11	0.1%
White	3,608	2,018	1,667	572	7,865	80.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>9,781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Male**

Asian	53	13	21	17	104	0.3%
Black	4,120	2,421	3,170	571	10,282	29.1%
Hispanic	273	146	113	72	604	1.7%
Native American	44	37	21	5	107	0.3%
Unknown	22	2	12	6	42	0.1%
White	10,400	7,597	4,562	1,590	24,149	68.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,912</b>	<b>10,216</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>35,288</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

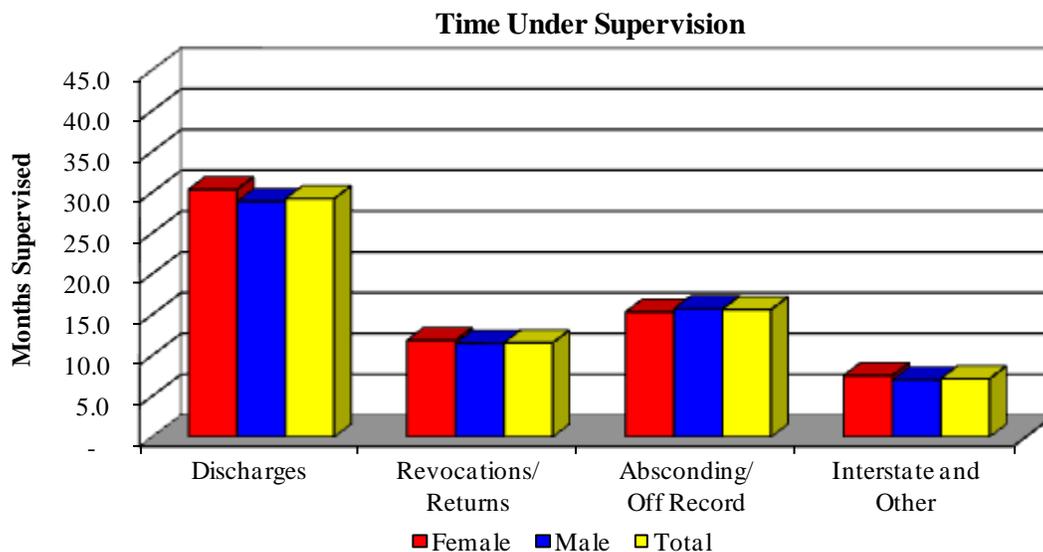
## 16. Time Under Supervision

### *Total and by Gender*

In FY2015, supervised offenders average nearly 20 months under supervision. Discharged offenders were under supervision nearly three times longer than revocations (Table 16.1). This is not 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 FY2015.**

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	4,538	30.3	14,851	28.9	19,389	29.2
Revocations/Returns	2,310	11.8	10,207	11.5	12,517	11.5
Absconding/Off Record	1,961	15.3	6,675	15.7	8,636	15.6
Interstate and Other	723	7.5	2,258	7.0	2,981	7.1
Total	9,532	21.0	33,991	19.6	43,523	19.9



**Figure 16.1. Average months under supervision for all, male and female supervised offenders in FY2015.**

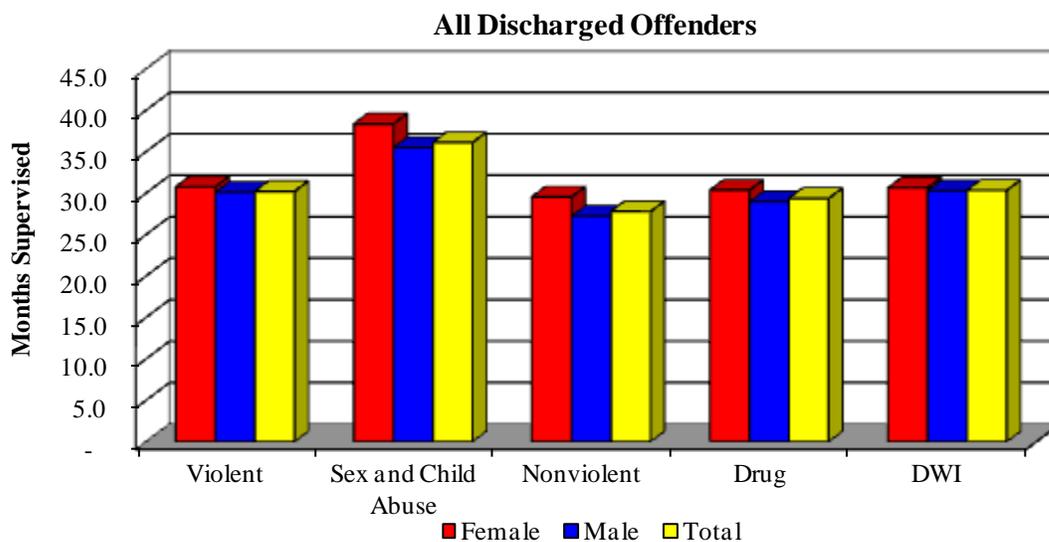
## Offense Group

Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1<sup>st</sup> degree, 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 and DWI includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are 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, overall average time served was greatest for Sex and Child Abuse. Violent and DWI offenders had equal average 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 DWI. In particular, females had a longer average sentence 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 FY2015.**

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	360	30.8	2,030	30.1	2,390	30.2
Sex and Child Abuse	147	38.3	541	35.5	688	36.1
Nonviolent	1,782	29.5	5,613	27.2	7,395	27.8
Drug	1,918	30.4	4,663	29.0	6,581	29.4
DWI	331	30.6	2,004	30.3	2,335	30.3
Total	4,538	30.3	14,851	28.9	19,389	29.2

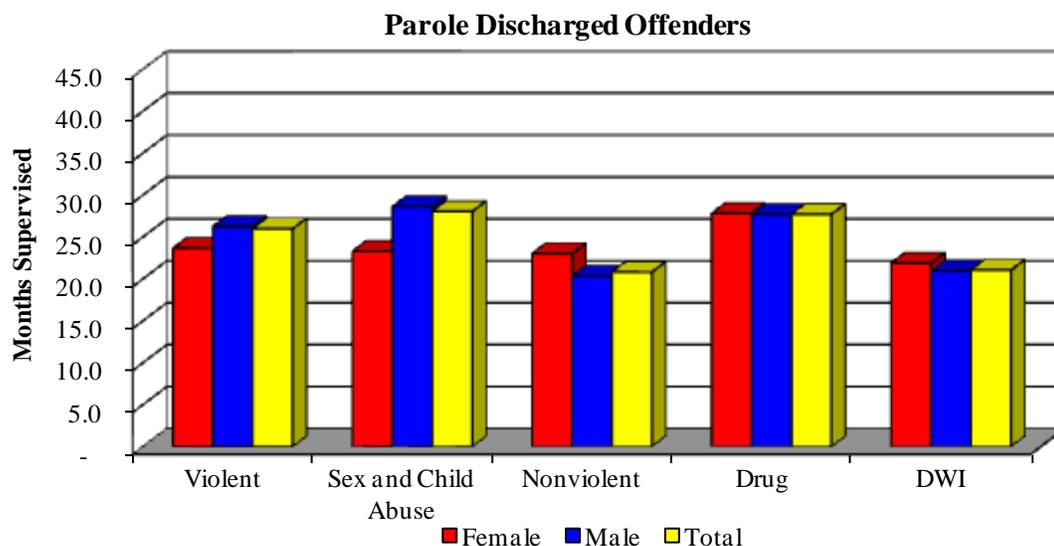


**Figure 16.2. Average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female discharged field supervised offenders in FY2015.**

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 DWI, contrary to all discharges where DWI average time was second highest. Females had three to five months shorter average time than males for Violent and Sex and Child Abuse offenses. However, females had longer average time than males for DWI and Nonviolent offenses. Average supervised time was equal for Drug offenses between males and females (Fig. 16.3).

**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 FY2015.**

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	88	23.6	786	26.2	874	26.0
Sex and Child Abuse	28	23.3	230	28.6	258	28.0
Nonviolent	370	23.0	1,660	20.3	2,030	20.8
Drug	326	27.8	1,322	27.7	1,648	27.7
DWI	40	21.9	282	20.9	322	21.1
Total	852	24.9	4,280	24.2	5,132	24.3

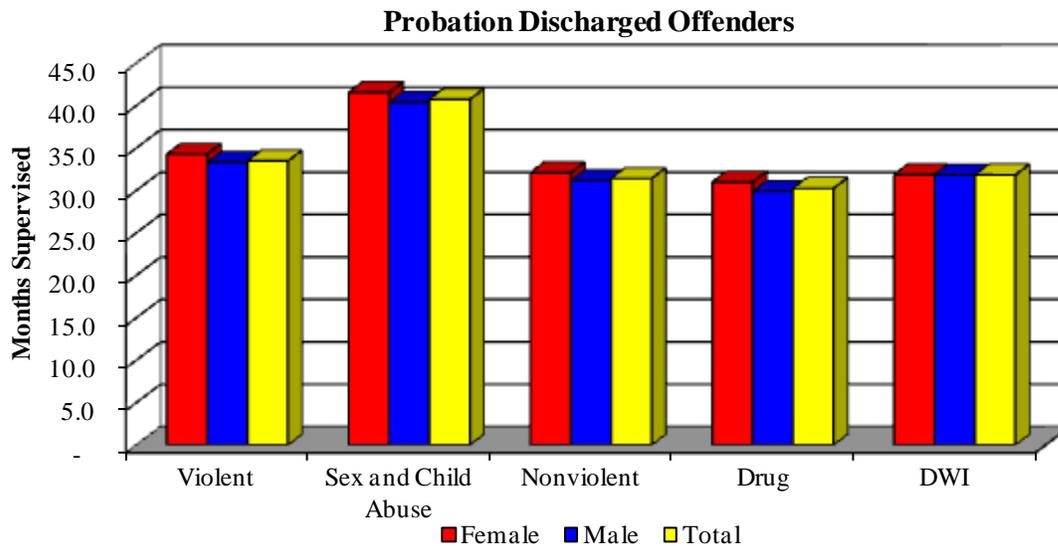


**Figure 16.3. Average months under parole supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female parole discharged field supervised offenders in FY2015.**

For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time was again for Sex and Child Abuse followed by Violent offenses (Table 16.4). Unlike the average times for all discharges, probation discharges showed a lower, rather than equal, average time for DWI compared to Violent offenses. Females had longer average time served before probation discharges than males in all offense groups (Fig. 16.4). However, the difference was generally less than one month.

**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 FY2015.**

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	246	34.3	1,091	33.3	1,337	33.5
Sex and Child Abuse	117	41.5	272	40.4	389	40.7
Nonviolent	1,255	32.1	3,562	31.2	4,817	31.4
Drug	1,516	31.0	3,118	29.9	4,634	30.2
DWI	291	31.9	1,722	31.8	2,013	31.8
Total	3,425	32.1	9,765	31.4	13,190	31.5



**Figure 16.4. Average months under probation supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female probation discharged field supervised offenders in FY2015.**

## **17. Recidivism Rates of Supervised Offenders**

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

### ***Total Recidivism***

By FY2010 releases to probation, five year recidivism among 120d/LT offenders for either first return or first new conviction was just over 40%, down from 46.6% for FY2006 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism has remained below 4% since FY2012, and two year recidivism is down from nearly one-third of 120d/LT offenders to just over one-quarter. For first new convictions only, FY2015 showed a continuing increase in six-month and one-year recidivism since FY2012. However, two-, three- and five-year recidivism for new convictions is beginning to decline.

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 steadily increased in all time periods from FY2009 to FY2015. However, two-year recidivism showed a slight decline for the FY2013 releases (Table 17.2). For first new convictions only, six-month recidivism has remained between 1.4% and 1.7% since FY2006. 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 FY2006 to FY2015 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
<b>First Return for Violation or New Conviction</b>						
FY2006	1,516	4.5	15.3	31.1	38.4	46.6
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	41.8
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	-
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	36.0	-
FY2013	1,567	3.8	11.7	26.7	-	-
FY2014	1,530	3.6	12.6	-	-	-
FY2015	1,573	3.9	-	-	-	-
Average	1,542	4.0	13.5	28.5	36.4	44.5

**First New Conviction**

FY2006	1,516	2.1	5.9	14.3	20.1	27.9
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	26.3
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	-
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.8	-
FY2013	1,567	1.0	4.6	11.6	-	-
FY2014	1,530	1.4	4.9	-	-	-
FY2015	1,573	1.6	-	-	-	-
Average	1,542	1.4	4.9	13.2	19.2	27.5

**Table 17.2. Recidivism by year for new probation offenders from FY2006 to FY2015 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
<b>First Return for Violation or New Conviction</b>						
FY2006	16,050	4.0	10.7	21.4	27.9	34.3
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	25.9	32.7
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.1	27.8	-
FY2012	15,066	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	-
FY2013	15,853	4.4	11.4	21.8	-	-
FY2014	15,823	4.6	11.9	-	-	-
FY2015	15,044	4.8	-	-	-	-
Average	15,444	4.1	10.7	21.0	27.0	33.2

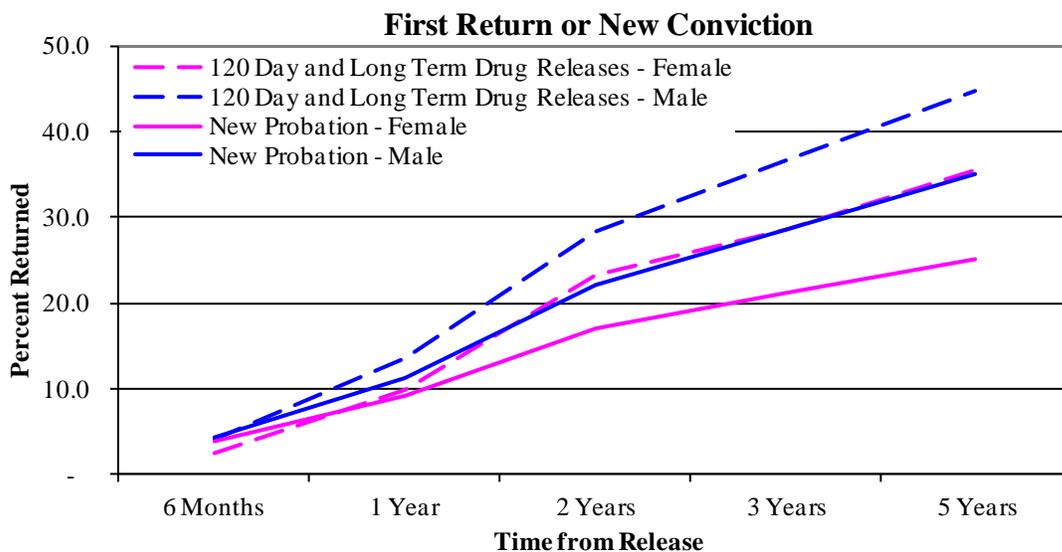
**First New Conviction**

FY2006	16,050	1.7	4.6	9.9	14.4	21.2
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	14.7	22.2
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.3	10.2	15.1	22.6
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.6	16.0	-
FY2012	15,066	1.6	4.5	10.9	16.0	-
FY2013	15,853	1.4	4.6	10.5	-	-
FY2014	15,823	1.7	4.9	-	-	-
FY2015	15,044	1.5	-	-	-	-
Average	15,444	1.5	4.5	10.2	14.9	21.7

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, ten-year average recidivism for first return or new conviction is higher for males than females (Table 17.3). Recidivism is higher for 120d/LT offenders than new probation offenders in all periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females more closely approaches that of males than does the 120d/LT female recidivism rate. Recidivism is similar between 120d/LT female offenders and new probation male offenders and both are increasing at nearly the same rate from six months to five years (Fig. 17.1). All groups show a lessening rate of recidivism after two years. However, recidivism for 120d/LT male offenders has had a greater rate than the other groups and accounts for most returns and convictions. New probation females exhibit 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 FY2006 to FY2015 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	1,791	2.3	9.8	23.3	28.6	35.5
Male	10,547	4.1	13.5	28.4	36.7	44.7
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	31,376	3.7	9.1	16.9	21.2	25.1
Male	91,397	4.3	11.3	22.1	28.6	35.0



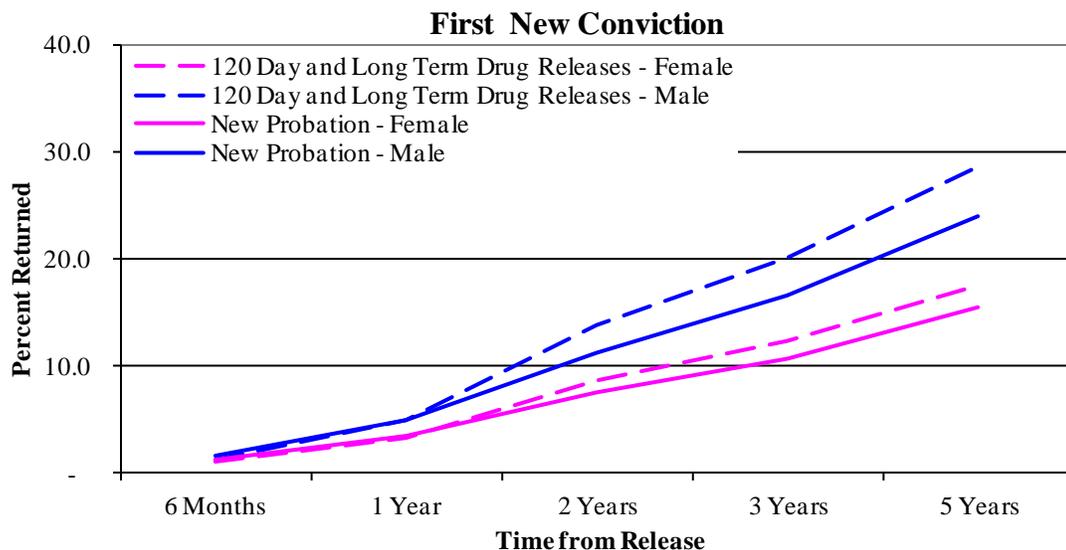
**Figure 17.1. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2006 to FY2015 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).**

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, ten-year average recidivism for new conviction is higher for males than females (Table 17.4). Recidivism is similar for 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders at six months and one year for both males and females. By year two, 120d/LT recidivism becomes higher than new probation recidivism.

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

**Table 17.3. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2006 to FY2015 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).**

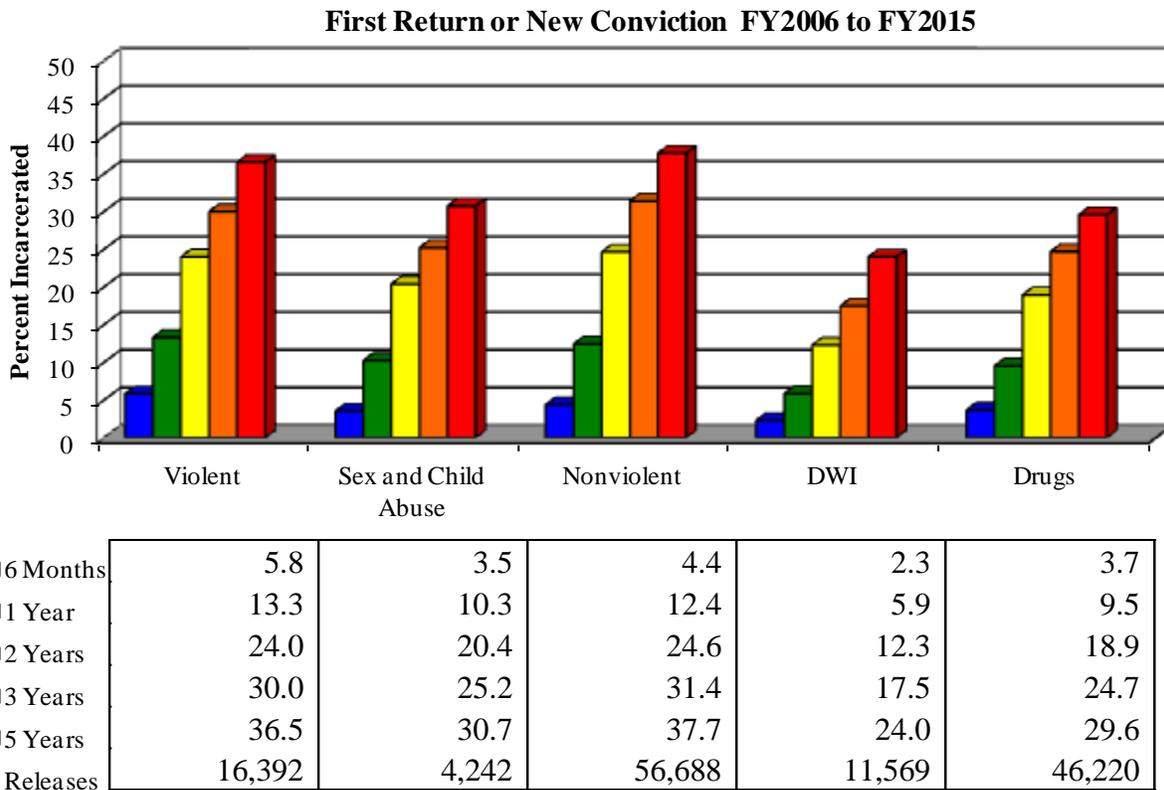
		First New Conviction				
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	1,791	1.0	3.3	8.5	12.3	17.4
Male	10,547	1.3	5.0	13.8	20.2	28.7
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	31,376	1.3	3.4	7.4	10.6	15.5
Male	91,397	1.6	4.9	11.3	16.6	24.1



**Figure 17.2. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2006 to FY2015 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).**

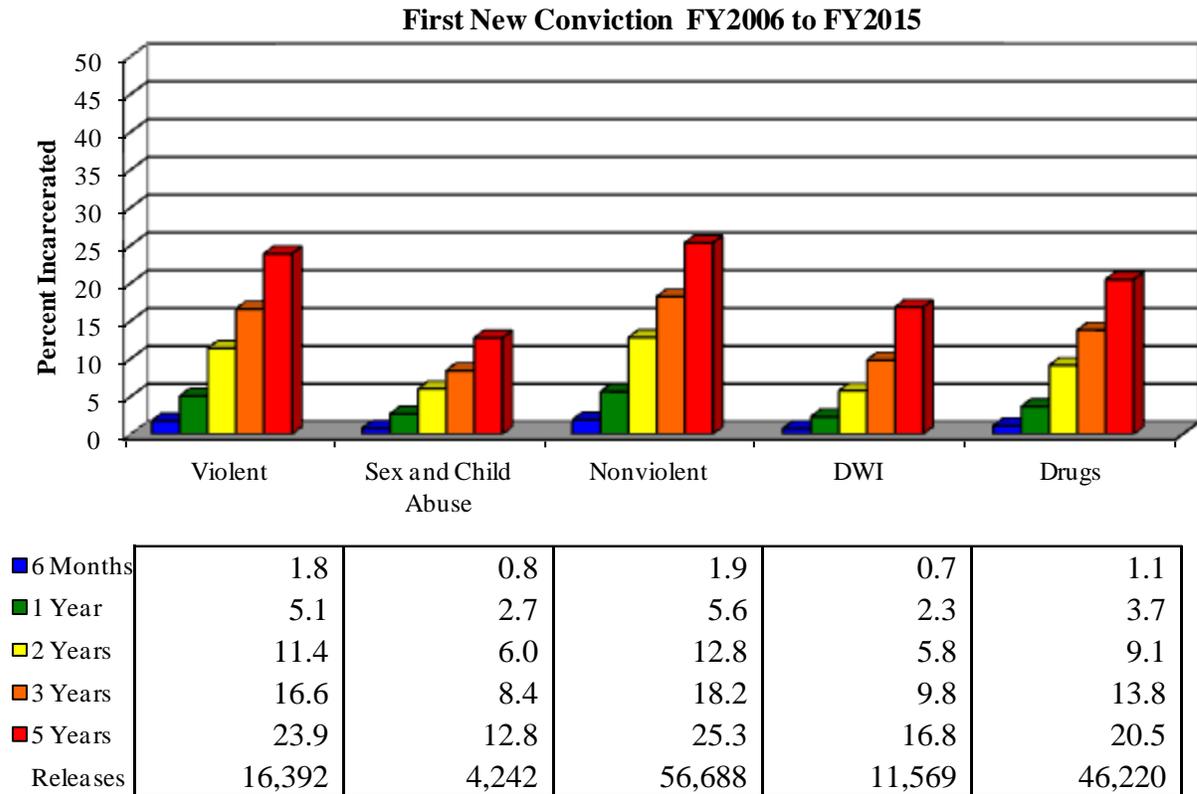
## Offense Group

Among new probations and 120d/LT released to probation from FY2006 to FY2015, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction is lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Nonviolent recidivism is second highest to Violent recidivism for six months, but becomes the highest within two years. Within three years, recidivism for Drug and Sex and Child Abuse offenders are 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 FY2006 to FY2015, and total number released by offense group.**

Nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2006 to FY2015 have the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is much like institutional new conviction recidivism. DWI offenders have the lowest recidivism for six months to two years. By year three, Sex and Child Abuse offenders have the lowest recidivism. This change around year two or three with DWI surpassing Sex and Child Abuse is also much like what is 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 FY2006 to FY2015, and total number released by offense group.**

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# Missouri Department of Corrections

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*Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor*  
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