Phase II: Justice and Fairness in the Missouri Court System

Special Research Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2021, the Missouri Supreme Court's Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness (CREF), led by Judge Lisa Hardwick and Judge Jon Gray, entered into an agreement with the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Missouri State University to perform independent research that examines statewide racial disparities, explicit and/or implicit bias, and current training/procedures that are used to address such issues in the Missouri court system.

The Missouri State University research team, led by Drs. Jennifer LaPrade and Ethan Amidon, began the research in September 2021 and completed the first phase of the study in February 2023. Phase I of this study included the analysis of over six million state adult criminal court records that ended in conviction, the distribution of an online survey and the analysis of 1,202 responses from Missouri court actors, and the analysis of the transcripts from in-depth interviews with 49 people who work in the Missouri court system. The results from Phase I are presented in a report that has been made publicly available online.

In the second phase of this project, the research team extends the initial analysis of adult court records that began in the first phase of the study. More specifically, one of the main limitations associated with the analysis of adult cases that ended with a conviction in Phase I was that the research team could not identify the role that the court system played in producing the disparities that were noted within this report. To address this limitation, Phase II examines all adult criminal cases in Missouri from 2010 to 2022, regardless of the outcome of the case. Since the records used in Phase II are not limited to cases that ended in conviction, we are better able to isolate the role that the court system has played in producing the disparities for Black defendants identified in Phase I.

Furthermore, we continue to examine the presence of racial/ethnic biases in the Missouri court system by expanding our analysis to include juvenile and treatment court records from 2018 to 2022. One of the primary advantages associated with the examination of treatment and juvenile records is that these datasets contain far more information about the defendant and their crimes in comparison to the adult criminal court records. Since these datasets contain more individual- and case-level information, the research team is able to include variables that account for these additional factors in the statistical models to see if defendant's race/ethnicity is a significant predictor of treatment and juvenile outcomes. The inclusion of additional factors that could be associated with treatment and juvenile outcomes

will increase our ability to accurately speak to the role that race/ethnicity plays in shaping these sentencing outcomes.

Data Collection

All the Missouri court data used in Phase II of this project came from the Office of State Court Administration (OSCA). These data included almost 14 million adult criminal records, over 132,000 juvenile referral records, and over 12,000 treatment court records. The names of all defendants were removed from records before the research team received the datasets.

Juvenile Record Results

The dataset used in this study contains 132,801 juvenile cases from 2018 to 2022 across all jurisdictions in Missouri. Similar to the racial disparities that were highlighted in Phase I, the examination of several juvenile outcomes (referrals, law violations, status offenses, and detentions) revealed significant disparities among Black defendants across the entire state of Missouri and most jurisdictions.

We also found that there was considerable variation in terms of the magnitude of the Black disparities when examining each outcome across the jurisdictions. While these racial disparities could possibly be evidence of racial bias in Missouri Courts, these disparities could also be attributed to other factors, including law enforcement practices and/or broader societal issues.

However, the juvenile records contained more individual- and case-level information in comparison to the adult criminal court records, which allowed us to perform a more thorough analysis of the relationship between defendant's race/ethnicity and juvenile sentencing outcomes. More specifically, we examined whether the race/ethnicity of the defendant is significantly related to two detention outcomes while simultaneously accounting for additional factors in the models, such as the defendant's demographic characteristics, their risks and needs, and their prior criminal history.

The results from these analyses indicated that Black juveniles were significantly more likely to be detained in comparison to white defendants. The findings also showed that Black defendants were detained for significantly longer periods of time in comparison to white defendants. With this deeper analysis, we can conclude that race plays a role in juvenile processing in Missouri.

Treatment Court Record Results

The second phase of the study also involved the examination of 12,293 treatment court cases from 2018 to 2022. The following types of treatment courts were included in the dataset: adult drug courts, juvenile drug courts, DWI courts, veteran courts, and family courts. Similar to the juvenile dataset, the treatment court records included additional individual- and case-level information that enable us to perform a more thorough analysis of the role that race/ethnicity plays in treatment court outcomes, such as whether the offender graduated/completed the program or whether the defendant was administratively terminated.

The results from these analyses indicated that Black treatment court participants were significantly less likely to graduate/complete the program in comparison to white participants. Additionally, we found Black participants were also significantly more likely to receive an administrative termination in comparison to white participants.

With this deeper analysis, we can conclude that race plays a role in Missouri treatment court outcomes.

Homicide Record Analysis

Another important aspect associated with Phase II involved the examination of whether a defendant's race/ethnicity was associated with homicide outcomes in Missouri.

Between 2010 and 2022, there were 7,261 individuals charged with homicide in the adult criminal dataset. Out of all the individuals charged with a homicide, 4,760 defendants (~65 percent) were convicted, while 1,985 individuals (~28 percent) had their cases dismissed by either a prosecutor (1,748) or the court (237). The role of defendant's race/ethnicity in shaping sentencing outcomes is examined across four dependent variables, which included conviction, dismissal, sentence length, and whether the defendant received the death penalty or life in prison.

Additional information was also included in the models to account for individual- and case-level factors that could impact sentencing in homicide cases. For instance, these analyses included the age and race/ethnicity of the defendant, whether the defendant used a public defender, the number of co-defendants, and crime

severity. Additionally, we included various jurisdictional-level variables that past studies have found to be associated with aggregate sentencing outcomes.

The results from these analyses showed that Asian homicide defendants were significantly more likely to be convicted of a homicide in comparison to white defendants. The findings also indicated that Asian defendants were significantly less likely to have their case dismissed in comparison to white defendants. The findings also indicated that Hispanic defendants were significantly more likely to receive a death sentence or life in prison in comparison to white defendants, while Black defendants were significantly less likely to receive these sentences in comparison to white defendants.

The results also showed that there was no significant relationship between the race/ethnicity of the defendant and the length of their homicide sentence.

The findings from these analyses suggest that the sentences handed down to homicide defendants could be shaped by racial/ethnic bias. While we were able to account for a few additional factors in the homicide analyses, it is important to note that we would need more individual- and case-level information before we could conclude with certainty that the sentencing outcomes were the direct result of racial/ethnic bias. Based on this limitation, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

Examination Across the Judicial Process

Phase I of the study showed racial disparities in adult criminal convictions across most of the 33 selected jurisdictions and for nearly all the crimes that were examined in the report. As previously noted, one of the main limitations associated with these analyses was our inability to examine the role that the court system played in producing the documented disparities. To partially address this limitation, we examined 13,886,738 adult criminal records from arrest to conviction for the period from 2010 to 2022. The advantage associated with using all the adult criminal records is that it will allow us to better determine the role that the court system plays in terms of contributing to the disparities observed in the first report. More specifically, these analyses will examine how the percentage of Black defendants who received favorable outcomes (e.g. dismissals or not guilty verdicts) or unfavorable outcomes (e.g. guilty verdicts, plea deals) differs from the percentage of all Black defendants that were initially received from law enforcement.

Relying on the same 33 jurisdictions examined in Phase I, we found that the racial disparities largely remained the same when all defendants were taken into consideration. However, the results when examining favorable and unfavorable outcomes primarily show that the percentage of Blacks defendants receiving both types of outcomes was closely aligned with the overall percentage of Black defendants received from law enforcement. These results suggest that the court system is processing Black defendants in proportion to how they are received. In other words, it does not appear that the court system is the source of the Black disparities that are documented in both reports. While these results were consistent across most crimes and jurisdictions examined in this report, it is important to note that there were some increases in Black disparities in many jurisdictions, particularly when considering armed criminal action charges.

In addition to further examining racial disparities in the adult criminal court records, the research team also reexamined Black disparities across the pre- (2010 to 2015) and post-Ferguson (2016 to 2022) time periods with the new dataset. The results from the analyses that examined changes in the Black percentage across favorable and unfavorable sentencing outcomes were mixed. More specifically, the findings showed that some of the selected jurisdictions demonstrated an increase in racial disparities after Ferguson, while some of the jurisdictions showed a decrease in disparities in the post-Ferguson time period.

The examination of adult criminal records that included non-convictions largely showed the same racial disparities that were noted in the first report. However, the results when we examined favorable and unfavorable outcomes showed that the courts were processing defendants in the manner that they are received from law enforcement. Although most of the results suggest that the court system is not the source of the Black disparities, we did find evidence to suggest a reasonable likelihood that the courts contribute to the racial disparities for armed criminal action.

Conclusion & Recommendations

Overall, the results from Phase II demonstrate the presence of widespread racial disparities and racial bias in juvenile and treatment court processing. The results also show that race plays a role in longer sentences in homicide convictions.

Our results also show that the racial disparities do not change significantly throughout the judicial process. These results indicate that Missouri courts are largely processing adult criminal cases as they come in and the racial disparities begin either at the law enforcement level and/or other societal issues. However, there could be exceptions in some cases, such as armed criminal action where we saw higher levels of racial disparities as the cases advanced through the judicial process.

Additionally, we outline several recommendations at the end of the report and suggest avenues for future research.

We welcome the opportunity to continue this research and assist the Missouri Court system as it gains additional insight on these important issues.

Again, we commend the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness and the Missouri Supreme Court for striving to increase fairness and justice in all courts across the state.

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THE ISSUE

There have been widespread reports of anecdotal racial and ethnic bias in the Missouri criminal justice system. The Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness (CREF) was established by the Supreme Court of Missouri to "review current practices and recommend measures to ensure fairness, impartiality, equal access and full participation for racial and ethnic minorities who seek redress in Missouri courts."

To pursue this goal, CREF sought an independent group of academics and attorneys to conduct an examination of Missouri courts with regard "to the existence of explicit and implicit racial bias as manifested in current rules, customs, policies, practices and procedures." CREF was especially concerned whether people of color, particularly Black residents, received fair treatment in the Missouri courts.

Missouri State University answered the call to perform this research, with Dr. Jennifer LaPrade and Dr. Ethan Amidon, faculty from the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, leading the project.

This research is not intended to shame anyone or bring negative attention to the Missouri court system. Instead, this research is intended to provide data and documentation on the scope and depth of potentially unfair treatment towards defendants, litigants, and employees of color.

The goal of this research is to improve fairness and justice for all in the Missouri court system.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

This section of the report provides an overview of the procedures that were used to obtain the data for Phase II. More specifically, the three datasets that were used in this phase of the study were juvenile case records, treatment court records, and adult criminal court records.

Juvenile Case Records

After our request for juvenile case records was approved by the Missouri State Judicial Records Committee, we received a dataset containing 132,825 juvenile cases nested within 89,599 juveniles between 2018 and 2022 (see Table 1). All of the juveniles' names were removed before we received the dataset. Our analysis of juvenile records begins in 2018 because we were informed that the state initiated a more systematic and reliable manner to gather the juvenile data in that year. Therefore, we requested records that began in 2018 to ensure that we relied on the most accurate juvenile data in our analyses.

Since the juvenile dataset had records at the case level, with some juveniles associated with multiple cases, we transformed the dataset to the individual level by matching the unique name identifier for each case. This resulted in 67,690 juveniles in the dataset. We then removed records with missing data (958), which yielded 66,732 juveniles in the final dataset.

Treatment Court Records

After the approval of our request for treatment court records, we received a dataset containing 12,293 treatment court cases between 2018 and 2022 (see Table 2). All names had been removed from the dataset. Similar to the juvenile records, there were substantial improvements in the methods that were used to capture treatment court records in 2018. Therefore, we examine treatment court outcomes from 2018 to 2022 to ensure that we are using the most accurate data in our analyses.

The treatment court records contain cases from multiple types of courts in Missouri, which include adult drug court, DWI court, veteran court, family court, and juvenile drug court. Although the treatment court records contain different types of courts, we examine the outcomes from all of the courts together in this report. The primary reason we avoid disaggregating the treatment court records by

Table 1: Total Number of Cases and Individuals in Missouri Juvenile Courts (2018 - 2022)

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Individuals
2018	29,703	19,979
2019	28,870	19,075
2020	20,834	14,512
2021	23,317	15,850
2022	30,077	20,183
Total	**132,801**	**89,599**

Table 2: Total Number of Individuals in Missouri Treatment Courts (2018 - 2022)

Year	Number of Individuals
2018	2,723
2019	2,867
2020	2,492
2021	1,972
2022	2,239
Total	**12,293**

the type of court is due to the very small number of offenders who participated in certain types of treatment courts, which could potentially produce misleading results.

Adult Criminal Court Records

One of the primary purposes behind the current project is to determine the extent of racial disparities in criminal court outcomes across jurisdictions in Missouri. To begin the examination of racial disparities in criminal cases, the research team initially made an official request to the State Judicial Records Committee for the Missouri court records that contained information on the disposition of these cases. After our request was approved, we received a dataset in December of 2021 that included almost six million criminal cases that resulted in a conviction across all jurisdictions in the state. The first phase of this study included an analysis of racial disparities in adult criminal convictions between 2010 and 2021.

In addition to the original database examined in Phase I, the research team made another request to the State Judicial Records Committee for all adult official records, regardless of the outcome of the case. We requested these additional records because this information will provide a clearer picture of the role that the court system played in producing the racial disparities that were noted in the previous report. Our request for these records was approved, and we received the new dataset in September of 2022.

The new dataset includes all adult criminal cases from arrest to conviction in the state of Missouri from January 2010 to September 2022. The new dataset included 13,886,738 charges, 2,541,074 cases, and 2,541,317 individuals (see Table 3) across the entire state. Similar to the first report, we examine racial disparities across 33 jurisdictions and the entire state of Missouri. More specifically, we examine disparities in favorable and unfavorable outcomes across all offenses, felonies, and misdemeanors. Additionally, we examine racial disparities related to specific charges, which include driving under the influence, domestic violence, burglary, possession of a controlled substance, and armed criminal action.

The information in the adult criminal court records dataset was also used to examine whether the race/ethnicity of the defendant was associated with homicide outcomes in Missouri. In particular, there were 7,261 individuals charged with a

Table 3: Total Number of Charges, Cases, and Individuals in Missouri Courts (2010 - 2022)

Year	Number of Charges	Number of Cases	Number of Individuals
2010	1,076,600	214,143	214,165
2011	1,071,709	208,956	208,968
2012	1,127,208	217,602	217,625
2013	1,167,845	219,091	219,111
2014	1,145,465	207,837	207,851
2015	1,170,963	203,486	203,489
2016	1,227,486	206,915	206,923
2017	1,242,317	205,254	205,260
2018	1,209,190	202,501	202,517
2019	1,127,798	201,693	201,701
2020	750,042	146,918	147,017
2021	1,000,648	191,582	191,590
2022	569,467	115,096	115,100
Total	**13,886,738**	**2,541,074**	**2,541,317**

first-degree homicide, a second-degree homicide, and voluntary manslaughter from 2010 to 2022 in Missouri. These analyses examine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with four sentencing outcomes, which include conviction, dismissal, the length of the sentence, and whether the defendant received the death penalty or life in prison.

As we stated in Phase I of the study, although Missouri should be commended for maintaining a statewide database, there are several limitations within this database that prohibited us from directly examining whether criminal outcomes are the product of racial and/or ethnic biases on the part of courtroom actors. We reiterate these limitations again below:

1. To truly examine the official court records for signs of racial and/or ethnic bias, the data must include all variables that shape courtroom actors' decision-making. While the official dataset includes a variety of information about each case, this dataset is also missing important variables that impact courtroom outcomes, such as criminal history, offense severity, information about the victim(s), and specific details surrounding the defendant's criminal activity.

2. The research team also found that Hispanic individuals were frequently being coded as "white" in the official records. This information suggests that Hispanic individuals are likely severely undercounted in the criminal database, which could bias the results for this ethnic group. Although we include information for Hispanics when examining the results from the official court records, it is important to note that these findings must be taken with caution.

3. The dataset does not contain a unique identifier that would allow for users to differentiate between cases where the defendant was sentenced to death or sentenced to life in prison. Therefore, it is not possible at this time to examine racial differences in the imposition of death sentences using Missouri's official court records. However, we were able to obtain capital case files in a separate dataset that we received in November 2023. The analysis of those records will be available in a future report.

Based on these limitations in the adult criminal records, any attempt to examine courtroom outcomes for racial and/or ethnic bias would likely produce inaccurate and misleading results.

The following sections will present the results of our analyses of juvenile records, treatment court records, and adult criminal records that include non-convictions.

JUVENILE RECORDS RESULTS

This section of the report presents three sets of results from our examination of Missouri's juvenile records from 2018 and 2022. First, we examine Black disparities across juvenile referrals and detentions for the entire state of Missouri and all jurisdictions in the state. Second, this section examines whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is a significant predictor of being detained. Finally, we examine whether the race/ethnicity of the defendant is associated with their length of their detention.

The three research questions that guided our examination of the juvenile records were:

1. Are there similar racial disparities in Missouri's juvenile cases in comparison to those found in the Phase I adult criminal court records?
2. Is a defendant's race/ethnicity a significant predictor of juvenile detention when controlling for additional individual- and case-level information?
3. Is a defendant's race/ethnicity a significant predictor of longer juvenile detentions when controlling for additional individual- and case-level information?

Racial Disparities in Missouri Juvenile Cases

As stated in the previous section, we received a dataset containing 132,825 juvenile cases in Missouri between 2018 and 2022. The initial dataset was then transformed to the individual level, which resulted in the final dataset that contains 66,732 juveniles. Since our juvenile records had a shorter time frame in comparison to the adult records (2010 to 2022), we used five-year estimates from the American Community Survey for 2018 to 2022 to determine the percent Black for each jurisdiction. Our analysis of the juvenile outcomes is restricted to Black juveniles because the number of Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian juveniles was extremely low (even zero) in many jurisdictions.

The results in Table 4 examine the size of Black disparities across juvenile referrals, law violations (includes acts that would be defined as crimes if committed by adults), status offenses, and detentions. As shown in this table, the Black population is approximately 11 percent of the total population in Missouri. However, Black juveniles make up over 28 percent of all referrals, over 34 percent of all law violations, 21 percent of status offenses, and 42 percent of detentions.

Table 4: Racial Disparities in Juvenile Cases in Missouri (2018 – 2022)

Geographic Area Name	Percent Black (County)*	Percent Black (All Referrals)	Percent Black (Law Violations)	Percent Black (Status Offenses)	Percent Black (Detentions)
Missouri	**11.183**	**28.284**	**34.201**	**21.168**	**42.324**
Adair County	4.123	10.363	13.462	5.116	6.897
Andrew County	0.775	11.940	12.500	11.504	25.000
Atchison County	0.304	8.427	3.125	9.589	0.000
Audrain County	4.784	24.871	24.384	25.166	44.444
Barry County	0.308	0.828	0.401	1.445	0.000
Barton County	0.282	0.569	0.664	0.520	NA
Bates County	2.149	5.378	7.792	3.321	0.000
Benton County	0.688	3.109	2.113	5.882	0.000
Bollinger County	0.554	1.034	0.000	1.333	NA
Boone County	9.109	51.416	56.505	46.868	60.500
Buchanan County	5.730	19.981	22.203	18.384	23.469
Butler County	5.123	24.773	25.926	21.836	27.778
Caldwell County	0.361	2.449	4.580	0.000	0.000
Callaway County	4.243	20.102	21.678	18.708	26.984
Camden County	0.854	7.459	10.327	4.569	18.182
Cape Girardeau County	7.558	56.529	52.477	60.097	65.517
Carroll County	1.386	3.196	4.478	2.632	NA
Carter County	1.019	3.518	5.128	1.220	0.000
Cass County	4.283	18.993	20.626	17.525	18.750
Cedar County	0.349	0.864	0.388	1.463	0.000
Chariton County	2.643	3.846	12.500	3.333	0.000
Christian County	0.748	5.413	5.907	5.098	8.247
Clark County	0.164	3.890	12.069	2.639	33.333
Clay County	6.375	20.374	20.578	18.557	31.461
Clinton County	0.837	6.699	10.063	4.633	11.111
Cole County	11.338	49.215	53.852	42.431	49.587
Cooper County	5.458	24.023	24.066	23.969	66.667
Crawford County	0.517	2.647	4.115	1.399	0.000
Dade County	0.553	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dallas County	0.087	4.364	5.233	2.913	0.000
Daviess County	0.535	0.541	0.000	1.205	0.000
DeKalb County	8.177	3.650	5.085	2.564	50.000

*The percent Black was calculated using the American Community Survey estimates for 2018 to 2022

**NA indicates that zero juveniles were detained in the jurisdiction.

Table 4: Racial Disparities in Juvenile Cases in Missouri (2018 – 2022) Continued

Geographic Area Name	Percent Black (County)*	Percent Black (All Referrals)	Percent Black (Law Violations)	Percent Black (Status Offenses)	Percent Black (Detentions)
Dent County	0.420	0.749	1.481	0.000	0.000
Douglas County	0.474	1.020	1.471	0.000	0.000
Dunklin County	7.876	26.007	41.667	17.514	38.462
Franklin County	0.859	5.622	5.944	5.254	8.696
Gasconade County	0.872	2.609	3.175	1.923	33.333
Gentry County	0.498	3.093	6.977	0.000	NA
Greene County	2.974	27.612	27.729	26.119	30.000
Grundy County	0.395	1.816	0.388	2.620	0.000
Harrison County	1.013	2.540	2.591	2.459	16.667
Henry County	0.725	4.555	6.211	3.667	14.286
Hickory County	0.142	4.819	6.061	0.000	0.000
Holt County	0.655	0.962	0.000	1.198	0.000
Howard County	5.778	10.120	10.112	10.123	0.000
Howell County	0.358	3.305	3.550	3.167	3.226
Iron County	0.650	4.184	42.857	3.017	0.000
Jackson County	22.634	62.489	63.448	51.093	71.823
Jasper County	1.816	11.502	13.761	8.300	18.681
Jefferson County	1.003	8.493	9.487	6.990	11.618
Johnson County	3.530	19.732	24.538	15.476	28.571
Knox County	1.193	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Laclede County	0.477	4.693	7.084	3.602	11.111
Lafayette County	2.091	7.708	7.908	7.398	8.333
Lawrence County	0.251	3.061	2.723	3.597	17.647
Lewis County	3.865	8.152	8.228	8.095	0.000
Lincoln County	1.926	7.431	9.045	6.250	10.526
Linn County	0.740	3.383	5.263	3.125	25.000
Livingston County	2.861	7.557	8.230	7.055	16.667
McDonald County	1.963	1.816	2.604	0.556	0.000
Macon County	1.892	17.127	16.168	17.553	42.857
Madison County	1.138	6.148	9.091	2.679	8.333
Maries County	0.331	1.370	5.556	0.000	NA
Marion County	5.451	20.468	25.767	15.642	14.286
Mercer County	0.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*The percent Black was calculated using the American Community Survey estimates for 2018 to 2022

**NA indicates that zero juveniles were detained in the jurisdiction.

Table 4: Racial Disparities in Juvenile Cases in Missouri (2018 – 2022) Continued

Geographic Area Name	Percent Black (County)*	Percent Black (All Referrals)	Percent Black (Law Violations)	Percent Black (Status Offenses)	Percent Black (Detentions)
Miller County	1.046	3.551	5.096	1.357	0.000
Mississippi County	24.137	42.599	44.326	40.809	50.000
Moniteau County	2.656	2.353	3.371	1.235	16.667
Monroe County	3.473	6.796	6.061	7.143	0.000
Montgomery County	1.664	10.135	12.195	9.549	28.571
Morgan County	0.350	5.373	5.650	5.063	0.000
New Madrid County	12.160	28.806	35.786	25.045	26.667
Newton County	0.905	3.597	3.140	4.248	8.000
Nodaway County	2.162	2.671	4.762	1.901	0.000
Oregon County	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Osage County	0.157	2.439	0.000	5.263	0.000
Ozark County	0.599	3.125	5.263	0.000	0.000
Pemiscot County	25.940	57.250	65.062	51.558	67.857
Perry County	0.717	3.214	2.941	3.385	0.000
Pettis County	2.815	16.656	17.497	15.385	6.452
Phelps County	2.036	9.040	11.494	8.509	16.667
Pike County	5.023	9.943	11.982	6.667	20.000
Platte County	7.183	25.223	28.317	16.964	48.276
Polk County	1.158	6.383	5.233	8.671	10.000
Pulaski County	9.688	18.150	18.203	18.132	7.407
Putnam County	0.234	1.481	1.786	1.266	0.000
Ralls County	1.777	13.793	8.929	18.333	NA
Randolph County	4.998	12.418	16.119	11.381	27.778
Ray County	1.181	9.111	7.710	10.324	16.667
Reynolds County	1.655	1.250	0.000	1.538	0.000
Ripley County	0.101	1.070	0.735	1.961	0.000
St. Charles County	4.923	29.093	31.334	23.592	42.742
St. Clair County	0.547	2.273	2.857	1.613	0.000
Ste. Genevieve County	1.530	2.848	4.145	0.813	0.000
St. Francois County	2.926	4.888	5.680	2.863	9.474
St. Louis County	24.120	69.786	73.944	62.414	84.106
Saline County	5.435	17.497	17.805	17.105	11.111
Schuyler County	0.394	4.651	2.703	5.435	0.000
Scotland County	0.064	2.395	0.000	2.597	0.000

*The percent Black was calculated using the American Community Survey estimates for 2018 to 2022

**NA indicates that zero juveniles were detained in the jurisdiction.

Table 4: Racial Disparities in Juvenile Cases in Missouri (2018 – 2022) Continued

Geographic Area Name	Percent Black (County)*	Percent Black (All Referrals)	Percent Black (Law Violations)	Percent Black (Status Offenses)	Percent Black (Detentions)
Scott County	11.302	42.043	40.098	45.378	46.721
Shannon County	0.280	0.952	0.000	1.563	0.000
Shelby County	1.405	1.852	1.613	1.908	0.000
Stoddard County	1.312	5.155	5.330	4.961	5.036
Stone County	0.217	2.706	2.929	2.349	4.762
Sullivan County	3.142	3.930	0.000	4.327	0.000
Taney County	1.788	7.118	8.557	5.535	12.000
Texas County	2.388	3.049	2.280	3.251	20.000
Vernon County	0.541	4.819	3.453	5.981	50.000
Warren County	2.099	16.369	15.549	16.709	20.000
Washington County	1.667	4.618	6.250	3.285	8.696
Wayne County	1.029	8.571	6.522	12.500	0.000
Webster County	0.616	2.770	2.931	1.899	0.000
Worth County	0.252	4.478	0.000	6.977	0.000
Wright County	0.189	2.941	3.061	2.632	0.000
St. Louis City	43.699	91.976	93.945	84.615	93.801

*The percent Black was calculated using the American Community Survey estimates for 2018 to 2022

**NA indicates that zero juveniles were detained in the jurisdiction.

When focusing on the results for individual jurisdictions, the disparities across the four outcomes are even greater than those reported for the entire state. For example, Blacks comprise slightly over 9 percent of the total population in Boone County; however, Black juveniles made up over 51 percent of all referrals, over 56 percent of all law violations, almost 47 percent of all status offenses, and over 60 percent of all detentions.

We also found significant racial disparities in juvenile outcomes in the largest jurisdictions in the state. For example, Blacks comprised approximately 44 percent of the total population in St. Louis City. However, Black juveniles made up almost 92 percent of all referrals, 94 percent of all reported law violations, 84 percent of all status offenses, and almost 94 percent of all detentions in this jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Black population is approximately 5 percent in St. Charles County, but Black juveniles make up 29 percent of all juvenile referrals, 31 percent of all reported law violations, 23 percent of status offenses, and almost 43 percent of all juvenile detentions.

The results in Table 4 show that there are substantial racial disparities across the four juvenile outcomes. Although we found somewhat sizable disparities across most jurisdictions, it is important to note that there were a few counties that did not report racial disparities for Black juveniles across the four outcomes.

In the next section, we examine whether a juvenile's race/ethnicity is significantly associated with the higher likelihood of detention and the amount of time that they spend detained.

Factors Associated with Juvenile Detention

To determine whether the race/ethnicity of the defendant is associated with being detained and the length of detention, we include several additional variables in the models to account for individual-level factors that could be associated with these two outcomes. We first accounted for prior criminal history based on the number of felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses for each juvenile from 2018 to 2022. Delinquent acts were labeled as felonies or misdemeanors depending on whether the act would be considered a felony or misdemeanor under adult criminal law. Furthermore, we accounted for five status offenses recognized by Missouri law in the analyses, which include (1) truancy, (2) incorrigible child, (3) runaway child, (4) behavior or associations injurious to the welfare of the child, and

(5) the child is charged with an offense not classified as criminal or applicable only to the child.

The models also account for demographic characteristics that could be associated with the two juvenile outcomes. For instance, we include variables that capture the defendant's age, gender, and race/ethnicity in the models. To isolate the race/ethnicity of the juvenile, four binary variables were created (Black, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaskan Native) with white defendants serving as the comparison group. In other words, the results for the four binary variables are interpreted in terms of their relationship to the white reference category.

We also account for the risks and needs of each juvenile defendant in the models. All the information collected in Missouri regarding risks and needs can be found in Appendix A. A few examples of the risks and needs examined in the dataset includes age at first referral, number of prior referrals, number of assault referrals, history of placement, history of child abuse or neglect, peer relationships, parental incarceration, mental illness, substance abuse, and presence of a positive social support system.

The results from the logistic regression models with robust standard errors that examined whether a juvenile is detained are presented in Table A3 in Appendix A. To determine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is a significant predictor of detention, we entered all the previously discussed individual- and case-level variables in the model at the same time. Since this model accounts for a wide range of factors that could be associated with sentencing outcomes, the rigor associated with these analyses will give us greater confidence when determining the role that a defendant's race/ethnicity plays is shaping sentencing decisions.

The findings in Table A3 show that Black juveniles were significantly more likely to be detained in comparison to white youth. This result is particularly important because it holds even when accounting for defendant's prior criminal history, their demographic characteristics, and their risks and needs. The findings in this table also show that there are no significant differences in the likelihood of detention among Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, and white juveniles.

Factors Associated with Longer Lengths of Detention Among Juveniles

The results that examine if a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with the length of their detention are presented in Table A4 in Appendix A. Since the length of stay is recorded in terms of the number of days, we examine this research question using a zero-truncated negative binomial regression model with robust standard errors since it is not possible for a detained juvenile to report zero days detained.

Similar to the previous results, the findings in Table A4 show that Black juveniles in Missouri receive significantly longer detention stays in comparison to white defendants. Again, this result is particularly important because this relationship is maintained when accounting for the defendant's prior criminal history, their demographic characteristics, and their risks and needs. Additionally, we found that there were no significant differences between Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, and white juveniles in terms of their length of detention.

Summary of Juvenile Record Findings

Overall, the examination of the juvenile records revealed significant Black disparities across most jurisdictions and the entire state of Missouri. We also found that there was considerable variation in terms of the magnitude of the Black disparities across the outcomes and jurisdictions. While these disparities could possibly be evidence of racial bias in Missouri Courts, they could also be attributed to other factors, including law enforcement practices and/or broader societal issues.

While the previous results indicate substantial disparities for Black defendants across the various outcomes, one of the limitations associated with these analyses is that we cannot account for additional individual- and case-level factors that could be associated with the four outcomes. Based on this limitation, we performed additional analyses that accounted for a wide range of individual- and case-level factors that could potentially shape juvenile outcomes. The results from these analyses indicated that Black juveniles were significantly more likely to be detained and for longer periods of time in comparison to white defendants.

Based on the results from the multivariate analyses, we can conclude that race plays a role in juvenile processing in Missouri.

TREATMENT COURT RECORDS RESULTS

In this section of the report, we examine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with treatment court graduations and terminations. As previously stated, the dataset used in these analyses contains 12,293 cases across adult drug court, DWI court, veteran court, family court, and juvenile drug court from 2018 to 2022.

Similar to the juvenile records, the treatment court files included more detailed information about each defendant, which allows for a more direct examination of whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is related to their treatment court outcomes. For example, the treatment court records contained a wide range of individual-level information, such as the defendant's age, race, ethnicity, gender, employment status, level of education, living situation, criminal record, and substance use. The dataset also contains information related to whether the defendant experienced behavioral issues in childhood, as well as the offender's risks and needs. A full list of the individual-level characteristics that are accounted for in the models is included in Tables B1, B2, and B3 in Appendix B.

We examined the following two research questions using the information contained within the treatment court dataset:

1. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant a significant predictor of program graduation when controlling for additional individual- and case-level information?
2. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant a significant predictor of administrative termination when controlling for additional individual- and case-level information?

Program Graduation

To address the first research question, we performed a logistic regression analysis with robust standard errors that examined whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is a significant predictor of program graduation. In order to determine whether race/ethnicity is associated with this outcome, three binary variables were created (Black, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander), with white defendants serving as the comparison group. In other words, the results for the three binary variables are interpreted in terms of their relationship to the white reference category.

The results that examine the program graduation dependent variable are included in Table B4 in Appendix B. These findings indicate that Black treatment court participants were significantly less likely to graduate from a treatment program in comparison to white participants, even when accounting for criminal history, substance abuse level, employment, age, and all other risks and needs. The results in this table also show that there were no significant differences between Hispanic, Asian, and white defendants in terms of whether they graduated from their treatment program.

Administrative Termination

A similar approach is used to examine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with administrative terminations. More specifically, we examine this question by including the three race/ethnicity binary variables in the models with the previously discussed individual- and case-level variables.

The findings that examine the correlates of administrative terminations are included in Table B5 in Appendix B. Consistent with the previous results, we found that Black treatment court participants were significantly more likely to receive an administrative termination in comparison to white defendants. The findings also show that there are no significant differences between Hispanic, Asian, and white defendants in terms of the likelihood of receiving an administrative termination.

Summary of Treatment Court Record Results

Similar to the juvenile dataset, the extensive individual- and case-level information contained within the treatment court records allowed for a more in-depth analysis of whether defendants' race/ethnicity was associated with treatment court outcomes. The results from these analyses indicated that Black treatment court participants were significantly less likely to graduate in comparison to white defendants. Additionally, we found that Black participants were also more likely to receive an administrative termination in comparison to white defendants. Finally, we did not detect any significant differences between Hispanic, Asian, and white defendants in terms of treatment court graduation or termination. Based on the results from these analyses, we can conclude that race plays a role in treatment court outcomes in Missouri for Black participants.

HOMICIDE RECORDS RESULTS

This section provides a detailed examination of whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is significantly associated with the outcome in homicide cases. More specifically, this section seeks to address the following four research questions:

1. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant significantly associated with being convicted in Missouri homicide cases?
2. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant significantly associated with having one's case dismissed in Missouri homicide cases?
3. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant significantly associated with longer prison sentences in Missouri homicide cases (not including life in prison sentences or death penalty)?
4. Is the race/ethnicity of the defendant significantly associated with receiving life in prison or the death penalty in Missouri homicide cases?

Convictions and Dismissals

The data used in the analyses were derived from the adult criminal court dataset that contains 13 million charges. Between 2010 and 2022, there were 7,261 individuals charged with first degree homicide, second degree homicide, and voluntary manslaughter across all jurisdictions in Missouri. Additionally, we only included cases with a favorable (i.e., dismissed or not guilty) or unfavorable (guilty or Alford plea) outcome. Similar to the previous juvenile and treatment analyses, we examine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is significantly related to these two homicide outcomes while controlling for additional factors in the models.

First, we included several individual- and case-level variables in the model. For example, the age and race of the defendant, whether the defendant used a public defender, and the number of co-defendants were all accounted for in the analyses. Second, we included several jurisdictional-level predictors that prior research has indicated are important contextual factors associated with aggregate sentencing outcomes. Appendix C contains a list of the jurisdictional-level contextual variables that are included in the analyses.

When considering all three types of homicide charges, the records indicate that 4,760 (~65 percent) defendants were convicted, while 1,985 individuals (~28 percent) had their cases dismissed by either a prosecutor (1,748) or the court (237). In terms of the race/ethnicity of the defendants, Black defendants made up the

highest percentage of individuals charged with homicide at 55 percent (3,962 individuals), while whites made up 43 percent (3,131), Hispanics made up 2 percent (131) and Asians made up .5 percent (43).

The results that examine whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with a conviction are contained in Table C1 in Appendix C. The results from the logistic regression models with cluster robust standard errors show that Asian homicide defendants were significantly more likely to be convicted in comparison to white defendants. The findings also indicate that there were no significant differences in terms of whether the defendant was convicted based on the remaining races/ethnicities. Furthermore, the results show that defendants that relied on a public defender and older defendants were significantly more likely to be convicted. We also found that defendants charged with second degree homicide and voluntary manslaughter were significantly more likely to have their case end in a conviction. In addition to the individual- and case-level results, we found that defendants living in jurisdictions with a greater percentage of Hispanic residents were significantly more likely to be convicted of a homicide. It is important to note that the previous result applies to all defendants in jurisdictions where there is a greater percentage of Hispanic residents. According to the racial/ethnic threat perspective, when the racial/ethnic majority uses punitive punishments to control the behavior of minorities, there is the potential for members of the majority group to be negatively impacted by these punishments as well.

We see very similar results when looking at the dismissal dependent variable, which are contained in Table C2 in Appendix C. The results from the logistic regression model indicate that Asian defendants were significantly less likely to have their case dismissed in comparison to white defendants. We also found that defendants who relied on a public defender and those charged with second degree homicide and voluntary manslaughter were significantly less likely to have their case dismissed. In terms of the contextual predictors, we found that defendants who lived in more populated jurisdictions were significantly more likely to have their cases dismissed.

Sentencing

The results when examining the relationship between a defendant's race/ethnicity and the length of their sentence are contained in Table C3 in Appendix C. The results from the zero-truncated negative binomial regression model with cluster robust standard errors indicate that there were no significant differences across races/ethnicities in terms of sentence length (not including life in prison or death

sentences). We also found that older defendants, those with more co-defendants, and those charged with first-degree homicide were all significantly more likely to receive a longer prison sentence.

Finally, the results when examining whether a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with the imposition of a death sentence or life in prison are presented in Table C4 in Appendix C. As noted previously, since life in prison and a death sentence share the same coding in the adult criminal dataset, we examined both outcomes at the same time. The results from the logistic regression models with cluster robust standard errors show Hispanic defendants were significantly more likely to receive a sentence of death or life in prison in comparison to white defendants. Interestingly, the findings also show that Black defendants were significantly less likely to receive a sentence of life in prison or death in comparison to white defendants. The findings also show that older defendants and those charged with a first-degree homicide were significantly more likely to receive a death sentence or life in prison.

Summary of Homicide Record Analysis

The results from these analyses indicate that a defendant's race/ethnicity is associated with several of the homicide outcomes. For example, we found that Asians were significantly more likely to be convicted and significantly less likely to have their cases dismissed in comparison to white defendants. We also found that Hispanic defendants were significantly more likely to receive life in prison or a death sentence in comparison to white defendants, while Black defendants were significantly less likely to receive these sentences in comparison to white defendants. However, no racial/ethnic differences were detected when examining the length of the homicide sentence, when life in prison sentences and death penalty impositions were not included.

Overall, the results from these analyses suggest that the sentences handed down to homicide defendants could be shaped by racial/ethnic bias. While we were able to account for a few additional factors in the homicide analyses, it is important to note that we would need more individual- and case-level information before we could conclude with certainty that the sentencing outcomes were the direct result of racial/ethnic bias. Based on this limitation, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

JUDICIAL PROCESSING RECORD RESULTS

We found widespread racial disparities in adult criminal convictions across most of the 33 jurisdictions and crime types that we examined in the first phase of the study. However, due to limitations in the adult criminal court records, we could not determine the source of the racial disparities or the role that the court system played in producing these disparities. To partially address the limitations in Phase I of the study, we obtained a new adult criminal court dataset that was not limited to cases that ended in conviction.

The most recent version of the adult criminal court dataset contains 13,886,738 adult criminal records from 2010 to 2022. One of the primary advantages associated with examining all criminal cases regardless of the outcome is that we can begin to isolate the role that the court system plays in producing the disparities that were reported in Phase I. More specifically, the new adult criminal court records will allow us to examine racial disparities at multiple phases of the criminal justice process—from arrest, to charging decisions, to convictions—to examine whether the racial disparities changed throughout this process. If racial disparities increased when moving through the judicial process, this could be an indication of possible racial/ethnic discrimination in the courts. However, if the racial disparities largely remain the same when moving through the court process, then this would suggest that the courts are processing defendants in proportion to how they are received from law enforcement.

In addition to examining disparities from arrest to conviction/dismissal across the original 33 jurisdictions, this section reexamines the pre- and post-Ferguson analyses using the new adult criminal court records. Similar to the rationale behind the previous analyses, we attempt to determine the role that the courts played in shaping the results across the pre- and post-Ferguson time periods.

This section of the report seeks to address the following questions:

1. How do the racial disparities reported in Phase I of the study change when moving across the criminal justice process?
2. How do the pre- and post-Ferguson racial disparities documented in Phase I change when moving across the criminal justice process?

Selecting the Jurisdictions

Due to the large size of the official records database, we determined that it would not be possible to provide a detailed examination of all jurisdictions in Missouri during the first phase of the report. Instead, the research team, in collaboration with the Missouri Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness, identified 33 jurisdictions for an in-depth examination of the presence of racial disparities across several types of charges and sentencing outcomes. The jurisdictions were chosen using two methods.

The first method that was used to select jurisdictions for inclusion in the Phase I report involved choosing jurisdictions based on the size of the Black population. To calculate demographic information for each jurisdiction, we averaged the results from the American Community Survey's (ACS) five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019 (see Appendix D). The demographic information for each jurisdiction that was used in this report ends in 2019 because records for later years were not available when the research team began analyzing the official records.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the demographic information for each jurisdiction was calculated using the racial/ethnic categories that were contained in the official records database. In other words, since the official dataset did not include categories for biracial defendants, we dropped these categories when calculating the racial/ethnic percentages for each jurisdiction using the ACS information. Based on a request from the Missouri Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness, we included all 23 jurisdictions that reported a Black population larger than 5.0%.

The second method that was used to select jurisdictions involved the random selection of 10 counties that reported a Black population between 1.0% and 5.0%. The research team included these additional counties since it is possible that racial disparities in sentencing could be just as pronounced, if not larger, in jurisdictions where Blacks comprise a relatively small segment of the population. Figure 1 shows a map of the jurisdictions used in this report, while Table 5 presents the 33 selected jurisdictions and the percentage of Black population for each jurisdiction.

Figure 1: Shaded jurisdictions were included in our analysis of racial disparities.
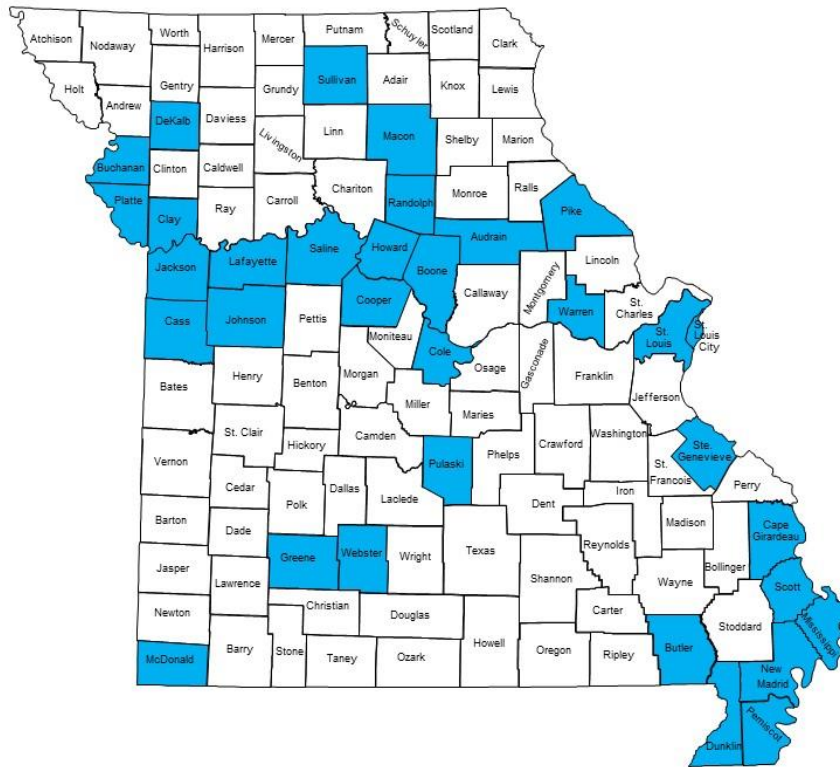
Table 5: List of All Selected Jurisdiction by the Percentage of Black Residents*

St. Louis City (48.3%)	Boone County (9.2%)	Buchanan County (5.1%)
Pemiscot County (27.5%)	Cape Girardeau County (7.5%)	Johnson County (4.5%)
Mississippi County (24.5%)	Pike County (6.6%)	Cass County (3.9%)
St. Louis County (24.2%)	Platte County (6.6%)	Greene County (3.2%)
Jackson County (24.1%)	Audrain County (6.0%)	Macon County (2.4%)
New Madrid County (16.0%)	Cooper County (5.9%)	Lafayette County (2.2%)
Cole County (11.8%)	Randolph County (5.9%)	Sullivan County (1.6%)
Scott County (11.6%)	Clay County (5.8%)	McDonald County (1.6%)
Pulaski County (11.2%)	Butler County (5.5%)	Warren County (2.0%)
Dunklin County (10.5%)	Howard County (5.5%)	Ste. Genevieve County (1.2%)
DeKalb County (10.2%)	Saline County (5.2%)	Webster County (1.1%)

*The percentage of Blacks within jurisdictional populations was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

Selection of Charge Types

After selecting the jurisdictions in the first phase of the report, the research team then turned to the selection of specific charges to examine in these jurisdictions. The research team wanted to ensure that there were enough offenders across the selected jurisdictions so that the statistics for the sentencing outcomes were not based on a very small number of defendants. To achieve this goal, we first examined the frequency in which defendants were sentenced for all crimes across the study period.

After determining which crimes occurred with the highest frequency across the state, the research team then consulted Missouri Charge Code manuals for the period from 2010 to 2021. In addition to ensuring that the sentencing outcomes examined in this report are not based on a small number of offenders, it was also important to determine whether specific crimes underwent significant alterations across the various iterations of the charge code manuals.

Based on our review of the changes in charge codes across the study period, the research team selected the following charge types and specific crimes:

- All charges
- All felonies
- All misdemeanors
- Possession of a controlled substance
- Armed Criminal Action
- Burglary (2nd degree)
- Domestic Violence (2nd degree)
- Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)

These specific crimes were selected because they both occurred at the highest frequency across the state and the charge codes for these offenses were directly comparable over the study period.

As previously noted, we heard that Hispanics were often coded as white in the official records database. Additionally, the percentages for Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indians & Alaskan Natives are frequently based on only a handful of offenders across the various jurisdictions. Based on these considerations, we primarily focused on Black racial disparities for the various charge types and outcomes in Phase I and II of the report.

Analysis Method

Using the same outcomes and jurisdictions identified in Phase I of this project, we seek to examine how racial disparities changed throughout the criminal justice process in Phase II. To address this question, we first determined racial/ethnic information for all defendants for the charges and crimes that were previously noted. This information will provide us with the racial breakdown of all defendants that law enforcement provided to the courts.

Next, we separated this information into two sentencing outcomes—favorable and unfavorable outcomes. Favorable outcomes included prosecutor dismissal, court dismissal, and not a guilty verdict. Unfavorable outcomes end in a conviction, which can include a guilty verdict, guilty plea, Alford plea, or default judgment. We then calculated the percentage of Black individuals with favorable outcomes and unfavorable outcomes for each charge type and crime.

Generally speaking, if the courts are simply taking in individuals as law enforcement officials had referred without disparate treatment regarding race/ethnicity, then we would likely see the percentages stay the same from the arrest to the favorable or unfavorable outcome. If there was some racially disparate treatment once the individual reached the courts, we would expect to see unfavorable percentage increase in Black individuals, while favorable percentages would decrease.

Results of Analysis

Using the same 33 jurisdictions from Phase I, we found that the racial disparities largely remained the same throughout the criminal justice process, indicating that courts are largely processing the already disparate cases they received. However, there were some increases in racial disparities, particularly with respect to armed criminal action charges, in several jurisdictions and the entire state. (See Tables 6 and 7 for the full results of these analyses. See Appendix E for the specific tables for each county.)

The results in Table 6 show the change in percentage of arrests of Black individuals for each charge type vs. percentage of Black individuals who had favorable

TABLE 6: The Difference between the Percentage of Black Defendants Referred to the Courts and the Percentage of Black Defendants with Favorable Outcomes for All Charge Types by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022)

	All Charges Percent	Felony Percent	Misdemeanor Percent	Possession of a Controlled Substance Percent	Armed Criminal Action Percent
Geographic Area					
Missouri	-1.00	+1.05	-0.31	+0.57	-2.11
Audrain County	+0.71	+3.13	-1.07	+1.43	-6.45
Boone County	+2.32	+4.28	+1.80	+0.10	+0.95
Buchanan County	+0.92	+6.22	+0.32	+6.46	-5.77
Butler County	-1.32	+3.10	-0.88	+1.38	+0.91
Cape Girardeau County	+3.61	+7.49	-0.23	+2.65	+1.04
Cass County	+0.95	+2.08	-1.65	+0.37	-3.19
Clay County	-1.84	+3.88	-3.68	+0.54	+1.39
Cole County	+0.88	+4.32	-0.86	+1.87	+1.31
Cooper County	-1.61	-2.23	-1.87	+0.59	-0.20
DeKalb County	-3.16	-2.61	-2.60	-0.86†	-17.46†
Dunklin County	-0.16	+5.76	-1.93	+1.95	+0.65
Greene County	-0.26	+1.98	-0.22	-0.92	+1.93
Howard County	-0.22	+2.77	-1.51	+3.30	-11.36†
Jackson County	-5.20	-0.10	-4.90	+1.41	-1.42
Johnson County	+1.48	+3.12	+0.90	+0.76	+5.33
Lafayette County	+0.06	-0.33	-0.38	+1.84	-1.03
Macon County	-1.96	+0.85	-2.27	-0.27	+13.03†
McDonald County	+0.39	+0.67	+0.11	+0.73†	-0.33†
Mississippi County	+0.41	+2.87	-3.22	-1.04	+0.89
New Madrid County	+0.13	+1.70	-2.04	+2.72	+0.98
Pemiscot County	+2.86	+5.66	+0.49	+1.41	+0.86
Pike County	+0.76	-0.01	+2.77	-2.88	-49.12†
Platte County	-5.25	+0.95	-5.77	+5.54	-1.93
Pulaski County	-0.84	+0.43	-1.18	+0.89	+0.82
Randolph County	-1.07	+3.52	-3.51	+0.67	+1.55
Saline County	-4.56	-3.29	-5.56	-6.05	-6.57†
Scott County	+4.17	+6.63	+0.91	-0.56	-0.77
St. Louis City	-1.78	-0.50	-2.54	-0.40	-0.21
St. Louis County	+4.86	+7.90	+1.05	+1.87	+0.38
Ste. Genevieve County	-2.89	-0.66	-5.98	+1.97	+0.96†
Sullivan County	-0.06	+0.35	-0.60	NA	+15.00†
Warren County	-2.07	-0.70	-2.97	+0.58	+8.35†
Webster County	-0.18	-0.15	-0.40	+0.61	+0.68†
Average Sentence Percent**	**-0.24**	**+2.09**	**-1.50**	**+0.78**	**-1.46**

*NA indicates that zero Blacks were referred to the court or had a favorable outcome over the study period.

**The average percent for all outcomes does not include statistics for Missouri in the calculations.

† This symbol indicated that the disparity percent was calculated based on less than 10 Black defendants.

TABLE 6: The Difference between the Percentage of Black Defendants Referred to the Courts and the Percentage of Black Defendants with Favorable Outcomes for All Charge Types by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022) Continued

	Burglary (2nd degree) Percent	Domestic Violence (2nd degree) Percent	DWI Percent	Missing Race & Ethnicity Percent
Geographic Area				
Missouri	-4.47	-1.28	+0.23†	**7.32**
Audrain County	+7.24†	-2.14	-3.22	**0.91**
Boone County	-4.03	+2.68	+2.89	**2.23**
Buchanan County	+5.95	+27.50	+1.55	**3.43**
Butler County	+2.83	+5.46	-1.24	**9.63**
Cape Girardeau County	-1.75	+1.52	+1.76	**2.01**
Cass County	+3.82	+0.10†	-0.86†	**14.77**
Clay County	+3.54	-3.47	-5.14	**2.65**
Cole County	-1.08	-1.64	+4.34	**24.73**
Cooper County	+2.31†	-4.80†	+0.02	**2.99**
DeKalb County	+0.00†	NA	+10.34†	**25.15**
Dunklin County	-1.82	+6.07	-3.93	**8.03**
Greene County	+2.17	+1.47	+0.32	**7.85**
Howard County	-10.38†	-2.92†	+3.31†	**6.55**
Jackson County	+0.71	+3.84	-2.64	**1.16**
Johnson County	+1.80†	+0.10†	+1.05†	**6.62**
Lafayette County	+2.40†	-6.15†	+8.85	**6.94**
Macon County	-4.70†	+1.01†	NA	**7.59**
McDonald County	+0.70†	NA	+0.52†	**23.10**
Mississippi County	+5.63	+4.44	-8.23	**12.17**
New Madrid County	-5.24	+1.97	-12.93	**7.67**
Pemiscot County	-0.35	+5.51	+10.32	**6.98**
Pike County	+17.91†	+8.59†	+2.54†	**5.10**
Platte County	+2.27†	-7.68†	+2.65	**5.73**
Pulaski County	-3.20	-0.59	+0.71	**8.10**
Randolph County	+8.62	+7.26	+3.37†	**3.95**
Saline County	+5.39†	+5.87†	-5.36†	**1.29**
Scott County	+4.37	+2.36	-2.35	**11.65**
St. Louis City	-0.40	+1.41	-0.78	**0.62**
St. Louis County	+5.84	+2.18	+5.68	**0.82**
Ste. Genevieve County	-1.16†	+1.42†	+4.10	**5.33**
Sullivan County	NA	NA	-1.42†	**12.54**
Warren County	+18.00†	-4.56†	+2.00†	**2.70**
Webster County	NA	+0.84†	+6.18†	**7.57**
Average Sentence Percent**	**+2.01**	**+1.66**	**+0.51**	**7.53**

*NA indicates that zero Blacks were referred to the court or had a favorable outcome over the study period.

**The average percent for all sentencing outcomes does not include statistics for Missouri in the calculations.

† This symbol indicated that the disparity percent was calculated based on less than 10 Black defendants.

TABLE 7: The Difference between the Percentage of Black Defendants Referred to the Courts and the Percentage of Black Defendants with Unfavorable Outcomes for All Charge Types by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022)

	All Charges Percent	Felony Percent	Misdemeanor Percent	Possession of a Controlled Substance Percent	Armed Criminal Action Percent
Geographic Area					
Missouri	-1.21	-0.63	+0.05	-0.03	+14.82
Audrain County	-0.39	+0.15	-0.38	+0.02	+22.55†
Boone County	-1.37	-0.83	-0.40	+0.35	+4.78
Buchanan County	-0.80	-0.83	-0.11	-0.16	+10.68
Butler County	-0.76	-2.43	+1.47	-0.84	-7.78†
Cape Girardeau County	-2.15	-2.14	+0.10	-1.00	-6.22
Cass County	-0.57	-0.91	+0.56	-0.48	-0.49
Clay County	+1.79	-0.31	+2.30	+0.41	+1.08
Cole County	-0.81	-0.65	+0.20	+0.39	-2.70
Cooper County	+0.65	+1.87	+0.82	+0.20	+19.38†
DeKalb County	-0.80	-1.86	+0.57	-0.88†	NA
Dunklin County	-0.65	-0.33	+1.81	-0.64	+8.49†
Greene County	-0.98	-0.82	-0.44	+0.59	+0.99
Howard County	-0.26	-0.73	+0.65	-0.69	+13.64†
Jackson County	-0.63	+0.24	+2.50	+0.80	+4.10
Johnson County	-0.32	-0.35	-0.23	+0.08	+2.30†
Lafayette County	+0.32	-0.47	+0.08	-0.89	+29.00†
Macon County	-0.29	-0.48	+0.73	+0.90	NA
McDonald County	+0.01	-0.16	-0.03	-0.73†	NA
Mississippi County	+0.96	+0.57	+1.51	+3.30	+0.12†
New Madrid County	+1.13	-0.08	+0.95	-2.43	+24.48†
Pemiscot County	-0.83	-2.35	+0.07	-0.14	-8.11†
Pike County	-1.32	-0.20	-0.60	+0.98	NA
Platte County	+2.22	-2.07	+3.25	-1.49	+9.65
Pulaski County	-0.01	-0.34	+0.98	+0.87	+20.13†
Randolph County	-0.18	-0.78	+1.23	+0.24	NA
Saline County	+0.33	-0.09	+1.19	+1.10	+7.41†
Scott County	-2.46	-2.45	-0.46	-0.82	-22.91†
St. Louis City	+0.36	+0.51	+1.51	+1.68	+1.70
St. Louis County	-1.29	-1.78	-0.30	+0.06	+1.27
Ste. Genevieve County	+2.21	+0.76	+2.06	-1.26	NA
Sullivan County	+0.34	-0.47	+0.24	+0.86†	NA
Warren County	+0.00	-0.48	+0.33	-0.92	-5.01†
Webster County	+0.22	-0.01	+0.33	-0.08	NA
Average Sentence Percent**	-0.19	-0.62	+0.68	-0.02	-1.15

*NA indicates that zero Blacks were referred to the court or had a favorable outcome over the study period.
**The average percent for all outcomes does not include statistics for Missouri in the calculations.
† This symbol indicated that the disparity percent was calculated based on less than 10 Black defendants.

TABLE 7: The Difference between the Percentage of Black Defendants Referred to the Courts and the Percentage of Black Defendants with Favorable Outcomes for All Charge Types by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022) Continued

	Burglary (2nd degree) Percent	Domestic Violence (2nd degree) Percent	DWI Percent	Missing Race & Ethnicity Percent
Geographic Area				
Missouri	+1.90	+1.87	-0.29	**7.32**
Audrain County	-1.60	+2.83	-0.29	**0.91**
Boone County	+2.41	-4.65	-0.66	**2.23**
Buchanan County	-0.41	-2.56	-0.23	**3.43**
Butler County	-0.36	-8.81	+0.59	**9.63**
Cape Girardeau County	+2.33	+0.46	-1.21	**2.01**
Cass County	-1.83	-0.09†	-0.24	**14.77**
Clay County	+0.11	+0.32	+0.65	**2.65**
Cole County	-1.30	-0.17	-0.91	**24.73**
Cooper County	-3.97†	+12.27	-0.62	**2.99**
DeKalb County	-1.71†	NA	-0.98	**25.15**
Dunklin County	+3.35	-2.76	+0.30	**8.03**
Greene County	-0.16	+0.14	-0.10	**7.85**
Howard County	+6.17†	+0.67†	-1.20	**6.55**
Jackson County	+0.25	-0.82	-1.33	**1.16**
Johnson County	-0.34	+2.25	-0.25	**6.62**
Lafayette County	-0.86	+1.22†	-0.62	**6.94**
Macon County	+1.42†	+6.89†	+0.52	**7.59**
McDonald County	NA	NA	-0.03	**23.10**
Mississippi County	+2.92	-4.67	+1.62	**12.17**
New Madrid County	+4.35	-8.91	+1.99	**7.67**
Pemiscot County	+0.01	-2.57	-3.60	**6.98**
Pike County	-1.62	-0.84†	-0.82	**5.10**
Platte County	-2.17	+1.30	-0.51	**5.73**
Pulaski County	+2.62	-4.37	+0.32	**8.10**
Randolph County	-3.38	-1.69	-0.20	**3.95**
Saline County	-2.60	-1.63†	+0.19	**1.29**
Scott County	-3.15	-7.54	-1.04	**11.65**
St. Louis City	+0.64	-0.11	+0.41	**0.62**
St. Louis County	+0.02	-1.04	-0.80	**0.82**
Ste. Genevieve County	+0.65†	-2.93†	-0.61	**5.33**
Sullivan County	NA	NA	+1.04†	**12.54**
Warren County	+0.44	+0.17	-0.71	**2.70**
Webster County	+0.19†	+0.27†	-1.25†	**7.57**
Average Sentence Percent**	+0.06	-0.92	-0.32	**7.53**

*NA indicates that zero Blacks were referred to the court or had a favorable outcome over the study period.
**The average percent for all sentencing outcomes does not include statistics for Missouri in the calculations.
† This symbol indicated that the disparity percent was calculated based on less than 10 Black defendants.

outcomes. In counties where there is a plus sign, Black individuals had more favorable outcomes than their arrest percentages for that specific charge type. In counties where there is a negative sign, Black individuals had less favorable outcomes than their arrest percentages for that specific charge type.

The results in Table 7 show the difference in the percentage of arrests of Black individuals for each charge type and the percentage of Black individuals who had unfavorable outcomes. The findings show that the change scores remained relatively stable across all jurisdictions and most of the charge types. The only possible exception is armed criminal action where we see unfavorable percentages increase in many jurisdictions. For example, in the entire state of Missouri, the percentage of Black individuals charged with armed criminal action increased by over 14 percent, which could indicate some racially disparate treatment.

Overall, the results from these analyses show that the racial disparities we found in Phase I are due to either law enforcement or larger societal issues.

Racial Disparities for Select Sentencing Outcomes Pre- and Post-Ferguson

Similar to the approach adopted in the first report, the research team used the adult criminal court database to determine whether the percentage of Black defendants changed after the City of Ferguson and the United States Department of Justice entered into a consent decree in 2016. To examine this question, we calculated the percentage of Black defendants for each of the charge types and sentencing outcomes for a select number of jurisdictions from 2010 to 2015 (pre-Ferguson) and 2016 to 2022 (post-Ferguson). The following five jurisdictions were selected based on their proximity to the City of Ferguson: Franklin County, Jefferson County, St. Charles County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County. Furthermore, the research team also examined change scores for Blacks in Boone County, Greene County, and Jackson County based on both the overall size of these jurisdictions' populations and the size of their Black populations.

We examine jurisdictional changes in the percentage of Black defendants using three sets of analyses. The first set of analyses examines the change in the percentage of all Black defendants across the eight outcomes. The second set of analyses examines the change in the percentage of Black defendants when only considering sentencing outcomes that were favorable to the defendant. Finally, the last set of analyses examines the change in the percentage of Black defendants

when strictly focusing on cases that resulted in an unfavorable sentencing outcome for the defendant.

Table 8 contains the results from the first set of analyses that examine the change in the percentage of all Black defendants across the two time periods. A negative change score in this table indicates that there was a decrease in the percentage of Black defendants across the two time periods, while a positive change score shows an increase in the percentage of Black defendants from the pre- to the post-Ferguson time period. The tables containing the original percentage breakdown for whites and Blacks across the selected jurisdictions and sentencing outcomes are presented within Appendix E.

The results in Table 8 indicate that the change in the percentage of Black defendants varied based on the jurisdiction and outcome. For instance, the findings in this table show that there was a negative change score for almost every sentencing outcome for the entire state of Missouri. The only instance at the state level where the percentage of Black defendants increased across the two time periods was in terms of DWIs. These results indicate that the overall percentage of Black defendants across the state declined for nearly all the outcomes when moving from the pre- to the post-Ferguson time period.

The findings in Table 8 also show that there is considerable variation in the change scores among the jurisdictions that are located near the City of Ferguson. For example, this table shows that there was a negative change score for at least five of the eight (62.5%) outcomes for St. Louis City and St. Louis County. However, this table also shows that negative change scores occurred far less frequently in Franklin (37.5%), St. Charles (12.5%), and Jefferson (0.0%) Counties.

The results in Table 8 also show variation in the change scores for the three counties that were not located near the City of Ferguson. The information in this table shows that Jackson County reported a decrease in the percentage of Black defendants across seven of the eight (87.5%) outcomes after 2016. Furthermore, the results in this table show that there was a negative change score for Black defendants across 50.0% of the outcomes in Boone County and 12.5% of the outcomes in Greene County.

In addition to examining change scores for all Black defendants, the research team investigated change scores based on whether the outcome of the case was favorable or unfavorable to the defendant. Table 9 presents the change scores for Black defendants when strictly considering cases that resulted in a favorable

TABLE 8: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022)

	Missouri Percent	Boone County Percent	Franklin County Percent	Greene County Percent	Jackson County Percent
Type of Charge					
All Charges	-2.61	-0.40	+0.29	+1.37	-3.46
Felony	-4.02	-2.35	-0.14	+0.75	-4.68
Misdemeanor	-1.92	+0.63	+0.33	+1.71	-4.84
Specific Crimes					
Possession of a Controlled Substance	-6.60	-2.29	+0.48	+1.84	-9.82
Armed Criminal Action	-4.61	+1.89	+0.85	+0.69	-3.20
Burglary (2nd degree)	-8.84	-10.74	-3.59	+1.62	-7.82
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	-0.91	+1.68	-3.49	-0.96	+0.11
DWI	+2.31	+7.25	+0.46	+1.95	-0.86

TABLE 8: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022) Continued

	Jefferson County Percent	St. Charles County Percent	St. Louis City Percent	St. Louis County Percent
Type of Charge				
All Charges	+1.47	+3.05	-2.04	-1.60
Felony	+1.04	+1.12	-2.21	-1.95
Misdemeanor	+2.00	+5.28	-3.52	-0.38
Specific Crimes				
Possession of a Controlled Substance	+0.27	+1.77	-5.88	-5.96
Armed Criminal Action	+1.56	-5.13	-0.47	+0.65
Burglary (2nd degree)	+1.38	+0.85	-6.43	-3.30
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	+1.10	+3.62	-1.38	+4.17
DWI	+1.89	+4.68	+6.02	+4.47

TABLE 9: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Favorable Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022)

	Missouri Percent	Boone County Percent	Franklin County Percent	Greene County Percent	Jackson County Percent
Type of Charge					
All Charges	+1.25	+2.79	+0.40	+2.92	+1.22
Felony	+1.08	-1.47	+0.74	+2.17	-1.24
Misdemeanor	+0.50	+2.69	+0.13	+2.88	+0.08
Specific Crimes					
Possession of a Controlled Substance	+0.46	+2.50	+0.78	+2.78	-6.03
Armed Criminal Action	-3.07	+2.63	+1.39	-1.80	-1.06
Burglary (2nd degree)	-2.17	-8.15	+1.83	+1.32	-4.54
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	-0.94	-2.93	+7.48	-1.90	+5.30
DWI	+2.52	+10.92	-2.66	+3.75	+2.58

TABLE 9: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Favorable Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022) Continued

	Jefferson County Percent	St. Charles County Percent	St. Louis City Percent	St. Louis County Percent
Type of Charge				
All Charges	+1.84	+2.75	+2.32	+4.84
Felony	+1.34	-0.02	-0.19	+2.58
Misdemeanor	+1.96	+4.54	+5.34	+6.09
Specific Crimes				
Possession of a Controlled Substance	+1.42	+3.04	+0.26	-1.14
Armed Criminal Action	-2.12	-2.00	+1.13	+2.89
Burglary (2nd degree)	+7.85	+3.10	+3.24	+3.88
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	+1.43	-6.96	+1.10	+5.31
DWI	-0.12	+3.88	+8.14	+9.61

outcome for the defendant. A positive change score in these analyses indicates that there was an increase in the percentage of Black defendants who obtained a favorable outcome across the two time periods.

The results in Table 9 show that every jurisdiction reported a positive change score for at least half of the eight outcomes. For instance, we see that Franklin County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County reported an increase in favorable decisions for Black defendants across 87.5% of the sentencing outcomes, followed by Greene County (75.0%), Jefferson County (75.0%), the state of Missouri (62.5%), Boone County (62.5%), St. Charles County (62.5%), and Jackson County (50.0%).

Lastly, Table 10 contains the change in the percentage of Black defendants who received unfavorable outcomes across the two time periods. Similar to the results for all defendants, we see considerable jurisdictional variation in the change scores for the eight outcomes. A negative change score in this set of analyses indicates that there was a decrease in the percentage of Black defendants who received unfavorable outcomes across the two time periods. The results indicate that Jackson County (100.0%), St. Louis City (87.5%), the state of Missouri (87.5%), and St. Louis County (75.0%) reported the highest number of negative change scores across the eight outcomes. The findings also show that negative change scores occurred less frequently in Franklin County (50.0%), Boone County (37.5%), St. Charles County (25.0%) Greene County (12.5%), and Jefferson County (12.5%).

While these results indicate that the occurrence of negative change scores varied considerably across jurisdiction and outcome, it is important to note that we were only able to examine a small number of jurisdictions in these analyses. Furthermore, the small number of criminal offenses examined across the two time periods is also a limitation associated with these analyses. Therefore, it is currently unclear whether we would continue to see these patterns if we selected different jurisdictions or criminal offenses. Based on these limitations, we continue to recommend that these results be taken with caution until the research team performs more extensive analyses that include additional counties from across the state and a wider variety of criminal offenses.

TABLE 10: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Unfavorable Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022)

	Missouri Percent	Boone County Percent	Franklin County Percent	Greene County Percent	Jackson County Percent
Type of Charge					
All Charges	-3.91	+0.06	+0.24	+0.50	-5.76
Felony	-5.76	-3.30	-0.38	+0.06	-4.90
Misdemeanor	-2.88	+1.60	+0.42	+0.59	-7.27
Specific Crimes					
Possession of a Controlled Substance	-9.28	-5.84	+0.47	+1.22	-10.93
Armed Criminal Action	-5.93	+3.64	-7.14	+2.48	-3.31
Burglary (2nd degree)	-10.53	-9.06	-4.52	+1.43	-8.46
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	-3.91	+1.41	-6.82	-2.19	-4.21
DWI	+2.28	+6.13	+0.81	+1.86	-1.26

TABLE 10: Change in the Percentage of Blacks for All Unfavorable Charge Types and Sentencing Outcomes Pre- to Post-Ferguson by Jurisdiction (2010 – 2022) Continued

	Jefferson County Percent	St. Charles County Percent	St. Louis City Percent	St. Louis County Percent
Type of Charge				
All Charges	+1.74	+3.14	-4.57	-5.79
Felony	+1.15	+0.42	-3.30	-3.55
Misdemeanor	+2.18	+5.26	-0.44	-8.72
Specific Crimes				
Possession of a Controlled Substance	-0.07	+1.47	-7.88	-7.32
Armed Criminal Action	+0.65	-9.30	-0.19	-2.80
Burglary (2nd degree)	+0.80	-0.39	-7.35	-1.99
Domestic Violence (2nd degree)	+1.36	+0.57	-4.49	+2.28
DWI	+1.99	+4.65	+4.65	+3.78

Summary of Adult Criminal Records Results

In Phase I, we found widespread racial disparities in adult criminal convictions for almost all crime types and across most of the 33 jurisdictions we studied. However, we could not determine the cause of the racial disparities.

In Phase II, using 13,886,738 adult criminal records from 2010 to 2022 that also included arrests, we examined racial disparities at multiple phases of the criminal justice process—from arrest, to charging decisions, to convictions—to examine whether the racial disparities changed throughout that process.

Overall, our examination of adult criminal records that included non-convictions largely showed that courts are processing cases in the manner they are received from law enforcement, which indicates that the racial disparities in the Missouri criminal justice system originate with law enforcement or society at large. However, the specific charge of armed criminal action did show increasing racial disparities in most jurisdictions included in the study.

Additionally, we examined records before and after the Ferguson incident in 2014, which brought a national spotlight to racial/ethnic issues in the Missouri criminal justice system. The results from these analyses were mixed, with some jurisdictions racial disparities increased after Ferguson, while some decreased.

RECOMMENDATIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH

Based on the Phase I and II results as a whole, there are some improvements that can be made to continue to investigate and increase justice and fairness in the Missouri court system. In Phase I we provided a comprehensive and detailed list of 15 overall recommendations. We would like to stress and reiterate those recommendations in Phase II, with the addition of the first three recommendations as outlined below.

1. **Evaluate juvenile detention policies.** We recommend a full evaluation of juvenile detention policies statewide to ensure that detention and length of detention is determined in a fair and objective manner.

2. **Evaluate treatment court policies.** We recommend a full evaluation of treatment court policies statewide to ensure that all treatment court participants have equal support to complete treatment court programs.

3. **Take a more holistic approach to improving fairness and justice in the Missouri criminal justice system.** While the magnitude of racial disparities found in Missouri criminal convictions was problematic in Phase I, Phase II showed that it is not the court alone who can address these racial disparities. We recommend that a statewide commission is created that represents law enforcement, community leaders, corrections officials, researchers, and court officials to address these issues on a more comprehensive, holistic level.

Below is a summary of our recommendations from Phase I.

4. **Collect additional data.** To fully examine racial bias in official state records, we need more data. Ideally, datasets will include all variables that are used in making sentencing decisions. If we have these variables, we are better able to isolate race and determine if it is, in itself, a factor in prosecutorial, judicial, and jury decision-making. This information should include:
   a. Defendant criminal history
   b. Severity of crime
   c. Weapon(s) used
   d. Victim characteristics
   e. Death sentences
   f. Any mitigating factors
   g. Any aggravating factors

5. **Ensure the collection of accurate racial data**. The strength of the statistical analyses by researchers are only as strong as the available data. We encourage the state to increase the accuracy of racial data in all jurisdictions, including civil cases.

6. **Collect and report all pre-trial data**. This information should also include racial demographics and all phases of the pre-trial processes. More specifically, we recommend the collection of the following pieces of information:
   a. Bail decisions
   b. Pre-Trial Detention
   c. Charging Decisions, including charge reductions and armed criminal action
   d. Cases dismissed

7. **Have regular independent reviews of state court records.** Part of the process associated with collecting court data should include examining and analyzing the data on a regular basis. Cooperating with independent researchers will likely yield stronger research designs, analyses, and conclusions.

8. **Make these reports regularly available to the public to increase transparency and accountability in the court system.** In addition to examining the official records on a regular basis, we also recommend making the reports generated using these records available to the public.

9. **Provide a safe and secure mechanism for racial and ethnic bias incident reporting.** In Phase I of our study, some participants who witnessed or experienced racial bias or discrimination did not know how to report incidents and/or did not feel comfortable reporting these incidents.

10. **Make sure people who report incidents feel heard**. In Phase I, we heard from a number of respondents that they did not believe that court officials were concerned with their experiences with discrimination in the workplace.

11. **Make interpreters available statewide**. To increase fairness, the state should ensure that interpreters are available in all jurisdictions.

12. **Increase procedural justice in the courts.** Procedural justice training for everyone who directly interacts with defendants and litigants can increase respect and fairness in Missouri courts, as well as potentially create more positive court outcomes and have a better overall relationship with the community.

13. **Make regular diversity and bias training mandatory for all people working in the courts.** In order to ensure that all court employees who interact with the public have received diversity and/or bias training, we recommend that all court actors should receive regular mandatory training.

14. **Consider diversity and bias training for jurors**.

15. **Make diversity and bias training more engaging, in-person, and interactive**. We recommend that the Missouri Court system consider requiring a live speaker as a mandatory aspect of diversity and/or bias training to make the training more interesting and dynamic.

16. **Create an ongoing education system that focuses on the consequences that incarceration has on individuals, families, and communities**. A wide body of literature outside of the court system has documented the effect that a criminal record and being incarcerated has on defendants, their families, and the broader community. All courtroom decision-makers should receive regular scholarly updated education on the consequences associated with exercising their decision-making responsibilities.

17. **Utilize alternatives to incarceration wherever possible**. To mitigate the effects of possible systemic bias on people of color, alternatives to incarceration should be used wherever possible, which include treatment courts, restorative justice programs, and probation.

18. **Continue partnering with independent researchers to examine issues of racial and ethnic bias in Missouri courts.** Issues regarding fairness in the criminal justice system are always ongoing as new data continually emerges. Additionally, any progress associated with implementing new initiatives to address these issues in the court system should be monitored and evaluated by independent researchers.

CONCLUSION

As documented in Phase I, examining statewide racial disparities and racial/ethnic bias is a large undertaking. Therefore, a full examination of this complex question must occur in phases.

Phase II of our study shed more light on issues regarding racial and ethnic fairness in the Missouri court system. We found Black juveniles were associated with higher detention and longer lengths of stay in comparison to white juveniles, even when taking other factors into consideration. We also found Black treatment court participants were associated with lower graduation and higher administrative termination in comparison to white participants. Additionally, we found further issues in homicide convictions.

We also found racial disparities in favorable and unfavorable court outcomes did not significantly change from arrest to final court outcome, suggesting that much of the racial disparities we found in Phase I started at the arrest stage. This suggests that the disparities can be attributed to law enforcement practices and/or larger societal issues.

We welcome the opportunity to continue this research and help the Missouri Court system gain insight on these important issues.

We commend the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness (CREF) and the Supreme Court of Missouri for striving to increase fairness and justice for all.

APPENDIX A

Table A1: Risk Questions for Juveniles Referred to Missouri Courts

Risk	Description	Answer Options
Risk 1	Age at first referral	o 12 and under o 13 o 14 o 15 o 16 o Unknown
Risk 2	Prior Referrals	o None o One or more o Unknown
Risk 3	Assault Referrals	o No prior or present referrals for assault o One or more prior or present referrals for misdemeanor assault o One or more prior or present referrals for felony assault o Unknown
Risk 4	History of Placement	o No prior out-of-home placement o Prior out-of-home placement o Unknown
Risk 5	Peer Relationships	o Neutral Influence o Negative Influence o Strong Negative Influence o Unknown
Risk 6	History of Child Abuse/Neglect	o History of child abuse/neglect o No history of child abuse/neglect o Unknown
Risk 7	Substance Abuse	o No alcohol or drug abuse problem is apparent o Moderate alcohol and/or drug abuse problem o Severe alcohol and/or drug abuse/dependence o Unknown
Risk 8	School Attendance/Disciplinary	o No or only minor problems o Moderate problems o Severe problems o Unknown

Risk 9	Parental Management Style	- Effective management style - Moderately ineffective management style - Severely ineffective management style - Unknown
Risk 10	Parental History of Incarceration	- No prior incarceration - Prior incarceration - Unknown
Risk level	Overall risk level	- Low - Moderate - High

Table A2: Needs Questions for Juveniles Referred to Missouri Courts

Risk	Description	Answer Options
Need 1	Behavior Problems	o No significant behavior problem o Moderate behavior problem o Severe behavior problem o Unknown
Need 2	Attitude	o Motivated to change/accepts responsibility o Generally uncooperative, defensive, not motivated to change o Very negative attitude, defiant, and resistant to change o Unknown
Need 3	Interpersonal Skills	o Good interpersonal skills o Moderately impaired interpersonal skills o Severely impaired interpersonal skills o Unknown
Need 4	Peer Relationships	o Neutral influence o Negative influence o Strong negative influence o Unknown
Need 5	History of Child Abuse/Neglect	o No history of child abuse/neglect o History of child abuse/neglect o Unknown
Need 6	Mental Health	o No mental health disorder o Mental health disorder with treatment o Mental health disorder with no treatment o Unknown
Need 7	Substance Abuse	o No alcohol or drug abuse problem is apparent o Moderate alcohol and/or drug abuse problem o Severe alcohol and/or drug abuse/dependence o Unknown

Need 8	School Attendance/Disciplinary	- No or only minor problems - Moderate problems - Severe problems - Unknown
Need 9	Academic Performance	- Passing without difficulty - Functioning below average - Failing - Unknown
Need 10	Learning Disorder	- No diagnosed learning disorder - Diagnosed learning disorder - Unknown
Need 11	Employment	- Not applicable - Unemployed - Part-time employment - Full-time employment - Unknown
Need 12	Juvenile Parental Responsibility	- No children - One child - Two children - Three or more children - Unknown
Need 13	Health/Handicaps	- No health problems or physical handicaps - Pregnancy - No problems, but limited access to health care - Mild physical handicap or medical condition - Serious physical handicap or medical condition - Unknown
Need 14	Parental Management Style	- Effective management style - Moderately ineffective management style - Severely ineffective management style - Unknown
Need 15	Parental Mental Health	- No parental history of mental health disorder - Parental history of mental health disorder - Unknown

Need 16	Parental Substance Abuse	o No parental substance abuse o Parental substance abuse o Unknown
Need 17	Social Support System	o Strong support system o Limited support system with one positive role model o Weak support system, no positive role models o Strong negative or criminal influence o Unknown

Table A3. Logistic Regression Estimates of Juvenile Detention‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Male	2.615***	.107	1.891***	.082	1.815***	.093
1 if Black	2.451***	.083	1.915***	.071	2.649***	.123
1 if Hispanic	1.173	.120	1.132	.123	1.026	.128
1 if Asian	.880	.213	1.005	.257	1.689	.528
1 if American Indian	1.271	.493	1.112	.458	1.233	.467
Log number of prior felonies	-	-	1.562***	.011	1.379***	.012
Log number of prior misdemeanors	-	-	1.223***	.008	1.088***	.009
Log number of juvenile offenses	-	-	1.151***	.008	.985	.008
Risk level	-	-	-	-	3.161***	.161
Needs 1	-	-	-	-	1.699***	.073
Needs 2	-	-	-	-	1.295***	.051
Needs 3	-	-	-	-	.941	.038
Needs 4	-	-	-	-	1.090*	.041
Needs 5	-	-	-	-	.906	.047
Needs 6	-	-	-	-	1.339***	.045
Needs 7	-	-	-	-	1.683***	.065
Needs 8	-	-	-	-	.867***	.032
Needs 9	-	-	-	-	1.108**	.038
Needs 10	-	-	-	-	1.043	.061
Needs 12	-	-	-	-	.842*	.060
Needs 13	-	-	-	-	.825	.103
Needs 14	-	-	-	-	1.235***	.066
Needs 16	-	-	-	-	.881*	.045
Needs 17					.987	.033
Constant	.024***	.001	.281***	.015	.016***	.001
N	66,732		66,732		36,920	
Pseudo r^2	.043		.193		.335	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that the highest variance inflation factor score fell well below the recommended threshold of ten.

Table A4. Zero-truncated Negative Binomial Regression Estimates of the Length of Detention Among Juveniles‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	IRR	SE	*IRR*	SE	*IRR*	SE
1 if Male	1.723***	.148	1.545***	.125	1.604***	.116
1 if Black	1.680***	.097	1.524***	.089	1.599***	.094
1 if Hispanic	1.302	.194	1.331	.220	1.388	.240
1 if Asian	.988	.268	1.157	.294	1.119	.282
1 if American Indian	.943	.174	.865	.123	.868	.139
Log number of prior felonies	-	-	1.118***	.013	1.092***	.013
Log number of prior misdemeanors	-	-	.983	.011	.977*	.012
Log number of juvenile offenses	-	-	1.009	.011	.990	.010
Risk level	-	-	-	-	1.273***	.073
Needs 1	-	-	-	-	1.125*	.055
Needs 2	-	-	-	-	.977	.044
Needs 3	-	-	-	-	1.084	.049
Needs 4	-	-	-	-	1.046	.047
Needs 5	-	-	-	-	1.023	.060
Needs 6	-	-	-	-	1.051	.040
Needs 7	-	-	-	-	1.018	.040
Needs 8	-	-	-	-	.950	.043
Needs 9	-	-	-	-	1.042	.042
Needs 10	-	-	-	-	1.122	.074
Needs 12	-	-	-	-	1.012	.084
Needs 13	-	-	-	-	1.302	.202
Needs 14	-	-	-	-	.929	.069
Needs 16	-	-	-	-	1.018	.056
Needs 17	-	-	-	-	.971	.033
Constant	9.588***	.780	12.877***	1.030	6.457***	.706
N	4,048		4,048		3,658	
Pseudo r^2	.006		.011		.015	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of incident rate ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that the highest variance inflation factor score fell well below the recommended threshold of ten.

APPENDIX B

Table B1: APD Questions for Treatment Court Participants

APD	Question	Answer Options
APD1	Before you were 15, would you bully or threaten other people?	o No o Yes
APD2	Before you were 15, would you start fights?	o No o Yes
APD3	Before you were 15, did you hurt or threaten someone with a weapon like a bat, brick, broken bottle, knife or gun?	o No o Yes
APD4	Before you were 15, were you deliberately cruel to someone or cause someone physical pain or suffering?	o No o Yes
APD5	Before you were 15, did you torture or hurt animals on purpose?	o No o Yes
APD6	Before you were 15, did you mug, rob, or forcibly take something from someone by threatening him or her?	o No o Yes
APD7	Before you were 15, did you force someone to get undressed or have sexual contact with you?	o No o Yes
APD8	Before you were 15, did you set fires?	o No o Yes
APD9	Before you were 15, did you deliberately destroy things that weren't yours?	o No o Yes
APD10	Before you were 15, did you break into houses, other buildings, or cars?	o No o Yes
APD11	Before you were 15, did you lie a lot to get things from other people or to get out of trouble?	o No o Yes
APD12	Before you were 15, did you steal, shoplift or forge someone's signature?	o No o Yes
APD13	Before you were 15, did you run away from home and stay out overnight more than once? (Or once for an extended period of time)	o No o Yes
APD14	Before you were 13, did you often stay out very late, long after the time you were supposed to be home?	o No o Yes
APD15	Before you were 13, did you often skip school?	o No o Yes

APD16	Have you done things that are against the law - even if you weren't caught - like stealing, shoplifting, selling drugs, or writing bad checks?	o No o Yes
APD17	Do you often lie, use false names, or con other people to get what you want?	o No o Yes
APD18	Do you often do things on the spur of the moment without thinking about how they will affect you or other people?	o No o Yes
APD19A	Since you were 15 years old, have you been in more than one fight?	o No o Yes
APD19B	Have you hit or thrown something at your spouse or partner?	o No o Yes
APD19C	Since you were 15 years old, have you hit a child so hard that he or she had cuts or bruises, had to stay in bed, or had to see a doctor?	o No o Yes
APD19D	Since you were 15 years old, have you physically threatened or hurt anyone else?	o No o Yes
APD20A	Did you ever drive a car when you were high or drunk?	o
APD20B	Have you received three or more tickets for speeding, moving violations or reckless driving?	o No o Yes
APD20C	Have you been in at least three car, work-related or other accidents?	o No o Yes
APD20D	Do you frequently engage in risky behaviors such as sharing needles or having unprotected sex with multiple partners?	o No o Yes
APD21A	During the past 5 years, have you been unemployed (and not a student or homemaker) for 6 months or more when you could have worked and work was available?	o No o Yes
APD21B	When you were working or were in school, were you often absent or late for reasons that were not due to illness or other legitimate excuses?	o No o Yes
APD21C	Have you owed people money and not paid them back when you were able to?	o No o Yes
APD21D	Have you failed to pay child support or provide for children or others who depended on you?	o No o Yes

APD21E	Has anyone ever said you were not taking good care of a child or endangering a child you were responsible for?	○ No ○ Yes
APD22	Do you feel guilty or bad when you hurt other people or break the rules?	○ No ○ Yes

Table B2: Risk Questions for Treatment Court Participants

Risk	Description	Answer Options
Risk 1	Current Age	
Risk 2	Age of onset of regular substance abuse	
Risk 3	Age of onset criminal activity	
Risk 4A	Number of address changes during the past 12 months	
Risk 4B	Homeless during the last 12 months)	o No o Yes
Risk 5	Number of months in past 12 months engaged in regular legal employment for 20 or more hours per week	
Risk 6A	Number of prior diversion programs or de novos referrals	
Risk 6B	Number of prior deferred prosecutions	
Risk 7	Number of prior substance abuse treatment episodes or attempts	
Risk 8	Number of prior bench warrants for failure to appear in past 3 years	
Risk 9A	Number of prior felony convictions	
Risk 9B	Number of prior serious misdemeanor convictions	
Risk 9C	Number of other misdemeanor convictions	
Risk 10	Amount of time during the past 12 months spent interacting with other people who are engaged in criminal activity, including illicit drug use	
Risk level	Overall risk level	o Low o Moderate o High

Table B3: Need Questions for Treatment Court Participants

Risk	Description	Answer Options
Need 1	Withdrawal symptoms in the past 12 months	o No o Yes
Need 2	Binge use and loss of control in the past 12 months	o No o Yes
Need 3	Cravings or compulsions in the past 12 months	o No o Yes
Need 4	Major Axis I mental health diagnosis	o No o Yes
Need 5	Chronic substance abuse-related medical condition	o No o Yes
Need level	Overall need level	o Low o Moderate o High

Table B4. Logistic Regression Estimates of Treatment Court Graduation‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Black	.631***	.031	.701***	.065	.687***	.069
1 if Hispanic	.981	.155	1.379	.493	1.196	.437
1 if Asian	1.214	.344	1.440	.949	1.396	.934
Age at admission	-	-	1.018***	.003	1.019***	.004
1 if Male	-	-	.766***	.055	.724***	.063
1 if Bachelor's degree or more	-	-	1.907**	.454	1.566	.384
1 if Employed full time	-	-	8.408***	.618	8.639***	.663
1 if Lives on their own	-	-	2.223***	.320	2.170***	.326
1 if High risk score	-	-	.612***	.071	.766*	.097
1 if High needs score	-	-	.620***	.060	.706***	.075
APD1	-	-	-	-	1.420*	.198
APD2	-	-	-	-	.885	.107
APD3	-	-	-	-	.885	.139
APD4	-	-	-	-	1.006	.144
APD5	-	-	-	-	.713	.163
APD6	-	-	-	-	.999	.212
APD7	-	-	-	-	1.399	1.586
APD8	-	-	-	-	.944	.115
APD9	-	-	-	-	.887	.106
APD10	-	-	-	-	1.053	.132
APD11	-	-	-	-	.926	.079
APD12	-	-	-	-	1.084	.101
APD13	-	-	-	-	.936	.083
APD14	-	-	-	-	.941	.093
APD15	-	-	-	-	1.092	.111
APD16	-	-	-	-	.993	.109
APD17	-	-	-	-	.858	.080

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that the highest variance inflation factor score fell well below the recommended threshold of ten.

Table B4. Logistic Regression Estimates of Treatment Court Graduation Continued

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
APD18	-	-	-	-	.867	.074
APD19a	-	-	-	-	.740***	.063
APD19b	-	-	-	-	.695***	.060
APD19c	-	-	-	-	.745	.255
APD19d	-	-	-	-	1.181	.102
APD20a	-	-	-	-	1.045	.108
APD20b	-	-	-	-	.960	.070
APD20c	-	-	-	-	1.053	.083
APD20d	-	-	-	-	.923	.082
APD21a	-	-	-	-	.916	.071
APD21b	-	-	-	-	1.039	.086
APD21c	-	-	-	-	.872	.071
APD21d	-	-	-	-	.861	.079
APD21e	-	-	-	-	1.105	.102
APD22	-	-	-	-	.856	.124
Constant	1.877***	.040	1.201***	.218	1.669*	.408
N	12,199		5,302		5,086	
Pseudo r^2	.005		.191		.208	

Table B5. Logistic Regression Estimates of Treatment Court Termination‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Black	1.537***	.076	1.422***	.132	1.467***	.147
1 if Hispanic	.962	.154	.739	.264	.877	.319
1 if Asian	.772	.223	.706	.467	.730	.493
Age at admission	-	-	.982***	.003	.981***	.004
1 if Male	-	-	1.293***	.092	1.369***	.120
1 if Bachelor's degree or more	-	-	.503**	.122	.615	.153
1 if Employed full time	-	-	.120***	.009	.116***	.009
1 if Lives on their own	-	-	.459***	.066	.471***	.071
Risk score	-	-	1.627***	.190	1.281	.163
Needs score	-	-	1.656***	.161	1.447***	.155
APD1	-	-	-	-	.690**	.096
APD2	-	-	-	-	1.126	.136
APD3	-	-	-	-	1.085	.170
APD4	-	-	-	-	.994	.143
APD5	-	-	-	-	1.440	.329
APD6	-	-	-	-	.988	.210
APD7	-	-	-	-	.735	.835
APD8	-	-	-	-	1.053	.128
APD9	-	-	-	-	1.121	.134
APD10	-	-	-	-	.958	.120
APD11	-	-	-	-	1.074	.092
APD12	-	-	-	-	.934	.087
APD13	-	-	-	-	1.080	.095
APD14	-	-	-	-	1.035	.103
APD15	-	-	-	-	.929	.094
APD16	-	-	-	-	1.063	.118
APD17	-	-	-	-	1.182	.109

*$p \le .05$; **$p \le .01$; ***$p \le .001$

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that the highest variance inflation factor score fell well below the recommended threshold of ten.

Table B5. Logistic Regression Estimates of Treatment Court Termination Continued

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
APD18	-	-	-	-	1.164	.100
APD19a	-	-	-	-	1.355***	.116
APD19b	-	-	-	-	1.447***	.125
APD19c	-	-	-	-	1.379	.470
APD19d	-	-	-	-	.848	.073
APD20a	-	-	-	-	.970	.101
APD20b	-	-	-	-	1.041	.076
APD20c	-	-	-	-	.961	.076
APD20d	-	-	-	-	1.065	.095
APD21a	-	-	-	-	1.103	.086
APD21b	-	-	-	-	.949	.078
APD21c	-	-	-	-	1.155	.094
APD21d	-	-	-	-	1.160	.106
APD21e	-	-	-	-	.902	.083
APD22	-	-	-	-	1.213	.177
Constant	.524***	.011	.818	.149	.541*	.133
N	12,199		5,302		5,086	
Pseudo r^2	.005		.190		.208	

Table C1. Logistic Regression Estimates of Homicide Convictions‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Black	.950	.129	.882	.090	.863	.085
1 if Hispanic	1.408	.434	1.503	.544	1.549	.566
1 if Asian	3.816**	1.971	4.283**	2.129	4.052**	2.016
Age	1.007***	.002	1.011***	.002	1.009***	.002
1 if public defender	-	-	1.524**	.220	1.526**	.212
Number of codefendants	-	-	.889***	.026	.895***	.027
Number of 1st degree charges	-	-	.975	.040	.986	.043
Number of 2nd degree charges	-	-	1.368***	.088	1.391***	.078
Number of 2nd degree felony charges	-	-	.932	.040	.950	.038
Number of voluntary manslaughter charges	-	-	4.753***	1.614	4.932***	1.755
Jurisdictional-level Variables						
Percent religious fundamentalist	-	-	-	-	.999	.006
Percent Black	-	-	-	-	.999	.010
Percent Hispanic	-	-	-	-	.910*	.040
Percent Hispanic2	-	-	-	-	1.035**	.013
Percent unemployed	-	-	-	-	1.060	.071
Log Lynching rate	-	-	-	-	1.002	.009
Log Total population	-	-	-	-	.917	.066
Percent born in state	-	-	-	-	.996	.012
Percent divorced	-	-	-	-	1.010	.051
Gini Index	-	-	-	-	36.288	86.043
Constant	1.539***	.165	1.459*	.278	.765	1.149
N	6,651		6,651		6,651	
Pseudo r^2	.004		.126		.138	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that there was collinearity between several of the contextual variables. Therefore, the identified variables were entered one at a time (with the other predictors) into the models to address this issue.

Table C2. Logistic Regression Estimates of Homicide Dismissals‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Black	.956	.110	1.034	.095	1.054	.094
1 if Hispanic	.740	.233	.706	.260	.685	.259
1 if Asian	.354*	.180	.333*	.163	.348*	.171
Age	.982***	.003	.979***	.003	.981**	.003
1 if public defender	-	-	.635*	.113	.604***	.100
Number of codefendants	-	-	1.106***	.024	1.095	.025
Number of 1st degree charges	-	-	1.016	.041	1.013	.041
Number of 2nd degree charges	-	-	.798***	.055	.775***	.043
Number of 2nd degree felony charges	-	-	1.127*	.057	1.104*	.055
Number of voluntary manslaughter charges	-	-	.224***	.075	.208***	.076
Jurisdictional-level Variables						
Percent religious fundamentalist	-	-	-	-	1.008	.006
Percent Black	-	-	-	-	1.001	.010
Percent Hispanic	-	-	-	-	1.079	.045
Percent Hispanic2	-	-	-	-	.982	.012
Percent unemployed	-	-	-	-	.936	.063
Log Lynching rate	-	-	-	-	.985	.010
Log Total population	-	-	-	-	1.252**	.093
Percent born in state	-	-	-	-	1.013	.011
Percent divorced	-	-	-	-	.964	.048
Gini Index	-	-	-	-	.025	.069
Constant	.707**	.094	.718	.150	.166	.284
N	6,651		6,651		6,651	
Pseudo r^2	.008		.109		.126	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that there was collinearity between several of the contextual variables. Therefore, the identified variables were entered one at a time (with the other predictors) into the models to address this issue.

Table C3. Zero-truncated Negative Binomial Regression Estimates of Length of Homicide Sentence‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	IRR	**SE**	*IRR*	**SE**	*IRR*	**SE**
1 if Black	.992	.065	1.014	.045	1.025	.049
1 if Hispanic	.788	.112	.875	.060	.875	.064
1 if Asian	1.076	.210	1.224	.196	1.232	.213
Age	1.010***	.003	1.007***	.003	1.007*	.003
1 if public defender	-	-	1.010	.046	1.028	.051
Number of codefendants	-	-	1.023***	.005	1.023***	.004
Number of 1st degree charges	-	-	1.744***	.166	1.730***	.166
Number of 2nd degree charges	-	-	.968	.017	.965	.022
Number of 2nd degree felony charges	-	-	.927**	.024	.926**	.027
Number of voluntary manslaughter charges	-	-	.816***	.026	.813***	.035
Jurisdictional-level Variables						
Percent religious fundamentalist	-	-	-	-	1.003	.002
Percent Black	-	-	-	-	1.001	.003
Percent Hispanic	-	-	-	-	1.019	.020
Percent Hispanic2	-	-	-	-	.995	.002
Percent unemployed	-	-	-	-	.990	.023
Log Lynching rate	-	-	-	-	1.003	.003
Log Total population	-	-	-	-	.973	.029
Percent born in state	-	-	-	-	.998	.004
Percent divorced	-	-	-	-	.990	.018
Gini Index	-	-	-	-	.783	.565
Constant	19.137***	2.821	19.220***	2.755	33.456***	21.241
N	2,846		2,846		2,846	
Pseudo r^2	.004		.059		.061	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of incident rate ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that there was collinearity between several of the contextual variables. Therefore, the identified variables were entered one at a time (with the other predictors) into the models to address this issue.

Table C4. Logistic Regression Estimates of Death Sentence or Life in Prison‡

	Model 1†		Model 2		Model 3	
	OR	SE	*OR*	SE	*OR*	SE
1 if Black	.707**	.077	.671***	.074	.663***	.076
1 if Hispanic	1.814	.734	2.708**	.946	2.599**	.913
1 if Asian	.525	.276	.643	.303	.652	.312
Age	1.023***	.003	1.013***	.003	1.014***	.003
1 if public defender	-	-	.797	.180	.795	.180
Number of codefendants	-	-	1.004	.026	1.002	.026
Number of 1st degree charges	-	-	2.274***	.399	2.277***	.412
Number of 2nd degree charges	-	-	.621***	.064	.621***	.061
Number of 2nd degree felony charges	-	-	.410***	.059	.411***	.060
Number of voluntary manslaughter charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurisdictional-level Variables						
Percent religious fundamentalist	-	-	-	-	.995	.007
Percent Black	-	-	-	-	.993	.010
Percent Hispanic	-	-	-	-	.964	.056
Percent Hispanic2	-	-	-	-	.996	.012
Percent unemployed	-	-	-	-	1.042	.076
Log Lynching rate	-	-	-	-	1.006	.012
Log Total population	-	-	-	-	1.110	.106
Percent born in state	-	-	-	-	.990	.011
Percent divorced	-	-	-	-	1.140	.077
Gini Index	-	-	-	-	1.105	3.799
Constant	.344***	.082	.625	.181	.077	.167
N	3,567		3,565		3,565	
Pseudo r^2	.025		.203		.206	

*p ≤ .05; **p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

†The coefficients are expressed in terms of odds ratios.

‡The results from diagnostic tests indicate that there was collinearity between several of the contextual variables. Therefore, the identified variables were entered one at a time (with the other predictors) into the models to address this issue.

Contextual Variables & Sources

- **Percent religious fundamentalists**
  - **Source (2010 & 2020):** ARDA (https://www.thearda.com/data-archive/browse-categories?cid=B-A#B-A)
- **Percent African American**
  - *Source (2012, 2017 & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B03002)*
- **Percent Hispanic**
  - *Source (2012, 2017 & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B03002)*
- **Percent unemployed**
  - *Source (2012, 2017 & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table S2301)*
- **Lynching rate**
  - **Source (1889 to 1918):** Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918
  - **Sources (1919 to 1931):** NAACP Annual Reports
- **Number of violent and property crimes**
  - *Source (2010 to 2022):* Jacob Kaplan's Concatenated Files: Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest (Return A), 1960-2020 (https://www.openicpsr.org/openicpsr/project/100707/version/V20/view)
- **Total population**
  - *Source (2012, 2017, & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B01003)*
- **Percent born in state**
  - *Source (2012, 2017, & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B05002)*
- **Percent divorced**
  - *Source (2012, 2017, & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table S1201)*
- **Percentage living in poverty**
  - *Source (2012, 2017, & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B17001)*
- **Gini Index**
  - *Source (2012, 2017, & 2022): ACS 5Y estimates – American FactFinder (Table B19083)*

APPENDIX D

Table D1: The Percentage of Black Residents Within All Jurisdictions in the State of Missouri*					
Geographic Area Name	**Average Black Percent**	**Geographic Area Name**	**Average Black Percent**	**Geographic Area Name**	**Average Black Percent**
MISSOURI (STATE)	11.70	Grundy County	0.47	Pettis County	3.10
Adair County	2.43	Harrison County	0.70	Phelps County	2.28
Andrew County	1.09	Henry County	1.39	Pike County	6.61
Atchison County	0.50	Hickory County	0.16	Platte County	6.55
Audrain County	6.00	Holt County	0.86	Polk County	0.94
Barry County	0.14	Howard County	5.50	Pulaski County	11.20
Barton County	0.27	Howell County	0.26	Putnam County	0.33
Bates County	1.11	Iron County	1.48	Ralls County	1.00
Benton County	0.27	Jackson County	24.07	Randolph County	5.85
Bollinger County	0.37	Jasper County	2.05	Ray County	1.37
Boone County	9.18	Jefferson County	0.91	Reynolds County	1.52
Buchanan County	5.11	Johnson County	4.49	Ripley County	0.39
Butler County	5.52	Knox County	0.86	St. Charles County	4.53
Caldwell County	0.67	Laclede County	0.57	St. Clair County	0.82
Callaway County	4.18	Lafayette County	2.20	Ste. Genevieve County	1.23
Camden County	0.60	Lawrence County	0.31	St. Francois County	4.50
Cape Girardeau County	7.51	Lewis County	3.49	St. Louis County	24.24
Carroll County	1.17	Lincoln County	1.90	Saline County	5.24
Carter County	0.33	Linn County	0.48	Schuyler County	0.59
Cass County	3.93	Livingston County	2.48	Scotland County	0.43
Cedar County	0.15	McDonald County	1.62	Scott County	11.60
Chariton County	2.39	Macon County	2.40	Shannon County	0.26
Christian County	0.69	Madison County	0.69	Shelby County	1.48
Clark County	0.40	Maries County	0.30	Stoddard County	1.43
Clay County	5.80	Marion County	4.60	Stone County	0.13
Clinton County	1.74	Mercer County	0.48	Sullivan County	1.64
Cole County	11.75	Miller County	0.36	Taney County	1.05
Cooper County	5.91	Mississippi County	24.46	Texas County	2.41
Crawford County	0.32	Moniteau County	3.23	Vernon County	0.67
Dade County	0.47	Monroe County	3.22	Warren County	2.00
Dallas County	0.04	Montgomery County	1.16	Washington County	2.07
Daviess County	0.66	Morgan County	1.09	Wayne County	0.51
DeKalb County	10.18	New Madrid County	15.97	Webster County	1.06
Dent County	0.46	Newton County	0.95	Worth County	0.28
Douglas County	0.11	Nodaway County	2.72	Wright County	0.51
Dunklin County	10.47	Oregon County	0.17	St. Louis city	48.32
Franklin County	0.95	Osage County	0.42		
Gasconade County	0.51	Ozark County	0.11		
Gentry County	0.65	Pemiscot County	27.45		
Greene County	3.21	Perry County	0.50		

*The percentage of Blacks within jurisdictional populations was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

APPENDIX E

TABLE E1: Missouri Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Missouri*	**81.886**	**11.703**	**4.060**	**1.969**	**0.383**
All Charges					
All outcomes	77.507	20.660	1.325	0.404	0.104
Favorable outcomes	78.306	19.664	1.453	0.457	0.119
Unfavorable outcomes	78.617	19.453	1.384	0.445	0.102
Felonies					
All outcomes	74.421	24.152	1.076	0.252	0.099
Favorable outcomes	73.155	25.203	1.236	0.275	0.131
Unfavorable outcomes	75.107	23.518	1.035	0.250	0.090
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	80.607	17.198	1.562	0.523	0.111
Favorable outcomes	80.905	16.893	1.545	0.544	0.113
Unfavorable outcomes	80.551	17.246	1.579	0.514	0.111
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	82.107	16.856	0.750	0.200	0.087
Favorable outcomes	81.197	17.430	1.015	0.257	0.101
Unfavorable outcomes	82.222	16.828	0.675	0.191	0.084
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	39.761	58.478	1.470	0.242	0.049
Favorable outcomes	41.909	56.369	1.395	0.266	0.061
Unfavorable outcomes	24.887	73.294	1.531	0.252	0.036

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E1: Missouri Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Missouri*	81.886	11.703	4.060	1.969	0.383
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	74.145	24.972	0.627	0.186	0.070
Favorable outcomes	78.544	20.503	0.698	0.138	0.118
Unfavorable outcomes	72.323	26.870	0.575	0.184	0.048
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	69.563	28.588	1.367	0.282	0.200
Favorable outcomes	70.838	27.313	1.346	0.318	0.185
Unfavorable outcomes	67.761	30.457	1.352	0.250	0.180
DWI					
All outcomes	87.263	10.008	2.085	0.534	0.110
Favorable outcomes	85.653	10.233	3.529	0.425	0.160
Unfavorable outcomes	87.715	9.716	1.898	0.562	0.108

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E2: Audrain County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Audrain County*	*90.536*	*6.001*	*2.991*	*0.262*	*0.210*
All Charges					
All outcomes	79.596	18.718	1.519	0.144	0.024
Favorable outcomes	78.378	19.426	1.689	0.422	0.084
Unfavorable outcomes	79.810	18.331	1.700	0.130	0.028
Felonies					
All outcomes	79.250	19.492	1.159	0.066	0.033
Favorable outcomes	74.506	22.621	2.513	0.180	0.180
Unfavorable outcomes	79.111	19.642	1.134	0.068	0.045
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	79.683	18.066	1.994	0.244	0.014
Favorable outcomes	81.353	16.997	0.990	0.660	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	79.981	17.687	2.138	0.178	0.016
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	85.373	13.287	1.282	0.000	0.058
Favorable outcomes	83.550	14.719	1.299	0.000	0.433
Unfavorable outcomes	85.202	13.303	1.495	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	59.574	37.447	2.553	0.000	0.426
Favorable outcomes	65.000	31.000	3.000	0.000	1.000
Unfavorable outcomes	40.000	60.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E2: Audrain County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Audrain County*	*90.536*	*6.001*	*2.991*	*0.262*	*0.210*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	90.022	9.091	0.887	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	83.673	16.327	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.444	7.487	1.070	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	74.462	24.194	1.344	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	73.529	22.059	4.412	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	72.973	27.027	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	84.405	12.312	3.146	0.137	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.879	9.091	3.030	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.641	12.020	3.172	0.167	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E3: Boone County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Boone County*	*82.787*	*9.175*	*3.405*	*4.442*	*0.192*
All Charges					
All outcomes	60.513	37.099	1.583	0.651	0.154
Favorable outcomes	58.289	39.419	1.366	0.726	0.199
Unfavorable outcomes	61.752	35.725	1.713	0.672	0.137
Felonies					
All outcomes	57.683	40.163	1.384	0.602	0.169
Favorable outcomes	53.506	44.444	1.079	0.755	0.216
Unfavorable outcomes	58.395	39.330	1.503	0.621	0.152
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	62.876	34.529	1.755	0.698	0.142
Favorable outcomes	61.200	36.332	1.563	0.716	0.190
Unfavorable outcomes	63.234	34.131	1.806	0.697	0.132
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	71.429	26.841	0.993	0.624	0.113
Favorable outcomes	71.496	26.938	0.548	0.940	0.078
Unfavorable outcomes	70.851	27.187	1.216	0.628	0.118
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	27.900	70.219	1.332	0.549	0.000
Favorable outcomes	26.644	71.164	1.686	0.506	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	25.000	75.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E3: Boone County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Boone County*	*82.787*	*9.175*	*3.405*	*4.442*	*0.192*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	59.233	39.111	1.220	0.348	0.087
Favorable outcomes	64.398	35.079	0.000	0.524	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	56.522	41.522	1.739	0.217	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	44.478	52.799	1.589	0.908	0.227
Favorable outcomes	41.667	55.482	1.316	1.535	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	48.822	48.148	2.357	0.337	0.337
DWI					
All outcomes	76.109	19.610	3.201	1.003	0.077
Favorable outcomes	73.620	22.495	3.272	0.204	0.409
Unfavorable outcomes	76.725	18.949	3.180	1.103	0.043

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E4: Buchanan County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Buchanan County*	*86.989*	*5.109*	*6.319*	*1.243*	*0.339*
All Charges					
All outcomes	81.778	15.536	2.132	0.352	0.202
Favorable outcomes	79.910	16.452	3.026	0.435	0.177
Unfavorable outcomes	82.502	14.734	2.143	0.414	0.207
Felonies					
All outcomes	81.106	16.910	1.613	0.163	0.207
Favorable outcomes	74.422	23.129	2.313	0.000	0.136
Unfavorable outcomes	81.987	16.084	1.527	0.181	0.221
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	82.517	14.050	2.679	0.557	0.197
Favorable outcomes	81.638	14.374	3.220	0.576	0.192
Unfavorable outcomes	82.786	13.942	2.520	0.553	0.199
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	88.701	10.005	0.942	0.188	0.165
Favorable outcomes	81.707	16.463	1.829	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.800	9.844	0.954	0.201	0.201
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	58.824	37.968	3.209	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	66.102	32.203	1.695	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	43.243	48.649	8.108	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E4: Buchanan County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Buchanan County*	*86.989*	*5.109*	*6.319*	*1.243*	*0.339*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	81.231	16.967	1.201	0.601	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	22.917	2.083	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.757	16.554	1.014	0.676	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	68.235	29.647	2.118	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	38.095	57.143	4.762	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	70.833	27.083	2.083	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	82.221	10.785	5.499	1.228	0.267
Favorable outcomes	66.883	12.338	20.779	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	83.636	10.557	4.164	1.349	0.293

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E5: Butler County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Butler County*	*91.323*	*5.524*	*1.942*	*0.696*	*0.515*
All Charges					
All outcomes	85.675	13.725	0.546	0.040	0.013
Favorable outcomes	87.050	12.405	0.469	0.053	0.023
Unfavorable outcomes	86.271	12.962	0.718	0.039	0.010
Felonies					
All outcomes	81.500	18.070	0.409	0.020	0.000
Favorable outcomes	78.499	21.172	0.303	0.025	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	83.869	15.644	0.465	0.022	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	89.672	9.550	0.691	0.061	0.027
Favorable outcomes	90.688	8.669	0.545	0.065	0.033
Unfavorable outcomes	87.959	11.022	0.946	0.055	0.018
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	84.542	15.193	0.265	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	83.136	16.568	0.296	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	85.314	14.356	0.330	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	63.232	35.556	1.212	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	62.406	36.466	1.128	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	72.222	27.778	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E5: Butler County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Butler County*	*91.323*	*5.524*	*1.942*	*0.696*	*0.515*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	91.189	8.811	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.360	11.640	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.549	8.451	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	75.566	24.434	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	70.103	29.897	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.375	15.625	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	90.941	7.740	1.143	0.088	0.088
Favorable outcomes	92.090	6.497	1.130	0.000	0.282
Unfavorable outcomes	90.278	8.333	1.250	0.139	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E6: Cape Girardeau County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cape Girardeau County*	*88.443*	*7.509*	*2.273*	*1.627*	*0.149*
All Charges					
All outcomes	70.313	28.364	0.991	0.256	0.075
Favorable outcomes	66.389	31.978	1.225	0.376	0.033
Unfavorable outcomes	72.393	26.218	1.050	0.259	0.080
Felonies					
All outcomes	67.229	31.686	0.824	0.172	0.088
Favorable outcomes	59.379	39.174	1.055	0.362	0.030
Unfavorable outcomes	69.366	29.545	0.869	0.116	0.104
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	74.735	23.646	1.244	0.332	0.042
Favorable outcomes	74.711	23.413	1.443	0.397	0.036
Unfavorable outcomes	74.702	23.745	1.200	0.309	0.044
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	77.010	22.375	0.445	0.042	0.127
Favorable outcomes	74.160	25.029	0.579	0.116	0.116
Unfavorable outcomes	77.960	21.374	0.461	0.051	0.154
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	32.742	66.935	0.000	0.323	0.000
Favorable outcomes	32.024	67.976	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	35.714	60.714	0.000	3.571	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E6: Cape Girardeau County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cape Girardeau County*	*88.443*	*7.509*	*2.273*	*1.627*	*0.149*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	76.337	22.753	0.341	0.341	0.228
Favorable outcomes	78.082	21.005	0.457	0.457	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	73.868	25.087	0.348	0.348	0.348
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	51.864	46.645	0.852	0.639	0.000
Favorable outcomes	49.796	48.163	0.816	1.224	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	52.066	47.107	0.826	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	83.633	14.523	1.484	0.315	0.045
Favorable outcomes	80.814	16.279	2.326	0.581	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.833	13.316	1.491	0.308	0.051

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E7: Cass County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cass County*	*90.442*	*3.926*	*4.351*	*0.814*	*0.467*
All Charges					
All outcomes	87.650	10.431	1.598	0.163	0.158
Favorable outcomes	86.198	11.378	1.998	0.240	0.187
Unfavorable outcomes	88.298	9.861	1.524	0.164	0.153
Felonies					
All outcomes	87.469	10.730	1.543	0.111	0.148
Favorable outcomes	84.606	12.808	2.128	0.209	0.250
Unfavorable outcomes	88.630	9.821	1.376	0.070	0.104
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	88.534	9.258	1.724	0.291	0.194
Favorable outcomes	90.333	7.607	1.743	0.238	0.079
Unfavorable outcomes	87.915	9.817	1.726	0.309	0.232
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	90.919	7.385	1.484	0.071	0.141
Favorable outcomes	90.439	7.752	1.809	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.620	6.901	1.268	0.070	0.141
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	59.903	39.130	0.000	0.966	0.000
Favorable outcomes	62.500	35.938	0.000	1.563	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	61.364	38.636	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E7: Cass County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cass County*	*90.442*	*3.926*	*4.351*	*0.814*	*0.467*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	87.706	10.642	1.651	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	83.133	14.458	2.410	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.427	8.811	1.762	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	91.066	6.628	2.305	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	92.308	6.731	0.962	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	90.654	6.542	2.804	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	90.673	7.308	1.923	0.096	0.000
Favorable outcomes	90.323	6.452	3.226	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	90.949	7.064	1.876	0.110	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E8: Clay County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Clay County*	*84.759*	*5.800*	*6.738*	*2.368*	*0.335*
All Charges					
All outcomes	76.898	18.914	2.798	1.221	0.170
Favorable outcomes	78.087	17.075	3.428	1.138	0.273
Unfavorable outcomes	75.078	20.705	2.664	1.409	0.144
Felonies					
All outcomes	81.505	15.830	1.965	0.607	0.093
Favorable outcomes	77.166	19.711	2.381	0.507	0.234
Unfavorable outcomes	81.783	15.525	1.899	0.695	0.098
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	74.764	20.568	3.066	1.405	0.197
Favorable outcomes	78.010	16.889	3.599	1.235	0.267
Unfavorable outcomes	72.725	22.864	2.745	1.511	0.155
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	89.091	9.186	1.364	0.360	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.333	9.722	1.389	0.556	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.711	9.595	1.317	0.376	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	60.584	35.766	2.007	1.642	0.000
Favorable outcomes	59.443	37.152	1.858	1.548	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	56.140	36.842	3.509	3.509	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E8: Clay County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Clay County*	*84.759*	*5.800*	*6.738*	*2.368*	*0.335*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	82.000	15.875	2.125	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	79.612	19.417	0.971	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.385	15.989	1.626	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	75.000	22.849	1.882	0.269	0.000
Favorable outcomes	79.070	19.380	1.550	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	74.390	23.171	2.439	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	80.892	14.936	2.685	1.243	0.244
Favorable outcomes	84.600	9.800	3.600	1.600	0.400
Unfavorable outcomes	80.385	15.585	2.585	1.216	0.228

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E9: Cole County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cole County*	*83.702*	*11.747*	*2.780*	*1.382*	*0.390*
All Charges					
All outcomes	64.308	33.976	1.515	0.169	0.032
Favorable outcomes	63.265	34.851	1.660	0.168	0.056
Unfavorable outcomes	64.950	33.165	1.658	0.197	0.030
Felonies					
All outcomes	62.514	36.217	1.122	0.114	0.033
Favorable outcomes	57.451	40.534	1.828	0.187	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	63.256	35.564	1.013	0.115	0.051
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	65.789	32.086	1.879	0.214	0.032
Favorable outcomes	66.991	31.223	1.536	0.157	0.094
Unfavorable outcomes	65.504	32.285	1.965	0.227	0.019
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	78.692	19.843	1.414	0.050	0.000
Favorable outcomes	76.480	21.711	1.809	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	78.395	20.233	1.303	0.069	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	27.462	71.591	0.947	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	26.636	72.897	0.467	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	28.889	68.889	2.222	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E9: Cole County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cole County*	*83.702*	*11.747*	*2.780*	*1.382*	*0.390*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	64.382	35.022	0.447	0.149	0.000
Favorable outcomes	66.055	33.945	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	65.882	33.725	0.392	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	45.161	54.301	0.538	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	46.746	52.663	0.592	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	45.113	54.135	0.752	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	80.102	16.851	2.816	0.231	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.424	21.186	2.542	0.847	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	80.874	15.938	2.982	0.206	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E10: Cooper County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cooper County*	*91.522*	*5.911*	*1.783*	*0.458*	*0.326*
All Charges					
All outcomes	77.035	20.935	1.345	0.587	0.099
Favorable outcomes	78.351	19.325	1.433	0.796	0.096
Unfavorable outcomes	76.294	21.584	1.422	0.580	0.120
Felonies					
All outcomes	76.424	22.173	0.959	0.375	0.069
Favorable outcomes	78.751	19.940	1.007	0.101	0.201
Unfavorable outcomes	74.551	24.042	0.898	0.449	0.060
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	76.416	20.994	1.629	0.828	0.134
Favorable outcomes	78.074	19.121	1.636	1.122	0.047
Unfavorable outcomes	75.667	21.817	1.633	0.713	0.169
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	85.794	12.222	0.952	0.873	0.159
Favorable outcomes	85.053	12.811	1.423	0.712	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.929	12.424	1.018	1.426	0.204
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	57.292	40.625	2.083	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	59.574	40.426	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	20.000	60.000	20.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E10: Cooper County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Cooper County*	*91.522*	*5.911*	*1.783*	*0.458*	*0.326*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	87.097	12.903	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	84.783	15.217	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.071	8.929	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	76.154	23.846	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	80.952	19.048	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	63.889	36.111	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	81.859	16.492	1.349	0.150	0.150
Favorable outcomes	80.734	16.514	2.752	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.540	15.873	1.190	0.198	0.198

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E11: DeKalb County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
DeKalb County*	*86.096*	*10.184*	*2.316*	*0.827*	*0.577*
All Charges					
All outcomes	91.739	7.051	0.826	0.231	0.154
Favorable outcomes	95.455	3.896	0.260	0.390	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.362	6.252	0.962	0.226	0.198
Felonies					
All outcomes	88.767	10.233	0.762	0.095	0.143
Favorable outcomes	91.928	7.623	0.448	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	90.515	8.375	0.807	0.101	0.202
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	93.657	5.061	0.832	0.277	0.173
Favorable outcomes	96.975	2.457	0.000	0.567	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.918	5.631	1.024	0.213	0.213
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	95.098	4.706	0.000	0.196	0.000
Favorable outcomes	96.154	3.846	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	96.172	3.828	0.000	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	71.429	28.571	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.889	11.111	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E11: DeKalb County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
DeKalb County*	*86.096*	*10.184*	*2.316*	*0.827*	*0.577*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	93.750	6.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	93.750	6.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	95.455	4.545	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	92.971	4.473	1.917	0.319	0.319
Favorable outcomes	81.481	14.815	0.000	3.704	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	94.056	3.497	2.098	0.000	0.350

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E12: Dunklin County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Dunklin County*	*82.581*	*10.465*	*6.394*	*0.341*	*0.219*
All Charges					
All outcomes	73.363	24.296	2.274	0.026	0.041
Favorable outcomes	72.825	24.137	3.024	0.000	0.013
Unfavorable outcomes	73.841	23.649	2.446	0.018	0.046
Felonies					
All outcomes	72.668	25.694	1.551	0.029	0.058
Favorable outcomes	68.086	29.896	2.018	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	74.580	23.806	1.532	0.000	0.081
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	74.377	22.015	3.587	0.011	0.011
Favorable outcomes	76.085	20.089	3.803	0.000	0.023
Unfavorable outcomes	72.576	23.826	3.576	0.022	0.000
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	83.209	15.899	0.844	0.000	0.048
Favorable outcomes	80.724	17.853	1.294	0.000	0.129
Unfavorable outcomes	83.915	15.264	0.753	0.000	0.068
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	50.713	48.653	0.634	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	49.653	49.306	1.042	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	42.857	57.143	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E12: Dunklin County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Dunklin County*	*82.581*	*10.465*	*6.394*	*0.341*	*0.219*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	77.439	21.646	0.915	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	79.295	19.824	0.881	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	74.085	25.000	0.915	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	68.729	27.262	3.093	0.000	0.916
Favorable outcomes	62.847	33.333	3.819	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	71.000	24.500	2.500	0.000	2.000
DWI					
All outcomes	81.629	13.108	5.065	0.000	0.199
Favorable outcomes	81.159	9.179	9.179	0.000	0.483
Unfavorable outcomes	82.435	13.405	4.160	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E13: Greene County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Greene County*	*90.756*	*3.211*	*3.571*	*1.980*	*0.481*
All Charges					
All outcomes	85.887	12.356	1.175	0.478	0.103
Favorable outcomes	85.876	12.100	1.402	0.507	0.115
Unfavorable outcomes	86.964	11.371	1.072	0.507	0.086
Felonies					
All outcomes	83.962	14.498	1.065	0.371	0.104
Favorable outcomes	81.620	16.475	1.446	0.355	0.103
Unfavorable outcomes	84.776	13.673	1.076	0.384	0.091
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	87.396	10.685	1.256	0.560	0.103
Favorable outcomes	87.474	10.462	1.378	0.566	0.120
Unfavorable outcomes	88.039	10.250	1.066	0.562	0.084
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	87.151	11.786	0.750	0.228	0.085
Favorable outcomes	87.826	10.870	0.783	0.435	0.087
Unfavorable outcomes	86.598	12.379	0.834	0.108	0.081
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	64.243	32.849	2.737	0.086	0.086
Favorable outcomes	62.014	34.783	2.746	0.229	0.229
Unfavorable outcomes	63.878	33.840	2.281	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E13: Greene County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Greene County*	*90.756*	*3.211*	*3.571*	*1.980*	*0.481*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	89.360	9.732	0.735	0.173	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.302	11.905	0.529	0.265	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.355	9.570	0.860	0.215	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	74.869	23.115	1.436	0.331	0.249
Favorable outcomes	73.460	24.583	1.439	0.288	0.230
Unfavorable outcomes	74.893	23.252	1.427	0.285	0.143
DWI					
All outcomes	89.225	7.963	1.867	0.799	0.146
Favorable outcomes	84.646	8.283	6.061	0.707	0.303
Unfavorable outcomes	89.836	7.867	1.360	0.809	0.128

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E14: Howard County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Howard County*	*91.894*	*5.497*	*1.477*	*0.345*	*0.786*
All Charges					
All outcomes	78.528	20.405	0.719	0.196	0.152
Favorable outcomes	78.770	20.186	0.580	0.116	0.348
Unfavorable outcomes	78.819	20.143	0.716	0.215	0.107
Felonies					
All outcomes	77.094	21.795	0.787	0.185	0.139
Favorable outcomes	74.386	24.561	1.053	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	77.883	21.069	0.629	0.210	0.210
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	79.351	19.610	0.693	0.173	0.173
Favorable outcomes	80.844	18.102	0.351	0.176	0.527
Unfavorable outcomes	78.704	20.255	0.810	0.174	0.058
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	81.226	17.433	0.766	0.383	0.192
Favorable outcomes	76.829	20.732	2.439	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.900	16.742	0.905	0.452	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	63.636	36.364	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	50.000	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E14: Howard County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Howard County*	*91.894*	*5.497*	*1.477*	*0.345*	*0.786*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	86.170	13.830	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	96.552	3.448	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	80.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	74.000	26.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	76.923	23.077	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	73.333	26.667	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	89.850	10.150	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	86.538	13.462	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.045	8.955	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E15: Jackson County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Jackson County*	*64.463*	*24.068*	*9.029*	*2.080*	*0.361*
All Charges					
All outcomes	51.065	45.704	2.695	0.478	0.058
Favorable outcomes	55.014	40.503	3.795	0.608	0.080
Unfavorable outcomes	51.910	45.070	2.417	0.540	0.063
Felonies					
All outcomes	47.911	49.205	2.512	0.327	0.045
Favorable outcomes	47.278	49.108	3.153	0.408	0.054
Unfavorable outcomes	47.859	49.444	2.347	0.302	0.048
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	58.718	37.370	3.033	0.786	0.092
Favorable outcomes	62.311	32.465	4.336	0.785	0.103
Unfavorable outcomes	56.901	39.867	2.352	0.792	0.088
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	54.860	42.424	2.345	0.306	0.065
Favorable outcomes	51.994	43.837	3.683	0.364	0.121
Unfavorable outcomes	54.471	43.228	1.946	0.293	0.062
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	23.257	72.783	3.678	0.218	0.064
Favorable outcomes	24.814	71.366	3.516	0.203	0.101
Unfavorable outcomes	18.415	76.879	4.377	0.330	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E15: Jackson County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Jackson County*	*64.463*	*24.068*	*9.029*	*2.080*	*0.361*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	42.638	56.151	0.995	0.173	0.043
Favorable outcomes	41.301	56.860	1.839	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	42.571	56.400	0.800	0.171	0.057
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	33.033	63.577	2.844	0.465	0.082
Favorable outcomes	29.510	67.413	2.657	0.420	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	34.233	62.760	2.467	0.463	0.077
DWI					
All outcomes	66.566	29.069	3.562	0.727	0.076
Favorable outcomes	64.799	26.427	8.140	0.634	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	68.759	27.744	2.632	0.789	0.075

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E16: Johnson County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Johnson County*	*89.067*	*4.494*	*4.126*	*1.780*	*0.533*
All Charges					
All outcomes	84.396	13.892	1.137	0.496	0.079
Favorable outcomes	83.362	15.371	0.742	0.437	0.087
Unfavorable outcomes	84.544	13.571	1.268	0.561	0.056
Felonies					
All outcomes	84.308	14.094	1.045	0.423	0.129
Favorable outcomes	81.030	17.213	1.054	0.468	0.234
Unfavorable outcomes	84.662	13.739	1.049	0.446	0.105
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	84.178	14.075	1.170	0.561	0.016
Favorable outcomes	84.057	14.970	0.524	0.449	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.202	13.847	1.329	0.602	0.021
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	85.714	12.140	1.533	0.368	0.245
Favorable outcomes	85.484	12.903	1.075	0.538	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	85.272	12.224	1.767	0.442	0.295
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	67.586	31.034	1.379	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	61.364	36.364	2.273	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	66.667	33.333	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E16: Johnson County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Johnson County*	*89.067*	*4.494*	*4.126*	*1.780*	*0.533*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	90.979	7.294	1.727	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.879	9.091	3.030	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.174	6.957	0.870	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	81.203	17.293	0.752	0.752	0.000
Favorable outcomes	82.609	17.391	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	79.310	19.540	0.000	1.149	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	88.482	9.337	1.571	0.611	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.013	10.390	1.299	1.299	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.867	9.082	1.465	0.586	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E17: Lafayette County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Lafayette County*	*94.361*	*2.202*	*2.717*	*0.509*	*0.212*
All Charges					
All outcomes	84.858	12.206	2.421	0.333	0.181
Favorable outcomes	84.683	12.264	2.472	0.339	0.242
Unfavorable outcomes	84.574	12.527	2.381	0.339	0.179
Felonies					
All outcomes	86.223	10.908	2.398	0.329	0.142
Favorable outcomes	86.689	10.580	2.218	0.341	0.171
Unfavorable outcomes	86.795	10.434	2.313	0.337	0.120
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	82.903	14.070	2.450	0.341	0.236
Favorable outcomes	82.925	13.689	2.738	0.360	0.288
Unfavorable outcomes	82.892	14.155	2.391	0.337	0.225
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	89.441	8.324	1.910	0.324	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.736	10.165	0.549	0.549	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.974	7.433	2.247	0.346	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	71.852	28.148	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	72.881	27.119	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	42.857	57.143	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E17: Lafayette County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Lafayette County*	*94.361*	*2.202*	*2.717*	*0.509*	*0.212*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	89.556	9.138	1.305	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	84.615	11.538	3.846	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.083	8.280	0.637	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	87.692	11.282	1.026	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	94.872	5.128	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	85.938	12.500	1.563	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	88.561	7.817	3.241	0.381	0.000
Favorable outcomes	71.667	16.667	11.667	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.967	7.197	2.508	0.327	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E18: Macon County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Macon County*	*95.161*	*2.404*	*1.328*	*0.565*	*0.543*
All Charges					
All outcomes	87.470	11.386	0.635	0.356	0.152
Favorable outcomes	89.551	9.423	0.641	0.385	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	87.570	11.097	0.753	0.366	0.215
Felonies					
All outcomes	85.450	13.761	0.408	0.299	0.082
Favorable outcomes	84.551	14.614	0.418	0.418	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	85.902	13.283	0.501	0.251	0.063
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	88.909	9.621	0.877	0.387	0.206
Favorable outcomes	91.489	7.350	0.774	0.387	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.040	10.353	0.928	0.393	0.286
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	88.110	10.889	0.125	0.876	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.268	10.615	0.000	1.117	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	87.857	11.786	0.000	0.357	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	76.667	23.333	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	63.636	36.364	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E18: Macon County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Macon County*	*95.161*	*2.404*	*1.328*	*0.565*	*0.543*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	92.593	7.407	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	97.297	2.703	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.176	8.824	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	61.429	34.286	4.286	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	58.824	35.294	5.882	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	52.941	41.176	5.882	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	90.449	7.584	0.843	1.124	0.000
Favorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	90.203	8.108	0.676	1.014	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E19: McDonald County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
McDonald County*	*81.192*	*1.617*	*11.845*	*2.873*	*2.473*
All Charges					
All outcomes	89.654	1.849	5.198	2.602	0.697
Favorable outcomes	90.421	2.243	4.729	1.849	0.758
Unfavorable outcomes	89.004	1.857	5.515	3.065	0.559
Felonies					
All outcomes	91.067	1.463	4.563	1.771	1.136
Favorable outcomes	90.741	2.137	4.345	1.852	0.926
Unfavorable outcomes	90.968	1.305	4.817	1.756	1.154
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	89.888	2.130	4.786	2.708	0.488
Favorable outcomes	91.354	2.248	3.977	1.729	0.692
Unfavorable outcomes	89.458	2.105	5.006	3.000	0.431
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	92.804	1.199	3.148	1.499	1.349
Favorable outcomes	93.720	1.932	3.382	0.000	0.966
Unfavorable outcomes	92.093	0.465	3.256	2.326	1.860
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	91.111	4.444	2.222	2.222	0.000
Favorable outcomes	89.041	4.110	4.110	2.740	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E19: McDonald County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
McDonald County*	*81.192*	*1.617*	*11.845*	*2.873*	*2.473*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	92.877	0.285	4.843	1.425	0.570
Favorable outcomes	89.216	0.980	6.863	2.941	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	94.286	0.000	4.762	0.000	0.952
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	90.625	0.521	4.688	1.563	2.604
Favorable outcomes	92.982	0.000	4.386	1.754	0.877
Unfavorable outcomes	90.000	0.000	3.333	0.000	6.667
DWI					
All outcomes	88.046	1.613	5.598	4.080	0.664
Favorable outcomes	90.426	2.128	5.319	2.128	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	87.619	1.587	5.714	4.339	0.741

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E20: Mississippi County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Mississippi County*	*72.901*	*24.460*	*2.035*	*0.077*	*0.527*
All Charges					
All outcomes	64.786	34.208	0.896	0.101	0.009
Favorable outcomes	64.137	34.617	1.170	0.076	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	63.610	35.171	1.045	0.155	0.019
Felonies					
All outcomes	65.263	34.222	0.485	0.030	0.000
Favorable outcomes	61.771	37.089	1.140	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	64.886	34.789	0.279	0.046	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	63.494	34.730	1.539	0.213	0.024
Favorable outcomes	67.102	31.506	1.218	0.174	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	61.879	36.236	1.611	0.240	0.034
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	84.641	15.194	0.165	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	85.843	14.157	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.214	18.497	0.289	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	33.453	66.547	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	32.558	67.442	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	33.333	66.667	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E20: Mississippi County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Mississippi County*	*72.901*	*24.460*	*2.035*	*0.077*	*0.527*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	78.472	21.528	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	72.840	27.160	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	75.556	24.444	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	62.769	37.231	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	58.333	41.667	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	67.442	32.558	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	71.687	26.908	1.406	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	80.220	18.681	1.099	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	69.806	28.532	1.662	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E21: New Madrid County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
New Madrid County*	*82.062*	*15.968*	*1.677*	*0.041*	*0.252*
All Charges					
All outcomes	66.379	33.085	0.457	0.045	0.034
Favorable outcomes	66.212	33.216	0.418	0.110	0.044
Unfavorable outcomes	65.274	34.217	0.453	0.023	0.034
Felonies					
All outcomes	68.356	31.192	0.398	0.032	0.022
Favorable outcomes	66.701	32.888	0.257	0.103	0.051
Unfavorable outcomes	68.535	31.115	0.350	0.000	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	63.223	36.150	0.529	0.062	0.037
Favorable outcomes	65.181	34.109	0.552	0.118	0.039
Unfavorable outcomes	62.317	37.097	0.513	0.037	0.037
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	78.588	21.142	0.231	0.039	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.857	23.857	0.143	0.143	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.165	18.711	0.124	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	49.476	50.524	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	48.500	51.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	25.000	75.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E21: New Madrid County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
New Madrid County*	*82.062*	*15.968*	*1.677*	*0.041*	*0.252*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	70.362	29.211	0.426	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.207	23.967	0.826	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	66.443	33.557	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	67.898	32.102	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	65.926	34.074	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	76.812	23.188	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	69.071	30.097	0.832	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	81.818	17.172	1.010	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	67.101	32.085	0.814	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E22: Pemiscot County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pemiscot County*	*69.983*	*27.447*	*2.432*	*0.029*	*0.110*
All Charges					
All outcomes	54.202	44.475	1.200	0.084	0.039
Favorable outcomes	50.876	47.333	1.597	0.175	0.019
Unfavorable outcomes	55.028	43.650	1.212	0.061	0.049
Felonies					
All outcomes	54.854	44.315	0.751	0.034	0.046
Favorable outcomes	49.151	49.976	0.776	0.097	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	57.199	41.970	0.752	0.000	0.079
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	52.866	45.310	1.665	0.125	0.034
Favorable outcomes	51.760	45.805	2.172	0.230	0.033
Unfavorable outcomes	53.063	45.378	1.449	0.073	0.037
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	70.911	28.248	0.711	0.000	0.129
Favorable outcomes	70.056	29.661	0.282	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	71.024	28.105	0.654	0.000	0.218
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	34.913	63.665	1.422	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	33.784	64.527	1.689	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	44.444	55.556	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E22: Pemiscot County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pemiscot County*	*69.983*	*27.447*	*2.432*	*0.029*	*0.110*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	66.186	33.683	0.131	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	66.667	33.333	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	66.310	33.690	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	59.935	39.414	0.651	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	55.072	44.928	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	61.404	36.842	1.754	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	64.020	34.966	1.014	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	52.830	45.283	1.887	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	67.727	31.364	0.909	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E23: Pike County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pike County*	*90.223*	*6.610*	*2.175*	*0.342*	*0.650*
All Charges					
All outcomes	85.106	14.127	0.661	0.066	0.040
Favorable outcomes	83.605	14.884	1.279	0.233	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	86.616	12.808	0.507	0.046	0.023
Felonies					
All outcomes	82.705	16.495	0.674	0.063	0.063
Favorable outcomes	82.851	16.481	0.445	0.223	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.934	16.299	0.671	0.048	0.048
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	87.934	11.219	0.762	0.085	0.000
Favorable outcomes	83.377	13.984	2.375	0.264	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.895	10.618	0.433	0.054	0.000
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	87.759	11.550	0.296	0.197	0.197
Favorable outcomes	91.333	8.667	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	86.466	12.531	0.501	0.251	0.251
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	34.913	63.665	1.422	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	83.636	14.545	1.818	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E23: Pike County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pike County*	*90.223*	*6.610*	*2.175*	*0.342*	*0.650*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	87.143	12.857	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	69.231	30.769	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.764	11.236	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	84.459	12.838	2.703	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	21.429	3.571	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	86.000	12.000	2.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	94.309	4.607	1.084	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	89.286	7.143	3.571	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	95.268	3.785	0.946	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E24: Platte County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Platte County*	*84.181*	*6.547*	*5.865*	*3.146*	*0.261*
All Charges					
All outcomes	72.893	22.557	3.166	1.319	0.066
Favorable outcomes	78.349	17.303	2.921	1.358	0.068
Unfavorable outcomes	70.256	24.781	3.488	1.406	0.069
Felonies					
All outcomes	74.225	22.408	2.420	0.920	0.027
Favorable outcomes	72.566	23.363	3.540	0.531	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	76.301	20.336	2.340	1.022	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes All outcomes	72.187	22.810	3.460	1.462	0.081
Favorable outcomes	78.565	17.044	2.909	1.410	0.072
Unfavorable outcomes	68.594	26.063	3.772	1.486	0.086
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	83.204	14.190	1.725	0.880	0.000
Favorable outcomes	74.830	19.728	3.401	2.041	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.674	12.701	1.609	1.016	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	58.278	39.073	2.649	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	62.857	37.143	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	48.718	48.718	2.564	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E24: Platte County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Platte County*	*84.181*	*6.547*	*5.865*	*3.146*	*0.261*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	70.833	25.000	3.009	1.157	0.000
Favorable outcomes	68.182	27.273	4.545	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	73.370	22.826	2.717	1.087	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	68.927	27.684	3.390	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	80.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	66.667	28.986	4.348	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes All outcomes	82.738	12.677	2.831	1.723	0.031
Favorable outcomes	78.629	15.323	2.823	2.823	0.403
Unfavorable outcomes	83.367	12.168	2.795	1.670	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E25: Pulaski County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pulaski County*	*73.466*	*11.204*	*11.095*	*3.320*	*0.914*
All Charges					
All outcomes	80.991	16.428	1.836	0.688	0.058
Favorable outcomes	81.709	15.591	1.843	0.835	0.022
Unfavorable outcomes	80.901	16.417	1.925	0.654	0.103
Felonies					
All outcomes	80.066	17.549	1.758	0.582	0.045
Favorable outcomes	79.434	17.975	1.816	0.748	0.027
Unfavorable outcomes	80.486	17.206	1.772	0.474	0.062
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	81.932	15.223	1.947	0.822	0.076
Favorable outcomes	83.180	14.047	1.855	0.900	0.018
Unfavorable outcomes	80.773	16.208	2.083	0.794	0.141
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	86.642	11.829	1.127	0.376	0.027
Favorable outcomes	85.373	12.715	1.434	0.478	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.674	12.701	1.609	1.016	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	56.751	39.873	2.532	0.844	0.000
Favorable outcomes	55.844	40.693	2.597	0.866	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	40.000	60.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E25: Pulaski County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Pulaski County*	*73.466*	*11.204*	*11.095*	*3.320*	*0.914*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	83.649	13.152	2.488	0.711	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.204	9.953	2.370	0.474	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.079	15.771	1.434	0.717	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	75.358	20.774	3.009	0.860	0.000
Favorable outcomes	76.056	20.188	2.817	0.939	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	80.469	16.406	3.125	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	79.073	15.290	4.324	1.004	0.309
Favorable outcomes	78.286	16.000	5.143	0.571	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	78.872	15.606	3.962	1.080	0.480

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E26: Randolph County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Randolph County*	*91.017*	*5.845*	*1.979*	*0.601*	*0.558*
All Charges					
All outcomes	84.811	14.252	0.518	0.198	0.221
Favorable outcomes	85.892	13.185	0.478	0.191	0.255
Unfavorable outcomes	84.964	14.074	0.523	0.220	0.220
Felonies					
All outcomes	83.367	15.772	0.533	0.143	0.184
Favorable outcomes	79.707	19.290	0.617	0.077	0.309
Unfavorable outcomes	84.216	14.989	0.497	0.149	0.149
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	86.563	12.459	0.482	0.221	0.276
Favorable outcomes	90.229	8.952	0.382	0.218	0.218
Unfavorable outcomes	85.290	13.689	0.519	0.223	0.278
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	89.017	10.570	0.230	0.000	0.184
Favorable outcomes	88.755	11.245	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.740	10.814	0.223	0.000	0.223
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	77.778	21.811	0.000	0.000	0.412
Favorable outcomes	75.701	23.364	0.000	0.000	0.935
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E26: Randolph County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Randolph County*	*91.017*	*5.845*	*1.979*	*0.601*	*0.558*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	86.837	12.314	0.425	0.000	0.425
Favorable outcomes	79.070	20.930	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.944	8.939	0.559	0.000	0.559
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	80.323	17.742	0.968	0.000	0.968
Favorable outcomes	73.684	25.000	1.316	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.481	16.049	1.235	0.000	1.235
DWI					
All outcomes	91.101	8.018	0.529	0.264	0.088
Favorable outcomes	88.608	11.392	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.230	7.817	0.572	0.286	0.095

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E27: Saline County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Saline County*	*83.224*	*5.243*	*9.873*	*1.464*	*0.195*
All Charges					
All outcomes	76.607	18.708	3.482	1.107	0.096
Favorable outcomes	81.542	14.144	3.324	0.919	0.071
Unfavorable outcomes	76.000	19.038	3.665	1.209	0.087
Felonies					
All outcomes	76.543	19.384	3.047	0.947	0.079
Favorable outcomes	79.947	16.095	2.639	1.319	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	76.692	19.295	3.036	0.942	0.035
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	75.334	19.377	3.900	1.264	0.125
Favorable outcomes	81.610	13.817	3.678	0.795	0.099
Unfavorable outcomes	73.980	20.567	3.969	1.352	0.131
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	79.878	17.751	1.763	0.608	0.000
Favorable outcomes	85.638	11.702	1.596	1.064	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	78.733	18.854	1.961	0.452	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	67.593	25.926	5.556	0.926	0.000
Favorable outcomes	74.194	19.355	3.226	3.226	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	55.556	33.333	11.111	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E27: Saline County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Saline County*	*83.224*	*5.243*	*9.873*	*1.464*	*0.195*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	80.592	18.750	0.000	0.658	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.862	24.138	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	83.077	16.154	0.000	0.769	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	77.391	19.130	3.478	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	77.500	17.500	5.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	78.060	13.048	6.467	2.309	0.115
Favorable outcomes	84.615	7.692	5.128	2.564	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	78.402	13.233	6.242	1.998	0.125

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E28: Scott County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Scott County*	*85.407*	*11.603*	*2.206*	*0.449*	*0.335*
All Charges					
All outcomes	66.478	32.614	0.757	0.036	0.116
Favorable outcomes	62.150	36.788	0.907	0.019	0.135
Unfavorable outcomes	68.920	30.152	0.754	0.056	0.119
Felonies					
All outcomes	64.637	34.578	0.662	0.023	0.100
Favorable outcomes	57.795	41.211	0.839	0.031	0.124
Unfavorable outcomes	67.151	32.129	0.600	0.030	0.090
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	69.925	28.945	0.914	0.063	0.152
Favorable outcomes	68.957	29.855	1.033	0.000	0.155
Unfavorable outcomes	70.406	28.490	0.863	0.086	0.155
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	80.594	18.619	0.503	0.022	0.262
Favorable outcomes	81.057	18.062	0.330	0.110	0.441
Unfavorable outcomes	81.353	17.794	0.609	0.000	0.244
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	35.894	62.914	1.060	0.000	0.132
Favorable outcomes	36.429	62.143	1.190	0.000	0.238
Unfavorable outcomes	60.000	40.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E28: Scott County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Scott County*	*85.407*	*11.603*	*2.206*	*0.449*	*0.335*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	74.855	24.128	1.017	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	71.000	28.500	0.500	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	77.561	20.976	1.463	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	56.689	42.224	0.920	0.000	0.167
Favorable outcomes	54.334	44.582	0.929	0.000	0.155
Unfavorable outcomes	64.162	34.682	1.156	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	81.273	16.727	1.727	0.091	0.182
Favorable outcomes	82.500	14.375	3.125	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.547	15.684	1.415	0.118	0.236

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E29: St. Louis City Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
St. Louis City*	*44.357*	*48.321*	*3.941*	*3.179*	*0.202*
All Charges					
All outcomes	22.634	76.918	0.146	0.287	0.015
Favorable outcomes	24.211	75.135	0.219	0.423	0.012
Unfavorable outcomes	22.321	77.277	0.125	0.258	0.019
Felonies					
All outcomes	21.539	78.106	0.124	0.221	0.009
Favorable outcomes	21.908	77.606	0.177	0.310	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	21.098	78.617	0.101	0.173	0.011
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	25.917	73.363	0.219	0.467	0.034
Favorable outcomes	28.210	70.824	0.299	0.632	0.034
Unfavorable outcomes	24.559	74.869	0.172	0.366	0.034
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	32.769	66.997	0.049	0.185	0.000
Favorable outcomes	32.773	66.597	0.120	0.511	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	31.187	68.681	0.024	0.108	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	7.433	92.192	0.129	0.246	0.000
Favorable outcomes	7.538	91.982	0.169	0.311	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	5.830	93.892	0.056	0.222	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E29: St. Louis City Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
St. Louis City*	*44.357*	*48.321*	*3.941*	*3.179*	*0.202*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	23.412	76.213	0.020	0.355	0.000
Favorable outcomes	23.894	75.811	0.000	0.295	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	22.774	76.855	0.046	0.325	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	16.618	82.745	0.441	0.196	0.000
Favorable outcomes	15.274	84.150	0.432	0.144	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	16.528	82.638	0.501	0.334	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	62.447	36.351	0.495	0.636	0.071
Favorable outcomes	63.636	35.573	0.395	0.395	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	62.132	36.765	0.368	0.643	0.092

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E30: St. Louis County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
St. Louis County*	*68.764*	*24.241*	*2.825*	*4.043*	*0.128*
All Charges					
All outcomes	43.121	55.590	0.649	0.581	0.059
Favorable outcomes	37.650	60.451	0.818	0.981	0.100
Unfavorable outcomes	44.508	54.296	0.665	0.471	0.060
Felonies					
All outcomes	45.168	54.019	0.400	0.391	0.021
Favorable outcomes	37.244	61.916	0.471	0.353	0.016
Unfavorable outcomes	46.992	52.236	0.358	0.392	0.022
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	38.871	59.104	1.063	0.853	0.109
Favorable outcomes	37.539	60.158	0.968	1.204	0.131
Unfavorable outcomes	39.444	58.807	1.096	0.556	0.097
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	68.654	30.771	0.153	0.413	0.009
Favorable outcomes	66.612	32.636	0.262	0.491	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	68.623	30.830	0.134	0.402	0.011
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	14.253	85.054	0.462	0.231	0.000
Favorable outcomes	13.813	85.433	0.586	0.167	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	13.231	86.319	0.180	0.270	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E30: St. Louis County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
St. Louis County*	*68.764*	*24.241*	*2.825*	*4.043*	*0.128*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	35.603	63.875	0.324	0.197	0.000
Favorable outcomes	29.930	69.718	0.176	0.176	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	35.596	63.896	0.286	0.222	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	29.638	68.832	0.971	0.560	0.000
Favorable outcomes	27.083	71.007	1.563	0.347	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	30.993	67.797	0.726	0.484	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	75.901	21.713	1.504	0.808	0.075
Favorable outcomes	66.232	27.391	5.362	0.870	0.145
Unfavorable outcomes	77.040	20.913	1.166	0.810	0.071

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E31: Ste. Genevieve County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Ste. Genevieve County*	*96.592*	*1.230*	*1.065*	*1.088*	*0.025*
All Charges					
All outcomes	85.262	14.085	0.509	0.121	0.023
Favorable outcomes	88.259	11.192	0.402	0.037	0.110
Unfavorable outcomes	82.945	16.295	0.594	0.166	0.000
Felonies					
All outcomes	90.395	9.306	0.259	0.040	0.000
Favorable outcomes	91.353	8.647	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.575	10.067	0.313	0.045	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	80.681	18.415	0.678	0.186	0.040
Favorable outcomes	86.779	12.434	0.577	0.052	0.157
Unfavorable outcomes	78.575	20.476	0.716	0.233	0.000
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	91.508	8.365	0.000	0.127	0.000
Favorable outcomes	89.666	10.334	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.724	7.107	0.000	0.169	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	88.235	11.765	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.273	12.727	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E31: Ste. Genevieve County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Ste. Genevieve County*	*96.592*	*1.230*	*1.065*	*1.088*	*0.025*
Burglary (2ⁿᵈ Degree)					
All outcomes	97.200	2.800	0.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	98.361	1.639	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	96.552	3.448	0.000	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2ⁿᵈ Degree)					
All outcomes	91.525	6.780	1.695	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	91.803	8.197	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.308	3.846	3.846	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	92.774	6.376	0.744	0.106	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.571	10.476	0.952	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	93.358	5.764	0.752	0.125	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E32: Sullivan County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Sullivan County*	*78.905*	*1.641*	*18.400*	*0.344*	*0.710*
All Charges					
All outcomes	85.510	3.988	10.428	0.073	0.000
Favorable outcomes	87.079	3.933	8.801	0.187	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.682	4.324	10.933	0.062	0.000
Felonies					
All outcomes	87.077	2.846	10.000	0.077	0.000
Favorable outcomes	88.400	3.200	8.000	0.400	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	87.525	2.376	10.099	0.000	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	83.761	5.363	10.801	0.076	0.000
Favorable outcomes	86.447	4.762	8.791	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	82.809	5.599	11.493	0.098	0.000
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	88.333	2.222	9.444	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	86.111	0.000	13.889	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	90.769	3.077	6.154	0.000	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	70.000	10.000	20.000	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E32: Sullivan County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Sullivan County*	*78.905*	*1.641*	*18.400*	*0.344*	*0.710*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	86.364	0.000	13.636	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	84.211	0.000	15.789	0.000	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	90.244	2.439	7.317	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	84.615	0.000	15.385	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	81.068	5.340	13.592	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	84.314	3.922	11.765	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	79.433	6.383	14.184	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E33: Warren County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Warren County*	*93.943*	*1.999*	*3.308*	*0.515*	*0.235*
All Charges					
All outcomes	87.480	11.360	0.965	0.176	0.018
Favorable outcomes	89.757	9.293	0.739	0.211	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	87.498	11.357	0.945	0.181	0.019
Felonies					
All outcomes	87.488	11.354	0.983	0.164	0.011
Favorable outcomes	88.166	10.651	0.592	0.592	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.055	10.873	0.948	0.125	0.000
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	86.979	11.869	0.962	0.160	0.029
Favorable outcomes	90.240	8.904	0.856	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	86.615	12.194	0.976	0.182	0.033
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	91.250	8.220	0.298	0.232	0.000
Favorable outcomes	90.400	8.800	0.000	0.800	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	92.230	7.304	0.311	0.155	0.000
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	68.966	26.437	4.598	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	60.870	34.783	4.348	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	78.571	21.429	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E33: Warren County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Warren County*	*93.943*	*1.999*	*3.308*	*0.515*	*0.235*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	91.422	6.998	1.129	0.451	0.000
Favorable outcomes	75.000	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	91.163	7.442	0.930	0.465	0.000
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	79.420	18.841	1.739	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	85.714	14.286	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	79.577	19.014	1.408	0.000	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	88.484	9.767	1.603	0.146	0.000
Favorable outcomes	82.353	11.765	5.882	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	89.262	9.060	1.510	0.168	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E34: Webster County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Webster County*	*96.007*	*1.059*	*1.972*	*0.482*	*0.479*
All Charges					
All outcomes	96.842	2.150	0.638	0.274	0.096
Favorable outcomes	96.848	1.970	0.892	0.207	0.083
Unfavorable outcomes	96.633	2.366	0.566	0.319	0.116
Felonies					
All outcomes	97.217	1.914	0.539	0.242	0.088
Favorable outcomes	96.938	1.764	0.934	0.208	0.156
Unfavorable outcomes	97.422	1.903	0.399	0.215	0.061
Misdemeanors					
All outcomes	96.343	2.532	0.781	0.234	0.109
Favorable outcomes	96.743	2.137	0.876	0.210	0.035
Unfavorable outcomes	95.994	2.861	0.715	0.258	0.172
Possession of a Controlled Substance					
All outcomes	97.879	1.601	0.240	0.200	0.080
Favorable outcomes	97.130	2.208	0.000	0.662	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	98.152	1.522	0.109	0.109	0.109
Armed Criminal Action					
All outcomes	93.590	2.991	2.564	0.855	0.000
Favorable outcomes	92.661	3.670	2.752	0.917	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE E34: Webster County Demographics and Select Sentencing Outcomes (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent	African American Percent	Hispanic Percent	Asian and Pacific Islander Percent	American Indian & Alaskan Native Percent
Geographic Area					
Webster County*	*96.007*	*1.059*	*1.972*	*0.482*	*0.479*
Burglary (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	98.516	0.928	0.186	0.000	0.371
Favorable outcomes	99.231	0.000	0.769	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	98.324	1.117	0.000	0.000	0.559
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)					
All outcomes	94.663	3.652	0.000	1.124	0.562
Favorable outcomes	93.820	4.494	0.000	0.562	1.124
Unfavorable outcomes	94.118	3.922	0.000	1.961	0.000
DWI					
All outcomes	96.166	2.914	0.920	0.000	0.000
Favorable outcomes	89.899	9.091	1.010	0.000	0.000
Unfavorable outcomes	97.407	1.667	0.926	0.000	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F1: Missouri Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Missouri*	*81.886*	*81.886*	*11.703*	*11.703*
All Charges				
All outcomes	76.152	78.826	21.983	19.372
Favorable outcomes	78.869	77.761	19.030	20.278
Unfavorable outcomes	76.723	80.612	21.355	17.448
Felonies				
All outcomes	72.191	76.345	26.312	22.288
Favorable outcomes	73.566	72.836	24.597	25.673
Unfavorable outcomes	72.094	77.973	26.469	20.710
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	79.697	81.615	18.106	16.190
Favorable outcomes	81.155	80.635	16.653	17.151
Unfavorable outcomes	79.208	82.085	18.589	15.710
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	77.828	84.636	21.005	14.403
Favorable outcomes	81.206	81.192	17.129	17.593
Unfavorable outcomes	76.467	85.907	22.484	13.206
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	36.782	41.905	61.159	56.550
Favorable outcomes	39.731	43.333	58.225	55.156
Unfavorable outcomes	21.749	28.533	76.039	70.105

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F1: Missouri Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Missouri*	*81.886*	*81.886*	*11.703*	*11.703*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	70.304	79.302	28.746	19.907
Favorable outcomes	77.603	79.559	21.545	19.379
Unfavorable outcomes	67.912	78.648	31.194	20.668
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	68.978	70.057	29.080	28.172
Favorable outcomes	70.156	71.400	27.830	26.888
Unfavorable outcomes	65.656	69.645	32.521	28.609
DWI				
All outcomes	88.400	85.912	8.951	11.264
Favorable outcomes	87.729	83.629	8.956	11.478
Unfavorable outcomes	88.710	86.482	8.699	10.978

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F2: Boone County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Boone County*	*82.787*	*82.787*	*9.175*	*9.175*
All Charges				
All outcomes	60.137	60.848	37.311	36.910
Favorable outcomes	62.570	59.787	34.939	37.724
Unfavorable outcomes	61.678	61.842	35.689	35.751
Felonies				
All outcomes	56.039	58.874	41.526	39.175
Favorable outcomes	52.880	54.001	45.167	43.697
Unfavorable outcomes	56.266	60.154	41.133	37.838
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	63.128	62.601	34.227	34.861
Favorable outcomes	66.737	64.145	30.518	33.207
Unfavorable outcomes	63.941	62.367	33.413	35.013
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	68.839	72.484	28.466	26.178
Favorable outcomes	74.302	70.403	25.140	27.639
Unfavorable outcomes	65.240	73.285	31.258	25.422
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	29.574	27.138	68.922	70.810
Favorable outcomes	29.570	25.307	69.355	71.990
Unfavorable outcomes	27.273	23.636	72.727	76.364

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F2: Boone County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Boone County*	*82.787*	*82.787*	*9.175*	*9.175*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	54.266	64.413	44.369	33.630
Favorable outcomes	61.165	68.182	38.835	30.682
Unfavorable outcomes	52.466	60.338	46.188	37.131
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	45.882	43.596	51.765	53.448
Favorable outcomes	41.290	41.860	57.419	54.485
Unfavorable outcomes	49.624	48.171	47.368	48.780
DWI				
All outcomes	79.306	72.116	16.389	23.634
Favorable outcomes	80.374	68.364	16.355	27.273
Unfavorable outcomes	79.253	73.327	16.333	22.465

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F3: Franklin County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Franklin County*	*96.690*	*96.690*	*0.950*	*0.950*
All Charges				
All outcomes	95.461	95.258	3.620	3.909
Favorable outcomes	95.846	95.810	3.081	3.485
Unfavorable outcomes	95.395	95.111	3.724	3.967
Felonies				
All outcomes	94.992	94.982	4.391	4.249
Favorable outcomes	95.573	94.703	3.874	4.610
Unfavorable outcomes	95.134	95.327	4.228	3.848
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	95.599	95.450	3.382	3.707
Favorable outcomes	95.893	96.214	2.942	3.071
Unfavorable outcomes	95.433	95.035	3.630	4.052
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	96.506	95.734	3.211	3.693
Favorable outcomes	96.447	95.455	3.046	3.828
Unfavorable outcomes	96.819	96.065	2.905	3.373
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	93.953	91.954	6.047	6.897
Favorable outcomes	94.495	91.954	5.505	6.897
Unfavorable outcomes	92.857	100.000	7.143	0.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F3: Franklin County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Franklin County*	*96.690*	*96.690*	*0.950*	*0.950*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	94.454	98.188	4.853	1.268
Favorable outcomes	97.826	92.000	2.174	4.000
Unfavorable outcomes	93.939	99.216	5.303	0.784
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	89.308	93.206	9.434	5.945
Favorable outcomes	94.737	89.011	3.509	10.989
Unfavorable outcomes	87.379	94.483	11.650	4.828
DWI				
All outcomes	97.243	97.259	1.736	2.193
Favorable outcomes	94.839	98.864	3.226	0.568
Unfavorable outcomes	97.503	97.092	1.532	2.339

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F4: Greene County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Greene County*	*90.756*	*90.756*	*3.211*	*3.211*
All Charges				
All outcomes	86.449	85.340	11.660	13.034
Favorable outcomes	87.463	84.460	10.558	13.476
Unfavorable outcomes	86.954	86.975	11.131	11.633
Felonies				
All outcomes	83.896	84.023	14.109	14.855
Favorable outcomes	82.328	81.078	15.245	17.417
Unfavorable outcomes	84.388	85.172	13.645	13.702
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	88.346	86.433	9.836	11.546
Favorable outcomes	89.186	85.857	8.981	11.861
Unfavorable outcomes	88.137	87.929	9.970	10.564
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	87.938	86.443	10.819	12.655
Favorable outcomes	89.501	86.622	9.252	12.033
Unfavorable outcomes	86.904	86.276	11.786	13.005
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	63.740	64.801	32.520	33.213
Favorable outcomes	61.373	62.745	35.622	33.824
Unfavorable outcomes	64.228	63.571	32.520	35.000

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F4: Greene County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Greene County*	*90.756*	*90.756*	*3.211*	*3.211*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	89.598	89.127	8.916	10.531
Favorable outcomes	88.235	86.538	11.176	12.500
Unfavorable outcomes	89.256	89.462	8.884	10.314
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	73.740	75.770	23.647	22.691
Favorable outcomes	70.930	75.119	25.727	23.832
Unfavorable outcomes	73.757	76.106	24.309	22.124
DWI				
All outcomes	90.730	88.040	6.869	8.824
Favorable outcomes	92.632	81.418	5.614	9.362
Unfavorable outcomes	90.649	89.147	6.859	8.720

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F5: Jackson County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Jackson County*	*64.463*	*64.463*	*24.068*	*24.068*
All Charges				
All outcomes	49.283	52.920	47.397	43.941
Favorable outcomes	52.570	51.397	43.272	44.490
Unfavorable outcomes	49.169	55.369	47.616	41.858
Felonies				
All outcomes	45.295	50.380	51.613	46.931
Favorable outcomes	43.644	46.600	52.054	50.816
Unfavorable outcomes	45.427	50.681	51.712	46.814
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	56.834	61.273	39.422	34.586
Favorable outcomes	63.205	60.111	32.908	32.984
Unfavorable outcomes	53.502	61.765	42.854	35.585
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	48.827	59.806	47.819	38.001
Favorable outcomes	45.551	55.978	47.564	41.533
Unfavorable outcomes	49.078	60.296	48.483	37.552
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	20.367	25.463	74.600	71.396
Favorable outcomes	22.720	26.301	71.987	70.925
Unfavorable outcomes	15.781	21.366	78.438	75.131

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F5: Jackson County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Jackson County*	*64.463*	*64.463*	*24.068*	*24.068*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	39.900	47.764	58.872	51.056
Favorable outcomes	40.052	42.813	58.915	54.375
Unfavorable outcomes	39.571	48.547	59.227	50.769
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	33.108	32.961	63.519	63.632
Favorable outcomes	31.023	28.398	64.356	69.660
Unfavorable outcomes	32.180	36.392	64.812	60.601
DWI				
All outcomes	65.865	67.210	29.516	28.659
Favorable outcomes	67.540	61.778	25.202	27.778
Unfavorable outcomes	67.542	69.817	28.416	27.161

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F6: Jefferson County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Jefferson County*	*96.208*	*96.208*	*0.908*	*0.908*
All Charges				
All outcomes	95.010	93.552	4.343	5.811
Favorable outcomes	94.849	92.753	4.538	6.379
Unfavorable outcomes	95.200	93.530	4.127	5.866
Felonies				
All outcomes	94.910	93.937	4.511	5.555
Favorable outcomes	94.259	92.796	5.192	6.534
Unfavorable outcomes	95.069	94.035	4.317	5.467
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	95.094	92.977	4.203	6.201
Favorable outcomes	95.059	92.678	4.304	6.267
Unfavorable outcomes	95.267	93.107	4.031	6.208
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	96.108	95.914	3.501	3.767
Favorable outcomes	95.970	94.615	3.526	4.945
Unfavorable outcomes	96.042	96.164	3.567	3.495
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	88.770	86.279	11.230	12.791
Favorable outcomes	84.884	86.500	15.116	13.000
Unfavorable outcomes	88.889	88.235	11.111	11.765

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F6: Jefferson County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
Jefferson County*	*96.208*	*96.208*	*0.908*	*0.908*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	96.459	94.702	3.258	4.636
Favorable outcomes	98.387	90.541	1.613	9.459
Unfavorable outcomes	96.573	95.000	3.427	4.231
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	92.121	91.047	6.667	7.770
Favorable outcomes	93.798	91.935	5.426	6.855
Unfavorable outcomes	90.909	89.542	7.792	9.15
DWI				
All outcomes	96.764	94.696	2.294	4.188
Favorable outcomes	94.245	90.210	4.317	4.196
Unfavorable outcomes	96.955	95.089	2.105	4.093

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F7: St. Charles County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Charles County*	*89.648*	*89.648*	*4.525*	*4.525*
All Charges				
All outcomes	79.146	76.505	18.854	21.907
Favorable outcomes	78.920	76.643	18.803	21.557
Unfavorable outcomes	79.516	76.895	18.463	21.607
Felonies				
All outcomes	78.460	77.490	20.014	21.137
Favorable outcomes	77.649	78.416	20.139	20.124
Unfavorable outcomes	78.597	78.326	19.986	20.403
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	79.286	74.478	18.426	23.705
Favorable outcomes	79.046	74.716	18.644	23.187
Unfavorable outcomes	79.663	75.136	18.059	23.317
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	89.981	88.697	8.747	10.517
Favorable outcomes	90.769	88.587	7.692	10.734
Unfavorable outcomes	89.608	88.410	9.230	10.701
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	46.405	49.602	52.941	47.809
Favorable outcomes	54.545	55.233	44.444	42.442
Unfavorable outcomes	33.333	43.038	65.000	55.696

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F7: St. Charles County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Charles County*	*89.648*	*89.648*	*4.525*	*4.525*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	81.985	81.277	17.584	18.433
Favorable outcomes	79.104	74.000	20.896	24.000
Unfavorable outcomes	81.119	81.973	18.415	18.027
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	78.039	73.913	20.392	24.008
Favorable outcomes	76.563	82.456	21.875	14.912
Unfavorable outcomes	75.281	73.154	23.596	24.161
DWI				
All outcomes	90.812	86.234	7.313	11.997
Favorable outcomes	91.353	83.650	6.767	10.646
Unfavorable outcomes	90.902	86.752	7.203	11.855

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F8: St. Louis City Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Louis City*	*44.357*	*44.357*	*48.321*	*48.321*
All Charges				
All outcomes	21.788	23.882	77.741	75.704
Favorable outcomes	24.547	22.402	74.703	77.024
Unfavorable outcomes	20.826	25.485	78.743	74.169
Felonies				
All outcomes	20.569	22.830	79.055	76.843
Favorable outcomes	20.720	21.176	78.625	78.431
Unfavorable outcomes	19.884	23.198	79.821	76.524
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	24.785	28.257	74.509	70.992
Favorable outcomes	31.022	25.558	68.050	73.387
Unfavorable outcomes	31.022	31.930	68.050	67.612
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	30.462	36.148	69.382	63.503
Favorable outcomes	32.950	32.658	66.437	66.700
Unfavorable outcomes	28.500	36.213	71.426	63.546
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	6.929	7.851	92.451	91.978
Favorable outcomes	7.734	7.397	91.325	92.457
Unfavorable outcomes	5.659	6.086	93.970	93.776

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F8: St. Louis City Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Louis City*	*44.357*	*44.357*	*48.321*	*48.321*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	21.323	27.850	78.271	71.842
Favorable outcomes	25.178	21.790	74.584	77.821
Unfavorable outcomes	20.627	28.045	78.982	71.635
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	15.955	17.469	83.348	81.971
Favorable outcomes	15.816	14.570	83.673	84.768
Unfavorable outcomes	14.458	19.101	84.639	80.150
DWI				
All outcomes	64.326	59.322	34.088	40.113
Favorable outcomes	66.879	58.333	32.484	40.625
Unfavorable outcomes	63.516	59.854	35.007	39.659

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F9: St. Louis County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022)

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Louis County*	*68.764*	*68.764*	*24.241*	*24.241*
All Charges				
All outcomes	42.312	44.283	56.245	54.649
Favorable outcomes	40.584	36.875	57.065	61.909
Unfavorable outcomes	42.434	48.315	56.334	50.541
Felonies				
All outcomes	44.277	46.207	54.920	52.968
Favorable outcomes	40.529	38.052	58.504	61.085
Unfavorable outcomes	45.498	48.949	53.771	50.218
Misdemeanors				
All outcomes	38.504	39.589	59.232	58.854
Favorable outcomes	40.020	35.396	57.068	63.155
Unfavorable outcomes	37.110	45.814	61.136	52.418
Possession of a Controlled Substance				
All outcomes	64.987	71.149	34.318	28.357
Favorable outcomes	65.593	66.856	33.559	32.415
Unfavorable outcomes	64.550	72.148	34.752	27.435
Armed Criminal Action				
All outcomes	14.562	13.987	84.705	85.354
Favorable outcomes	15.429	12.574	83.799	86.686
Unfavorable outcomes	12.300	14.433	87.540	84.742

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.

TABLE F9: St. Louis County Sentencing & Charge Type Outcomes (Pre & Post-Ferguson) (2010 – 2022) Continued

	White Percent 2010 - 2015	White Percent 2016 - 2022	Black Percent 2010 - 2015	Black Percent 2016 - 2022
Geographic Area				
St. Louis County*	*68.764*	*68.764*	*24.241*	*24.241*
Burglary (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	34.590	37.802	64.916	61.618
Favorable outcomes	32.258	27.682	67.742	71.626
Unfavorable outcomes	35.034	36.968	64.474	62.486
Domestic Violence (2nd Degree)				
All outcomes	32.077	28.226	66.191	70.359
Favorable outcomes	29.600	25.153	68.000	73.313
Unfavorable outcomes	32.370	30.000	66.474	68.750
DWI				
All outcomes	78.045	72.945	19.833	24.305
Favorable outcomes	76.395	61.050	21.030	30.635
Unfavorable outcomes	78.444	74.892	19.417	23.201

*Demographic information was calculated using the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019.