



# Alabama Sentencing Commission

## 2021 Annual Report



---

# ALABAMA SENTENCING COMMISSION

---

## 2021 Report

300 Dexter Avenue  
Suite 2-230  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104  
Phone: (334) 954-5099  
1-866-954-9411 ext.5099  
Fax: (334) 954-2124  
E-mail: [sentencing.commission@alacourt.gov](mailto:sentencing.commission@alacourt.gov)  
Website: <http://sentencingcommission.alacourt.gov>

---

---

---

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
Alabama Sentencing Commission Members	ii
Executive Committee Members	iii
Advisory Council Members	iii
Commission Staff	iv
Standards Committee Members	iv
Letter from Chairman	vii
Executive Summary	ix
<b>Chapter 1: Sentencing Standards Compliance and Criminal Justice Data</b>	<b>1</b>

---



---

## Acknowledgements

The Alabama Sentencing Commission takes this opportunity to extend its sincere appreciation to the various criminal justice agencies, departments and state and local officials for the invaluable assistance and support they have provided to the Commission. The successes achieved by the Commission have been accomplished only because of their consistent dedication, service, and encouragement, which is indicative of the extraordinary collaboration between Alabama's Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches for the improvement of Alabama's Criminal Justice System. The commitment to inter-branch efforts has allowed the Commission to focus on its number one priority – public safety.

The Commission and staff are grateful for the assistance that has been provided by these individuals in their commitment to improve public safety in Alabama. Special recognition is extended to the following individuals and organizations for lending their knowledge, expertise and support to the Alabama Sentencing Commission.

*Governor Kay Ivey*

*Chief Justice Tom Parker*

*Lieutenant Governor Will Ainsworth*

*Del Marsh, President Pro Tempore, Alabama Senate*

*Cam Ward, Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee*

*The Alabama Senate*

*Mac McCutcheon, Speaker of the House, Alabama House of Representatives*

*Jim Hill, Chair, House Judiciary Committee*

*Mike Jones, Chair, House Rules Committee*

*The Alabama House of Representatives*

*Joseph A. Colquitt, Chairman of the Sentencing Commission*

*Dr. Rich Hobson, Administrative Director of Courts*

*Administrative Office of Courts and staff*

*Court of Criminal Appeals*

*Alabama Circuit and District Judges' Associations*

*Attorney General Steve Marshall*

*The Alabama Department of Corrections and staff*

*The Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles and staff*

*The Alabama District Attorneys Association/Office of Prosecution Services*

*Victim Advocates; VOCAL, MADD, Angel House, Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

*The National Association of Sentencing Commissions*

*Alabama Association of Community Corrections*

*Alabama Lawyer's Association*

*The Criminal Defense Lawyers Association*

*The Association of County Commissioners*

*The Alabama Sheriff's Association*

*The Alabama Association of Chiefs of Police*

*Dr. John Speir, Applied Research Service, Inc.*

---

**Alabama Sentencing  
Commission Members**

**Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**

Retired Circuit Judge Joseph A. Colquitt, Chair

Retired Beasley Professor of Law, University of Alabama School of Law

**Governor's Appointments**

Jonathan Hester

Governor's Office

Steve Searcy

Victims' Advocate

Barbara Houts

Victims' Advocate

Chris Green, Chairman

Blount County Commission

**Attorney General Appointment**

Michael Dean

Assistant Attorney General

**President of the Alabama District Attorneys' Association Appointments**

Eleanor I. Brooks, Supernumerary District Attorney, 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Walt Merrell, District Attorney, 22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit

Tom Anderson, District Attorney, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

**President of the Alabama Association of Circuit Court  
Judges' Appointments**

P.B. McLauchlin, Retired Circuit Judge, 33<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit

Terri Bozeman-Lovell, Circuit Judge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit

**President of the Alabama Association of District Court  
Judges' Appointment**

Alan Furr, District Judge, St. Clair County

**Chair of the House Judiciary Committee**

Representative Jim Hill, House District 50

**Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee**

Senator Cam Ward, Senate District 14

**Alabama Department of Corrections**

Jefferson Dunn, Commissioner

**Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles' Appointment**

Charles Graddick, Executive Director

**Appointment by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**

Lou Harris, President, Institute for Criminal Justice Education

**President of the Alabama Lawyers Association Appointment**

Angeline Sperling, Esquire, Montgomery, AL



---

**President of the Alabama Criminal Defense Lawyers  
Association Appointment**

Joel Sogol, Esquire, Tuscaloosa, AL

**Sheriff's Association Appointment**

Scott Lolley, Sheriff, Choctaw County

**Association of Chiefs of Police Appointment**

Ted Cook, Police Chief, Mountain Brook, AL

**Executive Committee**

Retired Circuit Judge Joseph A. Colquitt  
Retired Beasley Professor of Law, University of Alabama School of  
Law

Eleanor I. Brooks  
Supernumerary District Attorney, 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Retired Circuit Judge P.B. McLauchlin  
33<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit

Joel Sogol  
Esquire, Tuscaloosa, AL

**Advisory Council**

Deborah Daniels  
Alabama Department of Corrections Appointee

Terry Davis  
Chief of Police, Boaz, AL

Doris Dease  
Victim Advocate

Denis Devane  
Shepherd's Fold

Bill Franklin  
Sheriff, Elmore County Sheriff's Office

Nelson Gregory  
Chief of Police, Geraldine, AL

Steve Lafreniere, Executive Director  
Alabama Department of Youth Services

Shelly Linderman  
Project Director, Victims of Crime and Leniency (VOCAL)

Retired Justice Hugh Maddox  
Alabama Supreme Court

---

Chaplin Adolph South  
Tuscaloosa, AL

Jeff Williams  
Deputy Commissioner, Alabama Department of Corrections

**Commission Staff**

Bennet Wright, Executive Director

Melisa Morrison, Research Analyst

**Sentencing Standards  
Committee**

Bennet Wright, Chair  
Executive Director, Alabama Sentencing Commission

Eleanor I. Brooks  
Supernumerary District Attorney, 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Michael Dean  
Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General

Jefferson Dunn  
Commissioner, Alabama Department of Corrections

Circuit Judge John England  
6<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Michael Hanle  
Esquire, Birmingham, AL

Ralph Hendrix  
UAB Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)

Bob Johnston  
Assistant District Attorney, 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Retired Circuit Judge Tim Jolley  
27<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Mike Jones  
Chair, House Rules Committee

Jill Lee  
District Attorney, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Alyia McKee  
Public Defender, Montgomery County

---

Retired Circuit Judge P. B. McLauchlin  
33<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit

Circuit Judge Teresa Pulliam  
10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Joel Sogol  
Esquire, Tuscaloosa, AL

Joe VanHeest  
Public Defender, Tuscaloosa County

Circuit Judge Jacob Walker  
37<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Jeff Williams  
Deputy Commissioner, Alabama Department of Corrections

Jody Willoughby  
District Attorney, 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

---

### **Mission Statement**

The Alabama Sentencing Commission shall work to establish and maintain an effective, fair, and efficient sentencing system for Alabama that enhances public safety, provides truth-in-sentencing, avoids unwarranted disparity, retains meaningful judicial discretion, recognizes the most efficient and effective use of correctional resources, and provides a meaningful array of sentencing options.

# ALABAMA SENTENCING COMMISSION



**Joseph A. Colquitt, Chairman**  
Retired Beasley Professor of Law

**Tom Anderson**  
District Attorney, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

**Terri Bozeman-Lovell**  
Circuit Judge, 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit

**Ellen Brooks**  
Supernumerary District Attorney,  
15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

**Ted Cook**  
Police Chief, Mountain Brook, AL

**Michael Dean**  
Assistant Attorney General

**Jefferson Dunn**  
Commissioner, Department of Corrections

**Alan Furr**  
District Judge, St. Clair County

**Charles Graddick**  
Director, Board of Pardons and Paroles

**Chris Green**  
Blount County Commission

**Lou Harris**  
Institute for Criminal Justice Education

**Jonathan Hester**  
Governor's Office

**Jim Hill**  
House Judiciary Committee

**Barbara Houts**  
Victim's Advocate

**Scott Lolley**  
Sheriff, Choctaw County

**P. B. McLaughlin**  
Retired Circuit Judge, 33<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit

**Walt Merrell**  
District Attorney, 22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit

**Steve Searcy**  
Victim's Advocate

**Joel Sogol**  
Criminal Defense Lawyers' Association

**Angeline Sperling**  
Alabama Lawyers' Association

**Cam Ward**  
Senate Judiciary Committee

December 16, 2020

Honorable Kay Ivey, Governor of Alabama  
Honorable Tom Parker, Chief Justice, Alabama Supreme Court  
Honorable Steve Marshall, Attorney General, State of Alabama  
The Honorable Members of the Alabama Senate  
The Honorable Members of the Alabama House of Representatives  
The Citizens of Alabama

The State of Alabama continues to seek ways to improve its criminal justice system. This past year was especially challenging for the world, and COVID-19's influence on Alabama's criminal justice system was very noticeable. The upcoming year will be critical in continuing to craft a plan forward with all areas of Alabama's system. The Alabama Sentencing Commission stands ready to assist in any way we can.

Due to the pandemic, the 2020 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature did not witness much activity with criminal justice legislation. In April 2019, the United States Department of Justice submitted a letter to Governor Ivey detailing the results of an investigation into the conditions of Alabama Department of Corrections prisons for men. Governor Ivey responded and established the Governor's Study Group on Criminal Justice Policy through Executive Order No. 718. The momentum from the Study Group's effort was thwarted by the pandemic, but the upcoming legislative sessions will undoubtedly see a lot of discussion and effort put into the State's criminal justice system.

Monitoring and evaluating criminal justice information are central components of the Commission's work. The figures presented in this annual report represent the pre-Covid-19 timeframe, but are useful evaluating the status of the system directly before this past spring. The collection and analysis of current information will become paramount this year as Alabama assesses the change(s) to the system, and the reactions as criminal justice operations begin to re-open and conduct business on a more regular basis.

The past year was challenging. The Commission is committed to helping Alabama move forward continuing to improve the State's criminal justice system.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Colquitt, Chair  
Alabama Sentencing Commission



---

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Where Does Alabama Go From Here?**

The data and information in this year's Commission Report reflects pre-2020 information. It is impossible however not to recognize that the past year changed the world including Alabama's criminal justice system. The Commission's upcoming year will be challenging gathering, accessing, and using current information to make the most informed decisions moving forward in a continuing changing criminal justice environment.

### **Sentencing Standards and Criminal Justice Information**

The Sentencing Standards continue to be the central component to the State's sentencing system. Over 80 percent of all individuals convicted each year are subject to the Sentencing Standards, and a majority of all felony convictions are subject to the Presumptive Sentencing Standards for non-violent offenses. Compliance information is provided for all offenses subject to both Voluntary and Presumptive Sentencing Standards.

The number of felony convictions has increased by almost 8 percent since FY 2017. The largest growth in number of convictions during this timeframe was Unlawful Possession of Controlled Substances convictions which account for over one-quarter of all felony convictions.

The In-House population of the Alabama Department of Corrections is far below the number from a year ago due to the pandemic. There have been severe restrictions on the number of individuals admitted into the prison system since early spring resulting in a reduced population. The composition of the current In-House population continues to trend toward fewer non-violent offenders being housed in the prison system.





---

## Chapter 1: Sentencing Standards Compliance and Criminal Justice Data

### IN/OUT COMPLIANCE

Figure 1 is a flowchart displaying the “In/Out” worksheet recommendations and “In/Out” dispositions for the worksheets for which judicial compliance is reported statewide. This flowchart is organized as follows:

#### *Valid Worksheets*

- o **Box A** - Displays the number of completed and valid worksheets received by the Sentencing Commission used to determine judicial compliance;

#### *Recommended Dispositions*

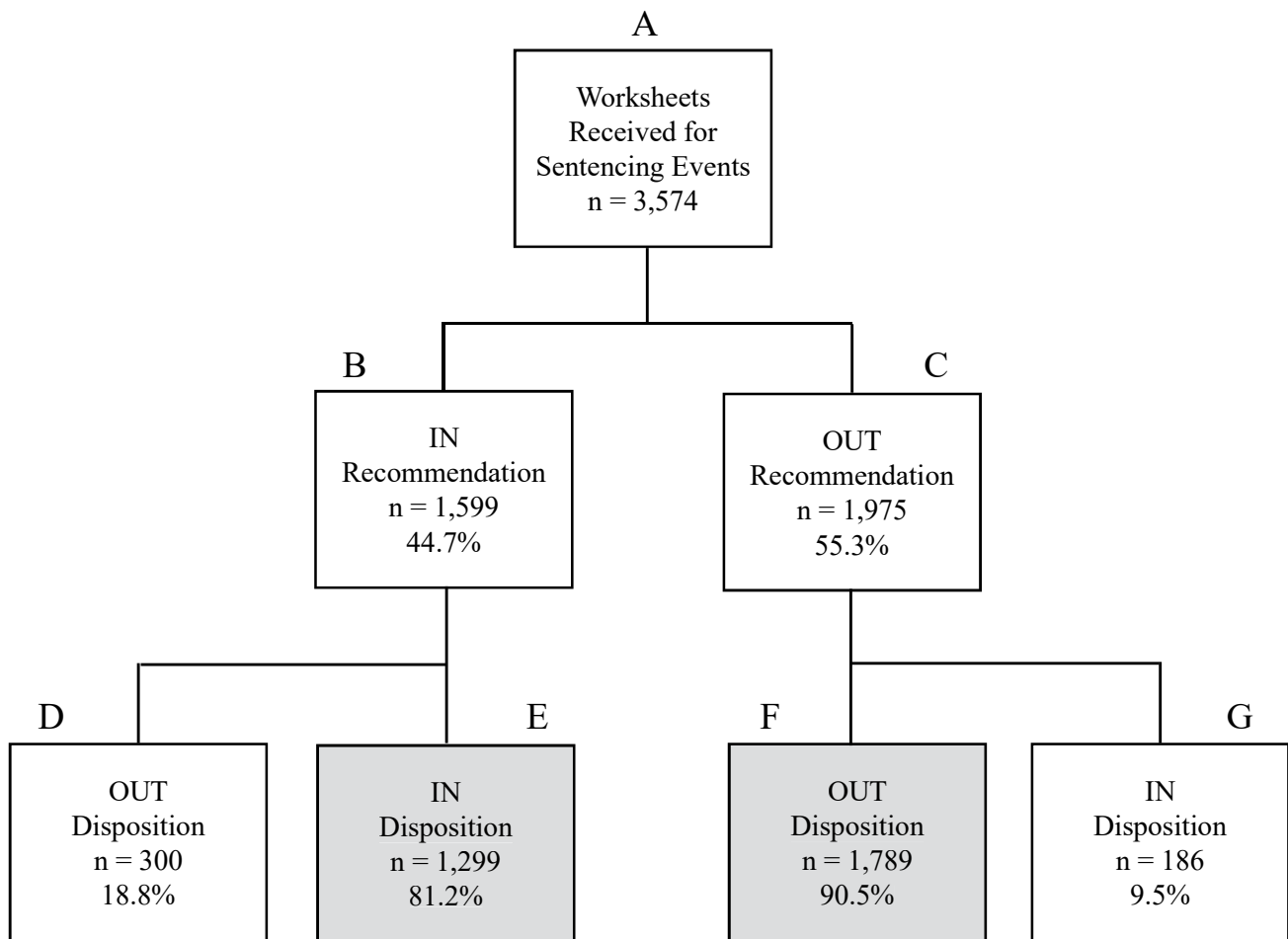
- o **Box B** - Displays the number of “In” recommendations from the completed worksheets and the percentage of submitted worksheets with a resulting “In” recommendation;
- o **Box C** - Displays the number of “Out” recommendations from the completed worksheets and the percentage of submitted worksheets with a resulting “Out” recommendation;

#### *Imposed Dispositions*

- o **Box D** - Displays the number of “In” recommendations that received an “Out” Disposition. The percentage displayed is the percentage of “In” recommendations that received an “Out” disposition;
- o **Box E** - Displays the number of “In” recommendations that received an “In” Disposition. The percentage displayed is the percentage of “In” recommendations that received an “In” disposition;
- o **Box F** - Displays the number of “Out” recommendations that received an “Out” Disposition. The percentage displayed is the percentage of “Out” recommendations that received an “Out” disposition;
- o **Box G** - Displays the number of “Out” recommendations that received an “In” Disposition. The percentage displayed is the percentage of “Out” recommendations that received an “In” disposition.

Box A shows the starting number of valid worksheets used to report judicial compliance – 3,574 worksheets. The “In/Out” recommendations reflect the Prison vs. Non-Prison recommendation based on the total score of the “In/Out” worksheet. An “Out” disposition was recommended in 55 percent of the received worksheets and an “In” disposition was recommended in 45 percent of the received worksheets. For those worksheets with an “In” recommendation, an “In” disposition was imposed 81 percent of the time (Box E). For those worksheets with an “Out” recommendation, an “Out” disposition was imposed 91 percent of the time (Box F).

Figure 1.

**In/Out Compliance Flowchart**

---

The shaded boxes (Boxes E and F) indicate sentencing events that were “In/Out” compliant - that is a “prison” sentence was imposed for an “In” recommendation, or a “non-prison” sentence was imposed for an “Out” recommendation<sup>1</sup>. Figure 2 provides examples of combinations of worksheet recommendations and case dispositions to show where sentencing events are categorized on the In/Out flowchart.

Figure 2.

<b>In/Out Compliance Examples</b>			
<b>Worksheet Recommendation</b>	<b>Imposed Sentence</b>	<b>Box Destination</b>	<b>IN/OUT Compliant</b>
IN	Probation	Box D	No
IN	Community Corrections	Box E	Yes
IN	Jail	Box D	No
IN	Prison	Box E	Yes
OUT	Probation	Box F	Yes
OUT	Community Corrections	Box F	Yes
OUT	Jail	Box F	Yes
OUT	Prison	Box G	No

---

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of determining compliance only, an imposed community corrections sentence was categorized as In/Out compliant regardless of the worksheet In/Out recommendation (see Figure 2 for examples).

Offense Category Compliance Flowcharts

Figure 3.

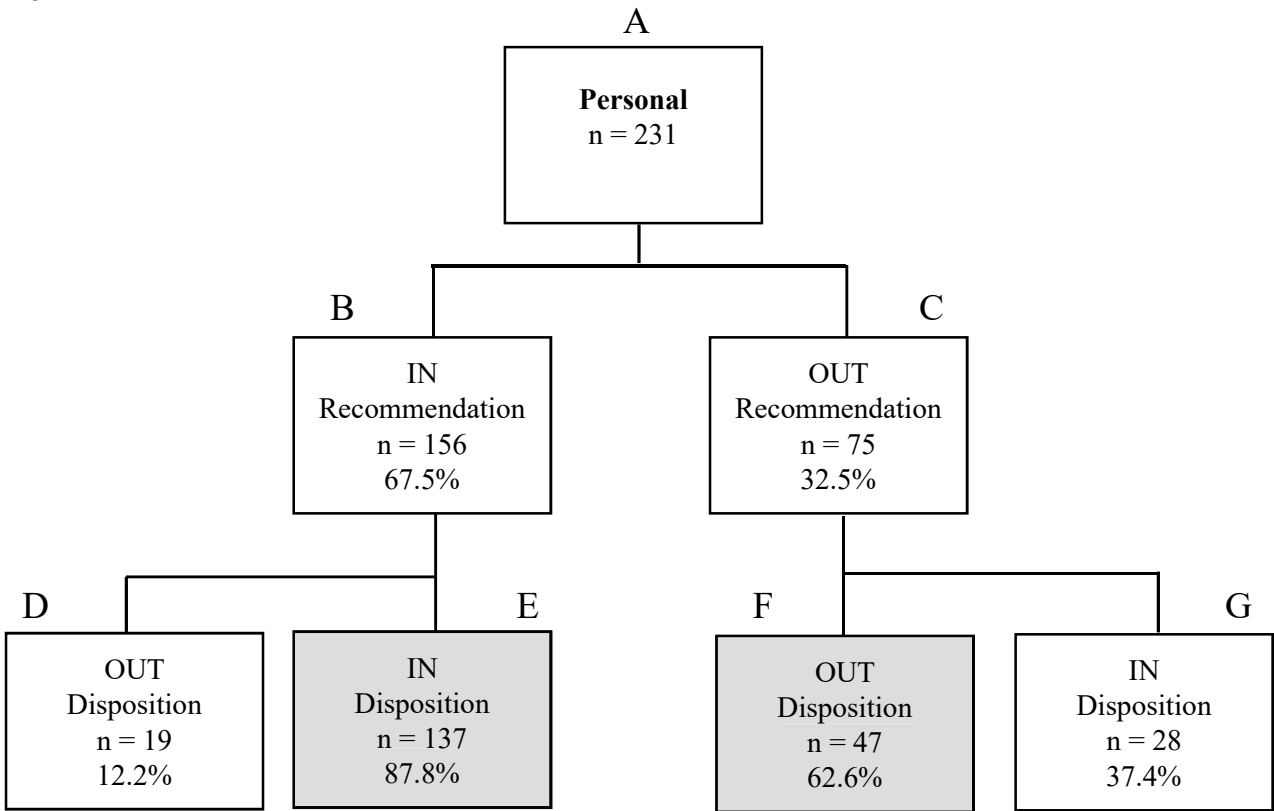
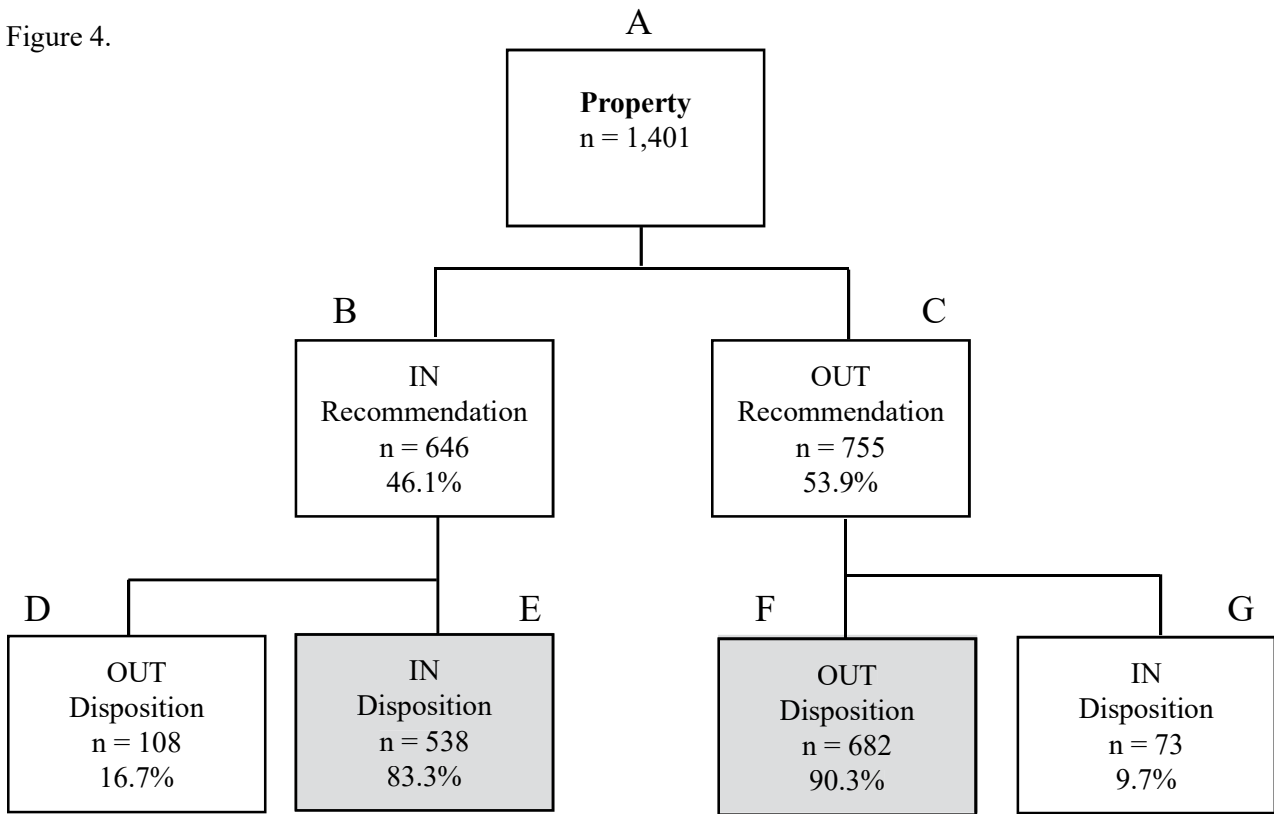


Figure 4.



---

### Offense Category Compliance Flowcharts (Continued)

Figure 5.

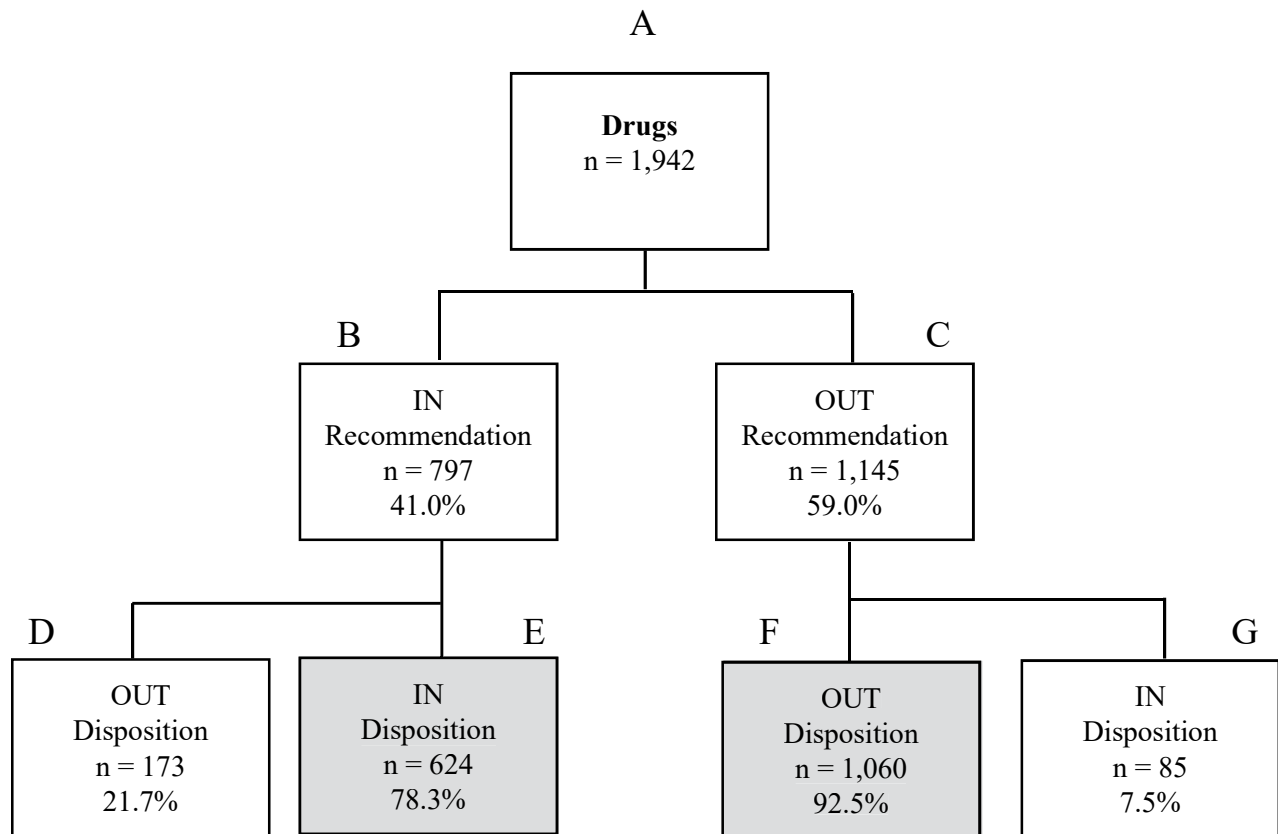


Figure 3 reports the In/Out compliance for the personal worksheet category, Figure 4 reports the In/Out compliance for the property worksheet category, and Figure 5 reports the In/Out compliance for the drug worksheet category.

The Personal worksheet has the highest compliance with “In” recommendations at 88 percent of offenders receiving a prison sentence for a corresponding “In” recommendation. The Property worksheet had 83 percent compliance with “In” recommendations while the Drugs worksheet had 78 percent compliance with “In” recommendations. The Personal worksheet, while having the highest compliance with “In” recommendations, had the lowest compliance with “Out” recommendations at 63 percent. The Property and Drugs worksheets had 90 and 93 percent compliance with “Out” recommendations, respectively.

**Race & Gender Compliance Charts**

Figures 6 and 7 provide statewide compliance with the Sentencing Standards by race and gender, respectively. Compliance data with the Standards show similar In/Out compliance rates for Black and White offenders while White offenders had a higher Overall Compliance. The “Other” category consists of a small number (n=47) of offenders representing numerous racial groups. The overall compliance and In/Out compliance for females is higher than for males.

Figure 6.

<b>Race</b>			
	Overall	In/Out	
<b>Black</b>	75.9%	85.3%	n=1,234
<b>White</b>	82.1%	87.1%	n=2,293
<b>Other</b>	76.6%	80.9%	n=47

Figure 7.

<b>Gender</b>			
	Overall	In/Out	
<b>Female</b>	87.4%	90.5%	n=852
<b>Male</b>	77.5%	85.2%	n=2,715

---

## **SENTENCE LENGTH COMPLIANCE**

Sentence Length compliance is measured by comparing the term(s) of confinement to the recommended term(s) of confinement found on the Sentence Length sentencing worksheet. For an imposed direct/straight prison sentence, the length of imposed confinement is compared to the “straight” recommended sentence range found on the Sentence Length worksheet. For an imposed split sentence, the split portion and the total sentence lengths are compared to the split and straight Sentence Length recommended sentence ranges found on the Sentence Length worksheet. For a direct/straight sentence to be Sentence Length compliant, the imposed confinement must fall within the “straight” Sentence Length range found on the worksheet. For a split sentence to be Sentence Length compliant, the split portion of the sentence and the total length portion of the sentence must both be within the “straight” and “split” ranges found on the worksheet.

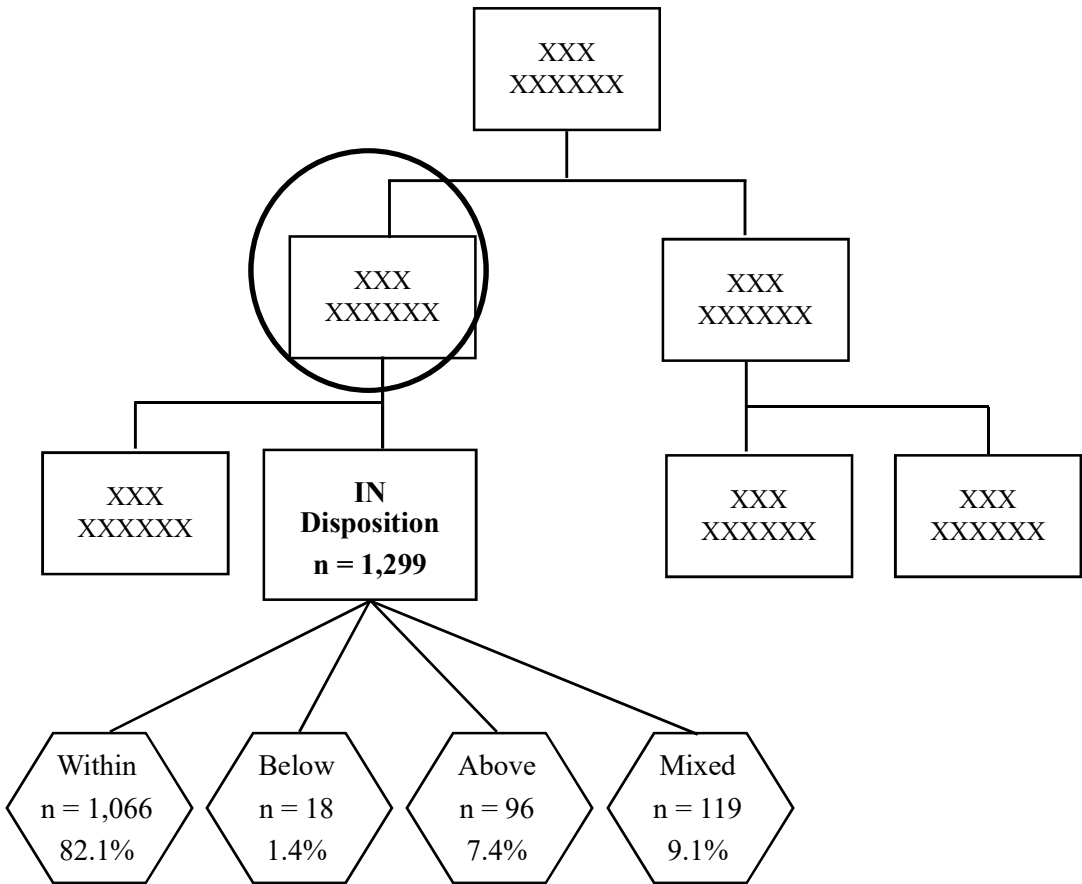
Sentence Length compliance is only reported for those sentencing events where the worksheet recommendation was “In” and the sentencing event also had a corresponding “In” disposition (those events located in Box E of the In/Out flowchart). 1,299 worksheet sentencing events received an “In” recommendation and an “In” sentence and are used to report sentence length compliance (those in Box E).

The diagram (Figure 8) on the following page displays statewide Sentence Length compliance using four categories - Within, Below, Above, and Mixed. The “Mixed” category is applicable only to split sentences when the different portions of the sentence (incarceration and total portions) are not consistent with each other. Instances when the incarceration portion is above the recommended range and the total portion is below the recommended range, or the incarceration portion is within the recommended range and the total range is above the recommended range are examples of split sentences that would fall in the “Mixed” category. If both the split and total portions are within, above, or below the worksheet sentence length recommendations, they would be categorized as such, if they are not, they are categorized as “Mixed”. 82 percent of eligible sentencing events were sentence length compliant, 7 percent of the sentencing events received sentences above the worksheet recommendations, 1 percent received sentences below the worksheet recommendations, and 9 percent fell in the Mixed category. The overwhelming majority of events in the “Mixed” category consisted of sentences when the incarceration portion of the split sentence fell within the recommendations, but the total sentence exceeded the recommendations.

The three pie charts, Figures 9, 10, and 11, display sentence length compliance for each worksheet offense category - Personal, Property, and Drugs, respectively. The three different worksheet offense categories all have markedly different sentence length compliance patterns. Personal worksheet sentence length recommendations were followed in 71 percent of events, property worksheet sentence length recommendations were followed in 78 percent of events, and drug worksheet sentence length recommendations were followed in 88 percent of events.

Departures from the worksheet sentence length recommendations varied by worksheet offense category as well. 15 percent of all sentences imposed for personal offenses were above worksheet recommendations while 10 percent of property sentences were above, and only 3 percent of drug offense sentences exceeded the worksheet sentence length recommendations.

Figure 8.





---

## Sentence Length Compliance

Figure 9.

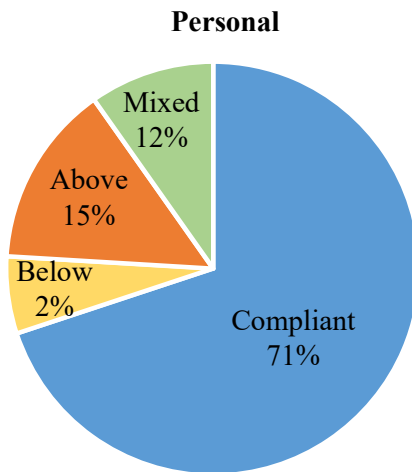


Figure 10.

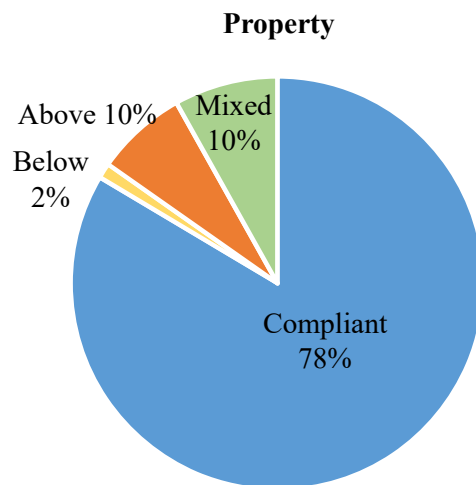
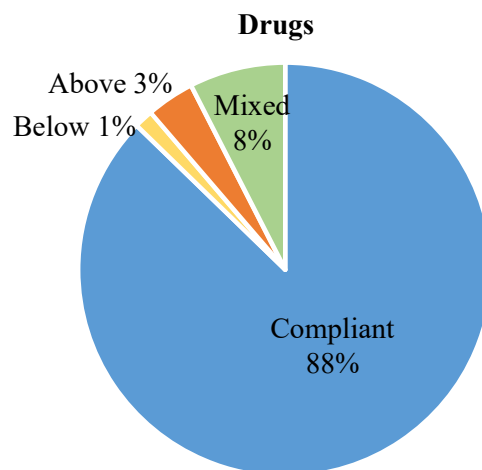


Figure 11.



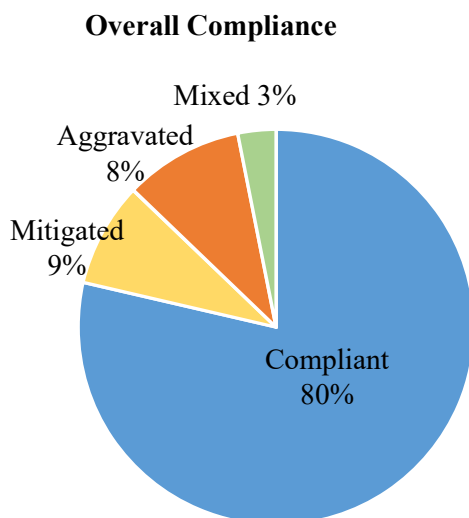
### OVERALL COMPLIANCE

Overall compliance with the sentencing standards worksheet recommendations is achieved by conforming to the “In/Out” recommendation and the “Sentence Length” recommendation (when applicable). For the determination of compliance, voluntary sentencing event sentence length recommendations are only applicable when the worksheets recommend “In” and an “In” sentence is imposed – those events located in Box E of the In/Out flowchart (Figure 1, and those burglary offenses located within Figure 3 as well).

Consider the following examples for clarification:

- If the personal or burglary worksheet recommendation (voluntary) is “Out”, the sentence length recommendation is not applicable for compliance purposes. If in this example, an “Out” sentence was imposed, this event would be overall compliant. If however an “In” sentence was imposed, this event would be overall non-compliant. If the drug or non-burglary property worksheet recommendation (presumptive) is “Out” the sentence length recommendation is applicable for sentence length compliance;
- If the worksheet recommendation is “In” for either a voluntary or presumptive sentencing event, and an “Out” sentence is imposed, this event would be overall non-compliant. If in this example, an “In” sentence was imposed and the sentence was not within the sentence length recommendation(s), this event would also be overall non-compliant. If using this same scenario, an “In” sentence was imposed and the sentence was within the sentence length recommendation(s), this event would be classified as overall compliant.

Figure 12.



Overall compliance statewide is displayed in graphical format in the pie chart (Figure 12). All valid received worksheets are categorized into one of the categories in the pie chart. Overall compliance was realized in 80 percent of sentencing events. Approximately 8 percent of the events were categorized as “Aggravated”, meaning either an “In” sentence was imposed on an “Out” recommendation or the sentence imposed exceeded the worksheet recommendations for “In” recommendations. 9 percent of events were “Mitigated”. The Mitigated category is comprised of “Out” sentences imposed on “In” recommendations and sentences that were imposed that fell below the worksheet recommendations for “In” recommendations. The Mixed category (exclusive to splits) contained 3 percent of all worksheet sentencing events – the majority of these events were instances when the incarceration portion of the sentence complied with the recommendation but the total sentence exceeded the sentence length recommendation.

## Who is in our Prisons - Top 25

Figure 13.

**The Prison Population  
Dropped Significantly in  
the Past Year Due to Greatly  
Reduced Admissions**

### In-Custody Population on October 31, 2020

Murder	1	3,329
Robbery 1st	2	2,696
Rape 1st	3	1,205
Capital Murder	4	1,004
Distribution of Controlled Substance	5	718
Manslaughter	6	695
Burglary 1st	7	677
Theft of Property 1st	8	631
Sodomy 1st	T9	549
Burglary 3rd	T9	549
Trafficking Drugs	11	460
Attempted Murder	12	420
Sexual Abuse of Child < 12 years	13	408
Assault 1st	14	390
Possession of Controlled Substance	15	384
Robbery 3rd	16	366
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 1st	17	317
Kidnapping 1st	18	293
Robbery 2nd	19	281
Burglary 2nd	20	262
Assault 2nd	21	258
Rape 2nd	22	238
Community Notification Act Violations	23	237
Sexual Abuse 1st	24	229
Receiving Stolen Property 1st	25	196

<b>Top 25 Offenses</b>	<b>16,792</b>
Other Offenses	2,390
<b>Total In-Custody Population</b>	<b>19,182</b>

Figure 14.

### In-Custody Population Offense Category

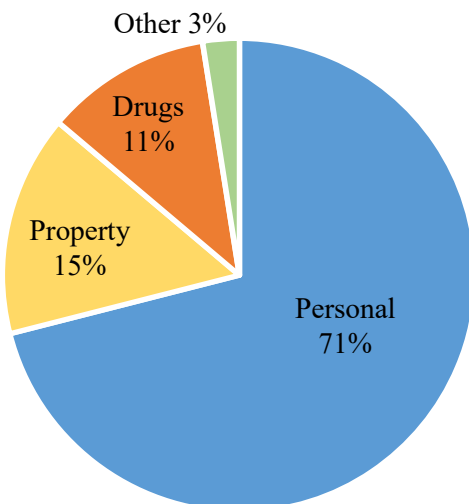
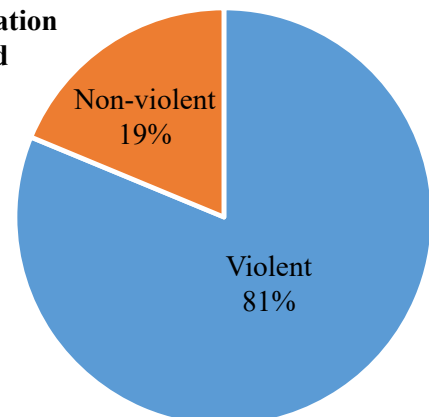


Figure 15.

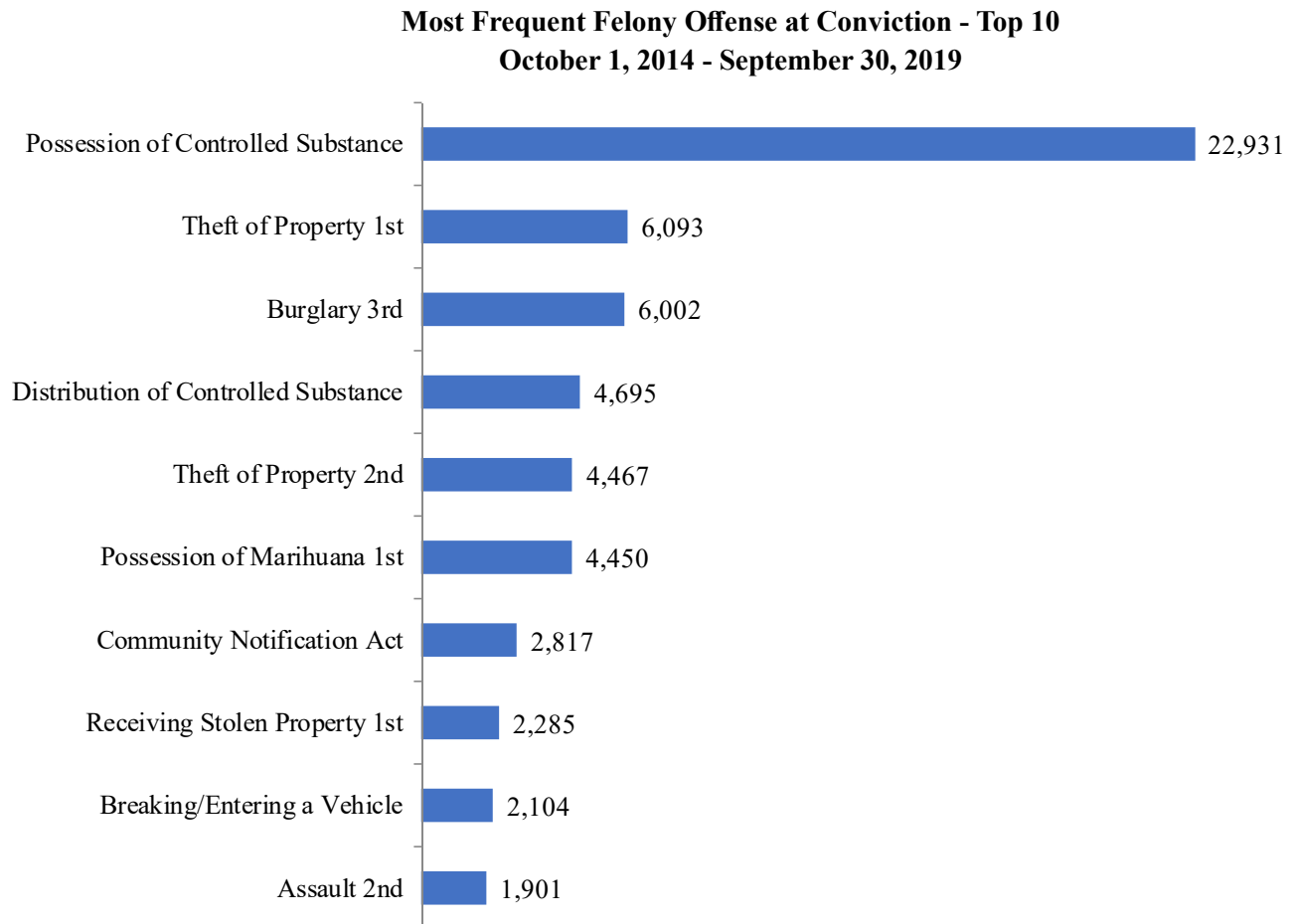
### In-Custody Population Violent as defined in § 12-25-32



**Unlawful Possession of  
Controlled Substance  
Convictions Far  
Outnumber Any  
Other Felony Offense**

**Most Frequent Felony Offense at Conviction**

Figure 16.



---

**Most Frequent Felony Offense at Conviction - Top 25****The Total Number of Felony  
Convictions Increased 8%  
Since FY2017**

Figure 17.

**Most Frequent Felony Offense at Conviction  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**

	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>
Possession of Controlled Substance	<b>1</b> 4,466	<b>1</b> 5,475	<b>1</b> 5,648
Theft of Property 1st	<b>2</b> 1,190	<b>2</b> 1,174	<b>2</b> 1,300
Burglary 3rd	<b>3</b> 1,119	<b>3</b> 1,124	<b>3</b> 1,094
Possession Marihuana 1st	<b>5</b> 893	<b>5</b> 918	<b>4</b> 835
Distribution of Controlled Substance	<b>4</b> 960	<b>4</b> 929	<b>5</b> 773
Theft of Property 3rd	<b>10</b> 399	<b>6</b> 568	<b>6</b> 659
Receiving Stolen Property 1st	<b>8</b> 450	<b>8</b> 551	<b>7</b> 567
Community Notification Act	<b>7</b> 573	<b>7</b> 559	<b>8</b> 517
Breaking/Entering a Vehicle	<b>9</b> 421	<b>11</b> 433	<b>9</b> 511
Poss of Controlled Sub with Intent to Distribute	<b>15</b> 280	<b>10</b> 443	<b>10</b> 481
Theft of Property 2nd	<b>6</b> 856	<b>9</b> 544	<b>11</b> 456
Assault 2nd	<b>11</b> 340	<b>12</b> 376	<b>12</b> 399
Obstruct Justice-False Identity	<b>14</b> 284	<b>13</b> 372	<b>13</b> 372
Poss Forged Instrument 3rd	<b>21</b> 159	<b>15</b> 270	<b>14</b> 369
Fraud/Illegal Use Debit/Credit Card	<b>12</b> 316	<b>14</b> 317	<b>15</b> 317
Robbery 1st	<b>13</b> 308	<b>16</b> 248	<b>16</b> 269
Chemical Expose Minor Cont Sub		<b>19</b> 177	<b>17</b> 192
Trafficking Drugs	<b>20</b> 183	<b>17</b> 190	<b>18</b> 187
Escape 3rd	<b>22</b> 154	<b>T20</b> 176	<b>19</b> 183
Robbery 3rd	<b>17</b> 254	<b>T20</b> 176	<b>20</b> 182
Promote Prison Contraban 2nd		<b>18</b> 178	<b>21</b> 172
Murder		<b>24</b> 149	<b>22</b> 147
Receiving Stolen Property 3rd			<b>23</b> 142
Firearm-Certain Persons Forbid Own/Poss			<b>24</b> 140
Receiving Stolen Property 2nd	<b>19</b> 200	<b>23</b> 151	<b>25</b> 136
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 2nd	<b>16</b> 255	<b>22</b> 156	
Assault 1st	<b>25</b> 131	<b>25</b> 145	
<b>Top 25 Offenses</b>	<b>14,712</b>	<b>15,799</b>	<b>16,048</b>
Other Offenses	3,121	3,136	3,154
<b>Total Most Frequent Felony Offense Convictions</b>	<b>17,833</b>	<b>18,935</b>	<b>19,202</b>

**Unlawful Possession of  
Controlled Substance  
Convictions Result in  
High Percentage of  
Drug Convictions**

**Type of Most Frequent Felony Offense at Conviction**

Figure 18.

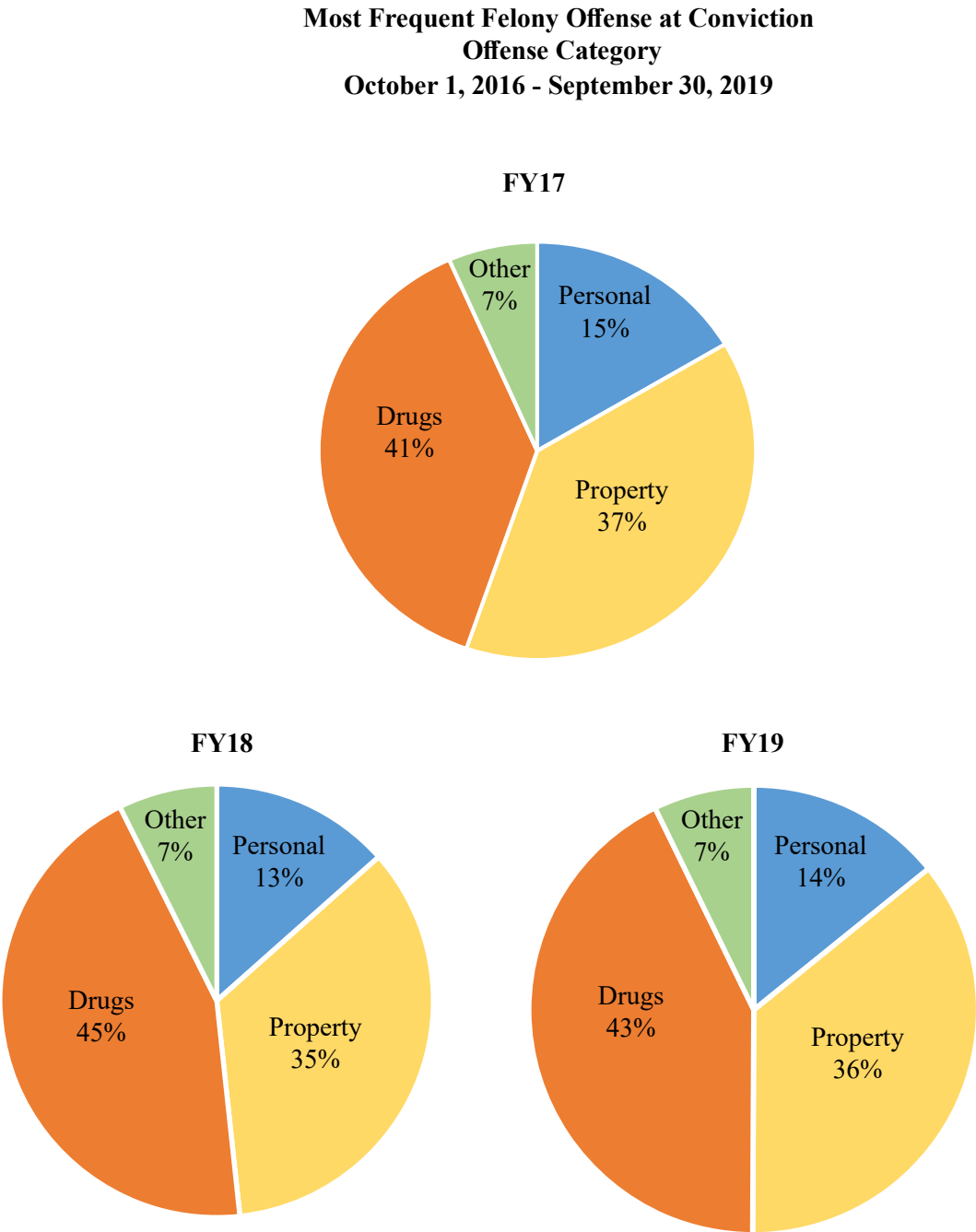


Figure 19.

**Class D Felony Offense at Conviction  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**

	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>Unlawful Possession of Controlled Substance Convictions Dominate Class D Offenses</b>
Possession of Controlled Substance	3,478	4,810	5,209	
Theft of Property 3rd	392	562	641	
Poss Forged Instrument 3rd	159	270	369	
Possession Marihuana 1st	67	164	169	
Receiving Stolen Property 3rd	95	132	142	
Fraud/Illegal Use Debit/Credit Card	77	123	133	
Forgery 3rd	27	42	37	
Theft of Lost Property 3rd	4	4	13	
Theft of Services 3rd	3	2	5	
Attempt - Possession of Controlled Substance	2	1	4	
<b>Total Class D Felonies</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>6,722</b>	

Figure 20.

**Most Frequent Felony Drug Offenses at Conviction  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**

	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>Unlawful Possession of Controlled Substance Convictions Grew Over 25% since FY2017</b>
Possession of Controlled Substance (F-C & F-D)	<b>1</b> 4,466	<b>1</b> 5,475	<b>1</b> 5,648	
Possession Marihuana 1st (F-C & F-D)	<b>3</b> 893	<b>3</b> 918	<b>2</b> 835	
Distribution of Controlled Substance	<b>2</b> 960	<b>2</b> 929	<b>3</b> 773	
Poss of Controlled Sub with Intent to Distribute	<b>4</b> 280	<b>4</b> 443	<b>4</b> 481	
Trafficking Drugs	<b>6</b> 183	<b>5</b> 190	<b>5</b> 189	
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 2nd	<b>5</b> 255	<b>6</b> 156	<b>6</b> 80	
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 1st	<b>7</b> 135	<b>7</b> 99	<b>7</b> 35	
Felony DUI			<b>8</b> 34	
Attempt - Possession of Controlled Substance	<b>8</b> 48	<b>8</b> 44		
<b>Top Drug Offenses</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>8,075</b>	
Other Drug Offenses	170	139	121	
<b>Total Drug Offenses</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>8,196</b>	

Figure 21.

**Most Frequent Drug Trafficking Convictions  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**

	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>Methamphetamine Offenses Continue to be the Largest Category of Trafficking</b>
Trafficking - Methamphetamine	56	82	84	
Trafficking - Marihuana	41	35	33	
Trafficking - Cocaine	34	30	21	
Trafficking - Heroin	21	12	17	
Trafficking - Opium	13	5	13	
Trafficking - Illegal Drugs	10	10	9	
Trafficking - Morphine		14	9	
Other	8	2	3	
<b>Total Trafficking Offenses</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>189</b>	

**The Number of  
Jurisdictional ADOC  
Admissions Changed  
Little**

**Prison Admissions - Top 25**

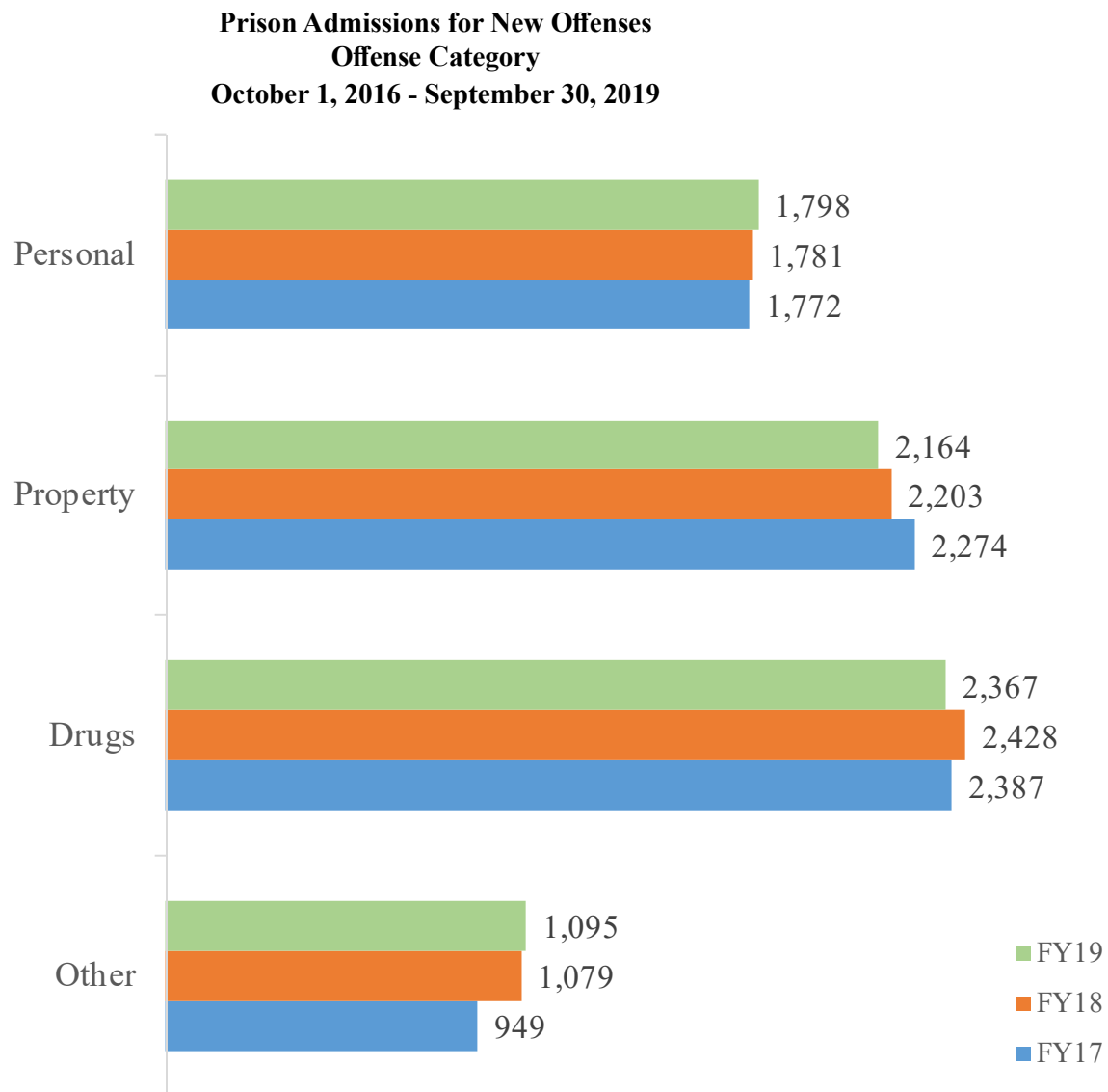
Figure 22.

**Prison Admissions for New Offenses  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**

	<b>FY17</b>		<b>FY18</b>		<b>FY19</b>	
Possession of Controlled Substance	<b>1</b>	951	<b>1</b>	1,007	<b>1</b>	1,146
Distribution of Controlled Substance	<b>2</b>	757	<b>2</b>	802	<b>2</b>	716
Theft of Property 1st	<b>4</b>	437	<b>4</b>	416	<b>3</b>	482
Burglary 3rd	<b>3</b>	514	<b>3</b>	431	<b>4</b>	461
Robbery 1st	<b>5</b>	355	<b>5</b>	371	<b>5</b>	337
Possession Marihuana 1st	<b>7</b>	192	<b>7</b>	232	<b>6</b>	192
Receiving Stolen Property 1st	<b>8</b>	179	<b>6</b>	249	<b>7</b>	187
Murder	<b>15</b>	127	<b>10</b>	166	<b>8</b>	172
Trafficking Drugs	<b>9</b>	164	<b>9</b>	178	<b>9</b>	166
Breaking/Entering a Vehicle	<b>14</b>	134	<b>8</b>	190	<b>10</b>	154
Theft of Property 3rd	<b>24</b>	68	<b>18</b>	103	<b>11</b>	143
Community Notification Act	<b>16</b>	125	<b>12</b>	140	<b>12</b>	133
Assault 2nd	<b>10</b>	150	<b>11</b>	151	<b>13</b>	131
Theft of Property 2nd	<b>6</b>	246	<b>13</b>	137	<b>14</b>	125
Manslaughter	<b>22</b>	80	<b>19</b>	94	<b>15</b>	113
Robbery 3rd	<b>13</b>	135	<b>15</b>	112	<b>16</b>	110
Assault 1st	<b>19</b>	94	<b>14</b>	119	<b>17</b>	106
Burglary 2nd	<b>17</b>	102	<b>16</b>	109	<b>18</b>	95
Robbery 2nd	<b>18</b>	95	<b>20</b>	83	<b>19</b>	89
Burglary 1st	<b>20</b>	89	<b>23</b>	78	<b>20</b>	80
Discharge Gun Occupied Bldg/Vehicle					<b>21</b>	67
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 2nd	<b>11</b>	149	<b>T21</b>	81	<b>T22</b>	58
Sexual Abuse of Child <12 yrs			<b>24</b>	64	<b>T22</b>	58
Fraud/Illegal Use Debit/Credit Card	<b>25</b>	65	<b>T21</b>	81	<b>T22</b>	58
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 1st	<b>12</b>	136	<b>17</b>	108	<b>25</b>	56
Poss Forged Instrument 2nd	<b>21</b>	84				
Receiving Stolen Property 2nd	<b>23</b>	70				
Chemical Endanger Minor CS-Ser Phy Injury			<b>25</b>	58		
<b>Top 25 Offenses</b>		<b>5,498</b>		<b>5,560</b>		<b>5,435</b>
Other Offenses		1,884		1,931		1,989
<b>Total Prison Admissions for New Offenses</b>		<b>7,382</b>		<b>7,491</b>		<b>7,424</b>



Figure 23.

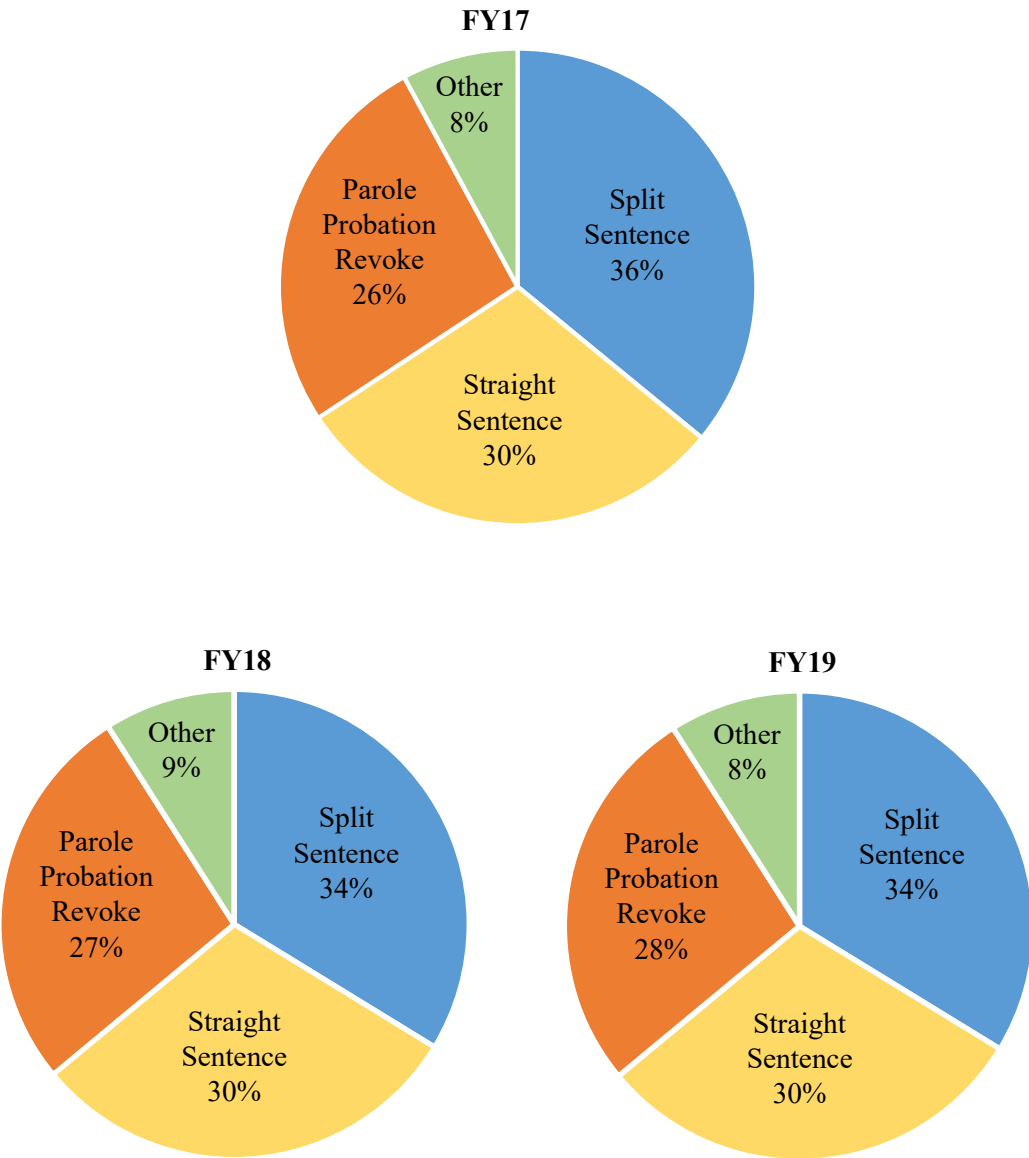


Revocation Sentences  
Account for Over  
One-Quarter of  
Admissions

Prison Admissions by Type of Admission

Figure 24.

Prison Admissions (all admissions)  
Type of Admission  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019



---

## Prison Releases - Top 25

Figure 25.

### Prison Releases October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019

	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>
Possession of Controlled Substance	<b>1</b> 1,479	<b>1</b> 1,732	<b>1</b> 1,719
Distribution of Controlled Substance	<b>2</b> 1,107	<b>2</b> 1,144	<b>2</b> 1,024
Burglary 3rd	<b>3</b> 959	<b>3</b> 906	<b>3</b> 863
Theft of Property 1st	<b>5</b> 833	<b>5</b> 786	<b>4</b> 807
Robbery 1st	<b>4</b> 950	<b>4</b> 833	<b>5</b> 664
Possession Marihuana 1st	<b>8</b> 366	<b>6</b> 380	<b>6</b> 369
Theft of Property 2nd	<b>6</b> 589	<b>8</b> 358	<b>7</b> 368
Receiving Stolen Property 1st	<b>11</b> 272	<b>9</b> 356	<b>8</b> 291
Assault 2nd	<b>13</b> 248	<b>12</b> 282	<b>9</b> 270
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 2nd	<b>7</b> 445	<b>10</b> 332	<b>10</b> 250
Robbery 3rd	<b>10</b> 283	<b>14</b> 266	<b>11</b> 234
Breaking/Entering a Vehicle	<b>15</b> 229	<b>7</b> 361	<b>12</b> 232
Manufacturing Controlled Substance 1st	<b>9</b> 355	<b>11</b> 297	<b>13</b> 217
Community Notification Act	<b>19</b> 182	<b>18</b> 203	<b>14</b> 181
Burglary 2nd	<b>16</b> 217	<b>16</b> 226	<b>15</b> 174
Trafficking Drugs	<b>14</b> 239	<b>15</b> 231	<b>16</b> 172
Theft of Property 3rd			<b>17</b> 151
Murder	<b>12</b> 270	<b>13</b> 269	<b>18</b> 150
Burglary 1st	<b>20</b> 169	<b>19</b> 202	<b>19</b> 147
Robbery 2nd	<b>17</b> 206	<b>17</b> 208	<b>20</b> 144
Fraud/Illegal Use Debit/Credit Card	<b>24</b> 99	<b>21</b> 169	<b>21</b> 130
Assault 1st	<b>23</b> 149	<b>22</b> 142	<b>22</b> 125
Manslaughter	<b>21</b> 164	<b>24</b> 109	<b>23</b> 123
Poss Forged Instrument 2nd	<b>18</b> 195	<b>20</b> 191	<b>24</b> 113
Obstruct Justice-False Identity			<b>25</b> 110
Receiving Stolen Property 2nd	<b>22</b> 155	<b>23</b> 115	
Rape 2nd	<b>25</b> 95	<b>25</b> 91	
<b>Top 25 Offenses</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>9,028</b>
Other Offenses	2,162	2,466	2,500
<b>Total Prison Releases</b>	<b>12,417</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>11,528</b>

**Drug, Property and  
Personal Releases  
Remain Constant**

### Prison Releases by Offense Category

Figure 26.

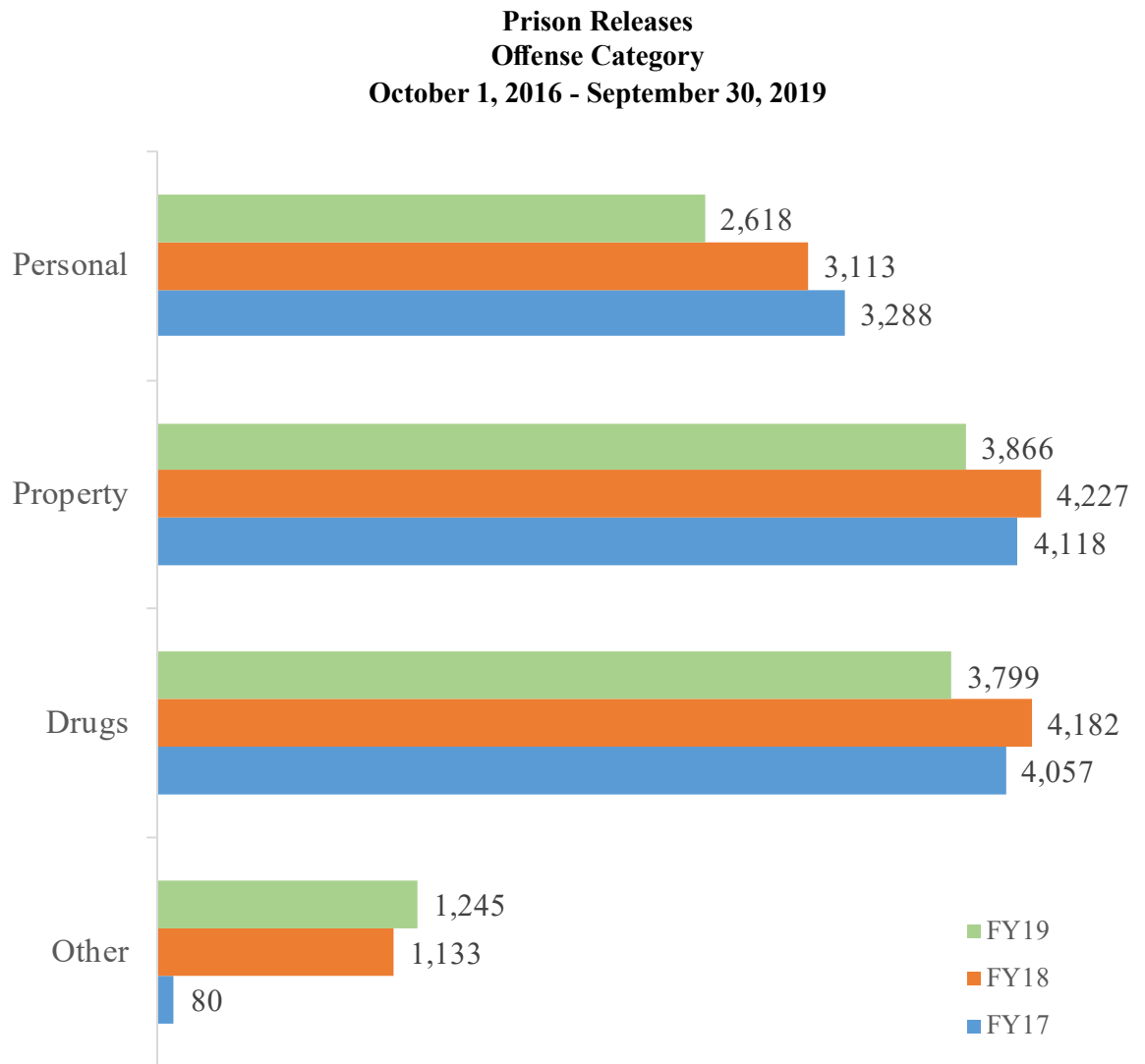
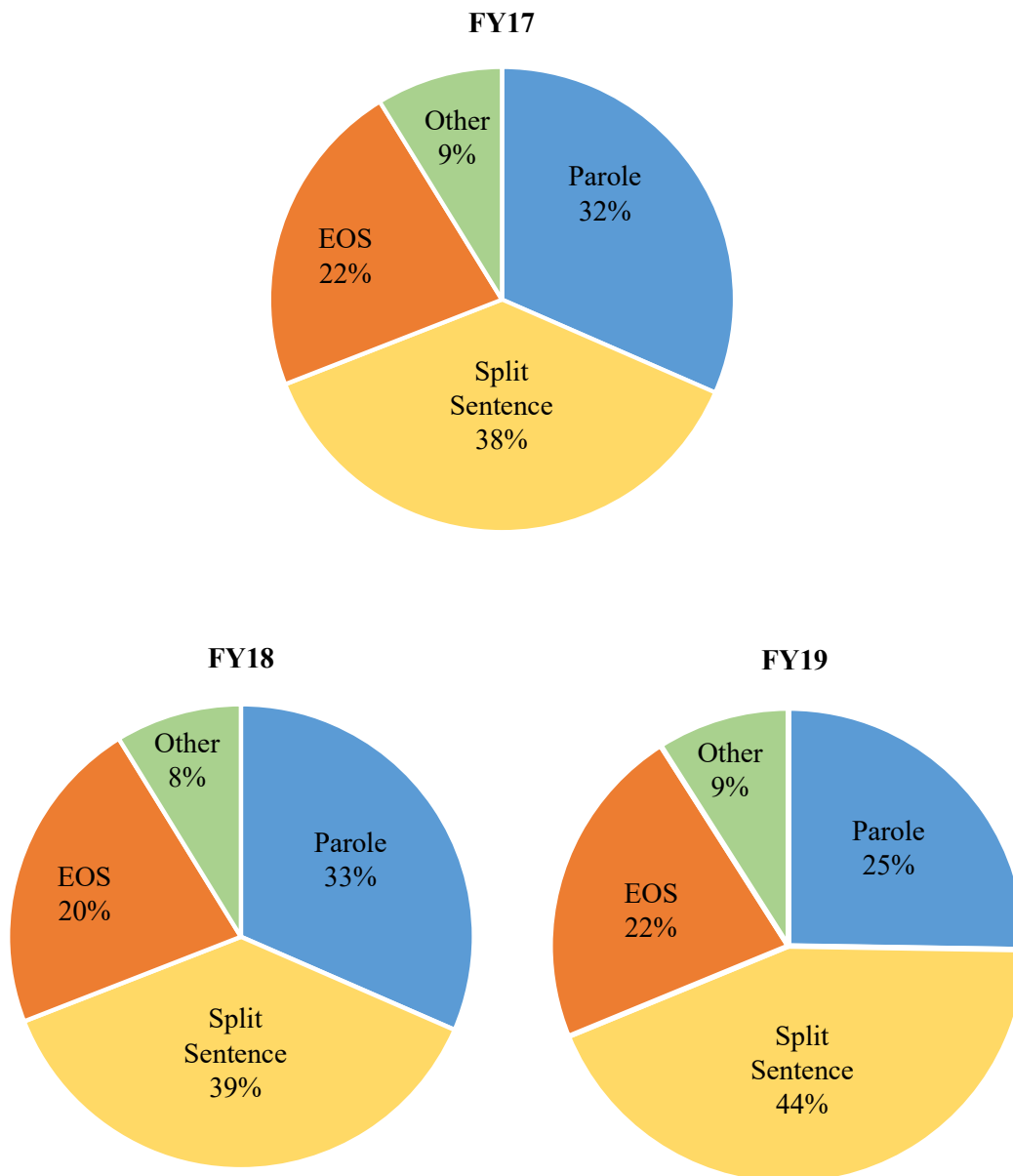


Figure 27.

**Prison Releases  
Type of Release  
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019**



### Prison Releases by Type

Figure 28.

#### Prison Releases Type of Release October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2019

