In 2002, Missouri was the first state chosen by the National Institute of Corrections to adopt the Transition from Prison to Community Model. Since then, several states have adopted the TPCI model.

Missouri has provided technical assistance to at least 12 states with implementing reentry principles and practices.

MRP Principles

- Offenders can change and be productive citizens.
- Reentry begins when an offender enters the Department of Corrections.
- Reentry is a shared responsibility of offenders, their families, community agencies and the state.
- A seamless continuum of services should be in place for each offender leaving the institution to reduce future criminal behavior.
- Offenders should receive training, education and treatment to better prepare them for reentry to the community.
- Offenders who are better prepared to fulfill their obligations to their children can reduce the intergenerational cycle of crime.
- Employment that provides adequate income is critical to the offender’s financial stability in the community.
- Stable housing is one key component, which impacts the stability of the offender in the community.
- Faith-based support can play an important part in an offender’s reentry.
- Offenders should leave the institution as healthy as possible and have access to health care in the community.
- Victims must be allowed to participate in reentry and be supported by it.

Community Partners

- Law Enforcement
- Faith-based Organizations
- Treatment Providers
- Family and Community Trust
- Federal, County and City Government
- Social Service Community Organizations
- Missouri Citizens
- Victims

State Partners

- Department of Economic Development
- Department of Elementary & Secondary Education
- Department of Health and Senior Services
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Social Services
- Office of State Courts Administrator
- Department of Transportation

Contact Information

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Office of Reentry Services

The Missouri Department of Corrections is responsible for over individuals incarcerated in state correctional facilities and being supervised on probation or parole.

More than 95 percent of incarcerated individuals will leave prison and return to their communities throughout the state.

Returning can be difficult. There are challenges:

- Finding a job, housing or transportation
- Re-establishing family relationships
- Not reoffending

Thousands of offenders return to Missouri communities every year. These offenders have served their time, but what happens next?

Missouri communities can and need to help offenders rejoin the community and avoid returning to prison. It makes sense: less crime, productive adults, reunited families and lower costs to the taxpayers. Prison is expensive. The need is real. The reasons make sense. We know what it takes.

Our objective is clear: improve the overall transition process of offenders leaving prison and returning to Missouri communities.

Success in their effort requires everyone in the community.

Learn more. Get involved. Help out.

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Reentry to Community

Through multi-agency collaborations, a shared vision of public safety, evidence-based offender management, and results-driven leadership, the Missouri Reentry Process is producing outcomes that prove Missouri communities are safer for you and your family.

Factors for Recidivism or Criminal Behavior

- **Mental Health Issues**: 55% of offenders with serious mental health problems return to prison within 5 years of release.
- **Substance Abuse**: 50% of all prison admissions have convictions for drug & alcohol offenses.
  - 59% of offenders returning to prison with a violation for drug use while on parole.
  - 52% of DWI prison admissions have four or more DWI convictions.
  - 93% of those returning to prison received substance abuse treatment.

- **Employment**: 69% of offenders who’ve never had full-time employment return to prison within 2 years.
  - Only 23% of offenders who’ve had full-time employment return to prison within 2 years.

- **Education**: 43% of offenders who leave prison without a HSE or high school diploma return within 2 years.
  - Only 31% of offenders who obtain a HSE in prison return to prison within 2 years.

The Role of the Family

Continued contact with family members during incarceration has been shown to reduce recidivism.

- 63% of male offenders have family dependents.
- 84% of female offenders have family dependents.
- 52,810 family dependents with a parent in prison.

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